

SIMPLY CLEVER

ŠKODA



OWNER'S MANUAL



ŠKODA Citigo

Documentation of vehicle delivery

Affix the vehicle data sticker here



1ST012720AL

Date of vehicle delivery^{a)}

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <div></div> | <div></div> | / | <div></div> | <div></div> | / | <div></div> | <div></div> | <div></div> | <div></div> |
|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

ŠKODA partner
Stamp and signature of the vendor

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

Signature of the customer

Has the vehicle an extended warranty? Yes ☐ No ☐

Limits of the ŠKODA extended warranty^{a)}

Years: _____ or km/mile-
age: _____
or
miles: _____

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

1. Vehicle owner

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

Title, Name / Company:

Address:

Phone:

ŠKODA partner

Service advisor:

Phone:

2. Vehicle owner

This vehicle with the official registration
number
belongs to:

Title, Name / Company:

Address:

Phone:

ŠKODA partner

Service advisor:

Phone:



1ST012720AL

Preface

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

This Owner's Manual contains instructions about the vehicle operation, important information about safety, vehicle care, maintenance and self-help and technical vehicle data.

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

When using the vehicle you should always comply with the statutory regulations that apply to the country you are in (e.g. with respect to transporting children, deactivating airbags, fitting of the appropriate tyres, road use etc.)

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

We wish you much pleasure with your ŠKODA and pleasant motoring at all times.

Your ŠKODA AUTO

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materials defect liability and ŠKODA warranty for new cars

Materials defect liability

Your ŠKODA Partner, as a vendor, is liable to you for material damage to your new ŠKODA car, ŠKODA Genuine Parts or ŠKODA Genuine Accessories in accordance with statutory regulations and the purchase agreement.

ŠKODA warranty for new cars

As well as the materials defect liability, ŠKODA AUTO grants you the ŠKODA warranty for new cars (hereinafter referred to as "ŠKODA warranty)," according to the conditions described below.

As part of the ŠKODA warranty, ŠKODA AUTO will provide the following services.

- ▶ Free repair of faulty components or vehicle defects that occur within two years from the start of the ŠKODA warranty.
- ▶ Free repair of paint work defects on your vehicle that occur within three years from the start of the ŠKODA warranty.
- ▶ Free repair of corrosion caused by rust on the bodywork of your vehicle that occurs within twelve years from the start of the warranty. Only corrosion of body panels from the inside to the outside is included in the definition of corrosion caused by rust on the bodywork and covered by the ŠKODA warranty.

The start of warranty is the date on which the new car is handed over to the initial purchaser by the ŠKODA Partner¹⁾. This date must be noted down by the ŠKODA Partner in the Owner's Manual for your vehicle » *in the section on the documentation of the vehicle handover*.

Vehicle repairs may be carried out either by replacing the faulty part or by repairing it. Replaced parts become the property of the ŠKODA Service Partner.

There shall be no further claims arising from the ŠKODA warranty. In particular, there shall be no claims for replacement, cancellation, provision of a courtesy vehicle for the duration of repairs or compensation for damages.

If your ŠKODA vehicle was purchased from a ŠKODA Partner in a country of the European Economic Area (i.e. the countries of the European Union, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein) or in Switzerland, claims arising from the ŠKODA warranty must also be made through a ŠKODA Service Partner in one of these countries.

If your ŠKODA vehicle was purchased from a ŠKODA Partner outside the European Economic Area and Switzerland, claims arising from the ŠKODA warranty must also be made through a ŠKODA Service Partner outside the European Economic Area and Switzerland.

A prerequisite for carrying out work under the ŠKODA warranty is that all service work has been carried out in a timely and technically correct manner and in accordance with the ŠKODA AUTO's provisions. It must be proven that service work has been carried out properly and in accordance with the ŠKODA AUTO's provisions when making a claim on the ŠKODA warranty. In the event of a missed service or failure to carry out a service according to the ŠKODA AUTO's provisions, you may still be entitled to warranty claims as long as you can prove that the missed service or the failure to carry out a service according to the ŠKODA AUTO's provisions was not the cause of the defect.

Natural wear and tear to your vehicle is not covered by the ŠKODA warranty. The ŠKODA warranty also does not cover faults to bodywork, installations or conversions provided by third parties, or vehicle faults caused as a result. The same applies to accessories that were not installed and/or delivered ex-factory.

In addition, this warranty does not apply if the defect was caused by one of the following:

- ▶ Unauthorised use, improper handling (e.g. use in racing competitions or overloading), improper care and maintenance or unauthorised modifications to your vehicle.
- ▶ Non-compliance with instructions in the Owner's Manual or other factory-supplied instructions.
- ▶ External causes or influences (e.g. accidents, hail, flooding etc.). ▶

¹⁾ Due to the requirements of the generally binding country-specific regulations, the date of first registration can be given instead of the date of the vehicle handover.

- Parts fitted on or in the vehicle, whose use has not been approved by ŠKODA AUTO, or modification of the vehicle in a manner not approved by ŠKODA AUTO (e.g. tuning).
- Damage caused by you that was not immediately seen to by a specialist garage or was not rectified properly.

It is the customer's responsibility to prove that s/he is not the cause of the damage.

This ŠKODA warranty does not affect the purchaser's statutory rights from materials defect liability from the vehicle vendor and other potential claims from product liability laws.

Mobility warranty

The mobility warranty provides a sense of security when travelling in your vehicle.

As part of the mobility warranty, if your car breaks down as a result of an unexpected fault when you are on the move, you can access services to ensure your continued mobility. These services include the following: Breakdown service at the breakdown location and towing to the ŠKODA Service Partner, technical assistance by phone or on-site operation.

If your vehicle is not repaired on the same day, the ŠKODA Service Partner may provide further services as required, such as replacement transportation (bus, train etc.) or a courtesy vehicle etc.

More information regarding terms and conditions for the provision of a mobility warranty for your vehicle can be obtained from your ŠKODA Partner. They will also provide you with detailed terms and conditions for the mobility warranty with respect to your vehicle. In the event that there is no mobility warranty coverage in place for your vehicle, you should check with any ŠKODA Service Partner about the possibility of a supplementary agreement.

Optional ŠKODA extended warranty

If you opted for a ŠKODA extended warranty when purchasing your new car, the two-year ŠKODA warranty is extended by the period you chose or until the chosen mileage limit has been reached, whichever occurs first.

The paint warranty and the warranty against corrosion described above are unaffected by the ŠKODA extended warranty.

The ŠKODA extended warranty does not apply to external and internal foils.

The information on the detailed conditions of the ŠKODA extended warranty is provided by your ŠKODA partner.

Note

The ŠKODA extended warranty is only available in some countries.

On-board literature

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

Owner's Manual

These Owner's Manual apply to all **body variants** of the vehicle and all related **model versions** as well as all **equipment levels**.

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

The range of equipment installed in your vehicle depends on the purchase contract for the vehicle. For any questions regarding the scope of equipment, please contact a ŠKODA Partner.

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

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

No basis for legal claims may therefore be derived from the technical data, illustrations and information provided in this Owner's Manual.

We recommend that the **web pages** referred to in this Owner's Manual are displayed using the classic view. Not all necessary information may be displayed if the mobile view is chosen.

The Owner's Manual Radio

The Owner's Manual Radio contains a description of the operation of the radio.

On-board literature online



Fig. 1

By reading the QR code » Fig. 1 using the appropriate application on your external device (e.g. phone, tablet) or after typing in the address given below into the web browser, the web site will open up with an overview of the ŠKODA models.

<http://go.skoda.eu/owners-manuals>

- Select the model you want - a menu with the on-board literature will be displayed.
- Select the production period and the language desired.
- Select the manual desired - this can either be displayed online or in PDF format.

Terms used

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

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


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

Text notes

"Press" - Briefly press (e.g. a button) for less than 1 s

"Hold" - Press down (e.g. a button) for more than 1 s

Explanation of symbols

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

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

 Trademark

→ Indication of the next operating step

WARNING

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

CAUTION

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


Note

Texts with this symbol contain additional information.

Structure of the Owner's Manual and further information

Structure of the Owner's Manual

The Owner's Manual is hierarchically divided into the following areas.

- **Section** (e.g. Operating instructions) - the title of the section is shown down in the left-hand corner
- **Main chapter** (e.g. Checking and refilling) - the title of the main chapter is shown down in the right-hand corner
 - **Chapter** (e.g. Engine oil)
 -  **Introductory information** - Module overview within the chapter, introductory information about the chapter content and, where appropriate, relevant to the whole chapter
 - **Module** (e.g. Checking and refilling)

Information Search

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

Direction indications

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

Units of measurement

The volume, weight, speed and length data are given in metric units, unless otherwise indicated.

Help in an emergency

In case of breakdown, the breakdown service contact information required can be found in the following places.

- ▶ Contact details for the ŠKODA Partner (e.g. window sticker)
- ▶ ŠKODA mobile application
- ▶ ŠKODA web pages

Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Definition |
|-----------------|--|
| rpm | Engine revolutions per minute |
| ABS | Anti-lock brake system |
| AGM | Vehicle battery type |
| ASG | Automatic gearbox |
| TCS | Traction control |
| CNG | compressed natural gas |
| CO ₂ | Carbon dioxide |
| COC | Declaration of conformity |
| EDL | Electronic differential lock |
| ECE | Economic Commission for Europe |
| EPC | Engine performance check |
| ESC | Electronic Stability Control |
| D | Rim depth |
| EU | European Union |
| G-TEC | Labelling for natural gas vehicles |
| HBA | Hydraulic brake assist |
| HHC | Uphill start assist |
| kW | Kilowatt, measuring unit for output |
| LED | Lighting element type |
| MG | Manual gearbox |
| MFA | Multifunction display |
| MPI | Gasoline engine with a multi-point fuel injection |
| N1 | Panel van intended exclusively or mainly for the transportation of goods |
| Nm | Newton meter, measuring unit for the engine torque |
| OPS | visual parking system |
| TMC | Service for transmitting traffic information to the driver |
| VIN | Vehicle identification number |
| W | Watt, unit of power |

Safety

Passive Safety

General information

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Before setting off | 11 |
| Driving safety | 11 |

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

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

Before setting off

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

- ▶ Check the lights and turn signal lights are functioning correctly.
- ▶ Check the wiper function and the wiper blades for wear. Check the wind-screen washer fluid level.
- ▶ Ensure that all of the windows offer good visibility to the outside.
- ▶ Adjust the rear-view mirror so that vision to the rear is guaranteed. Ensure that the mirrors are not covered.
- ▶ Check the tyre inflation pressure.
- ▶ Check the engine oil, brake fluid and coolant level.
- ▶ Secure all items of luggage.
- ▶ Do not exceed the permissible axle loads and permissible gross weight of the vehicle.
- ▶ Close all doors as well as the bonnet and boot lid.
- ▶ Ensure that no objects can obstruct the pedals.

- ▶ Protect children using a suitable child seat » [page 20](#), *Transporting children safely*.
- ▶ Adopt the correct seated position. Tell your passengers to assume the correct seated position » [page 11](#), *Correct and safe seated position*.

Driving safety

For safety in traffic, the following precautions must be observed.

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

Correct and safe seated position

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---|----|
| The correct seating position for the driver | 12 |
| Adjusting the steering wheel position | 12 |
| Correct seating position for the front passenger | 13 |
| Correct seating position for the passengers in the rear seats | 13 |

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

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

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

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

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

! WARNING

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

! WARNING

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

The correct seating position for the driver

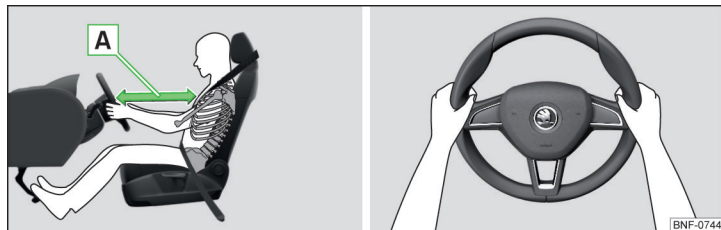


Fig. 2 Correct seated position for the driver/correct steering wheel position

📖 Read and observe ! on page 12 first.

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

- ✓ Adjust the driver's seat so that the pedals can be fully depressed with slightly bent legs and the distance between the steering wheel and your chest is at least 25 cm » [Fig. 2 - A](#).
- ✓ Adjust the seat backrest so that the highest point of the steering wheel can be reached with your arms at a slight angle.
- ✓ Correctly fasten the seat belt » [page 15](#).

! WARNING

- A distance of least 25 cm to the steering wheel should be maintained, otherwise the airbag system will not be able to protect you - hazard!
- When driving, hold the steering wheel with both hands firmly on the outer edge in the "9 o'clock" and "3 o'clock" position » [Fig. 2](#). Never hold the steering wheel in the "12 o'clock" position or in any other way (e.g. in the middle, inner edge of the steering wheel or similar). Otherwise, you could sustain serious injury to the arms, hands and head if the airbag is activated.
- Ensure there are no objects in the driver's footwell as they may get behind the pedals while driving. You would then no longer be able to operate the clutch, brake or acceleration pedals.

Adjusting the steering wheel position

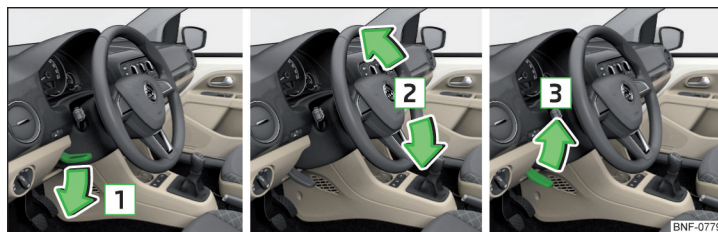


Fig. 3 Adjusting the steering wheel position

📖 Read and observe ! on page 12 first.

The height of the steering wheel can be adjusted.

- Turn the safety lever beneath the steering wheel towards the arrow [1](#) » [Fig. 3](#).
- Adjust the steering wheel to the desired position. The steering wheel can be adjusted in line with the arrow [2](#).
- Press the safety lever down until it clicks into the direction of the arrow [3](#).

! WARNING

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

Correct seating position for the front passenger

 Read and observe  on page 12 first.

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

- ✓ Position the front passenger seat back as far as possible. The front passenger must maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the dash panel so that the airbag offers the greatest possible safety if it is deployed.
- ✓ Correctly fasten the seat belt » [page 15](#).

WARNING

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

Correct seating position for the passengers in the rear seats

 Read and observe  on page 12 first.

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

- ✓ Adjust the head restraint so that the top edge of the head restraint is at the same level as the upper part of your head.
- ✓ Correctly fasten the seat belt » [page 15](#).

Seat belts

Using seat belts

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Correct routing of seat belt | 14 |
| Fastening and unfastening seat belts | 15 |

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

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

When transporting a child the following instructions must be observed
» [page 20](#), *Transporting children safely*.

WARNING

- Fasten seat belts before every ride! This also applies to other passengers - there is a danger of injury!
- Maximum seat belt protection is only achieved if you are correctly seated » [page 11](#), *Correct and safe seated position*.
- The seat backrests of the front seats must not be tilted too far to the rear otherwise the seatbelts can lose their effectiveness.

WARNING

Information on dealing with the safety belts

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

WARNING

Information on the proper use of the safety belts

- No two persons (also not children) should ever use a single seat belt together.

! WARNING (Continued)

- The lock tongue should only be inserted into the lock which is the correct one for your seat. Wrong use of the safety belt will reduce its capacity to protect and the risk of injury increases.
- Many layers of clothing and loose clothing (e. g. a winter coat over a jacket) do not allow you to be correctly seated and impairs proper operation of the seat belts.
- Do not use clamps or other objects to adjust seat belts (e.g. for shortening the belts for smaller persons).
- The seat belts for the rear seats can only fulfil their function reliably when the seat backrests are correctly locked into position » [page 52](#).

! WARNING

Information on the care and maintenance of the safety belts

- The belt webbing must always be kept clean. Soiled belt webbing may impair proper operation of the inertia reel » [page 91](#).
- The seat belts must not be removed or changed in any way. Do not attempt to repair the seat belts yourself.
- Check the condition of all the seat belts on a regular basis. If damage to the parts of the seat belt system (e.g. the strap, the belt connectors, the retractor, the lock or similar) are detected, the seat belt in question must be replaced immediately by a specialist.
- Seat belts which have been subjected to stress in an accident should be replaced by a specialist garage. The anchorage points for the belts should also be checked.

Correct routing of seat belt

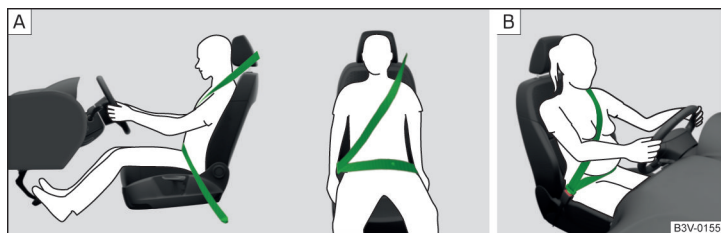


Fig. 4 Routing of belt webbing over the shoulders and the lap belt/Routing of belt webbing for an expectant mother

Read and observe **!** on [page 13](#) first.

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

The **shoulder belt** should be positioned approximately over the middle of your shoulder (on no account across your neck) and lie flush to the chest » [Fig. 4 - A](#).

The **lower part of the belt** should run across the pelvis (it should not lie on top of the stomach) and must always fit snugly » [Fig. 4 - A](#).

For **pregnant women**, the lower part of the belt must be positioned as low down as possible across the pelvis, to avoid exerting any pressure on the lower abdomen » [Fig. 4 - B](#).

! WARNING

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

Fastening and unfastening seat belts

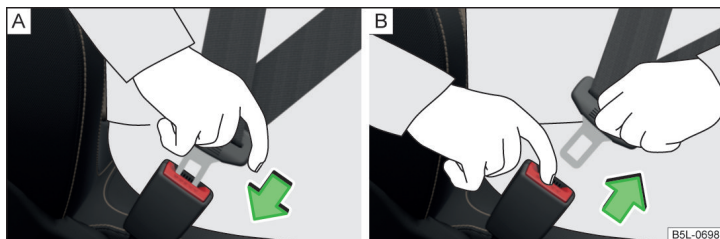


Fig. 5 Fastening/unfastening the seat belt

Read and observe on page 13 first.

Before fastening the belt

- Adjust the head restraint properly (does not apply to seats with integrated head restraints).
- Adjust the seat (applies to the front seats).

Fastening

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

Releasing

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

WARNING

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

Inertia reels and belt tensioners

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Inertia reels | 15 |
| Belt tensioners | 15 |

Inertia reels

Each seat belt is equipped with an inertia reel.

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

WARNING

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

Belt tensioners

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

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

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

WARNING

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

i Note

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

Airbag system

Description of the airbag system


Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| System description | 16 |
| Airbag deployment | 17 |
| Safety instructions | 18 |

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

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

The functional status of the airbag system is indicated by the indicator light  in the instrument cluster » [page 36](#).

System description

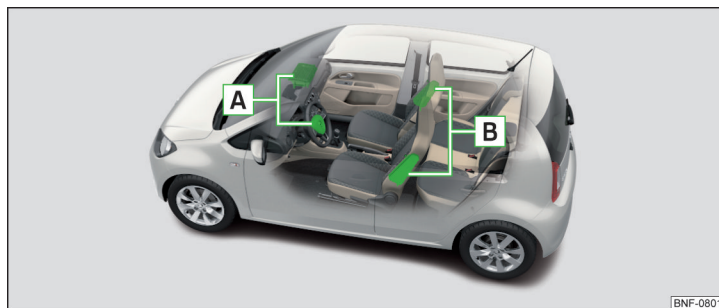


Fig. 6 Airbag installation points

Airbag installation points » Fig. 6

- A** Front airbags
- B** Front side airbags Head-Thorax


Front airbags - the forward thrust of the driver and of the front passenger is cushioned when they make contact with the fully-inflated airbag, and the risk of injury to head and chest is thus reduced.

The front airbags can be identified by the lettering **AIRBAG** featured on the steering wheel and on the dash panel on the passenger side.

Side airbags Head-Thorax - The stress on occupants' bodies is cushioned when they make contact with the fully-inflated airbag and the risk of injury to head and the entire upper body (chest, stomach and pelvis) is reduced on the side facing the door.

The side air bags can be identified by a label with the lettering **AIRBAG** marked on the front seat backrests.

Depending on the vehicle equipment, the airbag system consists of the following parts.

- ▶ Individual airbags.
- ▶ Warning light  in the instrument cluster » [page 36](#).
- ▶ Key switch for the front passenger airbag » [page 19](#).
- ▶ Warning light for the front passenger airbag in the middle of the dash panel » [page 19](#).

Airbag deployment



BNF-0799

Fig. 7 Inflated airbags

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

When triggered, the airbag fills with gas and unfolds. The inflation of the airbag is carried out in a fraction of a second.

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

Triggering conditions

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

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


The following airbags will be deployed in the event of a severe frontal collision.

- ▶ Driver's front airbag.
- ▶ Front passenger airbag.

The following airbags will be deployed in the event of a severe side collision.

- ▶ Head-Thorax side airbag on the crash side.

When an airbag is deployed, the following events occur.

- ▶ The hazard warning lights are switched on.
- ▶ All doors are unlocked.
- ▶ The fuel supply to the engine is interrupted.
- ▶ The interior light comes on (if the automatic operation of the interior light is switched on - position .

When there is no air bag deployment?

With **minor** frontal and side collisions, rear collision, overturning of the vehicle or vehicle roll-over there is no airbag deployment.

Safety instructions

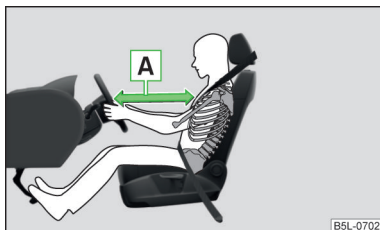


Fig. 8
Safe distance from the steering wheel and dash panel

! WARNING

General information

- The seat belts and the airbag system can only offer optimum protection if the driver and passengers are seated properly » [page 11](#).
- The airbag unleashes enormous force when triggered, which can lead to serious injuries or fatalities if the driver and passengers are not seated properly. This applies in particular to children who are transported without using a suitable child safety seat » [page 22](#).
- If there is a fault, have the airbag system checked immediately by a specialist garage. Otherwise, there is a risk that the airbag will not be deployed in the event of an accident.
- If the airbag has been deployed, the airbag system must then be replaced.
- The surface of the steering wheel and the dash panel should only be cleaned with a dry or slightly dampened cloth in the area of the front airbags.

! WARNING

Information about the front airbags

- For the driver and front passenger it is important to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the steering wheel or dash panel » [Fig. 8](#) - [A](#). If you do not keep this distance, the airbag system may not protect you - danger of fatality! The front seats must always also be correctly adjusted to match the body size of the occupant.
- The front passenger airbag must be deactivated if using a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat » [page 19](#), *Airbag deactivation*. If this is not done, there is a risk of the child suffering severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag is deployed.

! WARNING (Continued)

- No other persons, animals or objects should be placed in front of the occupants in the front seats in the deployment area of the front airbags.
- The steering wheel and the surface of the dash panel on the passenger side must not be stickered, covered or modified in any way. No parts (e.g. cup holders, mobile phone mounts and the like) may be mounted near the airbag installation points and in the airbag deployment area.
- Never place objects on the surface of the dash panel on the passenger side.

! WARNING

Information about the side airbags

- No objects (e.g. sun visors pivoted towards the windows) should be placed in the deployment area of the side airbag, and no accessories (e.g. cup holders and the like) should be mounted on the doors - danger of injury!
- Hang only light clothing on the hooks in the vehicle, do not leave any heavy or sharp objects in the pockets. Do not use hangers to hang up the clothes.
- The airbag system operates using pressure sensors located in the front doors. For this reason, no adjustments may be carried out to the doors or door panels (e.g. installation of additional loudspeakers). Further information » [page 86](#).
- No excessive force, e.g. through blows, kicks etc. should be applied to the seat backrests - there is a risk of damage to the side airbags. The side airbags would not be deployed in such a case!
- Any seat or protective covers which you fit to the driver or front passenger seats must only be of a type expressly authorised by ŠKODA AUTO. In view of the fact that the airbag inflates out of the backrest of the seat, use of non-approved seat or protective covers would considerably impair the protective function of the side airbag.
- Any damage to the original seat covers or stitching at the installation points for the side airbags should be immediately repaired by a specialist company.

! WARNING

Information on the use of the airbag system

- Any work on the airbag system, including the installation and removal of system components due to other repair work (e.g. removal of the steering wheel), must only be carried out by a specialist garage. Further information » [page 86](#).
- No changes of any sort should be made to parts of the airbag system, the front bumper or the bodywork.
- Do not manipulate individual parts of the airbag system, as this might result in the airbag being deployed.

Airbag deactivation

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---|----|
| Deactivating airbags | 19 |
| Deactivating the front passenger airbag | 19 |

Deactivating airbags

The front passenger airbag can be switched off with the key-operated switch » [Fig. 9 on page 19 - A](#).

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

A warning light indicates that the airbag has been  deactivated» [page 36](#).

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

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

! WARNING

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

Deactivating the front passenger airbag

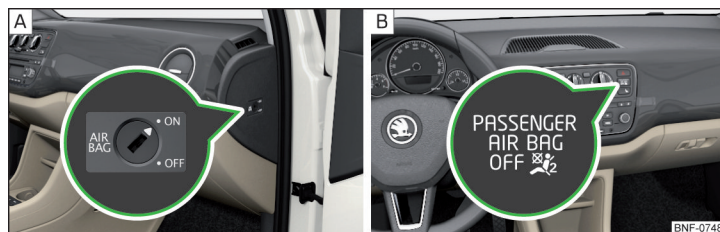



Fig. 9 Key-operated switch for the front passenger airbag / warning light for front passenger airbag

Switch positions » [Fig. 9 - A](#)

ON The front passenger airbag is activated - the warning light does **not** light up when the ignition is turned on **OFF**  » [Fig. 9 - B](#)



OFF The front passenger airbag has been deactivated - the warning light **lights up** after switching on the ignition **OFF** 

Switch off


- Switch off the ignition.
- Open the passenger door.
- Fold the key bit out **completely** for the radio key » [!](#).
- Carefully insert the key into the key slot in the key switch as far as the stop.
- Use the key to turn the slot of the key switch carefully into the position **OFF**.
- Pull the key out of the slot in the key switch » [!](#).
- Close the passenger door.
- Check that the warning light **OFF**  lights up after the ignition is switched on.

Switching on

- Switch off the ignition.
- Open the passenger door.
- Fold the key bit out **completely** for the radio key » [!](#).
- Carefully insert the key into the key slot in the key switch as far as the stop.
- Use the key to turn the slot of the key switch carefully into the position **ON**. ►

- Pull the key out of the slot in the key switch » .
- Close the passenger door.
- Check that the warning light **OFF**  does not light up after the ignition is switched on.

! WARNING

- The driver is responsible for whether the airbag is switched on or switched off.
- Only switch off the airbag when the ignition is switched off! Otherwise a fault can occur in the system for deactivating the airbag.
- If the **OFF**  warning light is flashing, the front passenger airbag will not be deployed in an accident! Have the airbag system checked by a specialist garage immediately.

! CAUTION

An insufficiently folded out key bit can damage the key switch!

Transporting children safely

Child seat

 **Introduction**

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

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--|----|
| Use of a child seat on the front passenger seat | 21 |
| Use of a child seat on the front seat | 22 |
| Child safety and the side airbag | 22 |
| Classification of child seats | 22 |
| Use of child safety seats which are secured with a safety belt | 23 |

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

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

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

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

! WARNING

- One should never carry children, and also not babies! - on one's lap.
- When leaving the vehicle, do not leave children unattended in the vehicle. In an emergency, they might not be able to get out of the vehicle on their own or to help themselves. Danger to life at very high or very low temperatures!
- The child must be secured in the vehicle during the entire journey! Otherwise, the child would be thrown through the vehicle in the event of an accident, causing fatal injuries to both the child and other occupants.

! WARNING (Continued)

- Children are exposed to an increased risk of injury in the event of an accident if they lean forward or adopt an incorrect seated position when the vehicle is moving. This particularly applies to children who are transported on the front passenger seat as they can suffer severe, or even fatal injuries if the airbag system is deployed!
- Pay particular attention to the information provided by the manufacturer of the child safety seat regarding the correct routing of the belt. Seat belts which are not correctly adjusted can themselves cause injuries even in minor accidents.
- Safety belts must be checked to ensure that they are running properly. One should also ensure that the belt is not damaged by sharp-edged fittings.
- When installing the child seat on the back seat, the corresponding front seat must be adjusted so that there is no contact between the front seat and the child seat or the child being transported in a child seat.

! CAUTION

- When installing a child seat in which the child faces forward, adjust the head restraints so that they are as high as possible (valid for the rear seats).
- If the head restraints still prevent the child seat from being installed, even in the highest position, you will need to remove them (valid for the rear seats) » page 53. After removing the child seat, refit the head restraints.

i Note

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

Use of a child seat on the front passenger seat

Does not apply to Taiwan



Fig. 10 Warning labels

Read and observe **!** and **i** on page 20 first.

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

This warning is also given on stickers that are located in the following places.

- On the passenger sun visor » Fig. 10 - [A].
- On the B-column on the front passenger side » Fig. 10 - [B].

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

- It is essential to deactivate the front passenger airbag if using a child seat in which the child is transported with its back facing the direction of travel » **!**.
- If possible, adjust the front passenger seat backrest so that it is as vertical, so as to ensure secure contact between the passenger seat backrest and the back of the child seat.
- If possible, move the front passenger seat backwards so that there is no contact between the front passenger seat and the child seat behind it.
- Set the height-adjustable front passenger seat as high up as possible.
- With child safety seats in groups 2 and 3, make sure that the loop-around fittings attached to the child seat headrest is positioned in front of or at the same height as the loop-around fittings on the B pillar on the passenger side. ►

! WARNING

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

Use of a child seat on the front seat

Applies to Taiwan



Fig. 11
Warning labels

Read and observe ! and ! on page 20 first.

No babies, infants or children to be carried on the passenger seat.

A label to this effect can also be found on the passenger's sun visor » Fig. 11.

Child safety and the side airbag

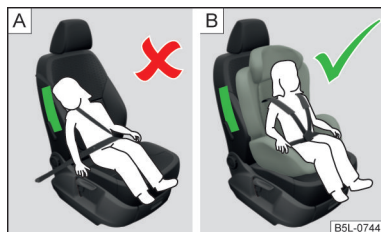


Fig. 12
Incorrect seated position of a child who is not properly secured - risk from the side airbag/Child properly protected by safety seat

Read and observe ! and ! on page 20 first.

The child must not be positioned in the deployment area of the side airbag
» Fig. 12 - A.

There must be sufficient room between the child and the deployment area of the side airbag that the airbag can provide as much protection as possible
» Fig. 12 - B.

Classification of child seats

Read and observe ! and ! on page 20 first.

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

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

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

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

📖 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 20 first.

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

| Group | Front passenger seat | Rear seats |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 0 up to 10 kg | U | U |
| 0+ up to 13 kg | U | U |
| 1 9-18 kg | U | U |
| 2 15-25 kg | U | U |
| 3 22-36 kg | U | U |

U The seat is suitable for the use of approved child seats in the "Universal" weight group category.

Fastening systems

📖 Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---|----|
| Attachment points of the ISOFIX system | 23 |
| Use of child safety seats with the ISOFIX system | 24 |
| Attachment points of the TOP TETHER system | 25 |

Attachment points of the **ISOFIX** system



Fig. 13
Attachment points of the **ISOFIX** system

ISOFIX is a system for securing child seats quickly and safely.

