

⚠ WARNING

If children are not secured or are inadequately secured, they are at greater risk of serious or even fatal injury. Please note the following:

- Children who are either under 12 years of age or less than 150 cm tall must not be carried in the vehicle if they are not secured in a suitable child seat while the vehicle is in motion. Regulations in some countries may differ, and must be complied with.
- Always secure children in the vehicle in a suitable child seat. The seat used must be appropriate to the child's height, weight and age.
- Never fasten more than one child into one child seat.
- Under no circumstances should children or babies be held in a passenger's or driver's lap while driving.
- Never leave a child unsupervised in a child seat.
- Never allow a child to be carried in a vehicle without being properly secured, and never allow a child to stand up or to kneel on a seat, or to sit incorrectly while the car is in motion. This is particularly important for children carried on the front passenger seat. In an accident, children may sustain serious injuries to themselves and others.
- The child seat can only provide maximum protection if the seat belt is routed correctly around it. Always ensure that the seat belt is routed as specified in the instructions provided by the child seat manufacturer. If the seat belt is routed incorrectly it may cause injuries even in a minor accident.
- After an accident, it is vital to replace any child seats that were in use during the accident, as they could have sustained non-visible damage.



The standards and regulations governing the use of child seats and child seat securing mechanisms differ from country to country. Legislation and legal requirements take precedence over the information given in this owner's manual.

Basic information on fitting and using child seats

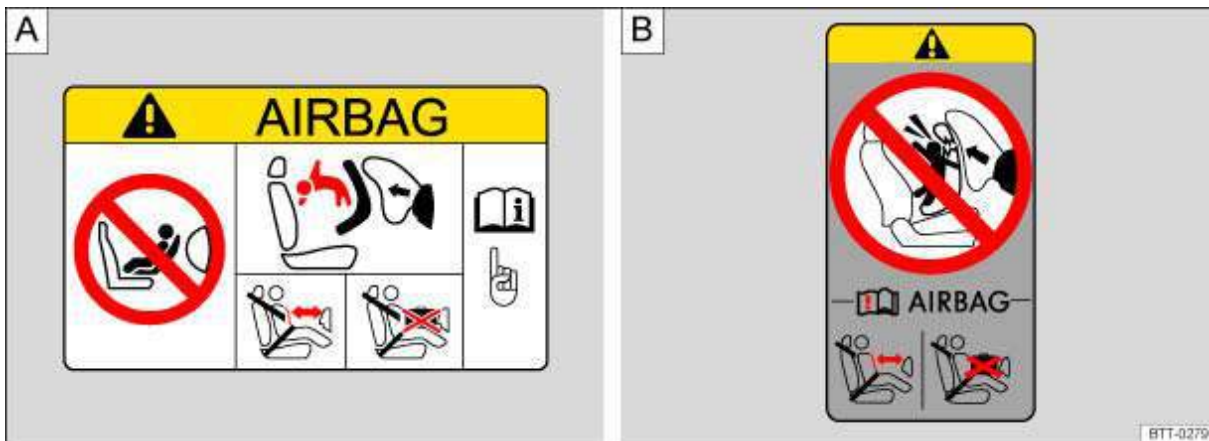


Fig. 66 Typical airbag information stickers on the sun visor (A) and vehicle B-pillar (B)



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → ⚠ *Introduction*

Information on fitting a child seat

Observe the following general information when fitting a child seat. This information is relevant whatever child seat securing system is being used.


- Read and follow the instructions provided by the child seat manufacturer → ⚠.
- Whenever possible, fit all child seats to the rear seat behind the front passenger seat so that children can exit the vehicle on the kerb side.
- Deactivate the front passenger front airbag if fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat.

- When fitting a child seat on the front passenger seat push the passenger seat back as far as it will go → [Adjusting the seat position](#) .
- When fitting a child seat on the vehicle's rear seats, leave as much unencumbered space as possible around the child seat. It may be necessary to move the front seats forwards.
- Adjust the seat backrest angle so that the child seat lies flush against the backrest.
- Vehicle headrests behind the child seat should be pushed all the way up, or removed → [Adjusting the seat position](#) and stowed safely.


Airbag sticker

The vehicle may be provided with stickers giving key information about the front passenger front airbag. The information on these stickers may vary from country to country. The stickers may be found:


- On the driver and/or front passenger sun visor → [Fig. 66 A](#).
- On the B-pillar on the passenger side **B**.

It is essential to note the warning information shown on these stickers before installing a rear-facing child seat →  .

Risks involved in carrying children on the front passenger seat


If you are using a **rear-facing child seat**, the front passenger front airbag can cause critical or potentially fatal injuries when it inflates →  .

Rear-facing child seat may only be used on the front passenger seat if the front passenger front airbag has been deactivated. An indicator lamp in the centre console lights up steadily when the front passenger front airbag has been effectively deactivated. Deactivating the front passenger front airbag → [Airbag system](#) .

If using a **front-facing child seat**, do not deactivate the front passenger front airbag. When fitting the child seat make sure that it is as far away as possible from the front passenger front airbag. The front passenger front airbag can cause severe injuries when it inflates →  .

Some child seats are not suitable for use on the front passenger seat. Any child seat fitted on the front passenger seat must be specially authorised by the manufacturer for this use in vehicles with front and side airbags. Volkswagen dealerships keep an up-to-date list of authorised child seats.

Risks presented by side airbags

Any child on the front passenger seat may be hit on the head and severely injured by the front side airbag inflating →  .



DANGER

If you use a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat the child in it is at increased risk of sustaining critical or fatal injuries in the event of an accident.

- Deactivate the front passenger front airbag. If the front passenger front airbag cannot be deactivated no rear-facing child seat may be used.
- Only use child seats that have been approved by the child seat manufacturer for use on a front passenger seat with front and side airbag.



WARNING

Child seats present a risk of injury if incorrectly installed.

- Always read and follow the installation instructions and warning information provided by the child seat manufacturer.

⚠ WARNING

Using a front-facing child seat on the front passenger seat presents a risk of injury.

- Move the front passenger seat as far back and as high as it can be set, to create the largest possible distance between the child seat and the front passenger front airbag.
- Move the backrest to the upright position.
- Only use child seats that have been approved by the child seat manufacturer for use on a front passenger seat with front and side airbag.

⚠ WARNING

To help avoid injuries caused by inflation of a head airbag or side airbag:

- Make sure that no children are seated within the airbag deployment zones.
- Do not place any objects in the side airbag deployment zones.

Types of child seat



Fig. 67 Some typical child seats



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → ⚠ Introduction

Only use child seats that have been officially approved and are suitable for the child.

Standards for child seats

The regulation ECE-R 44 applies to child seats in the EU. All child seats that have been shown to meet this standard will carry an orange ECE approval label. This ECE approval label may include the following information on the child seat:

- Weight class
- Size class
- Approval category (universal, semi-universal or vehicle-specific)
- Approval number

On child seats that are approved under regulation ECE-R 44, the eight-digit approval number on the ECE approval label must begin with 03 or 04. This shows that the seat is admissible for use. Older child seats with an approval number beginning with 01 or 02 are not admissible.

Child seat weight classes

Class	Child's weight
Group 0	up to 10 kg
Group 0+	up to 13 kg
Group 1	9 to 18 kg
Group 2	15 to 25 kg
Group 3	22 to 36 kg

- **Weight class 0/0+:** group 0/0+ or 0/1 rear-facing infant carriers → [Fig. 67](#) are the best option for the period from birth to 18 months.
- **Weight class 1:** group 1 (up to about 4 years old) or group 1/2 (up to about 7 years old) with an integral belt system are the best for children over the relevant weight limit.
- **Weight classes 2/3:** groups 2 and 3 include child seats with a backrest, and booster seats with no backrest. Child seats with a backrest have integrated seat routing and side cushions, and so provide better protection than booster seats with no backrest. Volkswagen therefore recommends the use of child seats with a backrest. Group 2 child seats are for children up to the age of about 7, group 3 child seats for those older than 7.

Not every child will fit in the child seat specified for their weight group. Likewise, not every seat will fit in every vehicle. Therefore it is vital to check that the child fits properly in their child seat and that the child seat can be securely fastened in the vehicle.

Child seat approval categories

Child seats are classified into universal, semi-universal or vehicle-specific categories.

- **Universal:** child seats with universal approval are approved for use in all vehicles. No type list is required. ISOFIX child seats with universal approval must also be securing using a strap over the top of the vehicle seat (top tether).
- **Semi-universal:** semi-universal approval requires other safety devices for attaching the seat (that require additional testing) in addition to the standard requirements for universal approval. Child seats with semi-universal approval come with a type list. The seats should only be used in vehicles that are included on this list.
- **Vehicle-specific:** child seats with vehicle specific approval must have undergone dynamic testing in each model of vehicle for which it is approved. These child seats also come with a type list.

Securing systems



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Different countries use different securing systems for safely fitting child seats in the vehicle.

Key terms for securing systems

- **ISOFIX:** ISOFIX is a standardised securing system for fitting child seats in the vehicle quickly and safely. The ISOFIX attachment system creates a rigid connection between the child seat and the car body.

Any compatible child seat has two rigid attachment arms that click into ISOFIX attachment points at the bottom of the backrest (on the outer rear seats). The ISOFIX securing system as described here is specific to the EU → [Securing a child seat with ISOFIX](#) . An upper strap (top tether) and/or support leg may sometimes have to be used in addition to the ISOFIX anchor points described above.

- **Three-point automatic seat belt:** it is better to secure child seats using the ISOFIX system, if available, rather than with a three-point automatic seat belt → [Securing child seats with a seat belt](#) .

Additional securing points:

- **Top tether:** this strap at the top of the child seat is routed over the vehicle seat backrest and hooked to an anchor ring on the seat backs or in the luggage compartment → [Securing child seats with the upper strap \(top tether\)](#) . Top tether anchor points are marked with an anchor

- **Support leg:** some child seats are propped up with a support leg resting on the floor of the vehicle. This support leg helps prevent the child seat tipping forward in a crash. Child seats with a support leg can only be used on the front passenger seat and the outer rear seats → ⚠.

Recommended child seat securing systems

Volkswagen recommends that child seats are secured as follows:

- **Infant carrier or rear-facing child seat:** ISOFIX *and* support leg.
- **Front-facing child seat:** ISOFIX *and* top tether and possibly support leg also.

⚠ WARNING

Incorrect use of the support leg can cause severe or fatal injuries.

- **Make sure that the support leg is always correctly and safely installed.**

Securing a child seat with ISOFIX

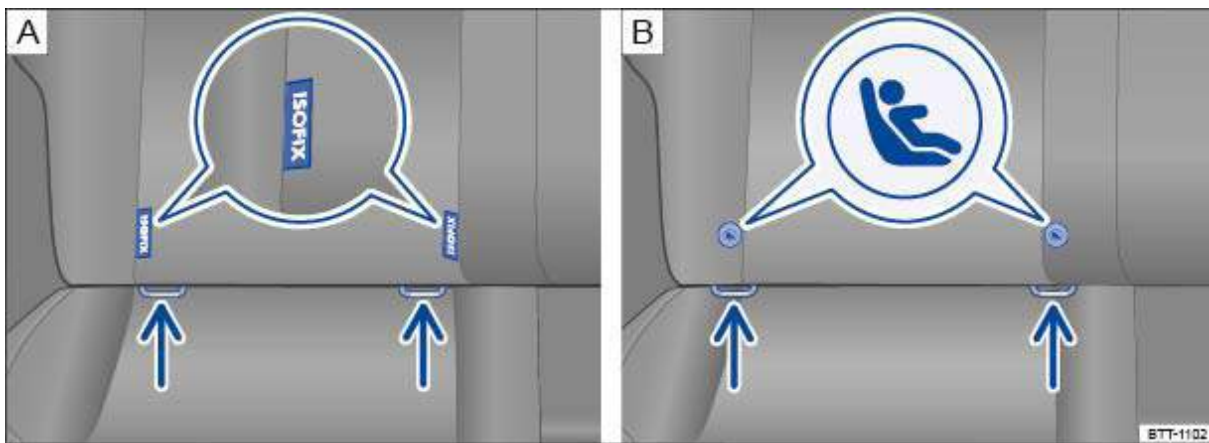


Fig. 68 On vehicle seat: different markings identifying the ISOFIX anchoring points for child seats

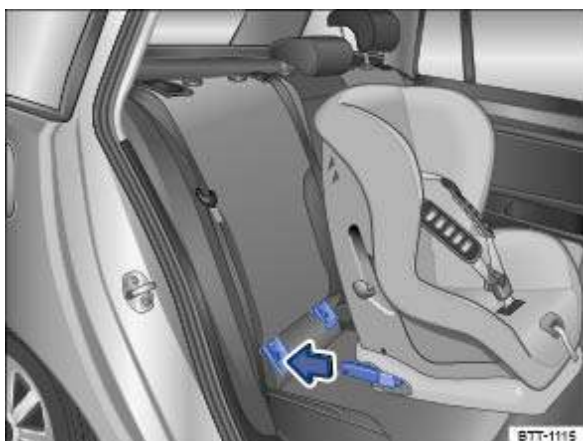



Fig. 69 Fitting a typical ISOFIX child seat with the attachment arms

 First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → ⚠ *Introduction*

Quick guide to ISOFIX installation

The table below shows the options for securing ISOFIX child seats to ISOFIX anchor points at the various possible seats in the vehicle.

Group	Size class	Front passenger seat	Outer rear seats	Centre rear seat
Group 0: up to 10 kg	E	X	IL-SU	X
Group 0+: up to 13 kg	E	X	IL-SU	X
	D	X		X
	C	X		X
Group 1: 9 to 18 kg	D	X	IL-SU IUF	X
	C	X		X
	B	X		X
	B1	X		X
	A	X		X
Group 2: 15 to 25 kg	–	X	IL-SU	X
Group 3: 22 to 36 kg	–	X	IL-SU	X

- **Size class:** the size class shown corresponds to the permissible weight range of the child using the seat. The size class is indicated on the ECE test certificate for child seats with universal or semi-universal approval. A size class indication is affixed to the child seat.
- **X:** seat not suitable for securing an ISOFIX child seat in this group.
- **IL-SU:** seat suitable for installing an ISOFIX child seat with "semi-universal" approval. Refer to the vehicle list supplied by the child seat manufacturer.
- **IUF:** seat suitable for installing an ISOFIX child seat with "universal" approval and securing with the top tether strap.

Installing child seats with ISOFIX

The location of the ISOFIX anchor points is shown either by a symbol or by a label marked ISOFIX → [Fig. 68](#).

- Observe the warnings → [Basic information on fitting and using child seats](#) .
- Push the attachment arms on the child seat into the ISOFIX anchor points → [Fig. 69](#) as shown by the arrows. The child seat must click and audibly securely into place.
- Pull on both sides of the child seat to check whether the seat has clicked properly into place.

Using insert guides

If the child seat anchor points are not directly accessible, insert guides make fitting and removing the child seat easier. First attach the insert guides to the anchor points. Then secure the child seat as per the installation guide.



NOTICE

Avoid damage to the upholstery and seat cushions caused by the insert guides.

- Always pull the insert guides off the anchor points before folding the rear seat forward, or when removing the child seat.

Securing child seats with the upper strap (top tether)



Fig. 70 Retaining ring for top tether in the stowage area behind the rear seats

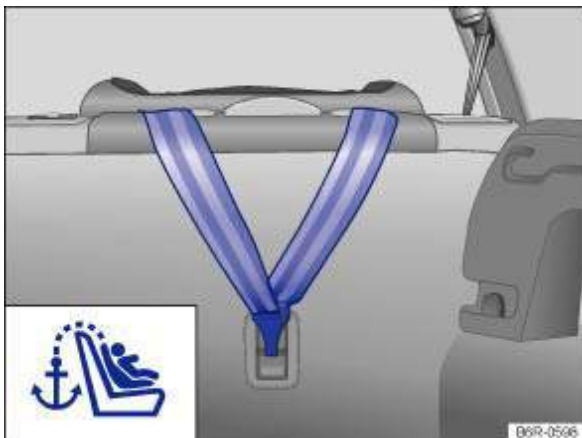


Fig. 71 Top tether hooked over into the luggage compartment



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

Child seats with "universal" approval must be secured with an upper strap (top tether) in addition to the ISOFIX anchor points.

Only secure the strap to the top tether anchor rings. Retaining rings for use with the top tether are marked by a symbol and sometimes also with TOP TETHER.

- Observe the warnings → *Basic information on fitting and using child seats* .
- *In vehicles with retaining rings in the stowage area behind the rear seats:* fold up the cover in the stowage area behind the rear seats → *Fig. 70* .
- *In vehicles with retaining rings on the rear seat backrest:* unlock the backrest and fold it down a little → *Seat functions* .
- Push the attachment arms on the child seat into the ISOFIX anchor points → *Fig. 69* as shown by the arrows. The child seat must click and audibly securely into place.
- Attach the top tether to the corresponding retaining ring (marked with "top tether") in the stowage area behind the rear seats → *Fig. 70* or to the retaining ring on the rear seat backrest in the luggage compartment → *Fig. 71* .
- Fold the rear seat backrest back, and push it firmly to lock it in place.
- Tighten the strap so that the top of the child seat rests against the rear seat backrest.

WARNING

Only secure the strap to the top tether anchor rings. Failure to do this could lead to severe injuries.

- Each anchor ring can hold only *one* child seat restraining strap.
- Never fasten the strap to any other fastening rings.



Depending on the model version, there may be 2 or 3 anchor rings in the luggage compartment behind the rear bench seat.

Securing child seats with a seat belt



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

If you want to fit a child seat from the "universal" (u) approval category in your vehicle, you must first ensure that it is approved for the seat position in question. Important information is given on the orange ECE approval label on the child seat. Installation options are shown in the table below.

Group	Child's weight	Front passenger seat	Outer rear seats	Centre rear seat
Group 0	up to 10 kg	u	u	u
Group 0+	up to 13 kg	u	u	u
Group 1	9 to 18 kg	u	u	u
Group 2	15 to 25 kg	u	u	u
Group 3	22 to 36 kg	u	u	u

Securing a child seat using the seat belt

- Observe the warnings → *Basic information on fitting and using child seats* .
- The seat belt height adjuster must be at the highest setting.
- Fasten the seat belt or guide it through the child seat as described in the child seat manufacturer's instructions.
- Ensure that the seat belt is not twisted.
- Insert the latch plate into the buckle for the appropriate seat and push it down until it locks securely with a click.

Lights and vision

Lights

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

- *Indicator lamps*
- *Turn signal and main beam lever*
- *Switching lights on and off*
- *Lights and vision – functions*
- *Masking or switching over headlights for driving abroad (travel mode)*
- *and functions (orientation lighting)*
- *Headlight range control, instrument and switch lighting*
- *Interior and reading lights*

Observe any country-specific regulations when using vehicle lighting.

The driver is responsible for the correct headlight position and the correct headlight setting.

Additional information and warnings:

- Exterior views → *Exterior views*
- Infotainment system → *Infotainment system*
- Changing bulbs → *Changing a bulb*

WARNING

Accidents and serious injuries can occur if roads are not sufficiently illuminated and other road users have difficulty seeing the vehicle, or cannot see it at all.



- Always switch the dipped beam headlights on if it is dark, raining or visibility is poor.

WARNING






Setting headlights too high, and the incorrect use of the main beam, could distract and dazzle other road users. This can lead to accidents and serious injuries.

- Always ensure that the headlights are adjusted correctly.
- Never use the main beam or the headlight flasher if other road users could be dazzled.

Indicator lamps

 First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*



Indicator lamps in the instrument cluster

Lit up	Possible cause	Action
	Vehicle lighting not working partially or completely.	Change the appropriate bulb → <i>Changing a bulb</i> . If all of the bulbs are in working order, go to a qualified workshop.
	Rear fog light switched on.	→ <i>Fog lights</i> .
	Turn signal, left or right. The indicator lamp will flash twice as fast if one of the turn signals on the vehicle is not working.	If necessary, check the vehicle lighting.
	Trailer turn signal. The indicator lamp goes out if a trailer turn signal or all trailer lights stop working.	Check the trailer lighting as required.
	Main beam is switched on or the headlight flasher is being operated.	→ <i>Turn signal and main beam lever</i> .

Several warning and indicator lamps will light up briefly as a functional check when the ignition is switched on. They will go out after a few seconds.

• • • • •

Indicator lamps in light switch

Lit up	Possible cause
	The fog light is switched on → <i>Switching lights on and off</i> .
	The side lights are switched on → <i>Switching lights on and off</i> .
AUTO	The automatic headlight control and, if applicable, the daytime headlights or daytime running lights are switched on → <i>Switching lights on and off</i> .



WARNING

Failure to observe illuminated warning lamps and text messages can lead to your vehicle breaking down in traffic, and can cause accident and serious injury.

- Never ignore any illuminated warning lamps or text messages.
- Stop the vehicle as soon as possible and when safe to do so.
- Stop the vehicle at a safe distance away from moving traffic and so that no part of the exhaust system can come into contact with any inflammable material underneath the vehicle, e.g. dry grass, fuel, oil etc.
- Any broken-down vehicle poses an increased accident risk, both for you and for other road users. If the situation requires, switch on the hazard warning lights and set up the warning triangle as a warning to other road users.



NOTICE

Failure to observe illuminated indicator lamps and text messages can lead to your vehicle being damaged.

Turn signal and main beam lever

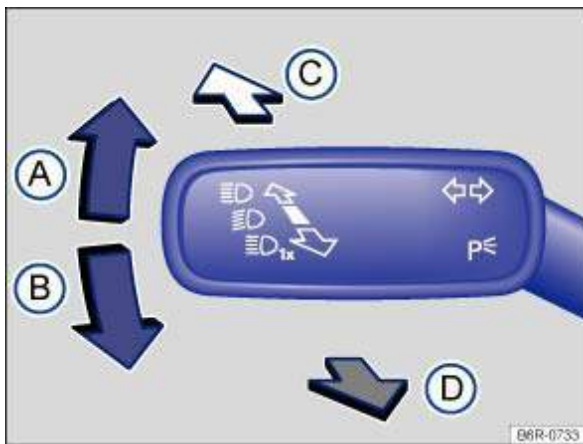







Fig. 72 Turn signal and main beam lever



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

Move the lever into the required position:



- A** Right turn signal →  . With ignition switched off move from central position for right parking light → *Parking light* .
- B** Left turn signal →  . With ignition switched off move from central position for left parking light → *Parking light* .

- C** Switch on the main beam → . When the main beam is switched on, an indicator lamp  in the instrument cluster lights up.
- D** Operate the headlight flasher or switch off the main beam. The *headlight flasher* comes on for as long as the lever is pulled. The indicator lamp  lights up.

Return the lever to the basic position to switch off the current function.

Lane change flash

To operate the lane change flash, push the lever up or down to the point where you incur resistance and then release the lever. The turn signal flashes 3 times.

The lane change flash can be activated and deactivated using the  button and the  and **Light** function buttons in the infotainment system → *Menu and system settings (SETUP)* .





WARNING

Incorrect use of turn signals, a failure to use turn signals, or forgetting to switch off a turn signal can confuse other road users. This can lead to accidents and serious injuries.

- Always activate the turn signal in good time when changing lanes and performing overtaking or turning manoeuvres.
- Always switch off the turn signal once the lane change or overtaking or turning manoeuvre has been completed.

WARNING

Incorrect use of the main beam headlights can lead to accidents and serious injuries as the main beam headlights can distract and dazzle other road users.

-  The turn signal will only work when the ignition is switched on. The hazard warning lights also work when the ignition is switched off → *In an emergency* .
-  If one turn signal fails, the indicator lamp will start flashing twice as fast.
-  The *main beam headlights* can only be switched on if the dipped beam headlights are already on.
-  Go to a qualified workshop if the acoustic signal does not sound when a turn signal is switched on.

Switching lights on and off



Fig. 73 Next to the steering wheel: examples of the various light switches





First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)



Observe any country-specific regulations when using vehicle lighting.








In vehicles with a factory-fitted **towing bracket**, the vehicle's rear fog lights are switched off automatically if a trailer with rear fog lights is electrically connected to the vehicle.

