

SIMPLY CLEVER

ŠKODA



OWNER'S MANUAL



ŠKODA Citigo



1ST012720AK

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.)

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

Your ŠKODA AUTO a.s. (hereinafter referred to only as ŠKODA or manufacturer)



1ST01Z720AK

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Board literature

You will always find this **Owner's manual** and the **Service Plan** included in the on-board literature for your vehicle.

Depending on the equipment, the on-board literature can also include the **Owner's Manual Radio** and in some countries also the brochure **On the road**.

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 level of equipment of your vehicle refers to your purchase contract of 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 a.s. pursues a policy of constant product and model development. 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.

Service schedule

The service schedule includes the documentation of the vehicle handover, warranty information and service events.

The Owner's Manual Radio

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

On-the-road brochure

The on-the-road brochure contains the customer service number of the importer and the service number for individual countries as well as emergency numbers.

On-board literature online



Fig. 1

The web page showing a model overview for the ŠKODA brand can be accessed using this QR code.

The page can also be called up by entering the following address in your web browser.

<http://www.skoda-auto.com/en/mini-apps/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.

Notes

Terms used

The on-board literature contains the following terms relating to the service work for your vehicle.

"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 which has been contractually authorised, either by the manufacturer or its sales partner, to carry out servicing for vehicles belonging to the ŠKODA brand and to sell ŠKODA Original Accessories.

"ŠKODA partner" - a company which has been authorised, either by the manufacturer or its sales partner, to sell new vehicles belonging to the ŠKODA brand and, where appropriate, to service those vehicles using ŠKODA Original Accessories and to sell ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Explanation of symbols

An overview of the symbols used in the Owner's Manual and a brief explanation of their meaning.



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



Continuation of the module on the next page



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



Trademark



WARNING

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



CAUTION

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



For the sake of the environment

Texts with this symbol contain information on environmental protection as well as tips for economical operation.

Note

Texts with this symbol contain additional information.

Structure and more information about the Owner's Manual

Structure of the Owner's Manual

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

- **Section** (e.g. Safety) - the title of the Section is always indicated at the lower left side
- **Main chapters** (e.g. Airbag System) - the title of the main chapter is always indicated at the lower right side
 - **Chapter** (e.g. Airbag Overview)
 -  **Introduction to the subject** - model overview within a chapter introductory information on the contents of the chapter; where appropriate, comments relating to the whole chapter
 - **Module** (e.g. Front Airbags)

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.

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
MG	Manual gearbox
MFD	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	8
Driving safety	8

In this section of the instructions you will find important information, tips and notes 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.

You can find further information on safety concerning you and those travelling with you in the following chapters of this Owner's Manual.

The complete on-board literature should therefore always be in the vehicle. This applies in particular, if you rent out or sell 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.

- ▶ Ensure that the lighting and the turn signal system are functioning properly.
- ▶ Ensure that the function of the wipers and the condition of the wiper blades are free of any defects.
- ▶ 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 in suitable child seats with correctly fastened seat belts » [page 19](#), *Transporting children safely*.
- ▶ Adopt the correct seated position » [page 8](#), *Correct and safe seated position*. Tell your passengers to assume the correct seated position.

Driving safety

The **driver** is fully responsible for himself and passengers, especially children. If your driving safety is effected, you place yourself and the oncoming traffic at risk.

The following guidelines must therefore 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 or drugs).
- ▶ 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).

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 the side.
- ▶ Do not lean out of the window.
- ▶ Do not put your limbs out of the window.
- ▶ Do not put your feet on the seat cushion.

Correct and safe seated position

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Correct seat position of the driver	9
Adjusting the steering wheel position	9
Correct seated position for the front passenger	10
Correct seated position for the passengers in the rear seats	10 ▶

! 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 19](#), *Transporting children safely* with a suitable restraint system.
- By sitting incorrectly, the occupant is risking life-threatening injuries.
- 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!

Correct seat position of the driver

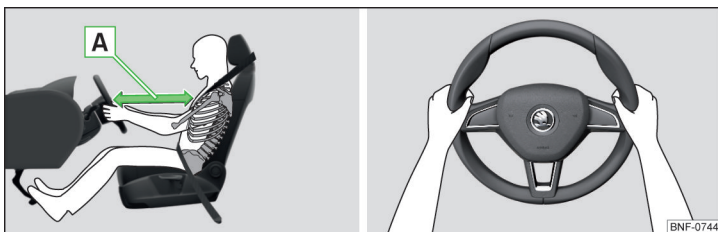


Fig. 2 Correct seated position for the driver/correct steering wheel position

Read and observe **!** on page 9 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 in the forward/back direction so that the pedals can be fully depressed with slightly bent legs.
- ✓ Adjust the seat backrest so that the highest point of the steering wheel can be reached with your arms at a slight angle.
- ✓ Adjust the steering wheel so that the distance **A** between the steering wheel and your chest is at least 25 cm » [Fig. 2](#).
- ✓ Correctly fasten the seat belt » [page 13](#).

! WARNING

- 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.
- Maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the steering wheel. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly 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). In such cases, you could severely injure the arms, hands and head when the driver airbag is deployed.
- Ensure that there are no objects in the driver's footwell as they may get caught behind the pedals when driving or applying the braking. 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 9 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 be locked so that the steering wheel cannot accidentally change position – risk of accident!

Correct seated position for the front passenger

 Read and observe  on page 9 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 13](#).

In exceptional cases the front passenger airbag can be deactivated
» [page 17](#), *Deactivating airbags*.

WARNING

- Maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the dash panel. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly 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 seated position for the passengers in the rear seats

 Read and observe  on page 9 first.

To reduce the risk of injury in the event of a sudden braking manoeuvre or an accident, the occupants on the rear seats must observe the following.

- ✓ 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 13](#).
- ✓ Use a suitable child restraint system if transporting children in the vehicle
» [page 19](#), *Transporting children safely*.

Seat belts

Using seat belts

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

The physical principle of a frontal collision	12
Correct routing of seat belt	12
Fastening and unfastening seat belts	13

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.

Properly fastened seat belts hold occupants to correctly set seats in the right seat position.

Particular safety aspects must be observed when transporting children in the vehicle » [page 19](#), *Transporting children safely*.

WARNING

- Fasten your seat belt before each journey – even when driving in town! 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 8](#), *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 the correct routing of the belt
- 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. spectacles, ball-point pens, bunches of keys etc.). Such objects can cause injury.

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.
- 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.
- The slot of the belt tongue must not be blocked, otherwise the belt tongue will not lock in place properly.
- 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 57](#), *Seat backrests*.

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 102](#), *Safety belts*.
- 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 any damage to the seat belts, seat belt connections, inertia reel or the lock is detected, the relevant seat belt must be replaced by a specialist garage.
- Damaged seat belts which have been subjected to stress in an accident and were therefore stretched, must be replaced – this is best done by a specialist garage. The anchorage points of the belts must also be inspected. The anchorage points for the belts should also be checked.

The physical principle of a frontal collision

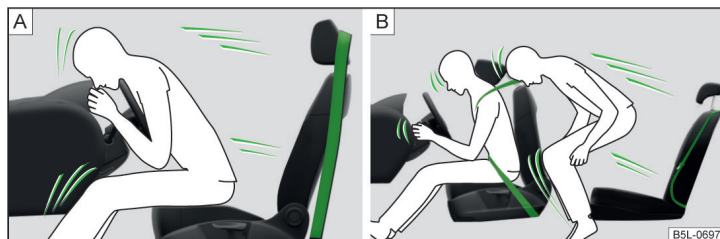


Fig. 4 Driver without a fastened seat belt/rear seat passenger without a fastened seat belt

Read and observe **!** on page 11 first.

As soon as the vehicle is moving, so-called kinetic energy (the energy of motion) is produced both in terms of the car as well as in terms of the occupants.

The magnitude of this kinetic energy depends essentially on the speed at which the vehicle is travelling and on the weight of the vehicle including the occupants.

Doubling the speed of the vehicle from 25 km/h up to 50 km/hour increases the kinetic energy four times.

For example, a person's weight of 80 kg "increases" to 4.8 tons (4800 kg) at 50 km/h.

In the event of a frontal collision, occupants of the car not wearing a seat belt are thrown forward and strike parts of the interior of the car, such as the steering wheel, dash panel, windscreen in ways which cannot be controlled » Fig. 4 - [A]. In certain circumstances you could even be thrown out of the vehicle, which could cause life threatening or even fatal injuries.

A rear seat passenger who has not fastened their seat belt is a danger not only to himself but also for those seated at the front » Fig. 4 - [B].

Correct routing of seat belt

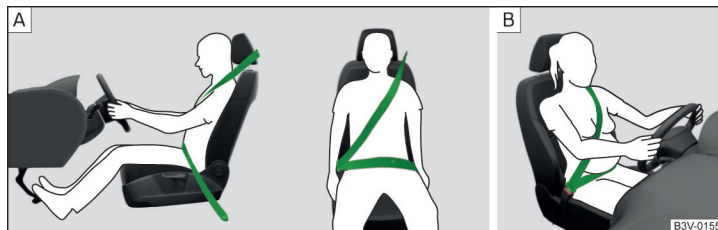


Fig. 5 Routing of belt webbing over the shoulders and the lap belt/Routing of belt webbing for an expectant mother

Read and observe **!** on page 11 first.

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

The shoulder part of the seat belt must never run across the neck but must roughly run over the middle of the shoulder and fit snugly against the chest. The lap part of the belt must run across the pelvis, must not be positioned across the stomach and must always fit snugly » Fig. 5 - [A].

Seat belts with pregnant women

Expectant women must also always wear a seat belt. This is the only way of ensuring optimal protection for the unborn child.

With pregnant women, the lap part of the belt must be positioned as low as possible on the pelvis to avoid exerting any pressure on the lower abdomen » Fig. 5 - [B].

Fastening and unfastening seat belts

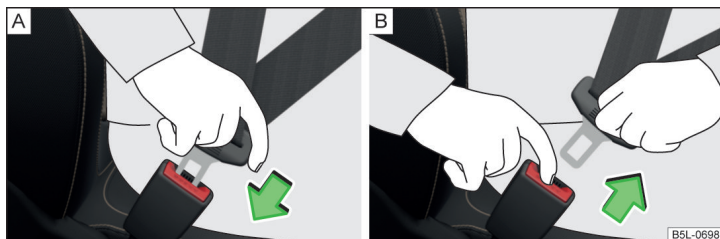


Fig. 6 Fastening/unfastening the seat belt

Read and observe on page 11 first.

Before using the seat belts the following conditions must be met.

- ✓ Correctly set head restraint (not for seats with integrated head restraint).
- ✓ Correctly adjusted seat (applies for the front seats).
- ✓ Correctly adjusted steering wheel (applies to the Driver's seat).

Fastening

- Use the lock tongue to slowly pull the webbing over your chest and pelvis.
- Insert the lock tongue into the belt buckle » Fig. 6 - [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

Release the seat belt only when the vehicle is stationary.

- Press the red button in the belt buckle » Fig. 6 - [B], the lock tongue pops out.
- Manually guide the belt back so that it is easier to fully roll up the webbing, the seat belt does not twist.

CAUTION

When releasing the seatbelt ensure that the tongue of the lock does not damage the door trim or other parts of the interior.

Inertia reels and belt tensioners

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Inertia reels	13
Belt tensioners	13

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 the seat belts are tightened by the belt tensioner so that unwanted body motion is prevented.

The three-point seat belts are automatically tensioned in the event of a frontal collision of a certain severity.

The front seat belts are automatically tensioned in the event of a side collision of a certain severity.

Belt tensioners are **not activated** in the event of **minor** frontal, side or rear-end 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 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.

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	15
Airbag deployment	15

The airbag system supplements the fastened seat belts and provides additional occupant protection in severe frontal and side collisions.

The functional status of the airbag system is indicated by the indicator light  in the instrument cluster » [page 37](#).

WARNING

- **An airbag can only offer you optimal protection in combination with a fastened seat belt.**
- The airbag is not a substitute for the seat belt, but instead forms part of the complete passive vehicle safety concept.
- To ensure passengers are protected with the greatest possible effect when the airbag is deployed, the front seats must be correctly adjusted to match the body size » [page 8](#), *Correct and safe seated position*.
- If you do not fasten the seat belts when driving, lean too far forward or adopt an incorrect seated position, you are exposing yourself to increased risk of injury in the event of an accident.

WARNING

Information on the use of the airbag system

- 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.
- No modifications of any kind must be made to parts 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.
- Never make any changes to the front bumper or the bodywork.
- Do not manipulate individual parts of the airbag system, as this might result in the airbag being deployed.
- The airbag system must then be replaced if the airbag has been deployed.

System description

📖 Read and observe **I** on page 14 first.

The inflation of the airbag is carried out in a fraction of a second.

When the airbags are deployed, they fill with gas and inflate.

A grey white or red, non-harmful gas is released when the airbag is inflated. This is perfectly normal and is not an indication of a fire in the vehicle.

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

- ▶ Front airbag for the driver and the front passenger » page 15.
- ▶ Side airbags Head-thorax » page 17.
- ▶ Airbag warning light in the instrument cluster » page 37, 🚗 Airbag system.
- ▶ Key switch for the front passenger airbag » page 18.
- ▶ Warning light for the front passenger airbag in the middle of the dash panel » page 18.

Airbag deployment

📖 Read and observe **I** on page 14 first.

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

Triggering conditions

It is not possible to generally determine which deployment conditions apply to the airbag system in every situation. An important role is played by factors such as the type of object that the vehicle hits (hard/soft), the impact angle, vehicle speed etc.

A decisive factor for the deployment of the airbags is the deceleration which occurs. 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 interior light comes on (if the automatic operation of the interior light is switched on - switch 🚗).
- ▶ The hazard warning lights are switched on.
- ▶ All doors are unlocked.
- ▶ The fuel supply to the engine is interrupted.

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.

Airbag overview

📖 Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Front airbags	15
Side airbags Head-Thorax	17

Front airbags

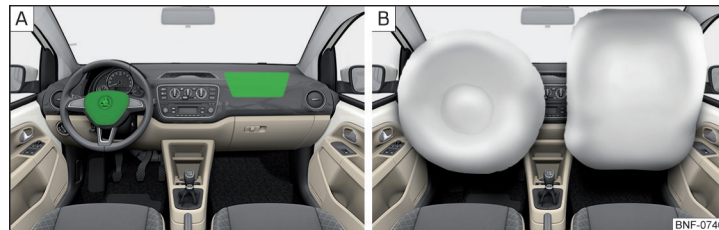


Fig. 7 Driver airbag in the steering wheel/front passenger airbag in the dashboard

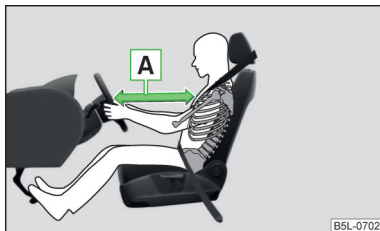


Fig. 8
Safe distance to steering wheel

In the event of a severe frontal collision, the front airbags offer additional protection for the head and chest area of the driver and front passenger.

The driver's front airbag is located in the steering wheel, the front passenger airbag is located in the instrument panel above the glove compartment » Fig. 7 - [A].

The airbags inflate in front of the driver and front passenger when they are deployed » Fig. 8 - [B]. The forward movement of the driver and of the front passenger is cushioned when they make contact with the fully inflated airbag and the risk of injury to head and chest is thus reduced.

! WARNING

Information on correct seated position

- For the driver and front passenger, it is important to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the steering wheel or dashboard [A] » Fig. 8. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly protect you – hazard! The front seats must always also be correctly adjusted to match the body size of the occupant.
- The airbag develops enormous forces when triggered, which can lead to injuries if the sitting position or seated position is not correct.
- There must not be any further persons, animals or objects positioned between the front seated occupants and the deployment area of the airbag.

! WARNING

Front airbag and transporting children

- Never transport children on the front seat of a vehicle without using a proper restraint system. If airbags are deployed in the event of an accident, the child might suffer severe or even fatal injuries!
- The front passenger airbag must be deactivated if using a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat » page 18, *Deactivating the front passenger airbag*. 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

General information

- The steering wheel and the surface of the airbag module in the dash panel on the passenger side must not have stickers attached, be covered or modified in any other way. These parts should only be cleaned with a cloth that is dry or has been moistened with water. No objects (such as cup holders, mobile phone mounts, etc.) are to be attached to the covers of the airbag modules or be located within their immediate vicinity.
- Never place objects on the surface of the front passenger airbag module in the dash panel.

i Note

- In vehicles with driver's airbag, the text **AIRBAG** can be found on the steering wheel.
- In vehicles with front passenger airbag, the text **AIRBAG** is located on the dash panel on the passenger side.

Side airbags Head-Thorax

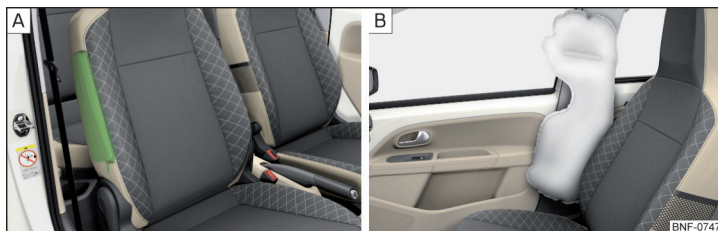


Fig. 9 Place of installation of the front seat side airbag/deployment area of the side airbag

In the event of severe side collisions, the side airbag system Head-Thorax provides additional protection for the upper body (chest, stomach and pelvis) of passengers in the vehicle.

The side airbags are housed in the upholstery of the seat backrests of the front seats » Fig. 9 - [A].

The load of the occupants is cushioned when plunging into the fully inflated airbag » Fig. 9 - [B] the risk of injury to head and the entire upper body (chest, stomach and pelvis) is reduced on the side facing the door.

! WARNING

Information on correct seated position

- Your head should never be positioned in the deployment area of the side airbag. You might suffer severe injuries in the event of an accident. This applies in particular to children who are transported without using a suitable child safety seat » page 21, *Child safety and side airbag*.
- There must not be any further persons, animals or objects positioned between the occupants and the deployment area of the airbag. No accessories, such as cup holders, should be attached to the doors.
- If children adopt an incorrect seated position when travelling, they may be exposed to an increased risk of injury in the event of an accident. This can result in serious injuries » page 19, *Child seat*.

! WARNING

- Do not place any objects within the deployment area of the side airbags - risk of injury!
- The airbag control unit 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 94, *Airbags*.
- Ensure that there are no excessive forces, such as violent knocks, kicks etc., impact on the backrests of the seats otherwise the system may be damaged. 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 the type expressly authorized by ŠKODA. 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 in the area of the side airbag module must be repaired immediately by a specialist garage.
- The airbag modules in the front seats must not display any damage, cracks or deep scratches. It is not permissible to use force in order to open the modules.

i Note

In vehicles with side airbags a label with the lettering **AIRBAG** is located on the front seat backrests.

Deactivating airbags

📖 Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Deactivating airbags	17
Deactivating the front passenger airbag	18

Deactivating airbags

If you sell your vehicle, provide the complete vehicle documentation to the new owner. Please note that the information relating to the possibility of deactivating the front passenger airbag must be included!

If an airbag in the vehicle is to be turned off, then the buyer is to draw attention to this fact! ▶

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

- ▶ If a child seat is to be used on the front passenger seat, where the child is transported with its back to the direction of travel » [page 19, Transporting children safely](#).
- ▶ If it is not possible to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm between the middle of the steering wheel and chest, despite the driver's seat being correctly adjusted.
- ▶ If special attachments are required in the area of the steering wheel because of a physical disability.
- ▶ If different seats have been fitted (e.g. orthopaedic seats without side airbags).

The front passenger airbag can be switched off with the key-operated switch » [Fig. 10 on page 18 - A](#).

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

Deactivation indicator

Display of the airbag deactivation » [page 37, Airbag system](#).

i Note

A ŠKODA service partner will be able to inform you which, if any, of your vehicle's airbags can or must be deactivated.

