NOTICE

Water that has entered the plenum chamber via a manual process (e.g. from a high-pressure cleaner) can cause considerable damage to the vehicle.

In the interests of environmental protection, the engine compartment should be washed only in specially provided wash bays. This prevents toxic waste water containing oil, grease and fuel from entering the sewerage system. In some districts, washing the engine compartment anywhere else may be prohibited.

Cleaning and caring for the interior

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

→ *Caring for seat covers*
→ *Cleaning cloth seat covers, fabric trim and Alcantara upholstery*
→ *Cleaning and caring for natural leather covers*
→ *Cleaning leatherette upholstery*
→ *Cleaning stowage compartments, drink holders and ash trays*
→ *Cleaning and caring for the dash panel, wooden trims and plastic parts*
→ *Cleaning seat belts*

Modern fabrics, such as dark denim, are often not colourfast. Light-coloured upholstery (soft materials or leather) is particularly sensitive to staining caused by these fabrics, even if you are careful. This is not caused by a fault in the upholstery, but by the non-colourfast nature of the garments.

Leaving stains, dirt and other deposits on the surface of vehicle components and cloth seat covers for a long time can make it difficult to clean and treat them. Stains, dirt and deposits may become impossible to remove, particularly if left for a long time.

Additional information and warnings:

- Cleaning and caring for the vehicle exterior → *Caring for and cleaning the vehicle exterior*
- Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts → *Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts*

WARNING

Car care products can be toxic and hazardous. Unsuitable care products and incorrect application of care products can cause accidents, serious injuries, burns or poisoning.

- **The care product must be kept in its original sealed container.**
- **Read the manufacturer's instructions.**
- **Never store car care products in empty food containers, bottles or any other non-original containers as people finding these containers may not know that they contain care products.**
- **Keep children away from care products.**
- **The products can give off harmful fumes during use. They should therefore only be used outside or in well-ventilated spaces.**
- **Never use fuel, turpentine, engine oil, nail varnish remover or other volatile fluids to wash, clean or care for your vehicle. These substances are toxic and highly inflammable.**

WARNING

Incorrect care and cleaning of vehicle parts can impair the safety features of the vehicle and cause serious injury.

- **Vehicle parts must be cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions.**
- **Only use approved or recommended cleaning products.**

NOTICE

- **Cleaning products that contain solvents attack the material and may cause irreparable damage.**
- **Stains, dirt and other deposits containing aggressive and solvent-based ingredients attack the material and may cause irreparable damage, even if only left for a short time.**
- **Stains, dirt and other deposits should be removed as quickly as possible and not allowed to dry in.**
- **To avoid damage, stubborn stains should be removed by a specialist cleaning company.**

Suitable care products are available from a Volkswagen dealership.

Caring for seat covers

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

Checklist

Please note the following for the cleaning and maintenance of the seat covers →**:**

✓ Before getting into the vehicle, close all Velcro fasteners that could touch the cloth seat covers and fabric trims. Open Velcro fasteners can cause damage to cloth seat covers and fabric trims.

✓ Avoid the direct contact of sharp-edged items and accessories to the upholstery and fabric trims in order to prevent damage. Accessories include zips, studs, rhinestones on clothing or belts.

✓ Dust and grit in upholstery pores, folds and seams should be removed regularly so that no lasting damage is caused to the surface of the seats by scratching.

✓ Always check whether garments are colourfast to prevent damage to the upholstery. This is especially important for light-coloured upholstery.

NOTICE

Ignoring any of the items on this important checklist for maintaining the seat covers can lead to damage or discolouration of the seat covers and fabric trims.

- **Follow the instructions on the checklist.**

Volkswagen recommends that stained upholstery is cleaned by a specialist company.

Cleaning cloth seat covers, fabric trim and Alcantara® upholstery

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

Cleaning upholstery on seat cushions with seat heating, electrically adjustable seats, or seats containing airbag components

Airbag-related components and electrical connectors may be installed in the driver seat, passenger seat and sometimes also in the rear outer seats. Seat cushions or backrests that are damaged, incorrectly cleaned or treated, or that become wet, may cause damage to the vehicle electrics or trigger a fault in the airbag system →.

Electrical components and connectors are installed in electrically adjustable seats and seat cushions with seat heating. These can be damaged if cleaned or treated incorrectly →. This can also result in damage to other parts of the vehicle electrics.

To avoid this please follow these cleaning guidelines:

- Do not use high-pressure cleaners, steam cleaners or coolant spray.
- Do not use washing paste or fine detergent solutions.
- Avoid getting the seat wet.
- Only use detergents that have been approved by Volkswagen.
- If in doubt, consult a specialist cleaning company.

Cleaning upholstery on seat cushions without seat heating, seats that are not electrically adjustable, and seats that do not contain airbag components

- Please read and follow the instructions, notes and warnings on the package before using cleaning products.
- Upholstery, fabric trims, Alcantara® seat covers and carpeting should be cleaned regularly with a vacuum cleaner (brush).
- Do not use high-pressure cleaners, steam cleaners or coolant spray.
- We recommend that you use a soft sponge or commercially available lint-free microfibre cloth for cleaning jobs →.
- Clean Alcantara® surfaces with a slightly damp cotton or woollen cloth or a commercially available lint-free microfibre cloth →.

General surface soiling of the upholstery and fabric trim can be cleaned with a commercially available foam cleaner.

If the upholstery and fabric trims are generally heavily soiled, consult a Volkswagen dealership for information on suitable cleaning methods before attempting any cleaning. If required, take the vehicle to a specialist cleaning company.

Treating stains

When treating stains, it may be necessary to clean the entire surface and not just the stain itself. This particularly applies if the surface shows general signs of wear. The cleaned area could otherwise be lighter than the surrounding area. If in doubt, consult a specialist cleaning company.

Type of stain	Recommended cleaning method for seat cushions and upholstery
Water-based stains, e.g. coffee, fruit juice.	– Moisten a sponge using water from a spray bottle and treat the stain by wiping in a circular motion. – Wipe clean with an absorbent, dry cloth.
Stubborn stains, e.g. chocolate, foundation.	– Only use detergents that have been approved by Volkswagen. – If required, have the upholstery cleaned by a specialist cleaning company.
Oily stains, e.g. oil, lipstick.	– Only use detergents that have been approved by Volkswagen. – If required, have the upholstery cleaned by a specialist cleaning company.

WARNING

If there is a fault in the airbag system, the airbag may not trigger correctly, may not trigger at all or may trigger unexpectedly. This can cause severe or fatal injuries.

- **The airbag system should be checked by a qualified workshop as soon as possible.**

NOTICE

If the upholstery on electrically adjustable seats or on seat cushions containing airbag components gets wet, electric components and the vehicle electrics could be damaged.

- **Wet seat cushions should be promptly dried out, and their system components checked, at a qualified workshop.**
- **Do not use steam cleaners as the steam pushes the soiling into the fabric and sets it.**
- **High-pressure cleaners and coolant sprays can damage the upholstery.**

NOTICE

- **Brushes should be used on carpets and mats only. Other surfaces could be damaged by brushes.**
- **When washing paste or fine detergent solutions are applied with a damp cloth or sponge, visible edges may appear on the upholstery once it has dried. This can be due to substances such as surfactants. These edges are usually difficult or even impossible to remove.**

NOTICE

- **Do not soak Alcantara® under any circumstances.**
- **Do not use leather care products, solvents, wax polish, shoe cream, stain removers or similar products on Alcantara®.**
- **Do not use brushes if cleaning with liquids. This could damage the surface of the material.**

Cleaning and caring for natural leather covers

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

Please contact a Volkswagen dealership or other qualified workshop if you have any questions on cleaning and caring for the leather equipment in your vehicle.

Care and use

Natural leather is sensitive as it does not have a uniform coating of dye.

- Use a leather cream with sunlight protection and impregnation properties on a regular basis and always after cleaning. The cream nourishes the leather, keeps it breathable and supple and replaces lost moisture. It also protects the surface.
- Leather should be cleaned every 2 to 3 months and fresh stains removed.
- Treat the leather with a special leather care product every six months →.
- Always apply cleaning and care products extremely sparingly and always use a dry cotton or woollen cloth that is free from fluff. Do not apply cleaning and care products directly to the leather.

- Remove fresh stains such as ink, ball-point pen ink, lipstick, shoe cream etc. as quickly as possible.
- Look after the pigment. Use a special coloured leather cream to refresh the colour where necessary.
- Wipe it off with a soft cloth.

Cleaning

Volkswagen recommends that you use a damp cotton or wool cloth for general cleaning purposes.

Do not let the water soak through the leather or soak into the seams.

Please observe the following notes **prior to cleaning** the leather upholstery *→ Cleaning upholstery on seat cushions with seat heating, electrically adjustable seats, or seats containing airbag components* .

Type of stain	Cleaning
Stubborn stains	– Wring out the cloth thoroughly before use and apply a mild soap solution[a)]. – Dry with an absorbent, dry cloth.
Water-based stains, e.g. coffee, tea, juice, blood etc.	– Remove fresh stains with an absorbent cloth. – If the stain has already dried, use a suitable cleaning agent →.
Oily stains, e.g. oil, lipstick etc.	– Remove fresh stains with an absorbent cloth. – Use a suitable cleaning product for stains that are not yet on the surface →.
Difficult stains, e.g. biro, felt tip pen, nail varnish, emulsion paint, shoe polish etc.	– Dry with an absorbent, dry cloth. – Clean with a suitable leather stain remover.

NOTICE

- **Do not use solvents, wax polish, shoe cream, spot removers or similar products on leather.**
- **Stains cannot be removed if they has been left on the leather for a long time and have penetrated the surface.**
- **Spilt liquids should be cleaned immediately using an absorbent cloth as the leather surface and the stitching absorb liquids quickly.**
- **If the car is left standing outdoors for long periods, the leather should be protected against direct sunlight to prevent it from fading.**

However, slight colour variations will arise in normal use.

[a)] Mild soap solution: 2 tablespoons of neutral soap diluted in 1 litre of water.

Cleaning leatherette upholstery

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

Please observe the following notes prior to cleaning the leatherette upholstery *→ Cleaning upholstery on seat cushions with seat heating, electrically adjustable seats, or seats containing airbag components* .

Only use water and neutral detergents to clean the leatherette upholstery.

NOTICE

Do not use solvents, wax polish, shoe cream, spot removers or similar products on the leatherette upholstery. These may cause the material to become hard and brittle prematurely.

Cleaning stowage compartments, drink holders and ash trays

Fig. 171 In the front centre console: stowage compartment and drink holders

Fig. 172 Ashtray with snuffer, removed and opened

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

Cleaning stowage compartments and drink holders

- Moisten a clean, lint-free cloth with water and clean the parts.
- If this does not provide satisfactory results, use a special **solvent-free** plastic cleaning product.

Cleaning the ashtray

- Remove and empty the ashtray.
- Wipe the ashtray with a cloth to clean it.

To clean the snuffer *→ Fig. 172* (arrow), use a toothpick or similar object to pick out the ashes.

Cleaning and caring for the dash panel, wooden trims and plastic parts

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

- Moisten a clean, lint-free cloth with water and clean the parts.
- Treat *plastic parts inside and outside the vehicle and the dash panel* with a special **solvent-free** plastic cleaning and care product that has

been approved by Volkswagen →⚠.

- Treat *wooden trims* with a mild soap solution.

⚠ WARNING

Cleaning agents that contain solvents cause the surface of the airbag modules to become porous. In an accident that triggers the airbag, loose plastic parts can cause serious injury.

- **Never clean the dash panel or the airbag covers with cleansers that contain solvents.**

Cleaning seat belts

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

Large particles of dirt on the automatic belt prevent it from rolling back properly and thus from working effectively.

The seat belts must never be removed for cleaning purposes.

- Remove dirt with a soft brush →⚠.
- Carefully pull the dirty seat belt right out and leave it out.
- Clean the seat belt with a *mild* soap solution.
- Allow the seat belt fabric to dry completely.
- Do not allow the seat belt to roll up until it has dried completely.

⚠ WARNING

Check the condition of all seat belts regularly. If the belt webbing or any other part of the seat belt becomes damaged have it removed and replaced immediately by a qualified workshop. Damaged seat belts are very dangerous and can cause severe or fatal injuries.

- **Never use chemical cleaning agents on the seat belts or their components. Furthermore the seat belts may not come into contact with corrosive fluids, solvents or sharp objects. These could considerably weaken the webbing.**
- **After cleaning, allow seat belts to dry completely before rolling them up. Otherwise the automatic belt retractors could become damaged and thus impair their function.**
- **Avoid allowing foreign bodies or liquids to enter the slot for the seat belt buckle. This could prevent the belt buckle and seat belt from working properly.**
- **Never try to repair, modify or remove the seat belts yourself.**
- **Damaged seat belts must be replaced immediately with seat belts approved by Volkswagen for your vehicle type. Seat belts subjected to stress and stretched during an accident must be replaced by a qualified workshop. Renewal may be necessary even if there is no apparent damage. The belt anchorage should also be checked.**

Wheels and tyres

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

→ *Tread depth and wear indicators*
→ *Tyre damage*
→ *Spare wheel or temporary spare wheel*
→ *Tyre lettering*
→ *Winter tyres*
→ *Snow chains*

Volkswagen recommends that work on tyres and wheels is carried out by a qualified workshop. They are familiar with the procedure and have the necessary special tools and spare parts and the proper facilities for disposing of the old tyres. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.

Additional information and warnings:

- Infotainment system → *Infotainment system*
- Transporting → *Driving tips*
- Towing a trailer → *Towing a trailer*
- Braking, stopping and parking → *Braking, stopping and parking*
- Tyre monitoring system → *Tyre monitoring system*
- Cleaning and caring for the vehicle exterior → *Caring for and cleaning the vehicle exterior*
- Consumer information → *Consumer information*
- Vehicle toolkit → *Vehicle toolkit*
- Hubcaps → *Hubcaps*
- Changing a wheel → *Changing a wheel*
- Breakdown set → *Breakdown set*

WARNING

New tyres or tyres which are old, worn down or damaged cannot provide full levels of vehicle control and braking power.

- **Incorrect handling of wheels and tyres can reduce vehicle safety and cause accidents and serious injuries.**
- **All four wheels must be fitted with radial tyres of the same type, size (rolling circumference) and the same tread.**
- **New tyres will have to be run in as they will initially have reduced grip and braking effect. Drive particularly carefully for the first 600 km in order to prevent accidents and serious injury.**
- **Check tyre pressures regularly when the tyres are cold, and always keep to the specified tyre pressure value. If the tyre pressure is too low, it is possible that the tyre temperature will increase to such an extent that the tread peels off and the tyre bursts.**
- **Never drive with worn tyres or tyres that are damaged (cuts, cracks or blisters). Driving with tyres in this condition can result in blown tyres, accidents and serious injuries. Worn or damaged tyres must be replaced as soon as possible.**
- **Never exceed the top speed and load permitted for the fitted tyres.**
- **The effectiveness of the driver assist systems and brake support systems depends on the tyre grip.**
- **If you notice unusual vibrations or if the vehicle pulls to one side when driving, stop the car immediately and check the wheels and tyres for damage.**
- **In order to reduce the risk of losing control of the vehicle, and the risk of accident and serious injury, never loosen the bolts on rims with bolted on rim rings.**
- **Do not use wheels or tyres if you do not know their history. Used wheels and tyres could be damaged, even if the damage is not visible.**
- **Even if they have not been used, old tyres can suddenly lose pressure or burst, especially at high speeds, and thus cause accidents and serious injuries. Avoid using tyres that are more than six years old. If you have no alternative, drive slowly and with extra care at all times.**

For technical reasons, it is not generally possible to use the wheels from other vehicles. This can also apply to wheels of the same vehicle type. Refer to the vehicle documentation and ask a Volkswagen dealership if necessary.

Handling wheels and tyres

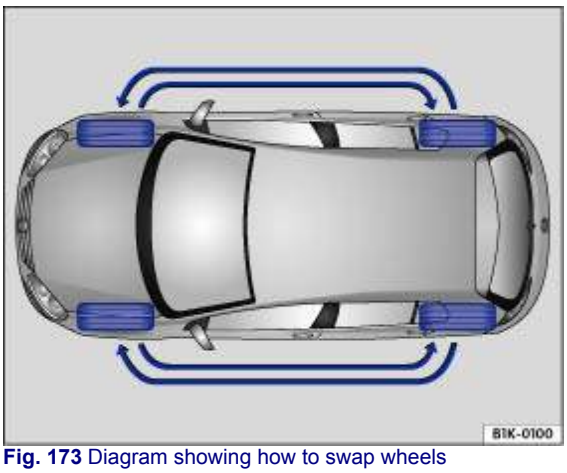

Fig. 173 Diagram showing how to swap wheels

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

The tyres are the most used and most underestimated parts of a vehicle. Tyres are very important as the narrow tyre surfaces are the only contact between the vehicle and the road.

The service life of tyres is dependent on tyre pressure, driving style handling and fitting.

The tyres and wheel rims are an essential part of the vehicle's design. The tyres and rims approved by Volkswagen are specifically matched to the characteristics of the vehicle and make a major contribution to good road holding and safe handling.

Avoiding damage to the rims and tyres

- If you have to drive over a kerb or similar obstacle, drive slowly and at a right angle if possible.
- Inspect the rims tyres regularly for obvious and hidden damage such as cracks or deformations → *Tyre damage* .
- Remove foreign objects that are in the outer tyre tread and **have not penetrated the inner tyre** → *Foreign bodies in the tyre* .
- Regularly check that the tyres are at the right pressure. Always respond to any warning messages given by the tyre monitoring system → *Tyre monitoring system* .
- Damaged or worn tyres must be replaced immediately → *Tyre damage* .
- Never exceed the top speed and load permitted for the tyres that are fitted → *Tyre lettering* .
- Protect the wheels, including the spare wheel, from contact with corrosive substances, including oils, lubricants, fuel and brake fluid →.
- Replace missing dust caps immediately.

Low-profile tyres

Low-profile tyres have a wider tread surface, larger rim diameter and lower side walls than conventional wheel/tyre combinations →. Low-profile tyres can improve the vehicle's handling and precision. They may however result in a less comfortable ride on uneven road surfaces and tracks.

Tyres with directional tread pattern

Tyres with directional tread pattern have been developed to roll in one direction only. An arrow on the tyre sidewall indicates the direction of rotation on tyres with directional tread → *Tyre lettering* . The direction of rotation must be adhered to. This is the only guarantee for optimum grip and helps to avoid aquaplaning, excessive noise and wear.

If, however, the tyre is fitted in the opposite direction to the tread pattern, you must take more care when driving as the tyre is now no longer being used according to its designation. This is particularly important on wet roads. The tyres must be replaced as quickly as possible or be fitted with the tread in the correct direction.

Rotating wheels front to rear

Regularly rotating the wheels as shown in the illustration → *Fig. 173* is recommended to help ensure that tyres wear evenly. All the tyres will then last for about the same time.

Volkswagen recommends having the wheels changed by a qualified workshop.

Tyres that are older than 6 years

Tyres age through physical and chemical processes that can impair their function. Tyres that are stored unused for an extended period will harden and become brittle more quickly than tyres which are in constant use.

Volkswagen recommends replacing tyres that are older than 6 years with new tyres. This also applies to tyres, including the spare wheel, which appear to still be in good condition and whose tread depth has not yet reached the minimum value stipulated by legislation →.

The age of a tyre can be determined from the manufacturing date, which is a component of the tyre identification number (TIN) → *Tyre lettering*

Storing tyres

Mark tyres before you remove them to indicate the direction of rotation. This ensures you will be able to mount them correctly when you replace them (left, right, front, rear). When removed, the wheels or tyres should be stored in a cool, dry and preferably dark place. **Do not** store tyres mounted on the rim vertically.

Any tyres not fitted on rims should be kept in suitable sleeves to protect against dirt and should be stored vertically (standing on the tread).

WARNING

Corrosive liquids and other substances can cause visible and invisible damage to the tyres, which can cause the tyre to burst.

- **Always keep chemicals, oils, lubricants, fuel, brake fluid and other corrosive substances away from the tyres.**

WARNING

Even if they have not been used, old tyres can suddenly lose pressure or burst, especially at high speeds, and thus cause accidents and serious injuries.

- **Avoid using tyres that are more than six years old. If you have no alternative, drive slowly and with extra care at all times.**

NOTICE

Avoid heavy impacts and drive round obstacles whenever possible. Tyres, particularly low-profile tyres, can be considerably compressed and deformed by potholes and curb edges especially. This can cause the tyre's webbing reinforcement to brake, and cause dents or rips on the side walls or deformations or cracks on the rims.

Old tyres should be disposed of as required by legislation.

Rims

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

The design of the wheel bolts is matched to the rims. If different rims are fitted, the correct wheel bolts with the right length and correctly shaped bolt heads must be used. This ensures that wheels are fitted securely and that the brake system works properly → *Changing a wheel* .

For technical reasons, it is not generally possible to use the wheels from other vehicles. This can also apply to wheels of the same vehicle type.

The tyres and rims approved by Volkswagen are specifically matched to the characteristics of the vehicle and make a major contribution to good road holding and safe handling.

Wheel bolts

Wheel bolts must always be tightened with the correct tightening torque → *Changing a wheel* .

Rims with bolted-on rings

Rims with bolted-on rings consist of several components. These components are fastened using special bolts and special fastening technology. This ensures that the wheel functions properly, does not leak, remains safe and runs true. For this reason, damaged rims should be replaced.

They may only be repaired by a qualified workshop. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose →⚠.

Rims with bolted-on trims

Rims may have removable trims that are attached to the rim with self-locking bolts. Damaged trims may only be repaired by a qualified workshop. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose →⚠.

Rim identification

In some countries, new rims are legally required to contain certain specifications on them. The following information may appear on the rims (varying from region to region):

- Seal of conformity
- Rim size
- Name of manufacturer or brand name
- Date manufactured (month/year)
- Country of origin
- Production number
- Raw materials batch number
- Product code

⚠ WARNING

The use of unsuitable or damaged rims can impair vehicle safety and cause accidents and serious injury.

- **Only use rims that have been approved for the vehicle.**
- **Check the rims regularly for damage and replace as necessary.**

⚠ WARNING

Incorrect loosening and tightening of the bolts on rims with bolted-on rings can cause accidents and serious injury.

- **Never remove the bolts on rims with bolted-on rings.**
- **All work on rims with bolted-on rings must be carried out by a qualified workshop. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.**

New wheels and tyres

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

New tyres

- Drive particularly carefully for the first 600 km with new tyres as the tyres have to be *run in*. Tyres that have not been run in have reduced grip →⚠ and braking effect →⚠.
- All four wheels must be fitted with radial tyres of the same type, size (rolling circumference) and the same tread.
- The tread depth of new tyres may vary, according to the type and make of tyre and the tread pattern.

Replacing tyres

- Tyres should be replaced at least in pairs and not individually (i.e. both front tyres or both rear tyres together) →.
- Old tyres should only be replaced by tyres that have been approved by Volkswagen for the vehicle type. Make sure that the tyres used are correct in respect of size, diameter, load-carrying capacity and maximum speed.
- Never use tyres with an effective size that is larger than Volkswagen-approved tyres. Larger wheels could rub against the body or other parts of the vehicle.

Additional information for vehicles with a Tyre Pressure Loss Indicator

On vehicles with a Tyre Pressure Loss Indicator, the system will have to be resynchronised every time a new wheel is fitted, regardless of whether the wheel in question is being fitted in the same or in a different position → *Tyre monitoring system* .

Further information about the tyre monitoring system, how it functions and what you must know → *Tyre monitoring system* .

WARNING

New tyres will have to be run in as they will initially have reduced grip and braking effect.

- **Drive particularly carefully for the first 600 km in order to prevent accidents and serious injury.**

WARNING

Wheels must have the necessary freedom of operation. If the wheels do not have the necessary freedom of operation, the tyre could rub on parts of the running gear, the vehicle body and the brake lines. This can lead to a fault in the brake system and to tread separation and thus to a tyre bursting.

- **The actual tyre size must not exceed the tyre dimensions of manufacturers approved by Volkswagen and must not rub on any vehicle body parts.**

Despite identical size details, the actual size of the various tyre makes may vary from these specified dimensions, or the tyre contours may vary considerably.

Volkswagen-approved tyres are guaranteed to have the dimensions that are suitable for the vehicle. The salesperson will have to provide a certificate from the tyre manufacturer for other tyre makes to prove that the tyre is also suitable for the vehicle. This certificate must be stored in a safe place in the vehicle.

Tyre pressure

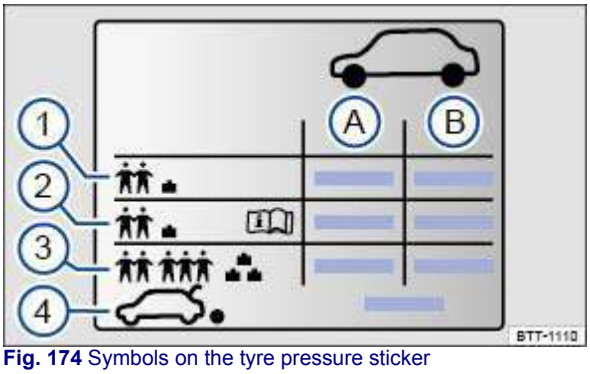

Fig. 174 Symbols on the tyre pressure sticker

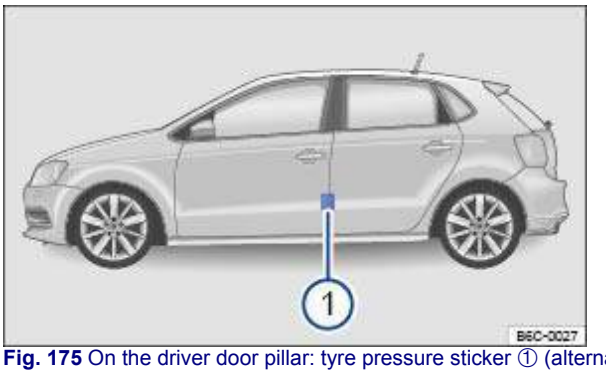

Fig. 175 On the driver door pillar: tyre pressure sticker ① (alternatively on the inside of the fuel flap)

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

Information on the tyre pressure sticker → ***Fig. 174***:

- **A** Specified pressure for the tyres on the front axle.
- **B** Specified pressure for the tyres on the rear axle.
- **1** Tyre pressure for partial load.
- **2** *In some vehicles:* comfort tyre pressure for partial load.
- **3** Tyre pressure for full load.
- **4** Tyre pressure level for the spare or temporary spare wheel.

The tyre pressure sticker shows the correct pressure for factory-fitted tyres. This information applies to summer, all-season and winter tyres. The tyre pressure sticker is located either on the driver door pillar → *Fig. 175* **- or inside the tank flap -** .

On some vehicles the sticker may also show tyre sizes → *Tyre lettering* .

Maintaining the wrong tyre pressure lead to accelerated wear and a significantly shorter tyre service life, and may even cause a tyre to burst. Excessive or insufficient pressure has a negative effect on the vehicle's driving characteristics →. The correct tyre pressure is particularly important at **high speeds**.

Comfort tyre pressure

In some vehicles the tyre pressure sticker may show details of a "comfort" tyre pressure → *Fig. 174 ②* . This should make driving extra comfortable. Fuel consumption may increase when driving with comfort tyre pressure.

Checking tyre pressure

- The tyre pressure should be checked regularly: at least once a month and before every long journey. Always check all the tyres, including the spare if fitted. The tyre pressure should be checked more frequently in colder regions, but only if the vehicle has not been moved beforehand. The tyre pressure tester must function correctly.
- Only check the tyre pressure when the tyres have not been driven for more than a few kilometres at low speed in the last three hours. The given tyre pressure applies to **cold tyres**. Tyre pressure is always higher in warm tyres than it is in cold tyres. For this reason, never reduce the pressure in warm tyres to adjust the tyre pressure.
- The tyre pressures must be altered to suit the vehicle load → *Fig. 174 ③* .
- After altering the tyre pressures, always screw the valve caps onto the valves and observe any information and instructions on setting the tyre

monitoring system → *Tyre monitoring system* .