There are two fixing eyes between the seat backrest and the seat cushion of the rear passenger seat for fixing a child seat with the **ISOFIX** system » Fig. 13.

! WARNING

- Always refer to the instructions of the manufacturer of the child seat when installing and removing a child seat with the **ISOFIX** system.
- Never attach other child seats, belts or objects to the attachment points intended for the installation of a child seat with the **ISOFIX** system – risk of death!

i Note

- A child seat fitted with the **ISOFIX** system can only be mounted in a vehicle fitted with a **ISOFIX** system if the child seat has been approved for this type of vehicle. Further information is available from a ŠKODA Partner.
- Child seats with the **ISOFIX** system can be purchased from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Use of child safety seats with the ISOFIX system

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

Overview of the usability of child seats with the ISOFIX system on the various seat types, in accordance with the ECE-R 16 standard.

| Group | Size class of the child seat ^{a)} | Front passenger seat | Rear seats |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------|
| 0 up to 10 kg | E | X | IL-SU |
| 0+ up to 13 kg | E | X | IL-SU |
| | D | | |
| | C | | |
| 1 9-18 kg | D | X | IL-SU IUF |
| | C | | |
| | B | | |
| | B1 | | |
| | A | | |
| 2 15-25 kg | - | X | IL-SU |
| 3 22-36 kg | - | X | IL-SU |

^{a)} The size category is shown on the label attached to the child seat.

- IL-SU** The seat is suitable for the use of approved child seats in ISOFIX in the "Semi-Universal" category. The "Semi-Universal" category means that the child seat with the ISOFIX system is approved for your vehicle. Observe the list of vehicles that comes with the child seat.
- IUF** The seat is suitable for the use of approved forward facing child seats in the "Universal" weight group category.
- X** The seat is not fitted with ISOFIX system attachment points.

Attachment points of the **TOP TETHER** system



Fig. 14
Attachment points of the **TOP TETHER** system

TOP TETHER is a fastening system, which restricts the movement of the upper part of the child seat.

The attachment points for attaching the belt for a child seat with the **TOP TETHER** system are located on the back of the rear seat backrests » Fig. 14.

! WARNING

- Always refer to the instructions from the manufacturer of the child seat when installing and removing a child seat with the **TOP TETHER** system.
- Only use child seats with the **TOP TETHER** system on the seats with the attachment points.
- Only ever attach one belt from the child seat to a locking eye.

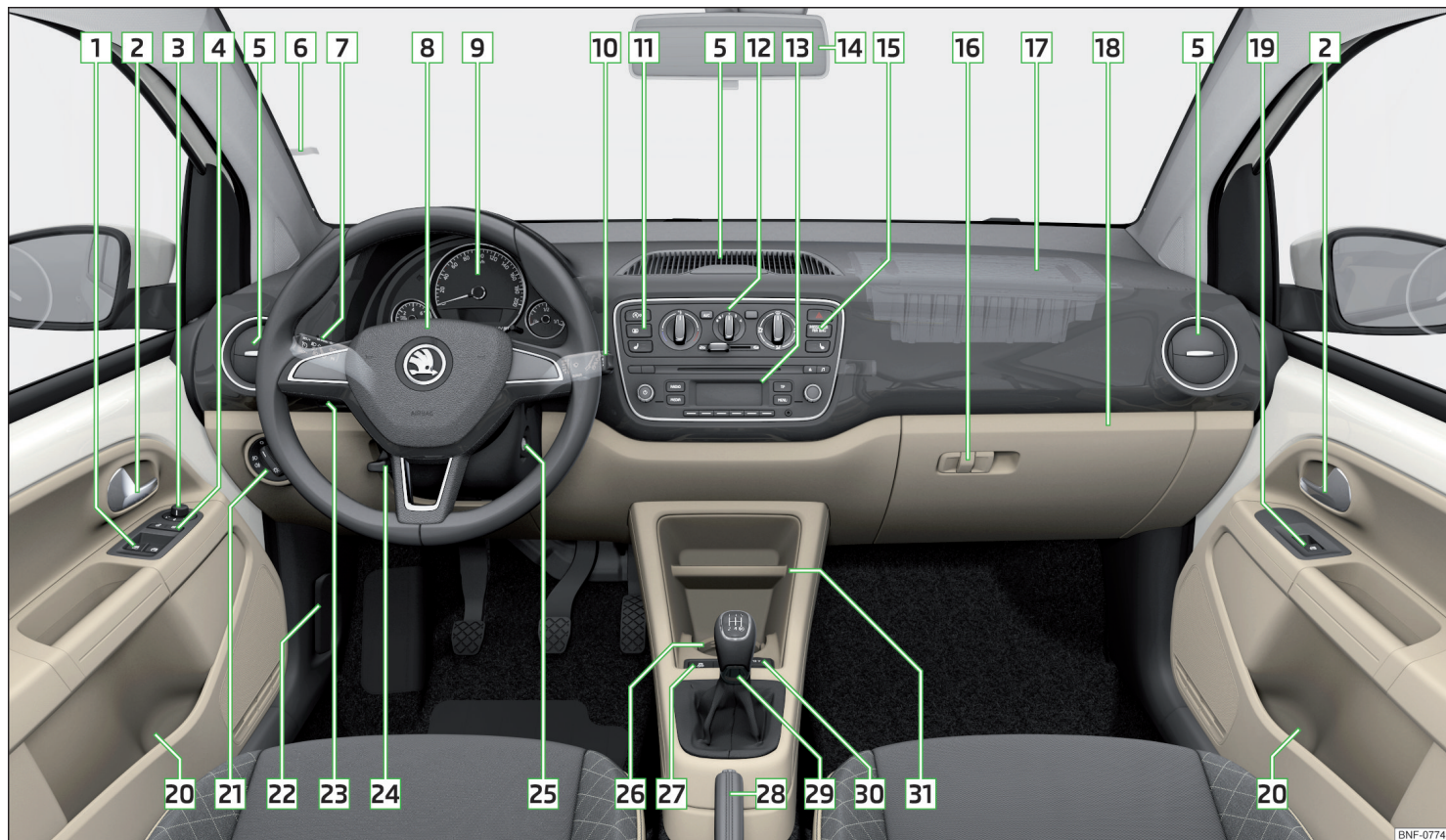










Fig. 15 Cockpit example for LHD models

Using the system

cockpit

Overview

| | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| 1 | Electrical power windows | 43 |
| 2 | Door opening lever | 40 |
| 3 | Electric exterior mirror adjustment | 50 |
| 4 | Central locking system | 39 |
| 5 | Air outlet vents | 66 |
| 6 | Parking ticket holder | 55 |
| 7 | Operating lever (depending on equipment): | |
| | ▶ Direction and high beam | 46 |
| | ▶ Speed regulating system | 80 |
| 8 | Steering wheel with horn / with driver's front airbag | 16 |
| 9 | Instrument cluster | 28 |
| 10 | Operating lever (depending on equipment): | |
| | ▶ Windscreen wipers and washers | 48 |
| | ▶ Multifunction display | 30 |
| 11 | Buttons (depending on the specification): | |
| | ▶  START-STOP | 70 |
| | ▶  Rear window heater | 48 |
| | ▶  Seat heater on the front left seat | 53 |
| 12 | Depending on equipment fitted: | |
| | ▶ Controls for heating / air conditioning | 65 |
| 13 | Radio | |
| 14 | Interior rear-view mirror | 50 |
| 15 | Buttons / warning lights (depending on the specification): | |
| | ▶  Hazard lights | 47 |
| | ▶ PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF  Warning light for the front seat passenger airbag | 19 |
| | ▶  Seat heating for the front right seat | 53 |
| 16 | Fold-down hooks | 59 |
| 17 | Front passenger airbag | 16 |
| 18 | Storage compartment on the front passenger side | 59 |
| 19 | Power window in the front passenger door | 43 |
| 20 | Storage compartment | 55 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| 21 | Light switch | 45 |
| 22 | Bonnet release lever | 96 |
| 23 | Headlamp beam adjuster for the headlights | 45 |
| 24 | Steering wheel locking lever | 12 |
| 25 | Ignition lock | 70 |
| 26 | Cup holder | 56 |
| 27 | Buttons (depending on the specification): | |
| | ▶  City Safe Drive | 81 |
| | ▶  Tyre pressure monitoring | 83 |
| 28 | Handbrake lever | 72 |
| 29 | Depending on equipment fitted: | |
| | ▶ Gearshift lever (manual gearbox) | 73 |
| | ▶ Selector lever (automated gearbox) | 74 |
| 30 | Depending on specification: | |
| | ▶ 12-volt power outlet | 58 |
| | ▶ Cigarette lighter | 57 |
| 31 | Storage compartment | 56 |

Note

The layout of the controls on right-hand drive vehicles differs partially from that shown in this layout» [Fig. 15](#).

Instruments and warning lights

Instrument cluster

Introduction

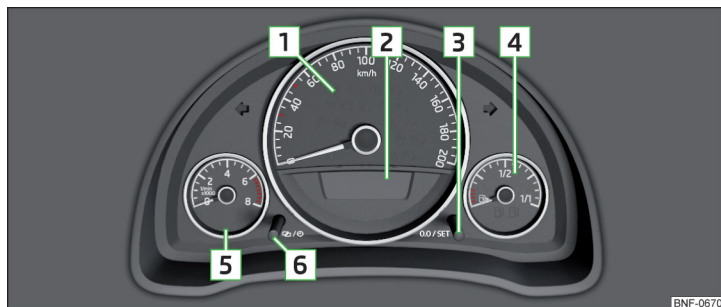


Fig. 16 Instrument cluster - Version 1

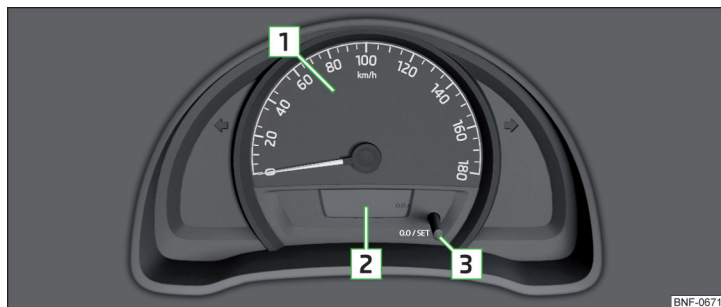


Fig. 17 Instrument cluster - Version 2

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Rev counter | 28 |
| Fuel gauge | 29 |
| Trip counter | 29 |

28 Using the system

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Service interval display | 30 |
| Recommended gear | 30 |

- 1 Speedometer
- 2 Display:
 - ▶ With counter for distance driven » [page 29](#)
 - ▶ With service interval display » [page 30](#)
 - ▶ With multifunction display » [page 30](#)
 - ▶ With outside temperature display
 - ▶ With fuel gauge (only in the instrument cluster - variant 2) » [Fig. 18 on page 29 - B](#).
- 3 Button:
 - ▶ Switch between the counter for the distance driven (trip) and the odometer » [page 29](#)
 - ▶ Reset counter for distance travelled (trip) » [page 29](#)
 - ▶ Set the time » [page 32](#)
- 4 Fuel gauge » [page 29](#)
- 5 Engine revolutions counter » [page 28](#)
- 6 Time adjust button » [page 32](#)

The instruments are also illuminated when the side light or low beam light is switched on.

i Note

Appears in the display **Ignit On** then the system indicates that the ignition is switched on.

Rev counter

The tachometer [5](#) » [Fig. 17 on page 28](#) shows the actual engine speed per minute.

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

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

The gear recommendation is important to note in order to maintain the optimum engine speed » [page 30](#).

! CAUTION

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

Fuel gauge

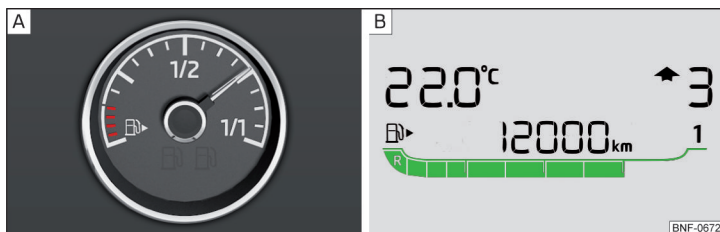


Fig. 18 Petrol fuel gauge: Version 1/version 2



Fig. 19
Petrol and natural gas gauge



The fuel gauge only works if the ignition is switched on.

Vehicles with petrol engine

Fuel gauge types » Fig. 18

- A Display in the instrument cluster - Version 1
- B Display in the instrument cluster display - Version 2

The fuel tank has a capacity of about 35 litres.

When the fuel level goes down to the reserve level in the fuel tank, the warning light  lights up in the display variant 1 or the symbol  flashes in the display variant 2 for 10 seconds together with the remaining segments of the display. There are now about 4 litres of fuel remaining in the tank.

An audible signal sounds as a warning.


G-TEC vehicles (natural gas drive)


Fuel gauge » Fig. 19

- 1 Gasoline reserve
- 2 Natural gas reserve

The capacity of the gasoline fuel tank is approximately 10 litres. The capacity of the natural gas fuel tank is approximately 11 kg.

When the vehicle runs on petrol, the pointer of the fuel gauge is in the range 1. When the vehicle runs on petrol, the pointer of the fuel gauge is in the range 2.

If the fuel level in the fuel tank reaches the reserve area for **petrol**, the warning light  goes on. There are now about 5 litres of fuel remaining in the tank.

If the fuel level in the fuel tank reaches the reserve area for **natural gas** the warning light  goes on. There is now about 1.5 kg of fuel remaining in the tank.

! WARNING

In order for the vehicle systems to function properly and thus to make driving safe, there must be sufficient fuel in the tank. Never drive until the fuel tank is completely empty - there is a risk of accidents!

! CAUTION

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

Trip counter

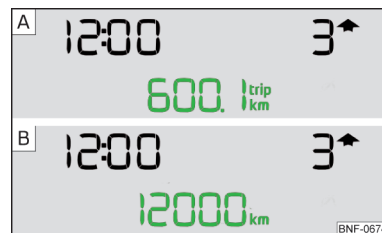


Fig. 20
Counter for distance travelled
(trip)

Display » Fig. 20

- A Counter showing the distance travelled since the last reset (trip)
- B Odometer

Choose between the odometer display and the counter showing the distance driven (trip)

» Press down on button [3] » Fig. 16 on page 28 or » Fig. 17 on page 28 briefly.

Reset counter for distance travelled (trip)

» Select the counter for the distance driven (trip) and press down on button [3] » Fig. 16 on page 28 or » Fig. 17 on page 28.

Service interval display

The service interval display shows the mileage to the next service event.

Before the next service interval has been reached, the message **lnSP** appears in the instrument cluster display for some seconds and the remaining kilometres are shown after switching on the ignition.

If the time of the service has been reached, an acoustic signal will sound and the message **lnSP** appears for a few seconds after switching on the ignition.

Information regarding the service intervals » page 87.

Recommended gear



Fig. 21
Information on the selected gear / Recommended gear

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

Display » Fig. 21

- A Optimal gear engaged
- B Recommended gear (e.g. 3 ↑ means that it would be beneficial to change from 3rd gear to a higher gear)

For vehicles with automatic transmission the recommended gear will be shown when the mode for manual gear-changing (Tiptronic) is selected.

! WARNING

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

Driving data (multifunction display)

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Operation | 30 |
| Information overview | 31 |
| Warning at excessive speeds | 31 |
| Memory | 31 |
| | 32 |

The driving data display only works when the ignition is switched on.

Operation

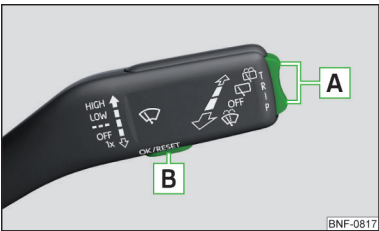


Fig. 22
Buttons on the control lever

Operating the multifunction display » Fig. 22

- A** Press (up or down) - Select data / Setting values
- B** Press Show / confirm entry
- Hold - Reset memory

Information overview

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

Clock - current time is displayed.

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

Driving time - Driving time since last clearing the memory.

Current fuel consumption - When the vehicle is stationary or moving slowly, the fuel consumption is displayed in l/h (in models in some countries the following appears --,-- km/l).

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

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

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

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

Current Speed - Digital speedometer.

Coolant temperature - If the coolant temperature is in the range 70-120 °C, the engine operating temperature has been reached. If the temperature is below 70 °C, high engine speeds and straining the engine should be avoided. If the temperature is over 120 °C, the warning light lights up the instrument cluster. [» page 34](#).

Warning of excessive speed - It is possible to set a speed limit.

! WARNING

Even at temperatures of around +4 °C, black ice may still be on the road surface! You should therefore not only rely on the outside temperature display for accurate information as to whether there is ice on the road.

Warning at excessive speeds

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

Adjust the speed limit while the vehicle is stationary

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

Adjusting the speed limit while the vehicle is moving

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

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

Reset speed limit

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

The set driving mode remains stored even after switching the ignition on and off. If the break in a journey exceeds 2 hours, the pre-set speed limit is deactivated.

Memory

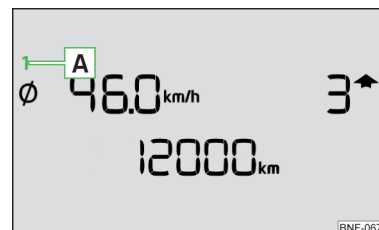


Fig. 23
Multi-function display - Display example of the memory

The system stores data from the two memories described below, which are then displayed at position **A**» Fig. 23.

"1" - Single-trip memory

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

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

"2" - Long-term memory

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

The indicator is automatically set back to zero if one of these two values is exceeded.

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

To **reset the memory bank** see » page 30, *Operation*.

The following drive data is stored in different memory banks.

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

Note

Disconnecting the vehicle battery will delete all memory data.

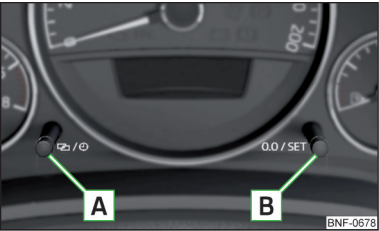


Fig. 24
Buttons in the instrument cluster - variant 1

- » Switch on the ignition.
- » Press down button **A** until» Fig. 24the hour flashes in the display.
- » The hour is set by repeatedly pressing button **B**.
- » Switch to the minutes by pressing button **A**.
- » The minutes are set by repeatedly pressing button **B**.
- » Confirm the value entered by pressing button **A** again, or wait for around 5 seconds. The setting is saved automatically (the value stops flashing).

Warning lights

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--|----|
| Ⓜ Hand brake | 33 |
| Ⓜ Braking system | 33 |
| Ⓜ Front seat belt warning light | 33 |
| Ⓜ Alternator | 33 |
| Ⓜ Engine oil pressure | 33 |
| Ⓜ Coolant | 34 |
| Ⓜ Automatic transmission | 34 |
| Ⓜ Power steering | 34 |
| Ⓜ Stability control (ESC) / Traction control (TCS) | 35 |
| Ⓜ Anti-lock braking system (ABS) | 35 |
| Ⓜ Tyre pressure | 35 |
| Ⓜ Rear fog light | 36 |
| Ⓜ Emission control system | 36 |
| Ⓜ Engine electronics check | 36 |
| Ⓜ Airbag system | 36 |
| Ⓜ Handbrake - automatic transmission | 36 |
| Ⓜ Brake pedal (automatic transmission) | 36 |
| Ⓜ Turn signal system | 37 |
| Ⓜ Cruise control system | 37 |
| Ⓜ Main beam | 37 |
| Ⓜ Rear seat belt warning light | 37 |
| Ⓜ City Safe Drive | 37 |
| Ⓜ START-STOP | 37 |

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

The lighting up of some warning lights may be accompanied by acoustic signals.

After switching on the ignition, some warning lights **light up** briefly as a function test. If the tested systems are OK, the corresponding warning lights **extinguish** for a few seconds after switching on the ignition or after starting the engine.

WARNING

- Ignoring light-up indicator lamps in the instrument cluster and the control symbols in the display may cause serious injury or damage to the vehicle.
- If you have to stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from the traffic, switch off the engine and activate the hazard warning light system » [page 47](#). Place the warning triangle at the prescribed distance.
- The engine compartment of your car is a hazardous area. The following warning instructions must be followed at all times when working in the engine compartment » [page 96](#), *Engine compartment*.

Hand brake


 **Read and observe**  on [page 33](#) first.

 lights up - the hand brake has been applied.

An audible warning is also given if you drive the vehicle for at least 3 seconds at a speed of more than 6 km/h.





Braking system

 **Read and observe**  on [page 33](#) first.

 lights up - the brake fluid level in the brake system is too low or there is an ABS fault.


- Stop the vehicle, switch off the engine, and check the level of the brake fluid » [page 101](#).


WARNING


- If the warning light  lights up at the same time as warning light  » [page 35](#),  *Anti-lock braking system (ABS)*,  **do not continue your journey!** Seek help from a specialist garage.
- A fault to the ABS system or the braking system can increase the vehicle's braking distance - risk of accident!

Front seat belt warning light

 **Read and observe**  on [page 33](#) first.


 lights up - the driver or front passenger has not fastened their seat belt.

At a speed of over 20 km/h the warning light  flashes and an audible warning sounds at the same time.

The warning signal is switched off and the  indicator light is permanently lit if the driver and front passenger have not fastened their seat belts within the next 90 seconds.

Alternator

 **Read and observe**  on [page 33](#) first.

 lights up - the battery is not being charged whilst the engine is running.


- Seek help from a specialist garage.

CAUTION


If, while driving, the warning light  lights up in addition to the warning light  » [page 34](#),  **do not drive any further** - risk of damage to the engine! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.

Engine oil pressure



 **Read and observe**  on [page 33](#) first.

 lights up or flashes - the engine oil pressure is too low.

An audible signal sounds as a warning.

- Stop the vehicle, switch off the engine, and check the engine oil level
» [page 99, Check and refill.](#)
- If the warning light  lights up or flashes, do not drive any further, even if the oil level is correct! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.

CAUTION

- The oil pressure light  is not an oil level indicator! One should therefore check the oil level at regular intervals, preferably after every refuelling stop.
- If for some reason it is not possible to top up the engine oil under the current circumstances,  do not continue driving! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.


Coolant

 **Read and observe  on page 33 first.**



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

An audible signal sounds as a warning tone.

- Stop the vehicle, switch off the engine, and allow the engine to cool down.
- Check the coolant level, if necessary top up the coolant.

If the coolant level is within the specified range and the warning light  lights up or flashes again, then there may be a malfunction of the cooling fan.

- Switch off the ignition.
- Check the fuse for the cooling fan, replace if necessary.


If the coolant level and fan fuse are both OK but the warning light  is still illuminated,  **do not drive any further!**

- Seek help from a specialist garage.


Automatic transmission

 **Read and observe  on page 33 first.**


fault

 lights up – there is a fault in the automatic transmission.


An audible signal sounds as a warning tone.

-  **Do not drive the vehicle!** Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.



Functional impairment

 lights up and gear change is not possible – for technical reasons there may be an impairment of the automatic transmission.

- Stop the car, turn the ignition off and on again.


If the warning light  lights up after you again switch on the ignition, seek assistance from a specialist garage.

Gearbox overheating

 and is possibly also  illuminated – the automatic transmission is overheating.

An audible signal sounds as a warning tone.

- Stop and allow the transmission to cool down or drive more quickly than 20 km/h (12 mph).


If the warning light  lights up again, switch off the vehicle, shut off the engine and allow the gearbox to cool down.


Further information » [page 74, Automated transmission.](#)

Power steering

 **Read and observe  on page 33 first.**

Fault in the power steering

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

 lights up – this indicates a partial failure of the power steering and the steering forces can be greater.

- Switch off the ignition, start the engine again and travel a short distance.
- If the warning light does not go out, obtain assistance from an authorised dealer.

Disconnecting the vehicle battery

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

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


If, after the motor is restarted and a short drive, the indicator light does not go out, there is a system error.

- Seek help from a specialist garage.

Stability control (ESC) / Traction control (TCS)


 **Read and observe**  on page 33 first.

 flashes – the ESC or TCS is currently active.


 lights up – there is an ESC or TCS fault.

► Seek help from a specialist garage.


As the ESC operates in conjunction with the ABS, the ESC warning light will also come on if the ABS system fails.

If the warning light  comes on after starting the engine, the ESC or TCS may have been switched off for technical reasons.

► Switch the ignition off and on again.

If the warning light  does not illuminate after you switch the engine back on, the ASR is fully functional again.

Disconnecting the vehicle battery

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

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

If, after a short drive, the indicator light does not go out, there is a system error.

► Seek help from a specialist garage.

More information about the ESC system » [page 78](#), *Stability Control (ESC)* or TCS system » [page 78](#), *Traction control (TCS)*.

Anti-lock braking system (ABS)

 **Read and observe**  on page 33 first.





 lights up – there is an ABS fault.

The vehicle will only be braked by the normal brake system without the ABS.

► Seek help from a specialist garage.

In the event of an ABS fault, the other braking and stabilization systems are turned off » [page 77](#), *Braking and stabilisation systems*.


WARNING

- If the ABS warning light  together with the indicator light  » [page 33](#),  *Braking system* lights up,  **do not continue to drive!** Seek help from a specialist garage.
- A fault to the ABS system or the braking system can increase the vehicle's braking distance – risk of accident!

Tyre pressure

 **Read and observe**  on page 33 first.


Change of tyre pressure values

 lights up – there was a pressure change in one of the tyres.


An audible signal sounds as a warning.

- Immediately reduce speed and avoid sudden steering and braking manoeuvres.
- Stop the vehicle, turn the ignition off and check the tyres and their inflation pressures » [page 104](#).
- Correct the tyre pressure if necessary or replace the affected wheel » [page 108](#) or use the repair kit » [page 111](#).
- Save the tyre pressure values in the system » [page 83](#).

System fault

 flashes for approximately 1 minute and remains lit – there may be a fault in the tyre pressure monitoring system.

► Stop the vehicle, turn the ignition off and start the engine again.

If the warning light  flashes again after the engine has started, there is a system error.

► Seek help from a specialist garage.

Disconnecting the vehicle battery

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

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

If, after a short drive, the indicator light does not go out, there is a system error.


► Seek help from a specialist garage.

Other incidents

The following reasons can explain the warning light  being illuminated.

- ▶ The vehicle is loaded on one side. Distribute the load evenly.
- ▶ The wheels of one axle are loaded more heavily (e.g. when driving uphill or downhill).
- ▶ Snow chains are mounted.
- ▶ A wheel has been changed.

CAUTION

Under certain circumstances (e.g. sporty style of driving, wintry or unpaved roads) the warning light  in the instrument cluster can be delayed or does not light up at all.


Rear fog light

 **Read and observe  on page 33 first.**

 lights up – the rear fog light is switched on.

Emission control system


 **Read and observe  on page 33 first.**

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

- ▶ Seek help from a specialist garage.

Engine electronics check

 **Read and observe  on page 33 first.**

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

- ▶ Seek help from a specialist garage.

Airbag system

 **Read and observe  on page 33 first.**


System fault

 lights up - there is a fault in the airbag system.


This also applies if the warning light does not come on when the ignition is switched on.

The functionality of the airbag system is monitored automatically even if one of the airbags is switched off.

One of the airbags or a belt tensioner has been disabled by the diagnostic tool

 lights up for approximately 4 seconds after the ignition is switched on and then flashes for approximately 12 seconds.

The front passenger airbag has been disabled with the key switch

 lights up for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

OFF  below the lettering **PASSENGER AIR BAG** in the middle of the dash panel lights up after switching on the ignition» [page 19, Deactivating the front passenger airbag.](#)

WARNING

When a fault in the airbag system occurs, there is a risk of the system not being triggered in the event of an accident. Therefore, this must be checked immediately by a specialized garage.

Handbrake - automatic transmission

 **Read and observe  on page 33 first.**

 lights up or flashes - engage the parking brake.

Further information » [page 74, Automated transmission.](#)

Brake pedal (automatic transmission)

 **Read and observe  on page 33 first.**


 lights up – apply the brake.

Further information » [page 74, Automated transmission.](#)

Turn signal system

 Read and observe  on page 33 first.

 flashes - the left turn signal is turned on.

 flashes - the right turn signal is turned on.

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

When the hazard warning light system is switched on, this will cause all of the turn signal lights as well as both warning lights to flash.

Cruise control system

 Read and observe  on page 33 first.

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

Main beam

 Read and observe  on page 33 first.

 lights up - the main beam or the headlight flasher is switched on.

/ Rear seat belt warning light

 Read and observe  on page 33 first.


 lights up - a rear seat belt is not fastened.

 lights up - a rear seat belt is fastened.


When the seat belt is fastened/unfastened, the particular light lights up briefly and indicates the current belt status!


City Safe Drive

 Read and observe  on page 33 first.

 flashes quickly - the City Safe Drivesystem is braking the vehicle automatically.

 flashes slowly - the system is not available or there is a system malfunction.

If the system is turned off and the vehicle is moving at a speed of about 5-30 km/h, the warning light  lights up in the instrument cluster display.


If the system is activated again, the warning light  lights up in the instrument cluster display for about 5 s.

Further information » [page 81](#), *City Safe Drive*.

/ START-STOP

 Read and observe  on page 33 first.

 lights up - the START-STOPsystem is active.

 lights up - the START-STOPsystem is active, but the automatic engine cut-off is not possible.

 flashes - the START-STOPsystem is not available.

Further information » [page 70](#), *START-STOPsystem*.

Unlocking and opening

Unlocking and locking

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---|----|
| Unlock / lock using key and lock | 38 |
| Unlocking/locking with the remote control key | 39 |
| Vehicle unlocking / locking with the door opening lever | 39 |
| Vehicle locking / unlocking with the central locking button | 39 |
| SafeLock | 40 |
| Opening/closing a door | 40 |
| Child safety lock | 41 |
| Malfunctions | 41 |

The vehicle may be equipped with a central locking system which makes it possible to unlock/lock **all** doors and the boot lid simultaneously.

The turn signal lights flash twice as confirmation that the vehicle has been **unlocked**.

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

The turn signal lights flash once as confirmation that the vehicle has been **locked**.

If the driver's door has been opened, the vehicle cannot be locked.

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

Automatic locking / unlocking of a vehicle with central locking system

This function enables the locking of all doors and the boot lid from a speed of 15 km / h. Opening the doors and the boot lid from the outside is not possible.

Renewed automatic unlocking of all doors as well as the luggage compartment door when removing the ignition key or by opening any of the doors.

! WARNING

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

! CAUTION

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

Unlock / lock using key and lock

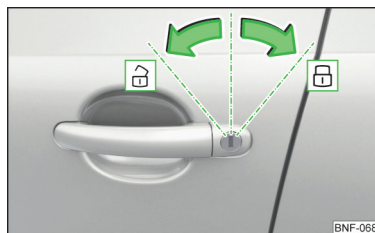


Fig. 25
Left side of the vehicle: Turning the key for unlocking and locking the vehicle

Read and observe ! and ! on page 38 first.

Unlocking/locking the vehicle with the key » Fig. 25

- 🔑 Unlocking the vehicle
- 🔑 Locking the vehicle

Unlocking/locking with the remote control key



Fig. 26
Key with pop-out key bit

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 38 first.

Description of the key » Fig. 26

- Unlock button
- Lock button
- Button to unlock the boot lid
- A** Button for popping out/pushing in the key bit
- B** Battery status warning light - if the warning light does not flash when you press a button on the key, the battery is discharged.