Turn the light switch to the required position → [Fig. 73](#):

Symbol	When the ignition is switched off	When the ignition is switched on
0	The fog lights, dipped beam headlights and side lights are switched off.	The lights are switched off, or the daytime headlights or daytime running lights are switched on.
AUTO	The orientation lighting can be switched on.	The automatic headlight control and, if applicable, the daytime headlights or daytime running lights are switched on.
	The side lights are switched on.	The side lights are switched on.
	The dipped beam headlights are switched off. The side lights may still light up for a short time.	The dipped beam headlights are switched on.



Fog lights

The indicator lamps  or  in the light switch or instrument cluster indicate that the fog lights are switched on.

- To switch the fog light  on, pull the light switch out of the position  or  to the first stop.
- To switch the rear fog light  on, pull the light switch out of position  or  as far as it will go.
- To switch the fog lights off, press the light switch or move it to position .

Signal tones if lights are not switched off

If the key is removed from the ignition lock and the driver door is opened, a signal tone will sound in any of the following situations. This will remind you to switch off the lights as necessary.

- If the parking light is switched on → [Turn signal and main beam lever](#) , → [Parking light](#) .
- If the light switch is in position  or .

Gas discharge bulbs

Gas discharge bulbs generate bright, uniform light for better illumination of the road. This also improves the visibility of the vehicle for other road users. The light from gas discharge bulbs is generated by passing a very high current between 2 electrodes located in a gas-filled bulb.

The electrodes wear over time, which increases the distance between them. The control unit for the gas discharge bulbs detect this change and

increases the current to ensure that the generated light remains bright and uniform.

However, gas discharge bulbs can also blow. Before they blow, they may flicker or stop generating uniform light. Some vehicles (depending on the equipment level) may display a corresponding notification in the instrument cluster.

If the gas discharge bulbs flicker or stop generating uniform light, go to a qualified workshop immediately to have the headlights checked.



WARNING

The side lights and daytime running lights are not bright enough to illuminate the road ahead and to ensure that other road users are able to see you.

- Always switch the dipped beam headlights on if it is dark, raining or visibility is poor.

Lights and vision – functions




First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → [Introduction](#)

Parking light

Depending on the vehicle equipment level, when the parking lights (left and right turn signals) are switched on, the headlight and the tail light on the corresponding side of the vehicle light up. The parking light only lights up when the ignition is switched off and if the turn signal and main beam lever was in the central position before being operated.


Side lights


If the light switch is in position  both headlights with side lights light up, along with parts of the rear light cluster, the number plate lighting, the instrument cluster lighting and the buttons in the centre console and the dash panel.

If the vehicle is **not** locked from outside, and the ignition is switched off, the continuous parking light on both sides switches on automatically after 10 minutes to reduce vehicle battery discharge → [Permanent parking light on both sides of the vehicle](#) .

Permanent parking light on both sides of the vehicle


If the continuous parking light is switched on at both sides of the vehicle, only the two headlights with sidelights and parts of the rear light cluster light up.

- Turn light switch to position .
- Switch off the ignition.
- Locking the vehicle from outside.

When the light switch is in position  the ignition is switched off and the vehicle is **not** locked from outside, after around ten minutes the vehicle automatically switches from side lights to permanent parking light on both sides of the vehicle, in order to reduce the load taken from the vehicle battery.

Daytime running lights

There are separate lights in the headlights or in the front bumper for the daytime running lights.

Only the separate lights light up when the daytime running lights are switched on →  .


The daytime running lights are switched on when the ignition is switched on if the light switch is in position **0** or **AUTO**.

If the light switch is in position **AUTO**, the rain/light sensor will switch the dipped beam and lighting in the instruments and switches on and off automatically.




The daytime running lights cannot be switched on or off manually.

Automatic headlight control **AUTO**

The automatic headlight control is merely an aid and will not always be able to detect all driving situations.

If the light switch is in position **AUTO**, the vehicle lights and the lighting in instruments and switches will switch on and off automatically in the following situations → :


Automatically switched on:	Automatically switched off:
When the rain/light sensor detects <i>darkness</i> , e.g. when driving through tunnels.	When the sensors detect that there is enough light.
When the rain/light sensor detects rain and switches the windscreen wipers on.	When the windscreen wipers have not been used for a few minutes.
Vehicles <i>without</i> daytime running lights: if you drive faster than 140 km/h (87 mph) for a few seconds.	Vehicles <i>without</i> daytime running lights: if you drive slower than 65 km/h (40 mph) for a few minutes.

If fitted, the switch-on time of the automatic headlight control can be altered in the infotainment system using the  button and the function buttons  and  → *Menu and system settings (SETUP)* .

If the front or rear fog lights are switched on while the automatic headlight control is running, the dipped beam headlights will also be switched on irrespective of the current light conditions outside.

Daytime headlights

With daytime headlights, the dipped beam headlights or side lights and the number plate are lit up.

When the light switch is in position **0**, the daytime headlights are switched on every time the ignition is switched on. In some model versions, the  indicator lamp in the light switch indicates that the daytime headlights are switched on.

The daytime headlights cannot be switched on or off manually.

If the light switch is in position **AUTO**, the rain/light sensor will switch the dipped beam and lighting in the instruments and switches on and off automatically.

The daytime headlights cannot be switched on or off manually.

Static cornering light

When cornering slowly or travelling around very tight bends, a static cornering light is switched on automatically. The static cornering light is integrated into either the fog light or the front headlight, and only lights up at speeds below approximately 40 km/h (25 mph).

When reverse gear is engaged, the static cornering light on both sides of the vehicle may switch on to provide better illumination of the area when manoeuvring.

Lights with LED technology

The LEDs cannot be replaced by customers. Seek expert assistance. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.

WARNING

Accidents can occur if roads are not sufficiently illuminated and other road users have difficulty seeing the vehicle, or cannot see it at all.

- The automatic headlight control (**AUTO**) only switches on the dipped beam headlights when there is a change in the level of brightness and not, for example, if it is foggy.
- Never drive with daytime running lights if the street is not sufficiently lit due to weather and lighting conditions. The daytime running lights are not bright enough to illuminate the road ahead and to ensure that other road users are able to see you.
- The rear lights will not be switched on with the daytime running lights. If the rear lights are not switched on, the vehicle may not be visible to other road users if it is dark, raining, or if visibility is poor.




In cool or damp weather, the interior of the headlights, rear lights and turn signals may mist up briefly. This is normal and does not affect the service life of the lights on your vehicle.

Masking or switching over headlights for driving abroad (travel mode)



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

If you have to drive a right-hand drive vehicle in a left-hand drive country, or vice versa, the asymmetric dipped beam headlights may dazzle oncoming traffic. Therefore, the headlights must be masked or switched over if you are driving abroad.

On vehicles with gas discharge bulbs, the headlight orientation can be adjusted using the **CAR** button and the  and **Light** function buttons in the infotainment system → [Menu and system settings \(SETUP\)](#) .

A qualified workshop can provide you with further information. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.

In vehicles in which the headlights cannot be adjusted via the menu, stickers should be applied to certain parts of the headlight lenses, or the headlights should be adjusted by a qualified workshop. A qualified workshop can provide you with further information. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.



The use of the travel mode and of the stickers is only permissible if the period of use is limited. Please contact a qualified workshop for a permanent alteration. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.

Coming Home and Leaving Home functions (orientation lighting)





First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)


The Coming Home function is switched on manually. However, the Leaving Home function is controlled automatically by a rain/light sensor.

Coming Home	Action
Switching on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Switch off the ignition. – Activate the headlight flasher for approximately one second → Turn signal and main beam lever . <p>The Coming Home lighting is switched on when the driver door is opened. The <i>switch-off delay</i> starts when the last vehicle door or the tailgate has been closed.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Automatically after the set switch-off delay has elapsed.

Switching off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Automatically if a door or the tailgate is opened approximately 30 seconds after switch on. - Turn light switch to position 0. - Switch on the ignition.
---------------	---

Leaving Home	Action
Switching on	- Unlock the vehicle when the light sensor is in position AUTO and the rain/light sensor detects <i>darkness</i> .
Switching off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Automatically after the switch-off delay. - Lock the vehicle. - Turn light switch to position 0. - Switch on the ignition.



 The length of the switch-off delay can be set and the function can be activated or deactivated using the **CAR** button and the  and **Light** function buttons in the infotainment system → *Menu and system settings (SETUP)* .

 When the Coming Home function is switched on, no signal tone will be given as a reminder that a light is still switched on when the driver door is opened.


Headlight range control, instrument and switch lighting



Fig. 74 Next to steering wheel: headlight range control

 First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

Headlight range control

Depending on what level it is set to, the headlight range control → Fig. 74 adjusts the position of the light cones in the headlights according to the load level of the vehicle. This gives the driver the best visibility possible and means that oncoming traffic will not be dazzled →  .


The headlights can only be adjusted when the dipped beam headlights are switched on.

To adjust, turn the control → Fig. 74:



Setting	Vehicle load level ^{a)}
-	Front seats occupied and luggage compartment empty.
1	All seats occupied and luggage compartment empty.
2	All seats occupied and luggage compartment fully loaded. Towing a trailer with a low drawbar load.
3	Only the driver seat occupied and luggage compartment fully loaded. Towing a trailer with maximum drawbar load.

Dynamic headlight range control

There is no control → Fig. 74 for headlight range if the vehicle has dynamic headlight control. The headlight range is automatically adapted to suit

the vehicle load level as soon as the headlights are switched on →  .

Instrument and switch lighting

Depending on the vehicle equipment level, the brightness of the instrument and switch lighting can be adjusted using the  button and the  and **Light** function buttons in the infotainment system → [Menu and system settings \(SETUP\)](#) .

In some vehicles, the instrument and switch lighting will have a constant brightness setting if the side lights or dipped beam are switched on.

Instrument cluster lighting

The instrument cluster lighting switches off automatically in darkness and at other times, e.g. when driving through a tunnel. This is intended to prompt the driver to switch on the dipped beam so that the vehicle's rear lights are switched on → [Daytime running lights](#) .



WARNING

Heavy objects in the vehicle can cause the headlights to dazzle and distract other road users. This can lead to accidents and serious injuries.

- The light cone should always be adjusted to the load level of the vehicle to ensure that other road users are not dazzled.



WARNING

Failure or malfunction in the dynamic headlight range control can cause the headlights to dazzle or distract other road users. This can lead to accidents and serious injuries.





- Go to a qualified workshop to have the headlight range control checked immediately.

a) If you have different loads, you can select a position between the settings.

Interior and reading lights



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Button or position	Function
	Switches off the interior lights.
	Switches on the interior lights.
	Switches on door contact switch (central position). The interior lights are switched on automatically when the vehicle is unlocked, a door is opened or the vehicle key is removed from the ignition. The light extinguishes a few seconds after all doors are closed, when the vehicle is locked or the ignition is switched on.
	Switching the individual reading lights on or off.

Lights in the stowage compartments and luggage compartment

A light will be switched on or off automatically when the stowage compartment on the front passenger side, or the tailgate, is opened or closed.



The interior lighting and reading lights switch off when the vehicle is locked or after a delay of a few minutes when the vehicle key is removed from the ignition lock. This prevents the battery from discharging.

Protection from the sun

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

→ [Sun visors](#)



WARNING

Sun visors can restrict vision when folded down.

- Sun visors should always be replaced in their holder when not in use.

Sun visors

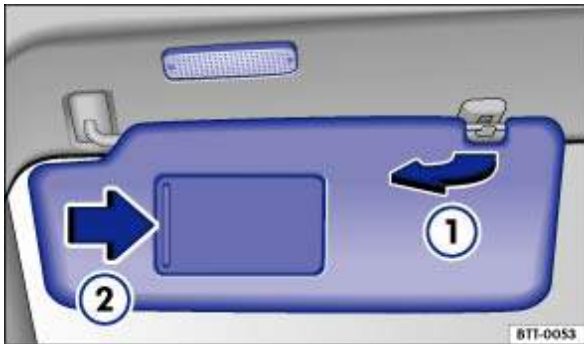


Fig. 75 Sun visor



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → [Introduction](#)

Various positions for the driver and front passenger sun visors:

- Folded down over the windscreen.
- Pulled out of the bracket and swung over towards the door → [Fig. 75](#) .

Illuminated vanity mirror

There is a vanity mirror behind a cover on the inside of the sun visor. When you open the cover → [Fig. 75](#) , a lamp lights up.

The lamp will go out when the vanity mirror cover is pushed back or the sun visor is folded back up.



In certain circumstances, the lamp above the sun visor will go out automatically after a few minutes. This prevents the battery from discharging.

Windscreen wipers and washer

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

- *Indicator lamp*
- *Windscreen wiper lever*
- *Windscreen wiper functions*
- *Service position for the front windscreen wipers*
- *Rain/light sensor*
- *Checking and refilling the windscreen washer fluid level*

Additional information and warnings:

- Exterior views → *Exterior views*
- Changing gear → *Changing gear*
- Heating, ventilating, cooling → *Heating, ventilating, cooling*
- Preparation for working in the engine compartment → *Preparation for working in the engine compartment*
- Cleaning and caring for the vehicle exterior → *Caring for and cleaning the vehicle exterior*

⚠ WARNING

Without adequate frost protection, the washer fluid can freeze on the windscreen and rear window and obscure your view of the road.

- In winter temperatures, the windscreen washer system should only be used when adequate frost protection has been added.
- Never use the windscreen washer system at winter temperatures before the windscreen has been heated by the ventilation system. This could lead to the anti-freeze mixture freezing on the windscreen and restricting the driver's vision.

⚠ WARNING



Worn or dirty windscreen wiper blades reduce visibility and increase the risk of accidents and severe injuries.


- Windscreen wiper blades should therefore always be changed if they are damaged or worn and no longer clean the windscreen properly.

ⓘ NOTICE

In icy conditions, always check that the wiper blades are not frozen to the glass before using the wipers. When parking the vehicle in cold weather, it may be helpful to leave the front windscreen wipers in the service position → *Service position for the front windscreen wipers* .

Indicator lamp

 First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

Lit up	Possible cause	Action
	Windscreen washer fluid level too low.	Fill up the washer fluid reservoir as soon as possible → <i>Checking and refilling the windscreen washer fluid level</i> .

Several warning and indicator lamps will light up briefly as a functional check when the ignition is switched on. They will go out after a few seconds.

NOTICE

Failure to observe illuminated indicator lamps and text messages can lead to your vehicle being damaged.

Windscreen wiper lever

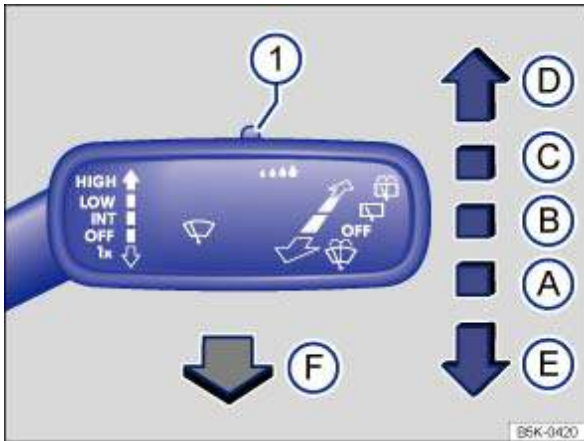


Fig. 76 Operating the front windscreen wipers

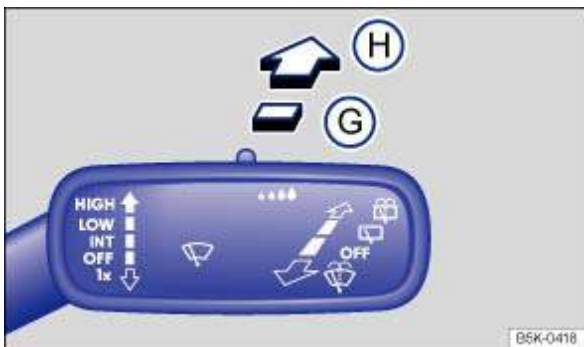


Fig. 77 Operating the rear window wiper

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → [Introduction](#)

Move the lever into the required position → :

Ⓐ	OFF	Switches off the windscreen wipers.
Ⓑ	INT	Interval wipe for the windscreen.
Ⓒ	LOW	Slow wipe.
Ⓓ	HIGH	Fast wipe.
Ⓔ	1x	Flick wipe – wipes briefly.
Ⓕ		Pulling the lever activates the wash and wipe system for cleaning the windscreen.
Ⓖ		Interval wipe for the rear window. The windscreen wiper will wipe the window approximately every 6 seconds.
Ⓗ		Pushing the lever activates the wash and wipe system for cleaning the rear window.
①		Use the switch to set the interval lengths (vehicles without a rain/light sensor) or adjust the sensitivity of the rain/light sensor.

NOTICE

If the ignition is switched off while the windscreen wipers are still switched on, the windscreen wipers will continue to wipe on the same setting when the ignition is switched on again. Frost, snow and other obstructions on the windscreen can cause damage to the windscreen wipers and wiper motor.

- Remove any snow and ice from the wipers before setting off.
- Carefully loosen wiper blades that have become frozen onto the windscreen. Volkswagen recommends using a de-icer spray for this.

NOTICE

Do not switch on the windscreen wipers when the window is dry. Using the wipers when the windscreen is dry can damage the windscreen.



The windscreen wipers will only function when the ignition is switched on and the bonnet is closed.




The interval wipe for the windscreen depends on the speed of the vehicle. The wipers will wipe more frequently as the vehicle moves faster.



The rear window wiper is switched on automatically if the front windscreen wipers are switched on and reverse gear is engaged.



The automatic switch-on function when in reverse gear can be activated and deactivated using the **CAR** button and the  and **Mirror and wipers** function buttons in the infotainment system → *Menu and system settings (SETUP)* .

Windscreen wiper functions



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Windscreen wiper response in various situations:

When the vehicle is stationary.	When switched on, the wipers will temporarily be switched to the next setting down.
While the wash and wipe system is running.	The Climatronic will switch to air recirculation mode for approximately 30 seconds to prevent the smell of the windscreen washer fluid from entering the vehicle interior.
When the interval wipe is switched on.	The wiper intervals vary according to the vehicle speed. The faster the vehicle is travelling, the shorter the interval.

Heated washer jets

The heating only defrosts frozen washer jets. It does not heat the hoses that the water flows through. The heated washer jets control their heat output automatically when the ignition is switched on. The heating level depends on the ambient temperature.

Headlight washer system

The headlight washer system cleans the lenses on the headlights.

Once the ignition and the dipped beam headlights have been switched on, the headlights will be washed with two consecutive spray cycles the first time the windscreen washer system is used, and every tenth time thereafter. To do this, pull the windscreen wiper lever towards the steering wheel when the dipped beam headlights or main beam are switched on. Clean off stubborn dirt (insects, etc.) from the headlights at regular intervals, for instance when filling the tank.

In winter, you should remove any snow from the headlight washer system covers in the bumper to keep it in working order. Remove any ice with a de-icer spray.



The wipers will try to wipe away any obstacles that are on the windscreen. The wipers will stop moving if the obstacle blocks their path.

Remove the obstacle and switch the wipers back on again.

Service position for the front windscreen wipers

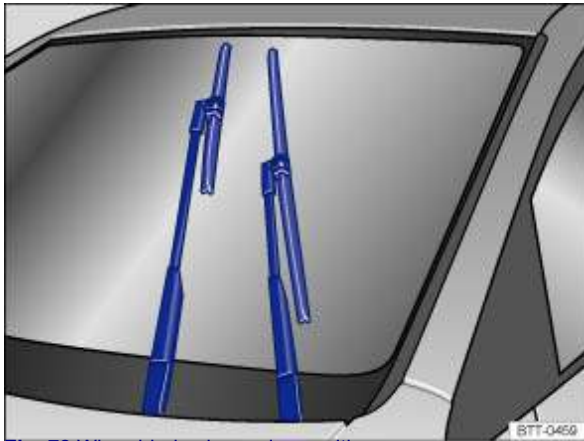


Fig. 78 Wiper blades in service position



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → *Introduction*

The windscreen wiper arms can be lifted off the windscreen when in the service position → Fig. 78. Carry out the following steps to move the windscreen wipers to the service position:

- The bonnet must be closed → *Preparation for working in the engine compartment* .
- Switch the ignition on and then off again.
- Briefly press down the windscreen wiper lever → Fig. 76 .

Place the windscreen wiper arms back onto the windscreen before driving away. Briefly press the windscreen wiper lever down to bring the windscreen wiper arms back to the original position.

Lifting the windscreen wiper blades

- Move the wiper arms to the service position before lifting → .
- When lifting the wiper arm hold it **only** by the wiper blade mounting.



NOTICE

- In order to prevent damage to the bonnet and the windscreen wiper arms, the windscreen wiper arms should only be lifted when in the service position.
- Always return the windscreen wiper arms to the windscreen before starting your journey.

Rain/light sensor

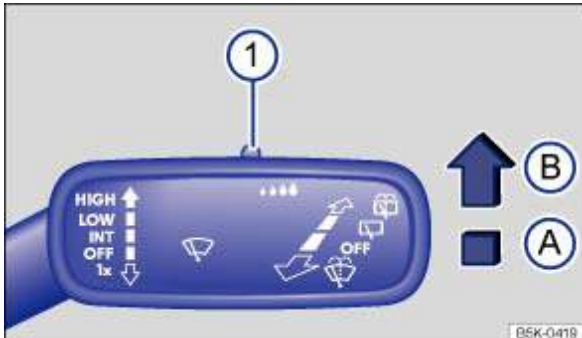


Fig. 79 Windscreen wiper lever: setting the rain/light sensor ①

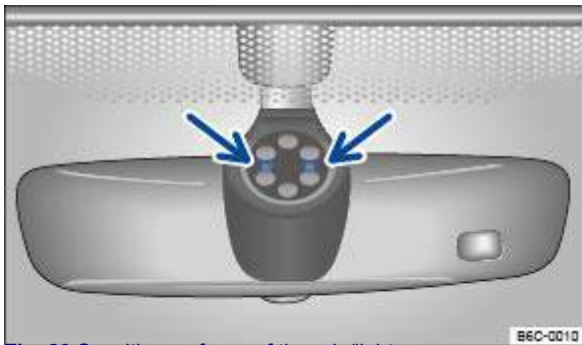





Fig. 80 Sensitive surfaces of the rain/light sensor



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

When the rain/light sensor is activated, it automatically controls the frequency of the wiper intervals, depending on the intensity of the rain →  .
The sensitivity of the rain/light sensor can be adjusted manually. Manual wipe → [Windscreen wiper lever](#) .

The automatic wipe function can be activated and deactivated using the  button and the  and **Mirror and wipers** function buttons in the infotainment system → [Menu and system settings \(SETUP\)](#) .

If the rain/light sensor is deactivated, intervals will be set in levels.

Push the lever to the desired position → [Fig. 79](#):

- A** The rain/light sensor is deactivated.
- B** The rain/light sensor is active – automatic wipe when necessary.
- 1** Setting the sensitivity of the rain/light sensor:
 - Switch to the right – high sensitivity.
 - Switch to the left – low sensitivity.

The rain/light sensor will remain active after the ignition is switched off and back on again and will function again if the windscreen wiper lever is in position ② and if the vehicle is travelling at speeds above 4 km/h (2 mph).

Changes in the activation of the rain/light sensor

Possible causes for faults and misinterpretations relating to the sensitive surfaces → [Fig. 80](#) of the rain/light sensor might include:

- Damaged wiper blades: a film of water or smears caused by damaged wiper blades can increase the time the wipers are switched on, can

shorten the length of the intervals between wipes or cause the wipers to run continuously.

- Insects: insects hitting the windscreen surface can cause the wipers to be activated.
- Salt deposits: in winter, salt deposits can cause the wipers to continue to wipe the windscreen when it is almost dry.
- Soiling: dry dust, wax, windscreen coatings (lotus effect), or detergent deposits (from an automatic car wash) can cause the rain/light sensor to become less sensitive and react too slowly, or prevent it from reacting at all.
- Crack in the windscreen: a wash cycle will be triggered if the rain/light sensor is on when the windscreen is impacted by a stone. The rain/light sensor will then register the reduction in sensitivity of the surfaces and adjust accordingly. The size of the crack can affect the way in which the rain/light sensor activates the wipers.