Deactivating the front passenger airbag

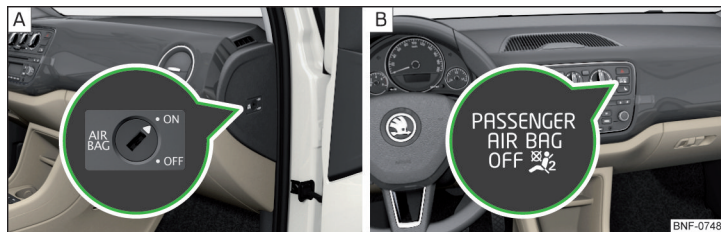


Fig. 10 Key-operated switch for the front passenger airbag / warning light for front passenger airbag

Only the front passenger airbag is deactivated with the key switch.

Key switch positions » [Fig. 10 - A](#)

ON Passenger front airbag activated

OFF Passenger front airbag deactivated

Switch off

- Switch off the ignition.
- Open the passenger door.
- Fold the key bit out **completely** for the radio key » [I](#).
- 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 » [Fig. 10 A](#) carefully into the position **OFF**.
- Pull the key out of the slot in the key switch » [I](#).
- Close the passenger door.
- Check that the warning light **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** » [Fig. 10 - B](#) lights up once 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 » [I](#).
- 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 » [Fig. 10 A](#) carefully into the position **ON**.
- Pull the key out of the slot in the key switch » [I](#).
- Close the passenger door.
- Check that the warning light **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** » [Fig. 10 - B](#) does not illuminate 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 warning light **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** » [I](#) flashes, the front passenger airbag will not be deployed in the event of an accident! Have the airbag system checked by a specialist garage immediately.
- Do not leave the key inserted in the key-operated switch while driving - vibrations can cause the key to turn in the slot and switch on the airbag! The airbag could be triggered unexpectedly in an accident - it may result in injury or death!

CAUTION

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

Transporting children safely

Child seat

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Using a child seat on the front passenger seat	20
Use of the child seat in the front passenger seat	21
Child safety and side airbag	21
Classification of child seats	21
Use of child seats fastened with a seat belt	22

To avoid serious injury or death children are always to be in an appropriate child safety seat with regards to height, weight, and age.

For safety reasons, we recommend that you always transport child seats on the rear seats.

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.

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

- One should never carry children, and also not babies! - on one's lap.
- Never leave children unattended in the vehicle. Certain outside climatic conditions can cause life-threatening temperatures in the vehicle.
- 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.
- The front passenger airbag must be deactivated if using a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat. Further information » [page 20, Using a child seat on the front passenger seat](#). As soon as the rear-facing child seat is no longer being used on the passenger seat, the front passenger airbag should be re-activated again.
- 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 55](#). 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.

Using a child seat on the front passenger seat

Does not apply to Taiwan



Fig. 11
Sticker on the B column on the front passenger side



Fig. 12 Front passenger sun visor / label

Read and observe **!** and **i** on page 19 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.

There are also stickers located in the places shown below that point this fact out.

- ▶ On the B-column on the front passenger side » [Fig. 11](#). The sticker is visible upon opening the front passenger door.
- ▶ On the front passenger's sun visor » [Fig. 12](#).

- The following instructions must be followed when using a child seat on the front passenger seat.
- ▶ The front passenger airbag must be deactivated if using a rear-facing child seat » **!**
 - ▶ 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.

! 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.

Use of the child seat in the front passenger seat

Applies to Taiwan



Fig. 13 Front passenger sun visor / label

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 19 first.

No babies, infants or children to be carried on the passenger seat.
Also indicated by the label on the passenger's sun visor » Fig. 13.

Child safety and side airbag

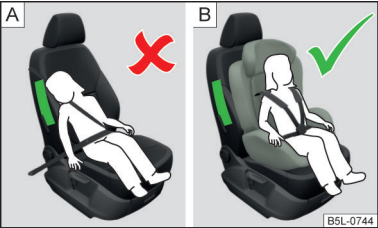


Fig. 14
Incorrect seated position of a child who is not properly secured
- risk from the side airbag/Child properly protected by safety seat

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 19 first.

The child must not be positioned in the deployment area of the side airbag » Fig. 14 – 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. 14 – B.

Classification of child seats

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 19 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 seats fastened with a seat 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 19 first.

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:

ISOFIXsecuring system	22
Use of child seats with the ISOFIXsystem	23
Securing of the child seat with the TOP TETHERsystem	24

ISOFIXsecuring system



Fig. 15
Attachment points of the ISOFIXsystem

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 ISOFIXsystem » Fig. 15.

! WARNING

- Always refer to the instructions of the manufacturer of the child seat when installing and removing a child seat with the ISOFIXsystem.
- 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 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.

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.

Securing of the child seat with the **TOP TETHER** system



Fig. 16
Rear seat: **TOP TETHER**

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. 16](#).

! 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.

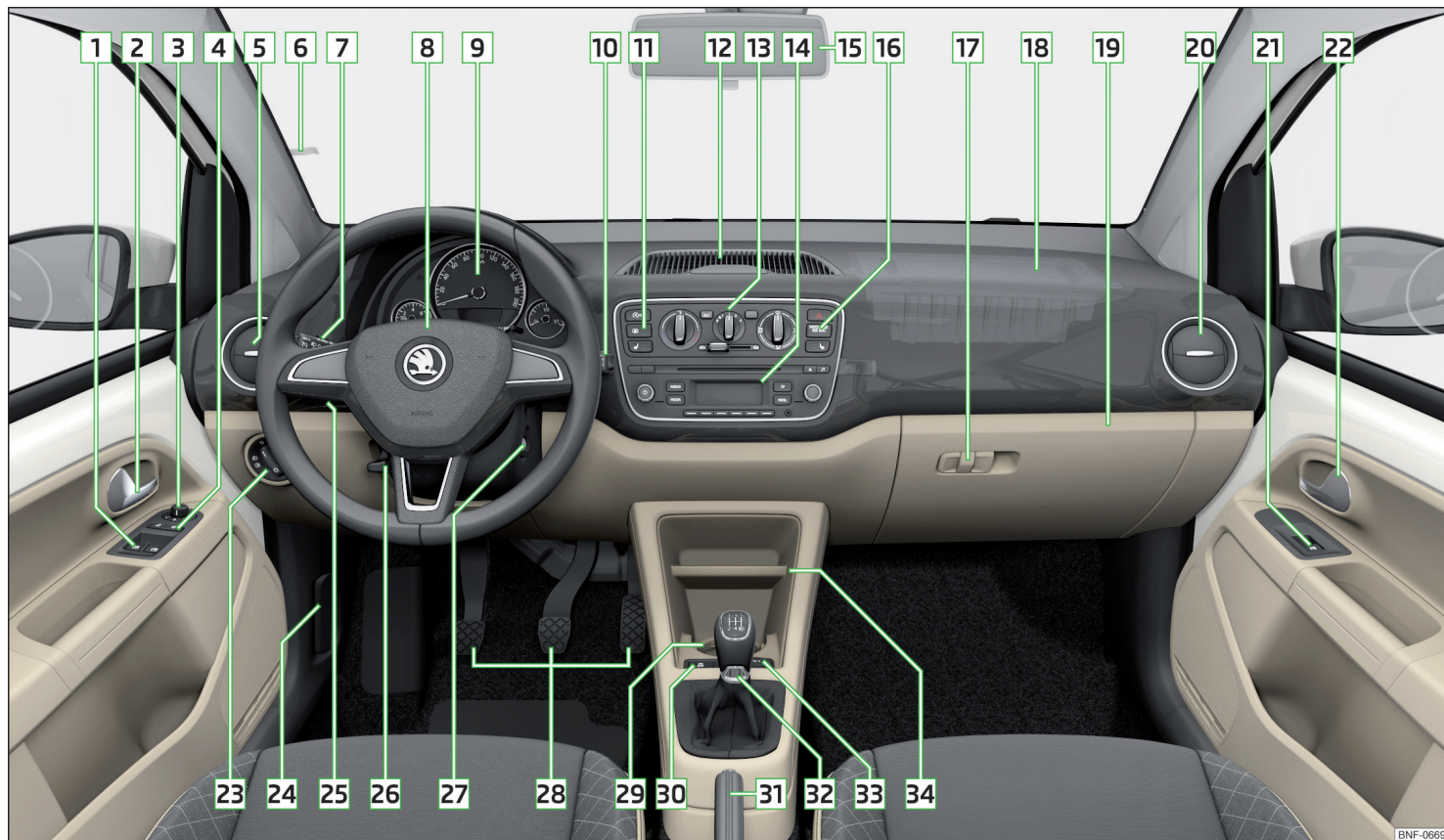


Fig. 17 Cockpit

Using the system

Cockpit

Overview

1	Electric power windows	44	18	Front passenger airbag	15
2	Door opening lever	41	19	Storage compartment on the front passenger side	62
3	Electric exterior mirror adjustment	53	20	Air vent	71
4	Central locking system	40	21	Power window in the front passenger door	44
5	Air vent	71	22	Door opening lever	41
6	Parking ticket holder	58	23	Light switch	47
7	Operating lever:		24	Bonnet release lever	106
	▶ Turn signal lights and main beam, headlight flasher	48	25	Regulator for headlamp beam adjustment for the headlights	47
	▶ Speed regulating system	88	26	Lever for adjusting the steering wheel	9
8	Steering wheel:		27	Ignition lock	76
	▶ With horn		28	Pedals	80
	▶ With driver's front airbag	15	29	Cup holder	59
9	Instrument cluster: Instruments and warning lights	28	30	Buttons (depending on the specification):	
10	Operating lever:			▶ Button for the City Safe Drivesystem	89
	▶ Multifunction display	31		▶ Button for the low tyre pressure warning	90
	▶ Windscreen wiper and wash system	51	31	Handbrake lever	79
11	Buttons (depending on the specification):		32	Depending on specification:	
	▶ START STOP	77		▶ Shift lever (manual transmission)	80
	▶ Button for rear window heater	51		▶ Selector lever (automated gearbox)	81
	▶ Button for seat heating for the left front seat	55	33	Depending on specification:	
12	Air vent	71		▶ 12-volt power socket	61
13	Depending on specification:			▶ Cigarette lighter	60
	▶ Operating controls for the heating	69	34	Storage compartment	59
	▶ Operating controls for the air conditioning system	69			
14	Radio				
15	Interior rear-view mirror	53			
16	Buttons / warning lights (depending on the specification):				
	▶ Button for hazard warning light system	49			
	▶ PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF Warning light for the front seat passenger airbag	18			
	▶ Button for seat heating of the right front seat	55			
17	Bag holder	63			

Note

- Cars with factory-fitted radio are supplied with separate instructions for operating such equipment.
- The arrangement of the controls right-hand drive models may differ from the layout shown in » Fig. 17. The symbols on the controls and switches are the same as for left-hand drive models.

Instruments and control lights

Instrument cluster

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Overview	28
Fuel reserve display	29
Tachometer	29
Counter for distance driven	30
Service interval display	30
Gear recommendation	30

The instrument cluster gives the driver basic information such as the current speed, engine speed, the state of some vehicle systems and the like.

! WARNING

Concentrate fully at all times on your driving! As the driver you are fully responsible for road safety.

i Note

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

Overview

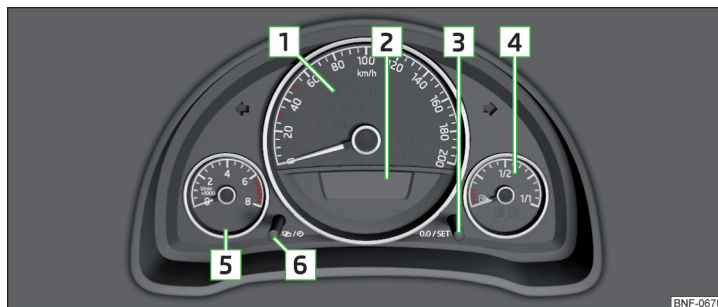


Fig. 18 Instrument cluster - Version 1

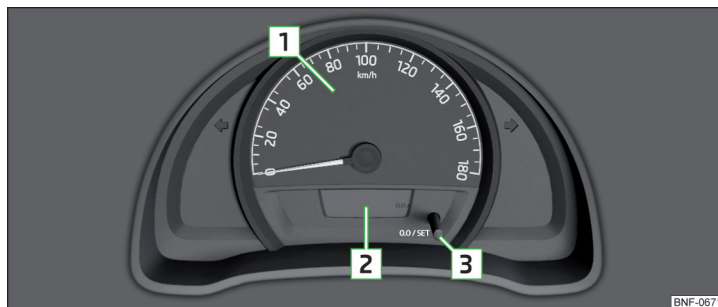


Fig. 19 Instrument cluster - Version 2

Read and observe ! on page 28 first.

- 1 Speedometer
- 2 Display:
 - ▶ with fuel gauge (only in the instrument cluster - variant 2) » page 29
 - ▶ With counter for distance driven » page 30
 - ▶ With service interval display » page 30
 - ▶ With multifunction display » page 31
 - ▶ with outside temperature display » page 32

- 3** The counter for the distance travelled button (trip) » page 30
- 4** Fuel gauge » page 29
- 5** Engine revolutions counter » page 29
- 6** Time adjust button » page 33

Fuel reserve display

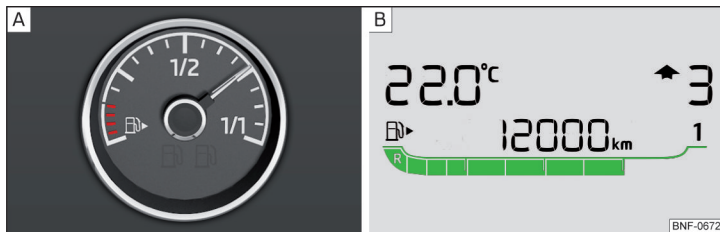


Fig. 20 Petrol fuel gauge: Version 1/version 2



Fig. 21
Petrol and natural gas gauge

Read and observe on page 28 first.

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

Vehicles with petrol engine

Fuel gauge types » Fig. 20

- 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 reaches the reserve area in the fuel tank, the warning light (the pointer of the display in the red scale area) lights up in the display variant 1 or it flashes the symbol 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. 21

- 1** Gasoline reserve
- 2** Natural gas reserve

When the vehicle runs on petrol, the pointer of the fuel gauge is in the range **1** » Fig. 21. 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. The pointer is in the **red** range of the gauge **1** » Fig. 21. There are now about 5 l 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. The pointer is in the **red** range of the gauge **2** » Fig. 21. There are 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. This can result in considerable damage to parts of the engine and the exhaust system.

Tachometer

Read and observe on page 28 first.

The tachometer **5** » Fig. 19 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](#).

Avoid high engine speeds during the running-in period and before the engine has warmed up to the operating temperature.

CAUTION

The pointer of the tachometer must reach the red area for only a short time - there is a risk of engine damage!

Counter for distance driven

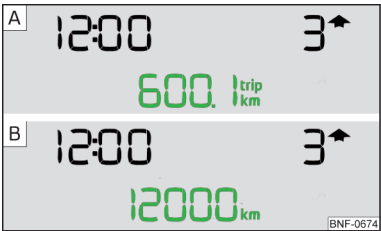


Fig. 22
Counter for distance travelled
(trip)

Read and observe on page 28 first.

Display » [Fig. 22](#)

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

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

» Press down on button » [Fig. 18 on page 28](#) » [Fig. 19 on page 28](#) briefly.

Reset counter for distance travelled (trip)

- » Select the counter for distance travelled (trip).
- » Press and hold the » [Fig. 18 on page 28](#) or » [Fig. 19 on page 28](#) button.

Service interval display

Read and observe on page 28 first.

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.

The information regarding the service intervals can be found in the service schedule.

Note

Information is retained in the Service Interval Display even after the vehicle battery is disconnected.

Gear recommendation



Fig. 23
Recommended gear

Read and observe on page 28 first.

A correctly engaged gear or, where appropriate, a recommendation to shift up or down is shown in the display.

A correctly engaged gear helps to reduce the fuel consumption and assist the service life and reliability of the engine.

Display » [Fig. 23](#)

- Optimal gear engaged
- Recommended gear

Recommended gear

The gear recommendation is intended only for vehicles with a manual transmission or for vehicles with an automatic transmission in manual shift mode (Tiptronic).

The arrow symbol is shown after the name of the engaged gear.

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

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

Gear recommendation - vehicles with manual transmission

The **recommended** gear and the arrow icon is displayed.

If e.g. 3↑ appears, this means it would be beneficial to change up from a lower gear into 3rd gear.

Gear recommendation - vehicles with automated manual transmission mode for manual gearshifting (Tiptronic)

The **currently engaged** gear and the relevant arrow icon is displayed.

If g 3↑ appears, this means it would be beneficial to change up from 3rd gear to a higher gear

! WARNING

The driver is always responsible for selecting the correct gear in different driving situations, such as overtaking.

Multi-function display (MFD)

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operation	31
Multifunction display details	31
Warning at excessive speeds	32
Memory	33

The driving data is displayed on the multifunction display.

The multifunction display only operates if the ignition is switched on. After the ignition is switched on, the function that was last selected before switching off the ignition is displayed.

! WARNING

- Concentrate fully at all times on your driving! As the driver you are fully responsible for the operation of your vehicle.
- 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.

Operation

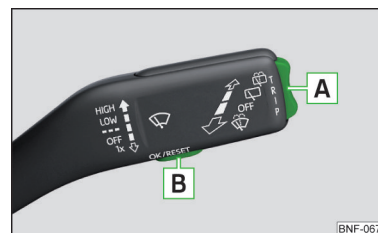


Fig. 24
Buttons on the control lever

Read and observe ! on page 31 first.

Some features of the multi-function display can be operated with the buttons on the control lever » Fig. 24.

Operation description

Button	Action	Operation
A	Briefly push up or down	Select data / set data values
	Press briefly	View information / confirm specification
B	Press and hold button	Reset memory

Multifunction display details

Read and observe ! on page 31 first.

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

Clock

The current time is displayed.

Outside temperature

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

Driving time

The time travelled since the memory was last erased is displayed.

The maximum time displayed is 19 hours and 59 minutes. The indicator is automatically set back to zero if this value is exceeded.

Current fuel consumption

You can use this information to adapt your driving style to the desired fuel consumption.

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

Average fuel consumption

The value is calculated continuously from the point the memory was last deleted.

After erasing the memory, no data will appear for the first 300 m driven.

Range

The detail provides information about the distance in km that can be travelled on the current tank, and with the same driving style.

If you drive more efficiently this value can increase.

Distance travelled

The distance travelled since the memory was last erased is displayed.

The maximum distance that can be displayed is 1999 km. The indicator is automatically set back to zero if this value is exceeded.

Average speed

The value is calculated continuously from the point the memory was last deleted.

After erasing the memory, no data will appear for the first 300 m driven.

Current driving speed

The display is identical to the display on the speedometer.

Coolant temperature

If the coolant temperature is in the range 80-110 °C the engine operating temperature has been reached.

If the coolant temperature is below 80 °C or above 110 °C, avoid high engine revs, full throttle and overloading the engine.

Warning against excessive speeds

Set the speed limit, for example, for the maximum permissible speed in town » [page 32](#), *Warning at excessive speeds*.

Warning at excessive speeds

 **Read and observe**  **on page 31 first.**

The system allows you to set a speed limit and when this is reached, an acoustic warning signal sounds. At the same time the message  (warning against excessive speed) appears on the display with the set limit value.

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.

The speed limit can be set in 5 km/h intervals.

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.

Deactivate speed limit

- Select and confirm the menu item  (warning when speed limit is exceeded).
- Confirm the speed limit entered.

The speed limit will be deactivated.

The set driving mode remains stored even after switching the ignition on and off.

Memory

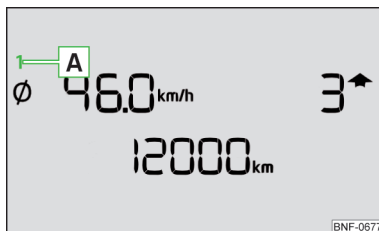


Fig. 25
Multi-function display - Display
example of the memory

Read and observe **i** on page 31 first.