Unlocking / locking the boot lid

By **pressing lightly** on the button the lid is unlocked.

By **pressing down** on the button the lid is unlocked and unlatched (part-opened).

If the lid is unlocked or released with the button , then the lid is automatically locked after closing. The period of time after which the flap is locked can be set » page 42.

! CAUTION

- The remote control may be affected by signal superimposition by transmitters close to the car.
- The range of the remote control key is about 30 m. The battery must be replaced if the central locking only reacts to the remote control at a distance of less than 3 m away » page 116.

Vehicle unlocking / locking with the door opening lever



Fig. 27 Door opening lever

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 38 first.

On vehicles without central locking, you can lock and unlock doors which do not have a locking cylinder from the inside.

- To **unlock the door**, push the door opening lever in the direction of the arrow so that the red marking **A** is visible » Fig. 27.
- To **unlock the door** pull the door opening lever.

Vehicle locking / unlocking with the central locking button



Fig. 28
Central locking button

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 38 first.

Prerequisites for locking / unlocking with the central locking button

- ✓ The vehicle is not locked from the outside.
- ✓ None of the doors are open.

- To **lock**, press the button » Fig. 28.
- To **unlock**, press the button .

The following applies after locking.

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

! WARNING

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

SafeLock

 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 38 first.

SafeLock prevents the door from being opened from the inside. This makes an attempted break-in to the vehicle more difficult.

Activating

SafeLock is activated when the vehicle is locked from the outside.

This function is pointed out by the following message **SAFE LOCK** on the display of the instrument cluster after switching out the ignition.

Activation display

When SafeLock is activated the warning light in the driver's door flashes for 2 seconds in rapid succession, then starts to flash at longer intervals.

Deactivating

The safelock can be switched off by locking twice within 2 seconds.

The warning light in the driver door flashes rapidly for about 2 seconds, then goes out and starts to flash at longer intervals after about 30 seconds.

If the vehicle is locked and the safe securing system is switched off, the door can be opened separately from the inside by a single pull on opening lever.

The Safelock system switches back on when the vehicle is locked.

! WARNING

If the car is locked and the safe securing system activated, no people must remain in the car as it will then not be possible to either unlock a door or open a window from the inside. The locked doors make it more difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency – risk to life!

Opening/closing a door

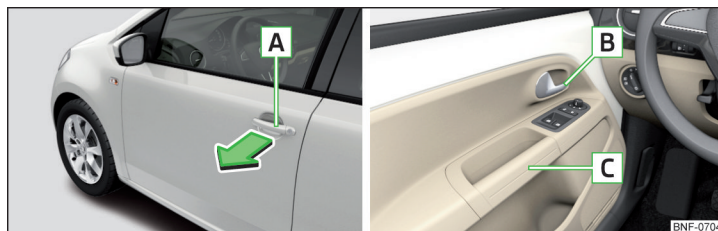


Fig. 29 Door handle/door opening lever

 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 38 first.

- To **open from the outside**, unlock the vehicle and pull in the direction of arrow » Fig. 29 the door handle **A**.
- To **open from the inside** pull the door opening lever **B** and push the door away from you.
- To the **lock from the inside** grab handle **C** and close the door.

! WARNING

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



Child safety lock



Fig. 30 Rear door: Child safety lock switch on / off

Read and observe  and  on page 38 first.

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

- To **turn on** the child safety lock, turn the vehicle key to position  » Fig. 30.
- To **turn off** the child safety lock, turn the vehicle key to position .

Malfunctions

Read and observe  and  on page 38 first.

Synchronise remote

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

- Press any button on the remote control key.
- Unlock the door with the key in the lock cylinder within 1 minute of pressing the button.

Central locking fault

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

A failure in the central locking system can lead the vehicle doors and the boot lid can emergency lock or emergency release » page 116.

Low voltage of the key battery


Replace the battery » page 116.

Luggage compartment lid

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Opening / closing the boot lid | 42 |
| Delayed locking of the boot lid | 42 |

Button  » Fig. 31 on page 42 is disabled when starting off or driving at a speed of over 9 km/h. The button is reactivated when the vehicle has stopped and a door is opened.

! WARNING

- Never drive with the luggage compartment lid open or ajar, as otherwise exhaust gases may get into the interior of the vehicle – risk of poisoning!
- Ensure that the lock is properly engaged after closing the lid. Otherwise, the lid might open suddenly while the vehicle is moving, even if the lid was locked – risk of accident!
- Make sure that when closing the boot lid, no body parts are crushed – there is danger of injury!
- Do not press on the rear window when closing the luggage compartment lid, it could crack – risk of injury!

Opening / closing the boot lid

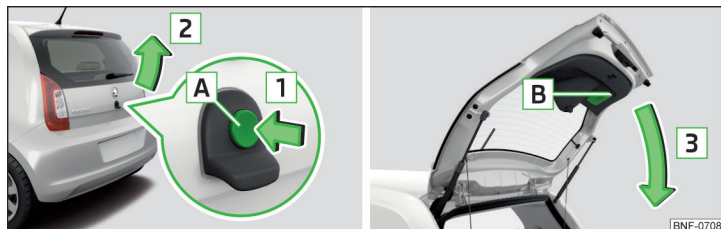



Fig. 31 Opening / closing the boot lid

Read and observe **!** on page 41 first.

- ▶ To **open** the lid, press » Fig. 31 button **A** in the direction of arrow **1**.
- ▶ Raise the lid in the direction of the arrow **2**.
- ▶ To **close** it, grip recess **B** and pull in the direction of arrow **3**.

Delayed locking of the boot lid

Read and observe **!** on page 41 first.

If the boot lid is unlocked with the button  on the key, then the boot lid is automatically locked after closing.

The period after which the boot lid is locked automatically can be extended by a specialist garage.

! CAUTION

There is a risk of unwanted entry into the vehicle before the boot lid is locked automatically.

Window operation

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Mechanical window openers | 42 |
| Electric windows | 43 |
| Manually opening/closing rear windows | 43 |

42 Using the system

The windows can be operated mechanically by means of the handle attached to the respective door panel.

The windows can be operated electrically from the following locations; the front windows from the driver's seat and also via the buttons for the windows in the passenger door.

! WARNING

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

! CAUTION

- Keep the windows clean (free of ice and similar) to ensure the correct functionality of the electric windows.
- Always close the electric windows before disconnecting the battery.

i Note

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

Mechanical window openers

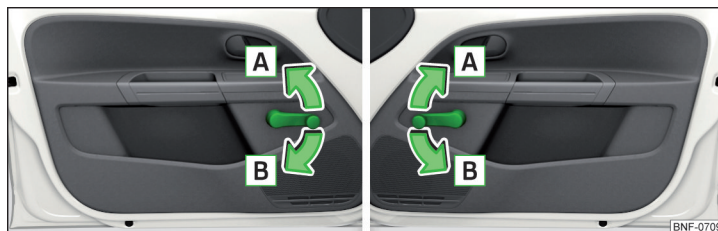


Fig. 32 Window operation: left / right

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 42 first.

- ▶ To **open**, turn the crank in the direction of arrow **A** » Fig. 32.
- ▶ To **close**, turn the crank in the direction of arrow **B**.

Electric windows

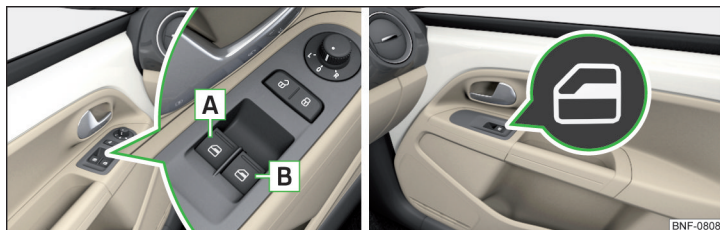




Fig. 33 Buttons for window levers

Read and observe  and  on page 42 first.

The electrical power windows can only be operated when the ignition is switched on.

The windows in the front doors can be operated from the driving position. The front passenger window is operated using the button in the passenger door.

Power window buttons » Fig. 33

-  Front door left
-  Front door right

- To **open**, press down the appropriate button until the window has moved in to the desired position.
- To **close** it, pull gently on the top edge of the button until the window has moved into the desired position.

Manually opening/closing rear windows

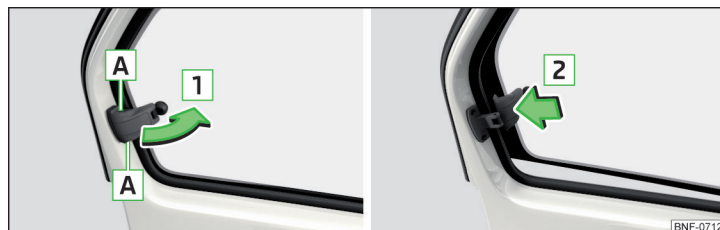








Fig. 34 Opening/closing rear windows

Read and observe  and  on page 42 first.

- To **open**, grasp the safety catch in recess  » Fig. 34.
- Open the window in the direction of arrow  and lock it by pressing down the safety catch in the direction of arrow  to the stop.
- To **close**, grasp the safety catch in recess .
- Pull the safety catch in the opposite direction to arrow  and pull the window back to its starting position in the opposite direction to  until the safety catch clicks into place.

Panoramic tilt / slide sunroof

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--|----|
| Operation | 44 |
| Force limiter | 44 |
| Activate operation of the tilt / slide sunroof | 44 |
| Manually operated sunblind | 44 |

The panoramic tilt / slide sunroof (hereinafter referred to as tilt / slide sunroof) can only be operated when the ignition is turned on and when the outdoor temperature is above -20 °C.

WARNING

When operating the tilt/slide sunroof and the sunshade, proceed with caution to avoid causing crushing injuries – risk of injury!

! CAUTION

- During the winter it may be necessary to remove any ice and snow in the vicinity of the sliding/tilting roof before opening it to prevent any damage to the opening mechanism.
- Always close the sliding/tilting roof before disconnecting the battery.

Operation

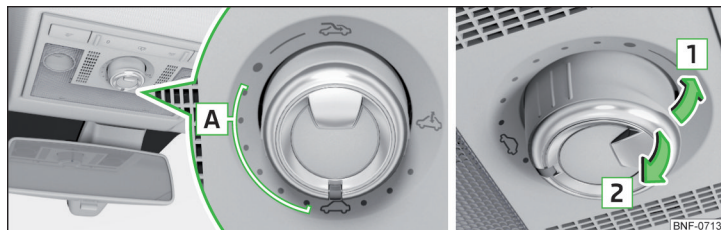


Fig. 35 Operation of the sliding/tilting roof

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 43 first.

The sun roof can be operated with the rotary switch.

Operation of the tilt / slide sunroof » Fig. 35

- ☞ Open fully
- Open to the low-noise position

A Open partially

☞ Close completely

1 Opening (switch in position ☞)

2 Closing (switch in position ☞)

After turning the switch one stop to position ☞ (spring-tensioned position), the tilt / slide sunroof stops in the position in which the intensity of the wind noise is low. After turning the switch further to position ☞, the tilt / slide sunroof opens up to the stop.

Force limiter

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 43 first.

The sliding/tilting roof is fitted with a force limiter.

If there is an obstacle, the closing process is stopped and the glass pane retracts by several centimetres.

! WARNING

If the tilt / slide sunroof is closed, by pulling on the recess of the switch in the direction of arrow **2**, » Fig. 35 on page 44 and the closing process is hindered by an obstacle, then at the third attempt at closing, the force limitation will cease to function (if less than 5 s passes between the individual attempts to close). The tilt / slide sunroof closes with full force - this can cause injury.

Activate operation of the tilt / slide sunroof

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 43 first.

If the tilt / slide sunroof stops working (e.g. after disconnecting and connecting the battery), then the operation must be reactivated.

- Turn on the ignition and set the switch to position ☞ » Fig. 35 on page 44.
- Press the switch on the recess E down and pull forwards.

The tilt / slide sunroof opens and closes again after around 10 seconds.

- Release the lever.

Manually operated sunblind

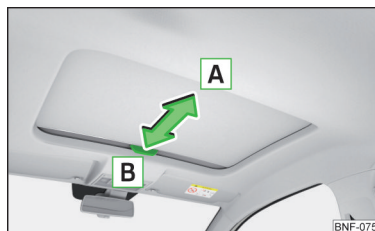


Fig. 36
Operation of the sunblind

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 43 first.

- To **open**, pull the handle in the direction of arrow **A** » Fig. 36.
- To **close**, pull the handle in the direction of arrow **B**.

Lights and visibility

Lights

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---|----|
| Operation of the light function | 45 |
| Daylight running lights (DAY LIGHT) | 45 |
| Turn signal and main beam | 46 |
| Fog lights/rear fog light | 46 |
| Hazard warning light system | 47 |
| Parking light | 47 |
| Driving abroad | 47 |

Unless otherwise stated, the lights only work when the ignition is on.

The layout of the controls on right-hand drive vehicles differs partially from that shown in this layout » Fig. 37 on page 45.

i Note

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

Operation of the light function

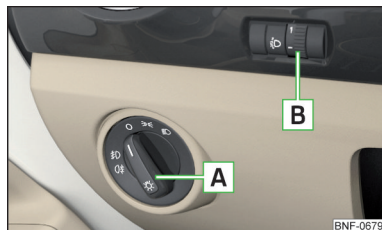


Fig. 37
Light switch and control dial for
the headlight range control

To switch the light function **on / off**, switch **A** » Fig. 37 should be turned to one of the following positions.

- 0** Switching off lights (except daytime running lights)
» Switch on daytime running lights and side lights or parking lights
» page 47
- ☾** Turn on the low beam

To **adjust the headlight range control**, turn dial **B** » Fig. 37 in line with the vehicle load » **!**.

- Front seats occupied, boot empty
- 1** All seats occupied, boot empty
- 2** All seats occupied, boot loaded
- 3** Driver seat occupied, boot loaded

! WARNING

Always adjust the headlight beam to meet the following conditions - otherwise risk of accident.

- The vehicle does not dazzle other road users, especially oncoming vehicles.
- The beam range is sufficient for safe driving.

! CAUTION

If leaving the vehicle without needing the parking lights on, always turn the light switch to position **0**.

i Note

- If the light switch is in the position **☾**, the ignition key is removed and the driver's door is open, an audible warning signal will sound. After a few seconds or after closing the driver's door, the audible alarm switches off, but the parking lights will remain switched on.
- The light switch is in position **0**, the lighting of the instrument cluster is switched off.

Daylight running lights (DAY LIGHT)

The daytime running lights light up the area in front of and to the rear of the vehicle (only applicable for some countries).

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

- ✓ The ignition is switched on.
- ✓ The light switch is in the position 0 or 1.

The light switch is in position 1 and the fog lights are turned on, the daytime running lights will turn off.

! WARNING

Always switch on the low beam when visibility is poor.

Turn signal and main beam

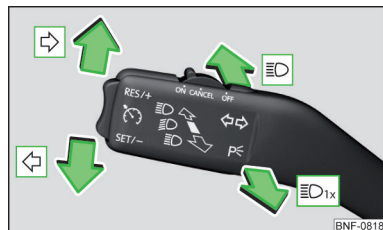


Fig. 38
Operating lever: Turn signal and main beam operation

Operating lever positions » Fig. 38

- ⇨ Switch on right turn signal
- ⇦ Switch on left turn signal
- ☰ Switch on main beam (spring-tensioned position)
- ☰x Switching off main beam / switching on headlamp flasher (spring-loaded position)

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

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

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

Comfort signalling

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

! WARNING

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

i Note

An acoustic warning signal will sound when the driver's door is opened if the lever is not in the middle position after removing the ignition key from the ignition lock. The acoustic warning signal will stop just as soon as the driver's door is closed.

Fog lights/rear fog light



Fig. 39
Light switch - switch on front and rear fog light

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

- ✓ The light switch is in the position 1 or 2 » Fig. 39.
- To **turn on the fog lights** pull the light switch to position **1**, the indicator light 1 will light up in the light switch.
- To **turn on the rear fog light**, pull the light switch to position **2**, the indicator light 2 will light up in the instrument cluster.

If the vehicle is not fitted with **fog lights**, the **rear fog light** is switched on by pulling out the light switch to the only possible setting.

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

Hazard warning light system



Fig. 40
Button for hazard warning light system

➤ To **switch on/off**, press the  button» Fig. 40.

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

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



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

Parking light

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


Switching on the parking light on one side

➤ Switch off the ignition.

➤ Press the control lever all the way into position  or  until it stops» Fig. 38 on page 46.

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

Switching on the side light on both sides

➤ Turn the light switch » Fig. 39 on page 46 to position  and lock the vehicle, the parking light is turned on.

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

! CAUTION

Turning on the parking light means the battery is heavily loaded.

Driving abroad

When driving in countries with opposing traffic system (traffic on the left/right), your headlights may dazzle oncoming traffic. Therefore, it is necessary to have the headlights adapted by a specialist garage.

Interior lighting

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Interior light _____ 47

With the ignition off, the lights turn off automatically after about 10 minutes.

Interior light

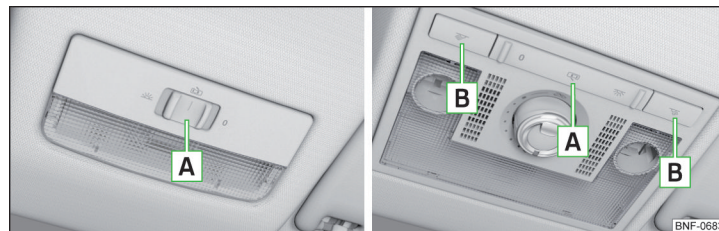


Fig. 41 Interior lighting: Version 1/version 2

Positions for light switch  » Fig. 41

 Switching on

 Automatic operation (centre position)

 Switching off

Switch on / off (by pressing the relevant switch ) » Fig. 41

 Reading lamp left

 Reading lamp right

Automatic operation - position

The system is **turned on** when any of the following is present.

- ▶ The vehicle is unlocked.
- ▶ One of the doors is opened.
- ▶ The ignition key is removed.

The system is **turned off** when any of the following is present.

- ▶ The vehicle is locked.
- ▶ The ignition is switched on.
- ▶ About 30 seconds after all the doors have been closed.

Visibility

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Rear window heater | 48 |
| Front sun visors | 48 |

! WARNING

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

Rear window heater



Fig. 42
Button for rear window heater

Read and observe on page 48 first.

The heater allows rapid defrosting and ventilation of the rear window.

The heating only works when the engine is running.

▶ To switch the heating **on / off**, press button » Fig. 42.

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

The heating switches off automatically after approximately 10 minutes.

i Note

If the on-board voltage decreases, the heating switches off automatically » page 101, Automatic shutdown of consumers - vehicle battery discharge protection.

Front sun visors

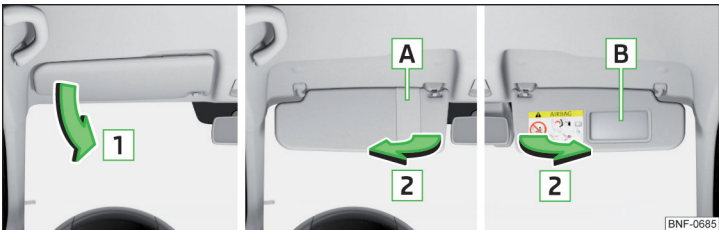


Fig. 43 Sun visor: Driver's side/front passenger's side

Read and observe on page 48 first.

Operation and description of the sun visor » Fig. 43

- 1 Swivel cover towards the windscreen
- 2 Swivel cover towards the door
- A Parking ticket band (if part of the specification)
- B Make-up Mirror (depending on equipment, this can be in both the driver's and passenger's sun visors)

Windscreen wipers and washers

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Front wipers and washers | 49 |
| Rear wiper and washer | 49 |

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

! WARNING

Do not use the windscreen washer system at low temperatures, without heating the windscreen beforehand. The window washer fluid could otherwise freeze on the windscreen and restrict the view to the front.

! CAUTION

- If the windscreen wipers are in the switched-off position, they cannot be raised off the windscreen. The wipers must be set to the service position to raise them off the windscreen » page 117.
- In cold temperatures and during the winter, check before switching on the ignition that the wiper blades are not frozen to the windscreen. If the windscreen wipers are switched on when the blades are frozen to the windscreen, this may damage both the blades and windscreen wiper motor!
- Carefully separate frozen windscreen wiper blades from the windscreen and free from snow and ice.
- Handle the windscreen wipers with care - there is a risk of damage to the windscreen by the windscreen wiper arms.
- Do not switch on the ignition when the wiper arm is raised from the windscreen - there is a risk of damage to the bonnet by the wiper arms.
- If there is an obstacle on the windscreen, the wipers will try to push away the obstacle. The wipers then stop to prevent themselves from being damaged. Only switch the wipers on again after the obstacle has been removed.

Front wipers and washers

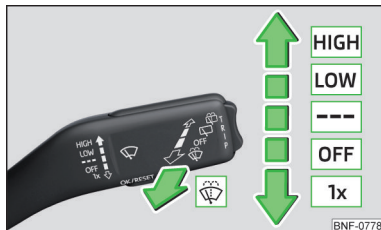


Fig. 44
Operating the front windscreen wipers and washer system

Read and observe ! and ! on page 49 first.

The lever can be moved to the following positions » Fig. 44

- OFF Windscreen wipers and washers off
- Intermittent wiping
- LOW Slow-speed wiping

HIGH High-speed wiping

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

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

Rear wiper and washer

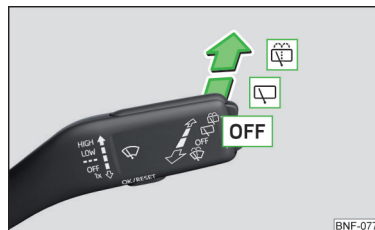


Fig. 45
Operation of the rear wiper and washer system

Read and observe ! and ! on page 49 first.

The lever can be moved to the following positions » Fig. 45

OFF Wipers and washers off

Rear screen wiping

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

i Note

The rear window is wiped once automatically if the windscreen wipers are on when reverse gear is selected.

Rear view mirror

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Interior mirror dimming | 50 |
| Mirrors | 50 ► |

! WARNING

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

Interior mirror dimming

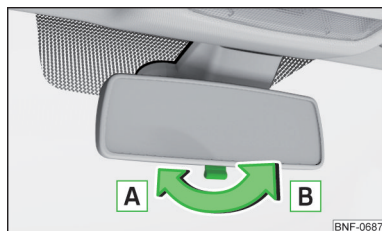


Fig. 46
Mirror positions

Read and observe ! on page 50 first.

Mirror positions » Fig. 46

- A Basic mirror position (not darkened)
- B Mirror blackout

Mirrors

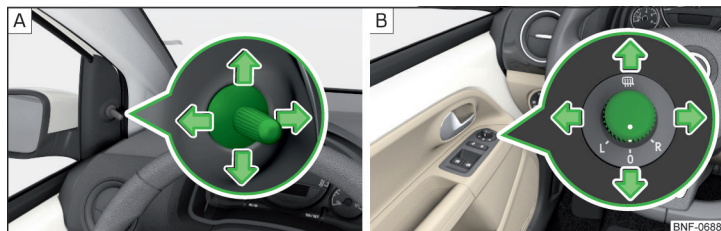


Fig. 47 Exterior mirror operation: mechanical / electrical

Read and observe ! on page 50 first.

The outer mirror surfaces are (depending on the vehicle specification) mechanically or electrically adjustable.

» To **set** the mirror surface, move the knob in the direction of arrows » Fig. 47.

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

The knob for the electrically adjustable mirrors can be moved to the following positions » Fig. 47 - B.

- L Adjust the left-hand exterior mirror
- 0 Switch off mirror control
- R Adjust the right-hand exterior mirror
- ⏻ Exterior mirror heater (only operates when the engine is running)

Folding in the exterior mirrors

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

! WARNING

Do not touch the exterior mirror surfaces, if the exterior mirror heating is switched on - hazard of burning.

Seats and head restraints

Front seats

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Adjusting the front seats _____ 51

Folding front passenger seat _____ 51

WARNING

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

Adjusting the front seats

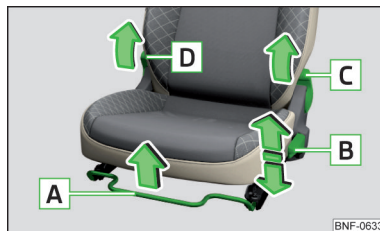


Fig. 48
Controls on the left front seat

 Read and observe  on page 51 first.

The seats can be adjusted by the pulling or pressing the operating element in the direction of the arrows» Fig. 48.

- A** Adjusting the seat in the longitudinal direction (after releasing the control lever, locking must be audible)
- B** Adjusting the seat height
- C** Adjusting the tilt of the backrest (do not lean on the backrest when adjusting)
- D** Adjust the tilt of the seat back (seats with Easy Entry System)

Some controls are arranged in mirror image formation on the passenger seat.

Fold forward and slide seat using the Easy Entry System

- Pull lever **D** » Fig. 48 and fold the seat backrest forwards.
- At the same time, move the seat forwards.

Restore position of the seat with Easy Entry System

- Push the seat backwards again to its original position.
- Fold the seat backrest back. The locking mechanism must audibly snap into place.
- Check this by pulling on the seat backrest.

Note

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

Folding front passenger seat

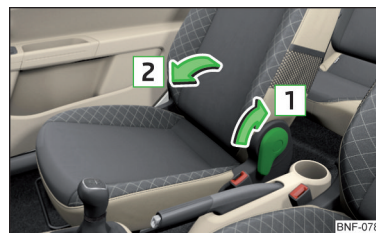


Fig. 49
Folding the front passenger seat forward

 Read and observe  on page 51 first.

The front passenger seat can, depending on specification, be folded forward into a horizontal position.

- To **fold** the seat down, pull the lever in the direction of arrow **1** and fold down the seat back in the direction of arrow **2** » Fig. 49. The locking mechanism must audibly snap into place.
- Slide the seat forwards up to the stop.
- To **fold back**, pull the lever in the direction of arrow **1** pull and fold back the seat back in the direction of arrow **2**. The locking mechanism must audibly snap into place.
- Move the seat all the way back to the stop (depending on the specification, the seat may resume the forward position it previously had).

! WARNING

- If the seat backrest is folded, passengers may only be transported on the outer seat behind the driver.
- The front passenger airbag should be switched off when transporting objects on the seat backrest that has been folded forwards » page 19.
- Do not adjust the seat back while driving - danger of injury and accidents!
- When moving the seat backrest, keep limbs out of the area between the seat and seat backrest – risk of injury!
- Never transport the following items on the seat backrest when folded forwards.
 - Objects that could restrict the driver's view.
 - Objects which make it impossible for the driver to control the vehicle (e.g. if they roll under the pedals, or protrude into the driver's zone).
 - Objects which could lead to injury to passengers (e.g. if accelerating sharply, braking or changing direction).

Rear seat backrests



Fig. 50 Fold down seat backrest / pull on belt for side trim panel

Folding forward

- Press the release handle **A** in the direction of arrow **1** and tilt » Fig. 50 the seat backrest in the direction of arrow **2**.
- Remove or push the head restraints all the way down » page 53 and fold the seat backrest forward in the direction of arrow **2**.

For **all-in-one** seat backrests, press the release handles **A** on both sides of the seat backrest at the same time.

Folding backwards

- If the head restraints had been removed, they should be reinserted with the backrest slightly raised» page 53.

- Pull the seat belt **C** for the side panel in the direction of arrow **3** » Fig. 50.
- Raise the seat backrest against the direction of arrow **2** until the release handle **A** audibly locks. Check this by pulling on the seat backrest.
- Make sure that the red marker **B** is not visible.

For **all-in-one** seat backs, pull the two seat belts towards the side panel. After folding back the seat back, the release handles **A** should audibly click into place on both sides of the seat back and the red mark **B** should not be visible on either side of the seat back.

! WARNING

- The seat backs in occupied rear seats must be properly engaged.
- When transporting objects in the luggage compartment that has been enlarged by folding the backrest forward, ensure the safety of the passenger being transported on the other rear seat.
- The seat backrests must be securely locked in position so that no objects in the luggage compartment can slide into the passenger compartment on sudden braking – risk of injury.

! CAUTION

When moving the seat backrest the seat belts should not be trapped - there is a risk of damage to the seat belts.

Headrests

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Setting the height | 53 |
| Removing/inserting | 53 |

Setting the height



Fig. 51 Setting the height of the back headrest

Only the front headrests are height-adjustable.

- Grasp the headrest and move **upwards** in the direction of arrow **1** » Fig. 51.
- To move the headrest **down**, press the securing button **A** in the direction of arrow **2** and hold it down while pressing the headrest in the direction of arrow **3**.

i Note

The front headrests are integrated into the seat backrests and cannot be adjusted in height.

Removing/inserting

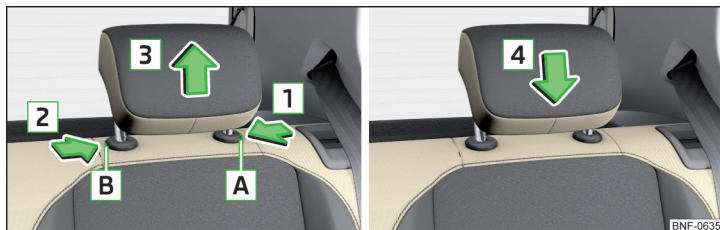


Fig. 52 Removing/inserting the rear headrests

Only the rear headrests can be removed or installed.

- Before removing/fitting the headrests, fold the corresponding seat backrest slightly forward » page 52.

- To **remove** the headrest, pull it out of the seat backrest as far as the stop.
- Hold down the securing button **A** in the direction of arrow **1**, at the same time insert the vehicle key in opening **B** in the direction of arrow **2** and remove the headrest in the direction of arrow **3** » Fig. 52.
- To **insert** the headrest, push the headrest into the seat backrest in the direction of arrow **4** until the locking button clicks into place.

Front seat heating



Fig. 53
Buttons for heating the front seats

The seat backrests and seats can be heated electrically.

Seat heating buttons » Fig. 53

- 👉 Left seat heating
- 👉 Right seat heating

- To **turn on** the heater at maximum heat (level 2) press button 👉 or 👉.

By repeatedly pressing the button, the heat is turned down until it is completely **switched off**. The level of the seat heating is indicated by the number of illuminated warning lights in the switch.

The seat heating only operates when the engine is running.

! WARNING

If you are sensitive to pain and/or temperature, e.g. through medication, paralysis or because of chronic illness (e.g. diabetes), we recommend not to use the seat heating. If the seat heating is used, we recommend to make regular breaks in your journey when driving long distances, so that the body can recuperate from the stress of the journey. Please consult your doctor, who can evaluate your specific condition.

! CAUTION

The following instructions should be observed to avoid damage to the seats.

- Do not kneel on the seats or otherwise apply concentrated pressure to them.
- Do not switch on the heating for unoccupied seats.
- Do not switch on the heating for seats which have objects on them (e.g. a child seat, bag or similar).
- Do not switch on the heating for seats which have seat covers or protective covers on them.

i Note

If the on-board voltage decreases, the seat heating switches off automatically
» [page 101](#), *Automatic shutdown of consumers - vehicle battery discharge protection*.