WARNING

The rain/light sensor cannot always detect every rain shower and activate the windscreen wipers.

- If necessary, switch on the windscreen wipers manually if the water on the windscreen restricts the field of vision.



Clean the sensitive surfaces of the rain/light sensor → Fig. 80 (arrow) at regular intervals and inspect the wiper blades for damage.



We recommend that you use an alcohol-based glass cleaner to remove wax and polish.

Checking and refilling the windscreen washer fluid level



Fig. 81 In the engine compartment: cap of washer fluid reservoir




First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → Introduction

The windscreen washer fluid level should be checked regularly and topped up as necessary.

A filter can be found in the feed throat of the washer fluid reservoir. The filter keeps large dirt particles away from the washer jets when refilling. The filter should only be removed for cleaning. If the filter is damaged or cannot be found when refilling, these dirt particles will reach the system and will block the washer jets.

- Open the bonnet → Additional information and warnings: .
- The washer fluid reservoir is identified by the symbol on the cap → Fig. 81.
- Check whether there is enough windscreen washer fluid in the reservoir.
- To top up, mix clean water (not distilled water) with a washer fluid recommended by Volkswagen → . Observe the dilution instructions on the packaging.


- At low temperatures, add a special anti-freeze agent so that the fluid cannot freeze →  .

Recommended windscreen washer fluid

- For warm weather: summer windscreen wash - G 052 184 A1 - . Dilution 1:100 (1 part concentrate, 100 parts water) in the washer fluid reservoir.
- All-year washer fluid - G 052 164 A2 - . Dilution in winter to -18°C (0°F) approx. 1:2 (1 part concentrate, 2 parts water), otherwise dilute one part concentrate to four parts water (1:4) in the washer fluid reservoir.

Capacities

The windscreen washer fluid reservoir has a capacity of about 3.5 – 5.4 litres.

 WARNING

Never mix anti-freeze or other unsuitable additives into the windscreen washer fluid. These may leave an oily film on the screen, restricting the field of vision.

- Use clear water (not distilled water) with a washer fluid recommended by Volkswagen.
- If necessary, add a suitable anti-freeze agent to the windscreen wiper fluid.

NOTICE

- Never mix other cleaning agents with the cleaning agents recommended by Volkswagen. This can cause the ingredients to separate and block the windscreen washer jets.
- Never mix up service fluids when refilling. Failure to observe this warning can result in serious malfunctions and engine damage.

Mirrors

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

- [Interior mirror](#)
- [Exterior mirrors](#)

For safety reasons it is important that the driver positions the exterior and interior mirrors correctly before starting a journey →  .

You can use the exterior mirrors and the interior mirror to observe traffic behind you and adjust driving style accordingly. Looking in the exterior mirrors and the interior mirror does not allow the driver to see the entire side and rear area of the vehicle. The area that cannot be seen is known as the blind spot. There may be objects and other road users in the blind spot.

Additional information and warnings:

- Exterior views → [Exterior views](#)
- Personal convenience settings in the Volkswagen information system → [Volkswagen information system](#)
- Adjusting the seat position → [Adjusting the seat position](#)
- Changing gear → [Changing gear](#)
- Braking, stopping and parking → [Braking, stopping and parking](#)

⚠ WARNING

Adjusting the exterior and interior mirrors while driving may cause the driver to become distracted. This can lead to accidents and serious injuries.

- Exterior and interior mirrors should only be adjusted when the vehicle is stationary.
- When parking, changing lane, overtaking or turning, always pay careful attention to the area around the vehicle, as there may be objects and other road users in the blind spot.
- Always ensure that the mirrors are positioned correctly and that the rear view is not restricted by ice, snow, condensation or any other objects.

⚠ WARNING

Automatic anti-dazzle mirrors contain an electrolyte fluid which could leak if the mirror is broken.

- The leaking electrolyte fluid can cause irritation to the skin, eyes and respiratory organs, especially in people who suffer from asthma or similar illnesses. Immediately ensure that there is a sufficient supply of fresh air and get out of the vehicle. If this is not possible, open all of the windows and doors.
- If the electrolyte fluid gets into the eyes or onto the skin, immediately wash the area with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a doctor.
- If the electrolyte fluid gets onto shoes or clothing, wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Clean shoes and clothes thoroughly before wearing them again.
- If the electrolyte fluid is swallowed, immediately rinse the mouth with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a doctor. Seek medical assistance immediately.

ⓘ NOTICE

If the glass of an automatic anti-dazzle mirror is broken, electrolyte fluid can leak from the mirror. This fluid corrodes plastic surfaces. Remove the fluid as soon as possible, e.g. using a wet sponge.

Interior mirror

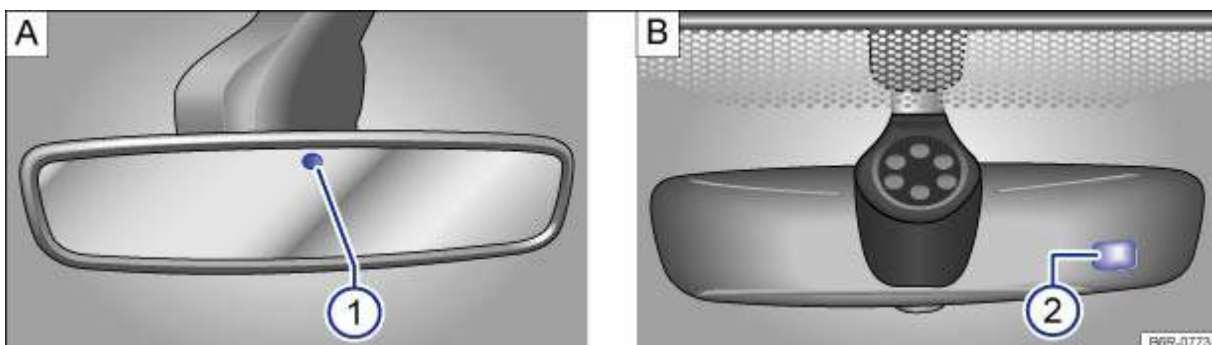


Fig. 82 Automatic anti-dazzle interior mirror

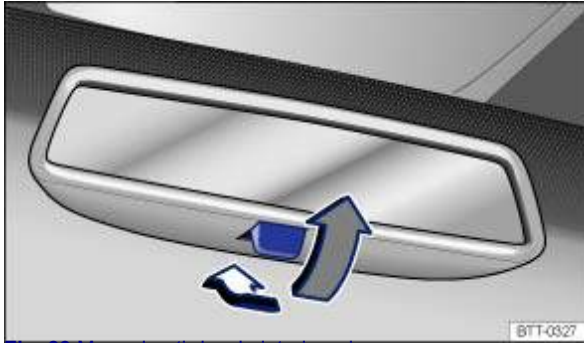


Fig. 83 Manual anti-dazzle interior mirror



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

The driver must adjust the interior mirror so that they can see clearly through the rear window.

The driver's rear view may be restricted or completely obscured by objects such as a sunblind on the rear window, items of clothing stowed on the luggage compartment cover, or a rear window that is covered in ice, snow or dirt.

Automatic anti-dazzle interior mirror

Key to → [Fig. 82](#):

- ① Sensor for determining light incidence from the rear.
- ② Sensor for determining light incidence from the front.


There are 2 sensors in the interior mirror housing.

- One sensor on the side facing the interior to measure light incidence from *the rear* → [Fig. 82](#) ① **A**.
- One sensor on the side facing the windscreen to measure light incidence from *the front* → [Fig. 82](#) ② **B**.

When the ignition is switched on, the interior mirror will darken *automatically* according to the amount of light it receives.

If the light on the sensor is hindered or interrupted, e.g. by a sunblind, the automatic anti-dazzle interior mirror will not function or will not function correctly.

The automatic anti-dazzle function is deactivated when the reverse gear is selected.

Do not attach external navigation devices to the windscreen or near interior automatic anti-dazzle mirrors →  .

Manual anti-dazzle interior mirror

- Basic position: the lever on the lower part of the mirror is pointing towards the windscreen.
- Pull the lever to the back to select the anti-dazzle function → [Fig. 83](#).

**WARNING**

The illuminated display from an external navigation device can lead to functional impairment of the interior automatic anti-dazzle mirror and cause accidents or serious injuries.

- You may not be able to precisely determine the distance from vehicles travelling behind you or from other objects if the automatic anti-dazzle function is impaired.

Exterior mirrors

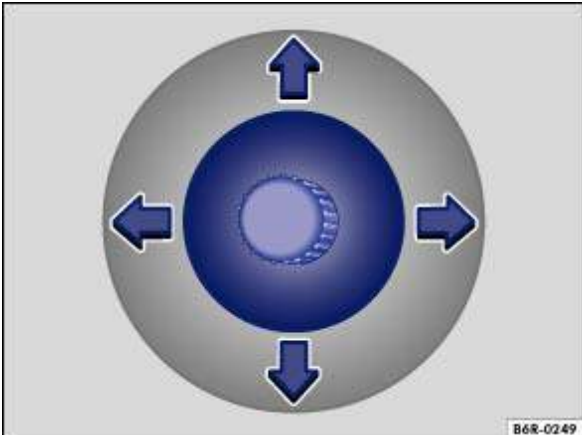


Fig. 84 In the front doors: setting knob for the mechanical exterior mirrors

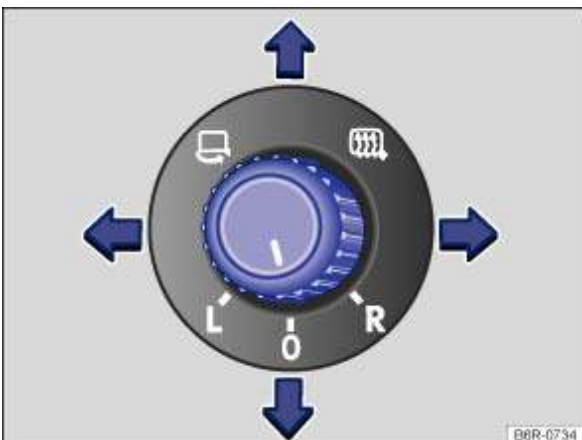


Fig. 85 In the driver door: rotary knob for the electric exterior mirrors




First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

The exterior mirrors are adjusted by moving the setting knob → Fig. 84 or the rotary knob → Fig. 85.

Depending on the level of equipment, the ignition will have to be switched on before the exterior mirrors can be adjusted.

Turn the rotary knob to the desired position:



Fold exterior mirrors into the body electrically → .



Switch on the exterior mirror heating.



Tap and hold the rotary knob to set the left exterior mirror to the front, rear, right or left.



Tap and hold the rotary knob up or down or left or right to set the right exterior mirror.

R

0

Position 0: exterior mirrors are folded out, exterior mirror heating is switched off, it is not possible to adjust the exterior mirrors.

Folding in the exterior mirrors while parking

- When parking, select the option for folding in the exterior mirror via the  button and  and **Mirrors and wipers** in the infotainment system → *Menu and system settings (SETUP)* .
- The exterior mirrors fold in automatically if the vehicle is locked from the outside with the vehicle key.
- The exterior mirrors fold out automatically if the vehicle is unlocked from the outside with the vehicle key.



WARNING

Injuries can be sustained if you do not take care when folding the exterior mirrors in and out.

- Only fold the exterior mirrors in or out when there is nobody in the path of the mirror.
- Always ensure that no fingers are caught between the exterior mirror and the foot of the mirror when the exterior mirror is moved.



WARNING

If you estimate the distance from traffic behind you incorrectly, you can cause accidents and serious injuries.

- Curved mirrors (convex or aspheric) enlarge the field of vision and can make objects in the mirror seem smaller and further away than they actually are.
- Using curved mirrors to estimate the distance from other vehicles behind you when changing lanes can provide inaccurate results and can lead to accidents and severe injuries.
- Whenever possible, use the interior mirror to check the exact distance between your vehicle and following traffic or other objects.
- Make sure that you have a good view to the rear of the vehicle.



NOTICE

- Always fold in exterior mirrors before using an automatic car wash.
- Do not fold electrically folding exterior mirrors in or out manually as this can damage the electric motor.



The exterior mirror heating should be switched off when it is no longer needed. Fuel is otherwise wasted.



In the event of a fault, the electric exterior mirrors can be adjusted by hand by pressing on the outer edge of the mirror.

Transporting items


Driving tips

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

→ *Stowing items of luggage*

- [Driving with an open tailgate](#)
- [Driving a loaded vehicle](#)
- [Vehicle-specific weight ratings](#)

Heavy objects must always be stowed securely in the luggage compartment and you must ensure that the rear seat backrests are securely engaged in the upright position. Always use suitable securing straps with the fastening rings to secure heavy items. Never exceed the vehicle's maximum payload. Both the payload and the distribution of the load in the vehicle will have an effect on the driving response and braking distance → .


Additional information and warnings:

- Tailgate → [Tailgate](#)
- Lights → [Lights](#)
- Luggage compartment → [Luggage compartment](#)
- Roof carrier → [Roof carrier](#)
- Towing a trailer → [Towing a trailer](#)
- Wheels and tyres → [Wheels and tyres](#)



WARNING

Objects that are not secured, or are secured incorrectly, can cause serious injuries in the event of a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre or accident. This applies particularly if objects are struck by the airbag when activated and then flung through the vehicle interior. Please apply the following rules to reduce the risk of accidents:

- Always stow all objects in the vehicle securely. Always stow luggage and heavy objects in the luggage compartment.
- Always use suitable straps to prevent luggage entering the path of the side airbag or the combined curtain and side airbag or the front airbag in the event of a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre or an accident.
- Objects should be stowed in the vehicle interior in such a way that they can never enter the airbag deployment zones while the vehicle is in motion.
- Always keep stowage compartments closed while the vehicle is in motion.
- All objects must be removed from the seat cushion of the front passenger seat if the front passenger backrest is folded forward. Even small and light objects could be pressed into the weight detection mat underneath the seat cushion by the backrest when it is folded forwards and thus send incorrect information to the airbag control units.
- The front airbag must be switched off and the indicator lamp PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF  must light up for as long as the front passenger seat backrest is folded forwards.
- Stowed objects must never cause passengers to assume an incorrect sitting position.
- If an item is being stowed on a seat, this seat must not be used by any passengers.

**WARNING**

The vehicle handling and braking effect may alter significantly if large or heavy objects are being transported.

- Adapt your speed and driving style to suit visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.
- Accelerate carefully and gently.
- Avoid sudden braking and driving manoeuvres.
- Brake earlier than in normal driving.

Stowing items of luggage



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Always stow all items of luggage in the vehicle securely.

- Distribute items in the vehicle, on the roof and on the trailer as evenly as possible.
- Place heavy objects as far forward in the luggage compartment as possible. Position the rear seat backrests securely in the upright position.
- Secure luggage in the luggage compartment to the fastening rings with suitable straps → [Luggage compartment](#) .
- Adjust the headlight range → [Lights](#) .
- Adjust the tyre pressure according to the vehicle load. Please read the tyre pressure sticker → [Wheels and tyres](#) .
- In vehicles with a Tyre Pressure Loss Indicator, set the new vehicle load level as necessary → [Tyre monitoring system](#) .

**NOTICE**

Hard objects on the shelf can chafe against the wires of the heating element in the rear window and cause damage.



Observe any information concerning the loading of a trailer → [Towing a trailer](#) and a roof carrier → [Roof carrier](#) .

Driving with an open tailgate



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Driving with an open tailgate is particularly dangerous. Ensure that the open tailgate and any objects are secured properly, and take appropriate measures to reduce the quantity of toxic exhaust fumes entering the vehicle.

**WARNING**

Driving with an unlocked or open tailgate can cause serious injuries.

- Always drive with the tailgate closed.
- Always stow all items in the luggage compartment securely. Loose objects can fall out of the luggage compartment and injure other road users.
- Always drive carefully and ensure that you think ahead.
- Avoid any abrupt or sudden driving and braking manoeuvres as this can cause the open tailgate to move unpredictably.
- Any objects protruding from the luggage compartment must be marked to ensure that they are visible to other road users. Comply with legal regulations.
- Any objects protruding from the luggage compartment must never be held in position by the tailgate.
- If it is necessary to drive with the tailgate open, all luggage racks and cargo stowed on the rack must be removed from the tailgate.

**WARNING**

Poisonous exhaust fumes can enter the vehicle interior when the tailgate is open. This could result in loss of consciousness, carbon monoxide poisoning, serious injury and accidents.

- Always drive with the tailgate closed in order to prevent toxic gases from entering the vehicle.
- If exceptional circumstances require you to drive with an open tailgate, you must do the following to reduce the quantity of toxic exhaust fumes that could enter the vehicle:
 - Close the electric panorama sliding/tilting glass roof.
 - Switch off air recirculation mode.
 - Open all vents in the dash panel.
 - Switch the blowers to the highest setting.

**NOTICE**

The vehicle length and height are different when the tailgate is open.

Driving a loaded vehicle



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

For good vehicle handling when driving a loaded vehicle, please observe the following:

- Stow all items of luggage securely → *Stowing items of luggage* .
- Accelerate carefully and gently.
- Avoid sudden braking and driving manoeuvres.
- Brake earlier than in normal driving.
- If applicable, heed the information about driving with a trailer → *Towing a trailer* .

- If applicable, observe the information concerning the roof carrier → *Roof carrier* .

⚠ WARNING

Moving loads can severely impair the vehicle's stability and driving safety which could cause accidents and severe injuries.

- Secure objects properly to prevent them from sliding.
- Use suitable straps when securing heavy objects.
- Engage the rear seat backrests securely in an upright position.

Vehicle-specific weight ratings



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → *Introduction*

All data in the official vehicle documents take precedence over these data. All the information provided in this manual applies to the basic model. The vehicle data sticker in the service schedule and the official vehicle documents show which engine is installed in your vehicle.

The values quoted here may differ if additional equipment is fitted, for different models or for special vehicles.

The values for the kerb weight in the following table apply for the road-ready vehicle with driver (75 kg), service fluids including fuel tank filled to 90% of its capacity and, if applicable, tools and spare tyre → . Additional equipment and retrofitted accessories increase the stated kerb weight and reduce the maximum permitted load accordingly.

The load comprises the weights of the following:

- Passengers
- All luggage
- Roof load including roof carrier system
- Drawbar load when towing a trailer

Petrol engines

Engine power	EC	Gearbox type	Kerb weight	Gross vehicle weight rating	Gross axle weight rating, front	Gross axle weight rating, rear
44 kW	CHYA	MG5	1,050 kg – 1,055 kg	1,490 kg – 1,570 kg	820 kg	720 kg – 800 kg
55 kW	CHYB					
66 kW	CJZC	MG6	1,107 kg	1,540 kg – 1,620 kg	870 kg	
81 kW	CJZD		1,135 kg	1,550 kg – 1,630 kg	880 kg	

Diesel engines

Engine power	EC	Gearbox type	Kerb weight	Gross vehicle weight rating	Gross axle weight rating, front	Gross axle weight rating, rear
	CYZB		1,146 kg – 1,165	1,620 kg – 1,650	900 kg – 920	

55 kW	CUSA	MG5	kg	kg	kg	170 kg – 190 kg
			1,151 kg	1,670 kg	920 kg	800 kg
66 kW	CUSB	DSG®7	1,165 kg – 1,239 kg	1,660 kg – 1,690 kg	940 kg	770 kg – 800 kg



WARNING

Exceeding the maximum permissible weights and axle loads can cause damage to the vehicle, accidents and serious injuries.

- The actual axle loads must never exceed the maximum permissible axle loads.
- The payload and the distribution of the load in the vehicle have an effect on the driving response and braking distance of the vehicle. Adjust your speed accordingly.



NOTICE

The payload should be distributed as evenly as possible in the vehicle. When transporting heavy objects in the luggage compartment, they should be placed either in front of or over the rear axle in order to minimise the effect on the vehicle's handling.


Luggage compartment



Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

- *Folding the seat cushion and backrests on the rear bench seat forwards and backwards*
- *Luggage compartment cover*
- *Variable luggage compartment floor*
- *Fastening rings*
- *Bag hook*

Heavy objects must always be transported in the luggage compartment and you must ensure that the rear seat backrests are securely engaged in the upright position. Always use suitable securing straps with the fastening rings. Never exceed the vehicle's maximum payload. Both the payload and the distribution of the load in the vehicle will have an effect on the driving response and braking distance → .

Additional information and warnings:

- Airbag system → *Airbag system*
- Lights → *Lights*
- Transporting → *Transporting items*
- Towing a trailer → *Towing a trailer*
- Wheels and tyres → *Wheels and tyres*

WARNING

When the vehicle is not in use or is not being supervised, always lock the doors and tailgate to reduce the risk of severe or fatal injuries.

- Never leave children unattended, especially when the tailgate is open. Children could make their way into the luggage compartment, close the tailgate and be unable to get out. This can cause severe or fatal injuries.
- Never let children play in or around the vehicle.
- Do not travel with people in the luggage compartment.

WARNING

Objects that are not secured, or are secured incorrectly, can cause serious injuries in the event of a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre or accident. This applies particularly if objects are struck by the airbag when activated and then flung through the vehicle interior. Please apply the following rules to reduce the risk of accidents:

- Always stow all objects in the vehicle securely. Always stow luggage and heavy objects in the luggage compartment.
- Always use suitable straps to prevent luggage from being hurled through the vehicle interior and entering the deployment range of the side airbag or the combined curtain and side airbag or the front airbag in the event of a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre or an accident.
- Always keep stowage compartments closed while the vehicle is in motion.
- Do not stow any hard, heavy or sharp objects loose in any of the vehicle's open stowage areas, on the luggage compartment cover or on the dash panel.
- Remove any hard, heavy or sharp objects from items of clothing and bags inside the vehicle and stow them securely.

WARNING

Transporting heavy objects changes the vehicle driving characteristics and increases the braking distance. Heavy loads that are not properly stowed or secured in the vehicle can lead to a loss of vehicle control and can cause serious injury.

- Transporting heavy objects changes the vehicle's handling and the centre of gravity.
- The payload should be distributed as evenly as possible in the vehicle.
- Always secure heavy objects in the luggage compartment as far in front of the rear axle as possible.

NOTICE

- Hard objects on the rear parcel shelf can chafe against the wires of the heating element or aerial in the rear window and cause damage.
- Hard objects could rub against the aerial in the side windows and cause damage.



Do not cover the ventilation openings underneath the loading edge and in the area above the first aid kit as this prevents stale air from escaping the vehicle.

Folding the seat cushion and backrests on the rear bench seat forwards and backwards

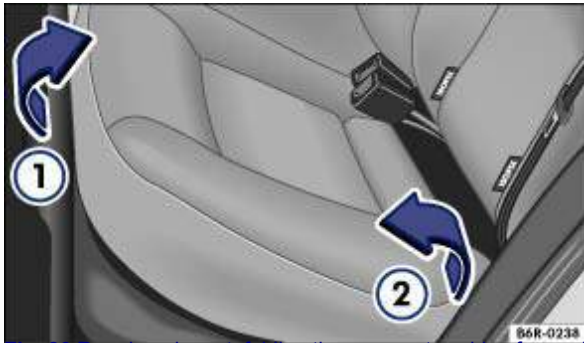


Fig. 86 Rear bench seat: folding the rear seat cushion forwards

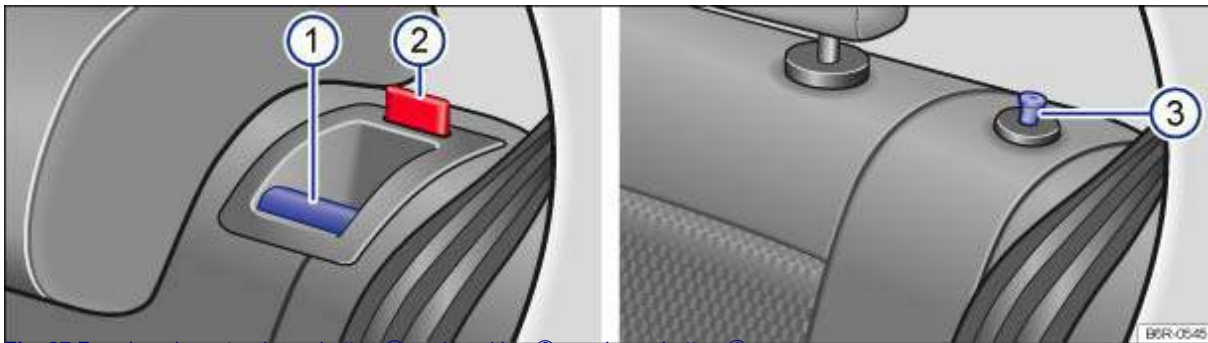


Fig. 87 Rear bench seat: release button ①, red marking ② or release button ③



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

The rear seat cushions and backrests can be folded forward to extend the luggage compartment.