The following data will be saved in two memory banks 1 and 2 .

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

The selected memory is displayed at position **A** » Fig. 25.

"1" - Single-trip memory

The memory collates the driving information from the moment the ignition is switched on until it is switched off.

New data will also flow into the calculation of the current driving information if the trip is continued **within 2 hours** after switching off the ignition.

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 1999 kilometres driven.

The memory is deleted when either of these limits is reached and the calculation starts all over again.

Unlike the single-trip memory, the total-trip memory is not deleted after a period of interruption of driving of 2 hours.

Select memory

Operation » page 31,

- ▶ Select the desired data to be displayed in the multi-function display.
- ▶ Confirm details again to select the desired memory.

Reset memory

Operation » page 31,

- ▶ Select the desired data to be displayed in the multi-function display.
- ▶ Select the desired memory.
- ▶ Reset the selected memory by pressing down on it for a long time.

i Note

Disconnecting the vehicle battery will delete all memory data.

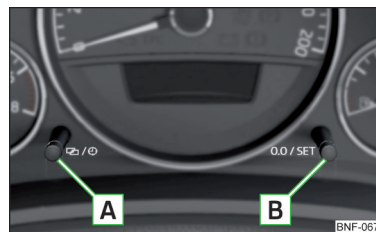


Fig. 26
Buttons in the instrument cluster - variant 1

Read and observe **i** on page 31 first.

The time is set as follows.

- ▶ Select the time display on the instrument cluster » page 31, Operation.
- ▶ Press the button **A** » Fig. 26 and keep it pressed down until the hour display starts flashing.
- ▶ To change the value, press the button **B**. To change the value quickly, hold down the button.
- ▶ Press button **A** until it flashes to select the minute display.
- ▶ To change the value, press the button **B**. To change the value quickly, hold down the button.
- ▶ Confirm the value entered by pressing the 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:

 Handbrake	34
 Braking system	34
 Seat belt warning light	34
 Alternator	35
 Engine oil pressure too low	35
 Coolant	35
 Automated transmission	35
 Power steering	36
 Stability Control (ESC) / traction control (ASR)	36
 Antilock brake system (ABS)	36
 Tyre pressure	36
 Rear fog light	37
 Exhaust inspection system	37
 Checking the engine electronics	37
 Airbag system	37
 Handbrake - automatic transmission	38
 Brake pedal (automatic transmission)	38
 Turn signal system	38
 Cruise control system	38
 Main beam	38
 Rear seat belt warning light	38
 City Safe Drive	38
 START-STOP	38

The warning lights indicate certain functions or 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 **extinguishes** for a few seconds after switching on the ignition or after starting the engine.

34 Using the system

! 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 49](#). 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 106](#), *Engine compartment*.

Handbrake

 **Read and observe**  on [page 34](#) first.

 lights up - the hand brake is engaged.

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 34](#) 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 112](#).

! WARNING

- If the warning light  illuminates together with the warning light  » [page 36](#),  **Antilock brake system (ABS)**,  **stop driving!** Seek help from a specialist garage.
- A fault to the ABS system or the braking system can increase the vehicle's braking distance - risk of accident!

Seat belt warning light

 **Read and observe**  on [page 34](#) first.

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

At a speed of more than approximately 20 km/h the warning light  flashes and an audible warning sounds at a 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 34 first.

 illuminates - the battery is not being charged whilst the engine is running.
Seek help from a specialist garage.

CAUTION

If in addition to the symbol  the symbol   **page 35** illuminates while driving,  **stop driving** - risk of engine damage! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.

Engine oil pressure too low

 **Read and observe**  on page 34 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 109, Checking the oil level.**

If the warning light  illuminates 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 34 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 is within the specified range, the cooling fan may be malfunctioning.

- 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.

Automated transmission

 **Read and observe**  on page 34 first.

fault

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

An audible signal sounds as a warning tone.

 **Do not continue to drive!** 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 81](#), *Automated transmission*.

Power steering

 **Read and observe**  on [page 34](#) first.

 lights up - this indicates a complete failure of the power steering and the steering assist has failed (significantly higher steering forces).

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

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

If the indicator light does not illuminate after the engine has been turned on again, the power steering is fully operational again.

If the warning light illuminates again, then 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 (ASR)

 **Read and observe**  on [page 34](#) first.

 flashes - the ESC or TCS is currently being accessed.

 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 straight after starting the engine, the TCS may be 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 85](#), *Stability Control (ESC)* or TCS system » [page 85](#), *Traction control (TCS)*.

Antilock brake system (ABS)

 **Read and observe**  on [page 34](#) 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 85](#), *Braking and stabilisation systems*.

WARNING

- A fault to the ABS system or the braking system can increase the vehicle's braking distance - risk of accident!
- If the ABS warning light  together with the indicator light  » [page 34](#) lights,  **do not continue to drive!** Seek help from a specialist garage.

Tyre pressure

 **Read and observe**  on [page 34](#) 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 117](#).
- Correct the tyre pressure if necessary or replace the affected wheel » [page 123](#) or use the repair kit » [page 127](#).
- Save the tyre pressure values in the system » [page 91](#).

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 loads as evenly as possible.
- ▶ The wheels of one axle are loaded more heavily (e.g. when towing a trailer or 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 34](#) first.

 lights up - the rear fog light is switched on.

Exhaust inspection system

 Read and observe  on [page 34](#) first.

 lights up - there is a fault in the emission control system. The system allows the vehicle to run in emergency mode.

Seek help from a specialist garage.

EPC Checking the engine electronics

 Read and observe  on [page 34](#) first.

EPC lights up - there is a fault in the electronic engine management system. The system allows the vehicle to run in emergency mode.

Seek help from a specialist garage.

Airbag system

 Read and observe  on [page 34](#) 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 the lettering **PASSENGER AIR BAG ON/OFF** in the middle of the dash panel lights up after switching on the ignition » [page 18](#), *Deactivating the front passenger air-bag*.

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 34 first.**

 lights up or flashes - engage the parking brake.

Further information » [page 81](#), *Automated transmission*.

Brake pedal (automatic transmission)

 **Read and observe  on page 34 first.**

 lights up - apply the brake.

Further information » [page 81](#), *Automated transmission*.

Turn signal system

 **Read and observe  on page 34 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 34 first.**

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

Main beam

 **Read and observe  on page 34 first.**

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

Rear seat belt warning light

 **Read and observe  on page 34 first.**

 illuminates - a rear seat belt is not fastened.

 illuminates - 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 34 first.**

 flashes quickly - 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  **OFF** illuminates on the instrument cluster display.

If the system is activated again, the warning light  **On** illuminates in the instrument cluster display for about 5 s.

Further information » [page 89](#), *City Safe Drive*.

START-STOP

 **Read and observe  on page 34 first.**

 illuminates - the START-STOPsystem is active.

 illuminates - the START-STOPsystem is active, but the automatic cut off is not possible.

 flashes - the START-STOPsystem is not available.

Further information » [page 77](#), *START-STOPsystem*.

Unlocking and opening

Unlocking and locking

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Unlock / lock using key and lock	40
Unlocking / locking with the remote control key	40
Locking / unlocking the vehicle with the central locking button	40
Safe securing system	41
Opening/closing a door	41
Door opening lever	42
Child safety lock	42
Malfunctions	42

Your car is equipped with a central locking system.

The central locking system allows you to lock and unlock **all** doors and the luggage compartment lid at the same time.

Depending on the equipment configuration, the following applies after unlocking.

- ▶ The turn signal lights flash twice as confirmation that the vehicle has been unlocked.
- ▶ All the doors and the boot lid are unlocked.
- ▶ The interior light comes on.
- ▶ The Safelock system is switched off.
- ▶ The indicator light in the driver door stops flashing.

Depending on the equipment configuration, the following applies after locking.

- ▶ The turn signal lights flash once as confirmation that the vehicle has been locked.
- ▶ All the doors and the luggage compartment lid are locked.
- ▶ The interior lamp goes out.
- ▶ The Safelock system is switched on.
- ▶ The warning light in the driver door begins flashing.

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.

Protection against unintended vehicle unlocking

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 and the Safelock system will be switched on.

Automatic locking/unlocking

All the doors and the luggage compartment lid are locked automatically once the car reaches a speed of about 15 km/h.

If the ignition key is withdrawn, the car is then automatically unlocked again. It is also possible for the driver to unlock the car by pressing the central locking button.

The vehicle doors can be unlocked and opened at any time by pulling once on the door opening lever.

WARNING

- Never leave the key in the vehicle when you exit the vehicle. Unauthorized persons, such as children, for example, could lock the car, turn on the ignition or start the engine - there is a 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 groove of the keys absolutely clean. Impurities (textile fibres, dust, etc.) have a negative effect on the functionality of the locking cylinder and ignition lock.
- If the driver's door has been opened, the vehicle cannot be locked.

Unlock / lock using key and lock

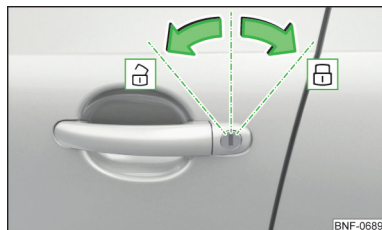


Fig. 27
Left side of the vehicle: Turning the key for unlocking and locking the vehicle

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 39 first.

The key allows you to unlock and lock the vehicle via the lock cylinder in the driver's door.

Unlocking/locking the vehicle with the key » Fig. 27

- Unlocking the vehicle
- Locking the vehicle

Unlocking / locking with the remote control key



Fig. 28
Remote control key

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 39 first.

Function and description of the key » Fig. 28

- Unlocking the vehicle
- Locking the vehicle
- Unlocking the boot lid
- A** Button for the extension / retraction of the key

- B** Warning light for the battery charge status
If the red warning light does not flash when you press a button on the key, the battery is discharged.

Unlocking / locking the boot lid

Bypressing briefly the symbol button the boot lid unlocks.

Press and hold the symbol button to release the lid (partially opened).

If the lid is unlocked or released with the symbol button on the key, then the lid is automatically locked after closing. You can set a lock delay
» page 43.

! CAUTION

- The operation of the remote control may temporarily be affected by signal interference from transmitters close to the car and which operate in the same frequency range.
- The operating range of the remote control key is approx. 30 m. But this range of the remote control can be reduced if the batteries are weak.
- The battery must be replaced if the central locking does react to the remote control at less than around 3 metres away » page 132.

i Note

The remote control will operate only when the vehicle is within sight.

Locking / unlocking the vehicle with the central locking button



Fig. 29
Central locking button

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 39 first.

When the vehicle has not been locked from the outside and no door is open the button » Fig. 29 can be used to unlock or lock the vehicle.

Unlocking / locking » Fig. 29

- 🔒 Locking
- 🔓 Unlocking

The central locking system also operates if the ignition is switched off.

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!

Safe securing system

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 39 first.

As soon as the vehicle has been locked from the outside, the Safelock system prevents the doors from being opened from the inside.

You will be informed that the safelock system has been activated after the vehicle has been locked by means of the message **SAFE LOCK** on the instrument cluster display.

After locking the vehicle, the warning light in the driver's door flashes for around 2 seconds in quick succession, afterwards it begins to flash evenly at longer intervals.

Switching off

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

The indicator light in the driver door flashes for about 2 seconds fast, 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

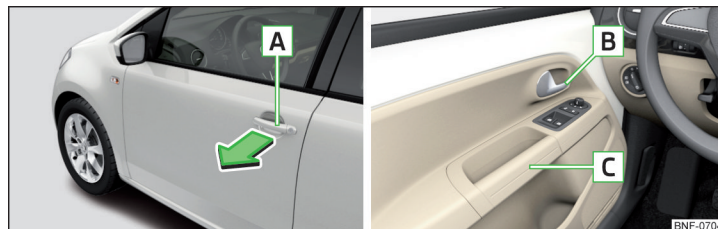


Fig. 30 Door handle/door opening lever

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 39 first.

Opening from the outside

- Unlock the vehicle.
- Pull on the door handle [A] in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 30.

Opening from the inside

- Pull on door opening lever [B] of the door and push the door away from you.

Closing from the inside

- Grasp pull handle [C] and close the door.

! WARNING

- Make sure that the door has closed correctly as it can open suddenly while driving – risk of death!
- Only open and close the door when there is no one in the opening/closing range – risk of injury!
- An opened door can close automatically if there is a strong wind or the vehicle is on an incline – risk of injury!
- Never drive with the doors open - there is a risk of death!

Door opening lever



Fig. 31 Door opening lever

Read and observe  and  on page 39 first.

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

Locking

► Push the door opening lever in the direction of the arrow so that the red marking **A** » Fig. 31 is visible.

Unlocking

► Open the door by pulling the door opening lever once against the direction of the arrow » Fig. 31.

Child safety lock



Fig. 32 Rear door: Child safety lock switch on / off

Read and observe  and  on page 39 first.

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

Child safety lock switch on / off » Fig. 32

 Switching on

 Switching off

You can switch the child safety lock on and off using the vehicle key.

Malfunctions

Read and observe  and  on page 39 first.

Central locking fault

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

If there is a fault with the central locking system, only the driver's door can be unlocked or locked with the key. The other doors and the boot lid can be manually locked or unlocked.

► Locking the door » page 132.

► Unlocking the boot lid » page 133.

Key battery discharged

Replace the battery » page 132.

Luggage compartment lid

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Opening/closing _____ 43

Delayed locking of the boot lid _____ 43

When closing the boot lid do not press on the rear window.

Ensure that the lock is properly engaged after closing the luggage compartment lid.

The button in the boot lid is deactivated when the vehicle moves off or moves at a speed above 9 km/h. The function is restored after the vehicle stops and the 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!
- Make sure that when closing the boot lid, no body parts are crushed - there is danger of injury!

Opening/closing

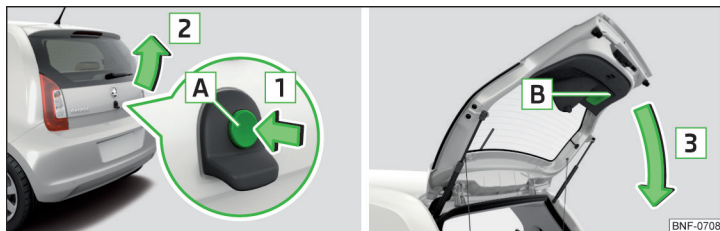


Fig. 33 Opening / closing the boot lid

📖 Read and observe ! on page 43 first.

Opening

- Press the button [A] in the direction of arrow [1] » Fig. 33.
- Raise the lid in the direction of the arrow [2].

Closing

- Grasp recess [B] and pull in the direction of arrow [3].

Delayed locking of the boot lid

📖 Read and observe ! on page 43 first.

If the boot lid is unlocked with the symbol button  on the key, then the boot lid will automatically relock 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. We therefore recommend locking the vehicle with the symbol key  on the key.

Window operations

📖 Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Mechanical window lifter	44
Electric WindowsElectric Windows	44
Open/close window in the passenger door	44
Manually opening/closing rear windows	45

The windows can be operated mechanically by the winder attached to the respective door panel.

The windows in the front doors can be operated electrically from the driving position.

! WARNING

The windows should nevertheless be closed carefully - risk of injury!

! CAUTION

- If windows are frozen, always remove ice » page 98, *Windows and external mirrors* before operating the electrical power windows. The window seals and the electrical power window mechanism can otherwise be damaged.
- Always make sure that the windows are closed when you leave the locked vehicle.

🌱 For the sake of the environment

At high speeds you should keep the windows closed to prevent unnecessarily high fuel consumption.

i Note

When driving always use the existing heating, air conditioning and ventilation system for ventilating the interior of the vehicle. 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 lifter

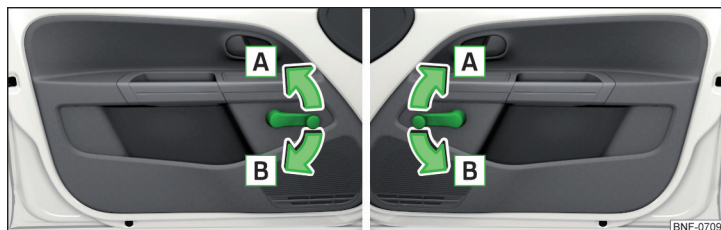


Fig. 34 Window operation: left / right

Read and observe **I** and **II** on page 43 first.

Using the respective window crank only one window can be operated mechanically.

Opening

➤ Lift the crank in the direction of arrow **A** » Fig. 34.

Closing

➤ Turn the crank in the direction of the arrow **B** » Fig. 34.

Electric Windows

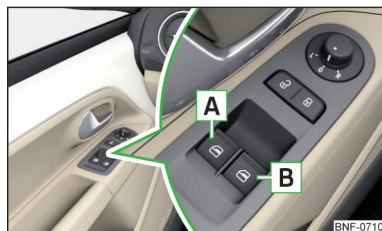


Fig. 35
Buttons for window levers

Read and observe **I** and **II** on page 43 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.

Power window buttons » Fig. 35

- A** Front door left
- B** Front door right

Opening

➤ Lightly press the appropriate button down and hold it until the window has moved into the desired position.

Releasing the button causes the window to halt immediately.

Closing

➤ Pull gently on the top edge of the corresponding button and hold until the window has moved into the desired position.

Releasing the button causes the window to halt immediately.

The window lift mechanism is protected against overheating. Repeated opening and closing of the window can cause this mechanism to overheat. If this happens, it will not be possible to operate the window for a short time. You will be able to operate the window again as soon as the overheating protection has cooled down.

! CAUTION

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

Open/close window in the passenger door



Fig. 36
Power window button

Read and observe **I** and **II** on page 43 first.

The button in the front passenger door is only for that window.

Opening

- Lightly press the button down and hold it until the window has moved into the desired position.

Releasing the button causes the window to halt immediately.

Closing

- Pull gently on the top edge of the button and hold until the window has moved into the desired position.

Releasing the button causes the window to halt immediately.

Manually opening/closing rear windows

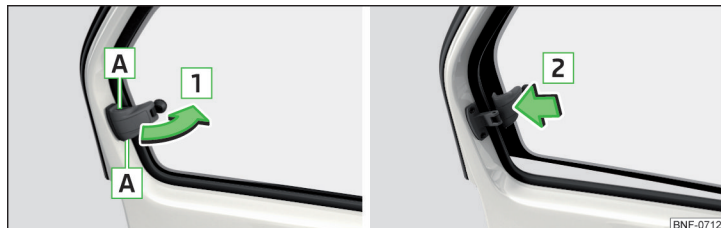


Fig. 37 Opening/closing rear windows

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

Opening

- Grasp the safety lock in recess **A** » Fig. 37.
- Open the window in the direction of the arrow **1**.
- Lock the window in the opened position by pressing the safety lock in the direction of arrow **2** until it clicks into place.

Closing

- Grasp the safety lock in recess **A**.
- Pull the safety lock in the direction of arrow **1**.
- Close the window in the initial position in the direction of the arrow **2** until the safety lock audibly latches.

Panorama sliding/tilting roof

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operation	45
Force limiter	46
Sliding / tilting roof malfunction	46
Manual operation of the sunblind	46

The panorama sliding/tilting roof (hereinafter referred to as 'sliding/tilting roof') can only be operated when the ignition is turned on and when the outdoor temperature is no lower than -20 °C.

! CAUTION

Always close the sliding/tilting roof before disconnecting the battery.

Operation

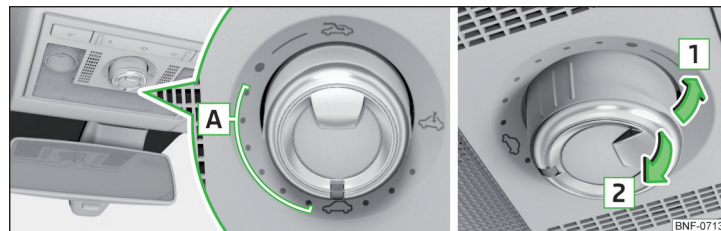


Fig. 38 Operation of the sliding/tilting roof

📖 Read and observe ! on page 45 first.