Useful features

Interior fittings

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---|----|
| Ticket holder | 55 |
| Storage compartment on the driver's side | 55 |
| Stowage compartments in the doors | 55 |
| Storage compartments in the front centre console | 56 |
| Cup holders | 56 |
| Waste container | 56 |
| Cigarette lighter | 57 |
| Ashtray | 57 |
| 12-volt socket | 58 |
| Multimedia holder | 58 |
| Photo holder | 58 |
| Storage compartment on the front passenger side - version 1 | 59 |
| Storage compartment on the passenger side - version 2 | 59 |
| Foldable hook | 59 |
| Clothes hook | 60 |
| Storage pockets on the inner sides of the front seats | 60 |
| Stowage compartments in front of the rear seats | 60 |

! WARNING

- Do not place anything on the dash panel. These objects might slide or fall down when driving and may distract you from concentrating on the traffic - risk of accident!
- Make sure that while driving no objects can enter the driver's footwell - they could cause an accident!
- Do not carry any objects on the front passenger seat except objects designed for this purpose (e.g. child seat) - risk of accident!
- No objects should be placed in the storage compartments nor in the drinks holders; the vehicle occupants could be endangered if there is sudden braking or the vehicle collides with something.

! WARNING (Continued)

- For safety reasons, lockable storage compartments should be closed while driving - there is a risk of injury from the opened lid or through the loose objects in the compartment.
- Make sure no objects protrude from the storage compartments - danger of injury!
- Do not exceed the permissible loads for the storage compartments and pockets - risk of injury and risk of damage to the compartments and pockets!
- Ash, cigarettes, cigars and the like should only be stored in the ashtray - danger of fire/burns!
- The storage compartments, multimedia holder and waste container are not a substitute for the ashtray and must not be used for such purposes - risk of fire!

! CAUTION

Do not place any large or sharp objects in the storage compartments and pockets - there is a risk of damage to the compartments and pockets.

Ticket holder



Fig. 54
Ticket holder

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 54 first.

The ticket holder » Fig. 54 is provided for the holding and displaying e.g. car park tickets.

Storage compartment on the driver's side

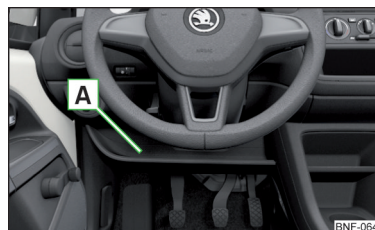


Fig. 55
Storage compartment on the driver's side

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 54 first.

The open stowage compartment **A** can be found underneath the dash panel on the driver's side » Fig. 55.

Stowage compartments in the doors

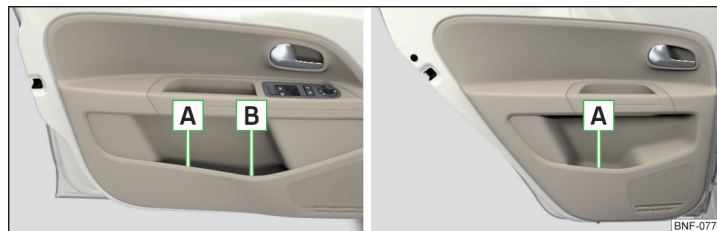


Fig. 56 Storage compartments: in the front door/in the rear door

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 54 first.

Storage compartments » Fig. 56

- A** Storage compartment
- B** Bottle holder with a capacity of max. 1.5 l

! WARNING

The storage compartment **A** » Fig. 56 is to be used exclusively for storing objects which do not stick out - danger of restricting the effectiveness of the side airbags.

Storage compartments in the front centre console

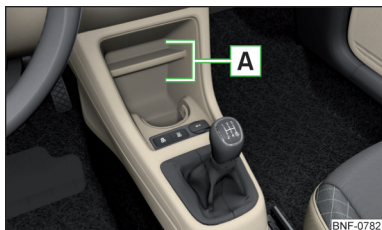


Fig. 57
Storage compartments

Read and observe and on page 54 first.

The open storage compartments can be found in the front centre console » Fig. 57.

Cup holders



Fig. 58 Cup holder in the front

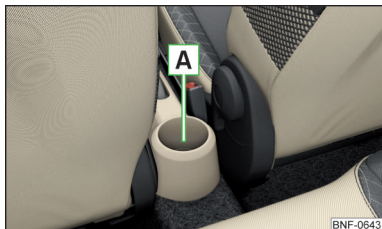


Fig. 59
Rear cup holder

Read and observe and on page 54 first.

The cup holders are located in the centre console at the front » Fig. 58 and at the rear » Fig. 59.

- › to **Fixing a beverage container in the holder forward** open the holder in direction of arrow » Fig. 58.
- › Place the cup into the cup holder so that the cup holder clip surrounds the cup securely.

WARNING

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

CAUTION

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

Waste container



Fig. 60 Waste container: inserting and moving/opening

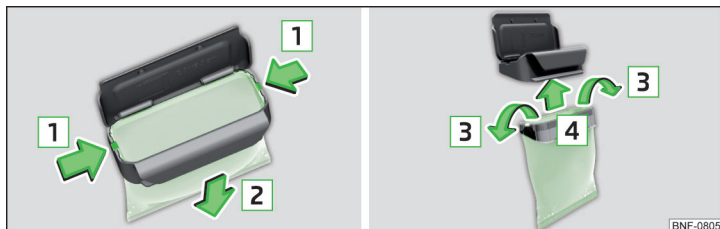


Fig. 61 Replace bags

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 54 first.

The waste container can be inserted into the slots in the doors.

Insert waste container

- Position the waste container at the front edge of the slot.
- Push the waste container to the back in the direction of the arrow **A** » Fig. 60.
- Push the waste container as required in the direction of arrow **B**.

Remove the waste container

- Remove the waste container in the opposite direction to the arrow **A** » Fig. 60.

Open/close waste container

- Lift the lid in the direction of arrow **C** » Fig. 60.

Closing takes place in reverse order.

Replace bags

- Remove the waste container from the slot.
- Press the two locking lugs on the frame in the direction of arrow **1** » Fig. 61.
- Pull the bag together with the frame down in the direction of arrow **2**.
- Remove the bag from the frame.
- Pull the new bag through the frame and pull it over the frame in the direction of arrow **3**.
- Place the bag with the frame in the direction of arrow **4** into the container body, so that the two lugs engage audibly on the frame.

Note

We recommend that you use 20x30 cm bags.

Cigarette lighter



Fig. 62
Cigarette lighter

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 54 first.

- To use the lighter, push it in as far as the stop and wait until the glowing lighter clicks out again » Fig. 62.
- Take out the glowing lighter instantly, use it and insert it back into the socket.

! WARNING

Be careful when using the cigarette lighter - can cause burns.

i Note

- The cigarette lighter operates only if the ignition is switched on.
- The cigarette lighter socket can also be used as a 12 volt socket.

Ashtray



Fig. 63
Removing the ashtray

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 54 first.

The ashtray can be used for disposing of ash, cigarettes, cigars and the like. ➤

➤ Grasp the ashtray (not by the lid) and **remove** » Fig. 63 in the direction of the arrow.

Insertion takes place in reverse order.

! WARNING

Never place hot or flammable objects in the ashtray - risk of fire!

12-volt socket



Fig. 64
12-volt socket

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 54 first.

➤ To **use**, open the cover of the socket and insert the lead of the electrical appliance in the socket » Fig. 64.

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

! WARNING

- Do not place anything on the dash panel. These objects might slide or fall down when driving and may distract you from concentrating on the traffic - risk of accident!
- Make sure that while driving no objects can enter the driver's footwell - they could cause an accident!
- Stow all devices safely during the journey to prevent them from being thrown around the interior in the event of a sudden braking manoeuvre or an accident - risk of death!
- The devices may warm up during operation - risk of injury or fire!
- Improper use of the power sockets and the electrical accessories can cause fires, burns and other serious injuries.

! CAUTION

- The sockets can only be used for the connection of approved electrical accessories with a total power consumption of up to 120 watts - otherwise the electrical system of the vehicle may be damaged.
- Connecting appliances when the engine is not running will drain the vehicle's battery!
- Switch off the device connected to the power socket before you switch the ignition on or off and before starting the engine - danger of damage caused by voltage fluctuations.

Multimedia holder



Fig. 65
Multimedia holder

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 54 first.

The multimedia holder » Fig. 65 is provided for storing mobile phones, MP3 players and the like.

Photo holder



Fig. 66
Photo holder

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 54 first.

The photo holder » Fig. 66 is for securing e.g. photos, notes and the like.

Storage compartment on the front passenger side - version 1

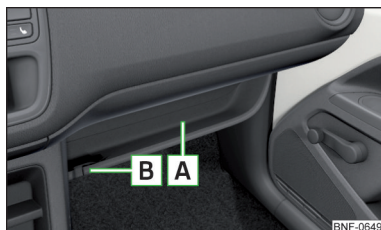


Fig. 67
Storage compartment on the front passenger side

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 54 first.

The open stowage compartment **A** can be found underneath the dash panel on the front passenger's side » Fig. 67.

There is a bag hook **B** in the stowage compartment which is used to hang smaller items of luggage (e.g. bags, or similar).

The maximum permissible load on the hook is 1.5 kg.

Storage compartment on the passenger side - version 2

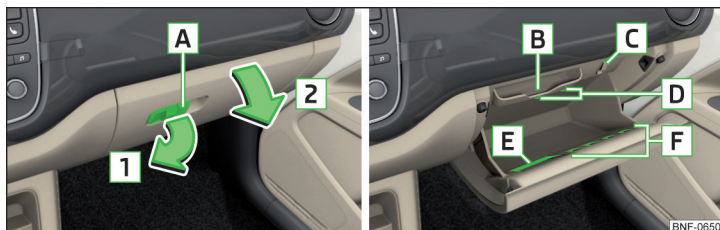


Fig. 68 Open storage compartment / interior of the storage compartment

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 54 first.

Storage compartment » Fig. 68

- A** Opening lever
- B** Glasses storage box
- C** Notepad holder

- D** Pen holder
- E** Card holder
- F** Coin holder

Open/close

- » If there is a folding hook » Fig. 69 on page 59 on the handle **A** » Fig. 68, remove any items hanging from it.
- » To **open**, pull the opening lever **A** in the direction of arrow **1**. The cover folds in the arrow direction **2**.
- » To **close**, screw in the lid in the opposite direction of arrow **2** until it audibly clicks into place.

Foldable hook



Fig. 69
Fold down hook

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 54 first.

The folding hook is intended to be used for holding small items of luggage (e.g. bags or similar).

- » To **use** it, pull down the hook in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 69.

The maximum permissible load on the hook is 1.5 kg.

i Note

When the hook is folded forward, it folds back automatically when the storage compartment is opened.

Clothes hook

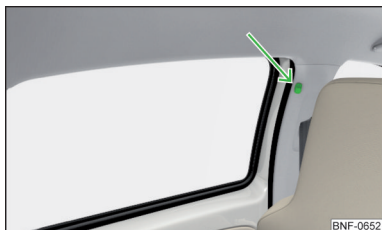


Fig. 70
Clothes hooks

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 54 first.

The clothes hooks are located on the centre door bars of the vehicle » Fig. 70.

The maximum permissible load of each of the hooks is 2 kg.

! WARNING

- Never leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets of the items of clothing hung up - danger of injury.
- Do not use hangers to hang up the clothes - there is a risk of restricting the effectiveness of head airbags and a danger of injury from the hanger.
- Make sure that any clothes hanging from the hooks do not impede your vision.

Storage pockets on the inner sides of the front seats



Fig. 71
Storage pocket

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 54 first.

The storage pockets are located on the inside of the front seats » Fig. 71 and are used to store small and light objects (e.g. mobile phones).

The maximum permissible load for each of the pockets is 150 g.

Stowage compartments in front of the rear seats

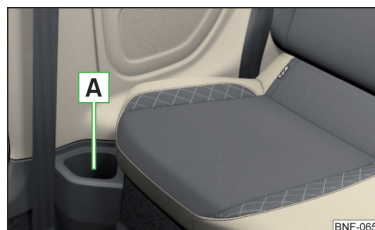


Fig. 72
Storage compartment

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 54 first.

The open storage compartments **A** are located on the backs of the front seats » Fig. 72.

Transport of cargo

Luggage compartment and transporting objects

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Fasteners | 61 |
| Fixing nets | 62 |
| Luggage compartment cover | 62 |
| Variable loading floor | 63 |
| Class N1 vehicles | 63 |

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

When transporting cargo the following instructions must be adhered to

- Distribute the load evenly in the luggage compartment and secure it with suitable lashing straps to the lashing eyes or fixing nets so that they cannot slip.
- Place heavy objects as far forward as possible.
- Tyre pressure should be adjusted for the load.

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

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

Luggage compartment light

The light switches on/off when the luggage compartment lid is opened or closed.

If the boot lid is open and the ignition switched off, the light will go out automatically after 10 minutes.

! WARNING

- Never exceed the maximum permissible load for the respective fasteners, nets, hooks etc. as heavy objects are not then sufficiently secured - danger of injury!
- Do not exceed the permissible axle loads and permissible gross weight of the vehicle – risk of accident!
- An unsecured dirt or improperly attached load could slip during a sudden manoeuvre or in an accident - danger of injury!
- Loose cargo could hit a deployed airbag and injure occupants – danger of death!
- When transporting loads in the luggage compartment that has been enlarged by folding one of the rear seats forward, care should be taken to ensure the safety of passengers transported on the other rear seat.

! CAUTION

- Never exceed the maximum permissible load for the respective fasteners, nets, hooks etc. - these could be damaged.
- Please ensure that the heating elements for the rear window heater are not damaged as a result of abrasive objects.
- Do not place any sharp objects in the nets in the luggage compartment - there is a risk of damage to the nets.

Fasteners

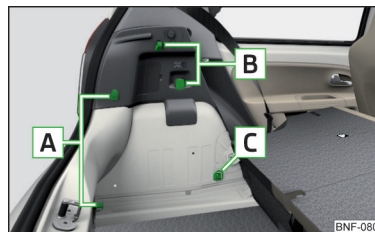


Fig. 73
Fasteners

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 61 first.

The fasteners are located on both sides of the luggage compartment. ►

Overview of the fastening elements » Fig. 73

- A** Fasteners **only** for fastening fixing nets
- B** Hooks for hanging small items of luggage (e.g. bags)
- C** Lashing eye for fastening the load

The maximum static load for each hook **B** is 1.5 kg and the individual lashing eyes **C** is 350 kg.

! WARNING

Do not use hook **B** » Fig. 73 to lash down any objects - there is a risk of damage to the hook during sudden braking or a vehicle collision.

Fixing nets

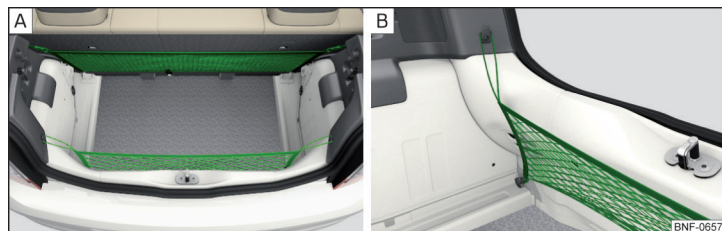


Fig. 74 Example of how to fix nets/fastening details for the rear area of the luggage compartment

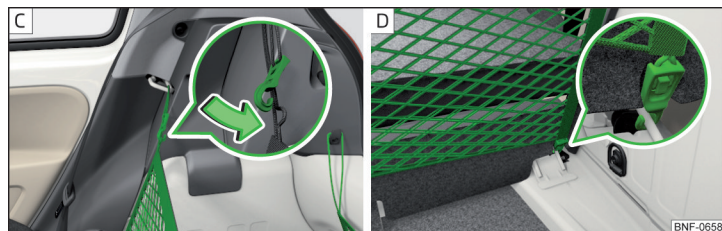


Fig. 75 Details of the fastening behind the rear seats

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 61 first.

Fastening examples for nets » Fig. 74 and » Fig. 75

- A** cross bags
- B** Fastening details in the rear area of the luggage compartment
- C** Details of the fastening to the upper lashing eyes behind the foldable rear seat rest
- D** Details of the fastening to the lashing eyes on the luggage compartment floor behind the rear seats

The maximum permissible load for each of the nets is 1.5 kg.

Luggage compartment cover

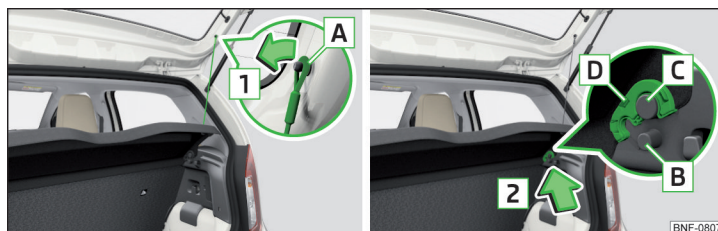


Fig. 76 Remove the luggage compartment cover

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 61 first.

If the support straps **A** » Fig. 76 are attached to the boot lid, then opening the lid will raise the boot lid cover (hereafter referred to as cover).

Fold up and lock

- Raise the cover and bolt it down » Fig. 76 on both sides of the boot lid in the studs **B**.

Unlocking

- Fold the raised cover down. The cover is released from the studs **B** » Fig. 76.

Removal

- On both sides of the boot lid unhook the straps **A** in the direction of arrow **1** » Fig. 76.
- Press down on both sides on the underside of the cover to free them from the studs **C**.

- Take out the cover in the direction of arrow **2**.

Inserting

- Position the fixtures **D** on the cover over the studs **C** » Fig. 76.
- Press down on both sides on the top of the cover in the area of the studs **C**. The fixtures **D** must lock into place in the studs **C** on both sides of the luggage compartment.
- On both sides of the boot lid unhook the straps **A**.

! WARNING

- Do not place any objects on the cover during the trip - risk of injury if braking suddenly or colliding!
- Never ride with the cover up - risk of damage to the cover.

Variable loading floor



Fig. 77 Variable loading floor in the raised position: raise / raised

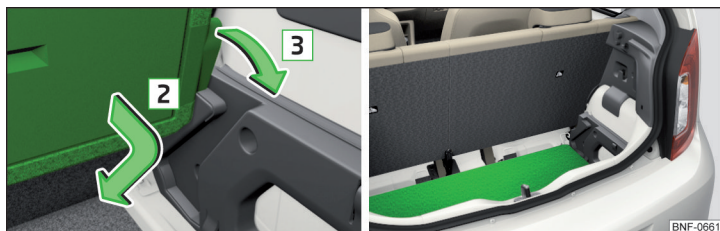


Fig. 78 Variable loading floor: lower / lowered

📖 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 61 first.

- To **raise** the loading floor, grasp handle **A** and raise as far as the stop in the direction of arrow **1** » Fig. 77.
- To **lower** it, lift the loading floor, push it into the grooves in the direction of arrow **2** insert and lay it on the luggage compartment floor in direction of arrow **3**.

Class N1 vehicles

📖 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 61 first.

In class N1 vehicles that are not fitted with a protective grille, a lashing set that complies with the EN 12195 standard (1-4) must be used for fastening the load.

For safe vehicle operation, the proper functioning of the electrical installation is essential. It is important to ensure that it is not damaged in adaptation as well as the loading and unloading of the cargo space.

Transportation on the roof rack



Fig. 79 Attachment points - 3-door



Fig. 80 Attachment points - 5-door

The attachment points **A** and **B** are located on both sides of the vehicle » Fig. 79 and » Fig. 80.

The basic carrier should be mounted and dismantled in accordance with the instructions provided.

Roof load

The maximum permitted weight of the load incl. carriers is 50 kg.

! WARNING

The following instructions must be observed to aid road safety when transporting cargo on the roof rack.

- Always distribute the load on the roof rack evenly and secure properly with suitable lashing straps or tensioning straps.
- When transporting heavy objects or objects which take up a large area on the roof rack system, the handling of the car may change as a result of the displacement of the centre of gravity. The style of driving and speed must therefore be adapted to the current circumstances.
- The permissible roof load, permissible axle loads and permissible total vehicle weight must not be exceeded under any circumstances – risk of accident!

! CAUTION

- Make sure that the panoramic tilt / slide sunroof or the boot lid does not collide with the roof load when opened.
- Ensure the roof aerial is not impaired by the load being transported.

i Note

We recommend that you use a roof rack from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Heating and ventilation

Heating, manual air conditioning system

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Controls | 65 |
| recirculation | 65 |
| Air outlet vents | 66 |

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

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

The cooling system works under the following conditions.

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

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

It is possible to boost the effectiveness of the cooling system by briefly activating the air recirculation system» [page 65](#).

Health protection

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

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

! WARNING

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

i Note

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

Controls

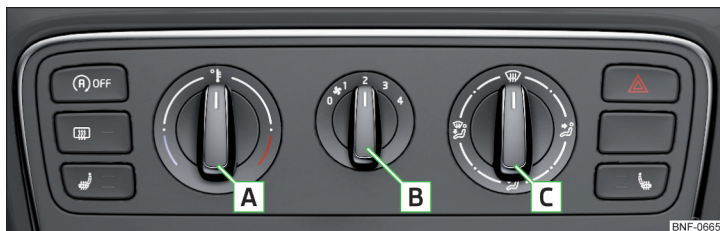


Fig. 81 Heating Controls

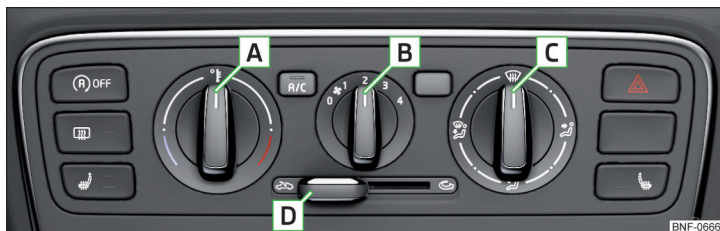


Fig. 82 Controls of the air conditioning

Read and observe ! on page 65 first.

Individual functions can be set or switched on by turning the control dial and pressing the appropriate button » Fig. 81 and » Fig. 82.

- A** Setting temperature
 - ▶ Reduce the temperature / Increase the temperature
- B** Setting the fan speed (level 0: blower off, level 4: highest speed)
- C** Set the direction of the air outlet » page 66
 - ▶ Air flow to the windows
 - ▶ Air flow to the upper body
 - ▶ Air flow in the footwell
 - ▶ Air flow to the windows and the footwell
- D** Recirculated air mode
 - ▶ Deactivating
 - ▶ Activating

A/C Switching the cooling system on/off (when this function is switched on, the warning light illuminates in the button)

Information on the cooling system

After pressing the button **A/C** the indicator light on the button lights up, even if not all the conditions for the cooling system have been met. The cooling system starts to work as soon as the following conditions have been met » page 64.

i Note

In order to ensure adequate warmth and comfort, the operation of the air conditioning may lead to an increase in the engine idle speed.

recirculation

Read and observe ! on page 65 first.

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

- ▶ To turn on, move the slide control **D** to position » Fig. 82 on page 65.
- ▶ To switch off, move the slide control **D** to position.

! WARNING

The recirculation system cannot be switched on for a longer period of time, because no fresh air is fed through from the outside. "Stale air" may result in fatigue in the driver and occupants, reduce attention levels and also cause the windows to mist up. As soon as windows mist up, turn on the recirculation system immediately - risk of accident!

! CAUTION

We recommend not smoking in the vehicle when the recirculating air operation is switched on. The smoke sucked from the interior is deposited on the evaporator of the air conditioner. This produces a permanent odour when the air conditioning system is operating which can only be eliminated through considerable effort and expense (replacement of compressor).

Air outlet vents

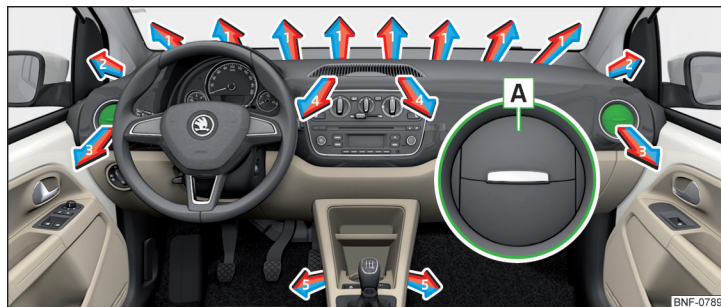


Fig. 83 Air outlet vents

📖 Read and observe ! on page 65 first.

The direction of airflow can be adjusted for the air vents 3 » Fig. 83 and the vents can also be opened and closed individually.

- To **open**, press on the outer edge of the slat in area **A** » Fig. 83.
- To **close**, move the slats back to their original position.
- To **change the air flow**, turn the slats in the desired direction.

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

Set the direction of the air outlet

Air outlet vents » Fig. 83

| | |
|--|------------|
| | 1, 2, 3 |
| | 3, 4 |
| | 3, 5 |
| | 1, 2, 3, 5 |

! CAUTION

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

Communication and multimedia

Telephone and device Move & Fun

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--|----|
| Mobile phones and two-way radio systems | 67 |
| Fixture for the device Move & Fun Fitting / Removing fixture | 67 |
| device Move & Fun Inserting/removing | 68 |
| Device Move & Fun operation | 68 |

Mobile phones and two-way radio systems

The Move & Fun device allows the hands-free function to be used for the mobile phones linked to the Move & Fun device using Bluetooth®.

The process for pairing and connecting a phone to the device Move & Fun can be found in the Owner's Manual for the Move & Fun device » [page 68, Device Move & Fun operation](#).

WARNING

Never leave a mobile phone on a seat, on the dash panel or in another area from which it can be thrown during a sudden braking manoeuvre, an accident or a collision — risk of injury.

Note

- We recommend that the installation of mobile phones and two-way radio systems in a vehicle be carried out by a specialist garage.
- The connectivity range for the hands-free system using Bluetooth® is limited to the passenger compartment.

Fixture for the device Move & Fun Fitting / Removing fixture

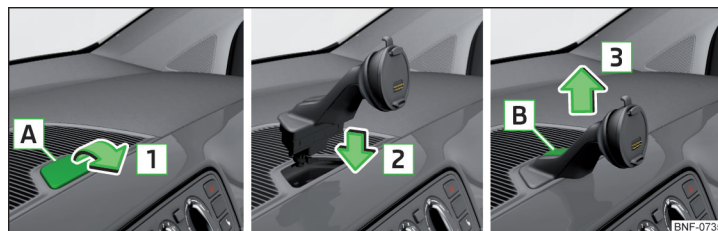



Fig. 84 Insert/remove fixture for the device

The Move & Fun device is secured in a fixture which is installed in the opening provided in the middle section of the dash panel.

Fitting the fixture

- Insert e.g. a coin in the opening **A** » Fig. 84 and carefully open the cap in the direction of arrow **1**.
- Insert the fixture into the opening provided in the dash panel and press in the direction of arrow **2** until it snaps into place » .

Removing the fixture

- Grasp the fixture and press on the release key **B** » Fig. 84.
- Remove the fixture in the direction of the arrow **3**.
- Close the opening for the fixture in the dash panel with the cover.

WARNING

- Never fiddle with the fixture when driving – risk of accident!
- Unsecured or incorrectly secured fixtures may be thrown through the interior of the vehicle and cause injuries in a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre or accident.

CAUTION

- Make sure that no liquid or moisture gets into the opening for the fixture – risk of damage to the vehicle electrical system.
- Never use water when cleaning the fixture. Always use a dry cloth instead.
- Always install/remove the fixture without the device in it.

device Move & Fun Inserting/removing

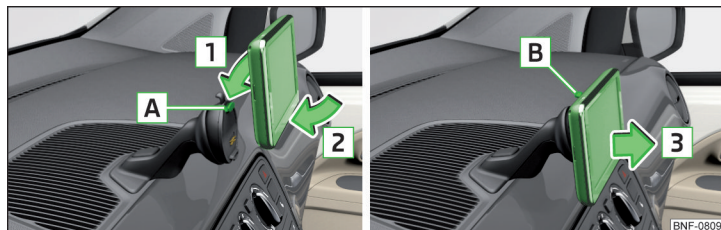


Fig. 85 Inserting/removing the device in/from the fixture

Securing the device in the fixture

- Place the device first in the top bracket **A** in the direction of arrow **1** » Fig. 85.
- Press the bottom of the device into the fixture in the direction of arrow **2** until it clicks into place » **!**.

Removing the device from the fixture

- Hold the device at the top and bottom.
- Press the unlocking button **B** and remove the device in the direction of arrow **3** » Fig. 85.

! WARNING

- Never fiddle with the device when driving – risk of accident!
- Always slot the device securely into the fixture or store it safely in the vehicle.
- An unsecured or incorrectly secured device may be thrown through the interior of the vehicle in a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre or accident, and could cause injuries.

! CAUTION

- Always take the device with you when leaving the vehicle to protect it from extreme temperatures and strong sunlight. Extreme ambient temperatures can impair the functioning of the device and may damage the device.
- When attaching / detaching the device the fixture must be secured in the dash panel.

Device Move & Fun operation

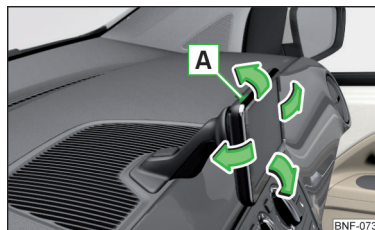


Fig. 86
Setting the tilt of the device

You can **set** the tilt to the required position by gently moving the device in the direction of the arrows » Fig. 86 » **!**.

- In order to **access the Owner's Manual**, switch on the device by pressing button **A** » Fig. 86.
- Type in **more** → **user guide** in the functional area of the screen and select the desired chapter.

Overview of the device's functions

- ▶ Navigation (for natural gas vehicles, route planning taking into account the filling station network, the so-called Multi-stopRouting), TMC traffic information.
- ▶ Radio service, multimedia player for connected devices, image viewer.
- ▶ Hand's free function for mobile phones connected to the Move & Fun device with Bluetooth®.
- ▶ Display of instrument cluster » page 28 data, warning of unclosed doors, engine compartment or luggage compartment.
- ▶ Display from the visual parking system (OPS).
- ▶ The toll service Live services - traffic, radar to measure the speed on the road, weather and news search in the Yelps system.

! WARNING

- Only use the device in a way that ensures that you are in full control of your vehicle in every traffic situation - there is a risk of accident!
- Adjust the volume to ensure that acoustic signals from outside the vehicle (e.g. police, ambulance and fire brigade sirens) can be heard at all times.
- An audio volume set too high may damage your hearing!

! CAUTION

Improper adjustment of the tilt may damage the unit as well as the fixture.

Driving

Starting-off and Driving

Starting and stopping the engine

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--|----|
| Electronic immobiliser and steering lock | 69 |
| Ignition on / off | 70 |
| Starting / Stopping the engine | 70 |

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

WARNING

- Never switch off the engine before the vehicle is stationary - risk of accident!
- While driving with the engine stopped the ignition must always be switched on. Otherwise, the steering may lock - danger of an accident!
- Do not withdraw the ignition key from the ignition lock until the vehicle has come to a stop » [page 73, Parking](#). Otherwise, the steering may lock - danger of an accident!
- Never leave the vehicle unattended with the engine running - risk of accident, theft or similar.
- Never (e.g. in garages) run the engine in a closed place - there is the danger of poisoning and death!

CAUTION

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

Note

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

Electronic immobiliser and steering lock

 Read and observe  and  on page 69 first.

The electronic immobiliser (hereinafter referred to as immobiliser) makes the theft or unauthorised use of your vehicle more difficult.

Immobiliser

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

Malfunction of the immobiliser

It is not possible to start the engine if there is a failure of the components in the immobiliser key.

Use the other vehicle key to start the engine; if necessary, seek help from a specialist garage.

Steering lock - lock

➤ Remove the key and turn the steering wheel until the steering lock engages.