Folding the rear seat cushions forwards

- Pull the rear seat cushion up by the front edge in the direction of the arrow → [Fig. 86 ①](#) .
- Fold the rear seat cushion forwards in the direction of the arrow → [Fig. 86 ②](#) .

Folding the rear seat backrest forwards

- Push the head restraint all the way down or remove it, if necessary → [Adjusting the seat position](#) .
- Pull release button → [Fig. 87 ①](#) forwards or pull up release button ③ and fold rear seat backrest forward at same time. For single rear seat backrests, both release buttons must be pulled at the same time.
- The rear seat backrest is unlocked when you can see a red marking in the release button → [Fig. 87 ②](#) .
- Passengers (adults and children) must not use seats if the backrest is folded forwards.

Folding back the rear seat backrest

- Fold back the rear backrest and push it firmly into the lock until it clicks securely into place →  .
- The red marking on the release button(s) → [Fig. 87 ②](#) should no longer be visible.
- The rear seat backrest must always be securely engaged.
- Fit the head restraint again, if necessary, and adjust it to suit your size → [Adjusting the seat position](#) .

Folding the rear seat cushion back

- Fold back the rear seat cushion and push it under the belt locks and the lap belt, as may be necessary.
- Holding it by the front edge, push the rear seat cushion down until it can be felt to engage.

WARNING

Injuries can be caused if the rear backrests are folded forwards and backwards carelessly.

- Never fold the rear seat backrest forwards or backwards while the vehicle is in motion.
- Ensure that the seat belt is not trapped or damaged when folding back the rear seat backrest.
- Always keep hands, fingers, feet or other body parts away from the seat area when folding the backrests forwards and backwards.
- Make sure that each rear seat backrest engages securely in the upright position, otherwise the seat belts for the rear seats will not work properly. This applies to the centre seat of the rear bench seat in particular. If a seat is occupied and the backrest has not clicked securely into place, the seat occupant and backrest may move forwards in the event of a sudden braking or driving manoeuvre or during accidents.
- The backrest has not been secured properly if you can see the red marking on button → *Fig. 87 @* . Always ensure that the red marking is never visible when the rear seat backrest is in the upright position.
- Passengers (adults and children) must not use seats if the backrest is folded forwards or is not clicked securely into place.

NOTICE

Damage to the vehicle or to other objects could be caused if the rear bench seat backrest is folded forwards and backwards carelessly.

- Before folding the rear seat backrests forwards, adjust the front seats so that the rear head restraints or rear seat cushions do not rub against the front seats. Remove the head restraint, if necessary → *Adjusting the seat position* .

Luggage compartment cover



Fig. 88 Open tailgate: raised luggage compartment cover



Fig. 89 Behind the rear backrest: stowed luggage compartment cover



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

When the tailgate is opened and closed, the luggage compartment cover is also raised and lowered if the straps are attached.

Light items of clothing can be stowed on the luggage compartment cover. Please ensure that the view to the rear of the vehicle is not obstructed.

Removing the luggage compartment cover

- Unhook the supporting straps from the tailgate → *Fig. 88* (upper arrows).
- Pull the luggage compartment cover out of the side retainers towards the rear → *Fig. 88* (lower arrows).

Stowing the luggage compartment cover

- Turn the luggage compartment cover around until the edge with the straps is at the front.
- Release the rear seat backrest and fold it forwards slightly.
- Push the luggage compartment cover between the rear seat backrest and the outer wheel housing trims.
- Hook the luggage compartment cover onto the side retainers and push it forwards → *Fig. 89* (arrows).
- Fold the rear seat backrest backwards until it engages in the catches.

Fitting the luggage compartment cover

- Push the luggage compartment cover forwards into the side retainers → *Fig. 88* (lower arrows).
- Hook the supporting straps onto the tailgate → *Fig. 88* (upper arrows).



WARNING

Objects that are not secured or are secured incorrectly, or animals on the luggage compartment cover, could cause serious injuries in any sudden driving or braking manoeuvre or accident.

- Do not stow any hard, heavy or sharp items either loose or in bags on the luggage compartment cover.
- Never transport pets on the luggage compartment cover.

NOTICE

To avoid damage to the luggage compartment cover:

- Always ensure that the luggage compartment cover is fitted securely in the side retainers.
- The luggage compartment should only be filled so that the luggage compartment cover does not push down on the load when the tailgate is closed.

Variable luggage compartment floor

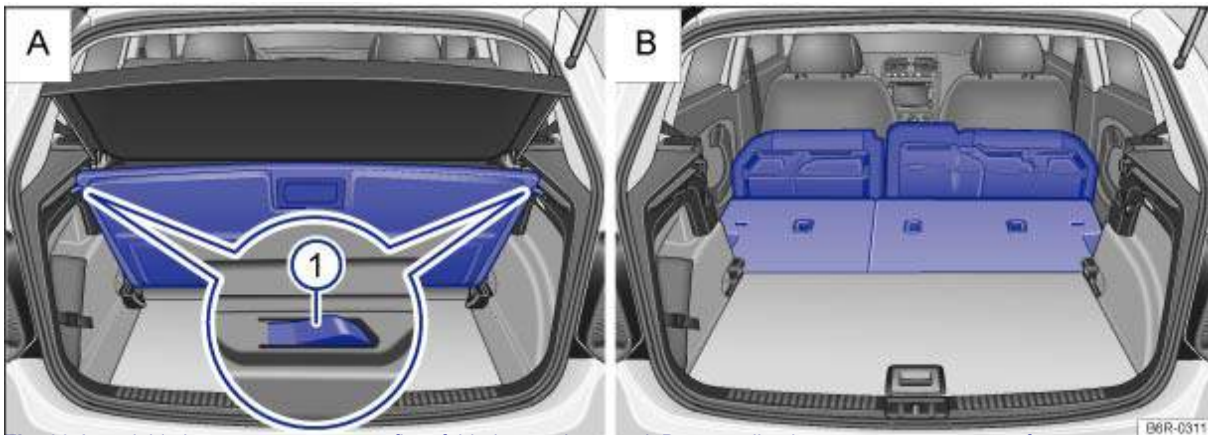


Fig. 90 A: variable luggage compartment floor folded up and secured, B: expanding luggage compartment to front

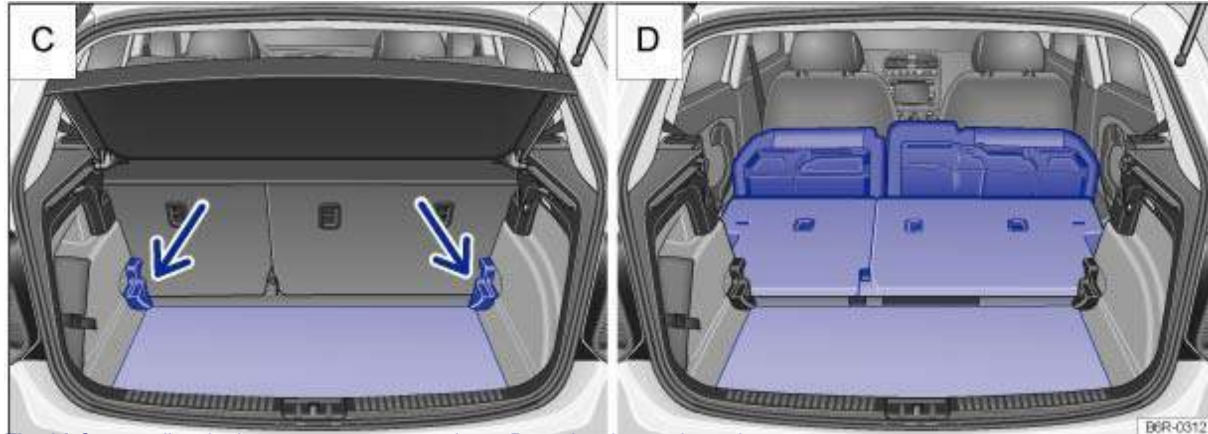



Fig. 91 C: extending the luggage compartment down; D: setting the maximum luggage space




First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  Introduction

The luggage compartment can be extended in many ways as a result of the variable luggage compartment floor → .

Small items can be stowed in the stowage compartment **underneath** the variable luggage compartment floor.

Example A: opening stowage compartment

Use the recessed handle to fold the variable luggage compartment floor up and push it over the retaining brackets → Fig. 90  to secure it in place.

Example B: extending the luggage compartment to the front

- Remove the luggage compartment cover → [Luggage compartment cover](#) .
- Push the rear head restraints all the way down → [Adjusting the seat position](#) .
- Fold the seat cushion and backrest forwards → [Folding the seat cushion and backrests on the rear bench seat forwards and backwards](#) .

Example C: expanding the luggage compartment down

- Lift back the luggage compartment floor and push it under the guides → [Fig. 91](#) (arrows).
- Place the luggage compartment floor on the floor covering.

Example D: setting the maximum luggage space

- Extending the luggage compartment to the front → [Example B: extending the luggage compartment to the front](#) .
- Extending the luggage compartment downwards → [Example C: expanding the luggage compartment down](#) .

**NOTICE**

In the upper position, the variable luggage compartment floor will carry a maximum load of 120 kg.

Fastening rings

Fig. 92 In the luggage compartment: fastening rings




First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)


You will find fastening rings at the front and rear of the luggage compartment which can be used to secure luggage → [Fig. 92](#) (arrow).

WARNING

Unsuitable or damaged securing straps could rip in the event of a braking manoeuvre or accident. This could cause objects to be flung through the interior and lead to severe or fatal injuries.

- Always use suitable and undamaged securing straps.
- Attach securing straps securely to the fastening rings.
- Loose objects in the luggage compartment can suddenly slide and change the way the vehicle handles.
- Small and light objects should also be secured.
- Never exceed the maximum load rating of the fastening rings when securing objects.
- Never secure a child seat to the fastening rings.

 The maximum load rating of the fastening rings is approximately 3.5 kN.

 Suitable fastening belts and luggage stowage systems are available from a qualified workshop. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.

Bag hook

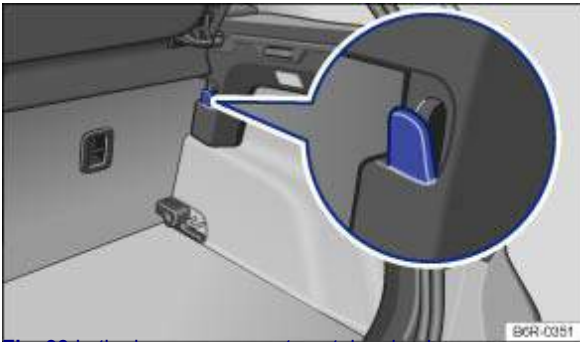




Fig. 93 In the luggage compartment: bag hook

 First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Bag hooks can be found to the left and right in the luggage compartment. Light shopping bags can be secured here → Fig. 93.

WARNING

Never use the bag hooks as fastening rings for straps. The bag hook could break off during a sudden braking manoeuvre or accident.

NOTICE

Do not load the bag hook with more than 2.5 kg.

Roof carrier

• • • •

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

- [Securing mounts, roof bars or load carrying system](#)
- [Loading the load carrier system](#)

The roof of the vehicle has been designed for optimum aerodynamic effect. Therefore, conventional mounts or other load carrier systems can no longer be attached to a rain channel.

As the rain channels have been integrated in the roof for better aerodynamics, only those mounts, roof bars or load carrier systems approved by Volkswagen can be used.

When should the mounts or roof bars and load carrier system be removed?

- When they are no longer being used.
- When the vehicle is driving through a car wash.
- When the vehicle height exceeds the required clearance height, e.g. in a garage.

Additional information and warnings:

- Exterior views → [Exterior views](#)
- Lights → [Lights](#)
- Transporting → [Transporting items](#)
- Driving with respect for the environment → [Driving with respect for the environment](#)
- Wheels and tyres → [Wheels and tyres](#)
- Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts → [Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts](#)



WARNING

When transporting heavy or bulky objects in the load carrier system, the way the vehicle handles will change due to a shift in the centre of gravity and increased susceptibility to crosswinds.

- Always secure loads properly using suitable and undamaged securing straps.
- Cargo that is large, heavy, bulky, long or flat will have a negative effect on the vehicle aerodynamics, centre of gravity and overall handling.
- Avoid abrupt and sudden driving and braking manoeuvres.
- Adapt your speed and driving style to suit visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.



NOTICE

- Always remove the mounts or roof bars or load carrier system before driving through an automatic car wash.
- The vehicle's height is changed by the installation of the roof carrier system and the load secured on it. Check and compare the height of the vehicle with clearance heights, e.g. for underpasses and garage doors.
- The mounts, roof bars or load carrier system and the secured load must not obstruct you from opening and closing the electric panorama sliding/tilting glass roof and the tailgate. The roof aerial must also remain unaffected.
- When opening the tailgate, take care not to let it hit the roof load.



Driving with fitted mounts, roof bars or load carriers will increase air resistance and thus increase fuel consumption.

Securing mounts, roof bars or load carrying system

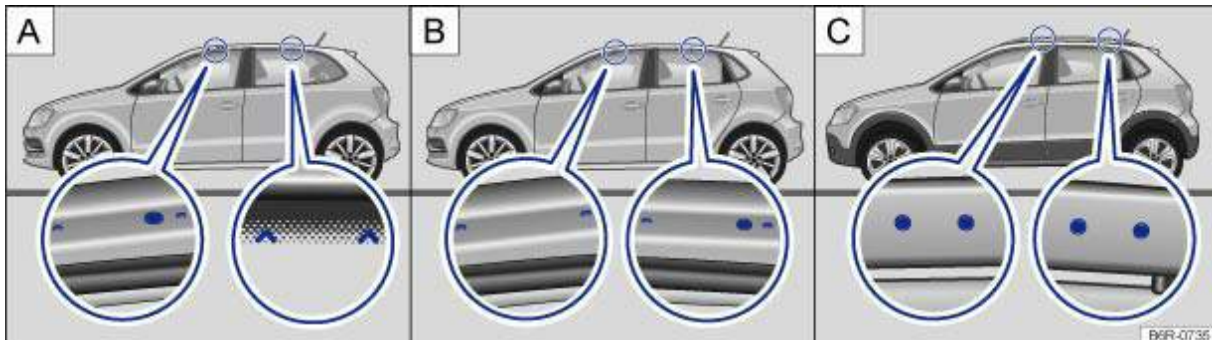


Fig. 94 Securing points for mounts or roof bars (both sides) A: for 2-door vehicles without roof railing. B: for 4-door vehicles without roof railing. C: for vehicles with roof railing



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*


Mounts or roof bars serve as the basis for special load carrier systems. Special load carriers must then be added to transport luggage, bicycles, skis, surfboards or boats safely. Suitable accessories are available from your Volkswagen dealership.

Mounts, roof bars and load carriers must always be attached correctly. Please read the fitting instructions provided.

Vehicles without roof railings: attaching mounts and load carrier system

2-door vehicles: the holes or markings for the front mount securing points are located on the underside of the roof side members → *Fig. 94 A* (left-hand magnification). The holes or markings for the securing points are only visible when the door is open. The markings for attaching at the rear are at the top on the side windows → *Fig. 94 A* (right magnification).

4-door vehicles: the holes or markings for the mount securing points are located on the underside of the roof side members and are visible only when the doors are open → *Fig. 94 B*.

The roof carrier must **only** be attached at the markings shown in the illustration → .

After fitting the mounts properly as per the instructions provided, attach the load carrier to the mount.

Vehicles with roof railings: attaching roof bars and load carrier system

The attaching holes are located on the inside of the roof rail → *Fig. 94 C*.

The roof bars must **only** be attached at the markings shown in the illustration.

After fitting the roof bars properly, attach the load carrier to the roof bars in accordance with the assembly instructions provided.

Ensure that there is enough space between the roof carrier system to avoid damaging it.

**WARNING**

Incorrectly attaching and using the mounts or roof bars and load carrier can cause the entire system to fall off the roof, which could cause accidents and injuries.

- Always observe the manufacturer's instructions.
- Use mounts or roof bars and load carriers only when they are undamaged and fitted correctly.
- The mounts may only be attached at the markings shown in the illustration → *Fig. 94*.
- Fit mounts or roof bars and load carriers correctly.
- Check the bolts and anchorage points before starting your journey and adjust as necessary after driving a short distance. During a long trip, check all bolts and fasteners at each stop.
- Special fixtures for items such as bicycles, skis, surfboards, etc. should always be properly installed.
- Do not carry out any changes or repairs to the mounts, roof bars or the load carrier system.




Read and note the fitting instructions for the mounts, roof bars and the load carrier system provided and always carry the instructions in the vehicle.


Loading the load carrier system



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

Loads can be attached securely only when the mounts, roof bars and load carrier system are fitted correctly → .


Maximum permissible roof load

The maximum permitted roof load is **75 kg**. The roof load limit refers to the combined weight of the load carrier, the mounts or roof bars and the load carried on the roof → .

Be sure you know the weight of the load carrier, the mounts or roof bars and the items you want to transport on the roof. Weigh them if necessary. Never carry a total of more than the maximum permissible roof load.

However, if you are using load carrier systems and mounts or roof bars with a lower weight rating, you will not be able to carry the maximum roof load. In this case, do not exceed the maximum weight limit for the load carrier system which is listed in the fitting instructions.

Distributing the load

Distribute the load evenly and secure it correctly → .

Checking the fittings

After the mounts or roof bars and load carrier have been attached, check the bolted connections and fastenings once you have travelled a short distance and then at regular intervals.

**WARNING**

Accidents and vehicle damage can occur if the maximum permitted roof load is exceeded.

- Never exceed the quoted roof load, the maximum permissible axle loads, and the permissible gross vehicle weight for the vehicle.
- Do not exceed the maximum load of the mounts or roof bars and load carrier, even if the maximum roof load is not reached.
- Secure heavy objects as far forwards as possible and distribute the load evenly.

**WARNING**

Loose and incorrectly secured loads could fall off the load carrier and cause accidents and injuries.

- Always use suitable and undamaged securing straps.
- Secure loads properly.

Towing a trailer



Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

- *Technical requirements*
- *Fitting the removable ball coupling*
- *Removing the ball coupling*
- *Hitching and connecting the trailer*
- *Loading the trailer*
- *Towing a trailer*
- *Retrofitting a towing bracket*
- *Maximum permitted trailer weights*
- *Maximum permitted gross combination weight*

Observe any country-specific regulations when towing a trailer and using a towing bracket.

Your car is intended mainly for transporting passengers and luggage. However, it can also be used to tow a trailer or caravan, provided that it is fitted with the necessary equipment. This additional load will affect the durability, fuel consumption and performance of the vehicle and, in certain circumstances, can shorten the service intervals.

Driving with a trailer not only places an extra load on the vehicle, but also requires increased concentration on the part of the driver.

In low temperatures, fit winter tyres to both the vehicle **and** the trailer.

Drawbar load



The *maximum* permitted weight exerted by the trailer drawbar on the ball coupling of the towing bracket must not exceed **50 kg**.

Vehicles with start/stop system

When using a factory-fitted towing bracket or a towing bracket retrofitted by Volkswagen, the start/stop system is automatically switched on as soon as a trailer is attached.

If the trailer is not recognised or if towing brackets are used which have **not** been retrofitted by Volkswagen, the start/stop system must be



switched off manually **before** towing a trailer by pressing the  button in the upper section of the centre console. The start/stop system must remain switched off for the whole period that a trailer is being towed → .

Additional information and warnings:

- Exterior views → [Exterior views](#)
- Anti-theft alarm → [Central locking system](#)
- Lights → [Lights](#)
- Driving with respect for the environment → [Driving with respect for the environment](#)
- Pull-away assist systems → [Pull-away assist systems](#)
- Wheels and tyres → [Wheels and tyres](#)
- Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts → [Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts](#)



WARNING

It is dangerous to transport people in a trailer and it may also be illegal.



WARNING

Improper use of the towing bracket can cause injury and accidents.

- Only use the towing bracket if it is fitted properly and is not damaged.
- Do not carry out any alterations or repairs to the towing bracket.
- To reduce the risk of injury in rear-end collisions, and to pedestrians and cyclists when the vehicle is parked, always remove the ball coupling when a trailer is not being used.
- Never install a weight-distributing or load-balancing towing bracket to the vehicle. The vehicle is not constructed for these kinds of towing brackets. The towing bracket can fail, causing the trailer to tear loose from the vehicle.



WARNING

Towing a trailer and transporting heavy or bulky items can change the way the vehicle's handling. This can lead to accidents.

- Always secure loads properly using suitable and undamaged securing straps.
- Adapt your speed and driving style to suit visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.
- Trailers with a high centre of gravity are more likely to tip over than trailers with a low centre of gravity.
- Avoid abrupt and sudden driving and braking manoeuvres.
- Take special care when overtaking.
- Reduce your speed immediately if the trailer shows even the slightest sign of snaking.
- Never drive faster than approx. 80 km/h (50 mph) when towing a trailer (approx. 100 km/h (60 mph) in exceptional cases). This also applies to countries where higher speeds are permitted. Always obey speed limits. In some areas speed limits for vehicles towing trailers are lower than for vehicles without trailers.
- Never try to stop a trailer from snaking by increasing your speed.

**WARNING**

The start/stop system must always be switched off manually when towing a trailer using towing brackets that have not been retrofitted by Volkswagen. Otherwise faults can occur in the brake system, possibly resulting in accidents and serious injuries.

- Always switch off the start/stop system manually if a trailer is attached to a towing bracket that has not been retrofitted by Volkswagen.



Always switch off the anti-theft alarm when a trailer is being hitched or unhitched → *Central locking system* . The tilt sensor could otherwise trigger an alarm unnecessarily.



In new vehicles, do not tow a trailer during the first 1,000 km → *Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts* .



Volkswagen recommends removing the ball coupling before driving without a trailer. The level of damage sustained during a rear-end collision could be greater for vehicles with a fitted ball coupling than for those without.



In some models, the towing bracket is required for towing vehicles. For this reason, the towing bracket ball coupling should be stored in the vehicle at all times.

Technical requirements



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

If the vehicle is supplied with a **factory-fitted** towing bracket it will already have the necessary technical modifications and meet the statutory requirements for towing a trailer.

Only use a towing bracket that is approved for the gross weight of the trailer to be towed. The towing bracket must be suitable for the vehicle and trailer and be securely bolted to the vehicle's chassis. Only a towing bracket with a removable ball coupling should be used. Always check and follow the data provided by the towing bracket manufacturer. Never install a weight-distributing or load-balancing towing bracket on the vehicle.

Towing brackets fitted to the rear bumper

Never fit a towing bracket to the rear bumper or to its fastenings. The towing bracket must not prevent the rear bumper from functioning correctly. Do not carry out any alterations to the exhaust or brake systems. Check regularly to see if the towing bracket is fitted securely.

Engine cooling system

There is an increased load on the engine and the cooling system when towing a trailer. The cooling system must contain sufficient coolant and be able to cope with the extra load added by the trailer.

Trailer brake

If the trailer is equipped with its own brake system, comply with the relevant regulations. The trailer's brake system must never be connected to the vehicle brake system.

Emergency breakaway cable

Always use safety chains between your vehicle and the trailer → *Hitching and connecting the trailer* .

Rear trailer lights

The rear lights on the trailer must meet legal requirements → [Hitching and connecting the trailer](#) .

Never connect the trailer lights directly to the electrical system of your vehicle. If you are uncertain whether the trailer has been connected correctly, please contact a qualified workshop. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.

Exterior mirrors

If you are unable to see the traffic behind the trailer in the vehicle's standard exterior mirrors, additional exterior mirrors should be fitted in accordance with any country-specific regulations. Before setting off, adjust the mirrors so that you have a sufficient view of the rear.