The sun roof can be operated with the rotary switch.

Operation of the sliding/tilting roof

- ☞ Open fully
- A** Open partially
 - Comfort position
- 1** Opening (switch in position ☞)
- 2** Closing (switch in position ☞)

! WARNING

Be careful when operating the sliding/tilting roof to avoid 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.

Force limiter

 Read and observe **!** on page 45 first.

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

The sliding/tilting roof stops and moves back several centimetres when it cannot be closed because there is something in the way (e.g. ice).

The sliding/tilting roof only closes without the force limiter activated at the third attempt at closing. The time interval between the individual closing attempts should not exceed 5 s - **the sliding/tilting roof closes with full force!**

Sliding / tilting roof malfunction

 Read and observe **!** on page 45 first.

If the battery has been disconnected and reconnected, it is possible that the sliding/tilting roof will not operate. The sun roof must be activated.

Activation sequence

- Switch on the ignition.
- Set the switch to the position  » Fig. 38 on page 45 .
- Press the switch on the recess E down and pull forwards.
- The sliding/tilting roof opens and closes again after around 10 seconds.
- Release the lever.

Manual operation of the sunblind

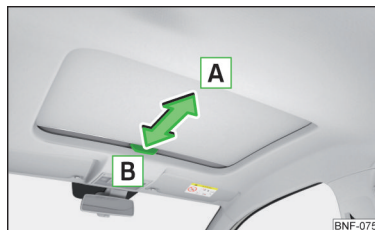


Fig. 39
Operation of the sunblind

 Read and observe **!** on page 45 first.

The sunblind for the sliding/tilting roof is opened manually by pulling up on the handle in the direction of the arrow **A** and closed in the direction of the arrow **B** » Fig. 39.

! WARNING

Operate the sunblind with care to avoid causing crushing injuries – risk of injury!

Lights and visibility

Lights

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operation of the light function	47
Daylight running lights (DAY LIGHT)	48
Turn signal and main beam	48
Front and rear fog light	49
Hazard warning light system	49
Parking light	49
Driving abroad	50

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

The arrangement of the controls right-hand drive models may differ from the layout shown in » Fig. 40 on page 47. The symbols which mark the positions of the controls are identical.

! WARNING

- The driver is always responsible for the correct settings and use of the lights.
- Never drive with only the side lights on! The side lights are not bright enough to light up the road sufficiently in front of you or to be seen by other oncoming traffic. Therefore always switch on the low beam when it is dark or if visibility is poor.

i Note

- The instruments are also illuminated when the side light or low beam light is switched on.
- The headlights may mist up temporarily. When the driving lights are switched on, the light outlet surfaces are free from mist after a short period, although the headlight lenses may still be misted up in the peripheral areas. This mist has no influence on the life of the lighting system.

Operation of the light function

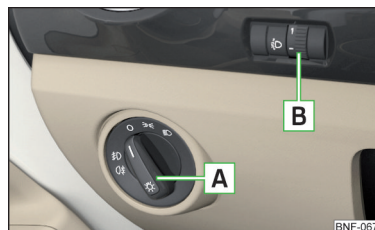


Fig. 40
Light switch / Knob for headlamp
beam adjustment

Read and observe ! on page 47 first.

Switching lights on and off

Depending on the equipment configuration, the light switch **A** » Fig. 40 can 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 49
- ☞ Turn on the low beam

Headlight range control ☞

By turning the rotary switch **B** » Fig. 40 from position – to 3, the headlight range control is gradually adjusted, thereby shortening the light cone.

The positions of the width of illumination correspond approximately to the following car 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.

- 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 $\Rightarrow \leftarrow$, the ignition key is removed and the driver's door is open, an audible warning signal will sound. The audible warning signal is switched off when the driver's door is closed, however the side lights remain on to illuminate the parked vehicle if necessary.

Daylight running lights (DAY LIGHT)

Read and observe ! on page 47 first.

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 $\Rightarrow \leftarrow$.

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

The light switch is in position 0, the lighting of the instrument cluster is switched off.

! WARNING

Always switch on the low beam when visibility is poor.

Turn signal and main beam

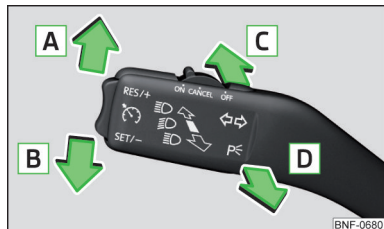


Fig. 41
Operating lever: Turn signal and main beam operation

Read and observe ! on page 47 first.

Control lever positions » Fig. 41

- A When the right turn signal light is switched on, the warning light flashes in the instrument cluster $\rightarrow$
- B When the left turn signal light is switched on, the warning light flashes in the instrument cluster $\leftarrow$
- C Switch on main beam (spring setting) - the warning light illuminates in the instrument cluster $\Rightarrow \leftarrow$
- D 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 light** switches itself off automatically when driving around a curve or after making a turn.

"Convenience turn signal"

When the control lever is lightly pressed to the pressure point A or B then the respective turn-signal lamp 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.

Front and rear fog light



Fig. 42
Light switch - switch on front
and rear fog light

Read and observe **!** on page 47 first.

Depending on the equipment configuration, the fog lights and the rear fog lamp can be switched on.

Turn fog lights on / off

- Turn the light switch » Fig. 42 to position or .
- Pull the light switch to position **1**; the indicator lamp in the light switch lights up.

The fog light is switched off in the reverse order.

Turn rear fog lamp on / off

- Turn the light switch » Fig. 42 to position or .
- Pull the light switch to position **2**; the indicator lamp in the light switch lights up.

The rear fog light is switched off in the reverse order.

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

Hazard warning light system



Fig. 43
Button for hazard warning light
system

Read and observe **!** on page 47 first.

The hazard warning lights make other road users aware of your vehicle.

The function switches the flashing light on the left and a right side of the vehicle.

Switching on/off

- Press the button » Fig. 43.

When you turn it on the warning light flashes in the button and at the same time 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

Read and observe **!** on page 47 first.

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

The function switches on the side lights.

Switching on the side light on one side

- Switch off the ignition.
- Place the control lever to position **A** or **B** as far as the stop » Fig. 41 on page 48.

The side lights on the right or left side of the vehicle are turned on.

Switching on the side light on both sides»

➤ Turn the light switch » Fig. 42 on page 49 to position » and lock the vehicle.

After pulling out the ignition key and opening the driver's door, an audible warning sounds. After a few seconds or after closing the driver's door, the audible alarm is turned off, but the parking lights will remain switched on.

! CAUTION

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

Driving abroad

📖 Read and observe ! on page 47 first.

When driving in countries with opposing traffic system (traffic on the left/right), your headlights may dazzle oncoming traffic. In order to avoid this, the headlights must be adjusted at a specialist garage.

Indoor Lighting

📖 Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Interior light _____ 50

With the ignition off, the light turns off automatically after about 10 minutes.

Interior light

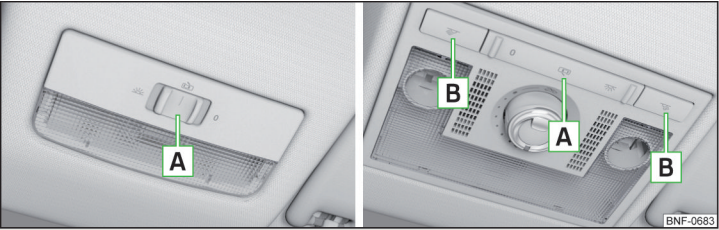


Fig. 44 Interior lighting: Version 1/version 2

Position of the light switch [A] » Fig. 44

- ☞ Switching on
- ☞ Automatic operation (centre position)
- 0 Switching off

Switch for turning the reading lights [B] on / off » Fig. 44

- ☞ Reading lamp left
- ☞ Reading lamp right

Automatic operation of the lamp - 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 _____ 51

Sun visors _____ 51

! WARNING

Make sure that the view outside is not hindered by ice, snow, mist or other objects.

Rear window heater



Fig. 45
Button for rear window heater

Read and observe on page 50 first.

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

Button for the heating in the centre console » Fig. 45

Switching the rear window heater on/off

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

The heating only works when the engine is running.

The heater automatically switches off after approximately 10 minutes.

Note

If the on-board voltage drops, the heater switches off automatically, in order to provide sufficient electrical energy for the engine control » [page 115](#), *Automatic load deactivation*.

Sun visors

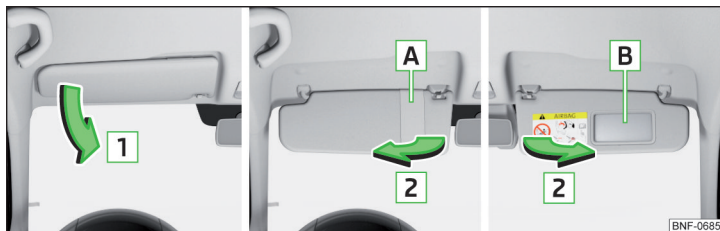


Fig. 46 Sun visor: Driver's side/front passenger's side

Read and observe on page 50 first.

The sun visors protect against glare.

Operation and description of the sun visor » Fig. 46

- 1** Fold down the cover
- 2** Swivel cover towards the door
- A** Parking ticket band (if part of the specification)
- B** Make-up mirrors

Note

A make-up mirror can also be installed in the driver's sun visor.

Windscreen wipers and washers

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operate wiper and washer _____ 52

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

WARNING

- Properly maintained windscreen wiper blades are essential for clear visibility and safe driving » [page 133](#).
- 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

- 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 peel frozen wiper blades off the pane.
- Remove snow and ice from the windscreen wipers before driving.
- If the windscreen wipers are handled carelessly, there is a risk of damage to the windscreen.

- Do not switch on the ignition if the front wiper arms are retracted. The wiper arms could damage the paint of the bonnet.
- If there is an obstacle on the windscreen, the wiper will try to push away the obstacle. If the obstacle continues to block the wiper, the wiper stops in order to avoid damaging the wiper. Remove the obstacle and switch the wiper on again.

Operate wiper and washer

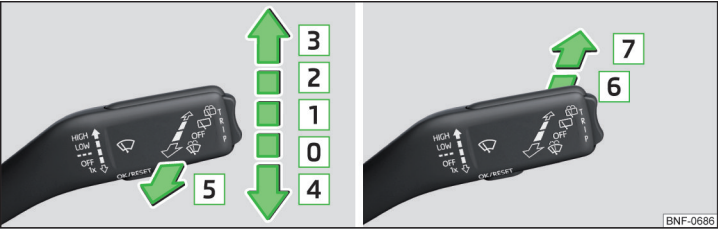


Fig. 47 Operation of the front / rear wipers and washers

Read and observe ! and ! on page 51 first.

Lever positions

- 0 **OFF** Wipers off
- 1 **----** Interval windscreen wiping
- 2 **LOW** Slow windscreen wiping
- 3 **HIGH** Rapid windscreen wiping
- 4 **1x** Flick windscreen wiping, service position of the wiper arms
» page 133, (sprung-loaded position)
- 5 Spraying and wiping the windscreen (sprung position)
- 6 Wiping the rear window pane (the windscreen wiper wipes at regular intervals after a few seconds)
- 7 Spraying and wiping the rear window (sprung position)

Spraying and wiping the windscreen

The wash system operates immediately, the windscreen wipers wipe somewhat later.

Letting go of the operating lever will cause the windscreen wash system to stop and the wipers to continue for another 1-3 wiper strokes (depending on the spraying duration).

Spraying and wiping the rear window (sprung position)

The wash system operates immediately, the windscreen wiper wipes somewhat later.

Letting go of the operating lever will cause the windscreen wash system to stop and the wiper to continue for another 1-3 wiper strokes (depending on the spraying duration). **The operating lever remains in position 6.**

i Note

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

Rear mirror

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Interior mirror dimming _____ 53
Exterior mirrors _____ 53

! WARNING

- Make sure that the mirrors are not covered.
- Convex (curved outward) or aspheric exterior mirrors increase the field of vision. They do, however, make objects appear smaller in the mirror. These mirrors are therefore only of limited use for estimating distances to the following vehicles.
- Whenever possible use the interior mirror for estimating the distances to the following vehicles.

Interior mirror dimming

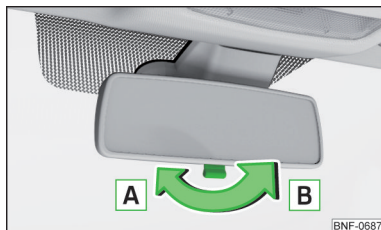


Fig. 48
Adjusting the rear view mirror

Read and observe **i** on page 52 first.

Mirror adjustment positions » Fig. 48

- A** Basic position of the mirror
- B** Mirror blackout

Exterior mirrors

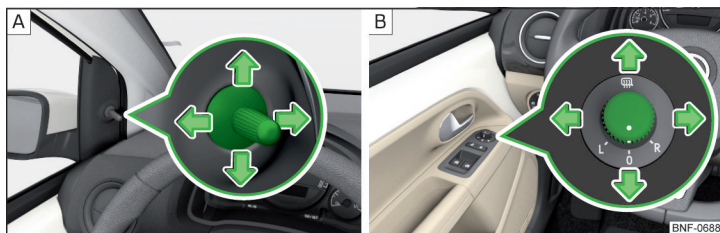


Fig. 49 Side door - knob for the exterior mirror: mechanical / electrical

Read and observe **i** on page 52 first.

Adjust the position

By moving the rotary knob in the direction of the arrow, the mirror surface can be adjusted to the desired position » Fig. 49 - **A** / **B**.

The movement of the mirror surface is identical to the movement of the rotary knob.

Electrically-adjustable mirrors

The knob can be moved into the following positions » Fig. 49 - **B**.

- L** Adjust the left mirror
- R** Adjust the right mirror
- 0** Switch off mirror control
-  Mirror heater

The **mirror heating** only works when the engine is running.

Folding in the exterior mirrors

The whole exterior mirror can be manually folded towards the side windows. 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.

! CAUTION

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

Seats and head restraints

Seats and head restraints

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Adjusting the front seats	54
Head restraints - adjusting height	54
Headrests - removing and installing	55

! WARNING

- Only adjust the driver's seat when the vehicle is stationary – 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.
- Do not carry any objects on the front passenger seat except objects designed for this purpose (e.g. child seat) – risk of accident!

i Note

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

Adjusting the front seats

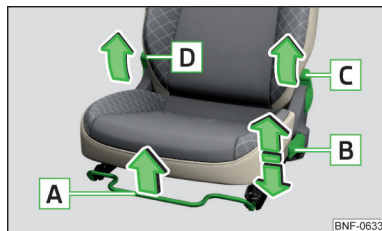


Fig. 50
Driver's seat controls

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

The seats can be adjusted by pulling or pressing the controls for the seat in question in the direction of the arrows.

Driver's seat controls » Fig. 50

- 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)

On the passenger seat, some controls are arranged in mirror image.

Fold forward and slide seat using the Easy Entry System

- Pull lever **D** » Fig. 50 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 seat back must lock audibly - check by pulling on the seat back.

Head restraints - adjusting height



Fig. 51 Rear head restraints: move up / move down

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

Only the rear head restraints can be removed.

Shift upwards

- Push the headrest in the direction of arrow **1** » Fig. 51.

Move down

- Press the locking button **A** and hold it in arrow direction **2** » Fig. 51.
- Push the headrest in the direction of arrow **3**.

! WARNING

Please note the following points about the head restraint settings
» page 8, *Correct and safe seated position.*

i Note

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

Headrests - removing and installing

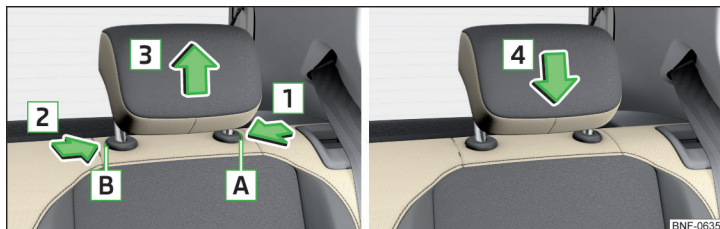


Fig. 52 Removing / installing rear head restraints

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

Only the real head restraints may be removed or installed.

Before removal and installation of the head restraints, fold the respective seat backrest forward slightly » page 57.

Removal

- Pull the head restraint out of the seat backrest as far as the stop.
- Press the locking button **A** and hold it in arrow direction **1** » Fig. 52.
- Use the vehicle key to press the locking button in opening **B** in the direction of arrow **2**.
- Remove the restraint in the direction of arrow **3**.

Installing

- Push the restraint in the direction of arrow **4** until the locking button engages » Fig. 52,

! WARNING

Please note the following points about the head restraint settings
» page 8, *Correct and safe seated position.*

! CAUTION

Store the removed head restraints in a clean and secure place (to avoid damage or soiling).

Seat features

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Front seat heating	55
Folding front passenger seat	56
Seat backrests	57

Front seat heating



Fig. 53
Buttons for heating the front seats

The seat backrests and seats can be heated electrically.

The seat heating can only be switched on when the engine is running.

Buttons for the seat heating » Fig. 53

- Left seat heating
- Right seat heating

Switching on

- Press the corresponding symbol button  or  » Fig. 53.

Pressing once switches the seat heating on at its maximum level - Level 2. ▶

With repeated pressing of the switch, the intensity of the heating is reduced until it is switched off.

The level of the seat heating is indicated by the number of illuminated warning lights in the switch.

! WARNING

If you have impaired sensitivity 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. There is a possibility of suffering from difficult to heal burns. 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 turn on the seat heating for any seats that are not occupied.
- Do not switch on the seat heating if the seat in question has objects attached to or placed on it, for example a child seat, a bag, etc.
- Do not switch on the seat heating if the seat in question has additional protective covers or protective covers on it

i Note

If the on-board voltage decreases, the seat heating switches off automatically » [page 115](#), *Automatic load deactivation*.

Folding front passenger seat

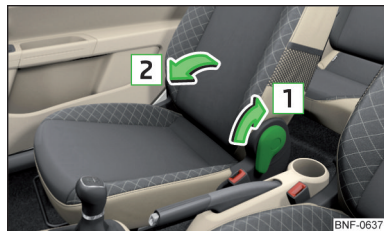


Fig. 54
Folding the front passenger seat forward

The front passenger seat can be folded forward into a horizontal position.

Folding forward

- Place the lever in position **1** » [Fig. 54](#).
- Remove the seat rest in the direction of the arrow **2**.

The locking mechanism must audibly snap into place.

- Slide the seat forwards up to the stop.

Folding backwards

- Place the lever in position **1** » [Fig. 54](#).
- Fold the seat backrest in the opposite direction of the arrow **2**.

The locking mechanism must audibly snap into place.

- Move the seat backwards until the stop.

When fitted with the Easy Entry system and the memory function, the seat adopts the position set when moving backwards which was set when the seat backrest was folded forwards.

! WARNING

- The front passenger airbag should be switched off when transporting objects on the seat backrest that has been folded forwards » [page 18](#).
- Only adjust the seat backrest when the vehicle is stationary.
- When moving the seat backrest, make sure that the seat backrest has been properly secured – check by pulling on the seat backrest.
- If the seat backrest is folded, passengers may only be transported on the outer seat behind the driver.
- 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 could protrude into the driver's zone.
 - Objects which could lead to injury to passengers due to a change of direction or braking manoeuvre when accelerating sharply.

Seat backrests

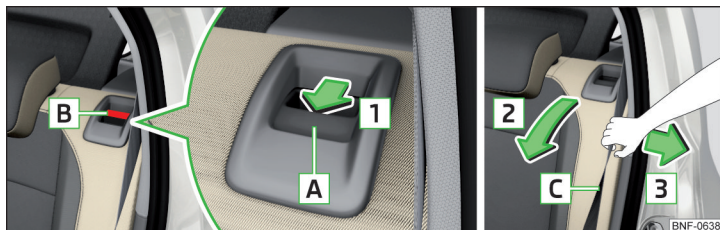


Fig. 55 Folding the seat backrest forwards

The rear seat backrest can be folded forwards to increase the size of the luggage compartment. The seat backrests can also be folded forward individually on vehicles with divided rear seats.