Steering lock - unlock

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

WARNING

Never let the vehicle roll with locked steering lock - danger of accident!

Ignition on / off

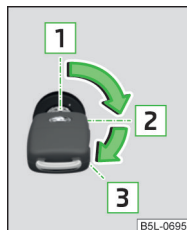


Fig. 87
Positions of the vehicle key in the ignition lock

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 69 first.

Positions of the vehicle key in the ignition lock » Fig. 87

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

Starting / Stopping the engine

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 69 first.

Before starting the engine

- Firmly apply the handbrake.
- For vehicles with **manual transmission**, shift gear stick to neutral, depress the clutch pedal and hold it there until the engine starts.
- On vehicles with **automatic gearbox**, place the selector lever in position **N** and depress the brake pedal until the engine starts.

Starting the engine

- Turn the key to position **3** » Fig. 87 on page 70, the start-up process will begin. Then release the key, the engine will start automatically.

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

Switching the engine off

- Stop the vehicle.
- Turn key to position **1** » Fig. 87 on page 70.

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

Note

After switching off the ignition, the radiator fan may (also intermittently) continue to operate for approx. 10 minutes.

START-STOPsystem

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---|----|
| Operation | 71 |
| Manually deactivating/activating the system | 71 |

The START-STOPsystem (hereinafter referred to as: the system) reduces CO₂emissions and harmful emissions, and saves fuel.

If the system determine that the engine is not needed when the vehicle stops (e.g. at the traffic lights), it turns off the engine and starts it again when moving off.

The system function depends on many factors. Some of them are down to the driver, the others are systemic and can neither be influenced nor identified.

Therefore the system may react differently in situations which seem identical from the driver's perspective.

The system is automatically activated **every** time the ignition is switched on (even where this has previously been manually deactivated with the button **(A) OFF**).

Note

If the engine has stopped due to the system, the ignition remains on.

Operation

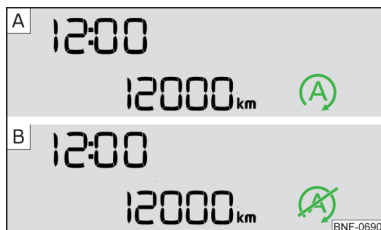


Fig. 88
Display

Vehicles with manual transmission

The engine is automatically switched **off** as soon as the vehicle comes to a halt, the shift lever is moved into neutral and the clutch pedal is released.

The engine is automatically **started** as soon as the clutch pedal is depressed.

Vehicles with automatic transmission

The engine is automatically switched **off** as soon as the vehicle comes to a standstill and the brake pedal is operated.

The engine is automatically **started** as soon as the brake pedal is released.

Requirements for the system to function correctly

The following conditions must be met for the system to function correctly.

- ✓ The driver's door is closed.
- ✓ The driver has fastened the seat belt.
- ✓ The bonnet is closed.
- ✓ The driving speed was higher than 4 km/h after the last stop.

System status

The system status is shown in the display when the vehicle comes to a halt

» Fig. 88.

- Ⓐ The engine is automatically switched off; when the vehicle moves off the ignition process will be automatically initiated.
- Ⓐ The engine is not automatically switched off.

The engine does not shut down when the vehicle stops, if e.g. the following applies.

- ▶ The engine temperature for the proper function of the system has not yet been reached.
- ▶ The charge state of the vehicle battery is too low.

▶ The current consumption is too high.

▶ High air conditioning or heating output (high fan speed, big difference between the desired and actual interior temperature).

If the engine has shut down automatically but the system detects that the engine is required to run (e.g. if the brake pedal is pressed repeatedly) then the system automatically starts up the engine.

Note

- If the driver's seat belt is removed for more than 30 seconds or the driver's door is opened after the engine has switched off automatically, the engine will have to be restarted manually.
- No automatic engine shut-down takes place when a vehicle with **automatic transmission** is moving at low speed (e.g. during a traffic jam) and remains stationary after pressing the brake pedal lightly. Automatic engine shutdown takes place if you press the brake pedal down with more force.
- For vehicles with **automatic transmission** there is no automatic engine shut-down when the system detects a manoeuvring action due to a large steering angle.

Manually deactivating/activating the system



Fig. 89
Button for the START-STOP system

» To **deactivate/activate** the system, press the button Ⓐ OFF » Fig. 89.

When the system is deactivated, the symbol in the button lights up Ⓐ OFF.

If the system is turned off, it will be automatically reactivated after turning the ignition off and on.

Note

If the system is deactivated when the engine is turned off automatically, then the automatic start process takes place.

Brakes and Parking

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Handbrake | 72 |
| Parking | 73 |

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

Brake response can be slower if the brakes **are covered in moisture or, in winter, have a layer of ice or salt on them**. The brakes should be cleaned and dried by applying the brakes many times over » **!**.

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

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

Emergency braking warning - If it is necessary to brake hard, the system may cause the brake lights to automatically flash, to alert the traffic behind.

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

If the **brake fluid level** is too low, it can cause **faults in the braking system**; the warning light will light up in the instrument cluster » **!** page 33, **!** Braking system. If the warning light does not light up, yet the stopping distance is perceived to be longer than before, the driving style should be adapted in view of the unknown cause of the problem, and braking kept to a minimum - seek the help of a specialist garage without delay.

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

! WARNING

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

Handbrake



Fig. 90
Handbrake

Read and observe **!** on page 72 first.

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


Apply

- Pull the handbrake lever firmly upwards.

Loosening

- Pull the handbrake lever up slightly and at the same time push in the locking button » Fig. 90.

- Move the lever right down while pressing the lock button.

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


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

WARNING

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

Parking

 **Read and observe  on page 72 first.**

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

Only carry out the activities while parking in the specified order.

- Bring the vehicle to a stop and depress the brake pedal.
- Firmly apply the handbrake.
- For vehicles with **automated gearbox** shift the lever to position **D** or **R**.
- Switch off the engine.
- For vehicles with **manual transmission**, select **1st gear** or **Reverse gear R**.
- Release the brake pedal.

WARNING

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

Manual gear changing and pedals

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Manual gear changing | 73 |
| Pedals | 74 |

Manual gear changing

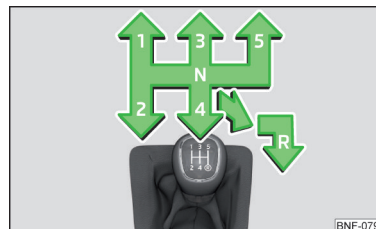


Fig. 91
The shift pattern

The shift pattern for the individual gear positions is shown on the gear lever » Fig. 91.

The gearshift indicator should be observed when changing gear » page 30.

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

Reverse gear is engaged

- Stop the vehicle.
- The clutch pedal is fully depressed.
- Move the shift lever to the **N**Position and wait for a short time.
- Push down on the shift lever, then push fully over to the right and then backwards, to position **R** » Fig. 91.

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

WARNING

Never engage reverse gear when driving – risk of accident!

! CAUTION

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

Pedals

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

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

! WARNING

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

Automated transmission

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Select lever position | 74 |
| Manual shifting (Tiptronic) | 75 |
| Starting-off and driving | 75 |

The automatic transmission changes gears automatically based on how the engine and accelerator are being worked, the vehicle speed and the selected driving mode.

The automatic transmission modes are set by the driver by means of the selector lever.

! WARNING

- Do not accelerate when selecting drive mode prior to moving off - risk of accident!
- Never move the selector lever to mode **R** when driving - risk of accident!
- Always firmly apply the handbrake before leaving the vehicle! Otherwise, the vehicle could be automatically set in motion - there is a risk of accidents!

! CAUTION

When stopping on a slope, never try to hold the vehicle using the accelerator pedal - this may lead to gear damage.

i Note

- The engine can only be left on in position **N**, when the brake pedal is depressed .
- If the selector lever position **N** is accidentally selected while driving, it is first necessary to release pressure on the accelerator pedal and wait for the idling speed of the engine to be reached before the selector lever can be engaged in the drive position.
- If the **N** symbol flashes next to the selector lever, engage the selector lever position **N**.

Select lever position

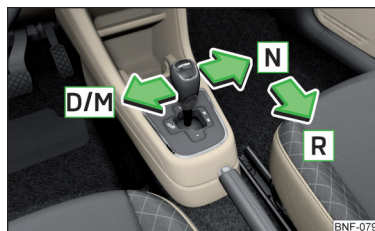


Fig. 92
Selector lever positions

Read and observe and on page 74 first.

The selector lever can be moved through shifting to one of the following positions » Fig. 92.

- Neutral (idle position)** - Power transmission to the drive wheels is interrupted.
- Reverse gear** - The position can only be selected when the vehicle is stationary and the engine is idling.
The brake pedal must be depressed before setting into position **R** from position **N**.
- Forward drive mode**
The brake pedal must be depressed before setting into position **D** from position **N**.
- Manual shifting (Tiptronic)** - further information » [page 75](#)

With driving mode set, the vehicle will not start up

If the vehicle does not start off, the problem may be that the selector lever is not completely in the selected position. In such an instance, press the brake pedal and put the selector lever into the required position.

Manual shifting (Tiptronic)



BNF-0793

Fig. 93 Selector lever / display

Read and observe **I** and **II** on page 74 first.

Tiptronic mode makes it possible to manually shift gears on the selector lever.

Switching to manual shifting when the vehicle is stationary

- Depress the brake pedal.
- Press the selector lever twice to the left in the spring-tensioned position.

Gear changing

- To **change up**, tap the selector lever forwards **+** » Fig. 93.
- To **change down**, tap the selector lever backwards **-** » Fig. 93.

Switching to manual shifting during driving

- Press the selector lever towards the left in the spring-tensioned position in the direction of the arrow and set in position **M**. The selector lever position you have engaged is shown in the instrument cluster display » Fig. 93.

Temporarily switching to manual shifting in position D

- Tilt the selector lever forward **+** or rearwards **-** » Fig. 93.

If in a short time, no manual gear change takes place, then the temporary manual shifting switches off.

The gearshift indicator should be observed when changing gear » page 30.

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

Note

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

Starting-off and driving

Read and observe **I** and **II** on page 74 first.

Moving off and pausing temporarily

- Firmly depress and hold the brake pedal.
- Start the engine.
- Press the selector lever towards the left in the spring-tensioned position in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 92 on page 74 and insert into position **D**.
- Release the brake pedal and accelerate.

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

Accelerating hard while in motion (kick-down function)

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

The gear change is adjusted accordingly to achieve maximum acceleration.

! WARNING

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

Running in and economical driving

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Running in the engine | 76 |
| Tips on economical driving | 76 |

Running in the engine

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

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

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

Tips on economical driving

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

For an economical driving style, the following instructions must be observed.

- ▶ Avoid unnecessary acceleration and braking.
- ▶ Engage the recommended gear » [page 30](#).
- ▶ Avoid full throttle and high speeds.
- ▶ Reduce idling.
- ▶ Avoid short distances.
- ▶ Ensure the correct tyre inflation pressure is maintained » [page 104](#).
- ▶ Avoid unnecessary ballast.
- ▶ Remove the roof rack before driving if it is not needed.
- ▶ Only turn on electrical consumers (e.g. seat heating) for as long as necessary.
- ▶ Briefly ventilate before turning on the cooling system, do not use the cooling system with the windows open.
- ▶ Do not leave windows open at high speeds.

Avoiding damage to your vehicle

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Driving Tips | 76 |
| Driving through water | 76 |

Driving Tips

Only drive on roads and terrain that are appropriate to the vehicle parameters
» [page 126](#), *Technical data*.

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

WARNING

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

CAUTION

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

Driving through water

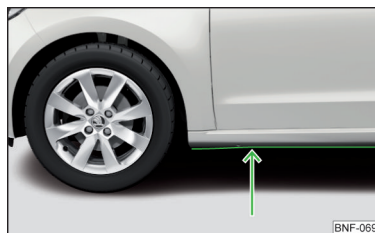


Fig. 94
Maximum permissible water level when driving through water

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

- ▶ Therefore determine the depth of the water before driving through bodies of water. The water level must not go above the web of the lower beam
» [Fig. 94](#).
- ▶ Drive at no more than walking pace, otherwise a wave may form in front of the vehicle, which could cause the water to enter into the vehicle's systems (e.g. the air intake system for the engine).
- ▶ Never stop in the water, do not reverse and do not switch the engine off. ▶

CAUTION

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

Assist systems

General information

Introduction

WARNING

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

Braking and stabilisation systems

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Stability Control (ESC) | 78 |
| Anti-lock braking system (ABS) | 78 |
| Engine drag torque control (MSR) | 78 |
| Traction control (TCS) | 78 |
| Electronic Differential Lock (EDL) | 78 |
| Brake Assist (HBA) | 78 |
| Hill Start Assist (HHC) | 78 |

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

The error display is in Chapter » [page 32](#), *Warning lights*.


! WARNING

The general information relating to the use of assistance systems must be observed » **page 77, !** in section *Introduction*.

Stability Control (ESC)

 **Read and observe ! on page 78 first.**

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

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

Anti-lock braking system (ABS)

 **Read and observe ! on page 78 first.**

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

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

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

Engine drag torque control (MSR)

 **Read and observe ! on page 78 first.**


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

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

Traction control (TCS)

 **Read and observe ! on page 78 first.**

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

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

Electronic Differential Lock (EDL)

 **Read and observe ! on page 78 first.**

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

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

Brake Assist (HBA)

 **Read and observe ! on page 78 first.**

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

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

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

Hill Start Assist (HHC)

 **Read and observe ! on page 78 first.**

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

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

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

Parking aid (ParkPilot)

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Operation | 79 |
| Optical Parking System | 80 |

The parking aid (hereinafter referred to as: the system) draws attention to any obstacles via audible signals and a display in the Move & Fun multifunction device screen when manoeuvring in the vicinity of the vehicle » [page 80, Optical Parking System](#).

! WARNING

- The general information relating to the use of assistance systems must be observed » [page 77, !](#) in section *Introduction*.
- Moving persons or objects may not be recognized by the system sensors.
- Under certain circumstances, surfaces of certain objects and types of clothing cannot reflect the system signals. There is a danger that such objects or people may not be recognised by the system sensors.
- External noise sources may affect the signals of the system sensors. There is a danger that obstacles may not be recognised by the system sensors.
- Before reversing, you should make sure that there are no small obstacles - such as rocks, small posts or similar - behind your vehicle. Such obstacles may not be recognised by the system sensors.

! CAUTION

- Keep the system sensors » [Fig. 95 on page 79](#) clean and free from snow and ice, and do not cover them with any objects of any kind, otherwise the functioning of the system may be restricted.
- In adverse weather conditions (heavy rain, water vapour, very low or high temperatures, etc.), the functioning of the system may be impaired - "incorrect recognition of obstacles".
- Accessories additionally installed on the vehicle rear, such as bicycle carriers, can impair the system function.

Operation

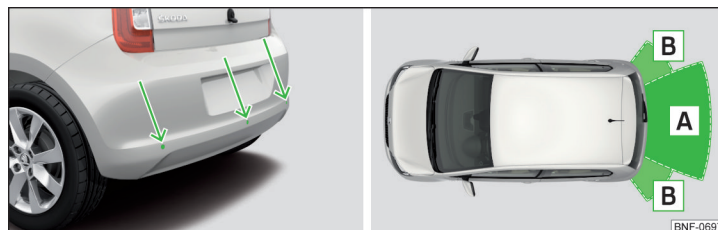


Fig. 95 Fitting the sensors / Range of the sensors

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 79 first.

The system uses ultrasound waves to calculate the distance between the bumper and an obstacle. The ultrasonic sensors are integrated in the rear bumper » [Fig. 95](#).

Sensor range » Fig. 95

A 150 cm

B 60 cm

Audible signals

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

Activation/deactivation

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

The system is deactivated by disengaging reverse gear.

Fault display

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

Optical Parking System

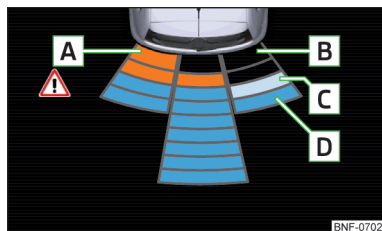


Fig. 96
Screen display of the visual parking system

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 79 first.

The visual parking system is shown in the screen of the multifunctional device Move & Fun.

Switching on the screen display of the visual parking system

When the ignition and the multifunction device Move & Fun are both on, the visual parking system is switched on by shifting into **reverse gear**.

Screen display » Fig. 96

- A** An obstacle appearing in the collision zone is shown as an orange-coloured segment » Fig. 96. **!** Stop moving in the direction of the obstacle!
- B** An area without detected obstacles is shown as a transparent segment.
- C** An obstacle in the sensor range which lies outside of the collision area is shown by the light-blue segment.
- D** A region behind the detected obstacle is shown with the dark-blue segment.

Switching off the screen display of the visual parking system

The screen display can be switched off as follows.

- Through touching the screen of the multifunction device » Fig. 96 with the fingers.
- By shifting out of reverse.
- By turning off the ignition.

i Note

- The visual parking system is shown in the screen of the multifunction device Move & Fun within a few seconds of shifting into reverse gear.
- More information about the Move & Fun mobile multifunction device can be found in the digital Owner's Manual in the device » page 68, *Device Move & Fun operation*.

Cruise Control System

! Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operation _____ 80
Operation description _____ 81

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

! WARNING

The general information relating to the use of assistance systems must be observed » page 77, **!** in section *Introduction*.

Operation

Read and observe **!** on page 80 first.

Basic requirements for start of control

- ✓ The GRA is activated.
- ✓ On vehicles with a **manual transmission**, the second gear or higher is engaged.
- ✓ On vehicles with an **automatic transmission**, the selector lever is in the **D** position or in the Tiptronic position.
- ✓ The current speed is higher than 20 km/h.

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

! WARNING

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

Operation description

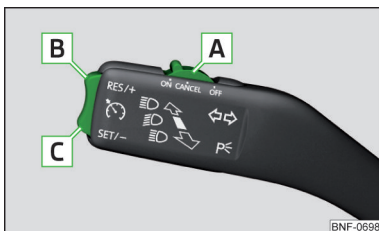


Fig. 97
Cruise control system controls

Read and observe ! on page 80 first.

Overview of the CCS controls » Fig. 97

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| A ON | Activate ACC (control deactivated) |
| CANCEL | Interrupt control (sprung position) |
| OFF | Deactivate CCS (delete set speed) |
| B RES/+ | Take control again ^{a)} / Increase speed |
| C SET/- | Launch control / reduce speed |

^{a)} If no speed is set the current speed is adopted.

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

After the interruption in control, the stored speed can be resumed by pressing the **B** button.

Controls are automatically interrupted if any of the following occur.

- By pressing the brake or clutch pedal.
- When one of the brake assist systems (e.g. ESC) intervenes.
- Through an airbag deployment.

! WARNING

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

i Note

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

City Safe Drive

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Operation | 82 |
| Disable / Enable | 83 |

City Safe Drive (hereinafter referred to as: the system) monitors the traffic situation ahead of the vehicle. If the system detects a risk of collision with an obstacle ahead of the vehicle, then automatic braking is applied. The risk of a collision is thus reduced and the consequences of an impact are minimized.

! WARNING

- The general information relating to the use of assistance systems must be observed » **page 77, !** in section *Introduction*.
- The system does not respond to crossing or oncoming objects.

! CAUTION

The system can slow down the vehicle to a standstill. If the vehicle continues to roll forward after stopping, then it should be stopped with the footbrake.

Operation

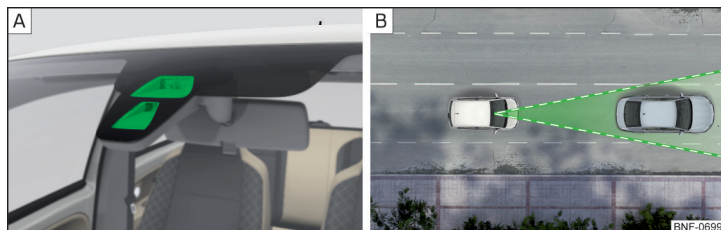


Fig. 98 Laser sensor/detection range

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 81 first.

By means of a laser sensor » Fig. 98 - **A** the system registers traffic situations ahead of the vehicle up to a distance of about 10 metres » Fig. 98 - **B**.

The system interventions take place when a risk of collision is detected as follows.

- The brake system is prepared for an emergency stop.
- If the driver fails to respond to a detected danger, an automatic braking action is performed.

The system can intervene if the following basic conditions apply.

- ✓ The engine is running.
- ✓ The system is activated.
- ✓ The vehicle speed is about 5-30 km/h.
- ✓ The field of view of the laser sensor is not impaired.

If the system triggers automatic braking, the warning light flashes **!** **quickly** in the display of the instrument cluster.

Automatic braking interventions by the emergency brake function can be terminated by pressing the clutch or the accelerator or by moving the steering wheel.

The system can, for example, be affected in the following situations or not be available.

- When visibility is poor, (e.g. fog, heavy rain, thick snowfall).
- Driving around "sharp" bends.
- When fully pressing down the accelerator pedal.

- When the laser sensor is dirty or obscured.
- When the vehicles are very dirty and have a low level of reflection.

If the system is not available or there is a system malfunction, the warning light flashes **!** **slowly** in the display of the instrument cluster.

! WARNING

Do not cover the windscreen in the area of the laser sensor. This can lead to impaired function of the sensor - risk of accidents!

! WARNING

The laser beam from the laser sensor can cause serious eye injuries. The laser beam is not visible to the human eye.

- Never use optical devices, e.g. a range-finder camera or magnifying glass to look into the laser sensor.
- The laser beam can also be active when the system is disabled or is not available.

! CAUTION

- Remove any snow from the windscreen in the area of the laser sensor using a hand brush and any ice with a solvent-free de-icing spray.
- If the laser sensor range on the windscreen has scratches, cracks, etc., replace the windscreen.

i Note

If an automatic brake intervention is triggered by the system, the pressure in the brake system increases and the brake pedal cannot be operated with the normal pedal stroke.

Disable / Enable



Fig. 99
Button for the City Safe Drive system

Read and observe **I** and **!** on page 81 first.

The function is automatically activated each time the ignition is switched on.

Deactivating/activating

➤ Press the button » Fig. 99.

If the system is turned off and the vehicle is moving at a speed of about 5-30 km/h, the warning light **OFF** lights up in the instrument cluster display.

If the system is activated, the warning light **On** lights up in the instrument cluster display for a few seconds.

! WARNING

For safety reasons, deactivate the system in the following situations.

- When the vehicle is being towed away.
- When the vehicle is driven through an automatic car wash.
- If the laser sensor is damaged or faulty.
- When the vehicle is on a rolling test bench.
- When the windscreen is damaged in the region of the laser sensor.
- For example, if the charge extends to the roof rack over the front edge of the roof.

Tyre pressure monitoring

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Storing the tyre pressure values. _____ 83

The tyre pressure monitoring function (hereinafter referred to as: the system) monitors the tyre pressure while driving.

If the tyre inflation pressure changes, the warning light **!** lights up in the instrument cluster and an audible signal is heard » page 35, **!** Tyre pressure.

The system can only function properly if the tyres have the prescribed inflation pressure and these pressure values are stored in the system.

! WARNING

- The general information relating to the use of assistance systems must be observed » page 77, **!** in section *Introduction*.
- Having the correct tyre inflation pressure is always the driver's responsibility. Tyre pressure should be checked regularly » page 104.
- The system cannot warn in case of very rapid tyre inflation pressure loss, e.g. in case of sudden tyre damage.

Storing the tyre pressure values.



Fig. 100
Key for storing the pressure values

Read and observe **I** on page 83 first.

Procedure for storing the tyre pressure values


- Inflate all the tyres to the specified pressure.
- Switch on the ignition.
- Press down **!** » Fig. 100 on the button.

The warning light **!** lights up in the instrument cluster.

An acoustic signal and the control indicator provide information about the storage of the tyre pressure values.

- Release **!** the button.

Always save the tyre pressure values in the system if one of the following events occurs.

- ▶ Change of tyre inflation pressure.
- ▶ Change one or more wheels.
- ▶ Change in position of a wheel on the vehicle.
- ▶ Illumination of the warning light  in the instrument cluster.

 WARNING

Before storing the pressures, the tyres must be inflated to the specified inflation pressure » [page 104](#). If the wrong pressure values are stored, the system may not issue any warnings, even if the tyre pressure is too low.

 CAUTION

Save the tyre pressure values every 10,000 km or 1x annually to ensure correct system functioning.

General Maintenance

Care and maintenance

Service work, adjustments and technical alterations

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--|----|
| Vehicle operating under different weather conditions | 85 |
| Statutory checks | 85 |
| ŠKODA service partner | 85 |
| ŠKODA Original parts | 86 |
| ŠKODA Original accessories | 86 |
| Spoiler | 86 |
| Airbags | 86 |
| Trailer operation | 87 |
| Acceptance and recycling of used vehicles | 87 |

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

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

WARNING

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

Vehicle operating under different weather conditions

 Read and observe  on page 85 first.

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

Statutory checks

 Read and observe  on page 85 first.

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

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

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

ŠKODA service partner

 Read and observe  on page 85 first.

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

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

ŠKODA Original parts

 Read and observe  on page 85 first.

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

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

ŠKODA service partners are liable for any ŠKODA original part defects for a period of 2 years after sale in accordance with the materials defect liability, provided that nothing else was agreed in the purchase agreement.

ŠKODA Original accessories

 Read and observe  on page 85 first.

If you wish to fit accessories to your vehicle, you should bear in mind the following:

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

ŠKODA service partners are liable for any ŠKODA Genuine Part defects for a period of 2 years after installation or delivery in accordance with the materials defect liability, provided that nothing else was agreed in the purchase contract or in any other agreements.

Spoiler

 Read and observe  on page 85 first.

WARNING

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

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

Airbags

 Read and observe  on page 85 first.

WARNING

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

WARNING

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

WARNING (Continued)

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

WARNING

The airbag system operates using pressure sensors located in the front doors. For this reason, no adjustments may be carried out to the doors or door panels (e.g. installation of additional loudspeakers). Resulting damage can impair the functioning of the airbag system - risk of accidents and fatal injuries! The following guidelines must therefore be observed.

- Any work on the front doors and their door panels must be carried out by a specialist garage.
- Never drive the vehicle with the inner door panels removed or with openings in the panelling.

Trailer operation

 **Read and observe**  on page 85 first.

The vehicle is not approved for towing a trailer. The vehicle is not factory-equipped with a towing device and it cannot be retrofitted with a towing device.

WARNING

Never attach a towing device to the vehicle.

Acceptance and recycling of used vehicles

 **Read and observe**  on page 85 first.

All new ŠKODA vehicles are 95% recyclable.

Service intervals

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Overview of service intervals | 88 |
| Fixed service intervals Q11 - Q14 | 88 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Variable service interval Q16 | 88 |
| Digital Service Plan | 89 |

The service interval display in the display of the instrument cluster will remind you to carry out every service stipulated by the manufacturer at the right time in order to prevent you from forgetting any» [page 30](#).

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

The specified service intervals are tailored to normal operating conditions.

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

The following is taken to mean aggravated operating conditions:

- Frequent short trips.
- Longer periods of engine idling (e.g. taxis).
- Operation in areas with heavy dust pollution.
- Predominantly stop-and-go traffic as is e.g. often the case in city driving.
- Operation predominantly during winter.

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

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

Note

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

Overview of service intervals

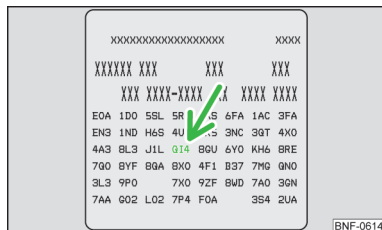


Fig. 101
Vehicle data carrier: service interval

The service interval specified by the manufacturer is indicated on the vehicle data carrier » Fig. 101 which can be found both in this Owner's Manual as well as in the vehicle.

One of the following service intervals applies for your vehicle:

- Fixed service interval Q11.
- Fixed service interval Q12.
- Fixed service interval Q13.
- Fixed service interval Q14.
- Variable service interval Q16.

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

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

i Note

- The corresponding motor oil specifications » [page 98](#).
- For vehicles with variable service interval Q16 you can initiate a change to the fixed service interval or back to the variable service interval to be carried out by a specialist garage.

Fixed service intervals Q11 - Q14

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|---|
| Oil change service | Q11 | Every 5,000 km or every 1 year ^{a)} . |
| | Q12 | Every 7,500 km or every 1 year ^{a)} . |
| | Q13 | Every 10,000 km or every 1 year ^{a)} . |
| | Q14 | Every 15,000 km or every 1 year ^{a)} . |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Inspection ^{b)} Variant 1 | Q11 - Q14 | After the first 30,000 km or 2 years ^{a)} , then every 30,000 km or every 1 year ^{a)} . |
| Inspection ^{b)} Variant 2 | | Every 15,000 km or every 1 year ^{a)} . |
| Inspection ^{b)} Variant 3 | | Every 10,000 km or every 1 year ^{a)} . |
| Brake fluid change | Q11 - Q14 | First change after 3 years, then every 2 years. |

^{a)} Depending on which comes first.

^{b)} For information about the variant that applies to your vehicle, please contact a ŠKODA partner.

! WARNING

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

Variable service interval Q16

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

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Oil change service | In accordance with the service interval display (after 30,000 km or 2 years ^{a)} at the latest). |
| Inspection ^{b)} Variant 1 | After the first 30,000 km or 2 years ^{a)} , then every 30,000 km or every 1 year ^{a)} . |
| Inspection ^{b)} Variant 2 | Every 15,000 km or every 1 year. |
| Brake fluid change | First change after 3 years, then every 2 years. |

^{a)} Depending on which comes first.

^{b)} For information about the variant that applies to your vehicle, please contact a ŠKODA partner.

WARNING

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

Digital Service Plan

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

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

Benefits of the Digital Service Plan

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

Cleaning and care

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Car washing | 89 |
| Exterior car care | 90 |
| Caring for the interior | 91 |

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

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

WARNING

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

CAUTION

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

Note

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

Car washing

 Read and observe  and  on page 89 first.

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

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

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

Washing by hand

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

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

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

Automatic Car Washes


The usual precautionary measures must be taken before washing the vehicle (e.g. closing the windows and the tilt/slide roof etc.).

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

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

Pressure Washers

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

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

WARNING

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

CAUTION

- Do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight, do not exert pressure on the body while washing. The temperature of the washing water should be no more than 60 °C max. - otherwise there is a risk of damaging the vehicle paint.
- Before driving through a car wash fold in the exterior mirrors - risk of damage.

CAUTION

Washing the vehicle with high-pressure cleaners

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

Exterior car care

 Read and observe  and  on page 89 first.

| Vehicle components | Circumstances | Remedy |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Paint | Spilled fuel | Clear water, cloth, (clean as soon as possible) |
| | No water droplets form on the paint | Use hard wax preserve (at least twice a year), apply wax to clean and dry body |
| | Paint has gone matt | Use polish, then wax (if the polish does not contain any preservative ingredients) |
| Plastic parts | Soiling | Clear water, cloth / sponge, possibly cleaners provided for this purpose |
| Chrome and anodised parts | Soiling | clear water, cloth, possibly cleaners provided for this purpose, clean then polish with a soft dry cloth |
| Films | Soiling | Soft sponge and mild soap solution ^{a)} |
| Windowpanes and door mirrors | Soiling | Wash with clean water and dry with a wipe specifically for that purpose |
| Head / tail lights | Soiling | Soft sponge and mild soap solution ^{a)} |
| Door lock cylinders | Snow/ice | De-icing fluid specifically for that purpose |
| Wiper / wiper blades | Soiling | Windscreen cleaner, sponge or cloth |
| Wheels | Soiling | Clear water, then apply appropriate substance |

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

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

Protection of cavities

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

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

Underbody

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

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

Product life of the films

Environmental influences (eg. sunlight, humidity, air pollution, chipping) will affect the life of the films. Films will age and become brittle - this is entirely normal; this is not a fault.