- Make sure you are using the pressure specified by the vehicle manufacturer and not that given by the tyre manufacturer. Never exceed the maximum tyre pressure which is given on the sidewall.

The **spare wheel** or **temporary spare wheel** is filled to the highest tyre pressure → *Fig. 174 ④* permissible for the vehicle.

WARNING

Too high or too low a pressure may cause the tyre to suddenly lose pressure or burst while the vehicle is in motion. This can cause serious accidents and fatal injuries.

- **If the tyre pressure is too low, it is possible that the tyre temperature will increase to such an extent that the tread peels off and the tyre bursts.**
- **Fast speeds or overloading of the vehicle can cause overheating, sudden tyre damage including tyre bursts and ripping of the tread surface and thus to a loss of control of the vehicle.**
- **If the tyre pressure is too low or too high, the tyres will wear prematurely and the vehicle will not handle well.**
- **Check tyre pressures regularly, at least once a month, and before every long journey.**
- **All tyres must have the correct tyre pressure to suit the vehicle load.**
- **Never reduce excess pressure when the tyres are warm.**

NOTICE

- **When attaching the tyre pressure gauge make sure that you do not position it at an angle to the valve shaft. This can damage the tyre valve.**
- **Missing valve caps, or valve caps that are not suitable or not screwed on properly, can cause damage to the tyre valve. Always use valve caps that comply with the factory-fitted valve cap specifications. Always screw on valve caps fully.**

Under-inflated tyres can contribute to an increase in fuel consumption.

If the tyre monitoring display warns that the tyre pressure in at least one tyre is too low, check tyre pressures with a functioning tyre pressure tester. Low tyre pressure cannot be determined exclusively by looking at the tyre. This also applies to tyres with a low profile.

Please refer to the special points of the tyre monitoring system when checking tyre pressures → *Tyre monitoring system* .

Tread depth and wear indicators

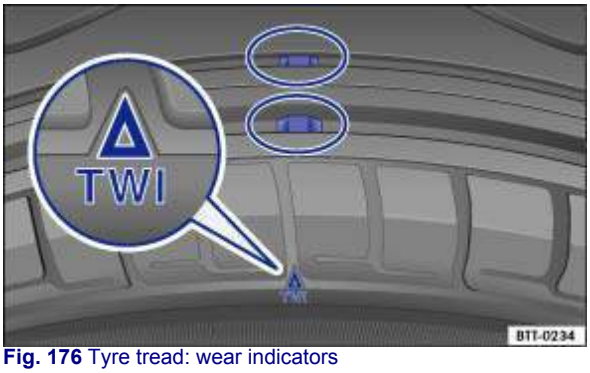

Fig. 176 Tyre tread: wear indicators

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

Tread depth

Difficult driving situations demand the deepest possible tread depth for the tyres and the same tread depth for the tyres on the front and rear axles. This applies in particular for driving in winter weather and cold temperatures and in wet conditions →.

In most countries, the minimum tread depth required by law is 1.6 mm (measured in the tread grooves next to the tread wear indicators). Observe any country-specific legal requirements.

Winter and all-year tyres lose a large degree of their effectiveness when the tread is worn down to a depth of 4 mm. Observe any country-specific legal requirements relating to the permissible minimum tread depths for winter and all-year tyres.

The tread depth of new tyres can vary according to type and manufacturer due to construction and tread design.

Tread wear indicator in tyres

The original tyres on your vehicle have 1.6 mm high tread wear indicators running across the tread → *Fig. 176*. These wear indicators are positioned at set intervals around the tyre. Markings on the tyre sidewall (for instance the letters TWI or other symbols) indicate the positions of the tread wear indicators.

The tread wear indicators show if a tyre is worn down. The tyre must be replaced at the latest when the tread depth is just down to the tread wear indicator.

WARNING

Worn tyres are a safety risk and can lead to a loss of control of the vehicle and cause serious injury.

- **Tyres must be replaced at the latest when the tread is worn down to the tread wear indicators.**
- **Worn tyres have considerably less tread, particularly on wet roads, which can cause the vehicle to glide along the road surface (aquaplaning).**
- **Worn tyres reduce the possibility of controlling the vehicle well in normal and difficult driving situations and increase braking distance and the risk of sliding.**

Tyre damage

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

Damage to tyres and rims is often not readily visible. Any unusual **vibrations** or signs that the car is **pulling to one side** may indicate that one of the tyres is damaged →.

- Reduce your speed immediately if you suspect that a wheel is damaged.
- Check the tyres and rims for damage.
- If the tyre is damaged, do not drive on. Seek expert assistance.
- If there is no visible damage, drive slowly and cautiously to the next qualified workshop in order to have the vehicle checked.

Foreign bodies in the tyre

- Leave the foreign body in the tyre if it has entered the inner tyre. However, foreign bodies that are stuck between the tyre tread blocks can be removed.

- *For vehicles with a spare wheel or temporary spare wheel:* where appropriate, change the damaged wheel → *Changing a wheel* If required, seek expert assistance when changing the damaged wheel. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.
- *For vehicles with a breakdown set:* if required, seal the tyre and pump it up using the breakdown set → *Breakdown set* . Go to a qualified workshop. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.
- Check the pressure and adjust it as required.

Tyre wear

Tyre wear is affected by several factors. These include:

- Driving style.
- Unbalanced wheels.
- Running gear setting.

Driving style – fast cornering, heavy acceleration and hard braking all increase tyre wear. The running gear should be checked by a qualified workshop if the tyres show excessive wear despite a normal driving style.

Unbalanced wheels – the wheels on new vehicles are balanced. However, various factors encountered in normal driving can cause them to become unbalanced, which results in steering vibration. Unbalanced wheels will affect levels of wear on the steering system and the suspension. In this case the wheels should be balanced again. New tyres have to be balanced after fitting.

Running gear setting – incorrect wheel alignment causes excessive tyre wear, impairing the safety of the vehicle. The wheel alignment should be checked by a qualified workshop if tyres show excessive wear.

WARNING

If you notice unusual vibration or the car pulling to one side while the vehicle is in motion, this may indicate that one of the tyres is damaged.

- **Reduce speed immediately and park the vehicle without obstructing traffic.**
- **Check the tyres and rims for damage.**
- **Never drive on if wheels or tyres are damaged. Seek expert assistance instead.**
- **If there is no visible damage, drive slowly and cautiously to the next qualified workshop in order to have the vehicle checked.**

Spare wheel or temporary spare wheel

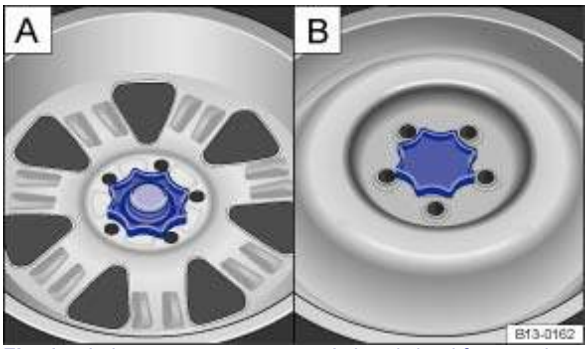

Fig. 177 In luggage compartment: A: handwheel for securing spare wheel, B: handwheel for securing temporary spare wheel

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

Removing the spare wheel

- Open the tailgate then lift up and secure the variable load surface as required → *Luggage compartment* .
- Hook the floor covering onto the top edge of the luggage compartment.
- Remove the toolbox → *Vehicle toolkit* .
- Completely unscrew the handwheel in the middle of the spare wheel → *Fig. 177* **A** or the temporary spare wheel **B** anticlockwise and remove spare wheel or temporary spare wheel.

Storing the removed wheel

- Open the tailgate then lift up and secure the variable load surface as required.
- Hook the floor covering onto the top edge of the luggage compartment.
- Place the removed wheel into the spare wheel well with the rim facing downwards with the central hole in the rim positioned exactly above the stud.
- Turn the handwheel clockwise on the stud until the wheel is secured firmly.
- If necessary, place the vehicle toolkit back in the container in the luggage compartment.
- Unhook the floor covering and place it back on the luggage compartment floor.
- Close the tailgate.

If the spare wheel tyre is not the same as the tyres that are mounted on the vehicle

If the spare wheel is not the same as those mounted on the vehicle – for example if winter tyres or the temporary spare wheel are fitted – only use the spare wheel for a short period of time and drive with extra care →  .

Refit the normal, functional road wheel as soon as possible.

Follow these guidelines:

- Do not drive faster than 80 km/h (50 mph).
- Avoid full acceleration, sudden braking and fast driving through bends in the road.
- Do not use snow chains on the temporary spare wheel → *Snow chains* .
- The tyre pressure must be checked as soon as possible after fitting the spare wheel or temporary spare wheel → *Tyre pressure* .

The tyre pressure of the spare wheel or temporary spare wheel should be checked together with the normal tyres, at least once a month. The spare wheel should have the highest pressure allowed for the vehicle → *Tyre pressure* .

WARNING

Incorrect use of the spare wheel or temporary spare wheel can lead to a loss of control of the vehicle, to collisions or other accidents and cause serious injuries.

- **Never use a spare wheel or temporary spare wheel if it is damaged or worn down to the tread wear indicators.**
- **In some vehicles, the spare wheel could be smaller than the standard wheel. The small spare wheel has a sticker with the text 80 km/h or 50 mph. This is the maximum speed at which you are permitted to drive with this tyre. The sticker must remain in place throughout the wheel's service life.**
- **Never drive faster than 80 km/h (50 mph). Do not accelerate quickly, brake suddenly or drive at high speed through bends.**
- **Never drive further than 200 km with a temporary spare wheel if it is fitted to the drive axle.**
- **The temporary spare wheel should be exchanged for a normal wheel as soon as possible. The temporary spare wheel is designed for a short period of use only.**
- **The temporary spare wheel must always be secured firmly with the wheel bolts supplied by the factory.**
- **Never use more than one temporary spare wheel at a time.**
- **After fitting the temporary spare wheel, the tyre pressure must be checked as soon as possible** *→ Tyre pressure* .
- **Snow chains cannot be used on the temporary spare wheel.**

If possible, stow the spare wheel, temporary spare wheel or the removed wheel safely in the luggage compartment. In vehicles with a breakdown set, the removed wheel **cannot** be secured.

Tyre lettering

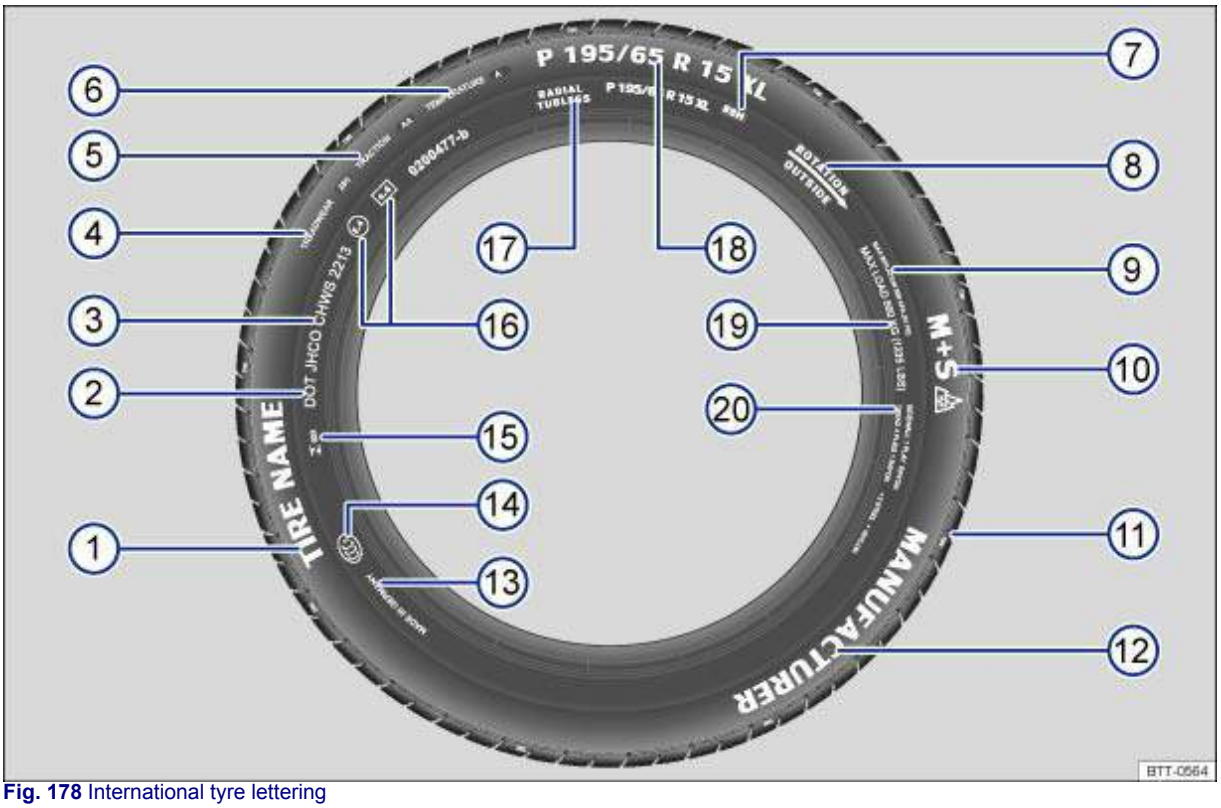

Fig. 178 International tyre lettering

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

→ Fig. 178	Tyre lettering (example)	Meaning	
①	*Product name*	Individual tyre lettering from manufacturer.	
②	DOT	The tyre complies with the legal requirements of the USA Department of Transportation, responsible for tyre safety standards.	
③	JHCO CHWS 2213	Tyre identification number (TIN [a] – may only be on the inner side of the wheel) and date of manufacture:	
		JHCO CHWS	Identifier of producing plant and specifications of the tyre manufacturer on size and characteristics
		2213	Manufacture date: 22nd week in 2013.
Information for the end user concerning comparative values for specified basic tyres (standardised test procedure) *→ Consumer information* :			
④	TREADWEAR 280	Relative life expectancy for the tyre, with reference to a US-specific standard test. Tyres with the specification *280* are used up at a rate of 2.8 times more slowly than standard tyres which have a treadwear value of 100. The performance of tyres is determined by how they are used and can notably deviate from norm values due to driving style, maintenance, road surface and climatic conditions.	
⑤	TRACTION AA	Wet braking response of the tyre (*AA*, *A*, *B* or *C*). This is tested under controlled conditions on certified testing routes. Tyres marked *C* have a low traction performance. The traction value assigned to the tyres are based on linear traction tests and do not include speed, lateral stability, or aquaplaning and traction under high load.	
⑥	TEMPERATURE A	Temperature stability of the tyre at higher test speeds (*A*, *B* or *C*). *A* and *B* tyres exceed legal requirements. The temperature evaluation is based on tyres with correct pressure and does not allow for excess pressure. Excessive speed, incorrect	

		pressure or excess pressure can cause heat build-up or tyre damage. This applies to one or a combination of these factors.
⑦	88 H	Load capacity index → *Tyre load* and speed index → *Speed index* .
⑧	Rotation and arrow	Denotes direction of rotation → *Tyres with directional tread pattern* .
	OR: outside	Denotes outside of tyres → *Asymmetrical tyres* .
⑨	MAX INFLATION 350 KPA (51 psi / 3.51 bar)	US limitation for the maximum air pressure.
⑩	M+S *or* M/S *or* 	Denotes winter tyres (mud and snow tyres) → *Winter tyres* . Studded snow tyres are labelled with an *E* after the *S*.
⑪	TWI	Indicates the position of the tread wear indicator → *Tread depth and wear indicators* .
⑫	*Brand name*, *logo*	Manufacturer.
⑬	Made in Germany	Country of manufacture.
⑭		Country-specific denotation for China (China Compulsory Certification).
⑮	 023	Country-specific denotation for Brazil.
⑯	E4 e4 0200477-b	Certification of conformity with international regulations. The next number is the code number of the country that granted approval. Approved tyres which comply with ECE regulations are denoted with *E*, tyres which comply with EC regulations are denoted with *e*. This is followed by the number of the type approval certificate.
⑰	RADIAL TUBELESS	Tubeless radial tyres.
⑱	P 195 / 65 R 15 XL	Size designation:
		P — Identification for passenger vehicle.
		195 — Tyre width from wall to wall in mm.
		65 — Height/width ratio in %.
		R — Tyre construction: radial.
		15 — Rim diameter in inches.
		XL — Heavy-duty tyres (reinforced).
⑲	MAX LOAD 615 KG (1235 LBS)	US load data for the maximum load per wheel.
⑳	SIDEWALL 1 PLY RAYON	Data on the tyre carcass components: 1 layer of rayon (artificial silk).
	TREAD 4 PLIES 1 RAYON + 2 STEEL + 1 NYLON	Data on the tread surface components: In the example there are 4 layers under the tread surface: 1 layer of rayon (artificial silk), 2 steel belt layers and 1 nylon layer.

Tyre lettering can also be found inside the tyre. Certain labels may only be found on one side of the tyre, e.g. tyre identification number and manufacturing date.

Any further numbers and letters are internal codes used by the tyre manufacturer or country-specific denotations.

Tyres with directional tread pattern

Tyres with directional tread pattern have been developed to roll in one direction only. An arrow on the tyre sidewall indicates the direction of rotation on tyres with directional tread. The direction of rotation must be adhered to. This guarantees optimum grip and helps to avoid aquaplaning, excessive noise and wear.

If, however, the tyre is fitted in the opposite direction to the tread pattern, you must take more care when driving as the tyre is now no longer being used according to its designation. This is particularly important on wet roads. The tyres must be replaced as quickly as possible or be fitted with the tread in the correct direction.

Asymmetrical tyres

Asymmetrical tyres take into account the differing behaviour of the inner and outer areas of the tread pattern. The sidewalls of asymmetrical tyres are marked to indicate "inside" or "outside". Maintain the correct tyre positioning on the wheel rim. This guarantees optimum grip and helps to avoid aquaplaning, excessive noise and wear.

Tyre load

The load capacity index indicates how many kilograms can be loaded onto an individual tyre (tyre load).

Examples:

78 425 kg 81 462 kg 83 487 kg 85 515 kg 87 545 kg 88 560 kg 91 615 kg

Speed index

The speed index indicates the maximum permitted speed that may be driven when particular wheels are fitted.

P max. 150 km/h (93 mph) Q max. 160 km/h (99 mph) R max. 170 km/h (106 mph) S max. 180 km/h (112 mph) T max. 190 km/h (118 mph) U max. 200 km/h (125 mph) H max. 210 km/h (130 mph) V max. 240 km/h (149 mph) Z over 240 km/h (149 mph) W max. 270 km/h (168 mph) Y max. 300 km/h (186 mph)

Some tyre manufacturers use the code ZR for tyres with a highest permitted speed of over 240 km/h (149 mph).

Vehicle-specific information on tyre load and speed range

Vehicles registered within the EU and the EU "user countries" are issued a EC certificate of conformity. This details the size, diameter and speed range of all tyres approved by Volkswagen for the relevant vehicle type.

The type plate shows whether there is an EC certificate of conformity for this particular vehicle. The type plate can be seen on the lower part of the door pillar when the door is open → *Technical data* .

- If the type plate has a row marked Permit then the vehicle does have an EC certificate of conformity.
- If there is no type plate, or no row marked Permit the vehicle does not have an EC certificate of conformity.

[a] The TIN is the tyre serial number.

Winter tyres

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

In winter road conditions, winter tyres will considerably improve the car's handling. The design of summer tyres (width, rubber compound, tread pattern) gives less grip on ice and snow. Volkswagen urgently recommends the use of winter tyres or all-year tyres on all four wheels of the vehicle, particularly if winter conditions are expected on the roads. Winter tyres will also improve the braking response of the vehicle and will help to reduce braking distances in winter weather. Volkswagen recommends that winter tyres be fitted to the vehicle at temperatures below +7°C (+45°F).

Winter tyres and all-year tyres lose their effectiveness when the **tread** is worn down to a depth of 4 mm. Winter and all-year tyres also largely lose their effectiveness through **ageing** – regardless of the tread depth.

The following applies when using winter tyres:

- Observe any country-specific legal requirements.
- Use winter tyres on all four wheels at the same time.
- Only use in winter road conditions.
- Only use the sizes of winter tyre that have been approved for the vehicle.
- Winter tyres must have the same type, size (rolling circumference) and the same tread pattern.
- Heed the maximum speed permitted by the speed index →⚠.

Speed limitation

Winter tyres have a speed limitation depending on the speed index → *Tyre lettering* .

Speed warning settings can be made and adjusted in the infotainment system using the CAR button and the ⚙ and Tyres function buttons → *Menu and system settings (SETUP)* .

If you use **V-rated tyres** the speed limits and required tyre pressure will be determined by the engine size. You must ask a Volkswagen dealership about the highest permitted speed and required tyre pressure.

⚠ WARNING

The improved winter driving characteristics afforded by the winter tyres should not encourage you to take any risks.

- **Adapt your speed and driving style to suit visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.**
- **Never exceed the top speed and load permitted for the winter tyres that are fitted.**

Summer tyres should be fitted in good time at the end of the winter. The vehicle handling is better if summer tyres are fitted at temperatures above +7°C (+45°F). They are quieter, do not wear so quickly and reduce fuel consumption.

In vehicles with a Tyre Pressure Loss Indicator, the system has to re-synchronise after wheels are changed → *Tyre monitoring system* .

Volkswagen dealerships can provide details on permissible winter tyre sizes.

Snow chains

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

Please heed legislation and also the permitted speed when driving your vehicle with snow chains.

In winter conditions, snow chains will not only improve acceleration, but also braking response.

Snow chains may be fitted **only to the front wheels**. They may be fitted **only to the following tyre and wheel combinations:**

Tyre size	Wheel
175 / 70 R 14	5 J x 14 offset 35
185 / 60 R 15	5.5 J x 15 offset 38[a)]
185 / 60 R 15	6 J x 15 offset 38

185 / 60 R 15	6 J x 15 offset 40
195 / 50 R 16	6 J x 16 offset 40

Volkswagen recommends that you ask your Volkswagen dealership for information about appropriate wheel, tyre and snow chain size.

If possible, use snow chains with fine-pitch links which do not protrude more than 15 mm, including the tensioner.

Remove wheel centre covers and trim rings before fitting snow chains →. For safety reasons cover caps must then be fitted over the wheel bolts. These are available from your Volkswagen dealership.

Temporary spare wheel

For technical reasons, snow chains must not be used on the temporary spare wheel *→ Spare wheel or temporary spare wheel* .

If you have to use snow chains with the temporary spare wheel fitted, the temporary spare wheel should be fitted to the rear axle even when a front wheel is damaged. You can then use the wheel taken from the rear axle to replace the damaged front wheel. Please note the direction of rotation. Volkswagen recommends fitting the snow chains before mounting the wheel on the car.

WARNING

The use of snow chains that are unsuitable for your vehicle or the incorrect installation of snow chains can cause accidents and serious injuries.

- **Always use the correct snow chains.**
- **Follow the assembly instructions provided by the snow chain manufacturer.**
- **Never exceed the maximum speed permitted for the snow chains that are fitted.**

NOTICE

- **Remove the snow chains when driving on roads that are free of snow. The snow chains will otherwise impair handling, damage the tyres and wear out very quickly.**
- **Snow chains that are in direct contact with the wheel can scratch or damage it. Volkswagen recommends using non-scratch snow chains.**

In vehicles with a Tyre Pressure Loss Indicator, the system may have to be resynchronised when snow chains are fitted *→ Tyre monitoring system* .

Snow chains are available in a range of sizes for a vehicle type.

[a] For BlueMotion only.

Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

→ Running-in
→ Accessories and parts
→ Service fluids and consumables
→ Repairs and technical modifications

→ *Repairs and faults in the airbag system*
→ *Retrofitting two-way radios*
→ *Information stored in the control units*
→ *Using a mobile telephone in the vehicle without a connection to the external aerial*
→ *Vehicle lifting points*

Additional information and warnings:

- Seat belts → *Seat belts*
- Airbag system → *Airbag system*
- Roof carrier → *Roof carrier*
- Towing a trailer → *Towing a trailer*
- Ashtray and cigarette lighter → *Ashtray and cigarette lighter*
- Electrical sockets → *Socket*
- Braking, stopping and parking → *Braking, stopping and parking*
- Pull-away assist systems → *Pull-away assist systems*
- ParkPilot → *ParkPilot*
- Cruise Control System (CCS) → *Cruise Control System (CCS)*
- Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) → *Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)*
- Tyre monitoring system → *Tyre monitoring system*
- Preparation for working in the engine compartment → *Preparation for working in the engine compartment*
- Engine oil → *Engine oil*
- Engine coolant → *Coolant*
- Battery → *Vehicle battery*
- Cleaning and caring for the vehicle exterior → *Caring for and cleaning the vehicle exterior*
- Cleaning and caring for the interior → *Cleaning and caring for the interior*
- Consumer information → *Consumer information*
- ⇒ Booklet*Radio*,
- ⇒ Booklet*Navigation system*,
- ⇒ Booklet*Provision for a mobile telephone*,

WARNING

Unsuitable spare parts and accessories, incorrectly carried out work, modifications and repairs can lead to damage to the vehicle and cause accidents and serious injuries.

- **Volkswagen strongly recommends that you only use approved Volkswagen accessories and Volkswagen Genuine Parts®. These parts and accessories have been specially tested by Volkswagen for suitability, reliability and safety.**
- **Repairs and modifications to your vehicle should only be carried out by a qualified workshop. Qualified workshops have the necessary tools, diagnostic equipment, repair information and qualified personnel.**
- **Never fit parts to your vehicle that are in any way different from the factory-fitted parts.**
- **Never secure or mount objects such as drink holders or telephone holders on or next to the airbag covers or within the deployment zone of the airbag.**
- **Only use rim/tyre combinations that have been approved by Volkswagen for your vehicle type.**

Running-in

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

Please follow the regulations concerning running-in new parts.

Running in a new engine

Any new engine has to be run in during the first 1,500 kilometres. During its first few hours of running, the internal friction in the engine is greater than later on when all the moving parts have bedded down.

The style of driving during the first 1,500 kilometres will also affect the engine quality. Even after this time – and especially with a cold engine – drive the vehicle at moderate speeds in order to reduce engine wear and to increase the mileage that the engine can cover. Do not drive at engine speeds that are too low. Always shift down gear if the engine is not running smoothly. **The following applies up to 1,000 kilometres:**

- Do not depress the accelerator fully.
- Do not drive the vehicle at more than 2/3 of the top engine speed.
- If your vehicle has been approved for towing a trailer: do not travel with a trailer.

From 1,000 to 1,500 kilometres, *gradually* increase driving performance to top speed and highest engine speed.

Running in new tyres and brake pads

- Renewing new wheels and tyres → *Wheels and tyres*
- Information on the brakes → *Information on the brakes*

If the engine is run in gently, the life of the engine will be increased and its oil consumption reduced.

Accessories and parts

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

Volkswagen recommends that you seek advice from a Volkswagen dealership before purchasing accessories, spare parts or service fluids. For example, if the vehicle is to be retrofitted with accessories or if parts have to be renewed. Volkswagen dealerships can recommend accessories, parts and service fluids suitable for your requirements. They can also answer any questions you might have regarding official regulations.

Volkswagen recommends you use only approved **Volkswagen accessories** and **Volkswagen Genuine Parts®** . These parts and accessories have been specially tested by Volkswagen for suitability, reliability and safety. And Volkswagen dealerships are qualified to install them correctly.

Although the market is constantly scrutinised, Volkswagen cannot assume responsibility for the reliability, safety and suitability of products **Volkswagen has not approved**. Volkswagen can therefore assume no responsibility for these parts, even if they have been approved by an official testing agency or are covered by an official approval certificate.