Fold down split seat backrest

- Press the release lever **A** in the direction of arrow **1** » Fig. 55.
- Tilt the seat backrest in the direction of the arrow **2**.
- Move the head restraint fully towards the rear, or remove » page 55.
- Fold down the seat backrest completely in the direction of arrow **2**.

Fold down undivided seat backrest

- Press down the release handles **A** in the direction of arrow **1** on both sides of the seat backrest » Fig. 55.
- Tilt the seat backrest in the direction of the arrow **2**.
- Move the head restraint fully downwards or remove » page 55.
- Fold down the seat backrest completely in the direction of arrow **2**.

Fold back split seat backrest

- If you removed the head restraint, you need to reinsert it with the backrest tilted slightly forwards » page 55.
- Hold the seat belt **C** against the side panel in the direction of arrow **3**.
- Then fold the seat backrest back until the securing knob clicks into place - check by pulling on the seat backrest » **!**
- Make sure that the red marker **B** » Fig. 55 is hidden.

Fold back undivided seat backrest

- If you removed the head restraints, you need to reinsert them with the backrest tilted slightly forwards » page 55.

- Hold the seat belts **C** on both sides of the seat backrest against the side panel in the direction of arrow **3**.
- Then fold the seat backrests back until the securing knobs clicks into place - check by pulling on the seat backrest » **!**
- Make sure that the red marks **B** » Fig. 55 on both sides of the seat back are no longer visible.

! WARNING

- In occupied rear seats make sure that the respective seat backrests are properly engaged.
- After folding back the seat backrest, the seat belts and belt buckles must be ready for use.
- 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

Ensure that the seat belts are not damaged when operating the seat backrests. Under no circumstances must the rear seat belts be jammed by the folded back seat backrests.

Transporting and practical equipment

Useful equipment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Car park ticket holder	58
Storage compartment on the driver's side	58
Storage compartments in the front centre console	59
Cup holders	59
Waste container	59
Cigarette lighter	60
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WARNING

- Do not place anything on the dash panel. These objects might slide or fall down when driving (when accelerating, cornering or following a bad manoeuvre) and may distract you from concentrating on the traffic - there is a risk of an accident.
- When driving, ensure that no objects from the centre console or from other storage compartments can get into the driver's footwell. You would not be able to brake, operate the clutch pedal or accelerate - danger of causing an 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.
- Ash, cigarettes, cigars and the like. may only be placed in the ashtray!

Car park ticket holder

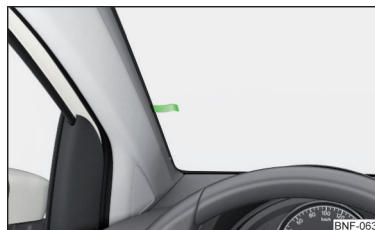


Fig. 56
Parking ticket holder

 Read and observe  on page 58 first.

The note holder » Fig. 56 is designed e.g. for attaching car park tickets.

WARNING

The ticket should always be removed before starting off in order not to impair the driver's vision.

Storage compartment on the driver's side

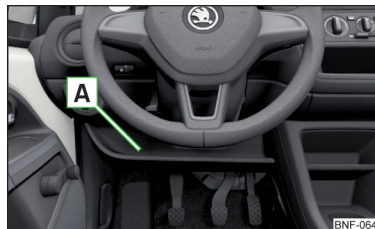


Fig. 57
Storage compartment on the driver's side

 Read and observe  on page 58 first.

The open stowage compartment  can be found underneath the dash panel on the driver's side » Fig. 57.

WARNING

Never store hard, heavy or sharp items in an opened stowage compartment.

Storage compartments in the front centre console

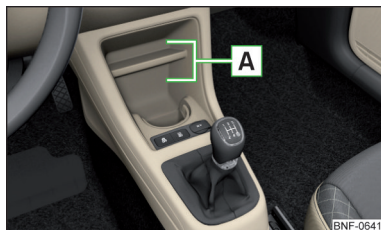


Fig. 58
Storage compartments

Read and observe ! on page 58 first.

The open storage compartments [A] can be found in the front centre console » Fig. 58,

Cup holders



Fig. 59 Cup holder in the front

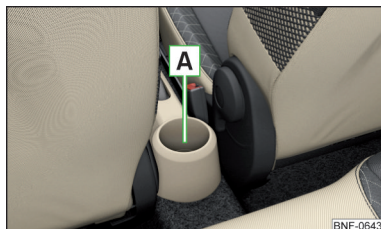


Fig. 60
Rear cup holder

Read and observe ! on page 58 first.

The cup holders are located in the centre console at the front » Fig. 59 and at the rear [A] » Fig. 60.

Fixing cups in the front cup holder

» Open the cup holder in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 59.

» 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!
- No objects should be placed in the holders that might endanger the vehicle's occupants if the vehicle brakes suddenly or the vehicle is in collision.

! 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. 61 Waste container: inserting and moving / opening

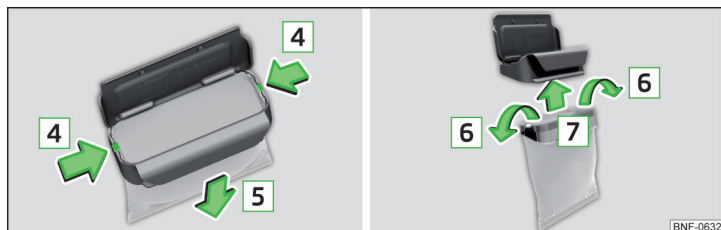


Fig. 62 Replace bags

Read and observe on page 58 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
 - » Fig. 61.
- Push the waste container as required in the direction of arrow .

Remove the waste container

- Remove the waste container in the opposite direction to the arrow
 - » Fig. 61.

Open/close waste container

- Remove the cover in the direction of arrow » Fig. 61.

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 » Fig. 62.
- Pull the bag together with the frame down in the direction of arrow .
- Remove the bag from the frame.
- Pull the new bag through the frame and pull it over the frame in the direction of arrow .
- Place the bag containing the frame in the direction of arrow into the container body, so that the two lugs engage audibly to the frame.

WARNING

Never use the waste container as an ashtray - risk of fire!

Note

We recommend that you use 20x30 cm bags.

Cigarette lighter



Fig. 63
Cigarette lighter

Read and observe on page 58 first.

Use

- Press the lighter in as far as the stop » Fig. 63.
- Wait until the lighter pops out.
- Remove the glowing lighter and use immediately.
- Place the cigarette lighter back into the socket.

WARNING

Take care when using the cigarette lighter! Improper use of the cigarette lighter can cause burns.

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 for electrical appliances.

Ashtray



Fig. 64
Removing the ashtray

 Read and observe  on page 58 first.

The ashtray can be used for discarding ash, cigarettes, cigars and the like » .

Removing/inserting

- When removing, do not hold the ashtray by its cover.
- Pull out the ashtray in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 64.

Insertion takes place in reverse order.

WARNING

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

12-Volt power outlet



Fig. 65
12-volt power socket

 Read and observe  on page 58 first.

Use

- Open the power socket cap » Fig. 65.
- Connect the plug for the electrical appliance to the socket.

The power socket and a connected device can only be used when the ignition is switched on.

WARNING

Warnings concerning any device connected to the power socket.

- Stow the device away safely during the journey to prevent it from being thrown around the interior in the event of a sudden braking manoeuvre or an accident – risk of death!
- The device may warm up during operation – risk of injury or fire! If the device becomes too hot, switch it off immediately and disconnect it from the power supply.

WARNING

Improper use of the power sockets and the electrical accessories can cause fires, burns and other serious injuries. Therefore, when leaving the vehicle, never leave people who are not completely independent, such as children, unattended in the vehicle.

CAUTION

- The socket can only be used for the connection of approved electrical accessories with a total power consumption of up to 120 watts, otherwise the 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, to avoid damage from voltage fluctuations.

Multimedia holder



Fig. 66
Multimedia holder

Read and observe **I** on page 58 first.

You can use this multimedia holder » Fig. 66 to store e.g. a mobile phone, MP3 player or similar devices.

! WARNING

Never use the multimedia holder as an ashtray - risk of fire!

Photo holder



Fig. 67
Photo holder

Read and observe **I** on page 58 first.

The photo holder » Fig. 67 can be used to hold, for example, photos, sticky notes and such like.

Storage compartment on the front passenger side - version 1

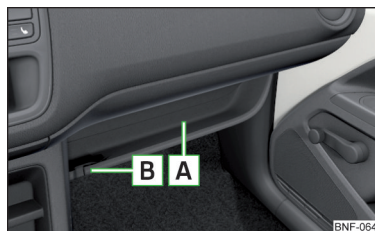


Fig. 68
Storage compartment on the front passenger side

Read and observe **I** on page 58 first.

The open storage compartment **A** can be found underneath the dash panel on the front passenger's side » Fig. 68.

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

The maximum permissible load for the hook is 1.5 kg.

Storage compartment on the passenger side - version 2

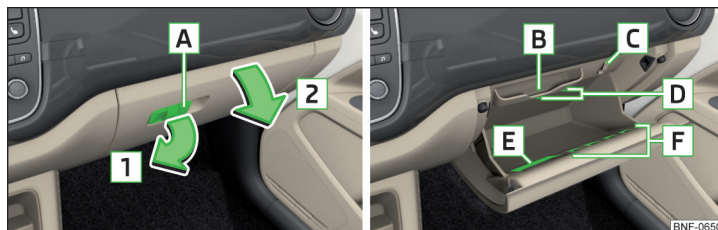


Fig. 69 Open storage compartment / interior of the storage compartment

Read and observe **I** on page 58 first.

Storage compartment » Fig. 69

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

- D** Pen holder
- E** Holder for credit and other cards
- F** Coin holder

Opening

- If there is a folding hook on the handle **A** remove any items hanging from it » Fig. 69,
- Pull the handle **A** in the direction of the arrow **1**.

The cover folds in the arrow direction **2**.

Closing

- Turn the cover in the opposite direction to arrow **2** » Fig. 69 until it audibly clicks into place.

! WARNING

The storage compartment must always be closed when driving for safety reasons.

Foldable hook



Fig. 70
Fold down hook

Read and observe ! on page 58 first.

The foldable hook is located in the handle of the storage compartment cover on the passenger side.

The foldable hook can be used to hang small items of luggage, such as bags and the like.

The maximum permissible load for the hook is 1.5 kg.

Folding down

- Fold down the hook in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 70.

! CAUTION

Remove suspended luggage from the hook before opening the storage compartment lid - there is a risk of damage to hook.

i Note

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

Clothes hook

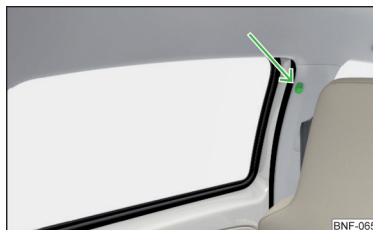


Fig. 71
Clothes hooks

Read and observe ! on page 58 first.

The clothes hooks are located on the centre door bars of the vehicle » Fig. 71.

The maximum permissible load of the hooks is 2 kg.

! WARNING

- Do not leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets of the items of clothing hung up.
- Do not use hangers to hang up the clothes - there is a risk of limiting the effectiveness of the head airbags.
- Ensure that any clothes hanging from the hooks do not impair your vision to the rear.

Net pockets on the front seat rest



Fig. 72
Meshed pocket

Read and observe on page 58 first.

The net pockets are used for storage of small and light objects, such as mobile phones and the like.

The net pockets are located on the inner sides of the front seat backrests
» Fig. 72.

The maximum permissible load of the net pockets is 150 g.

WARNING

Do not exceed the maximum permissible load of the meshed pockets.
Heavy objects are not secured sufficiently – risk of injury!

CAUTION

Do not put large objects, e.g. bottles or objects with sharp edges into the net pockets - risk of damaging the pockets and seat coverings.

Stowage compartments in front of the rear seats



Fig. 73
Storage compartment

Read and observe on page 58 first.

The open storage compartments are located on the backs of the front seats » Fig. 73.

Luggage compartment and transporting cargo

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Lashing eyes	65
Bag hooks	65
Fixing nets	65
Luggage compartment cover	66
Variable loading floor	67
Class N1 vehicles	67

When transporting cargo the following instructions must be adhered to

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ The cargo should be stowed in the luggage compartment. To prevent it from moving it should be secured with suitable lashing straps to the lashing eyes or secured with fixing nets.
- ▶ Distribute loads as evenly as possible.
- ▶ Place heavy objects as far forward as possible.
- ▶ The transported items must be stowed in such a way that no objects are able to slip forward on sudden driving or braking manoeuvres – risk of injury!
- ▶ Tyre pressure should be adjusted for the load.
- ▶ 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.

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.

Example: In the event of a frontal collision at a speed of 50 km/h, an object with a weight of 4.5 kg produces an energy, which corresponds to 20 times its own weight. This means that it results in a weight of approx. 90 kg " ".

Luggage compartment light

The warning light illuminates when boot is opened.

The warning light turns off when the boot is closed.

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

! WARNING

- Never exceed the maximum permissible load for the respective fasteners, nets, hooks etc. If heavy objects have not been suitably secured – risk of injury!
- If the cargo is tied down with unsuitable or damaged lashing straps, injuries can occur in the event of braking manoeuvres or accidents.
- Loose cargo can be thrown forward during a sudden manoeuvre or in the event of an accident and can injure the occupants or other road users.
- Loose cargo could hit a deployed airbag and injure occupants – danger of death!

! CAUTION

- Never exceed the maximum permissible load for the respective fasteners, nets, hooks etc. - these could become damaged.
- Please ensure that the heating elements for the rear window heater are not damaged as a result of abrasive objects.

Lashing eyes



Fig. 74
Lashing

Read and observe ! and ! on page 65 first.

Fixing eyes are located on the sides of the loading area for lashing the goods to be loaded » Fig. 74.

The maximum permissible static load for each lashing points is 350 kg.

Bag hooks



Fig. 75
Bag hooks

Read and observe ! and ! on page 65 first.

Hooks for attaching small items of luggage, such as bags etc., are provided on both sides of the luggage compartment. » Fig. 75.

An item of luggage weighing up to 1.5 kg can be attached to the hook.

! WARNING

Never use the bag hooks for lashing loaded goods. The bag hooks may tear off during sudden braking manoeuvres or in the event of an accident.

Fixing nets

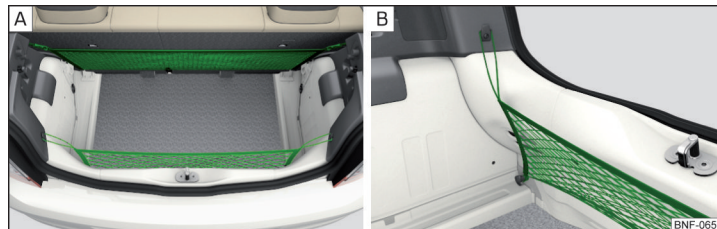


Fig. 76 Example of how to fix nets/fastening details for the rear area of the luggage compartment

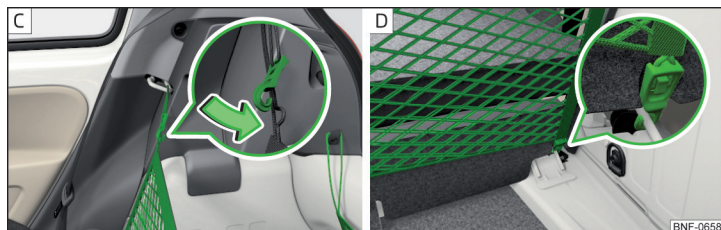


Fig. 77 Details of the fastening behind the rear seats

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 65 first.

Fixing the nets » Fig. 76 and » Fig. 77

- 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 of the fixing nets is 1.5 kg.

! CAUTION

Do not place any sharp objects in the nets – risk of net damage.

Luggage compartment cover

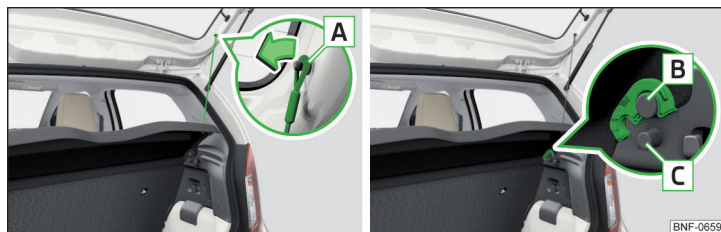


Fig. 78 Removing/installing the luggage compartment cover

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 65 first.

If the support straps **A** » Fig. 78 are attached to the boot lid, then opening the lid will raise the boot lid cover (hereafter referred to as cover).

The cover can be removed if you wish to transport bulky goods.

Fold up and lock

- » Fold up the cover.
- » Lock the cover in the brackets **C** » Fig. 78 .

Unlocking

- » Fold the raised cover down.

The cover is released from the brackets **C** » Fig. 78.

Removal

- » On both sides of the boot lid unhook the straps **A** in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 78.
- » Tap on the lower part of the cover to release it from the brackets **C** and remove it from the vehicle.

Fitting

- » Place the cover on the brackets **B** » Fig. 78 and tap on the upper surface of the cover to lock it into the brackets.
- » On both sides of the boot lid unhook the straps **A**.

! WARNING

- No objects should be placed on the cover. This could endanger the vehicle occupants during sudden braking or vehicle impact.
- Never ride with folded up cover.

Variable loading floor



Fig. 79 Variable loading floor in the raised position: fold up / folded up

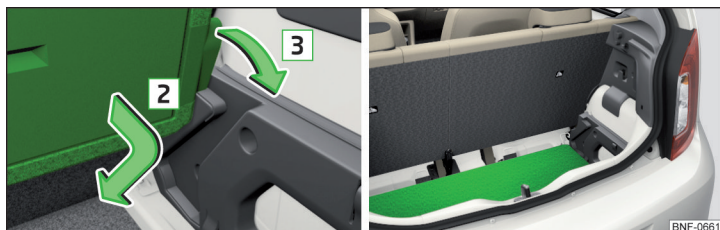


Fig. 80 Variable loading floor: fold down / in folded-down condition

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 65 first.

Folding up to the raised position

➤ Grasp the loading floor at handle **A** and raise to the stop in the direction of arrow **1** » Fig. 79.

Folding down to the lower position

➤ Lift the loading floor and push into the grooves in the direction of arrow **2** » Fig. 80.

➤ Lay the loading floor on the load compartment floor in the direction of arrow **3**.

Class N1 vehicles

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 65 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.

Roof rack

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

fixing points for base support	68
Roof load	68

! WARNING

When transporting cargo the following instructions must be adhered to.

- The transported items on the roof rack must always be securely attached – risk of accident!
- Always secure the load with appropriate and undamaged lashing straps or tensioning straps.
- Distribute the load evenly over the roof rack system.
- 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.
- Avoid abrupt and sudden driving/braking manoeuvres.
- The permissible roof load, permissible axle loads and permissible total vehicle weight must not be exceeded under any circumstances – risk of accident!

! CAUTION

- On vehicles with a panoramic sunroof, make sure that the tilted panorama roof does not strike any items which are transported.
- Ensure that the luggage compartment lid does not hit the roof load when opened.

- The height of the vehicle changes after mounting a roof rack system plus the load to be transported. Compare the vehicle height with available clearances, such as underpasses and garage doors.
- Ensure the roof aerial is not impaired by the load being transported.