The sunlight may also affect the strength of the film colour.

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

! CAUTION

■ Vehicle paint

- Repair damaged areas as soon as possible.
- Matt-painted parts should not be treated with polishes or hard waxes.
- Do not polish in a dusty environment - risk of paint scratches.
- Do not apply any paint care products to door seals or window guides.

■ Plastic parts

- Do not use paint polish.

■ Chromed and anodised parts

- Do not polish in a dusty environment - risk of surface scratches.

■ Films

The following instructions must be observed, otherwise there is a risk of film damage.

- Do not use dirty cloths or sponges for cleaning.
- Do not use a scraper or other means to remove ice and snow.
- Do not polish the films
- Do not use a high pressure cleaner on the films.

■ Rubber seals

- Do not treat the door seals and window guides deal with anything - the protective varnish coating could be damaged.

■ Windows and door mirrors

- Do not clean the insides of the windows/mirrors with sharp objects - risk of damage to the filaments or the antenna.
- Do not use a cloth which has been used to polish the body - this could dirty the window and impair visibility.

■ Head / tail lights

- Do not wipe head/tail lamps dry, do not use any sharp objects - risk of damage to the protective coating and cracks forming on the headlamp glass covers.

■ Door lock cylinders

- Make sure that as little water as possible gets into the locking cylinder when washing the vehicle - there is a risk of freezing the lock cylinder!


■ Wheels

- Heavy soiling of the wheels can affect the balance of the wheels - the result can be a vibration, which can cause premature wear of the steering.

Caring for the interior

📖 Read and observe  and  on page 89 first.

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

| Vehicle components | Circumstances | Remedy |
|--|---------------|---|
| Windows | Soiling | Wash with clean water and dry with a wipe specifically for that purpose |
| Covers on electrically heated seats | Soiling | Cleaners specifically for this purpose |
| Seat belts »  | Soiling | soft cloth and mild soap solution ^{a)} |

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

WARNING

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

CAUTION

■ Natural leather / leather / Alcantara® / material

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

■ Plastic parts

- Do not attach scents or air fresheners to the dash panel - risk of damage to the dash panel.

■ Windows

- Do not attach any stickers to the filaments or glass antenna - there is risk of damage.

■ Covers on electrically heated seats

- Do not clean either with water or with other liquids - risk of damage to the heating system.
- Do not dry by switching on the heating.

■ Seat belts

- After cleaning the belts, allow them to dry before retracting them.

Note

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

Inspecting and replenishing

Fuel

Introduction

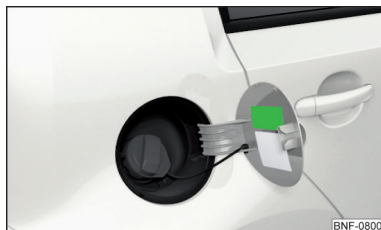


Fig. 102
Stickers showing the prescribed fuel

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--|----|
| Petrol Refuelling | 93 |
| Unleaded petrol | 94 |
| Refuelling with CNG (compressed natural gas) | 94 |
| CNG | 95 |

The correct fuel for your vehicle is specified on the inside of the fuel filler flap» Fig. 102.

The fuel tank has a capacity of about **35 litres**, including a reserve of approx. **4 litres**.

! WARNING

Fuel vapours are explosive - can be fatal!

! CAUTION

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

Petrol Refuelling

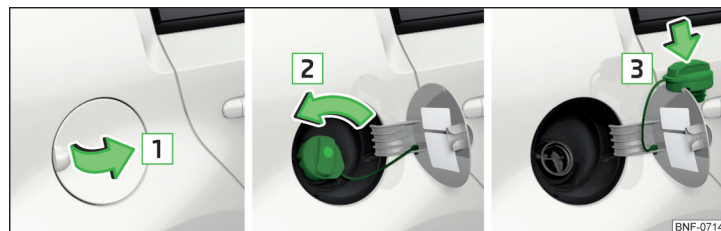


Fig. 103 Opening the fuel filler flap / unscrewing the tank cap / placing the tank cap on the fuel filler flap

! Read and observe ! and ! on page 93 first.

- Switch off the ignition.
- Open out the fuel filler flap in the direction of arrow 1 » Fig. 103.
- Hold the fuel tank cap firmly and unlock with the key counter-clockwise.
- Unscrew the tank cap in the direction of arrow 2.
- Remove the tank cap and place on top of the filler flap in direction of arrow 3.
- Insert the pump nozzle into the fuel filler tube as far as it will go.

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

- Remove the pump nozzle from the fuel filler tube and put it back in the pump.

- Screw in the tank cap in the opposite direction to the arrow **2** until it audibly locks into place.
- Hold the fuel cap hold firmly, lock with the key clockwise and remove the key.
- Close the fuel filler flap until it clicks into place.

Unleaded petrol

📖 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 93 first.

The correct fuel for your vehicle is specified on the inside of the fuel filler flap» Fig. 102 on page 93.

The vehicle can only operate with **unleaded petrol** that meets standard **EN 228¹⁾**, and contains **maximum 10% bioethanol (E10)**.

Specified petrol is unleaded, min. 95 RON / ROZ

Use min. **95 ROZ** petrol.

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

! CAUTION

The following instructions must be observed, otherwise there is a risk of damage to the engine and to the exhaust system.

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

! CAUTION

Petrol additives (additives)

- Unleaded petrol complying with the EN 228 standard¹⁾ meets all the conditions for problem-free engine operation. We therefore do not recommend mixing fuel additives into the petrol - risk of engine damage or damage to the exhaust system.
- **The following additives may not be used - risk of engine damage or damage to the exhaust system!**
 - Additives with metal components (metallic additives), in particular with manganese and iron content.
 - Fuels with metallic content (e.g. LRP - lead replacement petrol).

i Note

- Unleaded petrol that has a higher octane number than that required by the engine can be used without limitations.
- On vehicles using the prescribed unleaded petrol of **min. 95 RON**, the use of petrol with a higher octane number than **95 RON** can lead to an increase in power and reduction in fuel consumption.

Refuelling with CNG (compressed natural gas)

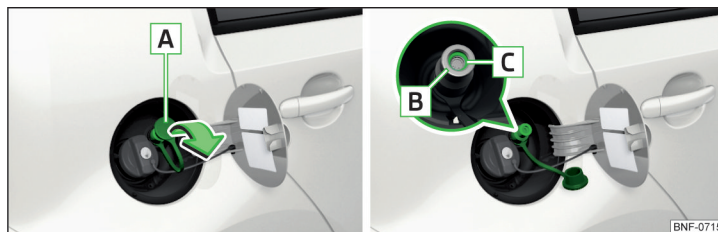


Fig. 104 Natural gas filler tubes

📖 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 93 first.

Natural gas refuelling may vary from station to station. When refuelling with natural gas at a station unfamiliar to you, you should get someone to instruct you or allow the fuelling operation carried out by the station staff. ➤

¹⁾ In Germany, DIN 51626-1 or E10 for unleaded gasoline with octane number 95 and 91.

Refuelling operation

- Switch off the ignition.
- Open the fuel filler flap.
- Remove cap [A] » Fig. 104 in the direction of the arrow and insert connector for the refuelling system into filler neck [B].

The fuel tank is full when the compressor of the refuelling system automatically switches off.

- Check that sealing ring [C] » Fig. 104 has remained inserted in filler neck [B]. If the sealing ring has slipped on the connector, reinsert it into the filler neck.
- Insert cap [A] into the filler neck and close the fuel filler flap until it locks into place.

The natural gas refuelling systems have an overfill protection relating to the outdoor temperature. At very high outside temperatures, it may happen that the gas tank may not be fully refuelled.

If the car is parked directly after a refuelling operation, on restart the pointer of the gas gauge may not show exactly the same level as immediately after the filling process. This is not a leak in the system, but a reduction in pressure due to the cooling of the gas in the gas tank after refuelling.

The maximum lifetime of the gas tank is 20 years.

The capacity of the natural gas fuel tank is about **11 kg**, of which about **1.5 kg** are in the reserve tank.

The capacity of the petrol fuel tank is approximately **10 litres**, of which about **5 litres** is in the reserve tank.

! WARNING

- Natural gas is highly explosive and highly flammable.
- When refuelling, never get into the vehicle. If you have to get into your vehicle in exceptional cases, touch a metal surface before you touch the filling coupling again. Otherwise, electrostatic discharging may occur - risk of fire!

i Note

During the filling process sounds are heard which are harmless. If you are unsure which service station staff to use, ask the petrol station staff.

CNG



Fig. 105 Position of the CNG label(s).

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 93 first.

A G-TEC-vehicle may be operated with CNG and petrol.

Positioning of the CNG sticker in natural gas vehicles » Fig. 105.

Automatic switching from natural gas to petrol operation - Automatic switching from natural gas to petrol operation takes place in the following situations (examples).

- ▶ With an empty gas tank or not enough pressure in the tank.
- ▶ After refuelling with natural gas.
- ▶ At very low surrounding temperatures.

To ensure the correct functioning of the fuel system, every 6 months the fuel tank for petrol should be run down until the warning light ! comes on.

Gas leak

If a gas leak is suspected (noticeable odour), proceed as follows.

- ▶ Stop the vehicle.
- ▶ Switch off the ignition.
- ▶ Extinguish cigarettes, switch off spark-producing or incendiary items and remove them from the vehicle.
- ▶ Open doors and the boot lid to ventilate the vehicle sufficiently.
- ▶ Do not continue if the odour persists.
- ▶ If it is not possible to drive a vehicle with a gas leak out of an enclosed area (e.g. tunnel, underpass, garage, ferry etc.), call the emergency services immediately.

Seek help from a specialist garage to correct the gas system fault. ▶

In a traffic accident

If a gas leak is suspected in a traffic accident, proceed as follows.

- ▶ Switch off the ignition.
- ▶ Extinguish cigarettes, switch off spark-producing or incendiary items and remove them from the vehicle.
- ▶ Have all the occupants get out.
- ▶ Keep all persons away from the vehicle. We recommend standing at least 10 metres from the vehicle.
- ▶ Inform the emergency services that it is a natural gas vehicle.

Regular gas system checks

Regular gas system checks on natural gas-powered vehicles must be carried out in a specialist workshops. The vehicle owner is responsible for ensuring tests are carried out in accordance with regulations.

Every 2 years

- ▶ check the filler cap.
- ▶ Check the condition of the filler necks and sealing ring in the filler necks, and clean the sealing ring if necessary.
- ▶ Check the gas system for leaks.

Every 4 years

- ▶ inspect the gas tank.

Every 20 years

- ▶ replace the gas tank.

! WARNING

- Do not underestimate the smell of gas in the car or when refuelling - it may result in fire, explosion and injury.
- The natural gas tanks in the vehicle must not be exposed to unwanted heat sources.

Engine compartment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Opening and closing the bonnet | 97 |
| Engine compartment overview | 98 |
| Windscreen washer fluid | 98 |

! WARNING

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

! WARNING

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

! WARNING

Instructions before beginning work in the engine compartment

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

! WARNING

Information for working in the engine compartment

- Keep everyone away from the engine compartment.
- Do not touch any hot engine parts – risk of burns!
- Never touch the radiator fan. The radiator fan may still turn suddenly about 10 minutes after switching off the ignition!
- Do not smoke in the vicinity of the engine and avoid the use of open flames or sparks.
- Do not leave any items (e.g. cloths or tools) in the engine compartment. This presents a fire hazard and the risk of engine damage.
- Read and observe the information and warning instructions on the fluid containers.

! WARNING

Information for working in the engine compartment with the engine running

- If it is necessary to work on the engine with the engine running, beware of **rotating engine parts and electrical plants** - they can be fatal!
- Never touch the electric wiring on the ignition system.
- Avoid short circuits in the electrical system, particularly on the vehicle's battery.

! CAUTION

Only refill using fluids with the proper specification - risk of damage to the vehicle!

i Note

- Fluids with the proper specifications can be purchased from the ŠKODA Original Accessories or from the ŠKODA Genuine Parts ranges.
- We recommend you have the operating fluids replaced by a specialist garage.

Opening and closing the bonnet

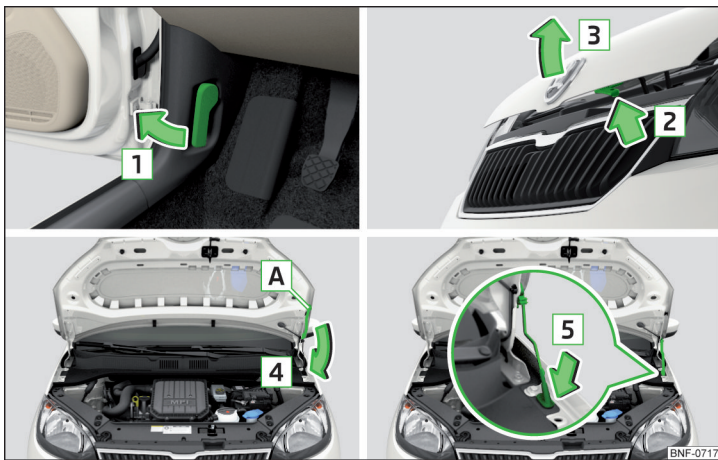


Fig. 106 Opening the bonnet

Read and observe ! and ! on page 96 first.

Open flap

- Ensure that the windscreen wipers are not raised away from the windscreen - risk of damage to the bonnet.
- Open the front door and pull the release lever below the dash panel in the direction of arrow 1 » Fig. 106.
- Press the release lever in the direction of arrow 2 and the bonnet will be unlocked.
- Raise the bonnet in the direction of the arrow 3.
- Remove the lid prop in the direction of arrow 4 from its fixture A.
- Secure the open bonnet lid by inserting the end of the support into the opening in the direction of arrow 5.

Close the flap

- Lift the bonnet.
- Decouple the bonnet support and press into the holder designed to hold it.
- Drop down the bonnet lid from a height of about 20 cm applying light pressure until it clicks safely into place.

! WARNING

- Never drive with the bonnet lid not properly closed - risk of accident!
- Make sure that when closing the bonnet, no body parts are crushed - there is danger of injury!

Engine compartment overview

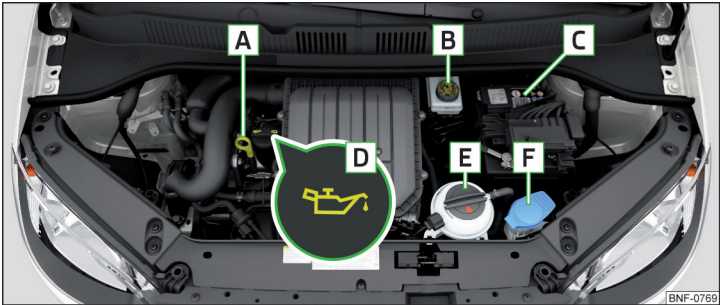


Fig. 107 Arrangement (example) in the engine compartment

Read and observe **I** and **II** on page 96 first.

| | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| A | Engine oil dipstick | 99 |
| B | Brake fluid reservoir | 101 |
| C | Vehicle battery | 101 |
| D | Engine oil filler opening | 99 |
| E | Coolant expansion reservoir | 100 |
| F | Windscreen washer fluid reservoir | 98 |

Windscreen washer fluid

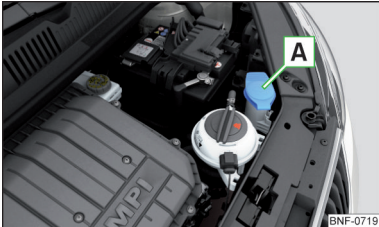


Fig. 108 Windscreen washer fluid reservoir

Read and observe **I** and **II** on page 96 first.

The windscreen washer fluid reservoir **A** is located in the engine compartment » Fig. 108.
The capacity of the reservoir is approximately 3 litres.
Use a suitable windscreen washer fluid for the current or expected weather conditions. We recommend that you use windscreen washer fluid from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

CAUTION

Do not remove the filter from the windscreen washer fluid reservoir when replenishing it with liquid - otherwise the liquid transportation system might be contaminated, which can cause the windscreen washer system to malfunction.

Engine oil

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Specification | 99 |
| Check and refill | 99 |

The engine has been filled ex-factory with a high-grade oil that can be used throughout the year (except in extreme climate zones).
We recommend that the oil changes be carried out by a ŠKODA Service Partner.
The engine oil should be changed at specified service intervals » page 87.

The engine uses up some oil, depending on driving style and operating conditions (up to 0.5 l / 1 000 km). Consumption may be slightly higher than this during the first 5 000 km.

WARNING

The following instructions must be followed at all times when working on the engine compartment » page 96.

CAUTION

Do not add any additives to the engine oil - risk of engine damage.

i Note

We recommend that you use oils from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Specification

Read and observe **i** and **j** on page 98 first.

The specifications (VW standards) stated in the following can be indicated separately or together with other specifications on the bottle.

Vehicles with variable service intervals

| Petrol engines | Specification |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1.0 ltr./44 kW MPI | VW 504 00 |
| 1.0 ltr./55 kW MPI | |

Vehicles with fixed service intervals

| Petrol engines | Specification |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1.0 ltr./44 kW MPI | VW 502 00 |
| 1.0 ltr./55 kW MPI | |
| 1.0 l/50 kW MPI G-TEC | |

j CAUTION

If no prescribed engine oil is available, then **maximum 0.5 l** of ACEA A3 / B4 ACEA or API SN, (API SM) oil can be used.

Check and refill

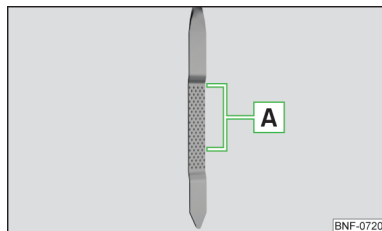


Fig. 109
Dipstick

BNF-0720

Read and observe **i** and **j** on page 98 first.

Check and refill oil under the following conditions.

- ✓ The vehicle is standing on a horizontal surface.
- ✓ The engine operating temperature is reached.
- ✓ The engine is turned off.

Checking the level


- Wait a few minutes until the engine oil flows back into the oil trough.
- Pull the dipstick out and wipe with a clean cloth.
- Push the dipstick back to the stop and then pull it out again.
- Read the oil level and push the dipstick back in.

The oil level must lie in range **A** » Fig. 109. If the oil level is below range **A**, oil must be added.


Refilling

- Unscrew the cap of the engine oil filler opening **D** » Fig. 107 on page 98.
- Add oil of the correct specification in portions of 0.5 litres » page 99.
- Check the oil level.
- Screw the lid of the engine oil filler closed carefully.

j CAUTION

- The oil level must never be below range **A** » Fig. 109 – risk of damage to the engine as well as to the exhaust system.
- If a top up with oil is not possible or the oil level is above range **A**,  do not continue driving! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.

i Note

If the engine oil level is too low, a warning light lights up in the instrument cluster  » page 33. Nevertheless, we recommend checking the oil level on a regular basis using the dipstick.

Coolant

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Checking and refilling _____ 100 ►

The coolant helps to keep the engine temperature down, and consists of water and coolant additive (with additives that protect the cooling system against corrosion and prevent furring).

The proportion of coolant additive in the coolant must be 40 to 60 %.

The correct mix of water and coolant additive should be checked and if necessary corrected by a specialist garage.

! WARNING

- The following instructions must be followed at all times when working on the engine compartment » [page 96](#).
- Never open the end cover of the coolant expansion reservoir while the engine is still warm. The cooling system is pressurised - risk of scalding or injury from splashes of coolant!
- To protect against the coolant splashing, cover the cap with a cloth when opening.
- Coolant and coolant fumes are harmful - avoid contact with the coolant. If the coolant comes into contact with the eye or skin, wash the affected area with plenty of water for several minutes, and where appropriate seek medical help.

! CAUTION

Do not cover the radiator and install any parts (e.g auxiliary lights.) in front of the air intakes - risk of the engine overheating.

Checking and refilling

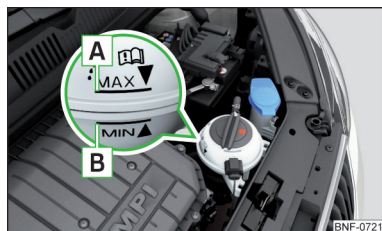


Fig. 110
Coolant expansion reservoir

Read and observe **!** and **!** on [page 100](#) first.

Check and refill coolant under the following conditions.

- ✓ The vehicle is on a horizontal surface.
- ✓ The engine is not warm (if the engine is warm the result of the check may be wrong).
- ✓ The engine is turned off.

Check the coolant level - The coolant level must lie between the marks **A** and **B** » [Fig. 110](#). If the coolant level is below the mark **B**, top up with coolant.

Refilling

The reservoir must always contain a small amount of coolant » **!**.

- Place a cloth over the cap of the coolant expansion tank and unscrew the cap **carefully**.
- Always top up using coolant of the correct specification.
- Turn the cap until it clicks into place.

The **specification** for the coolant is shown in the coolant expansion reservoir » [Fig. 110](#).

If the specified coolant is not available, then refilling only with distilled or demineralised water, and get a specialist garage to correct the water-coolant additive mix as soon as possible.

! CAUTION

- If the expansion tank is empty, do not top up with coolant. The system could aerate - risk of engine damage! Do not drive the vehicle! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.
- Do not fill the coolant above the mark **A** » [Fig. 110](#). The coolant could, when heated, be expelled from the cooling system - risk of damage to the engine parts.
- If it is not possible to add coolant, do not continue driving! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.
- A coolant additive which does not correspond to the correct specification can reduce the anti-corrosion effect of the cooling system - risk of damage to the cooling system and the engine.
- If non-distilled (non-demineralised) water has been used to top up, the coolant should be replaced by a specialist garage - risk of engine damage.
- A loss of coolant indicates **leaks** in the cooling system - risk of engine damage. Top up with coolant and then seek assistance from a specialist garage. ►

i Note

If the coolant level is too low, a warning light lights up in the instrument cluster » [page 34](#). We still recommend inspecting the coolant level directly at the reservoir from time to time.

Brake fluid



Fig. 111
Brake fluid reservoir


Check the brake fluid under the following conditions.

- ✓ The vehicle is on a horizontal surface.
- ✓ The engine is turned off.



Check brake fluid level - The brake fluid level must lie between the markings "MIN" and "MAX" » [Fig. 111](#).

Specification - The brake fluid must comply with the standard **VW 501 14** (this standard meets the requirements of FMVSS 116 DOT4).

! WARNING

- The following instructions must be followed at all times when working on the engine compartment » [page 96](#).
- If the fluid level drops significantly within a short time or if it drops below the "MIN" » [Fig. 111](#) mark, this may be an indication of a leak in the brake system.  Do not continue driving - risk of accident! Seek help from a specialist garage.

i Note

- The brake fluid is changed as part of a compulsory inspection service.
- A low brake fluid level is indicated by the warning light  in the instrument cluster » [page 33](#),  *Braking system*. We still recommend inspecting the brake fluid level in the reservoir from time to time.

Vehicle battery

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Checking the battery condition | 102 |
| Charging | 102 |
| Disconnect/reconnect and change | 103 |






The vehicle battery represents a power source for the motor to start and for the supply of electrical consumers in the car.

Automatic shutdown of consumers - vehicle battery discharge protection

The on-board power supply system tries to prevent the vehicle battery from discharging in the following ways when it is subject to heavy loading.

- By increasing the engine idle speed.
- Through the power limitation of certain consumers.
- By switching off some consumers (heated seats, heated rear window) for as long as necessary.

Warning symbols on the vehicle battery

| Symbol | Importance |
|---|--|
|  | Always wear eye protection. |
|  | Battery acid is severely caustic. Always wear gloves and eye protection. |
|  | Keep fire, sparks, open flames and lit cigarettes well clear of the vehicle battery. |
|  | When charging the vehicle battery, a highly explosive gas mixture is produced. |
|  | Keep children away from the vehicle battery. |

! WARNING

Battery acid is highly corrosive - it can cause injury, chemical burns or poisoning! Corrosive vapours in the air irritate and damage the respiratory tract and the eyes. The following guidelines must be observed.

- Always wear protective gloves, eye and skin protection when handling the vehicle battery.

! WARNING (Continued)

- If your eyes or skin come into contact with the electrolytic fluid, immediately wash the affected area for a few minutes with a lot of water. Get medical assistance without delay.
- Keep the vehicle battery away from people who are not completely independent (e.g. children).
- Do not tilt the battery otherwise battery electrolyte may flow out of the battery vent openings.

! WARNING

Working on the car battery may cause explosion, fire, injury or chemical burn! The following guidelines must be observed.

- Do not smoke, use open flames or light or transmitting devices.
- **A discharged vehicle battery may freeze slightly.** Never charge up a frozen or thawed vehicle battery. Replace a frozen vehicle battery.
- Never use a damaged vehicle battery.
- Do not connect the battery terminals, bridging the two poles will cause a short circuit.

! CAUTION

Ensure that battery acid does not come into contact with the bodywork – risk of damage to the paintwork.

i Note

- We recommend having all work on the vehicle battery carried out by a specialist garage.
- You should replace batteries older than 5 years.

Checking the battery condition

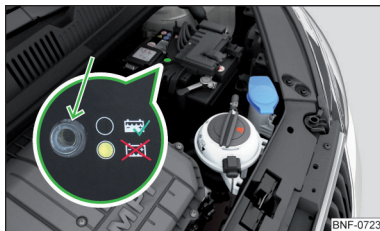


Fig. 112
Vehicle battery: Electrolyte level indicator

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

The battery condition is checked regularly by a specialist garage as part of the inspection service.

Check the acid level

For car batteries with acid level indicator, acidity can be checked on the basis of a colour display. In vehicle batteries with the label **"AGM"** there is no acid level examination.

Air bubbles can influence the colour of the indicator. For this reason carefully tap on the indicator before carrying out the check » Fig. 112.

Black colour – electrolyte level is correct.

Colourless or light yellow colour – electrolyte level too low, the battery must be replaced.

Battery discharge

If frequent short journeys are made, the vehicle battery does not recharge sufficiently.

The battery capacity decreases at low temperatures.

If the vehicle is not used for longer than 3 to 4 weeks, then disconnect the negative terminal \ominus of the battery or charge the battery constantly with a very low charging current.

Charging

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

Only charge the battery when the ignition and all consumers are switched off.

Refer to the instructions of the charger manufacturer.

Charging

- For vehicles **with** the START-STOP system or auxiliary heater \oplus , connect the - terminal of the charger on the battery's \oplus -pole, \ominus the - terminal of the charger to the ground point of the engine » page 114.
- For vehicles **without** the START-STOP system or auxiliary heating, connect the charger terminals to the corresponding battery poles (\oplus to \oplus , \ominus to \ominus).
- Plug the mains cable of the charger into the power socket and switch on the device.
- After charging has been successful: Switch off the charger and remove the mains cable from the power socket.
- Disconnect the terminals of the charger from the vehicle battery.

A charging current of 0.1 multiple of the total vehicle battery capacity (or lower) must be used until full charging is achieved.

WARNING

- When charging the vehicle battery, hydrogen is released - risk of explosion. An explosion can be caused through sparking while unclamping or loosening the cable plug.
- So-called "quick-charging" of the vehicle battery is **dangerous** and requires a special charger and specialist knowledge. We therefore recommend that "quick-charging" is carried out by a specialist garage.

Disconnect/reconnect and change

 **Read and observe**  and  on page 101 first.

The new vehicle battery must have the same capacity, voltage, current and size as the original battery.

We recommend you have the battery **replaced** by a specialist garage.

- To **disconnect**, switch off the ignition and disconnect the negative terminal first ⊖, then disconnect the positive terminal ⊕.
- When **reconnecting** the battery, reconnect the positive terminal first ⊕, then connect the negative terminal ⊖.

If the battery is disconnected and reconnected, it is possible that the time display is reset » [page 32](#).

CAUTION

- Disconnect the battery only with the ignition and consumers turned off - risk of damaging the electrical system of the vehicle.
- Before disconnecting the battery, always close the power windows and the tilt/slide sunroof - otherwise the electrics for these may malfunction.
- Under no circumstances mix up the charging cables - risk of fire.

Note

After disconnecting and reconnecting the vehicle battery, we recommend having the vehicle checked by a specialist to ensure that the full functionality of the vehicle is guaranteed.

Wheels

Wheels and tyres

Advice on tyre/wheel usage

During the first 500 km, **new tyres** do not offer optimum grip; appropriate care should therefore be taken when driving.

Tyres with the deeper profiles should always be fitted to the front wheels.

Rims and wheel bolts are matched to each other in terms of design. We recommend that you use rims and wheel bolts from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Wheels and tyres should always be **stored** in a cool, dry and dark place. The tyres themselves should be stored vertically.

Tyre life

Tyres age and lose their original characteristics, even if they are not being used. We recommend that you do not use tyres that are more than 6 years old.

The manufacturing date is indicated on the tyre sidewall (possibly on the **inside**). For example, **DOT ... 10 16...** means that the tyre was manufactured in the 10th week of 2016.

Tyre damage

We recommend checking your tyres and wheel rims for damage (punctures, cuts, splits and bulges etc.) on a regular basis.

Remove any foreign objects in the tyre's profile immediately (e.g. small stones).

Foreign bodies which **have penetrated into the tyre** (e.g. screws or nails) should not be removed and help should be sought from a specialist garage.

Fitting new tyres

Only fit approved radial tyres of the same type, size (rolling circumference) and the same tread pattern on one axle on all four wheels.

When mounting new tyres the tyres have to be replaced axle by axle.

Unidirectional tyres

The direction of rotation of the tyres is marked by **arrows on the wall of the tyre**. ▶

The specified running direction must be strictly adhered to, otherwise the following tyre characteristics may be degraded.

- ▶ Driving stability.
- ▶ Traction.
- ▶ Tyre noise and tyre wear.

! WARNING

- Never use tyres if you do not know anything about their condition and age - risk of accidents.
- Never drive with damaged tyres - risk of accident.

! CAUTION

- The tyres must be protected from contact with substances (e.g. oil, grease and fuel) which could damage them. If the tyres come into contact with these substances, then we recommend you have this checked out in a specialist workshop.
- Do not use rims with ground or polished surfaces in winter conditions - there is a risk of rim damage (e.g. through salt spreading).

i Note

- We recommend that any work on the wheels or tyres be carried out by a specialist garage.
- We recommend that you use tyres, snow chains and full wheel trims from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Tyre pressure

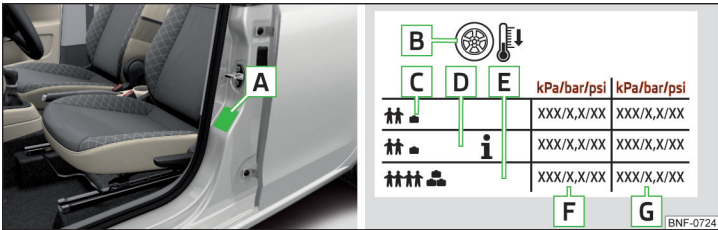


Fig. 113 An example on the position of the sticker / tyre inflation

The specified tyre pressures are shown on label **A** » Fig. 113.

The sticker can be located at the following locations.

- ▶ B-pillar on the driver's side.
- ▶ Inside of the fuel filler flap.

Tyre pressure is always to match the load.