Maximum power consumption of the trailer

Electrical consumers	Europe, Asia, Africa, South and Central America	Australia
All brake lights	84 watts	108 watts
Turn signal per side	42 watts	54 watts
All side lights	100 watts	100 watts
All tail lights	42 watts	54 watts
Rear fog light	42 watts	54 watts

Never exceed the specified values.



WARNING

If the towing bracket is unsuitable or is incorrectly fitted, the trailer can become detached from the vehicle and cause serious injury.



NOTICE

- The vehicle electronics may be damaged if the trailer lights are not connected properly.
- The vehicle electronics may be damaged if the trailer uses too much electricity.
- Never connect the trailer's electrical system directly to the electrical connections of the tail lights or to other sources of electricity. Only use suitable connectors to provide power to the trailer.



Towing a trailer places additional demands on the vehicle. Volkswagen recommends additional services between the normal inspection intervals if the vehicle is used frequently for towing a trailer.



In certain countries, an additional fire extinguisher must be carried if the gross weight of the trailer exceeds 2,500 kg.

Fitting the removable ball coupling

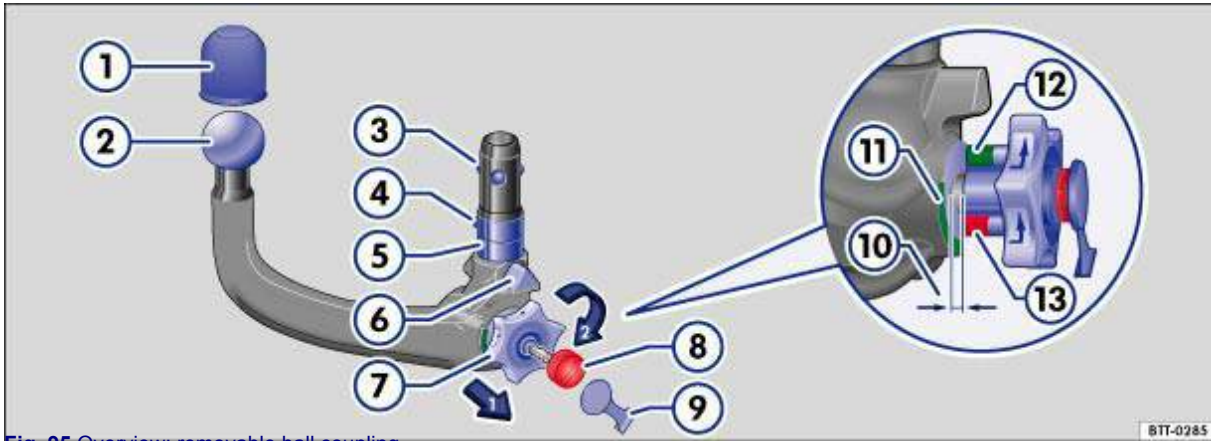


Fig. 95 Overview: removable ball coupling

BTT-0285



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → [Introduction](#)

The removable ball coupling is located under the luggage compartment floor with the vehicle toolkit.


Key to → Fig. 95:

- ① Cap
- ② Ball coupling
- ③ Retaining balls
- ④ Catch for locking mechanism
- ⑤ Shank
- ⑥ Centring device
- ⑦ Handwheel
- ⑧ Keys
- ⑨ Cover
- ⑩ Gap (pre-tensioned ball coupling)
- ⑪ Green marking on the ball coupling
- ⑫ Green marking on handwheel
- ⑬ Red marking on handwheel

Step 1: preparations


- Before using the ball coupling for the first time, make a note of the number stamped on the key. This can be used if you need to acquire a replacement key.
- Remove the cover underneath the rear bumper. To do this, reach into the recess and pull the cover down and off. Stow the cover in the vehicle.
- Remove the sealing plug from the ball coupling mounting.
- Move the trailer socket down from the right-hand side and then as far up as possible to the left. This gives you access to the ball coupling

mounting.


- Check to ensure that the mounting, handwheel → *Fig. 95* ⑦, shank ⑤ and retaining balls ③ of the ball coupling are all clean and not damaged → . Clean as necessary.

Step 2: setting the ball coupling to the "ready" position

The ball coupling cannot be fitted properly unless the spring mechanism inside the ball joint is in the ready position.

- Take the ball coupling ② in your left hand.
- Remove the cover → *Fig. 95* ⑨ from the lock and insert the key ⑧ into the lock.
- Turn the key clockwise.
- Use your right hand to pull out the handwheel ⑦ in the direction of arrow 1 and keep it in this position → .
- Turn the handwheel ⑦ in the direction of arrow 2 until it engages. The ball coupling is now in the ready position. The red marking ③ on the handwheel must point towards the green marking ⑪ on the ball coupling. The handwheel is clearly visible in front of the ball coupling. The distance between the two is approximately 4 mm ⑩.
- Check to see whether all retaining balls ③ can be pressed fully into the ball coupling mount ⑥.


Step 3: attaching the pre-tensioned ball coupling to the vehicle

Do not touch the handwheel once the ball coupling has been pre-tensioned. When engaged, the handwheel will spring back to its original position and could cause injury → .

- Guide the pre-tensioned ball coupling ② into the mounting pipe from below.
- Push the ball coupling firmly upwards until it engages. Both of the centring devices → *Fig. 95* ⑥ must engage in the insertion point on the vehicle.
- The handwheel ⑦ has now returned to its original position. There is no longer a gap between the handwheel and the ball coupling.
- Turn the key ⑧ anticlockwise in the handwheel and remove it.
- If the setting is correct, you will not be able to turn the handwheel ⑦ or pull it out.
- Put the cover ⑨ over the lock and place the key in the vehicle toolkit.

Step 4: safety check

Check to see whether the ball coupling is attached properly:

- The green marking → *Fig. 95* ⑩ on the handwheel must point towards the green marking ⑪ on the ball coupling.
- The handwheel ⑦ must rest on the ball coupling and there may be no gap between them.
- Shake the ball coupling ② or pull it down with some force. It must sit firmly in the mounting → .
- The lock must be locked and the key removed. The cover must be fitted over the lock in the handwheel.

**WARNING**

Improper fitting of the ball coupling can cause injuries and accidents.

- Only use the ball coupling when it is fitted properly.
- If the smallest diameter on the ball coupling → Fig. 95 ② is smaller than 49 mm, do not use the towing bracket.
- The ball coupling is heavy. When checking whether it is secure, the ball coupling could fall off and cause injuries.
- Do not touch the handwheel once the ball coupling has been pre-tensioned. When the ball coupling is pressed into the mounting, the handwheel will spring back to its original position.
- If the ball coupling will not fit properly, the towing bracket should be checked by a qualified workshop.
- Do not use the towing bracket if the ball coupling does not engage properly or if you are unable to set it to the "ready" position.
- Do not use the towing bracket if you are unable to remove the key from the handwheel once the ball coupling has been mounted. This means that ball coupling is not locked properly.
- Always fasten the ball coupling securely in the luggage compartment once it has been removed.



**NOTICE**

- The mounting on the vehicle, handwheel, shank and ball coupling retaining balls must all be clean and undamaged. Otherwise you may not be able to lock the ball coupling securely.
- Do not aim a high-pressure hose or steam cleaner directly at the ball coupling mounting. This could wash the grease required for lubrication out of the mounting.

Removing the ball coupling



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

- Unhitch the trailer → .
- Remove the cover → Fig. 95 ② from the lock on the handwheel.
- Insert the key ③ into the lock and turn it clockwise.
- Hold the ball coupling ② tightly in your left hand → .
- Use your right hand to pull out the handwheel ⑦ in the direction of arrow 1 and keep it in this position.
- Turn the handwheel ⑦ in the direction of arrow 2 until it engages.
- Keep the handwheel ⑦ in this position and guide the ball coupling downwards out of the mounting. The ball coupling is now in the ready position.
- Let go of the handwheel ⑦ and stow the pre-tensioned ball coupling safely with the vehicle toolkit.
- Pivot the trailer socket back fully from left to right to prevent soiling and damage to the mounting.
- Insert the sealing plug into the ball coupling mounting.
- Place the cover onto the bumper.

**WARNING**

The removable ball coupling is heavy. The ball coupling could fall while it is being removed. This could cause injuries.

- Only unlock the ball coupling once the trailer has been unhitched.

Hitching and connecting the trailer

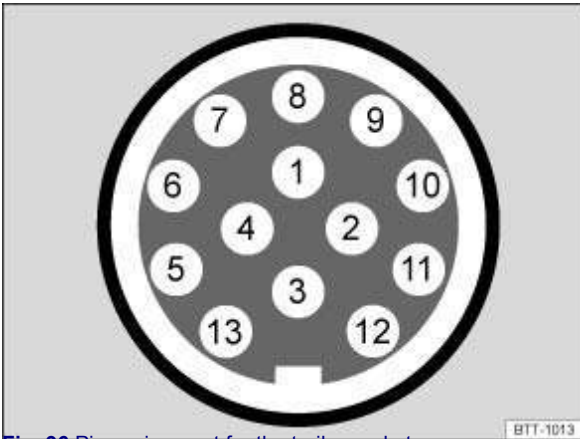


Fig. 96 Pin assignment for the trailer socket



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

Key to diagram → Fig. 96:

Pin	Meaning
1	Left turn signal
2	Rear fog light
3	Earth for pins 1, 2, 4 – 8
4	Right turn signal
5	Rear light, right
6	Brake light
7	Rear light, left
8	Reversing light
9	Permanent live
10	Charging cable plus
11	Earth pin 10
12	Not assigned
13	Earth pin 9

Trailer socket

A 13-pin trailer socket makes the electrical connection between the towing vehicle and the trailer. When a trailer is electrically detected, electrical consumers in the trailer are supplied with voltage via the electrical connection.

Pin 9 is assigned as the permanent live, enabling operation of e.g. interior trailer lighting. Pin 10 is **only** supplied with voltage when the engine is running. The charging cable (pin 10) is used e.g. for charging caravan batteries.

Pin 9 and 10 must not be inter-connected, as this will discharge or damage the vehicle battery.

To avoid overloading the electrical system, never inter-connect the three earth wires (pins 3, 11 and 13).

If the trailer has a **7-pin plug** you will need to use a suitable adapter cable. Pin 10 is then without function.

Emergency breakaway cable

Always fasten the trailer's emergency breakaway cable properly to the towing vehicle. Leave enough slack in the emergency breakaway cable so that the vehicle can still drive around corners. However the emergency breakaway cable should not drag along the ground while you are driving.

Rear trailer lights

Ensure that the trailer lights work properly and meet legal requirements. Do not exceed the maximum power consumption for the trailer
→ *Maximum power consumption of the trailer* .

Connection to the anti-theft alarm

The trailer is integrated in the anti-theft system if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- When the vehicle has a factory-fitted anti-theft alarm and a factory-fitted towing bracket.
- When the trailer is electrically connected to the towing vehicle via the trailer socket.
- When the vehicle and trailer electric systems are functional, fault-free and undamaged.
- When the vehicle is locked with the vehicle key and the anti-theft alarm is active.

When the vehicle is locked, the alarm will be triggered as soon as the electrical connection to the trailer is interrupted.

Always switch off the anti-theft alarm when a trailer is being hitched or unhitched. The tilt sensor could otherwise trigger an alarm unnecessarily.

Trailer with LED rear lights

For technical reasons, trailers with LED tail lights cannot be integrated into the anti-theft alarm system.

When the vehicle is locked, the alarm is not triggered as soon as the electrical connection to the trailer with LED rear lights is interrupted.



WARNING

Any electrical accessories which are not connected properly could cause a power surge to the trailer. This could lead to faults in the entire vehicle electronics system and could also cause accidents and serious injuries.

- All work on the electric system should be carried out by a qualified workshop.
- Never connect the trailer's electrical system directly to the electrical connections of the tail lights or to other sources of electricity.

**WARNING**

Contact between the pins in the trailer socket can lead to short circuits, overloading of the electrical system and failure of the lighting system, thereby causing accidents and serious injuries.

- Never connect the pins in the trailer socket to one another.
- Have bent pins repaired by a qualified workshop.

**NOTICE**

If you park the trailer using the support wheel or other trailer supports, disconnect the trailer from the vehicle. The vehicle could rock up and down if the load changes or if there is damage to the tyres. If this happens, a great deal of force will be exerted on the towing bracket and trailer, which could lead to damage to the vehicle and trailer.



If there is a fault in the vehicle or trailer electrical systems or if there is a fault with the anti-theft alarm have the systems checked by a qualified workshop.




If the vehicle battery charge level is low, the electrical connection to the trailer will be interrupted automatically.

Loading the trailer

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Trailer weight and drawbar load

The trailer weight is the weight that the vehicle can pull →  . The drawbar load is the weight that the towing bracket exerts on the ball coupling vertically from above → [Maximum permitted trailer weights](#) .

The figures for trailer weights and draw bar weights that are given on the data plate of the towing bracket are for certification purposes only. The correct values for your specific model, which may be *lower* than these figures, are given in the vehicle registration documents. All data in the official vehicle documents take precedence over these data.

In the interest of road safety, Volkswagen recommends that you always transport the maximum **drawbar load** → [Drawbar load](#) . The response of the trailer on the road will be poor if the drawbar load is too small.

The drawbar load increases the weight on the rear axle and reduces the maximum load level as a result.

Gross combination weight rating

The combination weight is made up of the actual weight of the loaded vehicle and of the loaded trailer.

Loading the trailer

The weight of the load should be distributed evenly. The maximum permitted drawbar load should be utilised. Do not place the load only at the front or the rear of the trailer:

- Distribute loads in the trailer so that heavy objects are either over or as near to the axle as possible.
- Secure all loads on the trailer properly.

Tyre pressure

Tyre pressure

Follow the trailer manufacturer's recommendations concerning the tyre pressure for the trailer tyres.

When towing a trailer, inflate the wheels on the towing vehicle with the maximum permitted tyre pressure → [Wheels and tyres](#) .

**WARNING**

Accidents and serious injuries can occur if you exceed the vehicle's maximum permitted gross axle weight rating, drawbar load, gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating.

- Never exceed the specified values.
- Never let the actual weights at the front and rear axles exceed the gross axle weight ratings. Never exceed the permissible gross vehicle weight for the vehicle with weight at the front and rear of the vehicle.

**WARNING**

Loads that may slide can severely impair stability and driving safety, which can cause accidents and severe injuries.

- Always load trailers correctly.
- Always secure loads using suitable and undamaged securing straps.

Towing a trailer



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Headlight adjustment

Towing a trailer can raise the front end of the vehicle enough for the dipped beam to blind other road users. Use the headlight range control to lower the light cone as required. If you do not have headlight range control, the headlights should be adjusted by a qualified workshop. Vehicles with automatic headlight range adjustment are adjusted automatically.

Things to note when driving with a trailer

- If the trailer has an **overrun brake**, apply the brakes *gently at first* and then firmly. This will prevent the jerking that can be caused by the trailer wheels locking.
- The combination weight causes the braking distance to increase.
- Select a low gear before driving down a slope. This enables you to use the engine braking effect to slow down the vehicle. The brake system could otherwise overheat and fail.
- The vehicle's centre of gravity and, as a result, the vehicle's handling, will change because of the trailer load and the increased combined towing weight of the vehicle and trailer.
- The weight distribution of a loaded trailer with an unladen towing vehicle is very unfavourable. When driving in this situation, drive particularly carefully and slowly.

Pulling off on slopes when towing a trailer

A vehicle towing a trailer is liable to roll back a short distance when moving off on a slope, depending on the angle of the slope and the total weight of the trailer and vehicle.

When towing a trailer, pull off on slopes as follows:

- Depress and hold the brake pedal.
- Apply the handbrake firmly.
- Manual gearbox: depress the clutch fully.
- Select first gear or **D** → *Changing gear* .
- Unlock hand brake and carefully release while holding down lock button. At the same time, gently depress the accelerator and, in a manual vehicle, release the clutch pedal, until you feel the vehicle moving forwards. If necessary, read the notes on the Hill Hold Assist function → *Pull-away assist systems* .
- Only let go of the handbrake lever when the engine has sufficient power to move off.
- Pull away slowly.



WARNING

Incorrect trailer towing can cause loss of vehicle control and serious personal injury.

- Towing a trailer and transporting heavy or bulky items can change the way the vehicle handles and increase the braking distance.
- Always drive carefully and think ahead. Brake earlier than in normal driving.
- Adapt your speed and driving style to suit visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions. Reduce your speed, particularly when going downhill.
- Accelerate carefully and gently. Avoid abrupt and sudden driving and braking manoeuvres.
- Take special care when overtaking. Reduce your speed immediately if the trailer shows even the slightest sign of snaking.
- Never try to stop a trailer from snaking by increasing your speed.
- Always obey speed limits. In some areas speed limits for vehicles towing trailers are lower than for vehicles without trailers.

Retrofitting a towing bracket

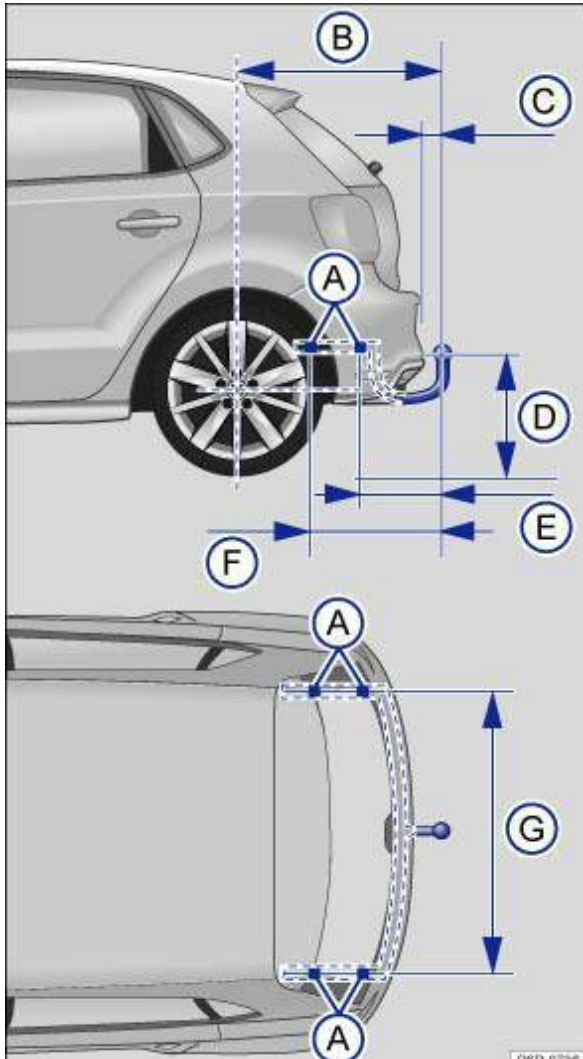


Fig. 97 Dimensions and attachment points for retrofitting a towing bracket



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

Volkswagen recommends having the towing bracket retrofitted by a qualified workshop. The cooling system may need to be modified or heat shields may need to be fitted. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.

The dimensions must be adhered to for the retro-fitting of a towing bracket. Always observe the minimum distance given from the middle of the ball coupling → *Fig. 97* @ to the surface of the road. This also applies when the vehicle is fully laden, including maximum drawbar load.

Dimensions → *Fig. 97*:

A Attachment points

B 721 mm

C At least 65 mm

D 350 – 420 mm

E 314 mm

F 520 mm

G 960 mm

WARNING

Electrical accessories that are not connected properly can cause faults in the entire vehicle electronics system and also cause accidents and serious injuries.

- Never connect the trailer's electrical system directly to the electrical connections of the tail lights or to other unsuitable sources of electricity. Only a suitable connector may be used to connect the trailer.
- A towing bracket should be retrofitted to the vehicle by a qualified workshop.

WARNING

The trailer can become detached from the towing vehicle if the towing bracket is unsuitable or incorrectly fitted. This can cause serious accidents and fatal injuries.



Only use towing brackets which have been approved by Volkswagen for your vehicle type.

Maximum permitted trailer weights




First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*


All data in the official vehicle documents take precedence over these data. All data in this manual apply to the basic model. The vehicle data sticker in the service schedule and the official vehicle documents show which engine is installed in your vehicle.

The values quoted here may differ if additional equipment is fitted, for different models or for special vehicles.

Petrol engines

Engine power → 	EC	With brakes, gradients up to 12%	With brakes, gradients up to 8 %	Without brakes
44 kW	CHYA	800 kg	1,000 kg	520 kg
55 kW	CHYB			
66 kW	CJZC	1,000 kg	1,100 kg	550 kg
81 kW	CJZD	1,100 kg		560 kg

Diesel engines

Engine power → 	EC	With brakes, gradients up to 12%	With brakes, gradients up to 8 %	Without brakes
55 kW	CYZB	1,000 kg	1,100 kg	570 kg – 580 kg
	CUSA			
				MG5: 570 kg



WARNING

Accidents and severe injuries can occur if the maximum permitted trailer weight is exceeded.

- Never exceed the permitted trailer weight.



NOTICE

Considerable vehicle damage can occur if the maximum permitted trailer weight is exceeded.

- Never exceed the permitted trailer weight.

Maximum permitted gross combination weight




First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

All data in the official vehicle documents take precedence over these data. All data in this manual apply to the basic model. The vehicle data sticker in the service schedule and the official vehicle documents show which engine is installed in your vehicle.


The values quoted here may differ if additional equipment is fitted, for different models or for special vehicles.

The gross combination weight ratings listed are only applicable for altitudes up to 1,000 m above sea level. The maximum weight of the car and trailer must be reduced by approximately 10% for every further 1,000 m in altitude.

Petrol engines

Engine power	EC	Gearbox type	Maximum permitted gross combination weight → 
44 kW	CHYA	MG5	2,290 kg – 2,375 kg
55 kW	CHYB		
66 kW	CJZC	MG6	2,540 kg – 2,625 kg
81 kW	CJZD		

Diesel engines

Engine power	EC	Gearbox type	Maximum permitted gross combination weight → 
55 kW	CYZB	MG5	2,570 kg – 2,590 kg
	CUSA		
66 kW	CUSB	DSG®7	2,690 kg
			2,710 kg

**WARNING**

Accidents and severe injuries can occur if the maximum permitted gross combination weight is exceeded.

- Never exceed the specified gross combination weight rating.

**NOTICE**

Considerable vehicle damage can occur if the maximum specified gross combination weight rating is exceeded.

- Never exceed the specified gross combination weight rating.

Practical equipment

Stowage areas



Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

- *Stowage compartments in the front doors*
- *Stowage compartments in the front centre console*
- *Stowage compartment in the front centre armrest*
- *Stowage compartment on the front passenger side*
- *Stowage compartment in the front passenger footwell*
- *Drawers*
- *Other stowage areas*

Only use stowage compartments to stow light or smaller objects.

There may be a factory-fitted **AUX-IN socket** and **USB socket** in front of the open stowage compartment in the centre console.

Additional information and warnings:

- Cleaning and caring for the interior → *Cleaning and caring for the interior*
- Radio or navigation system ⇒ Booklet*Radio*, or ⇒ Booklet*Navigation system*,
- ⇒ Booklet*Individual equipment package*,

**WARNING**

Loose objects may be flung through the vehicle interior in the event of a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre. This can cause serious injury and can also lead to loss of control of the vehicle.

- Do not stow any pets or any hard, heavy or sharp objects in the vehicle's open stowage areas, on the dash panel, on the shelf behind the rear seats, or in items of clothing and bags in the vehicle interior.
- Always keep stowage compartments closed while the vehicle is in motion.

**WARNING**

Objects in the driver footwell can hinder pedal operation. This can lead to loss of control of the vehicle and increase the risk of serious injury.

- Please ensure that all pedals can always be operated without any hindrance.
- The foot mats must always be properly secured in the footwell.
- No additional foot mats or other floor coverings should be placed over the fitted foot mat.
- Ensure that no objects can enter the driver footwell while the vehicle is in motion.

**WARNING**

Cigarette lighters in the vehicle could be damaged or accidentally lit. This could lead to serious burns and other injuries.