Any **retro-fitted equipment** which has a direct effect on the control of the vehicle must be approved by Volkswagen for use in your vehicle and bear the **e** mark (the European Union's authorization symbol). These devices include cruise control systems or an electronically controlled suspension.

Any **additional electrical components** fitted that do not serve to control the vehicle itself must bear the CE mark (manufacturer conformity declaration in the European Union). Such devices include refrigerator boxes, laptops and ventilator fans.

WARNING

Incorrectly performed repairs or modifications to your vehicle can impair the effectiveness of the airbags, cause faults, accidents and fatal injury.

- **Never secure or mount objects such as drink holders or telephone holders either on or next to the airbag covers or within the deployment zones of the airbag modules.**
- **Objects either on or next to the airbag module covers or are in the deployment zone of the airbags can cause serious or even fatal injuries should the airbags be activated.**

Service fluids and consumables

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

All service fluids and consumables, e.g. tyres, engine coolant and vehicle batteries, are being constantly developed. The same applies to camshaft drive belts, engine oils and spark plugs for combustion engines. For this reason, service fluids and consumables should be replaced at a qualified workshop. A Volkswagen dealership is always kept up to date on innovations.

WARNING

Unsuitable service fluids and consumables, and the incorrect use of these fluids and consumables, can cause accidents, serious injuries, burns or poisoning.

- **Service fluids must be kept in their original sealed container.**
- **Never store service fluids in empty food containers, bottles or any other non-original containers as people finding these containers could drink them.**
- **Keep children away from all service fluids and consumables.**
- **Always read and follow the information and warnings on the service fluid packaging.**
- **When using products that give off harmful fumes, always work outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.**
- **Never use fuel, turpentine, engine oil, nail varnish remover or other volatile fluids for vehicle care. They are toxic and highly flammable. They could cause fires and explosions.**

NOTICE

- **Only use suitable service fluids for refilling. Never use the wrong service fluid. Failure to observe this warning can result in serious malfunctions and engine damage.**
- **Optional equipment and other accessories in front of the air inlet reduce the cooling effect of the coolant. The engine may overheat at high ambient temperatures and high engine loads.**

Leaking service fluids can pollute the environment. Spilt service fluids must be collected in suitable containers and disposed of properly and with respect for the environment.

Repairs and technical modifications

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

Repairs and modifications must always be carried out according to Volkswagen specifications →.

Unauthorised modifications to the electronic components or software in the vehicle may cause faults. As the electronic components are linked together in networks, these faults may indirectly affect the working of other systems. This can seriously impair safety, lead to excessive wear of components, and also invalidate the type approval for the vehicle.

The Volkswagen dealership cannot be held liable for any damage caused by technical modifications and/or work performed incorrectly.

The Volkswagen dealership is not responsible for damage caused by technical modifications and/or work performed incorrectly. Such damage is not covered by the Volkswagen guarantee.

Volkswagen recommends that all repairs and technical modifications be performed by an authorised Volkswagen workshop using **Volkswagen Genuine Parts®** .

Vehicles with special auxiliary equipment or body parts

The manufacturer of these components must ensure that these parts (fittings) adhere to the stipulated environmental laws and regulations, particularly the EU directive 2000/53/EC concerning end-of-life vehicles and EU directive 2003/11/EC concerning the restriction on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.

The vehicle owner should keep all assembly documentation for these auxiliary fittings, and pass it on to any scrapping company later engaged. This is to facilitate environmentally responsible disposal for all vehicles, including refitted vehicles.

Windscreen repairs

To function properly, some items of equipment require an electrical or electronic module, which is located on the inside of the windscreen near the interior mirror. If the windscreen has been damaged in the viewing field of the electrical or electronic module, e.g. by stone impact, the windscreen must be replaced. Repairing the crack can lead to malfunction or functional faults in the equipment.

After changing the windscreen, the camera and sensors must be set up and calibrated by a qualified workshop.

WARNING

Incorrect repairs and modifications can cause functional problems and damage to the vehicle and impair the effectiveness of the driver assist systems. This can result in accidents and severe injuries.

- **Repairs and modifications to your vehicle should only be carried out by a qualified workshop.**

Repairs and faults in the airbag system

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

Repairs and modifications must always be carried out according to Volkswagen specifications →.

Modifications and repairs to the front bumper, the doors, the front seats, the headliner, or the bodywork should be carried out by a qualified workshop. System components and airbag system sensors might be fitted on these vehicle components.

If you work on the airbag system or remove and install parts of the system when performing other repair work, parts of the airbag system may be damaged. The consequence may be that, in the event of an accident, the airbag inflates incorrectly or does not inflate at all.

Regulations must be observed to ensure that the effectiveness of the airbags is not reduced and that removed parts do not cause any injuries or environmental pollution. Qualified workshops are familiar with these requirements.

Any modifications to the vehicle's suspension could prevent the airbag system from working properly during a collision. For example, using tyre/rim combinations that have not been approved by Volkswagen, lowering the vehicle, making modifications to the suspension rate including work on the springs, struts and shock absorbers could change the forces that are measured by the airbag sensors and sent to the electronic control unit. Some changes to the suspension could cause the forces measured by the sensors to increase. This can lead to the airbag system being triggered in collision scenarios where it normally would not be triggered if modifications to the suspension had not been made. Other modifications can cause the forces measured by the sensors to decrease, therefore preventing the airbag system from being triggered when it should have been.

WARNING

Incorrect repairs and modifications can cause function problems and damage to the vehicle and impair the effectiveness of the airbag system. This can result in accidents and serious or even fatal injuries.

- **Repairs and modifications to your vehicle should only be carried out by a qualified workshop.**
- **Airbag modules cannot be repaired. They must be replaced.**
- **Never use recycled airbag components or components that have been taken from end-of-life vehicles in your vehicle.**

WARNING

Modifications to the vehicle's suspension, including the use of unsuitable tyre/rim combinations, can cause the airbag system to work differently and increase the risk of serious or fatal injuries in the event of an accident.

- **Never install any components in the suspension system that do not have the same characteristics as the original factory-fitted components.**
- **Never use tyre/rim combinations that have not been approved by Volkswagen.**

Retrofitting two-way radios

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

You will need an external aerial to use a two-way radio in the vehicle. The equipment can only operate at maximum range with an external aerial.

Any retrofit installation of electrical or electronic equipment in the vehicle can affect its vehicle type approval. Under certain circumstances, this can negate the type approval for the vehicle.

Qualified workshops are familiar with the technical options for retrofitting. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.

Please comply with relevant legislation and the instructions and information given in the operating manuals for radio equipment.

WARNING

If radio equipment is not secured or not properly secured in the vehicle, it could be flung though the interior during a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre, or in the event of an accident. This can cause injuries.

- **While the vehicle is in motion, always secure radio equipment properly outside the airbag deployment zone or stow them away safely.**

CAUTION

If you use two-way radios in the car without an external aerial, electromagnetic radiation in the vehicle could exceed limit values. This also applies to external aerials which have not been correctly installed.

- **Two-way radios should only be used in the vehicle if an external aerial is properly connected.**

Information stored in the control units

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

Your vehicle is factory fitted with electronic control units which are responsible for engine and gearbox management. The control units also monitor the function of the exhaust system and the airbags.

These electronic control units continuously evaluate data relevant to the vehicle while the vehicle is being driven. Only these data will be stored if there are any faults recorded or any deviations from the specified values. This is generally displayed by the indicator lamps on the instrument cluster.

Special units are required to read and evaluate data stored in the control units.

These data are stored so that specialist workshops can diagnose and solve problems. The following data may have been stored:

- Engine and gearbox-relevant data
- Speed
- Direction of travel
- Braking power
- Seat belt monitor

The control units never record conversations that take place in the vehicle. It is neither possible nor permitted to use the stored data to create movement profiles.

When the vehicle is being used, situations may arise in which the stored data (alone or in conjunction with other information such as accident

reports, vehicle damage, witness statements etc.) can become assignable to a particular person, whereby consultation of an expert and use of the expert's information may be necessary.

In vehicles with an emergency call function via a mobile telephone or other units, the current location can be transmitted. In the event of an accident in which the control units register that an airbag has been triggered, the system can automatically send out a signal. This depends on your service provider. Transmission is possible only in areas with a sufficiently strong mobile telephone signal.

Additional functions that are contractually agreed with the customer, e.g. vehicle positioning in an emergency, allow certain vehicle data to be transmitted from the vehicle.

Event data recorder

The vehicle is **not** fitted with an event data recorder.

Event data recorders temporarily store vehicle information. This provides precise information in the event of an accident. In vehicles with an airbag system, data that might be relevant in the event of an accident can be stored, e.g. impact speed, belt buckle status, seat positions and trigger speed. The scope of the data is manufacturer-specific.

An event data recorder may only be fitted if the owner has approved the procedure. This is covered by legislation in some countries.

Reprogramming control units

All data for the control of components are stored in the control units. Some convenience functions, such as lane change flash, single door unlocking and displays, can be reprogrammed using special workshop equipment. If the convenience functions are reprogrammed, the descriptions in your vehicle wallet will no longer match the original functions. Volkswagen recommends that you have any reprogramming confirmed in the service schedule under Workshop comments.

Information about possible reprogramming can be obtained from the Volkswagen dealership.

Reading the vehicle's event memory

There is a diagnostic interface for reading the event memories in the vehicle interior →⚠. Data relating to the function and status of the electronic control units are stored in the event memory. Additional information on the stored data is available from qualified workshops.

In some vehicle models and with some levels of equipment, the diagnosis interface may be located in the footwell on the driver side on the underside of the instrument cluster or (possibly behind a cover) next to the bonnet release lever.

The event memory should only be read and reset by a qualified workshop.

After a fault has been rectified, the information in the memory pertaining to the fault is deleted. Other memory content is overwritten on an ongoing basis.

⚠ WARNING

Incorrect use of the diagnostic interface can cause faults, which can result in accidents and serious injuries.

- **Never read the event memory using the diagnostic interface yourself.**
- **The event memory should only be read out via the diagnostic interface by a qualified workshop. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.**

Using a mobile telephone in the vehicle without a connection to the external aerial

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

Both during telephone calls and in standby mode, mobile telephones transmit and receive radio waves, which may also be termed "high-frequency energy". Current scientific literature warns us that radio waves can be harmful to human beings if they exceed certain limits. Government bodies and international committees have introduced threshold values and guidelines to ensure that electromagnetic radiation produced by mobile telephones does not pose a hazard to health. However, there is no proven scientific evidence that demonstrates that cordless telephones are absolutely safe.

For this reason, some experts are calling for more precautions to be taken in the use of mobile telephones, by taking steps to reduce the level of personal exposure to electromagnetic radiation.

If a mobile telephone that is not connected to the vehicle's external aerial is used inside the vehicle, the level of electromagnetic radiation could be higher than when the mobile telephone is connected to an integrated aerial or any other external aerial.

If the vehicle is fitted with a suitable hands-free unit which enables the use of innumerable additional functions of Bluetooth® compatible mobile telephones, this will satisfy the legal requirements in many countries which permit the use of a mobile telephone in a vehicle only if a hands-free unit is used.

The factory-fitted hands-free system in your vehicle, or the hands-free system on the factory-supplied portable infotainment system, has been developed for use with mobile telephones that are compatible with Bluetooth®. Mobile telephones must be carried in a suitable telephone holder or be stored securely in the vehicle. If a telephone holder is used it must be securely attached to the base plate. This is the only way to ensure that the mobile telephone is securely attached to the dash panel and always within reach of the driver. Depending on which hands-free system is installed, the connection between the mobile telephone and the external aerial is established either via the telephone holder or via an existing Bluetooth® connection between the mobile telephone and the vehicle.

Connecting the mobile telephone is to a telephone aerial integrated in the vehicle or to an external telephone aerial reduces the electromagnetic radiation generated by the telephone which could affect the human body. Using an aerial also improves the quality of the signal.

If a mobile telephone is used in the vehicle interior without this hands-free system, it is not safely secured in the vehicle and also not connected to the vehicle's external telephone aerial. Furthermore, the mobile telephone is not being charged in the telephone holder. It is also likely that the telephone connection will be disrupted and the signal strength will be poor.

No mobile telephone should be used in the vehicle unless it is connected to a hands-free unit. Volkswagen recommends the use of an external aerial when using a mobile telephone in the vehicle.

Bluetooth® is a registered trademark of Bluetooth® SIG, Inc.

WARNING

Any mobile telephone that is not secured or is incorrectly secured in the vehicle could be flung though the interior during a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre, or in the event of an accident. This could cause injuries.

- **Mobile telephones, other devices and accessories for the telephone such as telephone holders, note blocks or portable infotainment systems must always be secured properly outside of the airbag deployment zones whilst the vehicle is in motion or be stored in a safe place.**

WARNING

If mobile telephones or two-way radios that are not connected to an external aerial are used, electromagnetic radiation in the vehicle could exceed limit values and thus be a health hazard for drivers and other vehicle occupants. This also applies to external aerials which have not been correctly installed.

- **Keep mobile telephone aerials at least 20 cm away from pacemakers, as the telephones may affect their functioning.**
- **Do not carry a mobile telephone in your breast pocket above a pacemaker when the telephone is switched on or in standby mode.**
- **Switch off the mobile telephone immediately if you suspect it may be interfering with a pacemaker.**

Vehicle lifting points

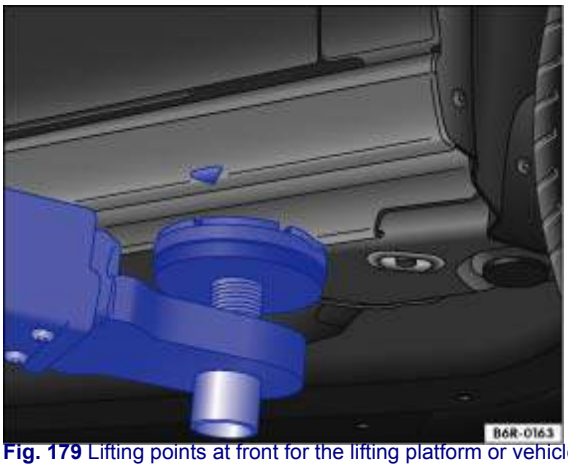

Fig. 179 Lifting points at front for the lifting platform or vehicle jack

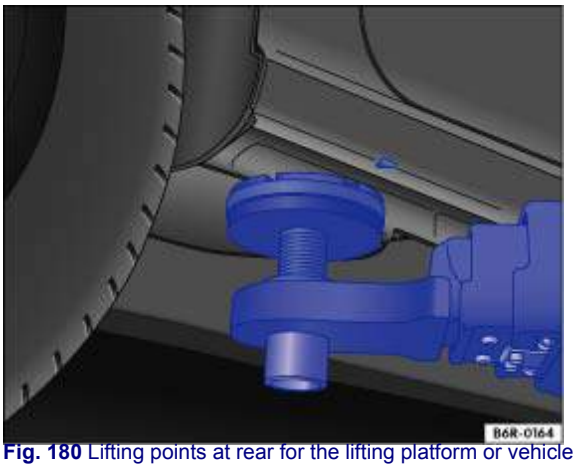

Fig. 180 Lifting points at rear for the lifting platform or vehicle jack

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

The vehicle may only be lifted at the points shown in the illustrations → *Fig. 179* and → *Fig. 180*. If the vehicle is not raised on the lifting points shown, the vehicle could be damaged →. There is also a risk of serious injury →.

Lifting platforms with fluid filled cushions (receiving platforms) may not be used for lifting the vehicle.

There are many precautions that have to be followed when lifting a vehicle on a workshop hoist or floor jack. Do not try to lift a vehicle on a lifting platform or vehicle jack unless you have the training, knowledge and experience to be able to do so safely.

Using the jack to lift the vehicle → *Changing a wheel* .

WARNING

Lifting your vehicle incorrectly with a lifting platform or vehicle jack can cause accidents and serious personal injury:

- **Always read and heed the operating instructions from the lifting platform or vehicle jack manufacturer and any legal regulations before lifting the vehicle.**
- **All occupants should leave the vehicle before it is lifted.**
- **The vehicle should only be lifted at the points indicated in the illustrations → *Fig. 179* and → *Fig. 180*. If the vehicle is not lifted at the points shown, it could fall off the lifting platform when work is being carried out, e.g. when the engine or gearbox is removed.**
- **The vehicle jacking points must be placed on the centre of the vehicle lift support surfaces, with as much surface contact between the vehicle and the support surfaces as possible.**
- **Never start the engine when the vehicle is raised. The vibration of the engine could cause the vehicle to fall off the lifting point.**
- **If work has to be carried out underneath the lifted vehicle, secure the vehicle with suitable jack stands with a sufficient load-bearing capacity.**
- **Never climb up the lifting platform.**
- **Always check that the vehicle is not heavier than the lifting capacity of the lifting platform.**

NOTICE

- **Never lift the vehicle by the engine oil sump, the gearbox or the front or rear axle.**
- **To prevent damage to the underside of the vehicle when lifting, rubber pads must be used. Make sure that the lifting platform arms can move freely.**
- **The lifting platform arms must not be allowed to come into contact with the sills or any other part of the vehicle.**

Mobile online services

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:
→ *Car-Net services*
→ *Applications ()*

Information on the Car-Net mobile online services and applications (apps) can be transmitted directly to your vehicle and integrated.

Information on Car-Net services and applications and their technical requirements, availability and compatible devices can be obtained at www.volkswagen.com/car-net.

Additional information and warnings:

- → *Using a mobile telephone in the vehicle without a connection to the external aerial*
- ⇒ Booklet*Radio*,
- ⇒ Booklet*Navigation system*,
- ⇒ Booklet*Provision for a mobile telephone*,

WARNING

If mobile equipment is not secured or is incorrectly secured in the vehicle, it could be flung though the interior during a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre, or in the event of an accident. This can cause injuries.

- While the vehicle is in motion, always secure mobile equipment properly outside the airbag deployment zone or stow them away safely.

WARNING

Applications and Car-Net services which are used unsuitably or incorrectly can cause damage to the vehicle, accidents or serious injury.

- Volkswagen recommends that you only use Volkswagen applications and Car-Net services for your vehicle.
- Protect the mobile terminal device and its applications from misuse.
- Never make changes to applications or Car-Net services.
- Pay attention to the operating instructions of mobile equipment.

WARNING

Use of applications and Car-Net services while driving can distract you from the road. Accidents and injuries can occur if the driver is distracted.

- Always drive carefully and responsibly.

NOTICE

Your mobile devices must always be switched off in areas where special regulations apply and when the use of mobile equipment is not permitted. The radiation emitted by these mobile devices when switched on could interfere with sensitive technical and medical equipment, possibly resulting in malfunction of or damage to the equipment.

Car-Net services

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

Telematic services (Car-Net), referred to hereafter as Car-Net services, encompass both information services such as extended navigation services, and vehicle-related services such as vehicle status, emergency and breakdown services, convenience operation functions.

The network signal required for Car-Net services is provided either via a factory-fitted control unit with integrated SIM card or directly via the owner's mobile device (e.g. mobile telephone, SIM card reader). This network signal allows Car-Net services to receive data online, pass on vehicle data online and transmit additional information, new functions or extended vehicle functions. Car-Net offers the driver or user support functions based on vehicle data together with data obtained from the internet and IT systems.

Use of Car-Net and the necessary mobile network connection may be subject to a fee. Due to the potentially high volume of data in use, Volkswagen recommends using a mobile phone tariff which includes a data flatrate. For more information contact your mobile telephone provider.

Depending on the service, Car-Net can be operated via the factory-fitted radio, navigation system (navigation system or radio, navigation system) mobile equipment or via an internet portal (www.volkswagen.com/car-net). Usually the internet portal is accessed using an internet browser.

Availability

Car-Net services can be subject to a limited period or changed, set, deactivated, reactivated and expanded without prior notice.

Content, scope and provider of Car-Net services can vary. They may also be specific to the vehicle and country/market. Some Car-Net services also depend on availability of service offered by third parties.

Car-Net services can be subject to region-specific limitations. This means that a service cannot be available in every part of the country. This applies is particular to large countries such as China or Russia. Availability also depends on the network coverage in each country.

Determining the current vehicle position

Some Car-Net services require the exact location of the vehicle in order to provide functions. Depending on the service installed the current vehicle position will be transmitted to the service provider. The driver can choose this option or this will take place automatically. When automatic transmission is selected, the current location can also be transmitted at regular intervals.

Lending or selling the vehicle to others

When the vehicle is being sold or lent, the owner or rental/leasing firm must inform the purchasing or lending party about Car-Net services installed in the vehicle and their functions.

Interferences

The following situations could lead to the interruption of a download or operation of Car-Net services or impairment of one of the services which has been installed:

- High speeds and poor weather conditions,
- Areas with no or poor mobile network coverage,
- In tunnels, garages and underpasses,
- In countries where Car-Net services are not available,
- A fault in the vehicle electrical system,
- Vehicle battery empty or voltage too low,
- If the control unit for the Car-Net services is damaged.

Exchanging your system

If, in a vehicle with Car-Net services installed, the factory-fitted radio or navigation system or control unit is damaged or must be exchanged, go to a qualified workshop. This may entail re-registering or re-activating the Car-Net services.

Necessary registration

Use of Car-Net services requires registration, authentication and a contractual activation. Further information can be obtained at (www.volkswagen.com/car-net) or at a Volkswagen dealership.

Volkswagen recommends seeking advice from a Volkswagen dealership before using and activating Car-Net services. Your Volkswagen dealership can provide information on the country-specific range of services and the compatibility of the radio or navigation systems.

If a Car-Net service is activated for a vehicle, the person who has entered into the mobile telephone contract is obliged to provide information to each driver of the vehicle regarding the transmission and reception of data in the interest of data protection. Depending on which services are activated, any relevant information must also be given to the driver.

Volkswagen collects, processes, transmits and uses personal data entered by the user within the framework of legal regulations for the purpose of smooth functioning of individual Car-Net services and their provision. Data is not forwarded to third parties. Current terms of use can be found at www.volkswagen.com/car-net.

Car-Net services is a system based on a mobile network. If a fault arises despite the fact that all requirements have been fulfilled, please try using the services again at a later stage.

Applications (apps)

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

Many mobile devices have the option to download applications (apps). An app can display additional information regarding factory-fitted radio or navigation systems or can allow you to activate, manage or deactivate certain functions in the vehicle.

Applications, use of applications and the required mobile network may be subject to fees.

The range of applications available can be wide or they can be vehicle-specific and country-specific →. Content, range and provider of applications can vary. Some applications also depend on availability of services offered by third parties. A mobile network with sufficient signal strength for exchange of data must be available for the use of applications.

The provider of an application may provide a description of it.

Due to the high number of mobile devices and the fast pace of software development, the applications on offer cannot be operated on all mobile devices and their operating systems. This even applies to mobile devices of the same type. For example, it may be possible to run an app with the second version of an operating system but not with the third version.

Applications can be changed, set, deactivated, reactivated and expanded without prior notice.

The network or cable connection between the factory-fitted radio or navigation system and mobile device must be adequate and free of interruptions to allow for the use of applications.

NOTICE

Volkswagen is not responsible for damage to the vehicle caused by poor quality or faulty applications, insufficient programming of applications, insufficient network strength or loss of data during transmission or by misuse of the mobile equipment.

Consumer information

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

→ *Information stickers and plates*
→ *Using the vehicle in other countries and continents*
→ *Radio reception and aerials*
→ *Component protection*
→ *Volkswagen repair information*
→ *Declaration of conformity*
→ *Declaration of conformity for wheels and tyres*
→ *Recycling and scrapping end-of-life vehicles*

Additional information and warnings:

- Exterior views → *Exterior views*
- Pull-away assist systems → *Pull-away assist systems*
- Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts → *Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts*
- ⇒ Booklet*Service schedule*,

WARNING

Handling the vehicle incorrectly will increase the risk of accident and injuries.

- **Comply with legal regulations.**
- **Observe the owner's manual.**

NOTICE

Handling the vehicle incorrectly could lead to the vehicle becoming damaged.

- **Comply with legal regulations.**
- **Carry out service jobs in accordance with the service schedule.**
- **Observe the owner's manual.**

Information stickers and plates

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

Safety certificates, stickers and plates showing important vehicle operation information are factory-fitted in the engine compartment and on certain parts such as the tank flap, front passenger sun visor, the driver door pillar or in the luggage compartment floor.

- Never remove or damage the safety certificates, stickers and plates. They must remain legible at all times.
- If vehicle parts bearing safety certificates, stickers or plates are removed from the vehicle, replacement safety certificates, stickers or plates with the same information must be applied properly to the new parts by the qualified workshop.

Safety certificate

A safety certificate on the door pillar of the driver door provides the information that all necessary safety standards and specifications of the transport safety authorities of the individual country have been met at the time of production. The month and year of production and the chassis number may also be listed.

High voltage warning sticker

There is a sticker near the bonnet lock showing a warning about the high voltage in the vehicle's electrical system. The vehicle's ignition system fulfils the requirements of standards that include Canadian standard ICES-002.

Using the vehicle in other countries and continents

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

The vehicle has been manufactured specifically for a particular country and complies with the registration regulations that applied in that country at the time of vehicle production.

If you want to use the vehicle abroad for a short period, all relevant information and instructions should be followed → *Driving abroad* .

If the vehicle is to be sold in another country or used in another country for an extended period, the legal requirements applicable in that country must be observed.

In some cases, certain equipment will have to be fitted or removed and functions deactivated. The scope and type of service available may also be affected. This is particularly important if the vehicle is driven in another climate for a long period of time.

Because different frequency bands are used in different countries, the factory-fitted radio or navigation system may not work in other countries.

NOTICE

- **Volkswagen is not responsible for any vehicle damage caused by low-quality fuel, inadequate servicing work or lack of Genuine Parts.**
- **Volkswagen cannot be held responsible if the vehicle does not comply with or only partly complies with the relevant legal requirements in other countries and continents.**

Radio reception and aerials

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

For factory-fitted radio or navigation systems, the aerial for radio reception can be installed in various locations in the vehicle:

- On the inside of the rear window, together with the rear window heating.
- On the inside of the rear side windows.
- On the inside of the windscreen.
- On the roof of the vehicle.

Aerials on the interior of the windows can be identified by thin wires.

NOTICE

Aerials located on the inside of the windows can be damaged by corrosive or acidic detergents, any other chemicals or if hard objects chafe against the window. Never apply stickers over the window aerials and never clean the aerials with corrosive or acidic detergents or any other chemicals.

NOTICE

When retrofitting a radio or a navigation system ensure that the vehicle's standard integral aerial amplifier is compatible with the radio or navigation system or else use an additional antenna adapter. Otherwise the aerial amplifier could be subjected to overvoltage damage.

Interference of AM radio reception could occur if electrical devices are used in the vicinity of the aerials in the windows.

Component protection

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

Some electronic components and control units are fitted with component protection as standard, e.g. the radio or navigation system.

Component protection was developed as a protective mechanism in order to:

- Prevent any factory-fitted parts delivered with a vehicle from functioning fully if they have been installed into other vehicles (e.g. after theft),
- Prevent full function of components outside of the vehicle,
- Allow for legitimate installation or exchange of parts and control units by a professional in the case of service.

Where	What appears:	Possible solution
Instrument cluster display	**SAFE CP**	Go to a qualified workshop.
Radio or navigation system display	**Component theft protection: the infotainment system is not fully available at present. Switch on the ignition.**	Switch on ignition. If this does not deactivate component protection, seek professional assistance.

Volkswagen repair information

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

Volkswagen Service information and official Volkswagen repair information can be purchased from the following addresses:

Customers in Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, Central and South America

Please contact a Volkswagen dealership or a qualified workshop or order the literature you require from www.erwin.volkswagen.de.

WARNING

Incorrect repairs and modifications can cause functional problems and damage to the vehicle and impair the effectiveness of the driver assist systems and the airbag systems. This can result in accidents and severe injuries.

- **Repairs and modifications to your vehicle should only be carried out by a qualified workshop.**

Declaration of conformity

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

The individual manufacturer declares herewith that the following products conform, at the time of vehicle production, with the basic requirements and other relevant laws and regulations, including FCC Part 15.19, FCC Part 15.21 and RSS-Gen Issue 1:

Radio-based equipment

- Electronic immobilizer.
- Vehicle key.