Note

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

fixing points for base support



Fig. 81 Attachment points - 3-door

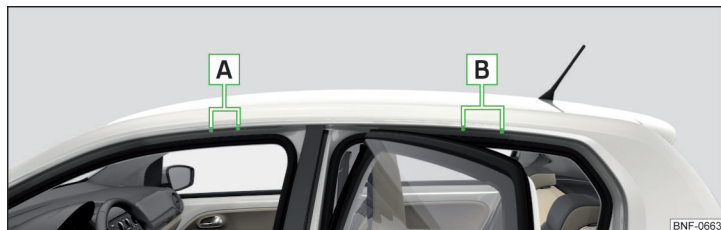


Fig. 82 Attachment points - 5-door

Read and observe  and  on page 67 first.

The attachment points are located on both sides of the vehicle.

Arrangement of attachment points » Fig. 81 and » Fig. 82

- A** Front attachment points
- B** Rear attachment points

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

Roof load

Read and observe  and  on page 67 first.

Do not exceed the permissible roof load of **50 kg** - this includes the carrier system.

The full permissible roof load cannot be used if a roof rack system with a lower load carrying capacity is used. The maximum capacity of the carrier system should never be exceeded.

Heating and ventilation

Heating, manual air conditioning system

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Controls	69
recirculation	70
Air outlet vents	71

The heating and air conditioning ventilate and heat 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 only operates if the following conditions are met.

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

If the cooling system is switched on, the temperature and air humidity drops in the vehicle. The cooling system prevents the windows from misting up during winter months.

It is possible to briefly activate recirculated air mode to enhance the cooling effect » [page 70](#).

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 indoor temperature and the outdoor air temperature should not be greater than about 5 °C.
- ▶ The cooling system is to 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

- For your own safety and that of other road users, ensure that all the windows are free of ice, snow and misting. The blower should always be on to prevent the windows from misting up.
- Under certain circumstances, air at a temperature of about 5 °C can flow out of the vents when the cooling system is switched on.

CAUTION

- The air inlet in front of the windscreen must be free from ice, snow or leaves, for example, to ensure that the heating and cooling system works 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

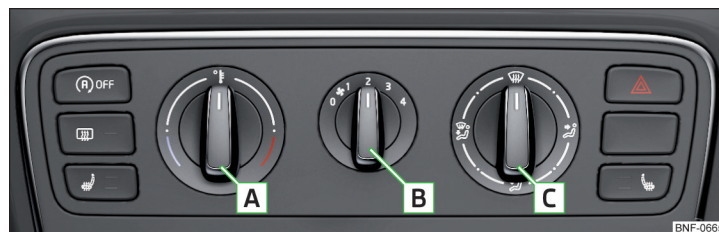


Fig. 83 Heating Controls

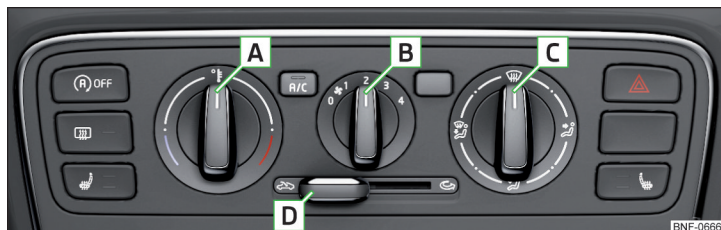


Fig. 84 Controls of the air conditioning

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

Individual functions can be adjusted by rotating or moving the controls, if necessary by adjusting or pressing the button on and off.

Functions of the individual controls » Fig. 83 and » Fig. 84

A Setting temperature

- ▶ Lowering the temperature
- ▶ Increasing the temperature

B Setting the fan speed (level 0: fan off, level 4: highest setting)

C Setting the direction of the air outlet » page 71

- ▶ Air flow to the windows
- ▶ Air flow to the upper body
- ▶ Air flow to the footwell
- ▶ Airflow to the windows and the footwell

D Recirculated air mode

- ▶ Switching off
- ▶ Switching on

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

i Note

- The warning light in the button **A/C** lights after activation, even if not all of the conditions for the function of the cooling system have been met. By lighting up of the indicator light in the button, the operational readiness of the cooling system is signalled.
- During operation of the air conditioning, an increase in engine idle speed may occur under certain circumstances in order to ensure sufficient heating comfort.

recirculation

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

The air conditioning system

▶ To **turn on** the air recirculation, move the slider into position **D** » Fig. 84 on page 70.

▶ To **turn off** the air recirculation, move the slider into position **D**.

! WARNING

The recirculation system cannot be switched on for a longer period of time, because there is no supply of fresh air 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. The risk of having an accident increases. Switch off recirculated air mode as soon as the windows start to mist up.

! CAUTION

We recommend not smoking in the vehicle when the recirculating air operation is switched on. The smoke sucked from inside the vehicle 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

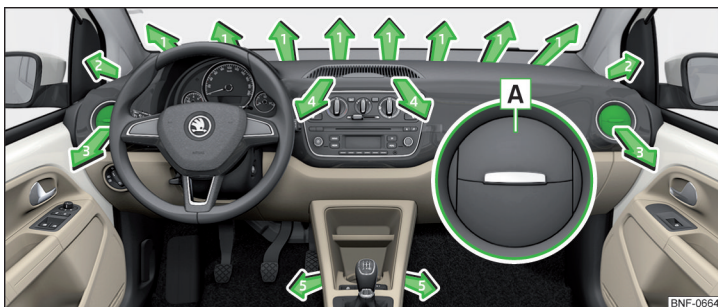


Fig. 85 Air outlet vents

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

The direction of airflow can be adjusted for the air vents **3** » Fig. 85 and the vents can also be opened and closed individually.

Opening

➤ Press on the outer edge of the slat in area **A** » Fig. 85.

Closing

➤ Restore the original position of the fin.

Changing the direction of air flow

➤ Move the slats to the required position.

Depending on the setting for the air distribution on the control panel of the heater or the air conditioning system, the following air vents are active.

Set the direction of the air outlet	Active air vents » Fig. 85
	1, 2, 3
	3, 4

Set the direction of the air outlet	Active air vents » Fig. 85
	3, 5
	1, 2, 3, 5

! CAUTION

To ensure that the heating and air conditioning systems work properly, do not block the air outlet vents.

Communication and multimedia

Telephone and Move & Fun

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Mobile phones and two-way radio systems	72
Multifunction device Move & Fun - install/remove	72
Multifunction device Move & Fun - operation	73

WARNING

You should, first and foremost, concentrate fully on driving at all times! As the driver you are fully responsible for the operation of your vehicle. Use the telephone system only to such an extent that you are in full control of your vehicle at any time.

Mobile phones and two-way radio systems

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

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

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

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

The possible reasons for this are.

- ▶ no external aerial.
- ▶ external aerial incorrectly installed.
- ▶ transmission power greater than 10 watts.

WARNING

- If a mobile phone or a two-way radio system is operated in a vehicle without an external aerial or an external aerial which has been installed incorrectly, this can increase the strength of the electromagnetic field inside the vehicle.
- Two-way radio systems, mobile phones or mounts must not be installed on airbag covers or within the immediate deployment range of the airbags.
- Never leave a mobile phone on a seat, on the dash panel or in 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 range of the Bluetooth® connection to the hands-free system is restricted to the vehicle interior. The range is dependent on local factors, e.g. obstacles between the devices and mutual interferences with other devices. If your mobile phone is in a jacket pocket, for example, this can lead to difficulties when establishing a connection with the hands-free-system or transferring data.

Multifunction device Move & Fun - install/remove

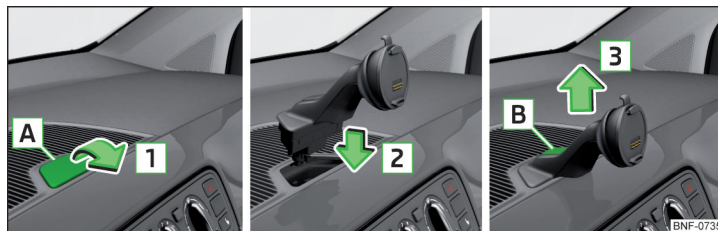


Fig. 86 Install/remove the fixture for the device

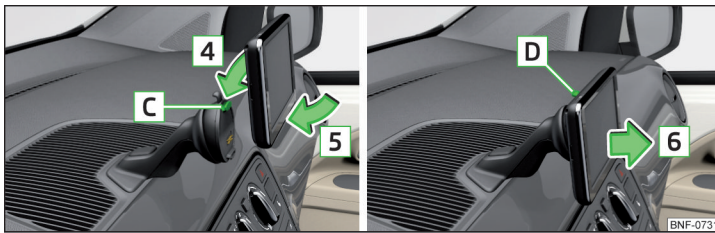


Fig. 87 Secure/remove device

Read and observe on page 72 first.

Your vehicle can be fitted with the Move & Fun multifunction device (hereinafter referred to as the device).

The device is secured in a fixture which is installed in the opening provided in the middle part of the dash panel.

Installing the fixture

- Insert e.g. a coin in the opening » Fig. 86 and carefully open the cap in the direction of arrow .
- Insert the fixture from above into the opening provided in the dash panel and press in the direction of arrow until it snaps into place » .

Removing the fixture

- Grab hold of the cradle with one hand.
- With the other hand, press the release button » Fig. 86.
- Remove the fixture in the direction of the arrow .
- Close the opening for the fixture in the dash panel with the cover.

Securing the device in the fixture

- Place the device first in the top bracket in the direction of arrow » Fig. 87.
- Press the bottom of the device into the fixture in the direction of arrow until it clicks into place » .

Removing the device from the fixture

- With one hand hold the device by its upper and lower edges.
- With the other hand press the unlocking button and remove the device in the direction of arrow » Fig. 87.
- Store the device in a safe place to avoid damaging it.

WARNING

- 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.
- Moisture can damage the electrical contacts in the dash panel for the device.
- Never use water when cleaning the fixture. Always use a dry cloth instead.
- Always install/remove the fixture without the device in it.
- Only attach or remove the device when the fixture for the device has been fitted in the panel.

Multifunction device Move & Fun - operation

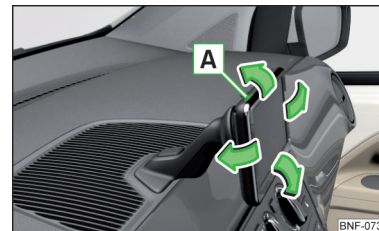


Fig. 88
Setting the tilt of the device

Read and observe on page 72 first.

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. 88 » .

Loading the Owner's Manual

- Switch on the device by pressing button » Fig. 88.
- Press the button **more** on the screen.
- Press the button **Manual** on the screen.
- Call up the required chapter by pressing the appropriate button.

Functions of the device

- ▶ Navigation, TMC traffic information, lane assistance, and speed assistant.
- ▶ Operating the radio, media player and multimedia devices connected via Bluetooth®.
- ▶ Displaying information from the MFD, rev counter and coolant temperature
» [page 28](#).
- ▶ Hands-free device for mobile phones linked to the device via Bluetooth®.
- ▶ Indicator for opened bonnet, doors and luggage compartment lid.
- ▶ Display from the visual parking system (OPS).
- ▶ Image viewer.
- ▶ The toll service Live services - traffic, radar to measure the speed on the road, weather and news search in the Yelpsystem.
- ▶ Route planning with consideration of the CNG filling station network (multi-stop).

WARNING

- Adjust the volume to ensure that acoustic signals from outside, e.g. sirens from vehicles which have the right of way, such as police, ambulance and fire brigade vehicles, can be heard at all time.
- 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.

Note

The range of the Bluetooth® connection to the hands-free system is restricted to the vehicle interior. The range is dependent on local factors, e.g. obstacles between the devices and mutual interferences with other devices. If your mobile phone is e.g. in a jacket pocket, this can lead to difficulties when establishing the Bluetooth® connection with the hands-free system or the data transfer.

Driving

Starting-off and Driving

Starting and turning off the engine

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Electronic immobilizer	75
Lock/unlock steering lock	76
Ignition on / off and start the engine	76
Switch off engine	76

With the key in the ignition, the ignition can be switched on and off and the engine can be started / stopped.

WARNING

- While driving with the engine stopped, the ignition must always be switched on » [page 76](#), *Ignition on / off and start the engine*.
 - With the ignition off, the steering may lock » [page 76](#) - danger of an accident!
- Do not withdraw the ignition key from the ignition lock until the vehicle has come to a stop » [page 80](#), *Parking*. Otherwise, the steering may lock - danger of an accident!
- Never leave the key in the vehicle when you exit the vehicle. Unauthorized persons, such as children, for example, could lock the car, turn on the ignition or start the engine - there is a danger of injury, accidents and damage!
- Never leave the vehicle unattended with the engine running - there is risk of accident, damage or theft!
- Never switch off the engine before the vehicle is stationary - risk of accident!

WARNING

- Never (e.g. in garages) run the engine in a closed place - there is the danger of poisoning and death!
- 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.
- Never cover the engine with additional insulation material (e.g. with a cover) - risk of fire!

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 » [page 129](#).

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 immobilizer

 Read and observe  and  on [page 75](#) first.

The electronic immobiliser (hereinafter: immobiliser) makes the attempted theft or unauthorised use of your vehicle more difficult.

An electronic chip is integrated in the head of the key. The immobiliser is deactivated with the aid of this chip when the key is inserted in the ignition lock.

As soon as the ignition key is removed from the ignition lock the immobiliser is automatically activated.

Operational problems

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.

Lock/unlock steering lock

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 75 first.

The steering lock (steering lock) deters any attempted theft of your vehicle.

Locking

- Withdraw the ignition key.
- Turn the steering wheel to the left or right until the steering lock clicks into place.

Unlocking

- Insert the key into the ignition lock.
- Switch on the ignition » page 76.

The steering lock is unlocked.

If the ignition switch cannot be turned on, then turn the steering wheel back and forth slightly and thereby unlock the steering lock.

Ignition on / off and start the engine

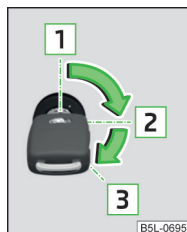


Fig. 89
Positions of the vehicle key in the ignition lock

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 75 first.

Positions of the vehicle key in the ignition lock » Fig. 89

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

Switching ignition on/off

- Turn key to position **2**.

The ignition is switched on.

- Turn key to position **1**.

The ignition is switched off.

Procedure for 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.
- Turn the key into position **3** to the stop and release immediately after the engine has been started – do not apply the accelerator.

After letting go, the vehicle key will return to position **2**.

If the engine does not start within 10 seconds, turn the key to position **1**. Repeat the start-up process after approx. half a minute.

Note

The engine running noises may louder at first be louder for a short time after starting the cold engine. This is quite normal and is not an operating problem.

Switch off engine

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 75 first.

- Stop the vehicle » page 80, *Parking*.
- Turn key to position **1** » Fig. 89 on page 76.

The engine and the ignition are switched off simultaneously.

CAUTION

Do not switch the engine off immediately at the end of your journey after the engine has been operated over a prolonged period at high loads 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 can intermittently continue to operate for approx. 10 minutes.

START-STOPsystem

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operation	77
Manually deactivating/activating the system	78

The START-STOPsystem (hereinafter referred to as: the system) reduces CO₂ emissions 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 ).

Note

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

Operation



Fig. 90
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. 90.

- (A) 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.

Reasons for the engine running

It may be essential for the engine to keep running when the vehicle comes to a halt, for the following reasons.

- ▶ 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 capacity (high fan speed, big difference between the desired and actual interior temperature).

When the engine is shut-down automatically and the system detects that the engine is required such as when the brake pedal is pressed repeatedly then the system automatically starts the engine. ▶

i Note

- If the vehicle remains outdoors for a long time in minus temperatures or in direct sunlight, it can take several hours until the internal temperature of the vehicle battery reaches a suitable temperature for proper operation of the START STOP system.
- If the driver's seat belt is removed for more than approx. 30 seconds or the driver's door is opened during stop mode, the engine will have to be started 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. 91
Button for the START-STOP system

Deactivating/activating

➤ Press the symbol button  » Fig. 91.

When system is deactivated, the warning light in the button illuminates.

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

i 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:

Information on braking	78
Handbrake	79
Parking	80

! 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!
- When leaving the vehicle, never leave persons who might, for example, release the handbrake or take the vehicle out of gear unattended in the vehicle. The vehicle could then start to move – risk of accident!
- Observe the recommendations on the new brake pads » [page 83](#), *New brake pads*.

! CAUTION

Never let the brakes slip with light pressure on the pedal if braking is not necessary. This causes the brakes to overheat and can also result in a longer braking distance and excessive wear.

Information on braking

 **Read and observe** **!** and **!** on page 78 first.

Wear-and-tear

The wear of the brake pads is dependent on the operating conditions and driving style.

The brake pads wear more quickly if a lot of journeys are completed in towns and over short distances or if a very sporty style of driving is adopted.

Under these **severe conditions**, the thickness of the brake pads must also be checked by a specialist garage between service intervals. ►

Wet roads or road salt

The performance of the brakes can be delayed as the brake discs and brake pads may be moist or have a coating of ice or layer of salt on them in winter. The brakes are cleaned and dried by applying the brakes several times » .

Corrosion

Corrosion on the brake discs and dirt on the brake pads 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 » .

Long or steep slopes

Before travelling a long distance with a steep gradient, reduce speed and shift into the next lowest gear. As a result, the braking effect of the engine will be used, reducing the load on the brakes. Any additional braking should be completed intermittently, not continuously.

Emergency brake display

If the brakes are applied in full and the vehicle systems evaluate the situation as dangerous for the traffic following behind, the brake light flashes automatically.

After the speed was reduced below around 10 km/h or the vehicle was stopped, the brake light stops flashing and the hazard warning light system switches on. The hazard warning light system is switched off automatically after accelerating or driving off again.

Faults in the brake surface

If it is found that the braking distance has suddenly become longer and that the brake pedal can be depressed further, the brake system may be faulty.

Visit a specialist garage immediately and adjust your style of driving appropriately as you will not know the exact extent of the damage.

Low brake fluid level

An insufficient level of brake fluid may result in problems in the brake system. The level of the brake fluid is monitored electronically » [page 34](#),  *Braking system*.

Brake booster

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

WARNING

Only apply the brakes 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.

Handbrake



Fig. 92
Handbrake

 Read and observe  and  on page 78 first.

The hand brake is used when stopping and parking for securing the vehicle against unwanted movement.

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. 92](#).

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

The handbrake warning light  illuminates 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 more than around 5 km/h for more than 3 seconds. ►

! WARNING

Please note that the handbrake must be fully released. A handbrake which is only partially released 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  and  on page 78 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 at places where the underside of your vehicle can come into contact with flammable materials such as dry grass, undergrowth, leaves, spilled fuel or such like. - Risk of fire and serious injury can occur!

Manual gear changing and pedals

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Manual gear changing	80
Pedals	80

Manual gear changing

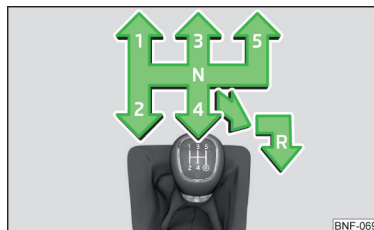


Fig. 93
The shift pattern

The shift pattern for the individual gear positions is shown on the gear lever » Fig. 93,

The gearshift indicator must 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 idle position switch and press down.
- Move the shift lever fully to the right and then backwards in position **R**.

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 gear-shift lever while driving. The pressure from the hand can cause the gearshift mechanism to wear excessively.
- When stopping on a slope, never try to hold the vehicle in position by using the accelerator pedal and the clutch – this may lead to clutch damage.

Pedals

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

In the driver's footwell, only a footmat, which is attached to the two corresponding attachment points may be used.

Only use factory-supplied footmats or footmats from the range of ŠKODAOriginal Accessories, which are fitted to two attachment points.

! WARNING

No objects are allowed in the driver's footwell – risk of obstruction or limitation in operating the pedals!

Automated transmission

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Modes and lever control	81
Manual gearshift (Tiptronic)	82
Starting-off and driving	82

The automatic transmission performs automatic gear changes.

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

! WARNING

- No throttle when it is set before starting the mode for moving forward with the selector lever - there is a 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**.