- Before adjusting the seats always make sure that there is no lighter on or near the moveable parts of the seat.
- Before closing stowage areas or compartments always make sure that there is no lighter in the way.
- Never stow lighters in stowage areas or compartments or on other surfaces in the vehicle. Cigarette lighters may self-ignite on high-temperature surfaces, especially in summer.

**NOTICE**

- Hard objects on the shelf can chafe against the wires of the heating element in the rear window and cause damage.
- Do not stow any temperature-sensitive objects, food or medicines inside the vehicle. Hot and cold temperatures could damage them or render them unusable.
- Objects stored in the vehicle that are made from transparent materials, such as glasses, magnifying glasses or transparent suction cups on the windows, can concentrate the sun's rays and thus cause damage to the vehicle.



Do not cover the ventilation openings underneath the loading edge and in the area above the first aid kit as this prevents stale air from escaping the vehicle.

Stowage compartments in the front doors

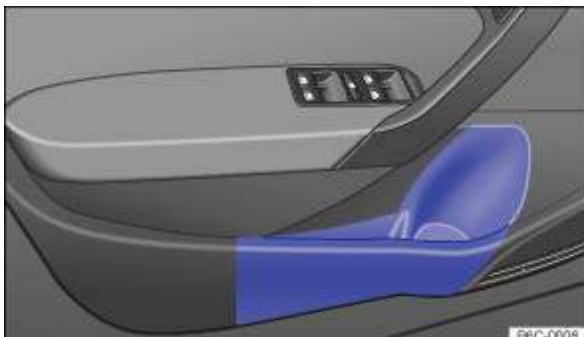


Fig. 98 On the driver side: stowage compartment and drink holder



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

There are stowage areas located in the front doors → [Fig. 98](#) which can hold a 1 or 1.5 litre bottle and smaller items, e.g. a high-visibility

Stowage compartments in the front centre console



Fig. 99 In the centre console: stowage compartment at the front

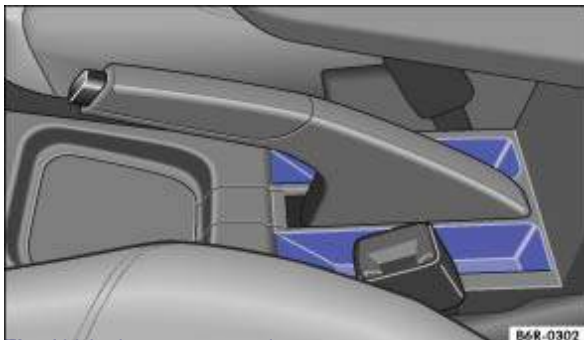


Fig. 100 In the centre console: stowage compartment next to the handbrake lever




First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

There is an open stowage compartment with lighting in the front centre console → [Fig. 99](#).

There are two more open stowage compartments located next to the handbrake lever → [Fig. 100](#).



You will find a telephone holder and a USB socket  with charging function in the front stowage compartment in the centre console

⇒ [BookletRadio](#), or ⇒ [BookletRadio/navigation system](#), .

Stowage compartment in the front centre armrest



Fig. 101 Stowage compartment in the front centre armrest



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  Introduction

To *open*, press the release button in the centre armrest → *Fig. 101* (arrow) and lift the cover all the way up.

To *close*, guide the cover down.



WARNING

The centre armrest can obstruct the driver's arm movements. This can cause accidents and severe injuries.

- Always keep the stowage compartments in the centre armrest closed while the vehicle is in motion.



WARNING

Never transport an adult or child on the centre armrest.

Stowage compartment on the front passenger side

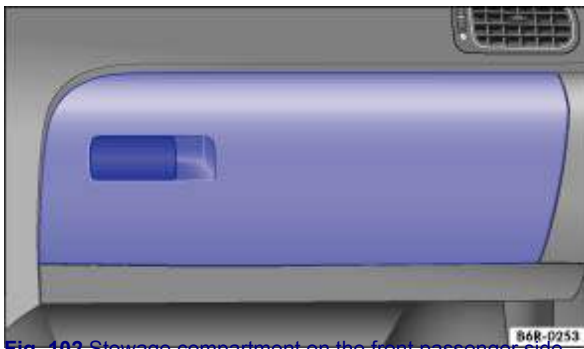


Fig. 102 Stowage compartment on the front passenger side

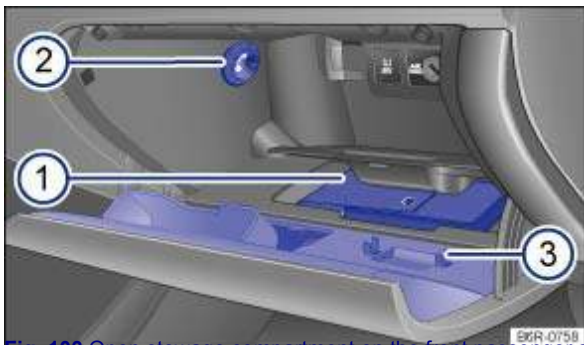


Fig. 103 Open stowage compartment on the front passenger side



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  Introduction

Opening and closing the stowage compartment

- To *open*, pull up the opening lever → *Fig. 102*.
- To *close*, press the cover upwards until it engages.

Vehicle wallet stowage compartment

The stowage compartment on the front passenger side is intended for the vehicle wallet.

The vehicle wallet is stowed at the bottom of the stowage compartment → [Fig. 103](#) .

The vehicle wallet should always be kept in this compartment.

To *remove*:

- Open flap.
- Grasp the side of the vehicle wallet and put it out upwards.

To *stow it away*:

- Insert the vehicle wallet into the stowage compartment.
- Close the flap.

Infotainment system devices and card readers

The lower area of the stowage compartment may contain infotainment system devices and card readers ⇒ [BookletRadio](#), or ⇒ [BookletNavigation system](#), .

Holders

There is a glasses compartment, a card holder, a pen holder and coin holders on the inside of the stowage compartment flap → [Fig. 103](#) .

Cooling the stowage compartment

There is a vent in the side panel → [Fig. 103](#) . If the air conditioning is switched on, cooled air can be fed into the compartment. Turn the vents to open and close them.



WARNING

If the stowage compartment on the front passenger side is left open, this can increase the risk of serious injury in the event of an accident or during sudden braking or driving manoeuvres.

- Always keep the stowage compartment closed while the vehicle is in motion.



NOTICE

In some vehicle models, the stowage compartment on the front passenger side contains apertures, for example behind the vehicle wallet compartment. Small items can fall through the apertures and become trapped behind the trim. This could cause unusual noises and damage to the vehicle. Do not store small items in the stowage compartment.

Stowage compartment in the front passenger footwell

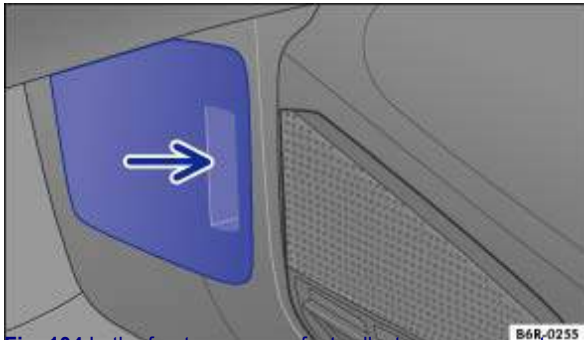


Fig. 104 In the front passenger footwell: stowage compartment for high-visibility waistcoat



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → [Introduction](#)



Opening and closing the high-visibility waistcoat stowage compartment

To *open*, grip the handle → *Fig. 104* (arrow) and pull the cover out of its catch.

To *close*, fit the cover onto the trim and push it inwards.

Drawers

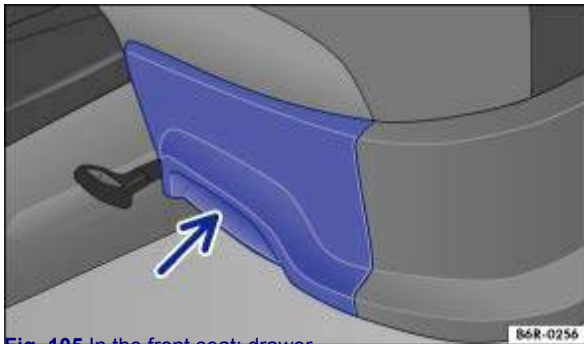


Fig. 105 In the front seat: drawer



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → [Introduction](#)



There may be a drawer under each of the front seats.

Opening and closing the drawer

To *open* press the button in the drawer grip → *Fig. 105* (arrow) and open the drawer.

To *close*, push the drawer under the front seat as far as it will go.



WARNING

If the drawer is left open it can hinder the correct operation of the pedals. This can result in accidents and severe injuries.

- Always keep the drawer closed while the vehicle is in motion. Otherwise the drawer or other items could fall into the driver footwell and obstruct the pedals.

Other stowage areas



Fig. 106 In the roof: coat hooks




First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Coat hooks in the roof

Coat hooks are located on the central door pillar and on the rear grab handles in the roof → [Fig. 106](#) (arrows).

Other stowage areas:

- In the rear door trims.
- In the pockets in the back of the front seats.
- **Bag hooks** in the luggage compartment → [Luggage compartment](#) .
- In some models there may be a card holder in the upper section of the centre console →  .



WARNING

Hanging up items of clothing can restrict the driver's field of vision and cause accidents and serious injuries.

- Always hang items of clothing in such a way that they do not restrict the driver's field of vision.
- The clothes hook in the vehicle should only be used for transporting light items of clothing. Never leave any heavy, hard or sharp objects in the pockets.



NOTICE

Do not store any temperature-sensitive objects in the card holder in the upper section of the centre console, particularly cards with magnetic strips or cards with a memory chip. Hot and cold temperatures could damage them or render them unusable.

Drink holder



Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

→ [Drink holders in the centre console](#)

Bottle holder

Bottle holders for bottles containing up to 1.5 litres are located in the open stowage areas of the driver and front passenger doors.

Additional information and warnings:

- Cleaning and caring for the interior → *Cleaning and caring for the interior*

⚠ WARNING

Incorrect use of the drink holders can cause injury.

- Do not place any hot drinks in a drink holder. Hot drinks in a drink holder could be spilled and cause scalding in any sudden braking manoeuvre or accident.
- Ensure that drink bottles or any other objects do not enter the driver footwell and obstruct the pedals while the vehicle is in motion.
- Never place heavy cups, food or any other heavy items in the drink holder. These heavy objects could be flung through the vehicle interior during an accident and cause serious injuries.

⚠ WARNING

Closed drink bottles can explode in the vehicle in extreme heat or crack in extremely cold temperatures.

- Never leave closed drink bottles in an extremely hot or extremely cold vehicle for extended periods.

ⓘ NOTICE

Do not leave any open drinks in the drink holder while the vehicle is in motion. Drinks that are spilled, for example during braking, can damage the vehicle and the vehicle electric system.

Drink holders in the centre console



Fig. 107 In the front centre console: drink holders

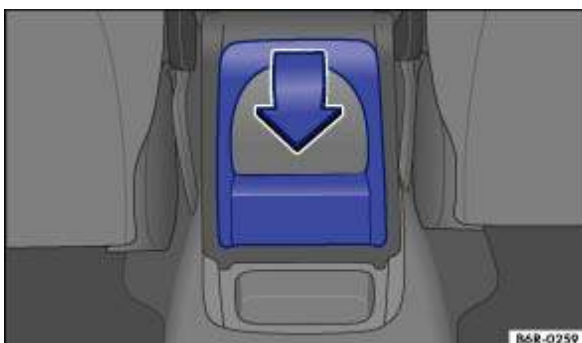


Fig. 100 Drink holder in the rear centre console. Folding out the drink holder



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Opening and closing the rear drink holder

To *open*, fold the drink holder down in the direction of the arrow → [Fig. 108](#).

To *close*, lift the drink holder up.

Ashtray and cigarette lighter



Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

- [Ashtray in the drink holder](#)
- [Cigarette lighter](#)

Additional information and warnings:

- Electrical socket → [Socket](#)
- Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts → [Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts](#)



WARNING

Improper use of the ashtray and cigarette lighter could cause fires, burns and other serious injuries.

- Never put paper or any other combustible materials in the ashtray.

Ashtray in the drink holder



Fig. 109 Removable ashtray



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

To use, place the removable ashtray in one of the drink holders in the front centre console or in the rear centre console → [Drink holder](#) .

Opening and closing the ashtray

- To *open*, lift the ashtray cover in the direction of the arrow → *Fig. 109*.
- To *close*, push the lid down in the opposite direction of the arrow.

Emptying the removable ashtray

- Lift the removable ashtray out of the drink holder.
- Open the removable ashtray and empty the cooled ashes into a suitable waste container.
- Once it has been emptied, place the removable ashtray back into the drink holder from above.


Cigarette lighter



Fig. 110 In the front centre console: cigarette lighter



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

- With the ignition switched on, press in the knob on the cigarette lighter → *Fig. 110*.
- Wait for the lighter to pop out.
- Pull out the cigarette lighter and light the tobacco product on the glowing spiral → .
- Insert the cigarette lighter back into the socket.



WARNING

Improper use of the cigarette lighter can cause fires, burns and other serious injuries.

- Always use the cigarette lighter properly, and only use it to light tobacco products.
- Never leave children in the vehicle unattended. The cigarette lighter can be used when the ignition is switched on.



The cigarette lighter can also be used as a 12-volt socket → *Additional information and warnings:* .

Socket

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

→ *Socket in the vehicle*

Electrical equipment can be connected to the socket in the vehicle.

The devices connected must be in good condition and fault-free.

Additional information and warnings:

- Cigarette lighter → *Ashtray and cigarette lighter*

- Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts → [Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts](#)

WARNING

Improper use of the socket and electrical accessories can cause fires and other severe injuries.

- Never leave children in the vehicle unattended. The socket and the devices connected to it can be used when the ignition is switched on.
- If the electrical device gets too hot, switch off the device immediately and disconnect it from the socket.

NOTICE

- In order to prevent damage to the electrical system, never connect equipment that generates electricity, such as solar panels or battery chargers for charging the vehicle battery, to the 12-volt socket.
- Only use accessories that have been approved in accordance with current guidelines concerning electromagnetic compatibility.
- In order to avoid damage due to voltage fluctuation, always switch off any electrical consumers connected to the 12-volt socket before switching the ignition or the engine on or off. When the start/stop system automatically switches off and restarts the engine, it is not necessary to switch off any connected electrical consumers.
- Never connect electrical devices requiring more electrical power to a 12-volt socket. The vehicle's electrical system can be damaged if the maximum power output is exceeded.



Do not leave the engine running when the vehicle is stationary.



Using electrical appliances with the engine switched off and the ignition switched on will drain the battery.



Unshielded devices can cause interference with radio reception and vehicle electronics.



Interference of AM radio reception could occur if electric devices are used in the vicinity of the rear window aerial.

Socket in the vehicle



Fig. 111 Front centre console: 12-volt socket




First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Maximum power rating

Electrical socket | Maximum power rating

Electrical socket	Maximum power rating
12-volt	120 watts

The maximum power rating of the sockets may not be exceeded →  . The power rating of each device is stated on its type plate.

12-volt socket

The 12-volt socket will work only when the ignition is switched on.

Using electrical appliances with the engine switched off and the ignition switched on will drain the battery. Electrical consumers should therefore only be plugged into the sockets when the engine is running.

To prevent damage due to voltage fluctuation, switch off any connected devices before switching the ignition or engine on or off.

The 12-volt socket is in the front centre console.



NOTICE

- Observe the operating instructions for any device that you plug into the socket.
- Never exceed the maximum power rating as this could damage the whole vehicle electrical system.
- 12-volt socket:
 - Only use accessories that have been approved in accordance with valid guidelines concerning electromagnetic compatibility.
 - Never feed electricity into the socket.
 - Never pour any liquid over the socket.

While driving

Starting the engine, changing gear and parking

Starting and stopping the engine

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

- *Warning and indicator lamps*
- *Ignition lock*
- *Starting the engine*
- *Stopping the engine*
- *Electronic immobilizer*

Notes in this chapter concerning the automatic gearbox are applicable both for the automatic gearbox and the dual clutch gearbox DSG®.

Immobilizer display

If the vehicle key is not valid or there is a fault in the system then **Immobilizer active!** may be displayed in the instrument cluster. The engine cannot be started.

Push starting or tow starting

For technical reasons, your vehicle **must not** be push-started or tow-started. Use jump leads to start the engine instead.

Additional information and warnings:

- Vehicle key set → *Vehicle key set*
- Changing gear → *Changing gear*
- Braking, stopping and parking → *Braking, stopping and parking*
- Steering → *Steering*
- Pull-away assist systems → *Pull-away assist systems*
- Filling the tank → *Filling the tank*
- Fuel → *Fuel*
- Manual opening and closing → *Manual opening and closing*
- Jump starting → *Jump starting*
- Tow-starting and towing → *Tow-starting and towing*

⚠ WARNING

Switching the engine off while the vehicle is moving makes it more difficult to stop the vehicle. This can lead to loss of control of the vehicle and to accidents and severe injuries.

- Braking and steering support systems, the airbag system, the belt tensioners and other items of safety equipment in the vehicle are only active when the engine is running.
- The engine should only be switched off when the vehicle is stationary.

⚠ WARNING

The risk of serious injury can be reduced with the engine running or when starting the engine.

- Never start or run the engine in unventilated or closed spaces. The exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, an odourless and colourless toxic gas. Carbon monoxide can cause people to lose consciousness. It can also cause death.
- Never start or run the engine if oil, fuel or any other highly flammable fluids are under or near the vehicle, or are leaking out of the vehicle, e.g. as the result of damage.
- Never leave the vehicle unattended with the engine running, particularly if a gear or driving mode has been selected. The vehicle could move suddenly or something unexpected may happen that may cause damage, fire and serious injuries.
- Never use a start booster. Start boosters may explode and cause the engine to suddenly run at high revs.

⚠ WARNING



The components of the exhaust system become very hot. This can cause fires and serious injuries.

- Never park the vehicle where parts of the exhaust system can come into contact with inflammable material underneath the vehicle, e.g. undergrowth, leaves, dry grass, spilt fuel.
- Never apply underseal or anti-corrosion coatings to the exhaust pipes, catalytic converter, diesel particulate filter or the heat shields on the exhaust system.

Warning and indicator lamps



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

Lit up	Possible cause	Action
	Diesel engine is preheating before starting.	→ <i>Starting the engine</i> .
	Brake pedal not depressed.	Press the brake pedal to start the engine.

Several warning and indicator lamps will light up briefly as a functional check when the ignition is switched on. They will go out after a few seconds.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to observe illuminated warning lamps and text messages can lead to your vehicle breaking down in traffic, and can cause accident and serious injury.

- Never ignore any illuminated warning lamps or text messages.
- Stop the vehicle as soon as possible and when safe to do so.
- If the vehicle is stationary or has to be parked for repairs, always park the vehicle at a safe distance from the road, switch on the hazard warning lights, switch off the engine and take other precautionary measures in order to warn traffic behind you.

ⓘ NOTICE

Failure to observe illuminated indicator lamps and text messages can lead to your vehicle being damaged.

Ignition lock



Fig. 112 Positions of the vehicle key in the ignition lock

First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → [Introduction](#)

The steering lock can be activated when there is no vehicle key in the ignition lock.

Vehicle key positions → [Fig. 112](#)

- ① Ignition switched off. The vehicle key can be removed.
- ① Ignition switched on. The steering lock can be released.
- ② Start the engine. Release the vehicle key as soon as the engine starts. Once released, the vehicle key moves back to position ①.

The steering should be locked every time you leave vehicle to make theft of the vehicle more difficult → [Steering](#) .

Non-authorized vehicle key

If a non-authorized vehicle key has been inserted in the ignition lock it can be pulled out as follows:

- *Automatic gearbox:* the vehicle key cannot be removed from the ignition in this position. Press the lock button in the selector lever and release → [Fig. 117](#) or → [Fig. 118](#). The vehicle key can be removed.
- *Manual gearbox:* remove the vehicle key from the ignition lock.

WARNING

Always take care when using the vehicle key as you could cause accidents or serious injuries.

- Always take all vehicle keys with you every time you leave the vehicle. The engine can be started and electrical equipment such as the window controls can be operated. This can cause serious injury.
- Never leave children or people requiring assistance alone in the vehicle. They could become trapped in the vehicle in an emergency and may not be able to get themselves to safety. For example, locked vehicles may be subjected to very high or very low temperatures, according to season. This can cause serious injuries and illness or fatalities, especially for small children.
- Never remove the vehicle key from the ignition lock when the vehicle is in motion. The steering lock may be activated and you will no longer be able to steer the vehicle.



If the vehicle key is left in the ignition for a long period with the engine switched off, the vehicle battery could discharge.




In **vehicles with an automatic gearbox**, the vehicle key can only be removed from the ignition lock if the selector lever is in position **P**. If necessary, press the lock button in the selector lever and then release it.

Starting the engine



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

The steps should only be carried out in the specified order.

Step	Vehicles with a manual gearbox	Vehicles with an automatic gearbox
1.	Press the brake pedal. Keep it held down until step 5 has been completed.	
1a.	Fully depress the clutch pedal until the engine has been started.	
2.	Shift the gear stick to a neutral position.	Shift the selector lever to position P or N .
3.	Only vehicles with diesel engines: to preheat the engine, turn the vehicle key to position → <i>Fig. 112 ①</i> . The indicator lamp  in the instrument cluster lights up.	
4.	Turn the vehicle key in the ignition lock to position → <i>Fig. 112 ②</i> – do not depress the accelerator.	
5.	Release the vehicle key once the engine has started.	
6.	If the engine does not start, stop the procedure and repeat it after approximately one minute.	
7.	Release the handbrake if you wish to pull away → <i>Braking, stopping and parking</i> .	

WARNING

Never leave the engine running if you leave the vehicle unattended, particularly not if a gear or driving mode has been selected. The vehicle could move suddenly or something unexpected may happen that may cause damage, fire or serious injuries.

WARNING

Start boosters may explode or suddenly cause the engine to run at high revs.

- Never use a start booster.

NOTICE

- The starter and the engine can be damaged if you attempt to start the engine while the vehicle is in motion or if the engine is started again immediately after it has been switched off.
- When the engine is cold, avoid high engine speeds, driving at full throttle and overloading the engine.
- Do not push-start or tow-start the engine. Unburnt fuel can damage the catalytic converter.



Do not warm up the engine by running it while the vehicle is stationary. Instead, pull off as soon as there is good visibility through the windows. This helps the engine to reach operating temperature more quickly and reduces emissions.



Components with a high power consumption are switched off temporarily when the engine is started.




When starting from cold, the engine may be a little noisy for the first few seconds. This is quite normal, and no cause for concern.

Stopping the engine



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

The steps should only be carried out in the specified order.

1.	The vehicle must be completely stationary →  .
2.	Press the brake pedal. Keep it held down until step 4 has been completed.
3.	In an automatic gearbox, move the selector lever to position P .
4.	Apply the handbrake firmly → Braking, stopping and parking .
5.	Turn the vehicle key to position → Fig. 112 @ .
6.	In vehicles with a manual gearbox, select first gear or reverse.

WARNING

Never switch off the engine while the vehicle is in motion. This can lead to a loss of vehicle control, accidents and serious injuries.

- The airbags and belt tensioners will not work if the ignition is switched off.
- The brake servo will not work when the engine is switched off. More force is required on the brake pedal to stop the vehicle.
- The power steering will not function if the engine is switched off, and more force will be required to steer the vehicle.
- If the vehicle key is removed from the ignition, the steering lock can activate and you will no longer be able to steer the vehicle.

NOTICE

If the vehicle has been driven at high load for a long period, the engine could overheat when it is switched off. In order to avoid damage to the engine, allow the engine to run in neutral for approximately two minutes before switching it off.



In vehicles with an automatic gearbox, the vehicle key can only be removed from the ignition lock if the selector lever is in position **P**.



After the engine is switched off, the radiator fan in the engine compartment may run on for some minutes, even if the ignition is switched off or the vehicle key has been removed. The radiator fan will switch itself off automatically.

Electronic immobilizer



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → [Introduction](#)

The immobilizer helps to prevent the engine from being started and driven with an unauthorised vehicle key.

There is a chip in the key. It automatically deactivates the immobilizer when the vehicle key is inserted into the ignition lock.