Electrical equipment

- 12-volt socket.

Declaration of conformity for wheels and tyres

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

Tyres fitted in the vehicle meet the requirement of BIS and comply with the requirements under the Central Motor Vehicle Rules (CMVR), 1989.

Recycling and scrapping end-of-life vehicles

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

Recycling end-of-life vehicles

Volkswagen has already made provision for you to recycle your vehicle in an environmentally responsible manner. The recycling system operating in many European countries will take back your vehicle at the end of its useful life. Once the vehicle has been recycled, a certificate of destruction will be issued to show that the vehicle has been disposed of correctly.

End-of-life vehicles are recycled free of charge, provided that national legislation is complied with.

Further information on the recycling of end-of-life vehicles can be found at a Volkswagen dealership.

Scrapping

The relevant safety requirements must be observed when the vehicle or components of the airbag and the belt tensioners are scrapped. Qualified workshops are familiar with these requirements.

Engine management system and exhaust purification system

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:
→ *Indicator lamps*
→ *Catalytic converter*
→ *Diesel particulate filter*

Additional information and warnings:

- Changing gear → *Changing gear*
- Filling the tank → *Filling the tank*
- Fuel → *Fuel*
- Engine oil → *Engine oil*
- Battery → *Vehicle battery*
- Information stored in the control units → *Accessories, modifications, repairs and renewal of parts*
- Tow-starting and towing → *Tow-starting and towing*

WARNING

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

- **Park the vehicle so that no part of the exhaust system can come into contact with any inflammable material underneath the vehicle, e.g. dry grass.**
- **Never apply underseal or anti-corrosion coatings to the exhaust pipes, catalytic converter, diesel particulate filter or the heat shields on the exhaust system.**

Indicator lamps

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

Lit up	Possible cause	Action
EPC	Engine management system fault (Electronic Power Control).	The engine should be checked by a qualified workshop as soon as possible.
	Diesel engine is preheating before starting.	→ *Starting and stopping the engine* .
	Fault in catalytic converter.	Decrease speed. Drive carefully to the next qualified workshop. The engine should be checked.
	Diesel particulate filter has become saturated with soot.	Drive in 4th gear (manual gearbox) or in gear **D** (automatic gearbox) at a speed of at least 70 km/h (45 mph) for approximately 15 minutes. Observe the valid speed limits →. Go to the nearest qualified workshop if the indicator lamp still does not go out.

Flashes	Possible cause	Action
	Fault in engine management system (diesel engine).	The engine should be checked by a qualified workshop as soon as possible.
	Misfiring, which damages the catalytic converter.	Decrease speed. Drive carefully to the next qualified workshop. The engine should be 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

Please observe legal requirements if cleaning the diesel particulate filter when in traffic.

- **Follow driving recommendation only if visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions are suitable.**
- **Do not endanger other vehicles on the road.**

NOTICE

To avoid damage to your vehicle, always observe the indicator lamps and associated warning texts.

If the indicator lamps , or EPC are lit up, fuel consumption may be higher and engine performance reduced.

Catalytic converter

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

The catalytic converter is used for exhaust gas post-treatment and helps to reduce exhaust emissions. To help ensure long-term functionality in the exhaust system and the catalytic converter:

- Use unleaded petrol only.
- Do not allow the fuel tank to run empty.
- Do not overfill engine oil → *Engine oil* .
- Do not tow-start the vehicle. Use jump leads → *Jump starting* .

If you notice misfiring, uneven running or loss of power when the vehicle is moving, reduce speed immediately. The vehicle should be inspected at the nearest qualified workshop. If this happens, unburnt fuel can enter the exhaust system and escape into the atmosphere. The catalytic converter can also be damaged by overheating.

Even when the exhaust purification system is working perfectly, there may be a smell of sulphur from the exhaust in some conditions. This depends on the sulphur content of the fuel being used.

Diesel particulate filter

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

The diesel particulate filter filters out soot particles in the exhaust gas. The soot particles gather in the filter and are burnt under high temperatures periodically (**regeneration**). Heat produced can warm the engine.

Regeneration can cause noises, light smells and delay in radiator fan irrespective of the outside temperature, even after the engine is switched off.

To assist the regeneration of diesel particle filter, Volkswagen recommends that you avoid making only short journeys. In vehicles with automatic gearboxes the engine speed can increase while the vehicle is being driven. However, the indicator lamp will not light up.

Observe the following points to ensure that the exhaust system and the diesel particulate filter will work properly for a long time:

- Only use diesel with low sulphur levels → *Fuel* .
- Never use biodiesel, petrol or heating oil.
- Do not allow the fuel tank to run empty.
- Do not overfill engine oil → *Engine oil* .
- Do not tow-start the vehicle. Use jump leads → *Jump starting* .

Even when the exhaust purification system is working perfectly, there may be a smell of sulphur from the exhaust in some conditions. This depends on the sulphur content of the fuel being used.

If and when

Practical tips

Frequently asked questions

If you suspect that there is a fault in the vehicle or if your vehicle has been damaged, read and observe the following information **before** contacting a Volkswagen dealership or qualified workshop. You may also find useful information in the index under the headings Things to note or Checklist.

To note	Some possible causes	Possible solution
Engine does not start.	Vehicle battery is discharged.	– How to jump start → *Jump starting* . – Recharge vehicle battery → *Vehicle battery* .
	The incorrect vehicle key is being used.	Use a valid vehicle key → *Vehicle key set* .
	Fuel level is too low.	Fill the tank → *Filling the tank* .
Vehicle cannot be locked or unlocked with the vehicle key.	– Battery in the vehicle key is discharged. – Located too far away from the vehicle.	– Replace the battery → *Vehicle key set* . – Move closer to the vehicle. – Synchronise the vehicle key → *Vehicle key set* . – Lock or unlock the vehicle manually → *Manual opening and closing* .
Unusual noises.	Cold engine, brake support systems.	Refer to the index under entries for Noises.
Unusual handling.	Assist systems are active.	Refer to the index under entries for Assist systems.
	Dual clutch gearbox DSG® is too hot.	Stop the vehicle immediately → *Driving with an automatic gearbox* .
The vehicle has no vehicle jack, spare wheel or breakdown set.	Equipment depends on type of vehicle.	No direct solutions possible as it depends on the equipment level. Contact a Volkswagen dealership if necessary → *Vehicle toolkit* .
The interior monitoring system triggers a false alarm.	– Window or electric panorama sliding/tilting glass roof are open. – Item attached to the interior mirror is moving. – A mobile telephone is vibrating inside the vehicle.	Remove any objects that could trigger a false alarm → *Interior monitoring system and anti-tow alarm* .
Functions are not working as described in the owner's manual.	Settings have been made in the Volkswagen information system.	Check and if necessary reset back to factory settings → *Volkswagen information system* .
The road ahead is not lit up properly.	– Headlights are adjusted for driving on the left or right. – Headlight beams not set correctly. – Bulbs are defective. – The dipped beam headlights are not switched on.	– Change over the headlights for driving on the left or right → *Lights* . – Set the headlight range → *Lights* . – Change the bulbs → *Changing a bulb* . – Switching on dipped headlights → *Lights* .
Electrical consumers not working.	Low vehicle battery charge.	Recharge vehicle battery → *Vehicle battery* .
	Low fuel level.	Fill the tank → *Filling the tank* .
	Fuse blown.	Check fuse and replace as necessary → *Fuses* .
	– Short trips. – Uneven acceleration.	– Avoid short journeys. – Think ahead when driving.

Fuel consumption is higher than indicated.		– Accelerate evenly.
	An electrical consumer is switched on.	Switch off all consumers that are not needed.
	Fault in engine management system.	Have the fault rectified → *Engine management system and exhaust purification system* .
	Tyre pressure too low.	Adjust the tyre pressure → *Wheels and tyres* .
	Driving in hilly regions.	No direct solutions possible.
	Driving with a trailer or roof carrier.	– Check whether it is needed. – Remove when not being used.
	Driving with a heavy load.	No direct solutions possible.
	Driving at high engine speed.	Select a high gear.

In an emergency

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:
→ *Making you and your vehicle safe*
→ *First aid kit and warning triangle*

Additional information and warnings:

- Braking, stopping and parking → *Braking, stopping and parking*
- Manual opening and closing → *Manual opening and closing*
- Vehicle toolkit → *Vehicle toolkit*
- Changing a wheel → *Changing a wheel*

WARNING

Any broken-down vehicle increases the risk of accidents in road traffic – both for you and other road users.

- **Stop the vehicle as soon as possible and when safe to do so. Park the vehicle at a safe distance from moving traffic in order to lock all doors securely in an emergency. Switch on the hazard warning lights to warn other road users.**
- **Never leave children or people requiring assistance alone in the vehicle when the doors are locked. This may mean that they are locked in the vehicle in an emergency. People locked in the vehicle may be subjected to very high or very low temperatures.**

NOTICE

When pushing the vehicle by hand, do not press on the rear lights, the rear spoiler or large panels. This could damage the vehicle and loosen the spoiler.

Making you and your vehicle safe

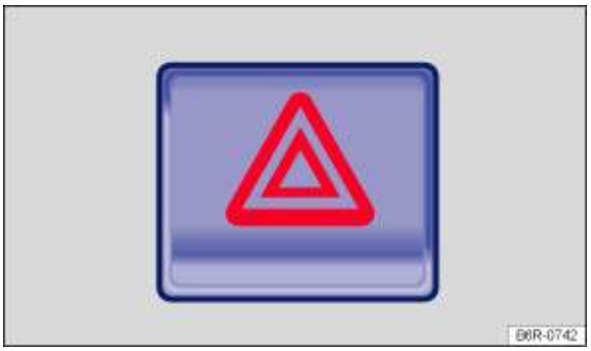

Fig. 181 In the upper part of the centre console: button for switching the hazard warning lights on and off

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

Observe any legislation concerning the safety of broken-down vehicles. For example, many countries stipulate that you have to switch on the hazard warning lights and wear a high-visibility waistcoat.

Checklist

To ensure your own safety and that of your passengers, observe the following actions in the specified order →⚠**:**

- ✓ Stop the vehicle at a safe distance away from moving traffic and on a suitable surface .
- ✓ Switch on the hazard warning lights using the button .
- ✓ Apply the handbrake firmly Braking, stopping and parking Brakes Parking .
- ✓ Select the neutral position or move the selector lever to P The following will occur if reverse gear is selected and the ignition is switched on:.
- ✓ Stop the engine and remove the vehicle key from the ignition Immobilizer display.
- ✓ Ensure that all occupants exit the vehicle and go straight to a safe place away from moving traffic, e.g. behind the safety barrier.
- ✓ Take all vehicle keys with you when you leave the vehicle.
- ✓ Place the warning triangle in position to draw the attention of other road users to your vehicle.
- ✓ Allow the engine to cool down and, if necessary, seek expert assistance.

When the hazard warning lights are switched on, for example if the vehicle is being towed, a change in direction or lane change can still be indicated by operating the turn signal. The warning lights will be interrupted temporarily.

Switch on the hazard warning lights:

- When traffic ahead suddenly starts moving more slowly or you reach the tail end of a traffic jam, to will warn vehicles behind you.
- When there is an emergency.
- When the vehicle breaks down.
- When the vehicle is being towed.

Always follow local regulations for the use of the hazard warning lights.

If the hazard warning lights are not working, use an alternative method of drawing attention to the broken-down vehicle. This method must comply with traffic legislation.

WARNING

Ignoring any of the items on this important safety checklist can lead to accidents and severe injuries.

- **Always follow the instructions in the checklist and observe the general safety procedures.**

WARNING

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

- **Park the vehicle so that no part of the exhaust system can come into contact with any inflammable material underneath the vehicle, e.g. dry grass, fuel.**

The vehicle battery will discharge if the hazard warning lights are left on over a long period of time – even when the ignition is switched off.

If you brake hard at speeds over approximately 80 km/h (50 mph), the brake lights will flash to warn the traffic behind. If you then continue to brake, the hazard warning lights will be switched on automatically at speeds under approximately 10 km/h (6 mph). The brake light will light up steadily. Once the vehicle starts to accelerate, the hazard warning lights will switch off again.

First aid kit and warning triangle

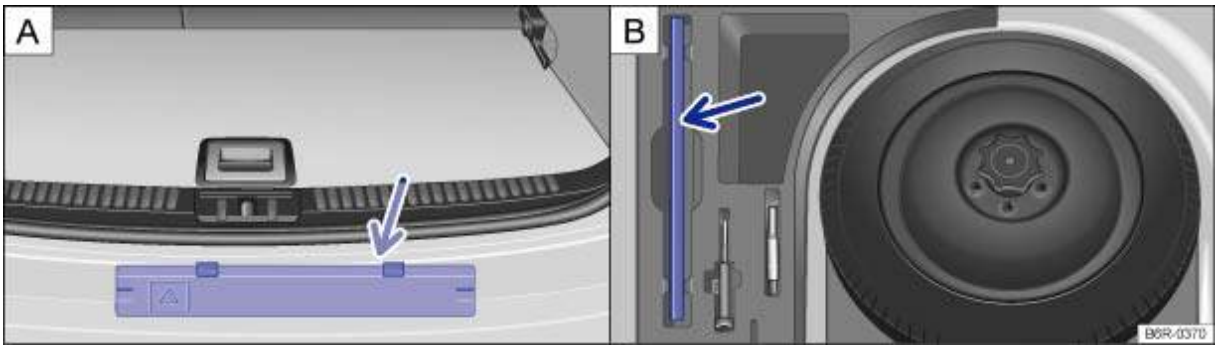

Fig. 182 In the luggage compartment: A: warning triangle under the loading edge (variant 1), B: warning triangle as part of the vehicle tools (variant 2)

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

First aid kit

Secure or stow the first aid kit safely in the luggage compartment, for example underneath the floor covering or the variable load surface.

The first aid kit must comply with legal requirements. Comply with the expiry dates of the contents.

Variant 1: warning triangle under the loading edge

- With the tailgate open, lift up and secure the variable load surface as necessary *→ Luggage compartment* .
- Press on both of the catches *→ Fig. 182* **A** (arrow) on the warning triangle bracket.
- Fold down the brackets and remove the warning triangle.

Variant 2: warning triangle as part of the vehicle tools

- With the tailgate open, lift up and secure the variable load surface as necessary → *Luggage compartment* .
- Lift the floor covering and remove the warning triangle from the foam component → *Fig. 182* **B** (arrow).

WARNING

In the event of a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre or accident, loose objects could be flung though the vehicle and cause severe injuries.

- **Always secure the first aid kit and warning triangle safely in the holders.**

Manual opening and closing

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:
→ *Locking and unlocking the driver door manually*
→ *Locking the front passenger door and rear doors manually*
→ *Unlocking the tailgate manually*
→ *Locking the vehicle after the airbag has been triggered*
→ *Unlocking the selector lever lock manually*

In the event of an accident in which an airbag is triggered, the locked doors will be unlocked automatically to allow rescue personnel access to the vehicle interior.

If the vehicle key or central locking system fails, the doors and tailgate can be locked and, to a certain extent, unlocked manually.

Additional information and warnings:

- Exterior views → *Exterior views*
- Vehicle key set → *Vehicle key set*
- Central locking system → *Central locking system*
- Doors → *Doors*
- Tailgate → *Tailgate*
- Electric panorama sliding/tilting glass roof → *Electric panorama sliding/tilting glass roof*
- In an emergency → *In an emergency*

WARNING

Careless manual opening and closing can cause serious injury.

- **If the vehicle is locked from the outside, the doors and windows cannot be opened from the inside.**
- **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.**
- **Temperatures inside a locked vehicle may reach extremes of heat or cold, according to season. This can cause serious injuries and illness or fatalities, especially to small children.**

WARNING

The operating areas of the doors, tailgate and electric panorama sliding/tilting glass roof are dangerous areas where injuries can be sustained.

- **Doors, tailgate and electric panorama sliding/tilting glass roof should therefore only be opened or closed when nobody is in their operating area.**

NOTICE

When carrying out manual opening or closing remove and install parts carefully in order to avoid damage to the vehicle.

Locking and unlocking the driver door manually

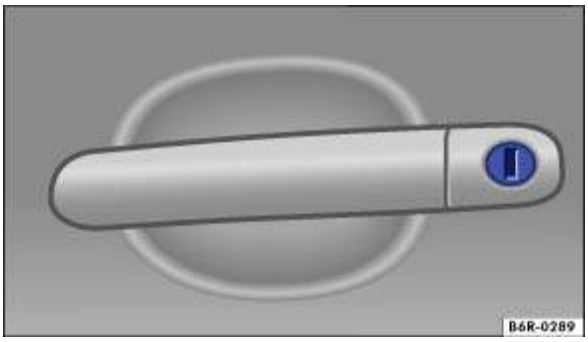

Fig. 183 Door handle on driver door with lock cylinder

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

If locked manually, all doors are locked. If unlocked manually, only the driver door is unlocked. Observe information on the anti-theft alarm → *Central locking system* .

- Fold the key bit out of the vehicle key → *Vehicle key set* .
- Insert the key bit into the lock cylinder → *Fig. 183* and lock or unlock the vehicle.

If the vehicle has a lock cylinder in the door handle of the front passenger door, the procedure for manual locking is the same for the front passenger door.

Things to note when unlocking:

- The anti-theft alarm stays active when the vehicle is unlocked. However, the alarm will not be triggered → *Central locking system* .
- Open the driver door. The alarm will be triggered if the ignition is not switched on within 15 seconds.
- Switch on the ignition. When the ignition is switched on, the electronic immobilizer detects a valid vehicle key and deactivates the anti-theft alarm system.

The anti-theft alarm is *not* activated when the vehicle is locked manually using the key bit → *Central locking system* .

Locking the front passenger door and rear doors manually

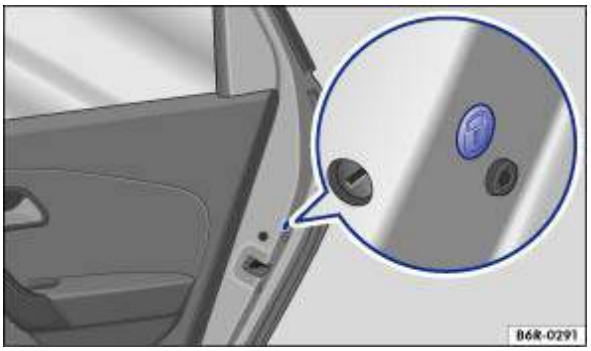

Fig. 184 In the end face of the right-hand door: manual lock covered by a rubber seal

Fig. 185 Manually locking the vehicle with the vehicle key

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

If the vehicle has a lock cylinder in the door handle of the front passenger door, manual locking is carried out in the same way as for the driver door → *Locking and unlocking the driver door manually* .

The front passenger door and the rear doors can be locked manually. This does **not** activate the anti-theft alarm.

- Open the door.
- Remove the rubber seal from the end face of the door. The seal is marked by a lock symbol → *Fig. 184*.
- Fold the key bit out of the vehicle key → *Vehicle key set* .
- Insert the opened key bit into the slot and turn the vehicle key away from the vehicle in the direction of the arrow → *Fig. 185*.
- Put the rubber seal back in place and close the door fully.
- Make sure that the door is locked.
- If required, repeat the process for the other doors.
- The vehicle should be checked by a qualified workshop as soon as possible.

The doors can be unlocked and opened from the inside by pulling the door release handle. You may have to pull the door release lever twice → *Central locking system* .

Unlocking the tailgate manually

Fig. 186 In the luggage compartment: manual release for the tailgate

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

- If necessary, fold the backrest of the rear bench seat forwards → *Luggage compartment* .
- Remove items of luggage so that you can reach the tailgate from the inside.
- Look for the slot for manual unlocking in the lower part of the tailgate → *Fig. 186*.
- Fold the key bit out of the vehicle key → *Vehicle key set* .
- Insert the opened key bit horizontally into the slot.
- Push the vehicle key in the direction of the arrow → *Fig. 186* and push the tailgate out until it opens. At the same time, pull the vehicle key out.

Locking the vehicle after the airbag has been triggered

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

The entire vehicle is unlocked if the airbags are activated during an accident.

After an accident, the vehicle can be locked by one of the methods below, depending on the damage incurred.

Function	Action
Locking the vehicle **with the central locking button**	– Switch off the ignition. – Open and close any vehicle door. – Press central locking button → *Central locking system* .
Locking the vehicle **using the vehicle key**	– Switch off the ignition. **OR:** remove the vehicle key from the ignition lock. – Open any vehicle door. – Lock the vehicle using the vehicle key → *Central locking system* .

Unlocking the selector lever lock manually

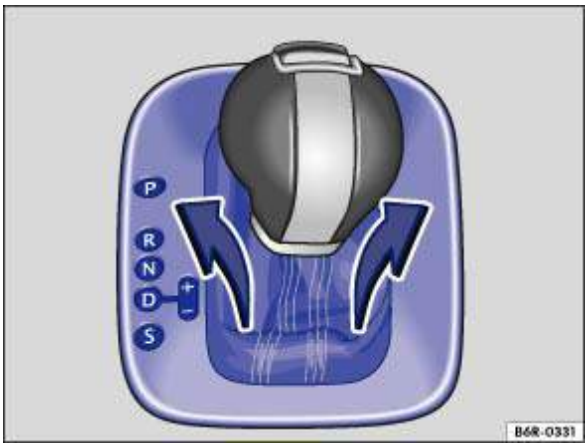

Fig. 187 Removing the cover of the gearshift gate (left-hand drive) The controls are mirrored in right-hand drive vehicles

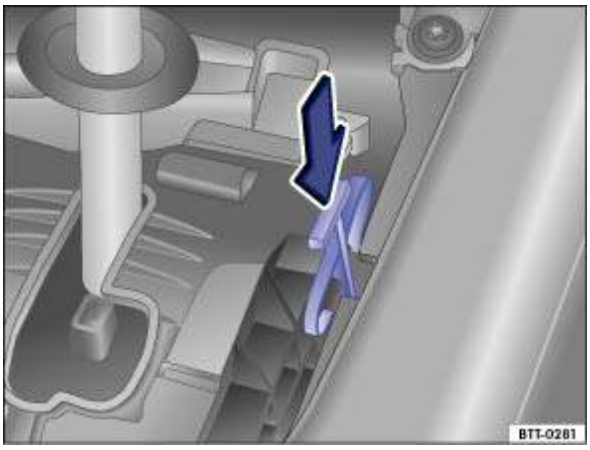

Fig. 188 Unlocking the selector lever lock manually

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

If the power fails in the vehicle (for example if the battery has no charge) and the vehicle has to be pushed or towed, the manual release mechanism must be used to move the selector lever to the **N** position.

The manual release mechanism is located under the cover of the gearshift gate on the right-hand side, as seen from the direction of travel. A screwdriver, or other suitable object, is needed in order to unlock the selector lever lock.

Preparation

- Apply the handbrake firmly.
- Switch off the ignition.

Removing the cover of the gearshift gate

- Pull the cover in the area around the selector lever gaiter upwards in the direction of the arrow → *Fig. 187*.
- Pull the cover up and over the selector lever →.

Unlocking the selector lever lock manually

- Push the release lever → *Fig. 188* in the direction of the arrow and hold it in this position.
- Press the lock button on the selector lever and put the selector lever into position **N**.

WARNING

Never move the selector lever out of the position P if the handbrake is not firmly applied. Otherwise the vehicle could move unexpectedly if it is stopped on an incline, which could lead to accidents and serious injuries.

NOTICE

The automatic gearbox will become damaged if the vehicle is allowed to roll for a long period of time or at a high speed (for example while being towed) with the selector lever in position N and the engine switched off.

Vehicle toolkit

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

→ *Stowage*
→ *Contents*

Observe any country-specific legislation when securing your vehicle in the event of a breakdown.

Additional information and warnings:

- Preparation for working in the engine compartment → *Preparation for working in the engine compartment*
- In an emergency → *In an emergency*
- Changing a wheel → *Changing a wheel*
- Breakdown set → *Breakdown set*

WARNING

In the event of a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre or accident, a loose vehicle tools container, breakdown set and spare wheel could be flung though the vehicle and cause severe injuries.

- **Make sure that the vehicle toolkit, breakdown set and spare wheel or temporary spare wheel are always secured in the luggage compartment.**

WARNING

Unsuitable or damaged tools in the vehicle toolkit can lead to accidents and injuries.

- **Never work with unsuitable or damaged tools from the vehicle toolkit.**

Stowage

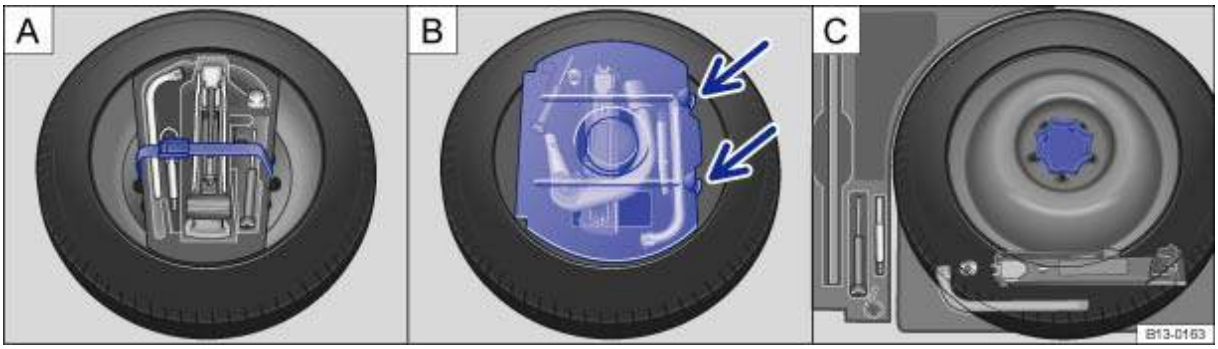

Fig. 189 In the luggage compartment under the floor covering A: spare wheel and vehicle toolkit without ball coupling (variant 1), B: spare wheel and vehicle toolkit with ball coupling (variant 2), C: spare wheel and vehicle toolkit without ball coupling (variant 3)

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

The vehicle tools, spare wheel, temporary spare wheel or breakdown set and removable ball coupling of the towing bracket are located in the luggage compartment underneath the floor covering.

In order to lift up the floor covering, the variable luggage compartment floor must first be folded up and secured in place → *Luggage compartment* .

Stowage in the luggage compartment	Action
In a foam rubber holder → *Fig. 189* **A** under the floor covering:	– Pull the floor covering up by the loop and hook it in place. – Open the retaining strap. – Remove foam rubber holder with vehicle tool kit.
In a container → *Fig. 189* **B** under the floor covering:	– Pull the floor covering up by the loop and hook it in place. – Press out the tabs (arrows) to open the container.
In the two foam rubber holders next to or under the emergency spare wheel → *Fig. 189* **C** under the floor covering:	– Pull the floor covering up by the loop and hook it in place. – Remove the temporary spare wheel if necessary → *Wheels and tyres* .

NOTICE

Never drop the luggage compartment floor, but rather guide it back down. The trims or the luggage compartment floor could be damaged.

After using the vehicle jack, crank it back to its original position so that it can be stored safely.