Modes and lever control

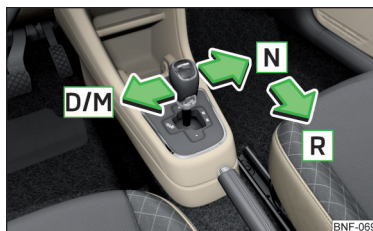


Fig. 94
Selector lever

 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 81 first.

The following modes can be selected with the selector lever » Fig. 94.

N - Neutral

The power transmission to the drive wheels is interrupted in this mode.

R - Reverse gear

Reverse gear can only be engaged when the vehicle is stationary and the engine is at idling speed.

The brake pedal must be depressed before setting into position **R** from position **N**.

D - Mode for forwards travel (normal programme)

In mode **D**, the forward gears are automatically changed according to the engine load, accelerator pedal actuation and driving speed.

The brake pedal must be depressed before setting into position **D** from position **N**.

M - Manual gearshift (Tiptronic)

Further information » [page 82](#).

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.

Faults in the automatic gearbox

In the event of a fault in the automatic gearbox, warning lights may light up in the instrument panel » [page 35](#),   *Automated transmission*.

An error on the automated manual transmission can become noticed, for example, by the following.

- Only certain gears are selected.
- The reverse gear **R** cannot be used.

Manual gearshift (Tiptronic)



Fig. 95 Selector lever: manual shifting/information display

 Read and observe  and  on page 81 first.

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

The gearshift indicator must be observed when changing gear » [page 30](#).

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.

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. 95](#).

Shifting up gears

- Press the selector lever forwards  » [Fig. 95](#).

Shifting down gears

- Press the selector lever backwards  » [Fig. 95](#).

Temporarily switching to manual shifting in position D

- Tilt the selector lever forward  or rearwards  » [Fig. 95](#).

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

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 on the brakes » [page 78](#), *Information on braking*.
- 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.

Starting-off and driving

 Read and observe  and  on page 81 first.

Starting off

- Start the engine.
- Firmly depress and hold the brake pedal.
- Press the selector lever towards the left in the spring-tensioned position in the direction of the arrow » [Fig. 94 on page 81](#) and insert into position **D**.
- Release the brake pedal and accelerate.

Stopping (while the car is moving)

- Fully depress and hold the brake pedal and bring the vehicle to a stop.
- Keep holding the brake pedal until driving is resumed.

The selector lever position **N** does not have to be selected when stopping for a short time, such as at a cross roads.

Kick-down

The Kick-down function allows you to achieve the maximum acceleration of your vehicle while driving.

When the accelerator pedal is fully depressed, the Kick-down function is activated in any forward driving mode. ►

The gearbox shifts down one or more gears depending on the vehicle speed and engine speed, and the vehicle accelerates.

The gearbox does not shift up into the highest gear until the engine has reached its maximum revolutions for this gear range.

! WARNING

Rapid acceleration, particularly on slippery roads, can lead to loss of vehicle control – risk of accident!

Running-in and economical driving

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Running-in _____ 83

Tips for economical driving _____ 83

The fuel consumption, degree of pollution and vehicle wear depend on driving style, road condition, weather conditions and the like.

Running-in

Driving in the engine

The engine has to be run in during the first 1 500 kilometres. During this period, the driving style decides on the quality of the driving-in process.

During the first 1 000 km we recommend not driving faster than 3/4 of the maximum permissible engine speed, not to drive at full throttle and to disperse with the trailer.

In the area of **1,000 to 1,500 kilometres** the engine load can be increased up to the maximum permitted engine speed.

New tyres

New tyres must firstly be "run in" since they do not offer optimal grip at first.

Therefore, drive especially carefully for the first 500 km or so.

New brake pads

New brake pads have to first "grind in" because these do not initially have the best possible braking effect.

Therefore, drive especially carefully for the first 200 km or so.

Tips for economical driving

To achieve the lowest possible fuel consumption, the following instructions must be observed.

Looking ahead when driving

Avoid unnecessary acceleration and braking.

Switch in an energy saving and timely manner

Observe the recommended gear » [page 30](#).

Avoid full throttle and high speeds

Fuel consumption can be reduced by half if only three-quarters of the possible top speed of your vehicle is used.

Reducing idling

If the vehicle is fitted with the START - STOP system there is an automatic reduction of the idling. If the engine is stopped on vehicles without START-STOP system, such as when waiting in a traffic jam, the fuel economy is already greater after 30 - 40 s than the fuel quantity which is required for engine re-start.

Avoid short distances

When driving a short distance of less than about 4 km, the engine cannot reach its operating temperature. As long as the engine has not reached operating temperature, the fuel consumption is significantly higher than with the engine hot.

Pay attention to the correct tyre inflation pressure being maintained

Further information » [page 117](#).

Avoid unnecessary ballast

Per 100 kg of weight, consumption increases by about 0.3 l/100 km. At a speed of 100 - 120 km/h, a vehicle fitted with a roof rack cross member without a load will use about 10 % more fuel than normal due to the increased aerodynamic drag.

Saving electricity

Only turn on electrical consumers (e.g. seat, window and mirror heating and similar) for as long as necessary.

Use the cooling system economically

The air conditioning system compressor uses power from the engine when in cooling mode, which will affect the fuel consumption. ►

It recommended to open the windows or the doors of a vehicle for which the interior has been strongly heated through the effect of direct sunlight in order to allow the heated air to escape.

The cooling system should not be on if the windows are open.

Avoiding damage to your vehicle

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Driving Tips	84
Driving through water	84

This section of the manual contains important information on preventing damage to the vehicle while driving.

Driving Tips

Only drive on such roads and in such terrain, which match the vehicle parameters » [page 142](#), *Technical data* as well as your driving skills.

The driver is always responsible for deciding whether the vehicle can handle travelling in the given terrain.

WARNING

- Always adjust your driving to the current terrain and weather conditions. Excessive speed or incorrect driving manoeuvres can cause damage to the vehicle and lead to serious injuries.
- 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 objects can damage the fuel lines, the brake system, seals and other parts of the vehicle.
- Drive slowly in unknown terrain and watch out for unexpected obstacles, such as potholes, rocks, stumps, etc.
- Check up on confusing sections of unpaved roads before travelling on them and consider whether such travelling is possible without risk.

Driving through water

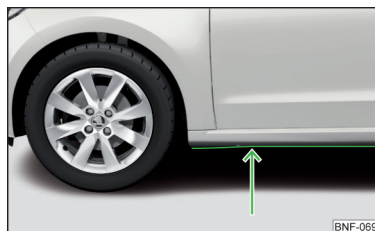


Fig. 96
Maximum permissible water level when driving through water

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 reach above the web of the lower beam » [Fig. 96](#).

- Do not drive any faster than at a walking speed.

At a higher speed, a water wave can form in front of the vehicle, which can cause water to penetrate into the engine's air induction system or other parts of the vehicle.

- Never stop in the water, do not reverse and do not switch the engine off.

CAUTION

- Should water penetrate into the intake system of the engine, there is a threat of serious damage being incurred by the engine parts!
- When driving through water, some vehicle parts such as chassis, electrics or transmission can be severely damaged.
- Oncoming vehicles can generate water waves which can exceed the permissible water level for your vehicle.
- Potholes, mud or rocks can be hidden under the water, making it difficult or impossible to drive through the body of water.
- 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 following general instructions regarding the use of assistance systems must be observed.

- 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)	85
Anti-lock braking system (ABS)	85
Traction control (TCS)	85
Electronic Differential Lock (EDL)	86
Brake Assist (HBA)	86
Hill Start Assist (HHC)	86

This chapter describes the functions of the brake and stabilization systems. The error display is in Chapter » [page 34](#), *Warning lights*.

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

WARNING

The general information relating to the use of assistance systems must be observed » [page 85](#),  in section *Introduction*.

Stability Control (ESC)

 Read and observe  on [page 85](#) first.

The ESC improves vehicle stability in dynamic driving situations, such as when the vehicle starts to skid.

The ESC monitors whether the desired direction of the current vehicle motion is occurring. In case of any deviation (e.g. oversteer), the ESC automatically brakes individual wheels to maintain the desired direction.

During an intervention of the system, the warning light  flashes in the instrument cluster.

Anti-lock braking system (ABS)

 Read and observe  on [page 85](#) 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.

Traction control (TCS)

 Read and observe  on [page 85](#) 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 85 first.

EDL prevents the turning of the respective wheel of the driven axle. EDL brakes the spinning wheel, if necessary, and transmits the driving force to the other driving 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 85 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 85 first.

When driving on slopes, HHC allows you to move your foot from the brake pedal to the accelerator pedal without having to use the handbrake.

The system holds the brake pressure produced by the activation of the brake pedal for approx. 2 seconds after the brake pedal is released.

The HHC is active as of a 5 % slope, 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:

Function	87
Visual parking system	87

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 87](#), *Visual parking system*.

WARNING

- The general information relating to the use of assistance systems must be observed » [page 85](#),  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. For this reason, such people or objects may not be recognised by the system sensors.
- External noise sources may affect the signals of the system sensors. Under adverse conditions, this may cause objects or people not to be recognised by the system.
- Before reversing, you should make sure that there are no small obstacles, such as rocks, thin posts, trailer drawbars etc. behind your vehicle. Such obstacles may not be recognised by the system sensors.

CAUTION

- Keep the system sensors clean, snow-and ice-free and do not cover with any objects of any kind, otherwise the system functioning may be impaired.
- Under adverse weather conditions (heavy rain, water vapour, very low or high temperatures etc.), the system function may be limited - "incorrect recognition of obstacle".
- Additionally installed accessories such as e.g. bicycle carriers can impair the system function.

Function

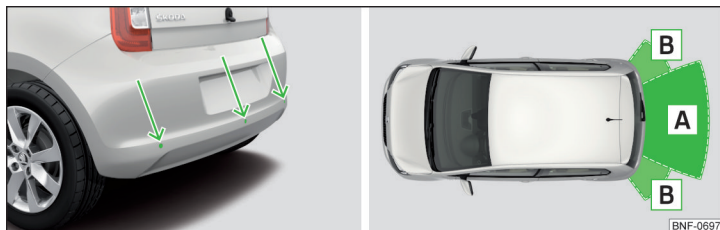


Fig. 97 Fitting the sensors / Range of sensors

Read and observe  and  on page 86 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. 97.

Area scanned and range of the sensors » Fig. 97

 150 cm

 60 cm

Audible signals

The interval between the acoustic signals becomes shorter as the clearance is reduced. A continuous tone sounds from a distance of approx. 30 cm - danger area. **From this moment on, do not continue reversing!**

Activation/deactivation

The system is activated by engaging **reverse gear**. This is confirmed by a brief audible signal.

The system is deactivated by disengaging reverse gear.

Fault display

If a warning signal sounds for about 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.

Visual parking system

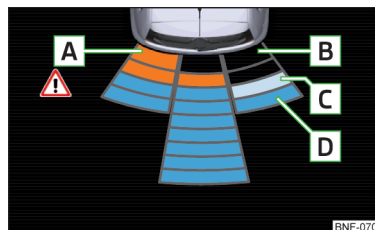


Fig. 98
Screen display of the visual parking system

Read and observe  and  on page 86 first.

The visual parking system is shown in the screen of the multifunction 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. 98

-  An obstacle appearing in the collision zone is shown as an orange-coloured segment » Fig. 98.  **Do not continue to drive!**
-  An area without detected obstacles is shown as a transparent segment.
-  An obstacle in the sensor range which lies outside of the collision area is shown by the light-blue segment.
-  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. 98 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 mobile multifunction device Move & Fun can be found in the digital Owner's Manual in the device » [page 72](#), *Multifunction device Move & Fun - install/remove*.

Cruise Control System

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Functioning	88
Operating Description	88

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 85](#), **!** in section *Introduction*.

Functioning

 **Read and observe **!** on page 88 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 approx. 20 km/h.

This is only possible within the range which is permitted by the power output and braking power of the engine.

! WARNING

If the engine power and engine braking effect is insufficient to maintain the set speed, vehicle operation must be taken over!

Operating Description

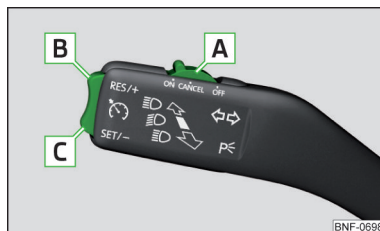


Fig. 99
Cruise control system controls

 **Read and observe **!** on page 88 first.**

Overview of the control elements of the CCS » [Fig. 99](#)

A OFF	Deactivate CCS (delete set speed)
CANCEL	Interrupt control (sprung position)
ON	Activate ACC (control deactivated)
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.

After the start of the regulation, the GRA regulates the vehicle to the current speed and the warning light  illuminates in the instrument cluster.

After the interruption in control, the stored speed can be resumed by pressing the **B** button.

Automatic control interruption

Automatic control interruption occurs if any of the following conditions are met.

- 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 _____ 89

Disable / Enable _____ 90

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 85, ! 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

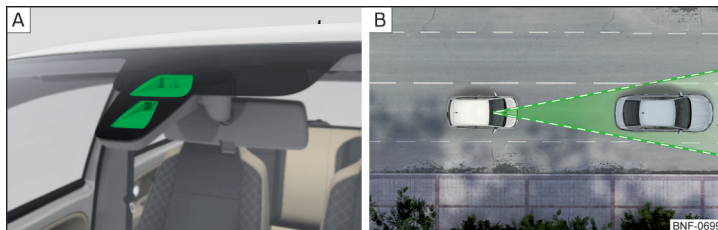


Fig. 100 Laser sensor/detection range

Read and observe ! and ! on page 89 first.

By means of a laser sensor » Fig. 100 - A the system detects traffic situations ahead of the vehicle up to a distance of about 10 meters » Fig. 100 - 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 is ready to intervene automatically in the following conditions.

- ✓ The engine is running.
- ✓ The system is activated.
- ✓ The travel 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 indicator symbol flashes in the display of the instrument cluster **quickly**.

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 indicator symbol flashes **slowly** in the display of the instrument cluster.

! WARNING

- The windscreen may be neither blocked nor covered with dirt 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 the snow from the windscreen in the area of the laser sensor with a hand brush and the ice with a solvent-free de-icing spray.
- If the laser sensor range on the windscreen has scratches, cracks, etc, replace the windscreen. Only use windscreens approved by the manufacturer.
- When replacing the windscreen wiper blades, only use windscreen wiper blades approved by the manufacturer.

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. 101
Button for the City Safe Drive system

Read and observe ! and i on page 89 first.

The function is automatically activated each time the ignition is switched on.

Deactivating/activating

► Press the button » Fig. 101.

If the system is turned off and the vehicle is moving at a speed of about 5 - 30 km/h, the warning light **OFF** illuminates on the instrument cluster display.

If the system is activated » Fig. 101, the warning light **On** illuminates in the instrument cluster display for about 5 s.

! WARNING

Deactivate the system for safety reasons in the following cases.

- 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:

Save tyre pressure values _____ 91►

The tyre pressure monitoring function (hereinafter referred to as: the system) monitors the tyre pressure while driving.

If the rolling circumference of a wheel is changed, the warning light  in the instrument cluster illuminates and an audible signal sounds.

Information on the procedure for the notification of change of tyre inflation pressure » [page 36](#).

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 85](#),  in section *Introduction*.
- Having the correct tyre inflation pressure is always the driver's responsibility. Tyre pressure should be checked regularly » [page 117](#).
- The system cannot warn in case of very rapid tyre inflation pressure loss, e.g. in case of sudden tyre damage.

Save tyre pressure values



Fig. 102
Key for storing the pressure values

 Read and observe  on page 91 first.

Procedure for storing the tyre pressure values

- Inflate all the tyres to the specified pressure.
- Switch on the ignition.
- Press the symbol key  » [Fig. 102](#) and hold it down.

The warning light  in the instrument cluster illuminates.

An acoustic signal and the control indicator provide information about the storage of the tyre pressure values.

- Press the symbol key  Release the symbol key.

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 117](#). 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

Modifications, adjustments and technical alterations

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Vehicle operating under different weather conditions	92
Statutory checks	92
ŠKODA Service Partners	93
ŠKODA Original parts	93
ŠKODA Original accessories	93
Spoiler	94
Airbags	94
Trailer operation	95
Acceptance and recycling of used vehicles	95

The instructions and guidelines from ŠKODA AUTO a.s. must be observed when carrying out all 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. After carrying out modifications, repairs or technical alterations, the vehicle will comply with German road transport regulations (StVO).

Always consult a ŠKODA Partner » [page 93](#) before buying accessories or parts, or before carrying out any modifications, repairs or technical alterations to your vehicle.

WARNING

- Work on your vehicle, which have been carried out unprofessionally, can cause operational faults – risk of accident!
- Interference on the electronic components and their software can lead to operational faults. This interference can also impair not directly affected systems because of the networking of the electronic components. The operational safety of the vehicle may be at significant risk and can lead to increased wear of parts.

For the sake of the environment

Technical documents regarding alterations carried out on the vehicle must be kept by the vehicle user in order to be handed over to the recyclers at a later date. This ensures that the vehicle is recycled in an environmentally sound manner.

Note

- We recommend only having these modifications, repairs and technical changes performed by a specialist garage.
- Any damage caused by technical alterations made without the approval of the manufacturer is excluded from the warranty » *Service schedule*.
- The ŠKODA Partner does not assume any liability for products that have not been approved by ŠKODA AUTO a.s. even though these may be products with an operational approval or that have been approved by a government testing institute.
- We advise you only to use 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.
- ŠKODA Original Accessories and ŠKODA Original Parts can be purchased from ŠKODA Partners, who will also perform the professional assembly of the purchased parts.

Vehicle operating under different weather conditions

Read and observe on page 92 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.

She will advise you if certain precautions need to be taken to ensure the full functioning of the vehicle and to prevent damage.

This involves, for example, the coolant, battery replacement and the like.

Statutory checks

Read and observe on page 92 first.

Many countries have legislation which require that the reliability and road worthiness and/or exhaust gas composition of a vehicle must be tested at specific intervals. These tests can be carried out by workshops or checking stations that have been legally authorized for this purpose. ▶

The ŠKODA service partners have been informed about the necessary legal tests and will prepare the vehicle for the tests in a service operation at the customer's discretion, or will ensure that these tests are carried out. The specialist garages can carry out the specified tests directly at the customer's discretion, if they are designated for such a procedure. This saves you time and money.

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

The service consultant will tell you which areas, according to his appraisal, you should focus on in order that your vehicle may pass the technical test without any problems. In this way, you can avoid additional expenses resulting from a possible subsequent test.

ŠKODA Service Partners

 **Read and observe**  on page 92 first.

The ŠKODA Service Partners feature modern, specially developed tools and equipment. Here, trained specialists have access to a comprehensive range of ŠKODA Original Parts and ŠKODA Original Accessories for carrying out modifications, repairs and technical alterations.

All ŠKODA service partners operate according to the most recent guidelines and instructions 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.

ŠKODA Service Partners are therefore properly prepared to service your vehicle and to provide quality work. 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 92 first.

We recommend the use of ŠKODA Genuine Parts for your vehicle, since these parts are approved by ŠKODA AUTO a.s. They correspond exactly to the ŠKODA AUTO a.s. regulations in regard to design, dimensional accuracy and material, and are identical to the components used in the batch production.

ŠKODA AUTO a.s. is able to warrant the safety, suitability, and long life of these products. Therefore, we recommend that you only use ŠKODA Genuine Parts.

ŠKODA AUTO a.s. supplies the market with a complete range of ŠKODA Genuine Parts not only while the model is still in production but for at least 15 years after the end of series production; the market is supplied with wear-and-tear parts and for at least 10 years with equipment parts.

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. You should keep the approved warranty certificate and the bill for these components for this period of time, so that the commencement of the term may be verified.

Body repairs

ŠKODA vehicles are designed so that if the body suffers damage, it is only necessary to replace those parts which are in fact damaged.

Before you decide to have damaged body parts replaced, however, you should first of all contact your specialist garage to determine whether or not such parts can also be repaired. Repairs to body parts are usually cheaper.