The electronic immobilizer is automatically activated when the vehicle key is removed from the ignition lock.

The engine can only be started using a genuine Volkswagen vehicle key with the correct code. Coded vehicle keys are available from a Volkswagen dealership → [Vehicle key set](#) .

If a non-authorized vehicle key has been used, the display in the instrument cluster will show **Immobilizer active!**. The vehicle cannot be used if this occurs.



The vehicle cannot be operated properly if you do not have a genuine Volkswagen key.

Changing gear



Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

- [Warning and indicator lamps](#)
- [Pedals](#)
- [Manual gearbox: selecting a gear](#)
- [DSG dual clutch gearbox](#)
- [Automatic gearbox: selecting a gear](#)
- [Changing gear using Tiptronic](#)
- [Driving with an automatic gearbox](#)
- [Fault in the automatic gearbox](#)
- [Gear-change indicator](#)

Notes in this chapter concerning the automatic gearbox are applicable both for the automatic gearbox and the dual clutch gearbox DSG®.

The following will occur if reverse gear is selected and the ignition is switched on:

- The reverse light comes on.
- The Climatronic switches automatically to air recirculation mode when the vehicle is reversing.
- The rear window wiper is switched on if the windscreen wipers are switched on.
- The ParkPilot may switch on.

Additional information and warnings:

- Overview of the centre console → [Overview of the centre console](#)
- Instruments → [Instruments](#)
- Windscreen wipers/washer → [Windscreen wipers and washer](#)

- Braking, stopping and parking → *Braking, stopping and parking*
- Pull-away assist systems → *Pull-away assist systems*
- ParkPilot → *ParkPilot*
- Heating, ventilating, cooling → *Heating, ventilating, cooling*
- Engine management system and exhaust purification system → *Engine management system and exhaust purification system*
- Manual opening and closing → *Manual opening and closing*
- Tow-starting and towing → *Tow-starting and towing*

WARNING

Rapid acceleration can cause loss of traction and skidding, particularly on slippery roads. This can cause you to lose control of the vehicle, which can lead to accidents and serious injuries.

- The kickdown function or fast acceleration should only be used if the visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions permit.

WARNING

Never ride the brake pedal. Do not overuse the brake pedal. Constant braking will cause the brakes to overheat. This can considerably reduce the brake effect, increase the braking distance and, in certain circumstances, cause the brake system to fail completely.





NOTICE




- Never let the brakes rub by applying light pressure to the brake when it is not necessary to brake. This will increase levels of wear.
- Before driving down a long, steep gradient, reduce speed and change to a lower gear or move the selector lever to a lower position. This will make use of the engine braking effect and relieve the load on the brakes. The brakes could otherwise overheat and possibly fail. The brakes should only be used to slow or stop the vehicle.

Warning and indicator lamps



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

Lit up	Possible cause	Action
	Dual clutch gearbox DSG® overheated.	 Do not drive on! Allow the gearbox to cool down in selector lever position P . If the warning light does not go out, do not drive on. Seek professional assistance. Failure to do so can cause considerable damage to the gearbox → <i>Fault in the automatic gearbox</i> .
	Brake pedal not depressed.	Fully depress the brake pedal. Also see ACC (adaptive cruise control) → <i>Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)</i> .
	Brake pedal not depressed.	To select a position, press the brake pedal → <i>Braking, stopping and parking</i> .
Flashes	Possible cause	Action
	The lock button in the selector lever is not engaged. The	

	vehicle cannot drive off.	Engage the selector lever lock → <i>Selector lever lock</i> .
	Fault in automatic gearbox.  flashes alternately with selector lever display e.g. D .	Drive to the nearest qualified workshop immediately at a low engine speed to have the system checked.

Several warning and indicator lamps will light up briefly as a functional check when the ignition is switched on. They will go out after a few seconds.

WARNING

Failure to observe illuminated warning lamps and text messages can lead to your vehicle breaking down in traffic, and can cause accident and serious injury.

- Never ignore any illuminated warning lamps or text messages.
- Stop the vehicle as soon as possible and when safe to do so.
- If the vehicle is stationary or has to be parked for repairs, always park the vehicle at a safe distance from the road, switch on the hazard warning lights, switch off the engine and take other precautionary measures in order to warn traffic behind you.

NOTICE

Failure to observe illuminated indicator lamps and text messages can lead to your vehicle being damaged.

Pedals

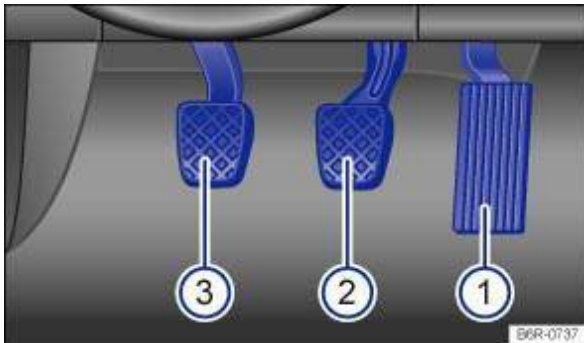


Fig. 113 Pedals in vehicles with a manual gearbox: ① accelerator, ② brake pedal, ③ clutch pedal

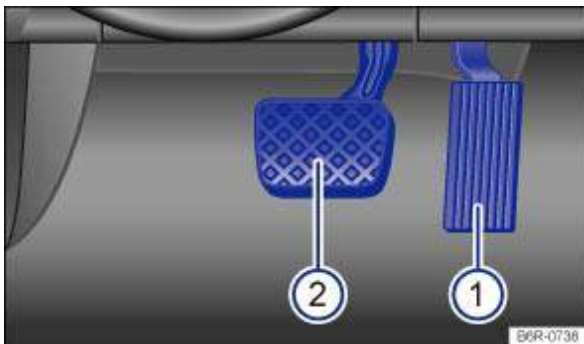


Fig. 114 Pedals in vehicles with an automatic gearbox: ① accelerator, ② brake pedal



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

The operation and freedom of movement of all pedals must never be impaired by objects or floor mats.

Only use floor mats that leave the pedal area free and can be securely fastened in the footwell.

If a brake circuit fails, you will have to depress the brake pedal further than normal in order to bring the vehicle to a stop.

⚠ WARNING

Objects in the driver footwell can hinder pedal operation. This can lead to loss of control of the vehicle and increase the risk of serious injury.

- Please ensure that all pedals can always be operated without any hindrance.
- The foot mats must always be properly secured in the footwell.
- No additional foot mats or other floor coverings should be placed over the fitted foot mat.
- Ensure that no objects can enter the driver footwell while the vehicle is in motion.
- If there are any objects in the footwell, remove them when the vehicle is parked.

ⓘ NOTICE

The pedals must be freely operable at all times. For example, the braking distance to fully stop the vehicle will be longer if a braking circuit is faulty. The brake pedal will have to be depressed further and harder than normal.

Manual gearbox: selecting a gear



Fig. 115 Gear shift pattern of a 5 or 6-speed manual gearbox (variant 1)




Fig. 116 Gear shift pattern of a 5-speed manual gearbox (variant 2)



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*


The positions of the individual driving gears are shown on the gearshift lever → *Fig. 115*.

- Fully depress and hold the clutch pedal.
- Move the gear lever to the required position → .
- Release the clutch to engage.


In some countries, the clutch pedal will have to be depressed fully in order to start the engine.

Selecting reverse gear



Method 1:

- Reverse gear should only be selected when the vehicle is stationary.
- Fully depress and hold the clutch pedal → .
- Move the gear lever to the neutral position and push down.
- Push the gearshift lever fully to the left and then to the front in the reverse gear position → *Fig. 115* ® .
- Release the clutch to engage.

Method 2:

- Reverse gear should only be selected when the vehicle is stationary.
- Fully depress and hold the clutch pedal → .
- Move the gear lever to the neutral position and push down.
- Push the gearshift lever fully to the right and then back into the reverse gear position → *Fig. 116* ® .
- Release the clutch to engage.

Shifting down

You should always select the next immediate gear when shifting down a gear whilst the vehicle is in motion. The engine revs should not be too high when doing this → . Damage to the clutch and the gearbox could occur if at high speeds or high engine revs one or more gears are skipped when shifting down gear, even if the clutch is not released when doing this → .

WARNING

When the engine is running, the vehicle will start to move as soon as a gear is engaged and the clutch released. This also applies when the handbrake is on.

- Never engage reverse gear while the vehicle is in motion.

WARNING

Shifting gears incorrectly to a lower gear can lead to a loss of control of the vehicle, which can cause accidents and serious injuries.

NOTICE

Serious damage to the clutch and gearbox can occur if the gear stick on the manual gearbox is shifted to too low a gear when travelling at high speeds or at high revs. This also applies if the clutch remains depressed and the gears do not engage.

NOTICE

Please note the following to help avoid damage and premature wear:

- Do not rest your hand on the gear lever when driving. The pressure from your hand is passed onto the selector forks in the gearbox.
- Ensure that the vehicle has come to a full stop before engaging reverse gear.
- Always fully depress the clutch pedal when changing gear.
- Do not hold the vehicle by riding the clutch on a hill with the engine running.

DSG dual clutch gearbox



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Description

The vehicle may be equipped with an automatic gearbox or with a DSG dual clutch gearbox. The DSG® dual clutch gearbox is an **automated manual gearbox**. It uses a dual clutch and two independent gearboxes to enable very fast gear changes with no loss of torque. The DSG dual clutch gearbox thus combines the performance and economy of a manual gearbox with the comfort and convenience of an automatic transmission.

How the system works

Engine power is transferred to the drive shafts via the gearbox. In order to change gears, the power transmission between the engine and the gearbox has to be interrupted. This is what the clutch is for.

With the DSG dual clutch system with its two complementary gearboxes, one gearbox is always connected under load to the engine. When one gear is engaged, another gear is always preselected in the other gearbox. The clutch on the non-driven gear is closed and the other is opened at the same time. This is what makes very fast gear changes possible.

The DSG dual clutch gearbox is designed to be more efficient than an automatic gearbox. In an automatic gearbox, the torque converter is constantly in use, whereas in the DSG dual clutch system the idle clutch can be opened, thus saving fuel. With its efficiency, low weight and intelligent control system, the DSG dual clutch system usually enables fuel consumption equal to or lower than a manual gearbox.

However just like the manual gearbox, the clutch in the DSG dual clutch system is subject to wear. Regular maintenance is necessary, varying according to what type of DSG dual clutch system is installed. For more information see the service schedule. In the DSG dual clutch system, if one gearbox malfunctions it is deactivated and the other gearbox functions alone → *Fault in the automatic gearbox* . If this happens, have the system checked as soon as possible by a qualified workshop.

Automatic gearbox: selecting a gear

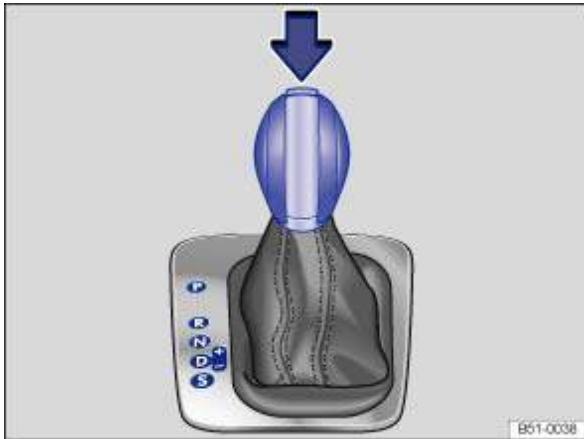


Fig. 117 Left-hand drive vehicles: selector lever for automatic gearbox with lock button (arrow)

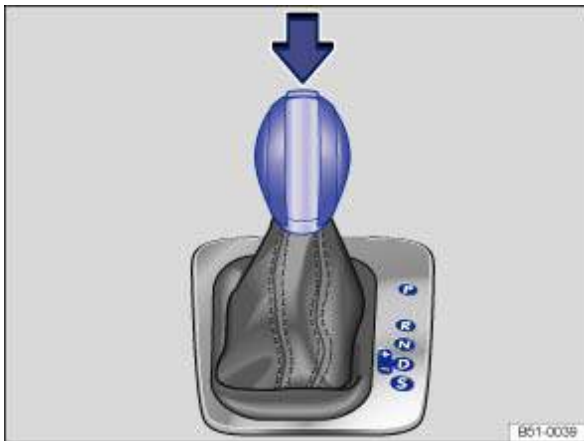


Fig. 118 Right-hand drive vehicles: selector lever for automatic gearbox with lock button (arrow)



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → ⚠ *Introduction*

The selector lever is equipped with a selector lever lock. When changing the selector lever position from **P** to a driving gear, depress the brake pedal and push the lock button in the selector lever in the direction of the arrow → Fig. 117 or → Fig. 118. To move the selector lever out of position **N** to position **D** or **R**, first depress and hold the brake pedal.

The current selector lever position will be shown in the instrument cluster display if the ignition is switched on.

Selector lever position	Designation	Meaning → ⚠
P	Parking lock	The drive wheels are locked mechanically. May only be selected when the vehicle is <i>stationary</i> . To disengage this selector lever position, depress the brake pedal and also switch on the ignition.
R	Reverse gear	Reverse gear is selected.


		May only be selected when the vehicle is <i>stationary</i> .
N	Neutral	The gearbox is in the neutral position. No force is transmitted to the wheels and the braking effect of the engine is not available.
D	Standard driving position (normal programme)	All forward gears are shifted up and down automatically. The timing of the gear shift is determined by the engine load, your individual driving style and the speed of the vehicle.
S	Standard driving position (sport programme)	All forward gears are automatically changed <i>up and down</i> at <i>higher engine speeds</i> than in selector lever position D . This uses the full power available from the engine. The timing of the gear shift is determined by the engine load, your individual driving style and the speed of the vehicle.

Selector lever lock

The selector lever lock in position **P** or **N** prevents gears from being engaged inadvertently, which would cause the vehicle to move.

To release the selector lever lock with the ignition switched on, depress and hold the brake pedal. Press the lock button in the selector lever at the same time.

The selector lever lock is not engaged if the selector lever is moved quickly through position **N** (e.g. when shifting from **R** to **D**). This makes it possible, for instance, to rock the vehicle backwards and forwards if it is stuck in snow or mud. The selector lever lock engages automatically if the brake pedal is not being depressed, the lever is in position **N** for more than about one second and the vehicle is travelling no faster than approximately 5 km/h (3 mph).

In rare cases, the selector lever lock may not engage in vehicles with a dual clutch gearbox DSG®. The drive is then deactivated to prevent the vehicle from accidentally pulling away. The green indicator lamp  flashes and an information message is also displayed. Use the following procedure to engage the selector lever lock:

Move selector lever to position **P** or **N** and then select a driving gear.

WARNING

Engaging an incorrect selector lever position can cause you to lose control of the vehicle, which can lead to accidents and serious injuries.

- Never depress the accelerator pedal when selecting a position.
- When the engine is running, the vehicle starts moving as soon as a selector lever position is engaged and the brake pedal is released.
- Never select reverse gear or engage the parking lock while the vehicle is in motion.

WARNING

Unintentional vehicle movements can cause serious injury.

- The driver must never leave the driver seat when the engine is running and a position has been selected. If you have to leave the vehicle while the engine is running, always firmly apply the handbrake and move the selector lever to position **P**.
- If the engine is running and the selector lever is in position **D**, **S** or **R**, the vehicle must be held with the foot brake. The vehicle will creep forward even when the engine is idling, as power transmission is even then not fully interrupted.
- Never select positions **R** or **P** when the vehicle is in motion.
- Never leave the vehicle in position **N** if the handbrake is not on. The vehicle will roll downhill irrespective of whether or not the engine is running.

NOTICE

If the handbrake is not applied when the vehicle is stationary and the brake pedal is released when the selector lever is in position P, the vehicle may move a few centimetres forwards or backwards.



If the lever is moved accidentally to N when driving, take your foot off the accelerator. Wait for the engine revs in the neutral position before selecting a position again.

Changing gear using Tiptronic

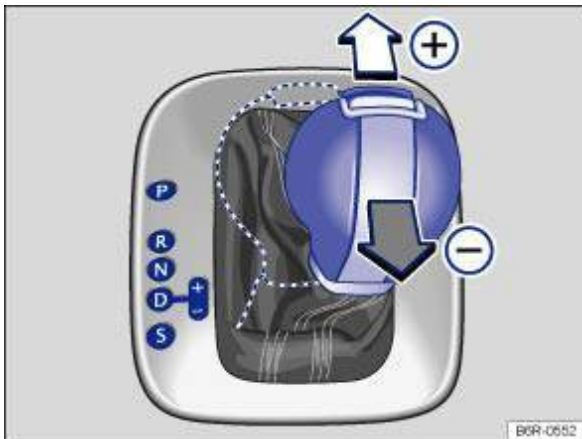


Fig. 119 Selector lever in Tiptronic position (left-hand drive) The controls are mirrored for right-hand drive vehicles



Fig. 120 Steering wheel with two paddles for Tiptronic






First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings → Introduction

Using Tiptronic, the gears can be shifted up and down manually in an automatic gearbox. The gear that is currently selected will be maintained when the Tiptronic programme is selected. This remains the case until the system does not perform a gear change due to the current driving situation.

Operating Tiptronic with the selector lever

- Push the selector lever in position D to the right into the Tiptronic gate → .
- Gently push the selector lever forwards ⊕ or back ⊖ to shift gear up or down → Fig. 119.

Operating Tiptronic with the paddles

- In driving mode **D** or **S**, or in the Tiptronic gate, use the paddles on the steering wheel → *Fig. 120* (arrows).
- Pull the right paddle  towards the steering wheel to change up a gear.
- Pull the left paddle  towards the steering wheel to change down a gear.
- To leave Tiptronic mode, pull the right paddle  towards the steering wheel for approximately one second.

Tiptronic is automatically deactivated if the selector paddles are not operated for some time and the selector lever is not in the Tiptronic gate.

NOTICE

- When accelerating, the gearbox automatically shifts up to the next gear shortly before the maximum permitted engine speed is reached.
- When shifting down a gear manually, the gearbox will not change gear until the engine can no longer be overrevved.

Driving with an automatic gearbox



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

The gearbox changes the forward gears up and down automatically.

Driving down hills


The steeper the gradient, the lower the gear you will need. Lower gears increase the braking effect of the engine. Never allow the vehicle to roll down mountains or hills in the neutral position **N**.

- Reduce your speed.
- Push the selector lever from position **D** to the right into the Tiptronic gate → *Changing gear using Tiptronic* .
- Gently push the selector lever to the rear to change down gear.
- **OR:** shift down a gear using the paddles on the steering wheel → *Operating Tiptronic with the paddles* .

Stopping the vehicle and pulling away when driving uphill

The steeper the incline, the lower the gear that is required.

If you wish to stop the vehicle or pull away when driving uphill you should use the Hill Hold Assist function → *Pull-away assist systems* .

Vehicles without Hill Hold Assist: when you stop the vehicle on an incline and a position is still selected, the vehicle must always be prevented from rolling by depressing the brake pedal or by applying the handbrake. The brake pedal or the handbrake should not be released until you start to pull away → .

Coasting with dual clutch gearbox DSG®


In coasting mode, the momentum of the vehicle can be used to save fuel in conjunction with a foresighted driving style. The engine is declutched and no longer brakes the vehicle – the vehicle can roll out over a longer distance.

Switch-on condition: the selector lever must be in position **D**.

Triggering coasting


- Remove foot from accelerator pedal. The engine will be disengaged and run in freewheel mode. The vehicle rolls without the braking effect of the engine.

Cancelling coasting mode

- Press the brake pedal briefly or pull the left-hand paddle  towards the steering wheel.

Kickdown

The kickdown mechanism enables maximum acceleration in the selector lever positions **D** and **S**, or in the Tiptronic position.

If the accelerator pedal is depressed fully, the gearbox will automatically shift to a lower gear, depending on the speed and engine revs. This will make use of the full vehicle acceleration → .

The gearbox does not shift up to the next gear until the engine reaches the maximum engine speed for the gear.

WARNING

Rapid acceleration can cause loss of traction and skidding, particularly on slippery roads. This can cause you to lose control of the vehicle, which can lead to accidents and serious injuries.

- Always adjust your driving style in accordance with the flow of traffic.
- The kickdown function or fast acceleration should only be used if the visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions permit.
- You should never endanger other road users through the acceleration of your vehicle or through your driving style.
- Please note that the driven wheels can start to spin and the vehicle can skid if the TCS is switched off, especially if the road is slippery.
- Switch the TCS back on after acceleration.

NOTICE

- If you stop the vehicle on an incline, do not attempt to stop it from rolling back by depressing the accelerator while a position is still selected. The automatic gearbox could overheat and be damaged.
- Never allow the vehicle to roll in position N, particularly if the ignition is switched off. The automatic gearbox will not be lubricated and could be damaged.
- Accelerating with the Launch Control programme places heavy strain on all vehicle components. This can lead to higher rates of wear.

Fault in the automatic gearbox



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)



Emergency programme

There is a fault in the system if all the displays on the instrument cluster for the selector lever positions have a light background. The automatic gearbox is running in an emergency programme. The vehicle can still be driven in the emergency programme, but only at reduced speed and not in all gears.

In vehicles with a DSG® dual clutch gearbox, you may **no longer be able to select reverse gear**.

In all cases the automatic gearbox should be checked by a qualified workshop immediately.

Overheating in the dual clutch gearbox DSG®

The dual clutch gearbox can overheat when the vehicle pulls off regularly, travels at a crawl for long periods, or in stop and go traffic. Gearbox overheating is indicated by the warning lamp  and in some cases by a text message in the instrument cluster display. A signal tone may also be given. Stop the vehicle and allow the gearbox to cool down → .

The vehicle does not move forwards or backwards even though a position has been selected

If the vehicle will not move in the required direction, the system may have selected the position incorrectly. Depress the brake pedal and reselect the position.

If the vehicle still does not move in the required direction, there is a system fault. Seek expert assistance and have the system checked.

NOTICE

- If the display indicates that the gearbox is overheating for the first time, the vehicle will have to be parked safely or driven faster than 20 km/h (12 mph).
- If the text message and acoustic warning are repeated approximately every 10 seconds, the vehicle must be parked safely immediately and the engine switched off. Allow the gearbox to cool down.
- Do not drive on until the signal tone stops. This will prevent damage to the vehicle. You should not pull away or drive the vehicle at very low speeds while the gearbox is overheated.

Gear-change indicator

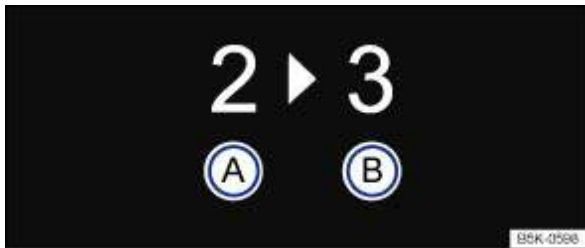


Fig. 121 On the instrument cluster display: gear-change indicator




First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Depending on the vehicle's equipment level, the instrument cluster display may indicate which gear should be selected in order to reduce fuel consumption while the vehicle is in motion.

In vehicles with an *automatic gearbox* the selector lever must also be in the Tiptronic position → [Changing gear using Tiptronic](#) .

Key to → Fig. 121:

 Currently selected gear.

 Recommended gear.

No recommended gear is indicated if the most suitable gear is already selected. The currently selected gear is displayed.

Information on cleaning the diesel particulate filter

The exhaust management system detects when a diesel particulate filter is filling up and aids the filter's self-cleaning process by recommending the most suitable gear when driving. This may mean driving with increased engine speed in exceptional cases → [Engine management system and exhaust purification system](#) .

CAUTION

The gear-change indicator is only designed to assist the driver and cannot replace the driver's own judgement.

- The driver has full responsibility for selecting the correct gear in all situations (e.g. when overtaking, driving up and down hills and when towing a trailer).



Driving in the correct gear can help to reduce fuel consumption.



Gear-change indicator display goes out when the clutch is depressed in vehicles with a manual gearbox or when Tiptronic position is deselected in vehicles with an automatic gearbox.