Contents

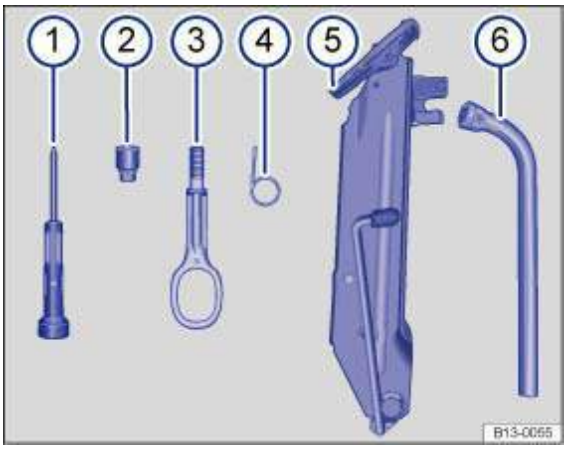

Fig. 190 Items in toolkit: type 1

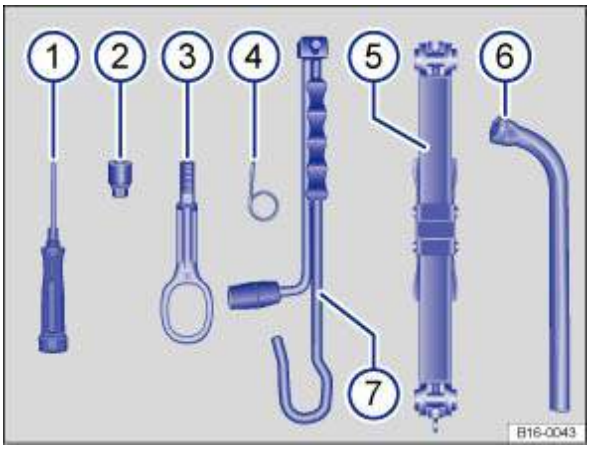

Fig. 191 Items in toolkit: type 2

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

The content of the vehicle toolkit is determined by the vehicle equipment level. The following describes the maximum scope.

Items in toolkit → *Fig. 190* **or** → *Fig. 191*

1 Screwdriver with hexagon socket in the handle for slackened wheel bolts. The screwdriver blade (Torx) is reversible. The screwdriver may be stowed under the box spanner.

2 Adapter for the anti-theft wheel bolts. Volkswagen recommends that you carry the wheel bolt adapter in the vehicle toolkit at all times. The **code number** of the anti-theft wheel bolt is stamped on the front of the adapter. You will need this number to replace the adapter if lost. Make a note of the code number for the anti-theft wheel bolt and keep it in a safe place – but not inside the vehicle.

3 Removable towing eye.

4 Wire hook for pulling off the wheel covers and wheel bolt caps.

5 Vehicle jack. Before you return the vehicle jack to the toolbox, fully wind in the claw. *Also, for type 1:* after winding the claw in, the crank has to be pushed in against the side of the jack, so that it can be stowed safely.

6 Box spanner for wheel bolts.

7 Crank.

Vehicle jack: maintenance

There are no maintenance cycles for the vehicle jack. Grease it with universal lubricant when necessary.

Hubcaps

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

→ *Wheel cover*

→ *Wheel bolt caps*

Additional information and warnings:

- Tyre monitoring system → *Tyre monitoring system*
- Cleaning and caring for the vehicle exterior → *Caring for and cleaning the vehicle exterior*
- Vehicle toolkit → *Vehicle toolkit*
- Changing a wheel → *Changing a wheel*
- Breakdown set → *Breakdown set*

WARNING

Using unsuitable hubcaps, or fitting them incorrectly, can cause accidents and serious injuries.

- **Incorrectly fitted hubcaps can become loose while the vehicle is in motion and endanger other road users.**
- **Do not use damaged hubcaps.**
- **Make sure that the airflow to cool the brakes is never restricted or reduced. This also applies if hubcaps are retrofitted. If the airflow is not sufficient, the braking distance could increase significantly.**

NOTICE

Remove the hubcaps carefully and fit them again properly so as to avoid damage to the vehicle.

Wheel cover

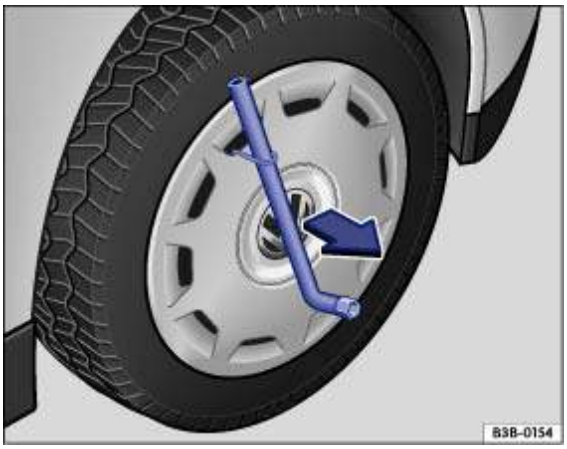

Fig. 192 Removing press-on wheel covers

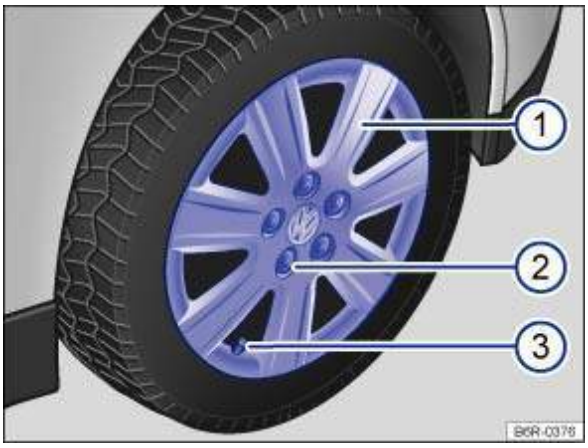

Fig. 193 Removing bolted-on wheel covers

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

Removing and fitting press-on wheel covers

- Take the box spanner and wire hook from the toolkit → *Vehicle toolkit* .
- Insert the wire hook into one of the holes in the wheel cover.
- Push the box spanner through the wire hook → *Fig. 192* and remove the wheel cover in the direction of the arrow.
- When a wheel cover is being fitted, it must be pushed onto the rims so that the hole for the valve is aligned with the tyre valve. Please ensure the cover fits securely all the way round.

Removing bolted-on wheel covers

The wheel cover → *Fig. 193* ① is secured with wheel bolts and cannot be removed.

- Remove the wheel bolts → *Changing a wheel* .
- Remove wheel cover with wheel.

Fitting bolted-on wheel covers

- Put the wheel in place.
- Screw in the first wheel bolt → *Fig. 193* ② at the height of the wheel valve ③ and tighten by hand.
- Push the wheel cover through the first wheel bolt and fix it.
- Fit the other 4 wheel bolts and tighten them hand-tight.
- Tighten all wheel bolts with the correct torque → *Changing a wheel* .

NOTICE

The wheel cover can be firmly fixed and should not be removed using force.

Wheel bolt caps

Fig. 194 Removing the wheel bolt caps

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

- Take the wire hook from the vehicle toolkit → *Vehicle toolkit* .
- Insert the hook through the opening in the cap → *Fig. 194* and pull off in the direction of the arrow.

The caps protect the wheel bolts and must be replaced after changing the tyre.

The **anti-theft wheel bolt** has a separate cap. It only fits onto the anti-theft wheel bolts and not onto conventional wheel bolts.

Changing a wheel

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:
→ *Preparations for changing a wheel*
→ *Wheel bolts*
→ *Lifting the vehicle with the jack (type 1)*
→ *Lifting the vehicle with the jack (type 2)*
→ *Changing a wheel*
→ *After changing a wheel*

Some models are delivered without a factory-fitted jack or box spanner. If this is the case, the wheel should be changed by a qualified workshop.

The vehicle jack supplied with the vehicle is only designed for changing a wheel when one vehicle tyre is damaged and has to be replaced. Seek expert assistance if both tyres on one side of the vehicle, both tyres on one axle, or all tyres are damaged.

Only change the wheel yourself when the car is parked in a safe place, you are familiar with the necessary steps and safety procedures and you have access to all the correct tools. Seek expert assistance if this is not the case.

Additional information and warnings:

- Exterior views → *Exterior views*
- Vehicle key set → *Vehicle key set*
- Wheels and tyres → *Wheels and tyres*
- In an emergency → *In an emergency*
- Vehicle toolkit → *Vehicle toolkit*
- Hubcaps → *Hubcaps*

WARNING

Changing a wheel can be dangerous, especially when carried out at the side of a road. Please note the following steps in order to reduce the risk of serious injuries:

- **Stop the vehicle as soon as possible and when safe to do so. Park the vehicle at a safe distance from moving traffic in order to carry out the wheel change.**
- **All passengers and children in particular must be at a safe distance and away from your area of work during the wheel change.**
- **Switch on the hazard warning lights to warn other road users.**
- **Make sure that the ground is flat and firm. If necessary use a large, strong board or similar support for the vehicle jack.**
- **Only change the wheel yourself if you feel confident carrying out the procedure. If not, seek expert assistance.**
- **Always use suitable and undamaged tools to change the wheel.**
- **Always switch off the engine, firmly apply the handbrake and move the selector lever to position P or select a gear on a manual gearbox in order to reduce the risk of unintended vehicle movement.**
- **The wheel bolt tightening torque should be checked with a torque wrench immediately after changing a wheel.**

Preparations for changing a wheel

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

Checklist

The following actions must always be carried out in the given order in preparation for changing the wheel →**:**

- ✓ In the event of a flat tyre, park your vehicle on a firm and level surface at a safe distance from the flow of traffic.
- ✓ Apply the handbrake firmly Braking, stopping and parking Brakes Parking .
- ✓ Automatic gearbox: move the selector lever to position P Changing gear Changing gear Automatic gearbox see Automatic gearbox_0 Automatic gearbox see Changing gear_0 Automatic gearbox Manual gearbox see Changing gear_0 Manual gearbox .
- ✓ Stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition Starting and stopping the engine Engine and ignition Ignition see Engine and ignition_0 .
- ✓ Manual gearbox: select a gear Changing gear Changing gear Automatic gearbox see Automatic gearbox_0 Automatic gearbox see Changing gear_0 Automatic gearbox Manual gearbox see Changing gear_0 Manual gearbox .
- ✓ Ensure that all vehicle occupants exit the vehicle and go straight to a safe place, e.g. behind the safety barrier.
- ✓ Chock the wheel opposite the wheel being worked on with a stone or a similar object.
- ✓ When towing a trailer, unhitch the trailer from the vehicle and park it properly.
- ✓ Remove any items of luggage from the luggage compartment.
- ✓ Remove the spare wheel or temporary spare wheel and vehicle toolkit from the luggage compartment.
- ✓ Remove the hubcaps Hubcaps Hubcaps .

WARNING

Ignoring any of the items on this important safety checklist can lead to accidents and severe injuries.

- **Always follow the instructions in the checklist and observe the general safety procedures.**

Wheel bolts

Fig. 195 Changing a wheel: loosening the wheel bolts

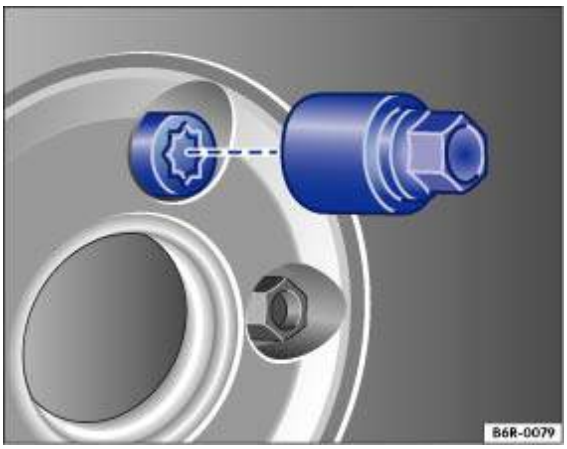

Fig. 196 Changing a wheel: anti-theft bolt and adapter

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

Only the spanner delivered with the vehicle should be used to loosen the wheel bolts.

Only loosen the wheel bolts by approximately one turn before raising the vehicle with the vehicle jack.

If the wheel bolt is very tight, you may be able to loosen it by pushing down the end of the spanner carefully with your foot. Hold on to the car for support and take care not to slip.

Loosening the wheel bolts

- Fit the box spanner over the wheel bolt as far as it will go *→ Fig. 195*.
- Hold the end of the box spanner and turn the wheel bolt *one* turn anticlockwise →.

Loosening the anti-theft wheel bolt

- Take the adapter for anti-theft wheel bolts out of the vehicle toolkit.
- Insert the adapter into the anti-theft wheel bolt → *Fig. 196*. Push it in as far as it will go.
- Insert the box spanner into the adapter as far as it will go.
- Hold the end of the box spanner and turn the wheel bolt *one* turn anticlockwise →⚠.

Important information about the wheel bolts

The design of the wheel rims and wheel bolts is matched to the factory-fitted wheels. If different rims are fitted, the correct wheel bolts with the right length and correctly shaped bolt heads must be used. This ensures that wheels are fitted securely and that the brake system works properly.

In certain circumstances, wheel bolts from a vehicle of the same model series may not be used.

Tightening torque for the wheel bolts

The tightening torque for wheel bolts for steel and alloy wheels is **120 Nm**. The tightening torque should be checked with a torque wrench immediately after changing a wheel.

If the wheel bolts are corroded and difficult to turn, they must be replaced and the wheel hub threads cleaned **before the tightening torque is checked**.

Never grease or lubricate the wheel bolts or the threads of the wheel hub. This could cause them to loosen while the vehicle is in motion, even if the required torque setting is used.

⚠ WARNING

Incorrectly tightened wheel bolts can loosen while the vehicle is in motion and cause accidents, serious injury, and loss of control of the vehicle.

- **Only use wheel bolts that belong to the wheel.**
- **Never use different wheel bolts.**
- **The wheel bolts and threads of the wheel hubs must be clean, free from oil and grease, and turn easily.**
- **Always use the box spanner placed in the vehicle at the factory to loosen and tighten the wheel bolts.**
- **Only loosen the wheel bolts by approximately one turn before raising the vehicle with the vehicle jack.**
- **Never grease or lubricate the wheel bolts or the threads of the wheel hub. This could cause them to loosen while the vehicle is in motion, even if the required torque setting is used.**
- **Never remove the bolts on rims with bolted-on rings.**
- **If the tightening torque of the wheel bolts is too low, the wheel bolts and rims can loosen while the vehicle is in motion. The wheel bolts and threads can be damaged if the tightening torque is too high.**

Lifting the vehicle with the jack (type 1)

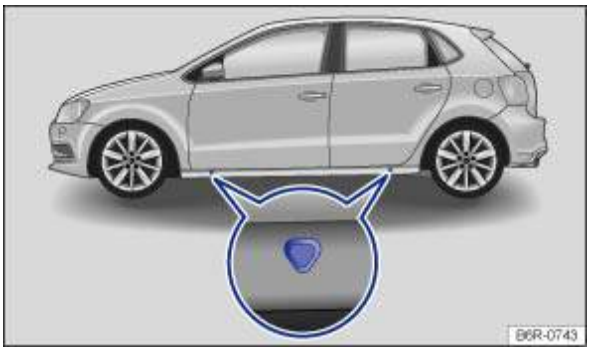

Fig. 197 Jacking points for the vehicle jack (mirrored on the right-hand side of the vehicle)

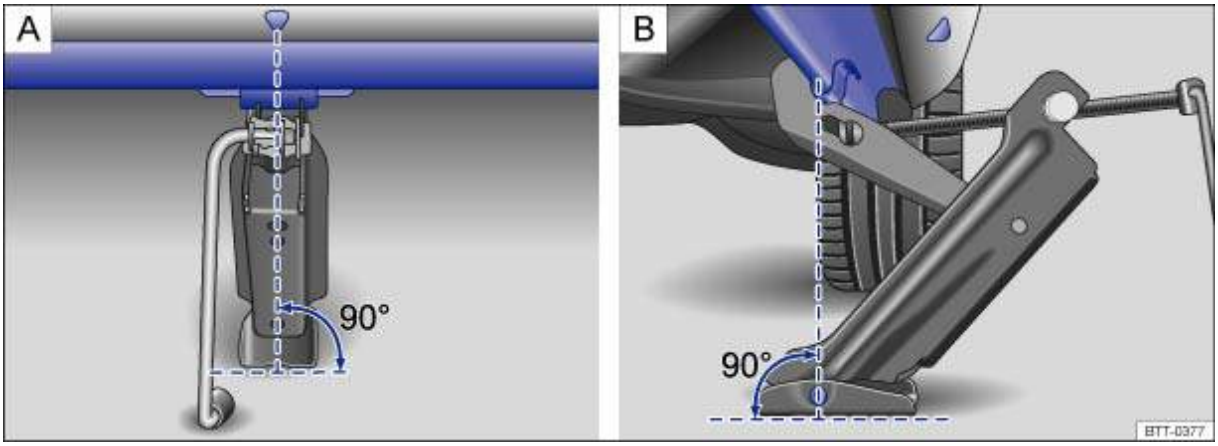

Fig. 198 Vehicle jack at the rear left-hand side of the vehicle

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

The jack may be applied only at the jacking points shown (markings on the body) → *Fig. 197*. Always use the jacking point closest to the wheel you are working on →⚠.

Raise the vehicle using only the designated jacking points.

Checklist

To ensure your own safety and that of your passengers, observe the following actions in the specified order →⚠:

✓ Find a firm and level surface suitable for lifting the vehicle.

✓ Stop the engine, select a gear on a manual gearbox or in case of automatic gearbox, move the selector lever to position P Changing gear Changing gear Automatic gearbox see Automatic gearbox_0 Automatic gearbox see Changing gear_0 Automatic gearbox Manual gearbox see Changing gear_0 Manual gearbox . Apply the handbrake Braking, stopping and parking Brakes Parking .

✓ Chock the wheel diagonally opposite using the collapsible chocks or other suitable objects.

✓ When towing a trailer, unhitch the trailer from the vehicle and park it properly.

✓ Loosen the wheel bolts on the wheel that is being changed Wheel bolts Anti-theft wheel bolts Wheel bolts Changing a wheel Wheel bolts_2 Wheel lock see Anti-theft wheel bolts_2 .

✓ Find the jacking point under the vehicle which is closest to the wheel that is being changed.

✓ Raise the vehicle jack until it just fits under the jacking point of the vehicle.

✓ Ensure that the entire surface of the foot of the vehicle jack is resting securely on the ground and that the foot of the vehicle jack is positioned precisely, i.e. vertically beneath the point of application .

✓ Position the vehicle jack. At the same time, continue to crank the claw up until it is in position around the vertical rib underneath the

vehicle .

✓ Crank the vehicle jack further until the wheel is just clear of the ground.

⚠ WARNING

Incorrect use of the vehicle jack can cause the vehicle to slip off the jack, which can lead to severe injuries. Please note the following to help reduce the risk of injuries:

- **Only use vehicle jacks that have been approved by Volkswagen for your vehicle type. Other vehicle jacks could slip out of position – this includes vehicle jacks supplied with other Volkswagen models.**
- **The ground must be firm and level. Soft ground or surfaces at an incline under the vehicle jack may cause the vehicle to slip off the jack. If necessary use a large, strong board or similar support for the vehicle jack.**
- **On a hard, slippery surface (such as tiles) use a rubber mat or similar to prevent the vehicle jack from slipping.**
- **Fit the vehicle jack only at the points described. The vehicle jack claw must grip the vertical rib under the door sill securely** *→ Fig. 198*.
- **Never place any part of your body (e.g. an arm or leg) underneath the vehicle if the latter is only supported by the vehicle jack.**
- **If you have to work underneath the vehicle, use suitable stands to provide extra support for the vehicle.**
- **Never lift the vehicle when the engine is running, or if the vehicle is tilted to the side or on a gradient.**
- **Never start the engine when the vehicle is raised on a vehicle jack. Engine vibrations can cause the vehicle to fall off the vehicle jack.**

⚠ WARNING

Ignoring any of the items on this important safety checklist can lead to accidents and severe injuries.

- **Always follow the instructions in the checklist and observe the general safety procedures.**

Lifting the vehicle with the jack (type 2)

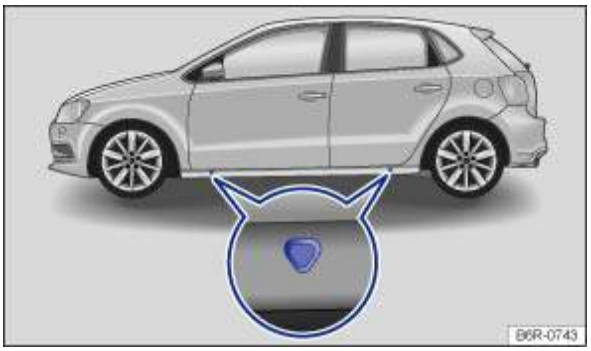

Fig. 199 Jacking points for the vehicle jack (mirrored on the right-hand side of the vehicle)

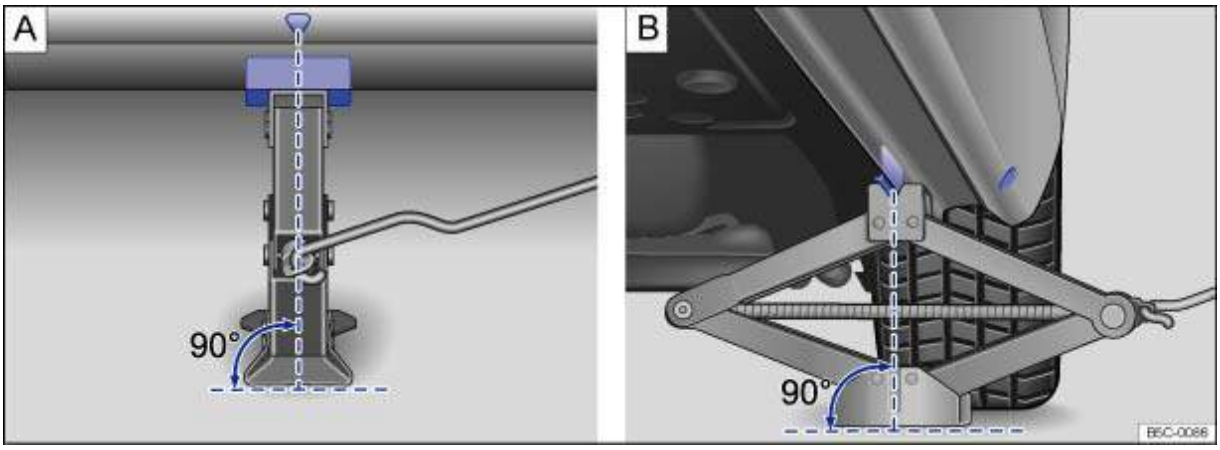

Fig. 200 Vehicle jack at the rear left-hand side of the vehicle

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

The jack may be applied only at the jacking points shown (markings on the body) → *Fig. 199*. Always use the jacking point closest to the wheel you are working on →⚠.

Raise the vehicle using only the designated jacking points.

Checklist

To ensure your own safety and the safety of your passengers, observe the following actions in the specified order →⚠:

- ✓ Find a firm and level surface suitable for lifting the vehicle.
- ✓ Switch off the engine. Select a gear (on a manual gearbox) or move the selector lever to position P (on a automatic gearbox) Changing gear Changing gear Automatic gearbox see Automatic gearbox_0 Automatic gearbox see Changing gear_0 Automatic gearbox Manual gearbox see Changing gear_0 Manual gearbox . Apply the handbrake Braking, stopping and parking Brakes Parking .
- ✓ Chock the wheel diagonally opposite using the collapsible chocks or other suitable objects.
- ✓ When towing a trailer, unhitch the trailer from the vehicle and park it properly.
- ✓ Loosen the wheel bolts on the wheel that is being changed Wheel bolts Anti-theft wheel bolts Wheel bolts Changing a wheel Wheel bolts_3 Wheel lock see Anti-theft wheel bolts_3 .
- ✓ Find the jacking point under the vehicle which is closest to the wheel that is being changed.
- ✓ Insert the crank ⑦ into the opening on the vehicle jack ⑤ .
- ✓ Raise the vehicle jack until it just fits under the jacking point of the vehicle.
- ✓ Ensure that the entire surface of the foot of the vehicle jack is resting securely on the ground and that the foot of the vehicle jack is positioned precisely, i.e. vertically beneath the point of application .
- ✓ Position the vehicle jack. At the same time, continue to crank the claw up until it is in position around the vertical rib underneath the vehicle .
- ✓ Crank the vehicle jack further until the wheel is just clear of the ground.

WARNING

Incorrect use of the vehicle jack can cause the vehicle to slip off the jack, which can lead to severe injuries. Please note the following to help reduce the risk of injuries:

- Only use vehicle jacks that have been approved by Volkswagen for your vehicle type. Other vehicle jacks could slip out of position – this includes vehicle jacks supplied with other Volkswagen models.
- The ground must be firm and level. Soft ground or surfaces at an incline under the vehicle jack may cause the vehicle to slip off the jack. If necessary use a large, strong board or similar support for the vehicle jack.
- On a hard, slippery surface (such as tiles) use a rubber mat or similar to prevent the vehicle jack from slipping.
- Fit the vehicle jack only at the points described. The vehicle jack claw must grip the vertical rib under the door sill securely → *Fig. 200*.
- Never place any part of your body (e.g. an arm or leg) underneath the vehicle if the latter is only supported by the vehicle jack.
- If you have to work underneath the vehicle, use suitable stands to provide extra support for the vehicle.
- Never lift the vehicle when the engine is running, or if the vehicle is tilted to the side or on a gradient.
- Never start the engine when the vehicle is raised on a vehicle jack. Engine vibrations can cause the vehicle to fall off the vehicle jack.

WARNING

Ignoring any of the items on this important safety checklist can lead to accidents and severe injuries.

- Always follow the instructions in the checklist and observe the general safety procedures.

Changing a wheel

Fig. 201 Changing the wheel: removing the wheel bolts with the screwdriver handle

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

Removing the wheel

- Read the checklist → *Preparations for changing a wheel* .
- Loosen the wheel bolts → *Wheel bolts* .
- Jack up the vehicle → *Lifting the vehicle with the jack (type 1)* or → *Lifting the vehicle with the jack (type 2)* .

- Using the hexagonal socket in the screwdriver handle → *Fig. 201*, unscrew the loosened wheel bolts, remove and place on a clean surface.
- Remove the wheel.

Fitting the spare wheel or temporary spare wheel

Note any specific tyre running direction → *Wheels and tyres* .

- Position the spare wheel / temporary spare wheel.
- Screw in all the other wheel bolts in a clockwise direction and use the hexagonal socket in the screwdriver handle to tighten them *gently*.
- Use the adapter for anti-theft wheel bolts where appropriate.
- Lower the vehicle with the jack.
- Use the box spanner to tighten all the wheel bolts securely in a clockwise direction →⚠. Do not tighten the bolts in clockwise or anticlockwise sequence. Tighten them in diagonal sequence.
- Fit the centre cover caps or wheel covers → *Hubcaps* .

⚠ WARNING

Incorrect torque or incorrect use of wheel bolts can lead to a loss of control of the vehicle, cause accidents and serious injuries.

- **Always keep all wheel bolts and threads in the wheel hubs clean and free from oil and grease. The wheel bolts must be easy to turn and be tightened to the specified torque.**
- **The hexagonal socket in the screwdriver handle should only be used for turning wheel bolts, not use for loosening or tightening them.**

After changing a wheel

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

- Clean the tools as necessary and place them back in the toolbox in the luggage compartment → *Vehicle toolkit* .
- Stow the spare wheel, temporary spare wheel or the removed wheel safely in the luggage compartment.
- The tightening torque of the wheel bolts should be checked immediately with a torque wrench → *Tightening torque for the wheel bolts* .
- The damaged wheel should be replaced as soon as possible.

In vehicles with a Tyre Pressure Loss Indicator, the system may have to re-learn if new tyres are fitted → *Tyre monitoring system* .

Breakdown set

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:
→ *Contents of the breakdown set*
→ *Preparation*
→ *Sealing and inflating tyres*
→ *Test after driving for 10 minutes*

You can use the breakdown set (tyre mobility set) to safely seal any tyre damage caused by foreign bodies or punctures (up to **4 mm** in diameter). **Do not remove foreign objects (e.g. screws or nails) from the tyre!**

Once the sealant has been added to the tyre, the tyre pressure must be checked again after approximately 10 minutes of driving.

Seek expert assistance if more than one vehicle tyre is damaged. The breakdown set is only designed for filling one tyre.

Only use the breakdown set if the car is parked in a safe place, you are familiar with the required actions and safety procedures, and you have access to the correct breakdown set. Seek expert assistance if this is not the case.