- B** Inflation pressure for cold tyres
- C** Inflation pressure for half load
- D** Inflation pressure for increased driving comfort at half load (slightly increased fuel consumption and emissions)
- E** Inflation pressure for full load
- F** Tyre pressure value on the front axle
- G** Tyre pressure value on the rear axle

The approved tyre sizes for your vehicle are listed in the vehicle's technical documentation and in the declaration of conformity (the so-called COC document).

Check tyre pressures

Check the tyre pressure (including that of the emergency or spare wheel) at least once a month and also before setting off on a long journey.

Always check the inflation pressure when the tyres are cold. Do not reduce the higher pressure on warm tyres.

In vehicles with tyre pressure monitoring, tyre pressure values must be saved each time the pressures are changed » page 83.

! WARNING

- Do not drive with incorrect tyre pressure - risk of accident.
- In the event of very rapid pressure loss (e.g. in the event of tyre damage) an attempt should be made to bring the vehicle carefully to a stop without sudden steering movements and without any hard braking - risk of accident.

i Note

The declaration of conformity (the so-called COC document), can be obtained from a ŠKODA¹⁾ partner.

¹⁾ Only valid for some countries and some models.

Tyre wear and wheel change

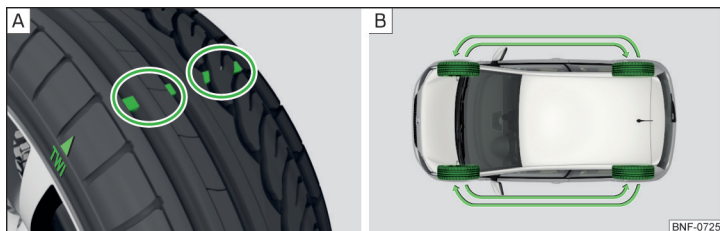


Fig. 114 Tyre wear indicator / wheel change

Tyre wear increases in the following circumstances.

- ▶ Incorrect tyre pressures.
- ▶ Driving style (e.g. fast cornering, rapid acceleration / braking).
- ▶ Incorrect wheel balancing (you should have the wheels balanced after changing/repair tyres or if the steering "is drifting").
- ▶ Wheel alignment errors.

There are **wear indicator markers** in the tyre profiles, indicating whether the minimum permissible tread depth has been reached» Fig. 114 - [A]. A tyre should be regarded as worn out when this indicator is flush with the tread. Markings on the walls of the tyres through the letters "TWI" and/or other symbols (e.g. Δ), identify the position of the wear indicators.

To ensure uniform wear on all tyres, we recommend that you **change the wheels** every 10 000 km, in line with the schedule» Fig. 114 - [B].

! WARNING

- Change the tyres at the latest when they are worn down to the wear indicators - risk of accident.
- Faulty wheel alignment affects handling - risk of accident.
- Unusual vibrations or the vehicle "pulling" to one side could be a sign of tyre damage. Reduce speed and stop! If there are no external signs of tyre damage, seek the help of a specialist garage.

Spare wheel

The size of the spare wheel is identical to that of the vehicle factory installed wheels.

After changing the spare wheel, the tyre pressure should be adjusted.

In vehicles with tyre pressure monitoring, save tyre pressure values » page 83.

! WARNING

- If, you get a puncture and a spare tyre has to be mounted with opposite direction of rotation, then drive carefully. The best properties of the tyre are no longer present in this situation.
- If the dimensions or design of the spare wheel differ from the tyres fitted to the vehicle (e.g. winter tyres or low-profile tyres), it must only be used briefly in the event of a puncture and if an appropriately cautious style of driving is adopted.

Spare wheel

Only use this emergency spare wheel to reach the nearest specialist garage, as it is **not intended for permanent use**.

A warning label is always placed on the rim of the temporary spare wheel.

Please note the following if you intend to use the temporary spare wheel.

- ▶ Do not cover the warning sign.
- ▶ Be particularly observant when driving.
- ▶ Inflate the emergency spare to the maximum inflation pressure for the vehicle » page 104.

In vehicles with tyre pressure monitoring, save the tyre pressure values in the system » page 83.

! WARNING

- Never drive with more than one temporary spare wheel mounted!
- Avoid full throttle acceleration, sharp braking and fast cornering when driving with the temporary spare wheel.
- Do not use snow chains on the temporary spare wheel.
- Observe the instructions on the warning sign of the temporary spare wheel.

Tyre marking

Explanation of tyre markings - e.g. 175/65 R 14 82 T

| | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 175 | Tyre width in mm |
| 65 | Height/width ratio in % |

| | |
|----|---|
| R | Code letter for the type of tyre – Radial |
| 14 | Diameter of wheel in inches |
| 82 | Load index |
| T | Speed symbol |

Load index - indicates the maximum permissible load for each individual tyre

| load index | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Load (In kg) | 450 | 462 | 475 | 487 |

Speed symbol - indicates the maximum permissible speed for a vehicle fitted with tyres in a given category


| speed symbol | S | T | U | H |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Maximum speed (in km/h) | 180 | 190 | 200 | 210 |

! WARNING

Never exceed the maximum permissible **load bearing capacity** and **speed** for the tyres fitted – risk of accident.

Operating in winter conditions


All-year (or "winter") tyres

All-year or "winter"tyres (indicated by an **M+S** or a mountain peak/snowflake symbol ) to improve the performance of the vehicle in winter conditions.

To get the best possible driving characteristics, all-year or "winter"tyres, with a minimum tread depth of 4 mm on all four wheels, should be fitted.

If "winter" tyres are mounted, summer tyres should be fitted again in good time as they provide better handling properties, a shorter braking distance, less tyre noise and reduced tyre wear on roads which are free of snow and ice as well as at temperatures above 7 °C.

Speed symbol

All-year or "winter"tyres (marked with **M+S** and a peak/snowflake symbol ) of a lower speed category than listed in the vehicle's technical documentation can be used provided that the maximum permissible speed for these tyres is not exceeded even if the maximum possible speed of the vehicle is higher.

If the vehicle tyres are of a lower speed category than maximum specified speed of the vehicle, then a warning label showing the maximum speed permitted for the tyres fitted must be affixed in a place in the driver's field of vision inside the vehicle¹⁾.

Snow chains

The snow chains improve handling in wintry road conditions.

Only fit snow chains with links and locks not larger than 15 mm. Remove the full wheel trims before installing the snow chains » [page 109](#).

Snow chains must only be fitted on the front wheels and are applicable only to the following wheel / tyre combinations.

| Rim size | Impression depth D | Tyre size |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| 5J x 14 | 35 mm | 165/70 |
| 5J x 14 | 35 mm | 175/65 |

! WARNING

Do not use chains on snow and ice-free routes - the handling would be impaired and there is a risk of damage to the tyres.

¹⁾ Valid in certain countries.

Do-it-yourself

Emergency equipment and self-help

Emergency equipment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Positioning of the warning triangle | 107 |
| Location of reflective vest | 107 |
| Vehicle tool kit | 107 |

Positioning of the warning triangle

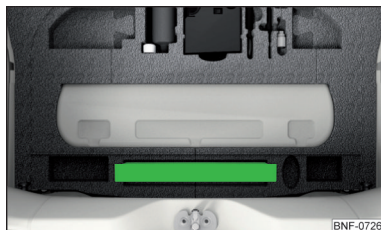


Fig. 115
Positioning of the warning triangle - natural gas vehicles

The following information applies to the warning triangle from the ŠKODA Original Accessories.

For natural gas vehicles, the warning triangle can be stowed in a box under the floor covering in the luggage compartment » Fig. 115.

Location of reflective vest



Fig. 116
Storage compartment for the reflective vest

The reflective vest can be stored in a holder under the driver's seat » Fig. 116.

Vehicle tool kit

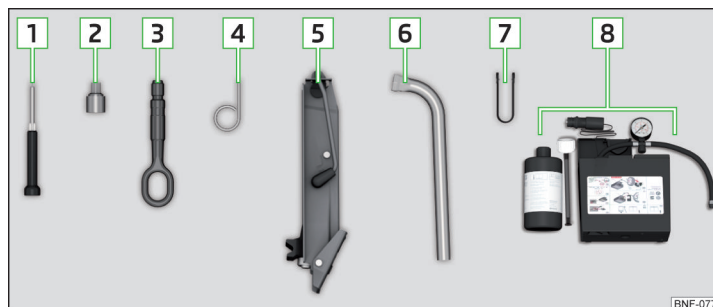







Fig. 117 Vehicle tool kit

The box with the tool kit is located in the storage compartment for the spare wheel and may be secured with tape, depending on specification.

Depending on the vehicle configuration, it may not contain all the components listed in the on-board tool kit.

-  1 Screwdriver
-  2 Top section for the anti-theft wheel bolts
-  3 Towing eye
-  4 Clamps for removing the wheel trims
-  5 Jack with instruction card

- 6** Wheel wrench
- 7** Extraction pliers for the wheel bolt caps
- 8** Breakdown kit

! WARNING

- The factory-supplied lifting jack is only intended for your model of vehicle. Under no circumstances attempt to lift other vehicles or loads with it – there is a risk of injury.
- Always stow the tool safely in the box and make sure that it is attached with the belt to the spare wheel – otherwise it could cause injury to the occupants if breaking suddenly or colliding with another vehicle.

! CAUTION

Screw the jack back to its starting position prior to putting it back in its box – risk of damage to the box.

i Note

The declaration of conformity is included with the jack or the log folder.

Changing a wheel

Preliminary work

For safety's sake, the following instructions must be observed before changing a wheel on the road.

- As far as possible park the vehicle as far as possible away from the traffic flow – choose a place with a flat and firm surface.
- Switch off the engine.
- For vehicles with **manual transmission** select **1st gear**.
- For vehicles with **automated transmission** shift the lever to position **D or R**.
- Firmly apply the handbrake.
- Switch on the hazard warning lights and set up the warning triangle at the prescribed distance.
- **Have all the occupants get out.** The passengers should not stand on the road while the wheel is being changed (they should remain behind a crash barrier, for instance).

Changing a wheel

- Take out the emergency or spare wheel » [page 109](#).
- Remove the full wheel trim » [page 109](#) or caps » [page 109](#).

- Undo the anti-theft wheel bolt » [page 110](#) and then the other wheel bolts » [page 109](#) » **!**.
- Jack up the vehicle until the wheel that needs changing is clear of the ground » [page 110](#).
- Unscrew the wheel bolts and place them on a clean surface (cloth, paper, etc.).
- Remove the wheel carefully.
- Attach the spare wheel and slightly screw on the wheel bolts.
- Lower the vehicle.
- Tighten the wheel bolts opposite each other using the wheel wrench ("pulling crossways") » [page 110](#). Tighten the anti-theft wheel bolt last » [page 110](#).
- Replace the wheel trim » [page 109](#) and caps » [page 109](#).

When fitting unidirectional tyres, ensure that the direction of rotation is correct » [page 103](#).

All bolts must be clean and must turn easily. If screws are corroded and difficult to move, these must be replaced.

! WARNING

- Undo the wheel bolts just a little (about one turn), provided the vehicle has not yet been jacked up. Otherwise the wheel could come loose and fall off – risk of injury.
- Under no circumstances must the bolts be greased or oiled – cause an accident.

Subsequent steps

After changing the wheel, the following work must be carried out.

- Stow the replaced wheel in the well under the floor covering of the luggage compartment and secure it with a nut » [page 109](#).
- Stow the tool kit in the space provided and secure using the band.
- Check tyre pressure on the mounted wheel and adjust if necessary and, with vehicles with tyre pressure monitoring, save the tyre pressure values in the system » [page 83](#).
- Have the tightening torque of the wheel bolts checked as soon as possible. The prescribed tightening torque is **110 Nm**.

Replace the damaged wheel or consult a specialist garage about repair options.

! WARNING

Tightening torque which is too high can damage the threads and this can result in permanent deformation of the contact surfaces on the rim. Where tightening torque is too low, the wheels may become loose while driving - risk of accident. Therefore drive cautiously and only at a moderate speed until the tightening torque has been checked.

Removing/stowing the emergency or spare wheel



Fig. 118
Take out the wheel

The wheel is located in a well under the floor covering in the luggage compartment and is fixed in place with a screw.

Take out the wheel

- Lift up the floor in the luggage compartment.
- Loosen the retaining belt and take out the box with the tool kit.
- Unscrew the nut in the direction of arrow » Fig. 118 and take out the wheel.

Stow the wheel

- Place the wheel into the wheel well with the wheel rim pointing downward.
- Pull the fixing band through the opposite holes in the wheel rim.
- Screw the nut in the opposite direction to the arrow until it stops » Fig. 118.
- Place the box with the tool kit back inside the wheel and secure it with the tape.
- Fold back the floor in the luggage compartment.


Full wheel trim

Remove trim

- Hang the clamps for removing the full wheel trims on the edge of the full wheel trim.
- Push the wheel wrench through the clamp, support on the tyre and pull off the wheel trim.

Install trim

- Press the wheel trim onto the wheel rim at the designated valve opening.
- Then press the trim into the wheel rim until its entire circumference locks correctly in place.

The position of the anti-theft wheel bolt is indicated by means of a symbol on the back of the wheel trim supplied ex-factory or from the ŠKODA Original Accessories. If using the anti-theft wheel bolt it should be fitted at this point » .

! WARNING

If wheel trims are fitted, an adequate flow of air must be assured in order to cool the brake system - otherwise risk of accident.

! CAUTION

- If the wheel trim is positioned outside the position marked for the anti-theft wheel bolt, there is a risk of damaging the wheel cover.
- Only use manual pressure and do not hit the full wheel trim - there is a risk of damaging the trim.

i Note

We recommend that you use wheel trims from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Wheel bolts



Fig. 119
Remove the cap

- To **remove the cap** insert the extraction pliers as far as they will go on the cap and pulling them out in the direction of arrow » Fig. 119.
- To **install**, insert the cap onto the wheel bolt as far as it will go.

Anti-theft wheel bolts

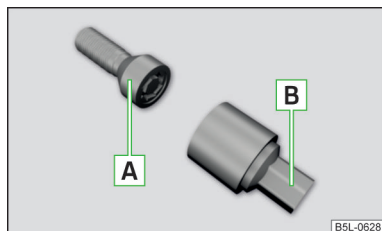


Fig. 120
Anti-theft wheel bolt and attachment

The anti-theft wheel bolts protect the wheels from theft. This can only be » Fig. 120 loosened / tightened with attachment [B].

- » Insert the attachment [B] » Fig. 120 as far as it will go on the anti-theft wheel bolt [A].
- » Insert the key as far as it will go onto attachment [B] and loosen / tighten the wheel bolt.
- » Remove the attachment.

The attachment for the anti-theft wheel bolts must always be kept in the vehicle in case of a possible wheel change.

For wheel trims supplied ex-factory or from ŠKODA Original Accessories, the anti-theft wheel bolt should be installed in the position marked on the back of the wheel trim » page 109.

i Note

The attachment and the anti-theft wheel bolts are provided with a code number. A replacement attachment can be ordered from ŠKODA Genuine Accessories using this.

Loosening/tightening wheel bolts



Fig. 121
Loosening the wheel bolts

- » Insert the wheel wrench onto the wheel bolt to the stop. Use the associated attachment for the anti-theft wheel bolts » Fig. 120 on page 110.
- » To **loosen the screws**, grasp the key end and turn the screw about **one** turn rotation in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 121.
- » To **tighten the screws** grasp the key end and turn the screw about against the direction of the arrow » Fig. 121, until it is tight.

! WARNING

If it proves difficult to undo the bolts, carefully apply pressure to the end of the wrench with your **foot**. Keep hold of the vehicle when doing so, and make sure you keep your footing - danger of injury.

Raising the vehicle

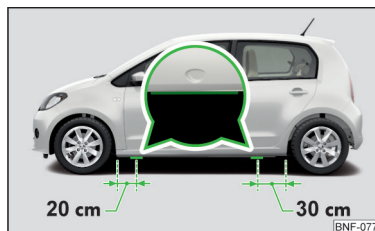


Fig. 122
Jacking points for the jack

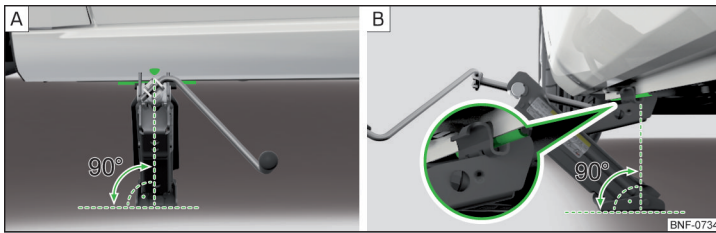


Fig. 123 Attach lifting jack

Before the vehicle is raised, please take note of the safety instructions » **!**.

Use the jack from the tool kit to raise the vehicle. Position the car jack at the jacking point closest to the flat tyre.

The jacking points are located on the lower sill » Fig. 122.

- Position the base plate of the jack with its full area resting on level ground and ensure that the jack will fit in the jacking point when raised » Fig. 123 - [A].
- Use the crank to raise the jack until its pawl covers the jacking point » Fig. 123 - [B].
- Raise the vehicle until the wheel is a little off the floor.

! WARNING

The following instructions must be observed, otherwise there is risk of injury.

- Ensure the vehicle cannot unexpectedly roll away.
- Always ensure the base plate of the lifting jack cannot slip.
 - Place a wide and stable base material under the jack if on a loose surface (e.g. gravel).
 - Place an anti-slip base material (e.g. a rubber mat) under the jack if on a smooth surface (e.g. cobblestones).
- Always raise the vehicle with the doors closed.
- Never position any body parts (e.g. arms or legs) under the vehicle while the vehicle is raised.
- When the vehicle is raised, never start the engine.

! CAUTION

It is important to ensure that the jack is correctly positioned against the bar of the lower beam - otherwise there is a risk of damage to the vehicle.

Breakdown kit

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Description of the breakdown kit | 112 |
| Preparing to use the breakdown kit | 112 |
| Sealing and inflating tyres | 112 |
| Information on driving with repaired tyres | 113 |

The following information applies for the breakdown kit supplied ex-factory.

The breakdown kit can be used to seal punctures with a diameter of up to about 4 mm.

A repair made using the breakdown kit is **never intended to replace** a permanent repair on the tyre. Its purpose is to get you to the nearest specialist garage.

Replace the tyre that was repaired using the breakdown kit as soon as possible, or consult a specialist garage about repair options.

Do not remove foreign bodies which have penetrated into the tyre (e.g. nails).

Do not use the breakdown kit in the following cases.

- ▶ The rim is damaged.
- ▶ The outside temperature is below -20 ° C.
- ▶ Tyre punctures greater than 4 mm.
- ▶ Damage to the tyre wall.
- ▶ The use-by date (see inflation bottle) has passed.

! WARNING

- If there is skin contact with the sealant wash the affected area immediately.
- Observe the manufacturer's usage instructions for the breakdown kit.

Description of the breakdown kit

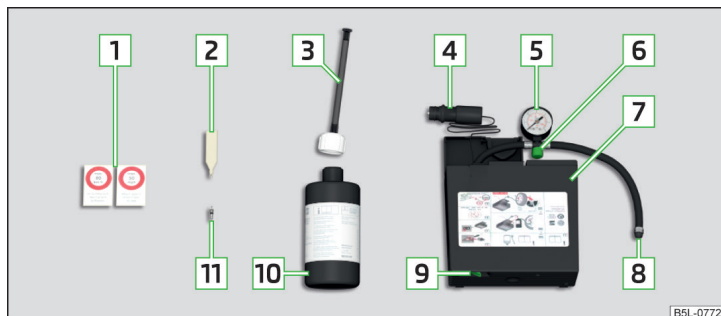


Fig. 124 Description of the breakdown kit

Read and observe **!** on page 111 first.

The kit is located in a box under the floor covering in the luggage compartment.

- 1 Sticker with speed designation "max. 80 km/h"/"max. 50 mph"
- 2 Valve remover
- 3 Inflation hose with plug
- 4 12 volt cable connector
- 5 Tyre inflation pressure indicator
- 6 Screw for tyre pressure reduction
- 7 Air compressor (the layout of the controls may be different depending on the type of air compressor delivered with the vehicle)
- 8 Tyre inflation hose
- 9 ON and OFF switch
- 10 Tyre inflator bottle with sealing agent
- 11 Replacement valve core

Note

The declaration of conformity is included with the air compressor or the log folder.

Preparing to use the breakdown kit

Read and observe **!** on page 111 first.

For safety's sake, the following instructions must be observed before undertaking a wheel repair on a road.

- Park the vehicle as far as possible away from the traffic flow - choose a place with a flat and firm surface.
- Switch off the engine.
- For vehicles with **manual transmission** select **1st gear**.
- For vehicles with **automated transmission** shift the lever to position **D or R**.
- Firmly apply the handbrake.
- Switch on the hazard warning lights and set up the warning triangle at the prescribed distance.
- Have **all the occupants get out**. While the repair is being carried out, the passengers should not stand on the road (instead they should remain behind a crash barrier, for instance).

Sealing and inflating tyres

Read and observe **!** on page 111 first.

Sealing

- Unscrew the valve cap from the damaged tyre.
- Insert the valve remover **2** » Fig. 124 on page 112 on the valve insert, so that the valve insert fits into the slot of the valve remover.
- Unscrew the valve insert and place it on a clean base (rag, paper etc.).
- Forcefully shake bottle **10** » Fig. 124 on page 112 several times.
- Firmly screw the inflation hose **3** onto the tyre inflator bottle **10**. The film on the bottle cap is pierced.
- Remove the plug from the inflation hose **3** and insert the bottle onto the tyre valve.
- Hold the bottle **10** with the bottom facing upwards and fill all of the sealing agent from the tyre inflator bottle into the tyre.
- Remove the filler plug from the tyre valve.
- Screw in the valve insert with the valve remover **2**.


Inflating

- Screw the tyre inflation hose **8** » Fig. 124 on page 112 firmly onto the tyre valve.
- For vehicles with **manual transmission** set the gearshift lever to the neutral position.

- For vehicles with **automated manual transmission** leave the selector lever in position **N**.
- Check that the screw for the tire pressure reduction **[6]** is closed.
- Start the engine.
- Plug the connector **[4]** into 12 volt socket » [page 58, 12-volt socket](#).
- Switch on the air compressor with the ON and OFF switch **[9]**.
- Once tyre inflation pressure of 2.0-2.5 bar has been reached, turn off the air compressor. Maximum run time of 6 minutes » **[1]**.
- If you cannot reach an air pressure of 2.0 - 2.5 bar, unscrew the tyre inflation hose **[8]** from the tyre valve.
- Drive the vehicle 10 metres forwards or backwards to allow the sealing agent to "distribute" in the tyre.
- Firmly screw the tyre inflation hose **[8]** back onto the tyre valve and repeat the inflation process.
- Stick the sticker **[1]** » [Fig. 124 on page 112](#) on the dash panel in the driver's field of view.

At a tyre inflation pressure of 2.0 – 2.5 bar, the journey can be continued at a maximum speed of 80 km/h or 50 mph.

WARNING

- If the tyre does not inflate to at least 2.0 bar, the damage is too great. The sealing agent cannot be used to seal the tyre.  Do not drive the vehicle! Seek help from a specialist garage.
- The tyre inflation hose and air compressor may get hot as the tyre is being inflated – risk of burning.

CAUTION


Switch off the air compressor if it has been running for as much as 6 minutes – risk of damage to the compressor! Allow the air compressor to cool a few minutes before switching it on again.

Information on driving with repaired tyres

 **Read and observe**  on [page 111](#) first.

The inflation pressure of the repaired tyre must be checked after driving for 10 minutes.

If the tyre pressure is 1.3 bar or less

- The tyre cannot be properly sealed with the breakdown kit.  **Do not continue to drive!** Seek help from a specialist garage.

If the tyre pressure is 1.3 bar or more

- Set the tyre pressure back to the correct value » [page 104](#).
- Continue driving carefully to the nearest specialist garage at a maximum speed of 80 km/h (50 mph).

WARNING

A tyre filled with sealant has the same driving characteristics as a standard tyre. The following guidelines must therefore be observed.

- Do not drive faster than 80 km/h (50 mph).
- Avoid accelerating at full throttle, sharp braking and fast cornering.

Jump-starting

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Jump-starting using the battery from another vehicle _____ 114

WARNING

- The following instructions must be followed at all times when working on the engine compartment » [page 96](#).
- When handling the vehicle battery, the following warnings must be observed » [page 101](#).
- A discharged vehicle battery may already freeze at temperatures just below 0 °C. If the battery is frozen, do not carry out a jump start with the battery of another vehicle – risk of explosion and injury!
- Never jump-start vehicle batteries with an electrolyte level that is too low – risk of explosion and caustic burns.

Jump-starting using the battery from another vehicle

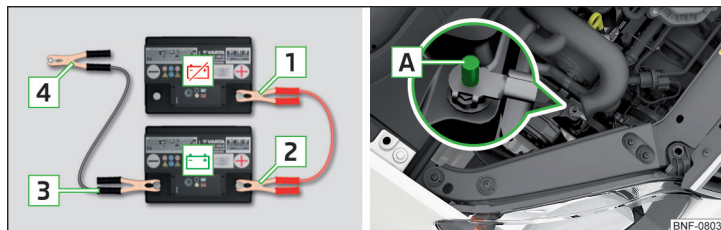


Fig. 125 Jump-starting: - Discharged battery, - power-supplying battery / ground point of the engine for the START-STOP system

Read and observe on page 113 first.

If, because of a discharged battery, it is not possible to start the engine, the battery of another vehicle can be used to start the engine. To do this, jump-start cables are required which have a sufficiently large cross-section and insulated terminal clamps.

The **rated voltage** of the two batteries must be 12 V. The **capacity** (Ah) of the power-supplying battery must not be significantly lower than the capacity of the discharged battery.

The jump-start cables must be attached in the following sequence.

- Attach clamp **1** to the positive terminal of the discharged battery.
- Attach clamp **2** to the positive terminal of the power-supplying battery.
- Attach clamp **3** to the negative terminal of the power-supplying battery.
- For vehicles **with** the START-STOPsystem, attach clamp **4** to the ground point of the engine **A** » Fig. 125.
- For vehicles **without** the START-STOPsystem, attach clamp **4** to a solid metal part firmly attached to the engine block or directly to the engine block.

Starting engine

- Start the engine on the vehicle providing the power and allow it to idle.
- Initiate the starting process in the vehicle with the discharged battery.
- If the engine does not start within 10 s, then cancel the starting procedure and repeat after half a minute.
- Remove the jump start cables in the **reverse** order as attachment.

WARNING

- Never clamp the jump cable to the negative terminal of the discharged battery - risk of explosion.
- The non-insulated parts of the terminal clamps must never touch each other - there is a risk of short circuit.
- The jump-start cable connected to the positive terminal of the battery must not come into contact with electrically conducting parts of the vehicle - there is a risk of short circuit.
- Position the jump cables so that they cannot be caught in rotating parts in the engine compartment - danger of injuries and the risk of vehicle damage.

Towing the vehicle

Information about the towing process

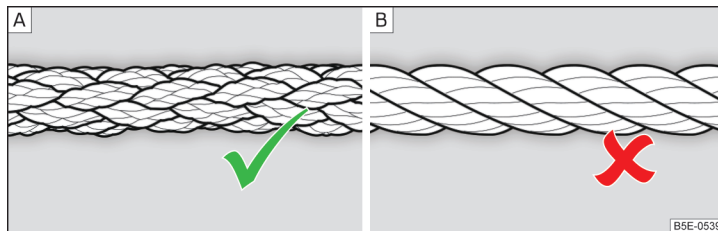


Fig. 126 Braided tow rope / Spiral tow rope

To tow with a tow rope, only use a braided synthetic fibre rope » Fig. 126 - **A** » .

Attach the tow rope or the tow bar only to the **towing eye at the front** » page 115.

Conditions for towing.

- ✓ **Vehicles with automated manual transmission cannot be towed with the rear wheels raised - risk of gearbox damage!**
- ✓ If the gearbox has no oil, your vehicle must be towed with the front axle raised clear of the ground or on a breakdown vehicle or trailer. ▶

- ✓ The maximum towing speed is **50 km/h**.
- ✓ The vehicle must be transported on a special breakdown vehicle or trailer if it is not possible to tow in the vehicle in the way described or if the towing distance is greater than 50 km.

Driver of the towed vehicle

- If possible, the vehicle should be towed with the engine running. The brake booster and power steering only operate if the engine is running, otherwise much greater force has to be applied to the brake pedal and more power has to be expended for steering.
- If it is not possible to start the engine, switch on the ignition so that the steering wheel does not lock and so that the turn signal lights, windscreen wipers and windscreen washer system can be used.
- Take the vehicle out of gear or move the selector lever into position **N** if the vehicle is fitted with an automated transmission.
- Keep the tow rope taut at all times during the towing procedure.

! WARNING

- Spiral tow ropes must not be used for towing » Fig. 126- [B], the towing eye may unscrew out of the vehicle - risk of accident.
- Ensure tow rope is not twisted - risk of accident.

! CAUTION

- Do not tow-start the engine - risk of damaging the engine! The battery from another vehicle can be used as a jump-start aid » page 113, *Jump-starting*.
- For off-road towing manoeuvres, there is a risk to both vehicles that the fasteners may become overloaded and damaged.

i Note

We recommend that you use a tow rope from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Front towing eye



Fig. 127 Remove cap / install towing eye

Cap removal/fitting

- To **remove**, press down on the cap in the direction of arrow **1** and remove it in the direction of arrow **2** » Fig. 127.
- To **fit** it, insert the cap in arrow range **1** and then press on the opposite edge of the cap. The cap must engage firmly.

Removing/fitting the towing eye

- To **fit**, screw in the towing eye by hand in the direction of the arrow **3** » Fig. 127 until it clicks into place» **!**.

For tightening purposes, we recommend, for example, using the wheel wrench, towing eye from another vehicle or a similar object that can be pushed through the eye.

- To **remove** it, unscrew the towing eye in the opposite direction to arrow **3**.

! WARNING

The towing eye must always be firmly in place, otherwise the towing eye could break whilst being towed.

Remote



Fig. 128 Remove cover/take out battery

- Pop out the key bit.
- Press off the battery cover **A** » Fig. 128 with your thumb or by using a screwdriver in the area of arrow **1**.
- Press down on the discharged battery in the area of arrow **2** and insert a new battery.
- Insert the battery cover **A** and press it down until it clicks audibly into place.

The key has to be synchronised if the vehicle cannot be unlocked or locked with the key after replacing the battery » [page 41](#).

! CAUTION

- The replacement battery must correspond to the original specification.
- Pay attention to the correct polarity when changing the battery.

i Note

- We recommend you have the battery replaced by a specialist garage.
- If a key has an affixed decorative cover, this will be destroyed when the battery is replaced. A replacement cover can be purchased from a ŠKODA Partner.

Emergency unlocking / unlocking of doors

📖 Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Locking the door without locking cylinders | 116 |
| Unlock the boot lid | 116 |

Locking the door without locking cylinders



Fig. 129 Emergency locking: Left/right rear door

- Open the door in question and remove cover **A** (applies to rear doors) » Fig. 129.
- Insert the key into the slot and turn in the direction of the arrow (spring-loaded position).
- Insert cover **A** (applies to rear doors).

After closing, the door is locked.

Unlock the boot lid

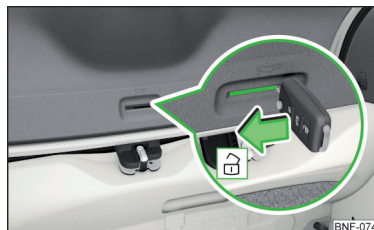


Fig. 130
Unlocking the boot lid

The boot lid can be unlocked manually from inside the vehicle.