Braking, stopping and parking

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

- [Warning and indicator lamps](#)
- [Handbrake](#)
- [Parking](#)
- [Information on the brakes](#)
- [Brake support systems](#)
- [Switching TCS, TCS with ESC or ESC Sport on and off](#)
- [Brake fluid](#)

The **brake support systems** are the anti-lock brake system (ABS), the Brake Assist system (BAS), the electronic differential lock (EDS), the traction control system (TCS) and the electronic stabilisation programme (ESC).

Additional information and warnings:

- Towing a trailer → [Towing a trailer](#)
- Pull-away assist systems → [Pull-away assist systems](#)
- Wheels and tyres → [Wheels and tyres](#)
- Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts → [Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts](#)

WARNING

Driving with worn brake pads or with a faulty brake system can cause accidents and serious injuries.

- If you have reason to believe that the brakes are worn down or the brake system is faulty, go to a qualified workshop immediately and have the brake system checked and have any worn brake pads replaced.

WARNING

Incorrect parking can cause serious injuries.

- Never remove the vehicle key from the ignition lock when the vehicle is in motion. The steering lock may be activated and you will no longer be able to steer or control the vehicle.
- Never park the vehicle where parts of the exhaust system can come into contact with inflammable material underneath the vehicle, e.g. undergrowth, leaves, dry grass, spilt fuel.
- Always apply the handbrake fully when the vehicle is parked.
- Never leave children or people requiring assistance alone in the vehicle. They could release the handbrake, move the selector lever or gearshift lever and thus set the vehicle in motion. This can lead to accidents and serious injuries.
- Always take all vehicle keys with you every time you leave the vehicle. The engine can be started and electrical equipment such as the window controls can be operated. This can cause serious injury.
- Never leave children or people requiring assistance alone in the vehicle. They could become trapped in the vehicle in an emergency and may not be able to get themselves to safety. For example, locked vehicles may be subjected to very high or very low temperatures, according to season. This can cause serious injuries and illness or fatalities, especially for small children.








NOTICE









- To avoid unintentional movement when parking the vehicle, first apply the handbrake firmly and then remove your foot from the brake pedal.
- Always take care when driving in car parks with protruding kerbstones or bollards. Objects that protrude from the ground can damage the bumper and other components when parking the vehicle. In order to avoid any damage, stop the vehicle before the wheels touch the bollards or kerbs.
- Drive carefully through dips in the road, over driveways, ramps, kerbstones and other objects. Low-lying vehicle components such as the bumper, spoiler and parts of the running gear, engine or exhaust system could be damaged.

Warning and indicator lamps



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Lit up	Possible cause → 	Action
	Handbrake is applied.	Release the handbrake → Handbrake .
	Brake system fault.	 Do not drive on! Seek expert assistance → Fault in the brake system .
	Brake fluid level is too low.	 Do not drive on! Check the brake fluid level → Brake fluid level .
	Together with ABS indicator lamp  : ABS not functioning.	Go to a qualified workshop. The vehicle can be braked without ABS.
	Front brake pads worn.	Go to a qualified workshop immediately. All brake pads should be checked and renewed as necessary.
	ESC switched off by the system.	Switch the ignition on and off. If necessary, drive a short distance.
	ESC fault.	Go to a qualified workshop.

	In conjunction with ABS indicator lamp  : ABS fault.	Go to a qualified workshop. The vehicle can be braked without ABS.
	Vehicle battery has been reconnected.	Drive a short distance at a speed of 15 – 20 km/h (10 – 12 mph). If the indicator lamp remains lit up, the vehicle should be checked by a qualified workshop → <i>Vehicle battery</i> .
	TCS switched off manually. OR: ESC switched off manually. OR: ESC switched on manually.	Switch on TSC or ESC, or switch off ESC Sport → <i>Switching TCS, TCS with ESC or ESC Sport on and off</i> . Switch on TCS/ESC automatically by switching the ignition off and on.
	In conjunction with ESC indicator lamp  : ABS fault.	Go to a qualified workshop. The vehicle can be braked without ABS.
	In conjunction with warning lamp  : ABS not functioning.	
	Brake pedal not depressed.	To select a position, press the brake pedal → <i>Changing gear</i> .
Flashes	Possible cause	Action
	ESC/TCS is taking corrective action.	Remove foot from accelerator pedal. Adapt driving style to suit road conditions.

Several warning and indicator lamps will light up briefly as a functional check when the ignition is switched on. They will go out after a few seconds.





WARNING

Failure to observe illuminated warning lamps and text messages can lead to your vehicle breaking down in traffic, and can cause accident and serious injury.

- Never ignore any illuminated warning lamps or text messages.
- Stop the vehicle as soon as possible and when safe to do so.

WARNING

Driving with poor brakes can result in accidents and serious injuries.

- If the brake warning lamp  does not go out, or if it lights up when driving, the brake fluid level in the reservoir is too low or there is a fault in the brake system. Stop the vehicle immediately and seek expert assistance → *Brake fluid* .
- If the brake warning lamp  lights up together with the ABS indicator lamp , the control function of the ABS may have failed. This can cause the rear wheels to lock quickly when you brake. Locked rear wheels can lead to a loss of control of the vehicle. If possible, reduce your speed and drive carefully at low speed to the nearest qualified workshop in order to have the brake system tested. Avoid sudden braking and driving manoeuvres on the way.
- The ABS is not functioning correctly if the ABS indicator lamp  does not go out or comes on whilst the vehicle is in motion. The vehicle can be stopped using the normal brakes only (without ABS). The protection provided by ABS is no longer available. Go to a qualified workshop as soon as possible.

NOTICE

Failure to observe illuminated indicator lamps and text messages can lead to your vehicle being damaged.

Handbrake

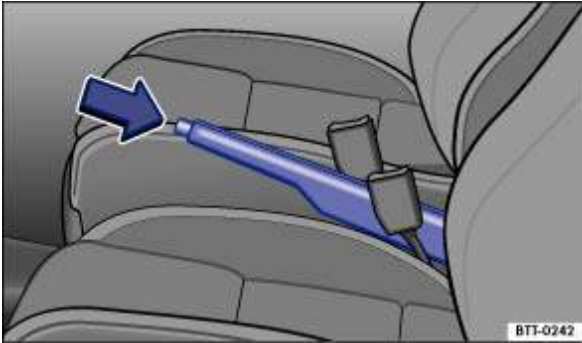



Fig. 122 Handbrake between the front seats

 First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Applying the handbrake

- Pull the handbrake lever up firmly with the locking button → [Fig. 122](#) (arrow) pressed.
- The handbrake is applied when the indicator lamp  lights up in the instrument cluster → [Warning and indicator lamps](#) .

Releasing the handbrake

- Lift the handbrake lever up slightly and press the lock button in direction of arrow → [Fig. 122](#).
- Guide the handbrake lever down whilst the lock button is pressed.


WARNING

Incorrect use of the handbrake can cause accidents and serious injuries.


- The handbrake should never be used to brake the vehicle, except in emergencies. The braking distance is considerably longer as only the rear wheels are braked. Always use the foot brake.
- Never drive the vehicle with the handbrake lightly applied. This can overheat the brakes and adversely affect the brake system. It can also cause premature wear to the rear brake pads.
- Never activate the accelerator from the engine compartment if a position or gear has been selected and the engine is running. The vehicle can start to move even if the handbrake is applied.

NOTICE

To avoid unintentional movement when parking the vehicle, first apply the handbrake firmly and then remove your foot from the brake pedal.

 An acoustic warning is given if the car is driven faster than approximately 6 km/h (4 mph) with the handbrake applied.



Parking

 First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Please adhere to relevant legislation when stopping and parking your vehicle.

Stopping the vehicle

The steps should only be carried out in the specified order.

- Stop the vehicle on a suitable surface → .
- Depress and hold the brake pedal until the engine has stopped.
- Apply the handbrake firmly.
- With an automatic gearbox, move the selector lever to position **P** → .
- Switch off the engine and take your foot off the brake pedal.
- Remove the vehicle key from the ignition lock.
- Turn the steering wheel slightly if necessary to engage the steering lock mechanism → *Steering* .
- With a manual gearbox, select first gear for flat ground and uphill inclines, or reverse gear for downhill inclines, and then release the clutch.
- Please ensure that all occupants, in particular children, leave the vehicle.
- Take all vehicle keys with you when you leave the vehicle.
- Lock the vehicle.

Additional points for ascending and descending inclines

Before switching off the engine, turn the steering wheel so that the front wheels will roll against the kerb if the parked vehicle starts to move.

- When facing downhill, turn the wheels so that they face the kerb.
- When facing uphill, turn the wheels so that they face the centre of the road.



WARNING

The components of the exhaust system become very hot. This can cause fires and serious injuries.

- Never park the vehicle where parts of the exhaust system can come into contact with any inflammable material underneath the vehicle, e.g. undergrowth, leaves, dry grass, spilt fuel.



WARNING

Exiting the vehicle incorrectly when the selector lever is not in position P (in an automatic gearbox) can cause the vehicle to roll away. This can cause accidents and serious injuries.

- When exiting the vehicle, always move the selector lever to position P, firmly apply the parking brake, and pay attention to the warning messages on the instrument cluster display at all times.




NOTICE

- To avoid unintentional movement when parking the vehicle, first apply the handbrake firmly and then remove your foot from the brake pedal.
- Always take care when driving in car parks with protruding kerbstones or bollards. Objects that protrude from the ground can damage the bumper and other components when parking the vehicle. In order to avoid any damage, stop the vehicle before the wheels can touch the bollards or kerbs.
- Drive carefully through dips in the road, over driveways, ramps, kerbstones and other objects. Low-lying vehicle components such as the bumper, spoiler and parts of the running gear, engine or exhaust system could be damaged.


Information on the brakes





First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  *Introduction*

New brake pads cannot generate the full braking effect during the first 200 to 300 km and must first be run in → . However, you can compensate for the slightly reduced braking force by applying more pressure to the brake pedal. **During the run-in period, the braking distance is longer when the brakes are depressed fully or during emergency braking** than with brakes that have been fully run in. In the run-in period, the brakes should not be depressed fully and situations that create a heavy load on the brakes should be avoided. For example, when driving too close to the vehicle ahead.


The **rate of wear** of the brake pads depends to a great extent on the conditions under which the vehicle is operated and the way in which the vehicle is driven. If the vehicle is used for regular urban trips, short journeys, and is driven with a sporty driving style, the brake pads must be checked by a qualified workshop more regularly.

When driving with **wet brakes**, for example after driving through water, after heavy rainfall or after washing the vehicle, the braking effect may be delayed as the brake discs will be wet, or possibly iced up (in winter). The brakes must be dried as quickly as possible by careful braking at higher speed. Ensure that no vehicle behind you or no other road user is put at risk as a result of this action → .

Any **salt layer accumulating on the discs and pads** will delay the braking effect and increase the braking distance. If the brakes on the vehicle have not been applied for a long time on roads that have been gritted with salt, the layer of salt must be reduced through careful braking → .


Corrosion on the brake discs and **dirt** in the brake pads are facilitated through long periods of inactivity, low mileage and low load levels. If the brake pads have been hardly used, or if they are at all corroded, Volkswagen recommends that the brake discs and brake pads be cleaned by braking strongly several times from high speed. Ensure that no vehicle behind you or no other road user is put at risk as a result of this action → .

Fault in the brake system

A brake circuit may have failed if you have to reduce speed and the vehicle does not brake as normal (sudden increase in braking distance). This will be indicated by the warning lamp  and in some cases a text message. Go to the nearest qualified workshop immediately to have the fault corrected. Drive at low speed when doing this and anticipate much longer braking distances and an increase in the pressure required on the pedal.

Brake servo

The brake servo will only function when the engine is running and reinforces the pressure applied by the driver on the brake pedal.

If the brake servo is not functioning or the vehicle is being towed, the brake pedal will have to be depressed more forcefully as the braking distance will be increased due to the lack of assistance for the brake system → .



WARNING

New brake pads will not have the optimal braking effect when first fitted.

- **New brake pads cannot generate the full braking effect during the first 300 km and must first be run in. A reduced braking effect can be increased by applying more pressure to the brake pedal.**
- **You must drive particularly carefully when driving with new brake pads in order to reduce the risk of accidents, serious injuries and loss of control of the vehicle.**
- **Never drive too close to other vehicles when running in new brake pads, and never create a driving situation that will place a heavy load on the brakes.**

**WARNING**

Overheated brakes reduce the braking effect and considerably increase the braking distance.

- When driving downhill the brakes are placed under particular strain and become hot very quickly.
- Before driving down a long, steep gradient, reduce speed and change to a lower gear or move the selector lever to a lower position. This will make use of the engine braking effect and relieve the load on the brakes.
- Non-standard or damaged front spoilers could restrict the airflow to the brakes and cause them to overheat.

**WARNING**

Wet brakes or brakes coated with ice or road salt react more slowly and require longer braking distances.

- Carefully apply the brakes to test them.
- Always dry brakes and clean off any coating of ice and salt with a few cautious applications of the brake when visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions permit.

**WARNING**

Driving without the brake servo can considerably increase the braking distance and thus cause accidents and serious injuries.

- Never allow the vehicle to roll if the engine is switched off.
- If the brake servo does not function or the vehicle is being towed, the brake pedal will have to be depressed more forcefully as the braking distance will be increased due to the lack of assistance for the brake system.

**NOTICE**

- Never let the brakes rub by applying light pressure to the brake when it is not necessary to brake. Continual pressure on the brake pedal will overheat the brakes. This can considerably reduce the brake effect, increase the braking distance and, in certain circumstances, cause the brake system to fail completely.
- Before driving down a long, steep gradient, reduce speed and change to a lower gear or move the selector lever to a lower position. This will make use of the engine braking effect and relieve the load on the brakes. The brakes could otherwise overheat and possibly fail. The brakes should only be used to slow or stop the vehicle.



If the front brake pads are tested, the rear brake pads should be tested at the same time. Regularly check the thickness of the brake pads through the openings in the rims or from the underside of the vehicle. If necessary, remove the wheels to carry out a comprehensive check. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.



Non-standard or damaged front spoilers could restrict the airflow to the brakes and cause them to overheat.

Brake support systems



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

The brake support systems ESC, ABS, BAS, TCS and EDL only function when the engine is running. They make a considerable contribution to active driving safety.

Electronic stabilisation control (ESC)

The ESC helps to reduce the risk of skidding and to improve driving stability by braking individual wheels in certain driving situations. The ESC detects critical driving situations such as oversteer, understeer and wheelspin. The system supports the stabilisation process for the vehicle by targeted braking or by reducing engine torque.

ESC has its limitations. It is important to realise that ESC cannot overcome the laws of physics. ESC will not be able to assist in every situation faced by a driver. For example, the ESC will not be able to assist every time there is a sudden change in the quality of the road surface. If a section of dry road is suddenly covered with water, mud or snow, ESC will not be able to assist in the same manner as on a dry road. If the vehicle aquaplanes (drives on a layer of water rather than on the road surface), ESC will not be able to assist in steering the vehicle as the contact to the road surface has been interrupted and it is therefore no longer possible to steer or brake the vehicle. When driving at speed through bends, particularly on stretches of road with many bends, the ESC will not always be able to process complicated driving situations as effectively as at lower speeds.

Always adapt your speed and driving style to suit visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions. ESC cannot defy the laws of motion, improve the available power output, or keep the vehicle on the road if insufficient care and attention on the part of the driver causes the vehicle to leave the road. Rather, ESC increases the possibility of keeping the vehicle under control and, in extreme on-road driving situations, it assesses the driver's steering input and helps the vehicle to continue in the required direction. If the vehicle is driving at a speed that leads it to leave the road before the ESC can provide any kind of support, the ESC will be unable to provide any assistance.

The ABS, BAS, TCS and EDL systems are integrated into the ESC.

In certain situations when the traction achieved is not sufficient, the traction control system (TCS) can be switched off by pressing the button



in some vehicle models → [Fig. 123](#).

In some models, the electronic stabilisation programme (ESC) can also be switched off or sport mode (ESC Sport) can be switched on.

In some vehicle models, settings can also be adjusted using the  button in the upper part of the centre console → [Switching TCS, TCS with ESC or ESC Sport on and off](#) .

Always ensure that the TCS and ESC are switched back on again once there is sufficient traction.

Automatic Post-Collision Braking System

In the event of an accident, the Automatic Post-Collision Braking System can help the driver to reduce the risk of skidding, and the danger of secondary collisions, through automatic braking.

The Automatic Post-Collision Braking System only functions in frontal, side and rear collisions if the airbag control unit registers the corresponding triggering threshold during the accident, and the accident occurs at a speed greater than 10 km/h (6 mph).

The ESC brakes the vehicle automatically, provided that the hydraulic braking system, the ESC and the electrical system are undamaged in the accident and remain functional.

The following actions override automatic braking in the event of an accident:

- When the driver depresses the accelerator. No automatic braking occurs.
- When the brake pressure transmitted through the depressed brake pedal is greater than the brake pressure provided by the system. The vehicle is braked manually.

Anti-lock brake system (ABS)

The ABS prevents the wheels from locking when the brakes are applied up until the point where the vehicle is nearly stationary and assists the driver in steering the vehicle and keeping it under control. This means that the vehicle is less likely to spin, even when the brakes are depressed

fully:

- Depress and hold the brake pedal with force. Do not take your foot off the brake pedal or reduce the force on the brake pedal.
- Do not pump the brake pedal or reduce the pressure on the brake pedal!
- Steer the vehicle while the brake pedal is fully depressed.
- The ABS will switch off when the brake pedal is released or if the pressure on the brake pedal is reduced.

If the ABS is taking corrective action, there is a **pulsing movement in the brake pedal** and some noise. However, ABS will not necessarily guarantee shorter braking distances in *all* conditions. The braking distance could even be longer when braking on gravel or on fresh snow covering an icy or slippery surface.

Brake Assist system (BAS)

The Brake Assist system can help to reduce the braking distance. The Brake Assist system reinforces brake pressure when the driver depresses the brake pedal quickly in an emergency situation. As a result, full braking power is made accessible very quickly, brake pressure is increased and the braking distance reduced. This means that the ABS is activated more quickly and more effectively.

Do not reduce the pressure on the brake pedal. The Brake Assist system will switch off the brake servo automatically when the brake pedal is released or if the pressure on the brake pedal is reduced.

Traction control system (TCS)

The TCS reduces the engine output if wheelspin occurs and adapts the output to suit road surface conditions. TCS helps the car to start moving, accelerate and climb gradients in unfavourable road conditions.

In some vehicle models, the TCS can be switched on and off manually → [Switching TCS, TCS with ESC or ESC Sport on and off](#) .

Electronic differential lock (EDL and XDL)

The EDL is available for normal driving on straight roads. EDL brakes the wheel that has lost traction and distributes the driving force to the other drive wheels. To prevent the disc brake of the braked wheel from overheating, the EDL cuts out automatically if subjected to excessive loads. The EDL will switch on again automatically when the brake has cooled down.

The XDL function is an extension of the electronic differential lock. The XDL does not respond to traction control, but rather to the reduction of load on the inside front wheel when driving through a bend at high speed. XDL will apply the brake on the inside front wheel to prevent it from losing traction. This will improve traction, helping the vehicle to remain in the required lane longer.

**WARNING**

The intelligent technology used in the brake support systems cannot overcome the laws of physics, and functions only within the limits of the system. Driving fast on icy, slippery or wet roads can lead to a loss of control of the vehicle and could cause serious injury to the driver and passengers.

- Adapt your speed and driving style to suit visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions. Do not let the extra safety afforded by the brake support systems ABS, BAS, EDL, TCS and ESC tempt you into taking any risks when driving.
- The brake support systems cannot defy the laws of motion. Slippery and wet roads will remain dangerous, even when the ESC and other systems are active.
- Driving too fast on wet roads can cause the wheels to lose contact with the road surface and aquaplane. The vehicle cannot be braked, steered or controlled once it has lost contact with the road surface.
- Brake support systems cannot prevent an accident if, for example, you are driving too close to the vehicle in front or are driving too fast for the individual situation.
- Although the brake support systems are very effective and can help to control the vehicle in difficult driving situations, please always remember that the driving stability of the vehicle depends on the tyre grip.
- When accelerating on a slippery surface, for example on ice and snow, press the accelerator carefully. The wheels can spin even when brake support systems are active, and this can lead to a loss of control of the vehicle.

**WARNING**

The effectiveness of ESC can be reduced considerably if other components and systems which affect driving dynamics are not serviced properly or are not functioning properly. This also applies, but not exclusively, to the brakes, tyres and other systems that have already been named.

- Please always remember that modifications and changes to the vehicle can affect the functioning of the ABS, BAS, TCS, EDL and ESC systems.
- Alterations to the suspension system or the use of non-approved wheel and tyre combinations can affect the function of ABS, BAS, TCS, EDL and ESC and reduce their effectiveness.
- Suitable tyres are also crucial if ESC is to function optimally → *Wheels and tyres* .



The ESC and TCS can only function properly if all 4 wheels are fitted with the same tyres. Any differences in the rolling radius of the tyres can cause the system to reduce engine power unexpectedly.



If there is a fault in the ABS, the ESC, TCS and EDL will also stop working.




Operating noises may be heard during the self-regulation processes of the systems explained above.

Switching TCS, TCS with ESC or ESC Sport on and off



Fig. 123 In the upper part of the centre console: button for switching TCS, TCS with ESC or ESC Sport on and off manually

 **First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings** →  *Introduction*

In some vehicle models, TCS, TCS with ESC and ESC Sport can be switched on and off by pressing the  → *Fig. 123* button when the engine is running.



Electronic stabilisation control (ESC) only functions when the engine is running. It consists of ABS, EDL and TCS.

The TCS or ESC should only be switched off when the traction achieved is not sufficient. For example:

- When driving in deep snow or on loose surfaces.
- When rocking the vehicle backwards and forwards to free it from mud.




The TCS or ESC function should be switched back on again afterwards.

Switching the TCS function on and off

- When the engine is running, the TCS function can be switched off by pressing the  → *Fig. 123* button.
- Switch the TCS back on by pressing the  → *Fig. 123* button.

Switching the TCS and ESC function on and off



In some models, the electronic stability control (ESC) can also be switched off in addition to switching off the traction control system (TCS).


- The TCS function is switched off when the  button → *Fig. 123* is pressed for approximately one second.
- If the  button → *Fig. 123* is pressed for longer than approximately 3 seconds, the electronic stability control (ESC), including the TCS function, is switched off.
- The TCS/ESC function is switched back on by pressing the  button → *Fig. 123*.

Switching ESC Sport on and off

In some models, the electronic stabilisation programme (ESC) sport mode (ESC Sport) can also be switched on in addition to switching off the traction control system (TCS).

The electronic stabilisation programme's (ESC) brake intervention functions are limited when in Sport mode.

- The TCS function is switched off when the  button → *Fig. 123* is pressed for approximately one second.
- If the  button → *Fig. 123* is pressed for longer than approximately 3 seconds, the TCS function will be switched off and the electronic stabilisation programme Sport mode (ESC Sport) will be switched on.

- The TCS function is switched back on and ESC Sport switched back off by pressing the  button → [Fig. 123](#).



Depending on the vehicle's equipment level, additional text messages could appear in the display on the instrument cluster to provide further information or to ask you to perform certain tasks → [Instruments](#) .

Brake fluid




Fig. 124 In the engine compartment: cap for the brake fluid container (variant 1)



Fig. 125 In the engine compartment: cap for the brake fluid container (variant 2)



First read and observe the introductory information and safety warnings →  [Introduction](#)

Brake fluid will gradually absorb water from the surrounding air. The brake system will be damaged if there is too much water in the brake fluid. The boiling point of the brake fluid is also considerably reduced by the water content. Heavy use of the brakes may cause a vapour lock in the brake system if the water content is too high. Vapour locks reduce levels of braking power, considerably increase braking distance and can even cause the brake system to fail completely. Your own safety and that of other road users depends on having a brake system that functions properly at all times → .

Brake fluid specification

Volkswagen has developed a brake fluid that has been optimised for the brake system in the vehicle. To ensure optimal operation of the brake system, Volkswagen recommends the use of brake fluid compliant with **VW standard 501 14**.

Before using a particular brake fluid, check that the specifications printed on the container correspond to the vehicle requirements.

Brake fluid that is compliant with VW standard 501 14 is available from Volkswagen dealerships.