The tyre sealant must not be used:

- If the rim is damaged.
- If the outside temperature is below -20°C (-4°F).
- If there are cuts or punctures in the tyre that are larger than 4 mm.
- If the tyre pressure is very low or the tyres are flat.
- If the use-by date on the tyre filler bottle has expired.

Additional information and warnings:

- Vehicle key set *→ Vehicle key set*
- Braking, stopping and parking *→ Braking, stopping and parking*
- Wheels and tyres *→ Wheels and tyres*
- In an emergency *→ In an emergency*
- Hubcaps *→ Hubcaps*

WARNING

Using the breakdown set can be dangerous, especially if the tyres are inflated at the roadside. Please note the following steps in order to reduce the risk of serious injuries:

- **Stop the vehicle as soon as possible and when safe to do so. Park the vehicle at a safe distance from moving traffic in order to fill the tyre.**
- **Make sure that the ground is flat and firm.**
- **All passengers, and children in particular, must be at a safe distance and away from your area of work.**
- **Switch on the hazard warning lights to warn other road users.**
- **The breakdown set should only be used if you feel confident with carrying out the procedure. If not, seek expert assistance.**
- **Tyres repaired with the breakdown set are intended for temporary, emergency use only. They should only be used until you can reach the nearest qualified workshop.**
- **Tyres that have been repaired using the breakdown set should be replaced as soon as possible.**
- **Sealant is hazardous to health and must be washed off immediately if it gets onto the skin.**
- **The breakdown set must be stored out of the reach of children.**
- **Never use a vehicle jack, even if it is approved for the vehicle.**
- **Always switch off the engine, firmly apply the handbrake and move the selector lever to position P or select a gear on a manual gearbox in order to reduce the risk of unintended vehicle movement.**

WARNING

Tyres that have been filled with sealant will not handle in the same way as a standard tyre.

- **Never drive faster than 80 km/h (50 mph).**
- **Avoid full acceleration, sudden braking and fast driving through bends in the road.**
- **Drive for just 10 minutes at no more than 80 km/h (50 mph) and then check the tyre.**

Dispose of used or out-of-date sealant in accordance with legal requirements.

You can get a new tyre filler bottle from a Volkswagen dealership.

Observe the separate instructions from the manufacturer of the breakdown set.

Contents of the breakdown set

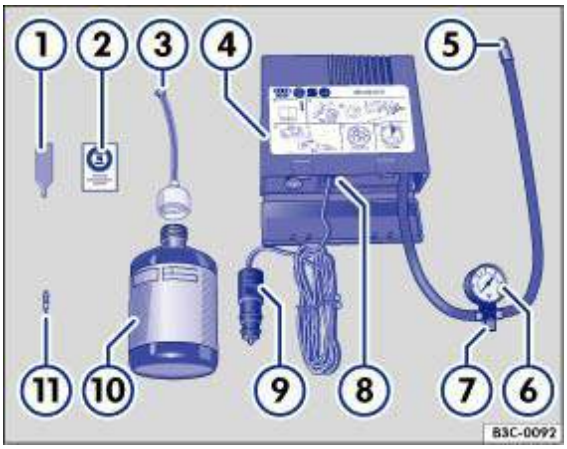

Fig. 202 The breakdown set

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

The breakdown set is located underneath the floor covering in the luggage compartment. It includes the following components → *Fig. 202*:

1. Valve core extractor
2. Sticker with the maximum permitted speed max. 80 km/h or max. 50 mph
3. Filler hose with plug
4. Air compressor
5. Tyre filler hose
6. Tyre pressure display[1)]
7. Air bleed screw[2)]
8. On/off switch

⑨ 12-volt plug

⑩ Tyre filler bottle with sealant[1)]

⑪ Spare valve core

There is a slot on the lower end of the **valve insert extractor** ① for the valve insert. This is required for extracting and fitting the tyre valve. This also applies to the spare valve core ⑪.

[1)] Could also be integrated in the compressor.

[2)] This function may be carried out by a button in the compressor instead.

Preparation

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

Checklist

The following actions must always be carried out in the given order in preparation for filling a tyre → ⚠**:**

- ✓ If you get a flat tyre, park your vehicle on a firm and level surface at a safe distance from the flow of traffic.
- ✓ Apply the handbrake firmly Braking, stopping and parking Brakes Parking .
- ✓ Automatic gearbox: move the selector lever to position P Changing gear Changing gear Automatic gearbox see Automatic gearbox_0 Automatic gearbox see Changing gear_0 Automatic gearbox Manual gearbox see Changing gear_0 Manual gearbox .
- ✓ Stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition Starting and stopping the engine Engine and ignition Ignition see Engine and ignition_0 .
- ✓ Manual gearbox: select a gear Changing gear Changing gear Automatic gearbox see Automatic gearbox_0 Automatic gearbox see Changing gear_0 Automatic gearbox Manual gearbox see Changing gear_0 Manual gearbox .
- ✓ Ensure that all vehicle occupants exit the vehicle and go straight to a safe place, e.g. behind the safety barrier.
- ✓ Switch on the hazard warning lights and position the warning triangle In an emergency Emergency . Observe any legal requirements.
- ✓ Check whether the puncture can be repaired with the breakdown set Breakdown set When not to use_2 The tyre sealant must not be used:.
- ✓ When towing a trailer, unhitch the trailer from the vehicle and park it properly.
- ✓ Remove any items of luggage from the luggage compartment.
- ✓ Take the breakdown set out of the luggage compartment.
- ✓ Take the sticker ② from the breakdown set and stick it on the dash panel within the driver's field of vision.
- ✓ Do not remove foreign objects (e.g. screws or nails) from the tyre.

⚠ WARNING

Ignoring any of the items on this important safety checklist can lead to accidents and severe injuries.

- **Always follow the instructions in the checklist and observe the general safety procedures.**

Sealing and inflating tyres

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

Sealing a tyre

- Unscrew the cap from the tyre valve.
- Use the valve core extractor → *Fig. 202 ①* to screw the valve core out of the tyre valve. Place the core on a clean surface.
- Shake the tyre filler bottle → *Fig. 202 ⑩* vigorously up and down several times.
- Screw the filler hose → *Fig. 202 ③* tightly onto the tyre filler bottle in a clockwise direction. The plastic foil on the plug is pierced automatically.
- Remove the plug from the filler hose → *Fig. 202 ③* and place the open end fully on the tyre valve.
- Hold the bottle upside down and inject the **entire** contents of the tyre filler bottle into the tyre.
- Remove the empty tyre filler bottle from the valve.
- Use the valve core extractor → *Fig. 202 ①* to screw the valve core back onto the tyre valve.

Inflating the tyre

- Screw the tyre filler hose → *Fig. 202 ⑤* of the air compressor tightly onto the tyre valve.
- Check that the bleed screw → *Fig. 202 ⑦* is closed.
- Start the engine and let it run.
- Insert the plug → *Fig. 202 ⑨* into the 12-volt socket in the vehicle → *Socket* .
- Use the on/off switch → *Fig. 202 ⑧* to switch on the air compressor.
- Run the compressor until the tyre pressure has reached 2.0 – 2.5 bar (29 – 36 psi / 200 – 250 kPA) →. **The maximum running time is 8 minutes** →.
- Switch off the air compressor.
- If a pressure level of 2.0 – 2.5 bar (29 – 36 psi / 200 – 250 kPA) **cannot be achieved**, unscrew the tyre filler hose from the tyre valve.
- Drive (or reverse) the vehicle approximately 10 metres so that the sealing compound is more evenly distributed in the tyre.
- Screw the tyre filler hose for the air compressor firmly back onto the tyre valve and inflate the tyre again.
- If the required pressure still cannot be reached, the tyre is too badly damaged. The tyre cannot be sealed with the breakdown set. Do not drive on. Seek expert assistance →.
- Disconnect the air compressor and unscrew the tyre filler hose from the tyre valve.
- Drive the vehicle no faster than 80 km/h (50 mph) once a tyre pressure of 2.0 – 2.5 bar (29 – 36 psi / 200 – 250 kPA) has been reached.
- Check the tyre pressure after driving for **10 minutes** → *Test after driving for 10 minutes* .

WARNING

The tyre filler hose and the air compressor can get hot during inflation.

- **Protect your hands and skin from the hot components.**
- **Do not place the hot tyre filler hose or the hot air compressor on any inflammable materials.**
- **Allow the device to cool down fully before stowing.**
- **If the tyre will not inflate to at least 2.0 bar (29 psi / 200 kPA), the tyre is too damaged. The sealant is unable to seal the tyre. Do not drive on. Seek expert assistance.**

NOTICE

Switch the air compressor off after a maximum of 8 minutes to avoid overheating. Let the air compressor cool down for a few minutes before switching it back on.

Test after driving for 10 minutes

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

Reconnect the tyre filler hose → *Fig. 202* ⑤ and check the tyre pressure on the Tyre Pressure Loss Indicator ⑥.

1.3 bar (19 psi / 130 kPA) and lower:

- **Do not drive on!** The tyre cannot be sealed adequately with the breakdown set.
- Seek expert assistance →.

1.4 bar (20 psi / 140 kPA) and higher:

- Set the tyre pressure back to the correct value → *Wheels and tyres* .
- Resume your journey to the nearest qualified workshop. Do not exceed a maximum speed of 80 km/h (50 mph).
- Have the damaged tyre replaced at the workshop.

WARNING

Driving with an unsealed tyre is dangerous as it can cause accidents and serious injuries.

- **Do not carry on driving if the tyre pressure is 1.3 bar (19 psi / 130 kPA) or lower.**
- **Seek expert assistance.**

Fuses

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:
→ *Fuses in the vehicle*
→ *Fuse table*
→ *Fuse tables for fuses in the engine compartment*
→ *Changing a blown fuse*

At the time of print we are unable to provide an up-to-date overview of the locations of the fuses for the electrical consumers. This is because the vehicle is under constant development, because fuses are assigned differently depending on the vehicle equipment level and because several consumers may use a single fuse. You can get more information about the fuse layout from a Volkswagen dealership.

Several electrical consumers could share a single fuse. Conversely, a single consumer could have more than one fuse.

Therefore fuses should only be replaced when the cause of the fault has been rectified. If a new fuse blows shortly after insertion, have the electrical system checked by a qualified workshop as soon as possible.

Additional information and warnings:

- Preparation for working in the engine compartment → *Preparation for working in the engine compartment*

WARNING

High voltages in the electrical system can cause electric shocks, serious burns and death.

- **Never touch the electrical wiring of the ignition system.**
- **Avoid causing short circuits in the electrical system.**

WARNING

Using unsuitable or repaired fuses and bridging an electrical circuit without fuses can cause a fire and serious injuries.

- **Never fit fuses that have a higher fuse protection limit. Fuses must always be replaced by a new fuse with the same amp rating (same colour and markings) and size.**
- **Never repair a fuse.**
- **Never use a metal strip, paper clip or similar objects to replace a fuse.**

NOTICE

- **To avoid damage to the electrical system in the vehicle, switch the ignition, the lights and all electrical consumers off and remove the vehicle key from the ignition before changing a fuse.**
- **You can damage another position in the electrical system by using a fuse with a higher amp rating.**
- **Fuse boxes must be protected from dirt and moisture when opened. Dirt and moisture in the fuse boxes can damage the electrical system.**

Fuses in the vehicle

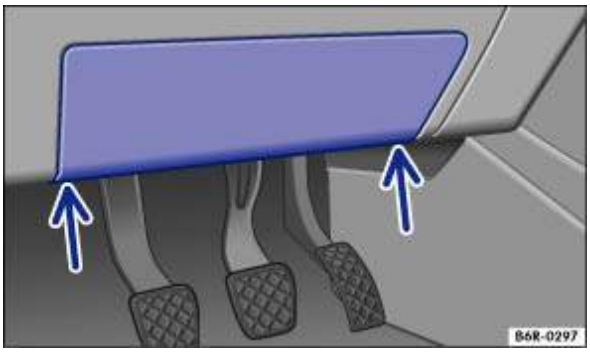

Fig. 203 Dash panel on the driver side: fuse box cover

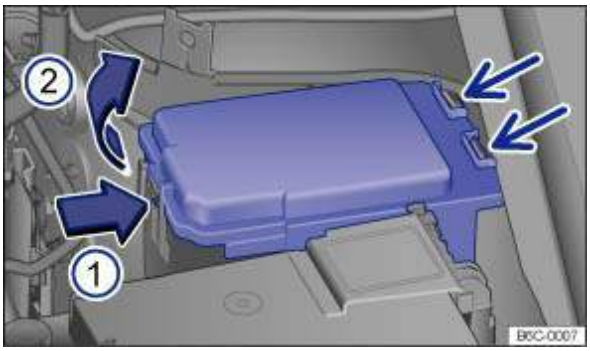

Fig. 204 In the front left of the engine compartment: fuse box cover

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

Fuses must always be replaced by a new fuse with the same amp rating (same colour and markings) and size.

Fuse designs

- Standard flat blade fuse (ATO®).
- Small flat blade fuse (MINI®).
- JCASE® fuse.

Colour coding of fuses

Colour	Amp rating in ampere (ATO® / MINI®)	Amp rating in ampere (JCASE®)
Black	1	
Light brown	5	
Brown	7.5	
Red	10	50
Blue	15	20
Yellow	20	60
White or clear	25	
pink	30	30
Green	30	40
Orange	40	

Opening the fuse box in the dash panel

- Insert a flat object (e.g. the screwdriver from the vehicle tool kit) into the recesses → *Fig. 203* (arrows) and carefully prise off the cover.

Opening the fuse box in the engine compartment

- Open the bonnet → *Additional information and warnings:* .
- Press the release button in the direction of the arrows → *Fig. 204 ①* to release the fuse box cover.
- Remove cover upwards in direction of arrow ②.
- To **fit** the cover, insert it in the retainers (thin arrows) and place on top of the fuse box. Press the cover down in the opposite direction to the arrows ② until it engages audibly.

NOTICE

- **Remove the covers for the fuse boxes carefully and fit them again properly so as to avoid damage to the vehicle.**
- **Fuse boxes must be protected from dirt and moisture when opened. Dirt and moisture in the fuse boxes can damage the electrical system.**

This chapter does not refer to all the fuses in the vehicle. These should be changed only by a qualified workshop.

Fuse table

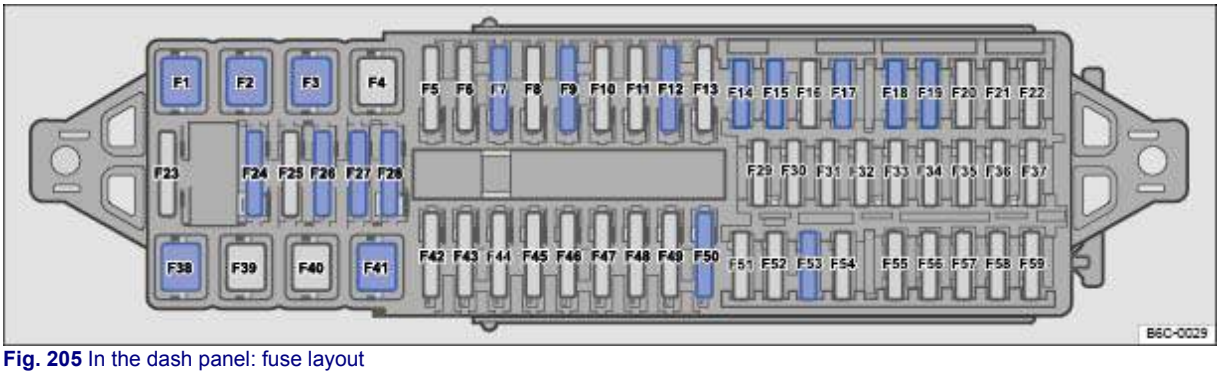

Fig. 205 In the dash panel: fuse layout

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

The table shows the fuse locations of the electrical equipment relevant for the driver. The first column in the table contains the location. The other columns contain the fuse designs, the amp rating and the consumer protected by the fuse.

Fuse location → *Fig. 205*	Fuse design	Amp rating	Electrical consumers
F1	JCASE®	40	Exterior lights, left, interior lights
F2	JCASE®	40	Central locking
F3	JCASE®	40	Trailer controller unit
F7	ATO®	20	Horn
F9	ATO®	30	Electric panorama sliding/tilting glass roof
F12	ATO®	10	Display, infotainment controls, telephone
F14	MINI®	7.5	Light switch (headlights)
F15	MINI®	7.5	Operating unit for air conditioning system or heating and fresh air system, selector mechanism for the automatic gearbox
F17	MINI®	7.5	Anti-theft alarm.
F18	MINI®	5	Display, infotainment controls
F19	MINI®	5	Telephone
F24	ATO®	30	Blower control
F26	ATO®	5	Seat heating

F27	ATO®	15	Rear wiper
F28	ATO®	20	Cigarette lighter, socket
F38	JCASE®	40	Exterior lights, right, interior lights
F41	JCASE®	30	Rear window heating
F50	ATO®	20	Infotainment services
F53	MINI®	5	Rain/light sensor

Depending on the version and specification of your vehicle, the fuse numbers and positions may differ to those given in the table. If necessary ask your Volkswagen dealership for the exact fuse layout.

Electric windows can be secured via **circuit breakers**. They switch on automatically a few seconds after the strain, e.g. frozen windows has been relieved.

Fuse tables for fuses in the engine compartment

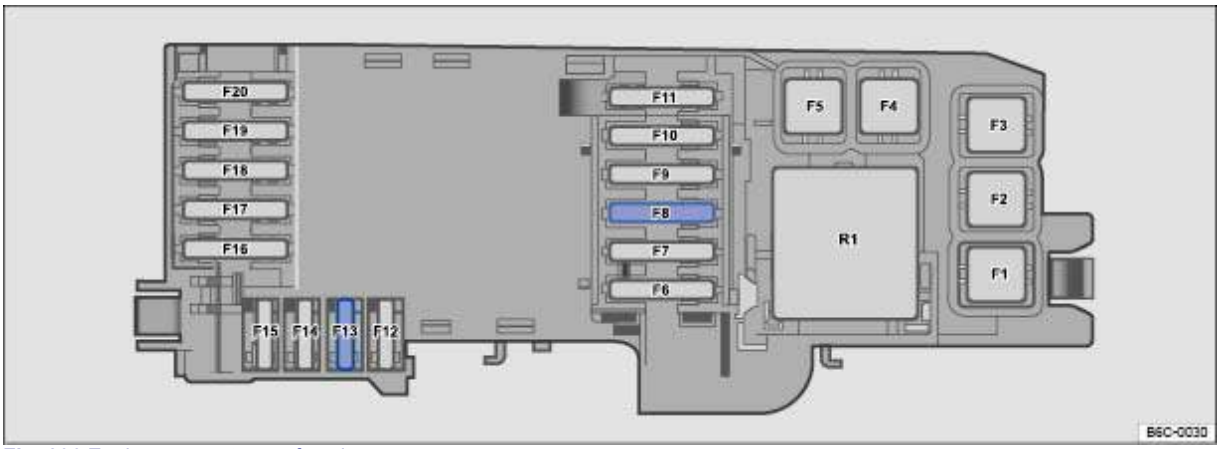

Fig. 206 Engine compartment: fuse layout

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

The table shows the fuse locations of the electrical equipment relevant for the driver. The first column in the table contains the location. The other columns contain the fuse designs, the amp rating and the consumer protected by the fuse.

Fuse location → *Fig. 206*	Fuse design	Amp rating	Electrical consumers
F8	ATO®	30	Windscreen wipers
F13	MINI®	5	Brake light sensor

Depending on the version and specification of your vehicle, the fuse numbers and positions may differ to those given in the table. If necessary ask your Volkswagen dealership for the exact fuse layout.

Changing a blown fuse

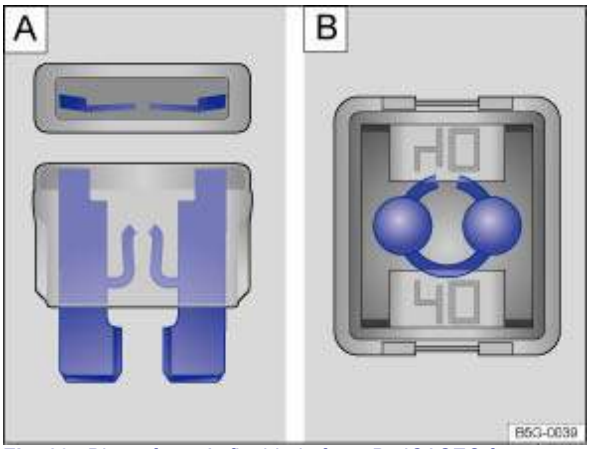

Fig. 207 Blown fuse: A: flat blade fuse, B: JCASE® fuse

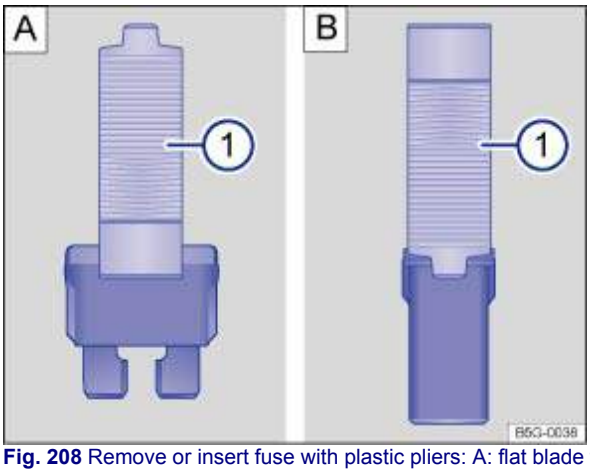

Fig. 208 Remove or insert fuse with plastic pliers: A: flat blade fuse, B: JCASE® fuse

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

Preparation

- Switch off the ignition, the lights and all electrical consumers.
- Open the appropriate fuse box → *Fuses in the vehicle* .

Detecting a blown fuse

- Shine a torch onto the fuse. This will help you to spot the blown fuse more easily.
- A blown *flat blade fuse (ATO®, MINI®)* can be recognised from the top and side through the transparent housing surrounding the melted metal strips → *Fig. 207* **A**.
- If a *JCASE® fuse* is blown, this can be recognised from the top through the transparent housing → *Fig. 207* **B**.

Changing a fuse

- If applicable, take the plastic pliers → *Fig. 208* ① out of the fuse box cover.
- Push the plastic pliers suitable to the fuse design → *Fig. 208* **A** ① or → *Fig. 208* **B** ① onto the fuse from the side.
- Remove the fuse
- If the fuse has blown, replace it with a new fuse of the *same* amp rating (same colour and same markings) and *same* size →.
- Once the new fuse is inserted, put the plastic pliers back in the cover.

- Fit the fuse box cover.

NOTICE

You can damage another position in the electrical system by using a fuse with a higher amp rating.

Changing a bulb

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

→ *Indicator lamp*
→ *Information on changing bulbs*
→ *Removing and installing the headlights*
→ *Changing bulbs in the front headlights (halogen H7)*
→ *Changing bulbs in the front headlights (xenon)*
→ *Changing bulbs in the front headlights (LED)*
→ *Changing bulbs in the front bumper*
→ *Changing the bulbs in the tail light cluster*
→ *Changing the bulb in the number plate light*
→ *Changing bulbs in the side turn signals*

Changing the vehicle bulbs requires considerable technical skill. If you do not feel confident with the procedure, Volkswagen recommends that you have the bulbs changed by a Volkswagen dealership, or that you seek other expert assistance. You must contact a qualified workshop if other vehicle parts around the lights need to be removed, or if gas discharge bulbs need to be replaced.

You should keep a box with spare light bulbs for the lights that ensure the vehicle is roadworthy in the vehicle at all times. Spare bulbs are available from Volkswagen dealerships. In some countries it is a legal requirement to have these spare bulbs in the vehicle.

It may be illegal to drive with a defective bulb in the exterior lighting.

Additional bulb specifications

Some bulbs in headlights or in tail light clusters might have factory specifications that are different to standard bulbs. The designation is inscribed on the bulb, either on the glass part or on the base.

Lights with LED technology

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

Additional information and warnings:

- Exterior views → *Exterior views*
- Lights and vision → *Lights and vision*
- Preparation for working in the engine compartment → *Preparation for working in the engine compartment*
- Vehicle toolkit → *Vehicle toolkit*
- Fuses → *Fuses*

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.

WARNING

Changing the bulb incorrectly can cause accidents and serious injuries.

- When working in the engine compartment, always read and observe the safety warnings → *Preparation for working in the engine compartment* . The engine compartment of any motor vehicle is a dangerous area. Serious injuries can be sustained here.
- Gas discharge bulbs are operated by high voltage. If they are not handled properly they can cause serious or fatal injuries.
- H4, H7 and gas discharge bulbs are pressurised and could explode when they are being changed.
- Only change the defective bulb once it has had time to cool down completely.
- Never change a bulb unless you are familiar with the procedure. If you are uncertain of what to do, the work should be carried out by a qualified workshop.
- Do not touch the glass part of the bulb with unprotected fingers. When the light is switched on, heat will cause fingerprints to evaporate on the bulb, which in turn will cause the reflector to dim.
- There are sharp-edged parts in the headlight housing in the engine compartment and on the tail light cluster housing. Protect your hands when changing bulbs.

NOTICE

Damage to the electrical system can be caused by water entering the system if the rubber covers or plastic caps on the headlight housing are not properly mounted after a bulb has been changed.

Indicator lamp

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

Lit up	Possible cause	Action
	There is a defective bulb in the vehicle's exterior lighting.	Change the defective bulb.

Goes out	Possible cause	Action
	A trailer turn signal or all trailer lights have stopped working.	Change the defective bulb or check the trailer lights.

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.

Monitoring of the light bulbs on the trailer

For vehicles with a factory-fitted towing bracket, the vehicle will also monitor certain bulbs on a trailer which has been connected properly via the trailer socket:

If a trailer turn signal or all the trailer lights fail, the indicator lamp in the instrument cluster will go out → *Lights* .

- Failure of all turn signals on one side.
- Failure of the tail light on one side in some models, failure of the licence plate light.
- Failure of both brake lights.

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.**

NOTICE

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

Information on changing bulbs

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

Checklist

Always carry out the following actions for changing a bulb in the given order →**:**

- ✓ Park the vehicle on a firm and level surface at a safe distance from the flow of traffic.
- ✓ Apply the handbrake firmly Braking, stopping and parking Brakes Parking .
- ✓ Turn the light switch to position 0 Lights Lights .
- ✓ Shift the turn signal lever to neutral Lights Lights .
- ✓ Automatic gearbox: move the selector lever to position P Changing gear Changing gear Automatic gearbox see Automatic gearbox_0 Automatic gearbox see Changing gear_0 Automatic gearbox Manual gearbox see Changing gear_0 Manual gearbox .
- ✓ Stop the engine and remove the key from the ignition Starting and stopping the engine Engine and ignition Ignition see Engine and ignition_0 .
- ✓ Manual gearbox: select a gear Changing gear Changing gear Automatic gearbox see Automatic gearbox_0 Automatic gearbox see Changing gear_0 Automatic gearbox Manual gearbox see Changing gear_0 Manual gearbox .
- ✓ Switch off the orientation lighting Lights Lights .
- ✓ Leave the defective bulbs to cool down.
- ✓ Check to see if a fuse has blown Fuses Fuses .
- ✓ Follow the instructions to change the affected bulb . Always use identical bulbs with the same designation. The designation is inscribed on the bulb, either on the glass part or on the base.
- ✓ Do not touch the glass part of the bulb with unprotected fingers. The heat of the bulb would cause the fingerprint to evaporate and condense on the reflector. This will impair the brightness of the headlight.
- ✓ After changing the bulb check to make sure that the bulb is working properly. If the bulb is not working properly, the bulb may not have been inserted properly or may have failed again, or the connector may have been inserted incorrectly.
- ✓ Any time you change a bulb in the front of the vehicle, the headlight settings should be checked by a qualified workshop.