- Insert the vehicle key into the slot in the boot lid trim panel » Fig. 130 as far as it will go.
- Unlock the lid by moving it in the direction of the arrow.

Replacing windscreen wiper blades

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Replacing the windscreen wiper blades _____ 117

Replacing the rear window wiper blade _____ 117

! WARNING

Replace the windscreen wiper blades once or twice a year for safety reasons.

Replacing the windscreen wiper blades



Fig. 131
Setting the service position for the wiper arms

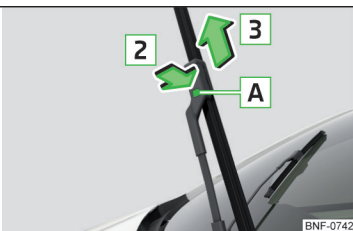
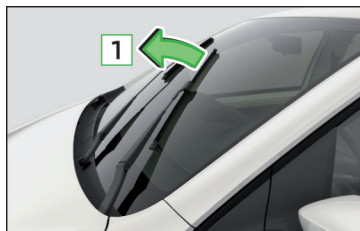


Fig. 132 Changing the front windscreen wiper blade

Read and observe ! on page 117 first.

Before replacing the windscreen wiper blades, close the bonnet and put the windscreen wiper arms into the service position.

Setting the service position

- Switch the ignition on and off again.
- Push the lever in the direction of arrow » Fig. 131 within 10 seconds and hold for approximately 2 seconds.

Removing the wiper blade

- Lift the wiper arm from the windscreen in the direction of arrow 1 » Fig. 132.
- Tilt the wiper blade as far as it will go in the same direction.
- Grip the wiper arm and press securing latch A down in the direction of arrow 2.
- Remove the wiper blade in the direction of the arrow 3.

Attaching the windscreen wiper blade

- Slide the windscreen wiper blade in the opposite direction to arrow 3 until it locks into place. Check that the windscreen wiper blade is correctly attached.
- Fold the windscreen wiper arm back to the windscreen.
- Turn on the ignition and press the lever in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 132.

The windscreen wiper arms move into the home position.

Replacing the rear window wiper blade



Fig. 133 Changing the rear window wiper blade

Read and observe ! on page 117 first.

Removing the wiper blade

- Lift the wiper arm » page 117 from the window in the direction of arrow 1 » Fig. 133.
- Tilt the wiper blade as far as it will go in the same direction.
- Grip the wiper arm and press securing latch A down in the direction of arrow 2.

➤ Remove the wiper blade in the direction of the arrow **3**.

Attaching the windscreen wiper blade

- Slide the windscreen wiper blade in the opposite direction to arrow **3** until it locks into place. Check that the windscreen wiper blade is correctly attached.
- Fold the windscreen wiper arm back to the windscreen.

Fuses and light bulbs

Fuses

 **Introduction**

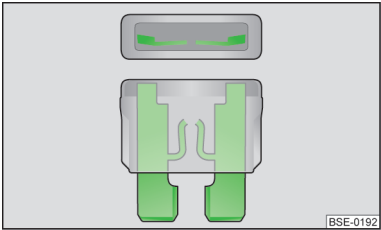


Fig. 134
Blown fuse

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Fuses in the dash panel | 119 |
| Fuse arrangement in the dash panel | 119 |
| Fuses on the side of the dash panel | 120 |
| Assignment of the fuses on the side of the dash panel | 120 |
| Fuses in the engine compartment | 121 |
| Fuse arrangement in the engine compartment | 121 |

Individual electrical circuits are protected by fuses. A blown fuse is recognisable from the melted-through metal strip » Fig. 134.

! WARNING

Always read and observe the warnings before completing any work in the engine compartment » page 96.

! CAUTION

- Replace the faulty fuse with a new one of the **same** amperage.
- If a newly inserted fuse again blows after a short time, then seek assistance from a specialist garage.
- "Do not repair" the fuses and do not replace them with stronger fuses - danger of fire and damage to another electrical system.

Note

- We recommend always carrying replacement fuses in the vehicle.
- There can be several power consuming devices for one fuse. Multiple fuses may exist for a single power consuming device.

Fuses in the dash panel

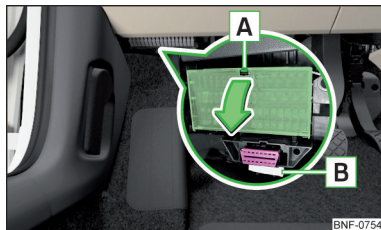


Fig. 135
Remove the fuse box cover.

Read and observe and on page 118 first.

The fuses are located underneath the steering wheel on the underside of the dash panel » Fig. 135.

Replacing fuses

- Remove the ignition key, turn off the lights and all electrical consumers.
- Press securing tab » Fig. 135.
- Push the lid in the direction of the arrow.
- Remove bracket .
- Use the clip to pull the fuse out, then insert a new fuse.
- Replace the bracket at the original position.
- Close the cover in the opposite direction to the arrow until it clicks into place.

Fuse arrangement in the dash panel



Fig. 136
Fuses

Read and observe and on page 118 first.

| No. | Consumer |
|-----|--|
| 1 | Air Conditioning, diagnostic connector |
| 2 | Operating the headlight range control, parking aid, adjusting the mirror surface with electric exterior mirrors |
| 3 | Automatic transmission, engine control unit, power steering, control lever under the steering wheel, instrument cluster |
| 4 | Airbag |
| 5 | Reversing light |
| 6 | Rear wiper, windscreen washer system |
| 7 | Main beam headlamp - left side |
| 8 | Main beam headlamp - right side |
| 9 | Not assigned |
| 10 | Electric exterior mirror heater |
| 11 | Not assigned |
| 12 | Vehicle lighting |
| 13 | Vehicle lighting |
| 14 | Vehicle lighting |
| 15 | Vehicle with START-STOPsystem: Radio Vehicle without START-STOPsystem: Lighting of switches, heating, automatic transmission, light switch, license plate light |
| 16 | Vehicle lighting |
| 17 | Rear window wiper |
| 18 | Panoramic tilt / slide sunroof |
| 19 | Central locking system |
| 20 | Rear window heating |
| 21 | Reversing light |
| 22 | Horn |
| 23 | Voltage stabiliser (for START-STOP system) |
| 24 | Headlamp flasher |
| 25 | Windscreen wipers |
| 26 | Radio |
| 27 | Turn signal lights, brake lights |

| No. | Consumer |
|-----|--|
| 28 | Selector lever for the automatic transmission |
| 29 | Fuel pump |
| 30 | Engine control unit, instrument cluster, rain sensor, control lever under the steering wheel, diagnostic connector |
| 31 | Vehicle lighting |
| 32 | Central control system |
| 33 | Vehicle lighting |
| 34 | Interior lighting |
| 35 | Vehicle lighting |
| 36 | Vehicle lighting |
| 37 | ESC |
| 38 | Key bar |
| 39 | Lever under the steering wheel, windscreen washer system |
| 40 | Lambda probe, radiator fan, gas valve, oil pressure valve, valve for activated charcoal filter |
| 41 | Brake pedal switch, cooling fan |
| 42 | Engine control system |
| 43 | Fuel pump |
| 44 | Injection valves |
| 45 | Ignition coils |
| 46 | 12-volt socket |
| 47 | Air blower for air conditioning/heating |
| 48 | Seat heaters |
| 49 | Electrical power windows |
| 50 | Vehicle lighting |
| 51 | Electric power windows |

Fuses on the side of the dash panel

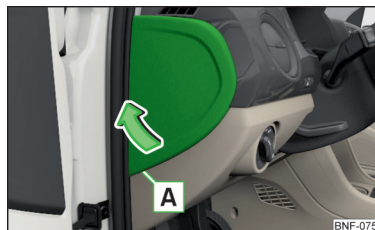


Fig. 137
Remove the fuse box cover.

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 118 first.

On vehicles with the START-STOPsystem, the fuses are on the left side of the dash panel behind a cover.

Replacing fuses

- Remove the ignition key, turn off the lights and all electrical consumers.
- Insert a slotted screwdriver into the recess **A** in the cover » Fig. 137.
- Loosen the cover and remove in the direction of the arrow.
- Replace the defective fuse.
- Press down on the cover until it clicks into place.

Assignment of the fuses on the side of the dash panel

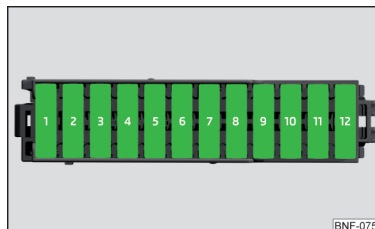


Fig. 138
Fuses

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 118 first.

| No. | Consumer |
|-----|--------------------|
| 1 | ABS/ESP |
| 2 | Instrument cluster |

| No. | Consumer |
|-----|--|
| 3 | Radio |
| 4 | DC-DC voltage converter, motor starter, bar with buttons |
| 5 | Air conditioning system |
| 6 | Not assigned |
| 7 | Not assigned |
| 8 | Not assigned |
| 9 | Vehicle lighting - right side |
| 10 | Vehicle lighting - left side |
| 11 | Starter |
| 12 | DC-DC voltage converter, ABS, instrument cluster, radio |

Fuses in the engine compartment

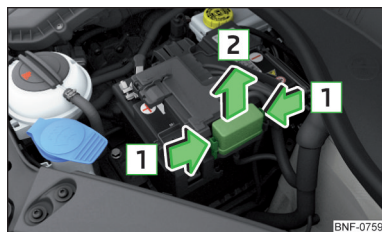


Fig. 139
Remove the fuse box cover.

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 118 first.

The fuses are located underneath a cover next to the vehicle battery » Fig. 139.

Replacing fuses

- Remove the ignition key, turn off the lights and all electrical consumers.
- Press the locking keys **1** of the cover » Fig. 139 together simultaneously.
- Push the cover in the direction of the arrow **2**.
- Replace the defective fuse.
- Position the cover against the arrow until it clicks.

Fuse arrangement in the engine compartment

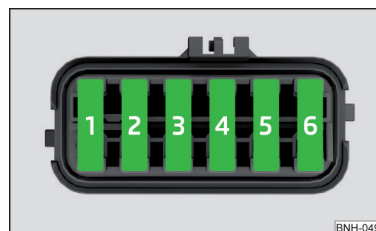


Fig. 140
Fuses

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 118 first.

| No. | Consumer |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | ABS/ESP |
| 2 | Radiator fan |
| 3 | Cooling control system, ignition |
| 4 | ABS/ESP |
| 5 | Battery data module |
| 6 | Ignition lock, starter |

Bulbs

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Bulb arrangement in the front headlights | 122 |
| Removing bulbs for low and main beam | 122 |
| Changing the bulb for daytime running lights and parking light | 123 |
| Changing the bulb for the front turn signal light | 123 |
| Changing light bulbs for fog lights | 123 |
| Changing the bulb for the licence plate light | 124 |
| Removing / inserting rear light | 125 |
| Replacing the bulbs in the tail lamp assembly | 125 |

We recommend having bulbs replaced by a specialist garage or seeking other expert help in the event of any uncertainties.

- Switch off the ignition and all of the lights before replacing a bulb.
- Faulty bulbs must only be replaced with the same type of bulbs. The designation is located on the light socket or the glass bulb.

We recommend having the headlight settings checked by a specialist garage after replacing a bulb in the low or high beam unit or the fog lamp.

Depending on the vehicle specification, some vehicles may be equipped with LED daytime running lights in the front bumper instead of the fog lights.

Visit a specialist garage if an LED diode is faulty.

! WARNING

- Always read and observe the warnings before completing any work in the engine compartment » [page 96](#).
- Accidents can be caused if the road in front of the vehicle is not sufficiently illuminated and the vehicle cannot or can only be seen with difficulty by other road users.
- Bulbs H4 and H7 are pressurised and may burst when changed – risk of injury! We therefore recommended wearing gloves and safety glasses when changing a bulb.

! CAUTION

Do not take hold of the glass bulb with naked fingers (even the smallest amount of dirt reduces the working life of the light bulb). Use a clean cloth, napkin, or similar.

i Note

- This Owner's Manual only describes the replacement of bulbs where it is possible to replace the bulbs on your own without any complications arising. Other bulbs must be replaced by a specialist garage.
- We recommend that a box of replacement bulbs always be carried in the vehicle.

Bulb arrangement in the front headlights

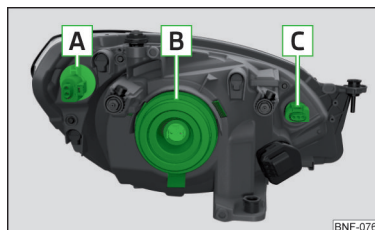


Fig. 141
Headlights

Read and observe ! and ! on page 122 first.

Bulb arrangement » Fig. 141

- A Flashing
- B Low beam and high beam
- C Daytime running and parking light

Removing bulbs for low and main beam

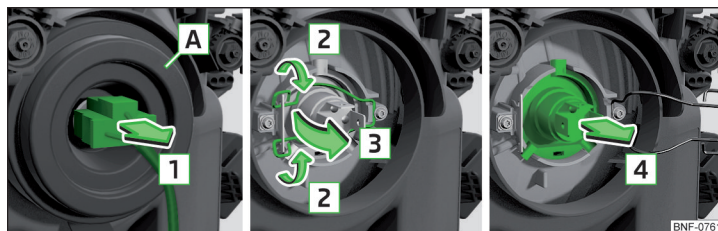


Fig. 142 Removing bulbs for low and main beam

Read and observe ! and ! on page 122 first.

- Remove the connector from the bulb in the direction of arrow 1 » Fig. 142.
- Remove the protective cap A.
- Press the safety catch in the direction of the headlamp and then unhook in the direction of arrow 2 » Fig. 142.
- Open out the safety catch in the direction of arrow 3.

- Remove the light bulb in the direction of arrow **4** and insert a new light bulb in such a way that the fixing lugs of the light bulb socket fit into the recesses of the lamp.

Insertion of the bulb takes place in reverse order.

Changing the bulb for daytime running lights and parking light

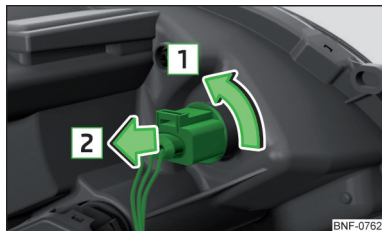


Fig. 143
Replacing the bulb for daytime running lights and parking lights

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 122 first.

- Turn the housing containing the bulb **C** » Fig. 141 on page 122 as far as the stop in the direction of the arrow **1** » Fig. 143.
- Remove the housing containing the bulb in the direction of arrow **2**.
- Remove the faulty bulb from the housing.
- Insert a new bulb into the housing.
- Insert the housing containing the light bulb in the lamp housing in the opposite direction to arrow **2**.
- Screw the housing in the opposite direction to arrow **1** until it clicks into place.

Changing the bulb for the front turn signal light

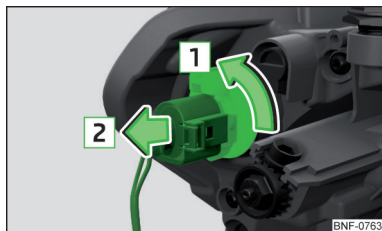


Fig. 144
Changing the bulb for the front turn signal light

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 122 first.

- Turn the housing containing the bulb **A** » Fig. 141 on page 122 as far as the stop in the direction of the arrow **1** » Fig. 144.
- Remove the housing containing the bulb in the direction of arrow **2**.
- Unscrew the defective bulb in its housing in an **anti-clockwise** direction and remove it.
- Place a new bulb in the housing and turn it in a **clockwise** direction as far as it will go.
- Insert the housing containing the light bulb in the lamp housing in the opposite direction to arrow **2**.
- Screw the housing in the opposite direction to arrow **1** until it clicks into place.

Changing light bulbs for fog lights

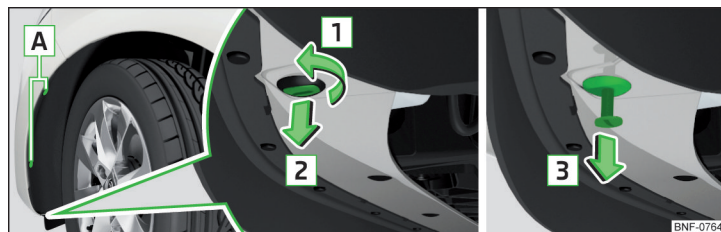


Fig. 145 Remove wheel arch trim

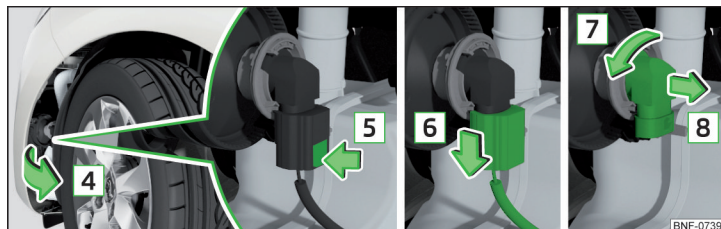


Fig. 146 Changing a bulb

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 122 first.

Remove wheel arch trim

- Use the on board tool to remove screws **A** » Fig. 145 from the wheel well.
- Using a flat, blunt object (e.g. a coin) turn the part of the expansion rivet with a slit a quarter of a turn in the direction of arrow **1**.
- Pull out the part of the expansion rivet with a slit in the direction of arrow **2**.
- Take out the expansion rivet in the direction of the arrow **3**.

Changing a bulb

- Open out the wheel house trim in the direction of arrow **4** » Fig. 146.
- Press the latch on the connector in the direction of arrow **5**.
- Remove the connector in the direction of the arrow **6**.
- Turn the socket with the bulb to the stop in the direction of the arrow **7**.
- Remove the socket with the bulb in the direction of arrow **8**.
- Place a new connector with the bulb in the headlamp and turn it in the direction of arrow **7** as far as the stop.
- Attach the connector until it clicks firmly into place.

Insert wheel arch cover

- Fold the wheel house trim back.
- Push in the part of the expansion rivet with a slit **2** and turn it a quarter of one turn in the opposite direction to arrow **1** » Fig. 145.
- Firmly tighten the two attachment bolts **A** with the screwdriver.

Changing the bulb for the licence plate light

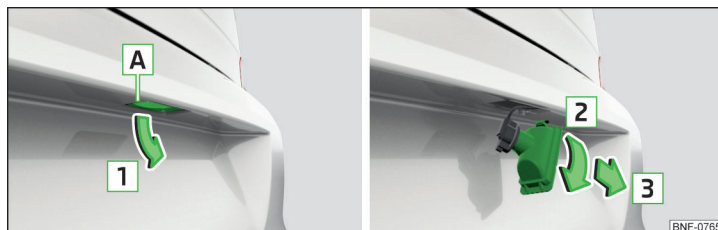


Fig. 147 Remove licence plate light

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 122 first.

- Insert a slotted screwdriver into the slot in area **A** » Fig. 147 and free up the lamp in the direction of arrow **1**.
- Remove the lamp from the bumper.
- Unscrew the lamp in the direction of arrow **2** and remove it in the direction of arrow **3**.
- Change the bulb.
- Insert the housing with the bulb in the lamp and turn it in the opposite direction to arrow **2** as far as the stop.
- Insert the lamp in the left side of the hole and press gently until the spring snaps into place.

! CAUTION

Ensure that the vehicle paintwork and the tail lamp are not damaged when removing and installing the licence plate lamp.

Removing / inserting rear light

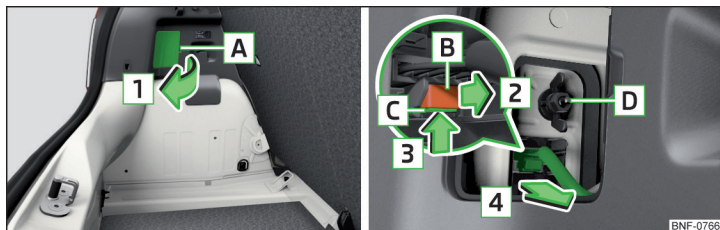


Fig. 148 Remove light / pull out connector

Read and observe  and  on page 122 first.

Removal

- Open up the flap in area **A** in the direction of arrow **1** » Fig. 148 .
- Insert the screwdriver under the bottom edge of the locking mechanism **B** and pull out the locking mechanism on the connector in the direction of arrow **2** .
- Press the catch **C** in the direction of arrow **3** .
- Pull out the connector in the direction of the arrow **4** .
- Hold the lamp firmly and unscrew the plastic nut **D** .
- Remove the lamp carefully from the body.

Inserting

- Insert the bulb holder in the light.
- Carefully place the tail light assembly in the opening in the body and hold firmly.
- Screw in and tighten the plastic nut **D** » Fig. 148 .
- Push the connector into the bulb holder and press down on the catch **B** in the opposite direction to arrow **2** .
- Fold back the cover in the opposite direction to arrow **1** .

CAUTION

Ensure that the vehicle paintwork and the lamp are not damaged when removing and installing the tail lamp.

Replacing the bulbs in the tail lamp assembly

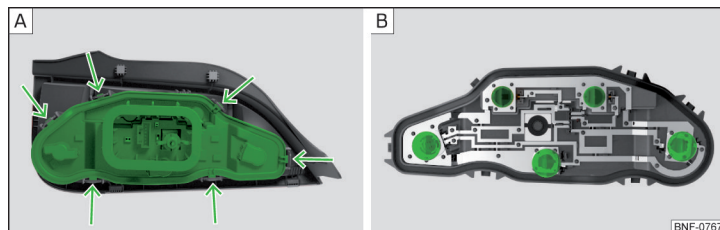


Fig. 149 Inner part of the lamp

Read and observe  and  on page 122 first.

Changing a bulb

- Press down on the lamp holder » Fig. 149 - **A** and remove the holder from the lamp.
- Turn the light bulb **counter-clockwise** to the stop and remove it from the bulb holder » Fig. 149 - **B** .
- Insert a new bulb into the holder and turn in a **clockwise direction** to the stop.

Technical data

Technical data

Basic vehicle data

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Vehicle data | 126 |
| Operating weight | 127 |
| Payload | 127 |
| Measurement of fuel consumption and CO ₂ emissions according to ECE Regulations and EU Directives | 127 |
| Dimensions | 128 |
| Departure angle | 129 |

The details given in the vehicle's technical documentation always take precedence over the details in the Owner's Manual.

The performance values listed were determined without performance-reducing equipment, e.g. air conditioning system.

The values given have been determined in accordance with regulations and in conditions prescribed by legal or technical provisions for determining the operating and technical data of vehicles.

The listed values are for the basic model without optional equipment.

Vehicle data

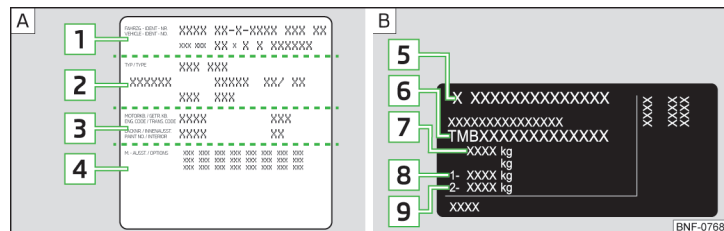


Fig. 150 Vehicle data sticker/type plate

Vehicle data sticker

The vehicle data sticker » Fig. 150 - A is located on the base of the luggage compartment and is also stuck into the Owner's Manual.

The vehicle data sticker contains the following data.

- 1 Vehicle identification number (VIN)
- 2 Vehicle type
- 3 Gearbox code/paint number/interior equipment/engine output/engine code
- 4 Partial vehicle description

Type plate

The type plate » Fig. 150 - B is located at the bottom of the B-pillar on the left driver's side.

The type plate contains the following data.

- 5 Vehicle manufacturers
- 6 Vehicle identification number (VIN)
- 7 Maximum permissible gross weight
- 8 Maximum permissible front axle load
- 9 Maximum permissible rear axle load

Vehicle identification number (VIN)

The vehicle identification number - VIN (vehicle body number) is stamped into the engine compartment on the right hand suspension strut dome. This number is also located on a sign on the lower left hand edge below the windscreen (together with a VIN bar code), and on the type plate.

Engine number

The engine number (three-digit code letter and serial number) is stamped on the engine block.

Supplementary Information (applies to Russia)

The full type approval number of the means of transport is indicated in the registration documents, field 17.

WARNING

Do not exceed the specified maximum permissible weights – risk of accident and damage!

Operating weight

This value is only a guide value and corresponds to the lowest possible operating weight without any equipment added that would also increase the weight (e.g. air conditioning, emergency or spare wheel etc.). It also includes a weight allowance for the driver (75 kg), the weight of the operating fluids, the tool kit and a fuel tank filled to 90 % capacity.

| Engine | Transmission | Operating weight (kg) |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1.0 I/44 kW MPI | MT | 929 |
| | ASG | 932 |
| 1.0 I/44 kW MPI Green tec | MG | 940 |
| | ASG | 931 |
| 1.0 I/55 kW MPI | MG | 929 |
| | ASG | 932 |
| 1.0 I/55 kW MPI Green tec | MG | 940 |
| | ASG | 931 |
| 1.0 I/50 kW MPI G-TEC | MG | 1031 |

i Note

If required, you can find out the precise weight of your vehicle at a specialist garage.

Payload

It is possible to calculate the approximate maximum payload from the difference between the permissible total weight and the operating weight.

The payload consists of the following weights.

- The weight of the passengers.
- The weight of all items of luggage and other loads.
- The weight of the roof, including the roof rack system.
- The weight of the equipment that is excluded from the operating weight.

Measurement of fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions according to ECE Regulations and EU Directives

The data on fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions were not available at the time of going to press.

The data on fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions are given on the ŠKODA websites or in the sales and technical vehicle documentation.

The measurement of the intra-urban cycle begins with a cold start of the engine. Afterwards urban driving is simulated.

In the extra-urban driving cycle, the vehicle is accelerated and decelerated in all gears, corresponding to daily routine driving conditions. The driving speed varies between 0 and 120 km/h.

The calculation of the combined fuel consumption considers a weighting of about 37 % for the intra-urban cycle and 63 % for the extra-urban cycle.

i Note

- The emission and fuel consumption figures given on the ŠKODA websites or in the commercial and technical vehicle documentation have been established in accordance with rules and under conditions that are set out by statutory or technical rules for the determination of operational and technical data of motor vehicles.
- Depending on the extent of the equipment, the driving style, traffic conditions, weather influences and vehicle condition, consumption values can in practice result in fuel economy figures in the use of the vehicle that differ from the fuel consumption values listed on the ŠKODA websites or in the commercial and technical vehicle documentation.

Dimensions

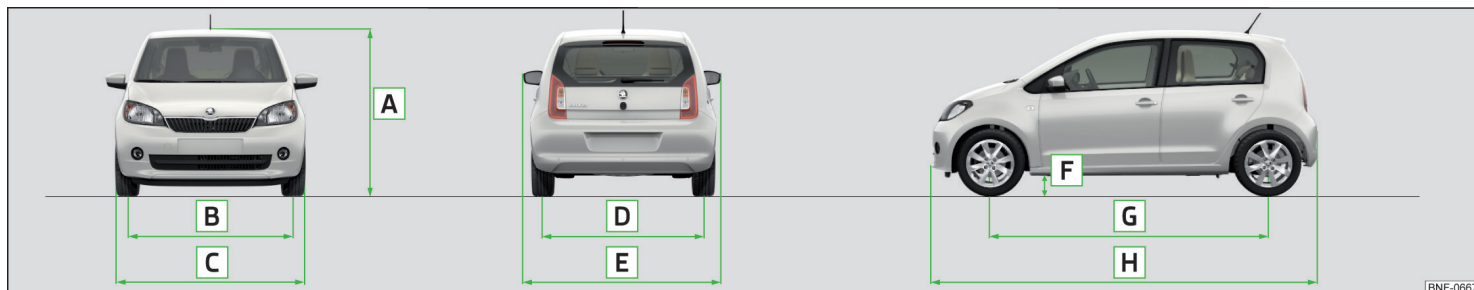


Fig. 151 Vehicle dimensions

Vehicle dimensions for operating weight without driver (in mm)

| » Fig. 151 | Specification | | Value |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A | Height | Basic dimension | 1478 |
| | | Vehicles with the Green tec package | 1463 |
| | | G-TEC vehicles | 1480 |
| B | Front track | | 1428 |
| C | Width | | 1641/1645 ^{a)} |
| D | Rear track | | 1424 |
| E | Width including exterior mirror | | 1910 |
| F | Clearance | Basic dimension | 136 |
| | | Vehicles with the Green tec package | 121 |
| | | G-TEC vehicles | 134 |
| G | Wheel base | Basic dimension | 2420 |
| | | G-TEC vehicles | 2421 |
| H | Length | | 3563 |

^{a)} Applies to 5-door models.

Departure angle



Fig. 152
Overhang angle

Angle » Fig. 152

A Overhang angle, front

B Overhang angle, rear

The overhang angle values indicate the maximum incline of a slope, up which the vehicle can drive at a slow speed without the bumper or underbody making contact with the slope. The values listed correspond to the maximum axle load, front or back.

Departure angle (°)

| Engine | Overhang angle, front | Overhang angle, rear |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1.0 ltr./44 kW MPI | 14.6 | 22.3 |
| 1.0 l/44 kW MPI Green tec | 12.5 | 22.9 |
| 1.0 l/55 kW MPI | 14.6 | 22.3 |
| 1.0 l/55 kW MPI Green tec | 12.5 | 22.9 |
| 1.0 l/50 kW MPI G-TEC | 13.2 | 26.6 |

Vehicle-specific data depending on the engine

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1.0 ltr./44 kW MPI engine | 130 |
| 1.0 l/55 kW MPI engine | 130 |
| 1.0 l/50 kW MPI G-TEC engine | 130 |

The values given have been determined in accordance with regulations and in conditions prescribed by legal or technical provisions for determining the operating and technical data of vehicles.

The emissions standard is detailed in the technical vehicle documentation as well as in the certificate of conformity (so-called COC document), which can be obtained from a ŠKODA partner^{a)}.

^{a)} Only valid for some countries and some models.

1.0 ltr./44 kW MPI engine

| | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------|------|-----------------|
| Output (kW/rpm) | 44/5000 | | | |
| Maximum torque (Nm at rpm) | 95/3000 | | | |
| Number of cylinders/displacement (cm ³) | 3/999 | | | |
| Transmission | MT | MT (Green tec) | AT | ASG (Green tec) |
| Top speed (km/h) | 160 | 161 | 160 | 161 |
| Acceleration 0-100 km/h (s) | 14.4 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 15.3 |

1.0 l/55 kW MPI engine

| | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------|------|-----------------|
| Output (kW/rpm) | 55/6200 | | | |
| Maximum torque (Nm at rpm) | 95/3000 | | | |
| Number of cylinders/displacement (cm ³) | 3/999 | | | |
| Transmission | MT | MT (Green tec) | AT | ASG (Green tec) |
| Top speed (km/h) | 171 | 172 | 171 | 172 |
| Acceleration 0-100 km/h (s) | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 13.9 |

1.0 l/50 kW MPI G-TEC engine

| | | | | |
|---|---------|--|--|--|
| Output (kW/rpm) | 50/6200 | | | |
| Maximum torque (Nm at rpm) | 90/3000 | | | |
| Number of cylinders/displacement (cm ³) | 3/999 | | | |
| Transmission | MT | | | |
| Top speed (km/h) | 164 | | | |
| Acceleration 0-100 km/h (s) | 16.3 | | | |

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