WARNING

Ignoring any of the items on this important safety checklist can lead to accidents and severe injuries.

- **Always follow the instructions in the checklist and observe the general safety procedures.**

NOTICE

Always take care when removing or fitting lights to prevent damage to the paintwork or to other vehicle parts.

Removing and installing the headlights

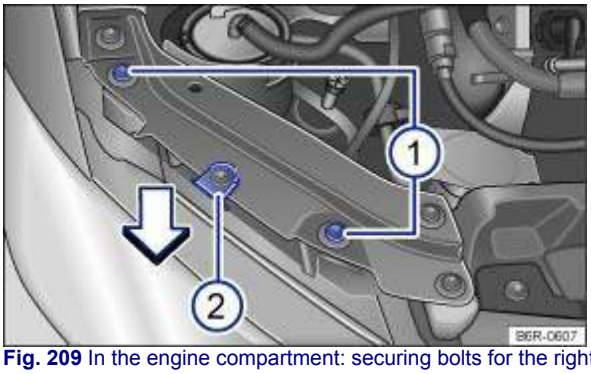

Fig. 209 In the engine compartment: securing bolts for the right headlight

Fig. 210 Guides for installing the right headlight

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

The headlight needs to be removed in order to change a bulb.

You will need the screwdriver with the torx bit from the vehicle toolkit to remove the headlights → *Vehicle toolkit* .

Removing the headlight

- Switch off the lights and ignition.
- Open the bonnet → *Preparation for working in the engine compartment* .
- Use the torx key to remove the screws → *Fig. 209* ① .
- Press the bottom of the headlight out of the guides in the direction of the arrow → *Fig. 209*.
- Disconnect the connection on the headlight by pressing the connector towards the headlight housing and **simultaneously** pressing the lug on

the connector to disengage. Then remove the connector from the headlight.

- Pull the headlight forwards and all the way out of the vehicle →.

Installing the headlight

- Push the headlight into the vehicle until it reaches the upper stop in the middle → *Fig. 209 ②* . Make sure that the headlight fits properly into the lower guides → *Fig. 210* →.
- Insert the connector into the connection point on the headlight housing. You should feel it click into place.
- Screw the screws → *Fig. 209 ①* into the headlight housing.
- Push the headlight against the upper middle position → *Fig. 209 ②* and tighten the screws ① with the torx key.
- Close the bonnet and check that the headlight is positioned properly.

NOTICE

- **Please ensure that the electrical connection on the headlight housing is positioned properly in order to prevent damage to the electrical system caused by water entering the system.**
- **When removing and refitting the headlight, make sure that the vehicle's paintwork is not damaged.**

The illustrations show the right-hand headlight. The left-hand headlight is a mirror image of the one shown.

Changing bulbs in the front headlights (halogen H7)

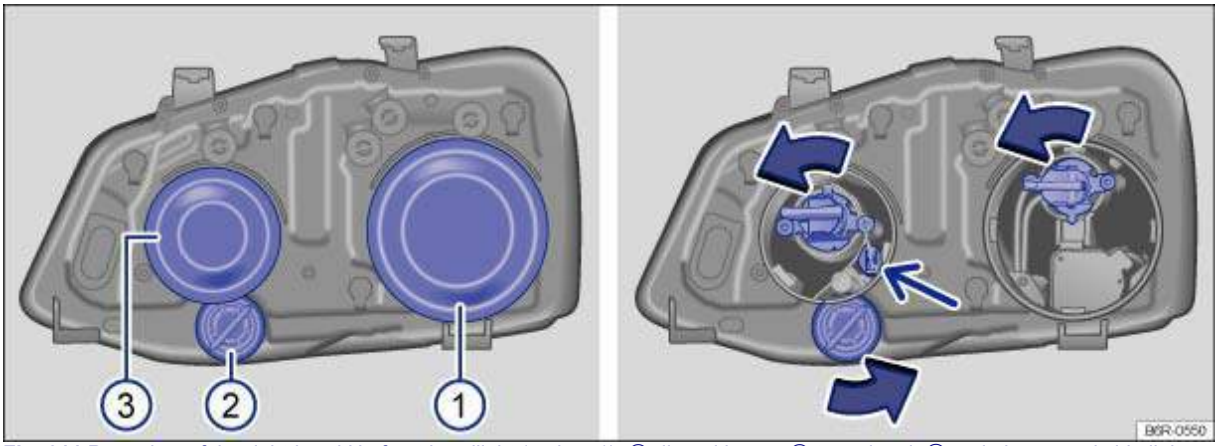

Fig. 211 Rear view of the right-hand H7 front headlight (variant 1): ① dipped beam, ② turn signal, ③ main beam and side light

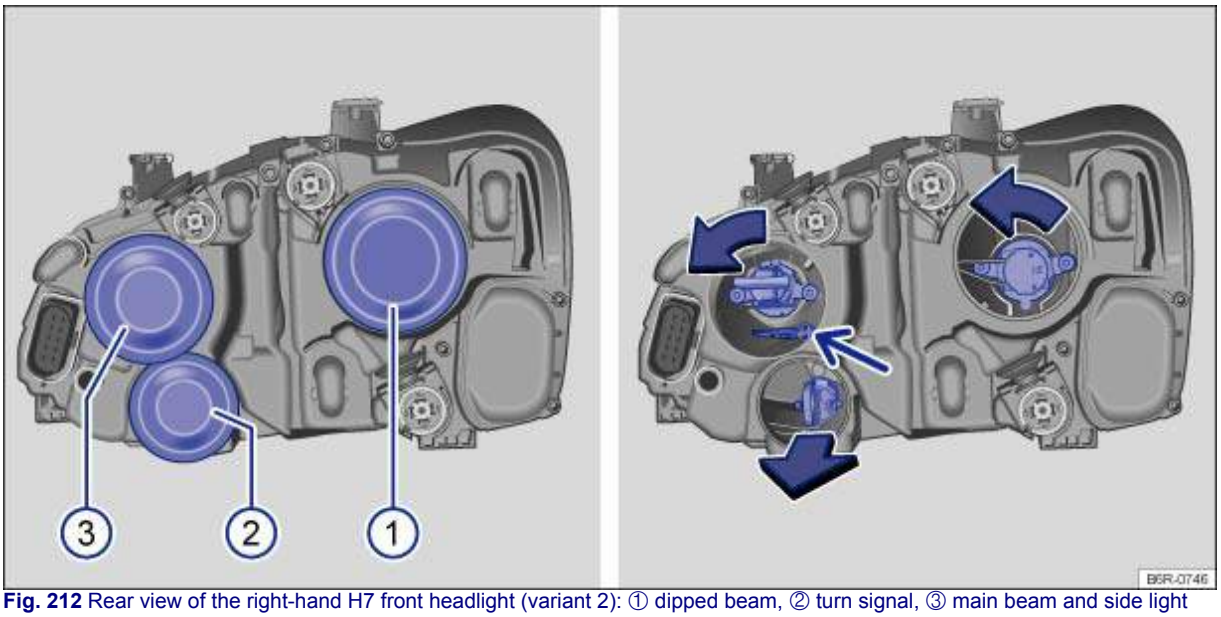

Fig. 212 Rear view of the right-hand H7 front headlight (variant 2): ① dipped beam, ② turn signal, ③ main beam and side light

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

The headlight needs to be removed in order to change a bulb.

The actions should only be carried out in the specified order:

→ *Fig. 211*	①	②	③	③
	Dipped beam headlights	**Front turn signal**	**Main beam headlights**	**Side light (small bulb holder)**
1.	Follow the instructions on the checklist → *Information on changing bulbs* .			
2.	Open the bonnet → *Preparation for working in the engine compartment* .			
3.	Removing the headlight → *Removing and installing the headlights*			
4.	Pull off rubber cover from back of headlight.	*Variant 2*: pull off rubber cover from back of headlight.	Pull off rubber cover from back of headlight.	
5.	Turn the bulb holder anticlockwise as far as it will go and pull it out to the rear along with the bulb.	*Variant 1*: turn the bulb holder anticlockwise as far as it will go and pull it out to the rear along with the bulb. *Variant 2*: pull the bulb and bulb holder out to the rear.	Turn the bulb holder anticlockwise as far as it will go and pull it out to the rear along with the bulb.	Pull the bulb and bulb holder (thin arrow) out to the rear.
6.	Pull the bulb straight out of the bulb holder. If necessary, press the catch on the bulb holder.			
7.	Replace the defective bulb with a new bulb of the same type.			
8.	Insert the bulb holder into the headlight and turn it clockwise as far as it will go.	*Variant 1*: insert the bulb holder into the headlight and turn it clockwise as far as it will go. *Variant 2*: insert the bulb holder into the headlight and push it all the way in.	Insert the bulb holder into the headlight and turn it clockwise as far as it will go.	Insert the bulb holder into the headlight and push it all the way in.
9.	Put the rubber cover on and check if it is fitted securely.			
10.	Install the headlight → *Removing and installing the headlights* .			

The illustrations show the right-hand headlight from the rear. The left-hand headlight is a mirror image of the one shown.

Changing bulbs in the front headlights (xenon)

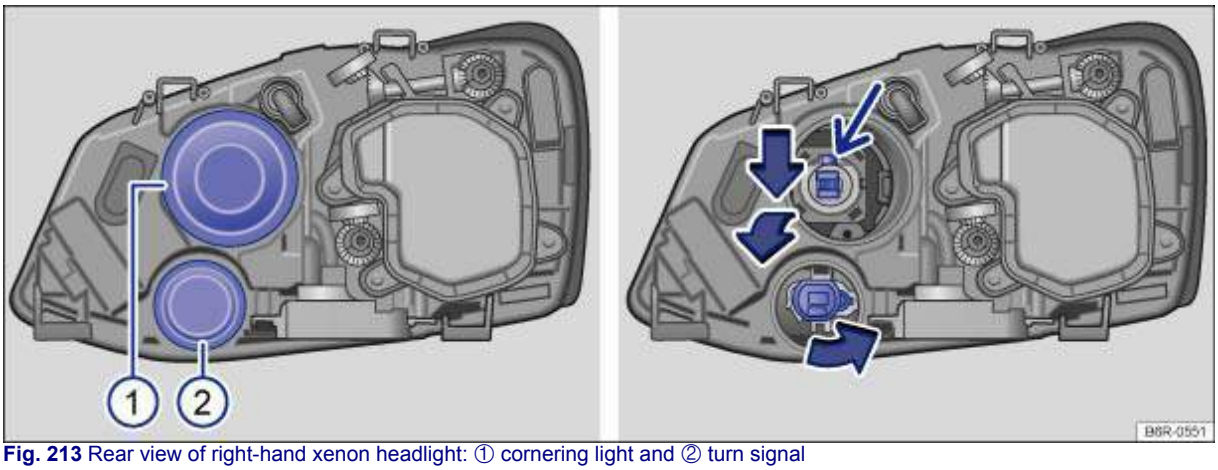

Fig. 213 Rear view of right-hand xenon headlight: ① cornering light and ② turn signal

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

The headlight needs to be removed in order to change a bulb.

The actions should only be carried out in the specified order:

→ *Fig. 213*	①	②
	Dynamic cornering light	**Front turn signal**
1.	Follow the instructions on the checklist → *Information on changing bulbs* .	
2.	Open the bonnet → *Preparation for working in the engine compartment* .	
3.	Pull off rubber cover.	
4.	Push the bulb with the connector down and pull out to the rear of the bulb holder.	Turn the bulb holder anticlockwise as far as it will go and pull it out to the rear along with the bulb.
5.	Remove connector from lamp base.	Pull the bulb straight out of the bulb holder.
6.	Replace the defective bulb with a new bulb of the same type.	
7.	Insert the bulb in the bulb holder with the connector at the bottom and push up. The lug of the bulb (small arrow) must be located in the recess of the bulb holder.	Insert the bulb holder into the headlight and turn it clockwise as far as it will go.
8.	Put the rubber cover back on and check if it is fitted securely.	

The illustrations show the right-hand headlight from the rear. The left-hand headlight is a mirror image of the one shown.

Changing bulbs in the front headlights (LED)

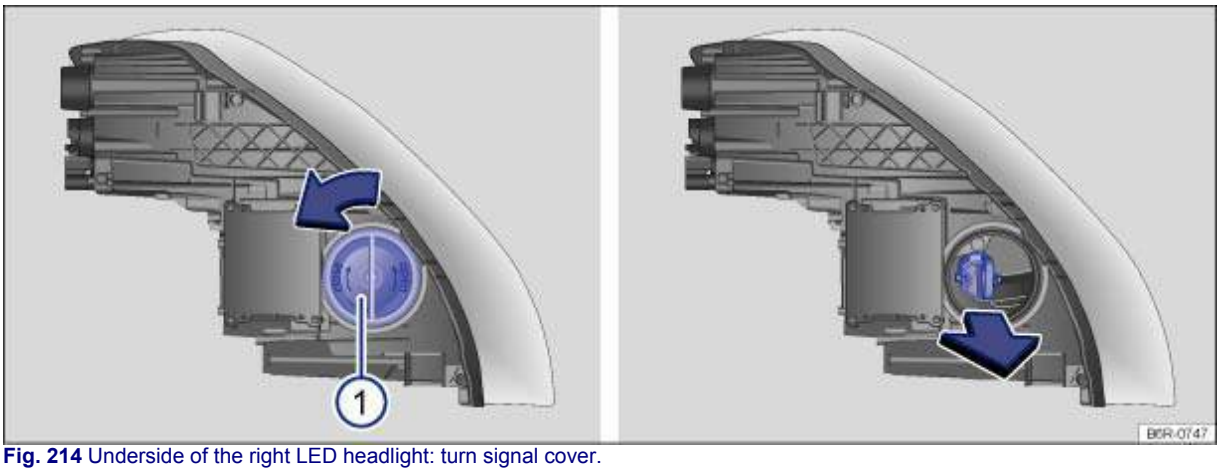

Fig. 214 Underside of the right LED headlight: turn signal cover.

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

The headlight needs to be removed in order to change a bulb.

The actions should only be carried out in the specified order:

→ *Fig. 214*	Front turn signal ①
1.	Follow the instructions on the checklist → *Information on changing bulbs* .
2.	Open the bonnet → *Preparation for working in the engine compartment* .
3.	Removing the headlight → *Removing and installing the headlights*
4.	Turn the headlight underside cover anticlockwise as far as it will go and remove it.
5.	Pull the bulb and bulb holder out to the rear.
6.	Pull the bulb straight out of the bulb holder.
7.	Replace the defective bulb with a new bulb of the same type.
8.	Insert the bulb holder into the headlight and push it all the way in.
9.	Replace the cover and turn it clockwise as far as it will go.
10.	Install the headlight → *Removing and installing the headlights* .

The illustrations show the right-hand headlight from the rear. The left-hand headlight is a mirror image of the one shown.

Changing bulbs in the front bumper

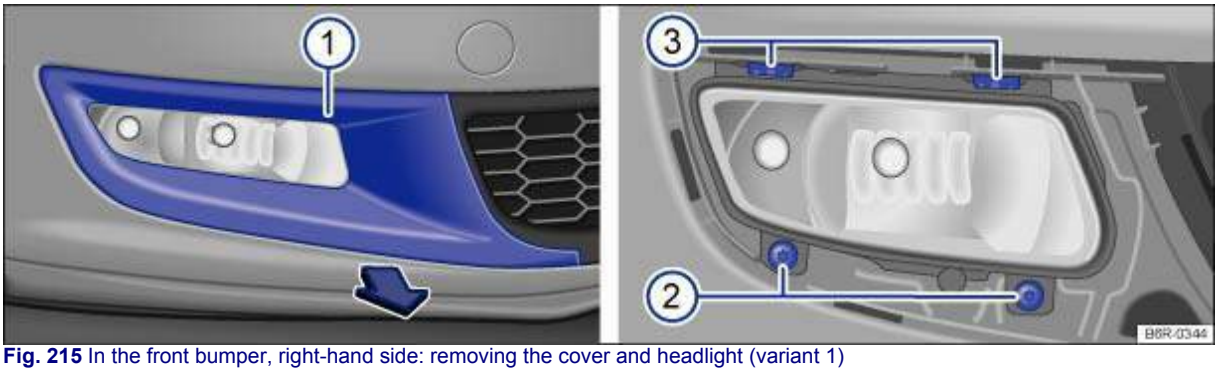

Fig. 215 In the front bumper, right-hand side: removing the cover and headlight (variant 1)

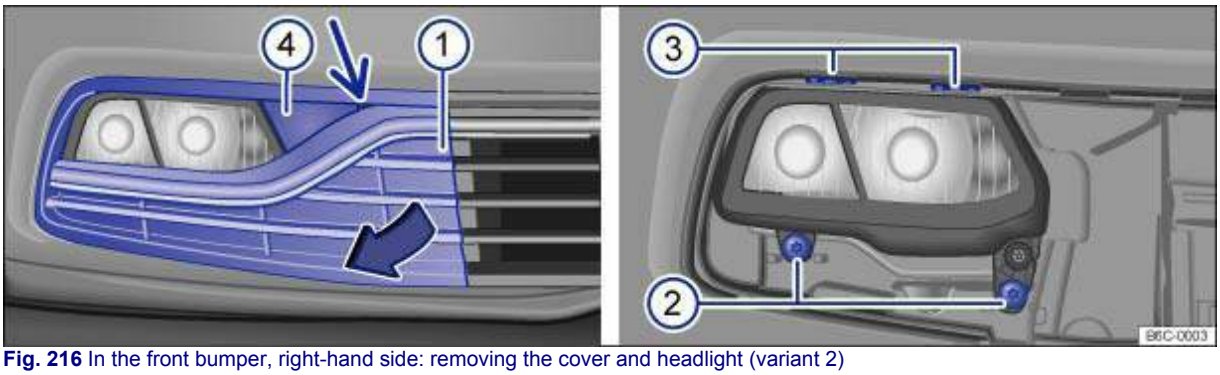

Fig. 216 In the front bumper, right-hand side: removing the cover and headlight (variant 2)

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

The actions should only be carried out in the specified order:

	→ *Fig. 215*	→ *Fig. 216*
1.	Follow the instructions on the checklist → *Information on changing bulbs* .	
2.	Remove screwdriver with Torx bit and wire hook from the vehicle toolkit in the luggage compartment → *Vehicle toolkit* .	
3.	Fit the wire hook in the cover recess ① and pull forward with cover in direction of arrow and remove.	
4.		Pull the cover ④ forwards and remove (small arrow).
5.	Remove the securing screws ② with the screwdriver.	
6.	Release the guide catches ③ by pressing lightly on the retaining lugs.	Hold the headlight from underneath.
7.	Pull the headlight out to the front slightly.	
8.	Disconnect the electrical connector on the rear of the headlight by pressing the connector towards the headlight housing and **simultaneously** pressing the lug on the connector to disengage. Then remove the connector from the headlight.	
9.	Turn the bulb holder in the **UNLOCK** arrow direction / anticlockwise as far as it will go and pull it out to the rear along with the bulb.	
10.	Replace the defective bulb with a new bulb of the same type.	
11.	Insert the bulb holder into the headlight and turn it in the **LOCK** arrow direction / clockwise as far as it will go. Make sure the bulb holder is fitted securely.	
12.	Insert the connector into the appropriate bulb holder. The electrical connector must click into place →.	
13.	Insert the headlight. First fit it in position and then push it into the upper guides ③ until it engages. Note the position of the recesses in the bumper.	Insert the headlight. First push it slightly upward and then guide it into the recess in the bumper.
14.	Push the headlight to the rear and tighten the securing screws ② with the screwdriver.	
15.		First rest the cover on the inside then press it into the guide until it clicks and engages.
16.	Position the cover ① on the bumper and push in →. Then check that it sits correctly.	

NOTICE

- **Please ensure that the electrical connection on the headlight housing is positioned properly in order to prevent damage to the electrical system caused by water entering the system.**
- **When removing and refitting the headlight, make sure that the vehicle's paintwork is not damaged.**

The illustrations show the right-hand headlight. The left-hand headlight is a mirror image of the one shown.

Changing the bulbs in the tail light cluster

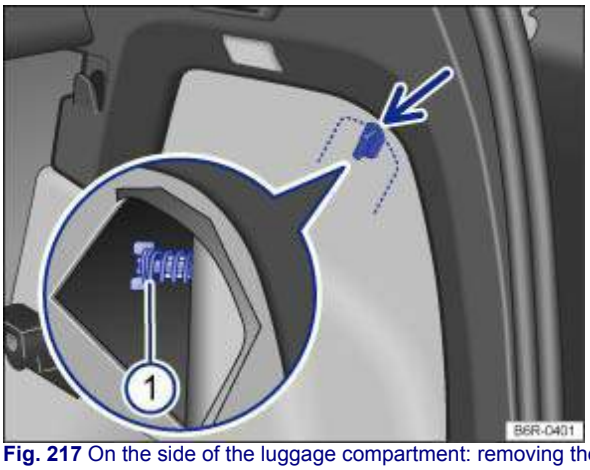

Fig. 217 On the side of the luggage compartment: removing the tail light cluster

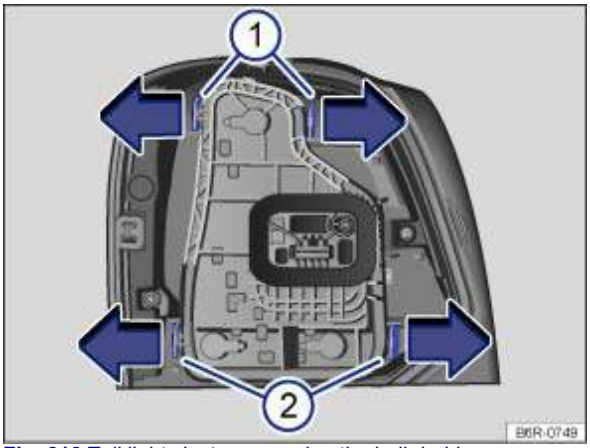

Fig. 218 Tail light cluster: removing the bulb holder

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

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

Removing the tail light cluster

1.	Follow the instructions on the checklist → *Information on changing bulbs* .
2.	Open the tailgate → *Tailgate* .
3.	Turn the sash fastener → *Fig. 217* (arrow) in the side trim of the luggage compartment to the side.

4.	Hold the sash fastener and pull out the pre-cut cover in the side trim.
5.	Push together the catches on the connector and pull out the connector.
6.	Unscrew the securing bolts by hand → *Fig. 217 ①* .
7.	Carefully pull the tail light cluster to the rear to remove it from the body. Place it on a clean, smooth surface.

Changing the bulb

8.	To release the bulb holder, push the tabs → *Fig. 218 ①* and ② in the direction of the arrows.
9.	Remove the bulb holder from the tail light cluster.
10.	Replace the defective bulb with a new bulb of the same type.
11.	Insert the bulb holder into the tail light cluster. All release tabs must click into place.

Fitting the tail light cluster

12.	Carefully put the tail light cluster into the opening in the body.
13.	Use one hand to hold the tail light cluster in the fitting position while using the other hand to screw the securing bolt firmly back on → *Fig. 217 ①* .
14.	Check that the tail light cluster is positioned correctly and securely.
15.	Connect the connector to the bulb holder until it engages.
16.	Fit the side trim back into the luggage compartment.
17.	Close the tailgate → *Tailgate* .

Changing the bulb in the number plate light

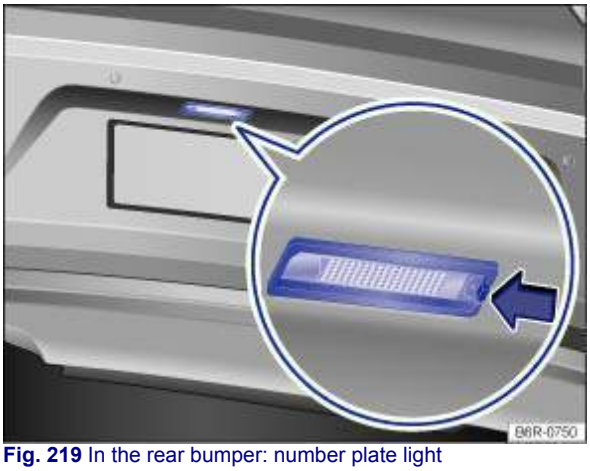

Fig. 219 In the rear bumper: number plate light

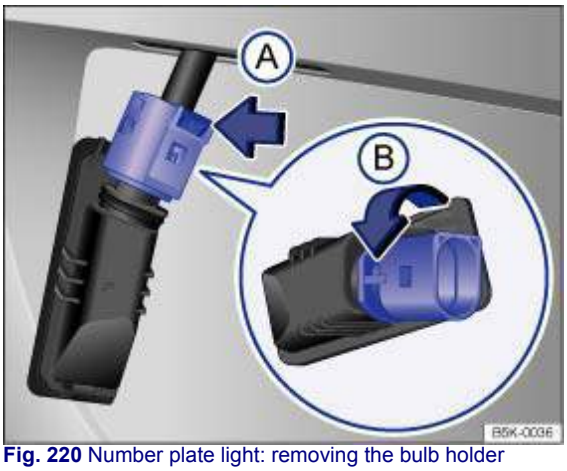

Fig. 220 Number plate light: removing the bulb holder

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

A normal flat screwdriver can be used to remove the number plate light →.

The actions should only be carried out in the specified order:

1.	Follow the instructions on the checklist → *Information on changing bulbs* .
2.	Insert a screwdriver into the recess on the number plate light in the direction of the arrow → *Fig. 219*.
3.	Pull the number plate light out slightly.
4.	Push the catch on the connector in the direction of the arrow → *Fig. 220 Ⓐ* and pull the connector out.
5.	Turn the bulb holder in the direction of the arrow → *Fig. 220 Ⓑ* and pull it out together with the bulb.
6.	Replace the defective bulb with a new bulb of the same type.
7.	Insert the bulb holder into the number plate light and turn it as far as it will go in the opposite direction to the arrow → *Fig. 220 Ⓑ* .
8.	Connect the connector to the bulb holder.
9.	Carefully put the number plate light into the opening in the body. Ensure that you put the number plate light in the right way round.
10.	Push the number plate light into the bumper until it clicks into place.

NOTICE

Before inserting the screwdriver, slide a piece of paper (or similar) in between the screwdriver and the bumper in order to prevent any damage to the paintwork on the bumper.

Changing bulbs in the side turn signals

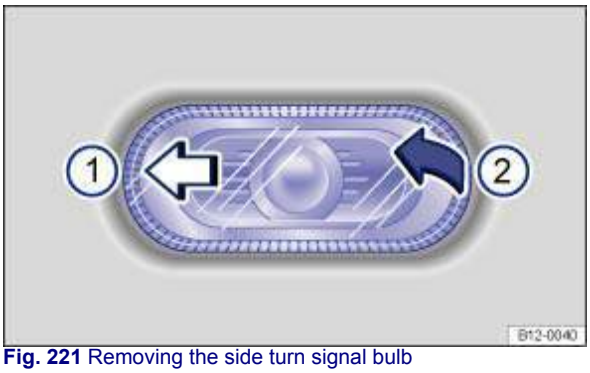

Fig. 221 Removing the side turn signal bulb

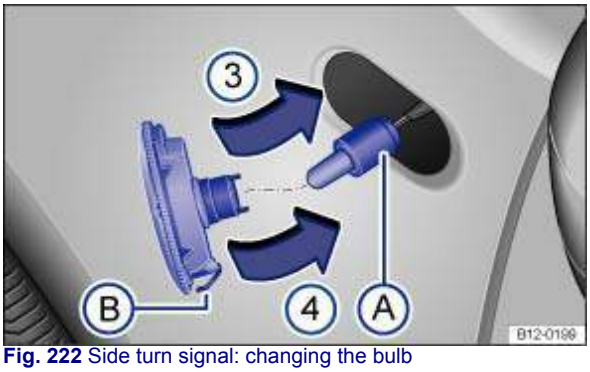

Fig. 222 Side turn signal: changing the bulb

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

Depending on the vehicle, the side turn signal may be located in the front wing or in the exterior mirror → *Side view* .

Please contact a qualified workshop to have the side turn signal changed. Volkswagen recommends using a Volkswagen dealership for this purpose.

Turn signal in the front wing

The actions should only be carried out in the specified order:

1.	Observe and follow the instructions on the checklist → *Information on changing bulbs* .
2.	With one hand, push the side turn signal to the front → *Fig. 221 ①* .
3.	Manually lever the side turn signal out of the vehicle body ②.
4.	Pull out the bulb holder → *Fig. 222 Ⓐ* with the bulb.
5.	Pull the bulb straight out of the bulb holder.
6.	Replace the defective bulb with a new bulb of the same type.
7.	Replace the bulb holder.
8.	Insert the side turn signal into the body, with the side facing the rear of the vehicle first ③ and push it into the body ④ until you hear that the spring has engaged Ⓑ.

Jump starting

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

→ *Positive and earth jump lead connection points*

→ *How to start the engine using jump leads*

If the engine fails to start because the vehicle battery is flat, the flat battery can be connected to the battery of another vehicle to start the engine. Before using jump leads, check the battery window → *Vehicle battery* .

Jump leads must comply with DIN 72553, see manufacturer's documentation. The wire cross section must be at least 25 mm^2 for petrol engines and at least 35 mm^2 for diesel engines.

Additional information and warnings:

- Pull-away assist systems → *Pull-away assist systems*
- Preparation for working in the engine compartment → *Preparation for working in the engine compartment*
- Battery → *Vehicle battery*
- Tow-starting and towing → *Tow-starting and towing*

WARNING

Using the jump leads incorrectly or completing the jump start procedure incorrectly can cause the battery to explode, which can lead to severe injuries. Please note the following in order to reduce the risk of the battery exploding:

- **All work on the vehicle battery and the electrical system can cause serious chemical burns, fire or electric shocks. Always read the warnings and safety information before carrying out any kind of work on the vehicle battery → *Vehicle battery* .**
- **The vehicle battery providing assistance must have approximately the same voltage as the flat vehicle battery (12 volts) and approximately the same capacity (see imprint on battery).**
- **Never charge a vehicle battery once it has been frozen. Discharged vehicle batteries can even freeze at temperatures of around 0°C (+32°F).**
- **The battery should be replaced if it is or has ever been frozen.**
- **A highly explosive mixture of gases is given off when the vehicle battery is jump started. Always keep fire, sparks, naked flames and lit cigarettes away from the vehicle battery. Never use a mobile telephone when the jump leads are being connected or disconnected.**
- **Only charge the battery in a well-ventilated space as the battery emits a highly explosive mixture of gases when the vehicle is being jump started.**
- **Position the jump leads so that they never come into contact with any moving parts in the engine compartment.**
- **Never confuse the negative and positive terminals or connect the jump leads incorrectly.**
- **Observe the jump lead manufacturer's instructions.**

NOTICE

Please note the following in order to avoid considerable damage to the vehicle electrical system:

- **A short circuit can be caused if the jump leads are wrongly connected.**
- **The vehicles must not touch each other, as any contact could mean that electricity could flow as soon as the positive terminals are connected.**

Positive and earth jump lead connection points

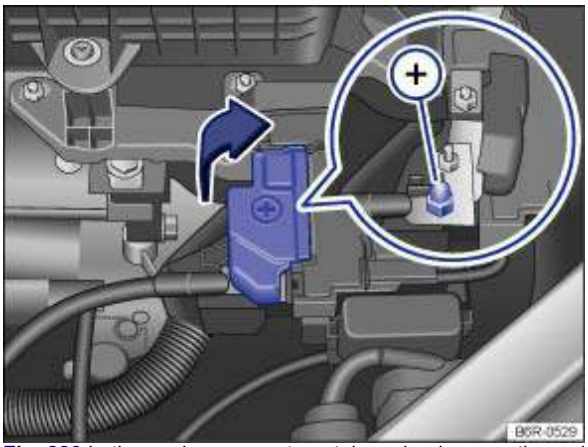

Fig. 223 In the engine compartment: jump lead connection point, positive ⊕

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

The positive jump lead connection point → *Fig. 223* ⊕ is in the engine compartment. In order to establish a suitable earth connection, screw towing eye into the front mounting provided for this purpose → *Tow-starting and towing* .

The vehicle can *only* be jump-started or be used to jump-start another vehicle via these jump lead connection points.

How to start the engine using jump leads

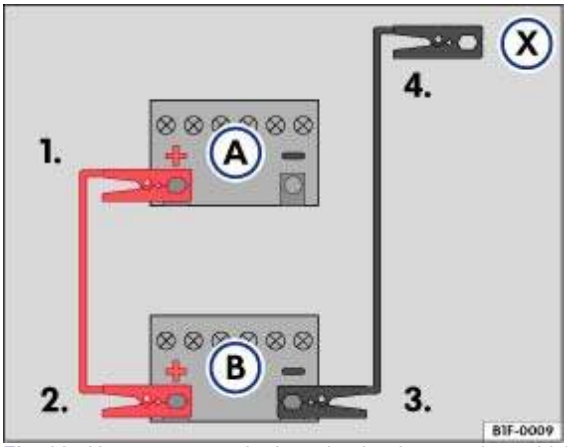

Fig. 224 How to connect the jump leads when starting vehicles without start/stop system: discharged battery Ⓐ and battery providing assistance Ⓑ

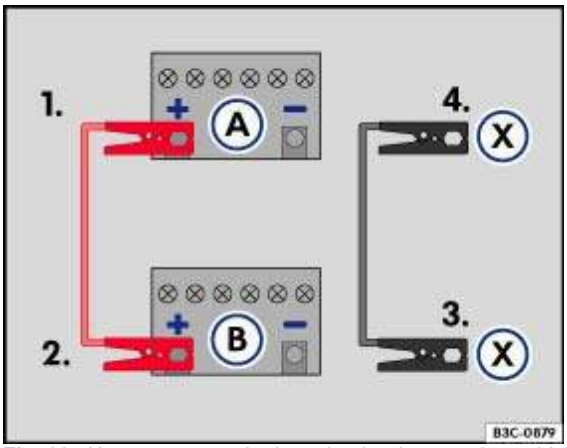

Fig. 225 How to connect the jump leads when starting vehicles with start/stop system: discharged battery Ⓐ and battery providing assistance Ⓑ

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

Ⓐ Vehicle with discharged battery that is being jump-started.

Ⓑ Vehicle with vehicle battery that is supplying power and jump-starting the other vehicle.

Suitable earth connection. A solid metal part that is firmly bolted to the engine block, the engine block itself or, where fitted, the screwed-in towing eye at the front → *Tow-starting and towing* .

The discharged vehicle battery must be properly connected to the vehicle's electrical system.

The vehicles must not touch. Otherwise electricity could flow as soon as the positive terminals are connected.

Make sure that the battery clamps have good metal-to-metal contact with the battery terminals.

If the engine does not start immediately, switch off the starter after about 10 seconds and try again after about half a minute.

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

Attaching the jump leads

- Switch off the ignitions in both vehicles → *Starting and stopping the engine* .
- Open the battery cover (if there is one) in the engine compartment → *Vehicle battery* or open the cover of the positive jump lead connection point → *Positive and earth jump lead connection points* .
- Connect one end of the *red* jump lead to the positive terminal → *Fig. 224* ⊕ or → *Fig. 225* ⊕ , or to the jump lead connection point → *Fig. 223* of the vehicle with the discharged battery Ⓐ →.
- Connect the other end of the *red* jump lead to the positive terminal ⊕ in the vehicle providing assistance Ⓑ.
- In vehicles **without start/stop system:** connect one end of the *black* jump lead to the negative terminal ⊖ in the vehicle providing assistance Ⓑ → *Fig. 224*.
- In vehicles **with start/stop system:** connect one end of the *black* jump lead Ⓧ to a suitable earth connection, to a solid metal part that is securely bolted onto the cylinder or to the cylinder block itself → *Fig. 225*.
- Connect the other end of the *black* jump lead Ⓧ to a solid metal component that is bolted firmly to the engine block of the vehicle with the flat battery, to the engine block itself or, if necessary, to the screwed-in towing eye at the front. Do not connect it to a point near the battery Ⓐ →.
- Position the leads in such a way that they cannot come into contact with any moving parts in the engine compartment.

Starting the engine

- Start the engine of the vehicle providing assistance and let it run at idle.
- Start the engine of the car with the discharged vehicle battery and wait two or three minutes until the engine is running smoothly.

Removing the jump leads

- Before disconnecting the jump leads, switch off the dipped beam headlights if they are switched on.
- Turn on the heater blower and rear window heater in the vehicle battery with the discharged battery. This helps minimise the voltage peaks generated when the leads are disconnected.
- With the engines running, disconnect the jump leads in the exact reverse order to the instructions given above.
- Close the vehicle battery cover.

WARNING

Jump starting the vehicle incorrectly can cause the battery to explode, which can lead to serious injuries. Please note the following in order to reduce the risk of the battery exploding:

- **All work on the vehicle battery and the electrical system can cause serious chemical burns, fire or electric shocks. Always read the warnings and safety information before carrying out any kind of work on the vehicle battery** *→ Vehicle battery* **.**
- **Always wear suitable eye protection and never lean over the vehicle battery.**
- **Attach the connector cables in the correct order – the positive cable first, followed by the negative.**
- **Never connect the negative cable to parts of the fuel system or to the brake lines.**
- **The non-insulated parts of the battery clamps must not be allowed to touch. The jump lead attached to the positive vehicle battery terminal must not touch metal parts of the vehicle.**
- **Check the battery window using a torch if necessary. If the display is light yellow or colourless, do not jump start the vehicle. Seek expert assistance.**
- **Avoid electrostatic discharge in the vicinity of the vehicle battery. The gas emitted from the vehicle battery could be ignited by sparks.**
- **Do not use jump leads to start the engine if the vehicle battery is damaged or if it is or has ever been frozen.**

Tow-starting and towing

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:
→ Notes on tow-starting
→ Notes on towing
→ Fitting the front towing eye
→ Rear towing eye
→ Driving tips when towing

Comply with any legal requirements when towing and tow starting.

For technical reasons, vehicles with a discharged battery must not be tow-started.

Towing a vehicle when the engine is switched off and the ignition is switched on discharges the vehicle battery. Depending on the vehicle battery charge level, the drop in voltage can be large enough after just a few minutes that electrical consumers in the vehicle will no longer function, e.g. the hazard warning lights.

Additional information and warnings:

- Exterior views *→ Exterior views*
- Changing gear *→ Changing gear*
- Engine management system and exhaust purification system *→ Engine management system and exhaust purification system*
- Jump starting *→ Jump starting*

WARNING

Never tow a vehicle that has no power supply.

- **Never remove the key from the ignition. Otherwise the steering column lock could engage suddenly. You will no longer be able to steer the vehicle. This can lead to a loss of control of the vehicle, accidents and serious injuries.**
- **If the power supply to the towed vehicle is disconnected, stop towing immediately and seek expert assistance.**

WARNING

If a vehicle is being towed, the vehicle handling and braking effect will change significantly. Please note the following in order to reduce the risk of an accident or serious injuries:

- **Notes for the driver of the towed vehicle:**
  - **You will need to depress the brake pedal more vigorously than normal as the brake servo is not working. Always be careful not to drive into the vehicle that is pulling your vehicle.**
  - **You will need to turn the steering wheel more vigorously as the power-assisted steering function is not working.**
- **Notes for the driver of the towing vehicle**
  - **Accelerate carefully and gently.**
  - **Avoid sudden braking and driving manoeuvres.**
  - **Brake earlier than normal by pressing lightly on the brake pedal.**

NOTICE

- **Remove and install the cover and the towing eye carefully so as to avoid damage to the vehicle, e.g. the paintwork.**
- **Unburnt fuel can enter the catalytic converter and damage it while the vehicle is being towed.**

Notes on tow-starting

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

Vehicles should not be tow-started wherever possible. Use jump leads to start the engine instead → *Jump starting* .

For technical reasons, the following vehicles **cannot** be tow-started:

- Vehicles with an automatic gearbox.
- If the vehicle battery has discharged, the engine control units will not function properly.

However, if the vehicle still has to be tow-started (manual gearbox):

- Engage second or third gear.
- Keep the clutch pressed down.
- Switch on the ignition and the hazard warning lights.
- Once both vehicles are in motion, release the clutch.

- As soon as the engine starts, press the clutch and put the gear into neutral. This helps to prevent driving into the towing vehicle.

NOTICE

When tow-starting, unburnt fuel can enter the catalytic converter and damage it.

Notes on towing

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

Tow rope or tow bar

It is easier and safer to tow a vehicle with a tow bar. Only use a tow rope if you do not have a tow bar.

The tow rope should be slightly elastic to reduce the strain on both vehicles. It is advisable to use a tow rope made of synthetic fibre or similarly elastic material.

Only attach the tow rope or tow bar to the specially provided towing eyes or to the towing bracket.

Vehicles with a **factory-fitted towing bracket** must **only** use tow bars that are specially designed to fit a ball coupling → *Fitting the removable ball coupling* .

When a vehicle with an automatic gearbox has to be towed:

Check whether the vehicle can be towed → *When should the vehicle not be towed?*

- Switch on ignition.
- Select the neutral position or move the selector lever to **N** → *Changing gear* .
- Do not allow the vehicle to be towed at speeds faster than 50 km/h (30 mph).
- Do not allow the vehicle to be towed further than 50 km.
- Vehicles with an automatic gearbox may only be towed by the breakdown truck with the front wheels raised.

When should the vehicle not be towed?

- If, due to damage, the vehicle gearbox no longer contains any lubricant.
- If the distance to be towed is further than 50 km.
- If the steering function or the operating clearance of the wheels cannot be ensured, e.g. after an accident.

Please comply with the following when towing another vehicle:

- Comply with legal regulations.
- Comply with the information on towing contained in the owner's manual for the other vehicle.

The vehicle can only be towed when the handbrake and steering lock are not engaged.

Fitting the front towing eye

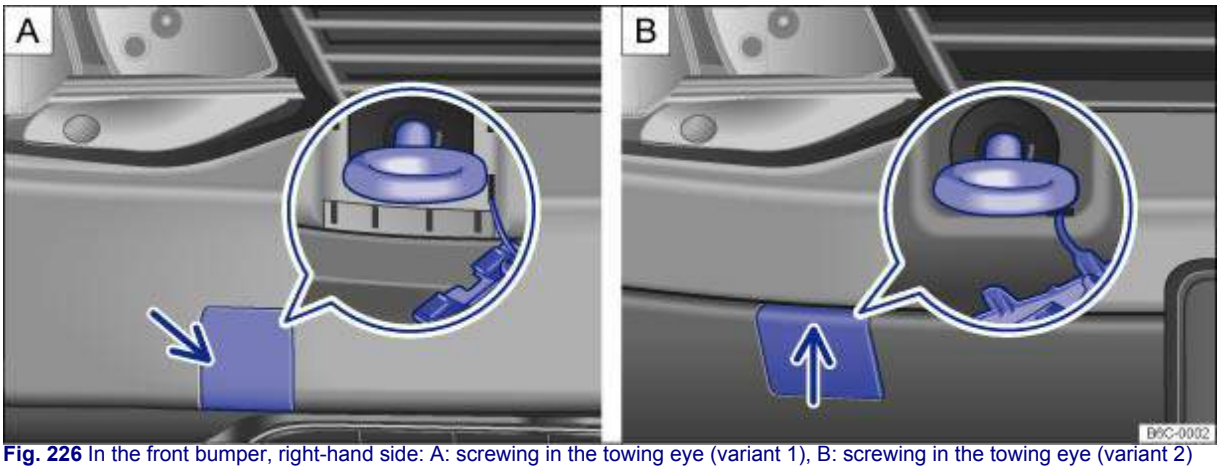

Fig. 226 In the front bumper, right-hand side: A: screwing in the towing eye (variant 1), B: screwing in the towing eye (variant 2)

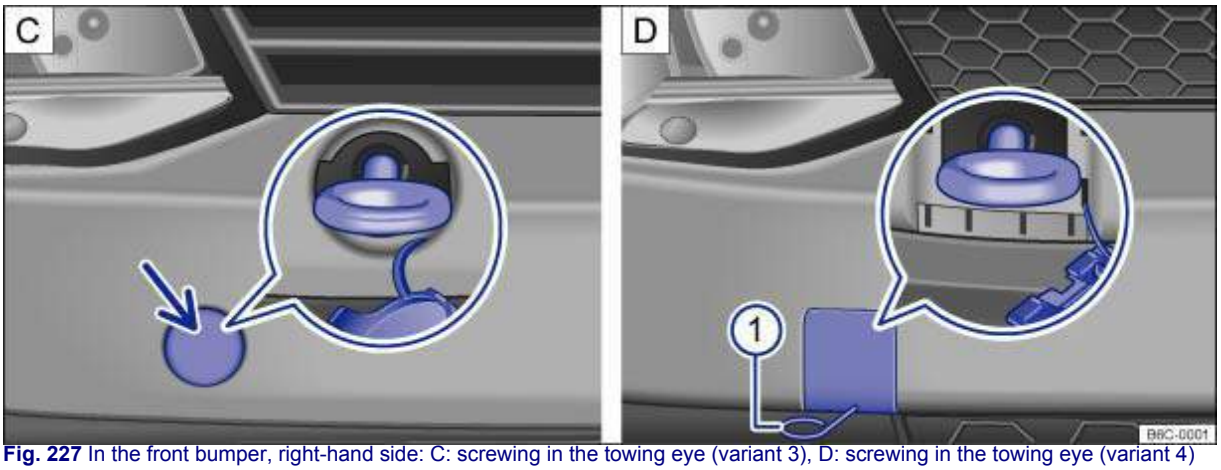

Fig. 227 In the front bumper, right-hand side: C: screwing in the towing eye (variant 3), D: screwing in the towing eye (variant 4)

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

The towing eye is screwed into a threaded hole behind a cover on the right-hand side of the front bumper → *Fig. 226* or → *Fig. 227*.

The towing eye must always be kept in the vehicle.

Comply with the notes on towing → *Notes on towing* .

Variant 1: removing cover

- Press on the left edge of the cover → *Fig. 226* **A** (arrow).
- Reach behind the cover, pull it off with the retaining strap to the front and leave it hanging from the vehicle.

Variant 2: removing cover

- Press the top edge of the cover → *Fig. 226* **B** (arrow).
- Reach behind the cover, pull it off with the retaining strap to the front and leave it hanging from the vehicle.

Variant 3: removing cover

- Press on the left edge of the cover → *Fig. 227* **C** (arrow).
- Reach behind the cover, pull it off with the retaining strap to the front and leave it hanging from the vehicle.

Variant 4: removing cover

- Remove the wire hook from the vehicle toolkit in the luggage compartment → *Vehicle toolkit* .
- Insert the wire hook in the recess → *Fig. 227* ① **D**.
- Turn the wire hook until the hook points upwards and is resting against the rear of the cover.
- Pull out the wire hook to the front and leave the cover with the retaining strap hanging from the vehicle.

Fitting the towing eye

- Remove the towing eye and box spanner from the vehicle toolkit in the luggage compartment → *Vehicle toolkit* .
- Turn the towing eye **anticlockwise** into the threaded hole and tighten as far as possible → *Fig. 226* / → *Fig. 227* (close-ups) →. Use the box spanner, or other suitable object, to screw the towing eye fully and securely into the mounting.
- When you have finished towing, turn the towing eye **clockwise** to remove it and fit the cover → *Fitting the cover* .
- If necessary, clean the towing eye, box spanner and wire hook and place them back in the vehicle toolkit in the luggage compartment.

Fitting the cover

- Insert the cover with the retaining strap in the hole and push it in until it locks into place.

NOTICE

The towing eye must always be screwed firmly into the mounting. Otherwise, the towing eye can be ripped out of the mounting when the vehicle is being tow-started or towed.

Rear towing eye

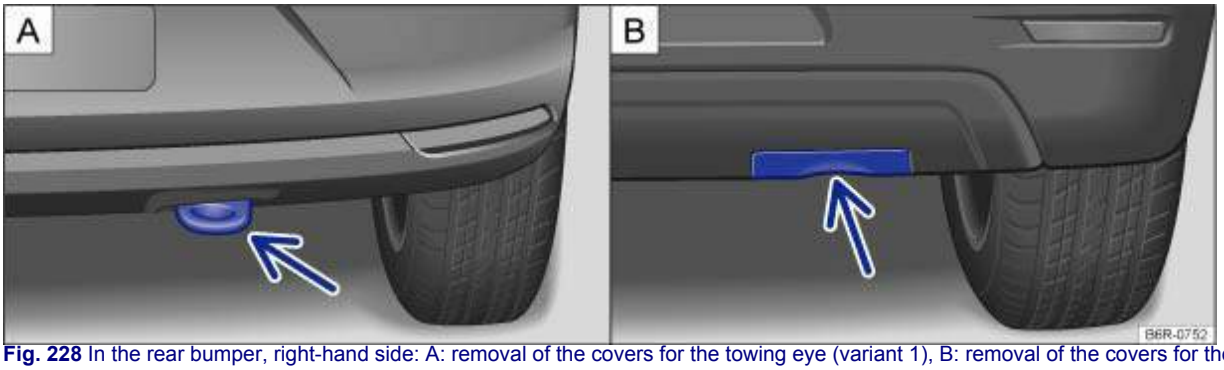

Fig. 228 In the rear bumper, right-hand side: A: removal of the covers for the towing eye (variant 1), B: removal of the covers for the towing eye (variant 2)

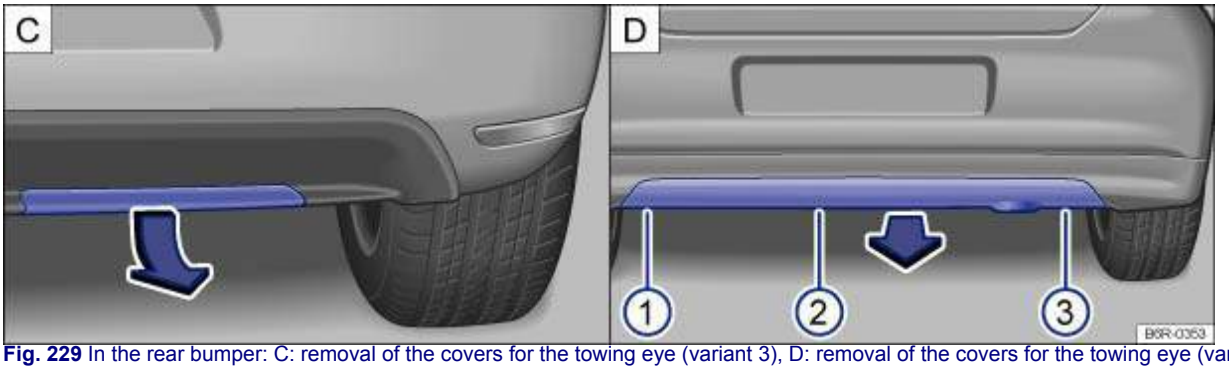

Fig. 229 In the rear bumper: C: removal of the covers for the towing eye (variant 3), D: removal of the covers for the towing eye (variant 4)

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

There is a fixed towing eye located underneath the rear bumper on the right-hand side → *Fig. 228* or → *Fig. 229*. Depending on the vehicle equipment, a cover may be fitted on the towing eye or in the bumper. The cover must be removed before usage. In *vehicles with a factory-fitted towing bracket*, the bracket can be used to tow other vehicles. The towing bracket ball coupling should be fitted and used for towing → *Towing a trailer* .

Comply with the notes on towing → *Notes on towing* .

Variant 1: removing and fitting cover

- Pull off the towing eye cover → *Fig. 228* **A** (arrow) towards the rear.
- Stow the cover securely in the luggage compartment.
- When you have finished towing, take the cover from the luggage compartment and push it onto the towing eye until it locks in place.

Variant 2: removing and fitting cover

- Pull the cover in the bumper → *Fig. 228* **B** (arrow) towards the rear.
- Stow the cover securely in the luggage compartment.
- When you have finished towing, take the cover from the luggage compartment, fit it in the bumper and push it in until it clicks into place.

Variant 3: removing and fitting cover

- Push the cover in the bumper → *Fig. 229* **C** in the direction of the arrow and pull it out towards the rear.
- Stow the cover securely in the luggage compartment.
- When you have finished towing, take the cover from the luggage compartment, fit it in the bumper and push it in until it clicks into place.

Variant 4: removing and fitting cover

- Remove screwdriver with Torx bit from the vehicle toolkit in the luggage compartment → *Vehicle toolkit* .
- Remove the screws → *Fig. 229* ① , ② and ③ **D**.
- Pull the cover in the bumper in the direction of the arrow towards the rear.
- Stow the cover and the screws securely in the luggage compartment.
- When you have finished towing, take the cover and screws out of the luggage compartment.
- Insert the cover into the bumper and push it until it clicks into place.
- Screw in the screws ①, ② and ③ and tighten them.
- Put the screwdriver with Torx bit back in the vehicle toolkit in the luggage compartment.

NOTICE

The towing eye must always be screwed firmly into the mounting. Otherwise, the towing eye can be ripped out of the mounting when the vehicle is being tow-started or towed.

NOTICE

Vehicles with a factory-fitted towing bracket must use only tow bars that are specially designed for fitting to a ball coupling. If you use an unsuitable tow bar, the ball coupling and the vehicle could be damaged. You should use a tow rope instead.

Driving tips when towing

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

Towing requires some experience, especially when using a tow rope. Both drivers should be familiar with the technique required for towing. Inexperienced drivers should not attempt to tow.

When driving, remember not to pull too hard on the towing vehicle and take care to avoid jerking movements. When towing on an unpaved road, there is always a risk of overloading and damaging the anchorage points.

It is still possible to activate the turn signals in a vehicle that is being towed, even if the hazard warning lights are switched on. To do this, operate the turn signal lever in the required direction while the ignition is switched on. The hazard warning lights will not flash while the turn signal is being used. The hazard warning lights will start flashing automatically as soon as the turn signal lever is moved back to the neutral position.

Notes for the driver of the towed vehicle:

- Leave the ignition switched on to prevent the steering wheel from locking, and so that the turn signals, horn, windscreen wipers and washers can be used.
- As the power assisted steering does not work if the engine is not running, you will need more strength to steer than you normally would.
- You will need to depress the brake pedal more vigorously than normal as the brake servo is not working. Do not drive too close to the towing vehicle.
- Read and comply with the information and notes in the owner's manual of the towing vehicle.

Notes for the driver of the towing vehicle:

- Accelerate carefully and gently. Avoid any sudden driving manoeuvres.
- Brake earlier than normal by pressing lightly on the brake pedal.
- Read and comply with any information and notes in the owner's manual of the towed vehicle.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
rpm	Revolutions per minute – engine speed.
ABS	Anti-lock brake system.
ACC	Adaptive Cruise Control.
ACT®	Active cylinder management (ACT).
AG6	6-speed automatic gearbox.
TCS	Traction control system.
BAS	Brake Assist system.
ccm	Cubic centimetres. Unit of displacement.
CO_2	Carbon dioxide.
DIN	German Standards Authority (Deutsches Institut für Normung).
DPF	Diesel particulate filter.
DSG®	Automatic dual clutch gearbox DSG®.
ATA	Anti-theft alarm.
EDL	Electronic differential lock.
EN	European standard.
EPC	Engine management system (electronic power control).
ESC	Electronic stabilisation control.
ETC	Electronic toll collection system.
VIN	Vehicle identification number.
FSI	Fuel stratified injection.
g/km	Carbon dioxide emissions in grams per kilometre.
CCS	Cruise Control System.
kN	Kilo Newton, pulling power.
kp	Kilopond, pulling power.
kPa	Kilopascal, value for tyre inflation pressure.
kW	Kilowatt, indication of engine power.
LED	Light-emitting diode.
MFD	Multifunction display.
EC	Engine code.
N	Newton, unit of force.
Nm	Newton metres, unit of engine torque.
psi	Pound force per square inch.
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride.
RON	Research octane number, indication of the knock resistance of petrol.