ŠKODA Original accessories

 **Read and observe**  on page 92 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 a.s. has selected such 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 warrant the parts even though in some instances such parts may have a type approval or may have been approved by a nationally recognised testing laboratory.

All accessory products go through a fastidious process in the area of technical development (technical tests) and quality inspection (customer tests), and only if all tests are positive does the product become a ŠKODA Genuine Accessory.

Our ŠKODA Genuine Accessories service also provides expert advice, and professional fitting at the customer's discretion. ►

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. You should keep the approved warranty certificate and the bill for these components for this period of time, so that commencement of the term may be verified.

In addition, ŠKODA Service Partners also stock a range of suitable car care products as well as those parts which are subject to natural wear-and-tear, such as tyres, batteries, bulbs and wiper blades.

i Note

The accessories authorized by the company ŠKODA AUTO a.s. will be offered by the ŠKODA partners in all countries where the company ŠKODA AUTO a.s. has a sales and service network. This will usually be in the form of a printed catalogue of Original ŠKODA Accessories, in the form of separate printed brochures or in the form of offers for ŠKODA Genuine Accessories on the ŠKODA partner web pages.

Spoiler

 **Read and observe ! on page 92 first.**

If your new vehicle is fitted with a spoiler on the front bumper in combination with the spoiler on the luggage compartment lid, the following instructions must be adhered to.

- ▶ For safety reasons, the vehicle must only be fitted with a spoiler on the front bumper in combination with the associated spoiler on the luggage compartment lid.
- ▶ This kind of spoiler cannot be left on the front bumper either on its own, in combination with another spoiler not on the luggage compartment lid or in combination with an unsuitable spoiler on the luggage compartment lid.
- ▶ We recommend that you consult the ŠKODA service partner for any repairs to or replacement, addition or removal of spoilers.

! WARNING

- If work on your vehicle's spoilers is not carried out properly, this can lead to operational faults - risk of accident and serious injuries.
- 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. The front brakes may overheat, which can have a negative impact on the functioning of the braking system – risk of accident!

Airbags

 **Read and observe ! on page 92 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 alter the functioning of the airbag system - risk of accident and fatal injury!

! WARNING

Information on the use of the airbag system

- Never install any airbag parts into the vehicle that have been removed from old cars or have been recycled.
- Never install damaged airbag parts in the vehicle. The airbags may then not be deployed properly or even at all in the event of an accident.

! WARNING

- No modifications of any kind must be made to parts 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.
- Never make any changes to the front bumper or the bodywork.
- It is prohibited to manipulate individual parts of the airbag system, as this might result in the airbag being deployed.
- The protective function of the airbag system is sufficient for only one accident. The airbag system must then be replaced if the airbag has been deployed.

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 have a negative impact on the function of the airbag system. Any work on the front doors and their door panels must be carried out by a specialist garage. The following instructions must be observed.

- Never drive with inner door panels removed.
- Never drive if parts of the inner door panel have been removed and the resulting openings have not been properly sealed.
- Never drive if the loudspeakers in the doors have been removed, unless the loudspeaker openings have been properly sealed.
- Always make sure that the openings are covered or filled if additional loudspeakers or other equipment parts have been installed in the inner door panels.

Trailer operation

 Read and observe  on page 92 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 92 first.

ŠKODA meets the requirements of the brand and its products with regard to protecting the environment and the preserving resources. All new ŠKODA vehicles are 95% recyclable.

Note

You can find more detailed information about the trade-in and recycling of old cars from a specialist garage.

Washing vehicle

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Washing by hand	95
Automatic car wash systems	96
Washing the vehicle with high-pressure cleaners	96

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

WARNING

When washing your vehicle in the winter: Water and ice in the braking system can affect the braking efficiency – risk of accident!

CAUTION

The temperature of the water used for cleaning must not exceed 60 °C – risk of damaging the vehicle.

For the sake of the environment

Only wash the vehicle at washing bays intended for this purpose.

Washing by hand

 Read and observe  and  on page 95 first.

Soak the dirt with plenty of water and rinse as well as possible.

Clean the vehicle with a soft **sponge**, a **washing glove** or a washing brush. Work from the top to the bottom – starting with the roof.

For stubborn dirt, agents specifically intended for this purpose are to be used.

Wash out the sponge or washing glove thoroughly at short intervals. ▶

Clean wheels, door sills and similar parts last. Use a second sponge for such areas.

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

! WARNING

Protect your hands and arms from sharp-edged metal parts when cleaning the underfloor or the inside of the wheel housings or the wheel trims – risk of cuts!

! CAUTION

- Only apply slight pressure when cleaning the vehicle's paintwork.
- Do not wash your vehicle in bright sunlight – risk of paint damage.

Automatic car wash systems

 **Read and observe** **!** and **!** on page 95 first.

The usual precautionary measures must be taken before washing the vehicle in an automatic car wash system (e.g. closing the windows and the sliding/tilting roof etc.).

If your vehicle is fitted with any particular attached parts, such as a spoiler, roof rack system etc., it is best to consult the operator of the car wash system beforehand.

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

! CAUTION

- Before driving through a car wash fold in the exterior mirrors - there is a risk of damage.
- Before driving through a car wash unscrew the antenna - there is a risk of damage.

Washing the vehicle with high-pressure cleaners

 **Read and observe** **!** and **!** on page 95 first.

When washing the vehicle with a high-pressure cleaner, the instructions for use of the equipment must be observed. This applies in particular to the **pressure** used and to the **spraying distance**.

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

! CAUTION

- The films should not be washed with any high-pressure cleaners - there is risk of damage » [page 97](#).
- 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.

Cleaning vehicle exterior

 Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

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Films	97
Plastic parts	98
Rubber seals	98
Chrome and anodized parts	98
Windows and external mirrors	98
Headlight glasses	98
Door closing cylinder	99
Cavity protection	99
Jack	99
Wheels	99
Under-body protection	99
Wiper blades	100

We recommend using vehicle care products from ŠKODA Original Accessories. These are available from ŠKODA Partners. The usage instructions on the package must be observed. ▶

WARNING

- Vehicle care products may be harmful to your health if not used according to the instructions.
- Always keep the vehicle care products safe from people who are not completely independent, e.g. children - there is a danger of poisoning!
- Protect your hands and arms from sharp-edged metal parts when cleaning the underfloor, the inside of the wheel housings or the wheel trims - risk of cuts!

CAUTION

- Do not use any insect sponges, rough kitchen sponges or similar cleaning products - risk of damaging the paintwork surface.
- Cleaner that contain solvents can damage the material being cleaned.

Note

Due to the special tools and knowledge required, and to avoid any potential problems with the cleaning and care of your vehicle's exterior, we recommend that the cleaning and care of your vehicle be carried out by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

Vehicle paintwork

 Read and observe  and  on page 97 first.

Preserving the vehicle paintwork

A thorough wax treatment provides the vehicle's paintwork with highly effective protection against harmful environmental influences.

The vehicle must be treated with a high-quality hard wax polish at the latest, when no more drops form on the clean paintwork.

A new layer of a high-quality hard wax polish can be applied to the clean bodywork after it has dried thoroughly.

Even if you use a wax preserver regularly we still recommend that you treat the paintwork of the vehicle at least twice a year with hard wax.

Polishing

Polishing is necessary if the vehicle's paintwork has become unattractive and if it is no longer possible to achieve a gloss with wax preservatives.

If the polish does not contain any preserving elements, the paint must be treated with a preservative afterwards.

CAUTION

- Paint damage is to be repaired immediately.
- Never apply wax to the windows.
- Mat painted or plastic parts must not be treated with polishing products or hard waxes.
- Do not polish the paintwork in a dusty environment - risk of paint scratches.
- Do not apply any paint care products to door seals or window guides.
- If possible, do not apply any paint care products to parts of the bodywork that come into contact with door seals or window guides.

Films

 Read and observe  and  on page 97 first.

Cleaning

Films (eg. roofing, decorative, protective films and similar) require more careful cleaning than paintwork cleaning.

The films may not be washed with a high-pressure cleaner.

Wash the films only with a soft sponge, mild soap solution and clean, warm water.

Life

Environmental influences (eg. sunlight, humidity, air pollution, chipping) will affect the life of the films.

The sunlight may also affect the strength of the film colour.

Films will age and become brittle - this is entirely normal; this is not a fault.

CAUTION

- Never use aggressive cleaning agents or chemical solvents for the glued surfaces with films - there is a danger of film damage.
- Never use dirty cloths or chemical solvents for the glued surfaces with films - there is a danger of damaging the film.
- In the winter months, do not use an ice scraper to remove ice and snow from the areas with films. Do not use any other objects to remove frozen layers of snow or ice - risk of film damage.
- Do not polish the films - risk of damage!
- 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).

Plastic parts

 Read and observe  and  on page 97 first.

Clean plastic parts with a damp cloth.

If this method does not completely clean the plastic parts, use cleaning products specially designed for this purpose.

CAUTION

Do not use paint care products on plastic parts.

Rubber seals

 Read and observe  and  on page 97 first.

All door seals and window guides are factory-treated with a colourless matt varnish layer to prevent the freezing of painted body parts and to protect against driving noise.

CAUTION

- Do not treat the door seals and window guides with **any** products.
- Applying additional treatments to the seals can corrode the protective coating, and driving noise may occur.

Chrome and anodized parts

 Read and observe  and  on page 97 first.

First clean the chrome parts and anodized parts with a damp cloth and then polish them with a soft, dry cloth.

If this method does not completely clean the parts, use cleaning products specially designed for this purpose.

CAUTION

- Do not polish the chrome parts and anodized parts in a dusty environment - risk of surface scratches.
- Never use aggressive cleaning agents or chemical solvents for these parts - there is risk of damage.

Windows and external mirrors

 Read and observe  and  on page 97 first.

Removing snow and ice

Use a plastic ice scraper for removing snow and ice from the windows and mirrors.

Cleaning windows

Regularly clean windows from the inside with clean water.

Dry the glass surfaces with a clean chamois leather or a cloth intended for this purpose.

CAUTION

Instructions for removing snow and ice

- The ice scraper should not be moved forward and backward but in one direction to avoid any damage to the surface of the glass.
- Snow or ice that is contaminated with coarse dirt such as fine gravel, sand or salt must not be removed from the windows and mirrors - there is a risk of damage to the surface of the windows and mirrors.
- Do not remove snow or ice from glass parts using warm or hot water - risk of cracks forming in the glass.
- Make sure that when removing snow and ice from the windows, the labels attached to the vehicle by the factory are not damaged.

CAUTION

Information for cleaning windows

- Do not clean the inside of the windows with sharp-edged objects or corrosive and acidic cleaning agents - there is a risk of damaging the heating elements or window aerial.
- When drying the windows after washing the vehicle, do not use window leathers that have been used to polish the bodywork. Residues of preservatives in the window leather can make the window dirty and reduce visibility.

Headlight glasses

 Read and observe  and  on page 97 first.

Clean plastic front headlight lenses using clean, warm water and soap.

! CAUTION

- The headlights are **never** to be wiped dry - there is a risk of damaging the protective lacquer and the headlight glass subsequently developing cracks.
- Do not use sharp objects to clean the glasses - there is a risk of damaging the protective lacquer and the headlight glasses subsequently developing cracks.
- Do not use any aggressive cleaning or chemical solvent products to clean the headlights - risk of damaging the headlight lenses.

Door closing cylinder

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 97 first.

Specific products must be used for de-icing door lock cylinders.

! CAUTION

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!

Cavity protection

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 97 first.

All the cavities of your vehicle which are at risk from corrosion are protected for life by a layer of **protective wax** applied in the factory.

This wax protection does not need to be inspected or re-applied.

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.

! WARNING

Safety regulations should be observed when using petroleum cleaner to remove wax - risk of fire!

Jack

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 97 first.

The jack is maintenance-free.

If necessary, the moving parts of the jack should be lubricated with a suitable lubricant.

Wheels

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 97 first.

Wheel rims

Also thoroughly wash the wheel rims when washing the vehicle on a regular basis.

Regularly remove salt and brake abrasion, otherwise the rim material will be corroded.

Light alloy wheels

After washing thoroughly and treat the wheel rims with a protective product for light alloy wheels.

For the treatment of wheel rims do not use products which may cause damage to the paint on the rims.

! CAUTION

- Damage to the paint layer on the wheel rims must be touched up immediately.
- Severe layers of dirt on the wheels can also result in wheel imbalance. This may show itself in the form of a wheel vibration which is transmitted to the steering wheel which, in certain circumstances, can cause premature wear of the steering. This means it is necessary to remove the dirt.

Under-body protection

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 97 first.

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

It is not possible to guarantee that the protective coating will not suffer any damage as the vehicle is driven.

We recommend having the protective layer underneath the vehicle and the chassis checked — preferably before the beginning of winter and at the end of winter.

! WARNING

Never use additional underbody protection or anti-corrosion agents for exhaust pipes, catalytic converters or heat shields. When the engine reaches its operating temperature, these substances may ignite - risk of fire!

Wiper blades

 **Read and observe**  and  on page 97 first.

Clean the wiper blades regularly with a glass cleaner. The wiper blades should be cleaned with a sponge or cloth if they are heavily soiled by insect residues, for example.

The wiper blades can become soiled with wax residues after washing in automatic vehicle wash systems for example.

Interior care

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Natural leather	100
Artificial leather, materials and Alcantara®	101
Seat covers	101
Safety belts	102

We recommend using vehicle care products from ŠKODA Original Accessories. These are available from ŠKODA Partners. The usage instructions on the package must be observed.

WARNING

- Vehicle care products may be harmful to your health if not used according to the instructions.
- Always keep the vehicle care products safe from people who are not completely independent, e.g. children - there is a danger of poisoning!
- Air fresheners and scents can be hazardous to health when the temperature inside the vehicle is high.

CAUTION

- Be sure to check clothing for colour fastness to avoid any damage or visible stains on the material (leather), panels and textiles.
- Remove fresh stains such as those from ball-point pens, ink, lipstick, shoe polish, etc., from the material (leather), panels and textiles as quickly as possible.
- Do not attach scents or air fresheners to the dash panel - there is a risk of damage to the dash panel.

- Do not attach any stickers to the filaments or glass antenna - there is risk of damage.
- Do not clean the roof panelling with a brush - risk of damage to the surface of the panelling.
- Cleaner that contain solvents can damage the material being cleaned.
- Apply only a small amount of the cleaning and care product.

Note

Due to the special tools and knowledge required, and to avoid any potential problems with the cleaning and care of the interior of your vehicle, we recommend that cleaning and care of the interior of your vehicle be carried out by a ŠKODA service partner.

Natural leather

 **Read and observe**  and  on page 100 first.

The leather needs, depending on the strain placed on it, regular cleaning and maintenance.

Dust and dirt in pores and creases cause abrasions on the surface and lead to premature embrittlement of the leather surface. Therefore, they must be removed **regularly at short intervals** with a cloth or vacuum cleaner.

Clean soiled leather surfaces with a water-dampened cotton or woollen cloth and then dry with a clean, dry cloth .

Clean **severely soiled areas** with a cloth soaked in a mild soap solution (2 tablespoons of neutral soap to 1 litre of water).

To **remove stains**, use a cleaning agent specially designed for this purpose.

Treat the leather periodically with a suitable leather protector and use a skin care cream with light blocker and impregnation after each cleaning.

CAUTION

- Ensure that no part of the leather is soaked through during cleaning and that no water gets into the seams. Otherwise, the leather could become brittle or cracked.
- Avoid leaving the vehicle for lengthy periods in bright sunlight to avoid the leather from bleaching. If the vehicle is parked in the open for lengthy periods, protect the leather from direct sunlight by covering it.
- The use of an additional mechanical steering wheel lock may damage the leather surface of the steering wheel.

- Some clothing materials, e.g. dark denim, do not have sufficient colour fastness. This can cause damage or clearly visible discolouration to seat covers, even when used correctly. This applies particularly to light-coloured seat covers. This does not relate to a fault in the seat cover, but rather to poor colour fastness of the clothing textiles.
- Sharp-edged objects on items of clothing such as zip fasteners, rivets, sharp-edged belts etc may leave permanent scratches or signs of rubbing on the surface or damage these. Such damage cannot be subsequently recognised as a justified complaint.

Note

When using the vehicle, minor visible changes may occur to the leather parts of the covers (e.g. wrinkles or creases) as a result of the stress applied to the covers.

Artificial leather, materials and Alcantara®

 Read and observe  and  on page 100 first.

Artificial leather

Clean artificial leather with a damp cloth.

If this method does not completely clean the artificial leather, use a mild soap solution or cleaning products specially designed for this purpose.

Fabric

Clean upholstery cover materials and cloth trims on doors, luggage compartment cover, etc. using specific cleaning agents, e.g., dry foam.

Use a soft sponge, brush, or commercially available microfibre cloth.

Use a cloth and a specific cleaning agent to clean the roof trim.

Remove any lumps on the cover fabric and any fabric residue using a brush.

Remove stubborn hair using a "cleaning glove".

Alcantara®

Dust and dirt in pores, creases and seams may chafe and damage the surface. Therefore, they must be removed **regularly at short intervals** with a cloth or vacuum cleaner.

Minor changes in colour caused by use are normal.

CAUTION

- For Alcantara® seat covers, do not use any solvents, floor wax, shoe cream, stain remover, leather cleaners or similar agents.
- Avoid leaving the vehicle in bright sunlight for long periods of time in order to stop the artificial leather, materials or Alcantara® from bleaching. During extended periods of standing outdoors, protect artificial leather, fabrics or Alcantara® by covering.
- Some clothing materials, e.g. dark denim, do not have sufficient colour fastness. This can cause damage or clearly visible discolouration to seat covers, even when used correctly. This applies particularly to light-coloured seat covers. This does not relate to a fault in the seat cover, but rather to poor colour fastness of the clothing textiles.

Seat covers

 Read and observe  and  on page 100 first.

Electrically heated seats

Use a specific cleaning agent such as dry foam or similar to clean the covers.

» .

Seats without seat heating

Thoroughly vacuum the seat covers with a vacuum cleaner before cleaning.

Clean the seat covers with a damp cloth or cleaning products specially designed for this purpose.

Indented points arising on the fabrics by everyday use, can be removed by brushing against the direction of hair with a damp brush.

Always clean all parts of the covers, so that there are no visible edges. Then allow the seat to dry completely.

CAUTION

- Do not clean the covers of electrically heated seats either with water or with other liquids - there is a risk of damaging the seat heating system.
- Regularly remove dust from the seat covers using a vacuum cleaner.
- Electrically heated seats must not be dried after cleaning by switching on the heater.
- Do not sit on wet seats - risk of seat deformation.
- Always clean the seats "from seam to seam".

Safety belts

 Read and observe  and  on page 100 first.

Wash dirty seat belts with mild soapy water.

Remove coarse dirt with a soft brush.

WARNING

- The seat belts must not be removed for cleaning.
- Never clean the seat belts chemically as chemical cleaning products could destroy the fabric.
- The seat belts must not be allowed to come into contact with corrosive liquids (e.g. acids).
- The seat belts must be fully dried before being rolled up.

Inspecting and replenishing

Fuel

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Petrol Refuelling	103
Lead-free petrol	103
Refuelling CNG (compressed natural gas)	104
CNG	105

The correct fuel grades for your vehicle are specified on the inside of the fuel filler flap » [Fig. 103 on page 103](#).

WARNING

- The operating instructions of the refuelling system must always be followed.
- Do not smoke when refuelling and do not use a mobile phone.
- Fuel vapours are explosive - can be fatal!

CAUTION

- Never drive until the fuel tank is completely empty! The 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 the vehicle was not purchased in the country where it was intended to be operated, you should check whether the fuel specified by the manufacturer is offered in the country where the vehicle will be operated. You should also perhaps check whether the manufacturer has recommended a different fuel for operation of the vehicle in the corresponding country. If no prescribed fuel is available, then you must check whether it is permitted by the manufacturer to operate the vehicle with another fuel type.

Petrol Refuelling

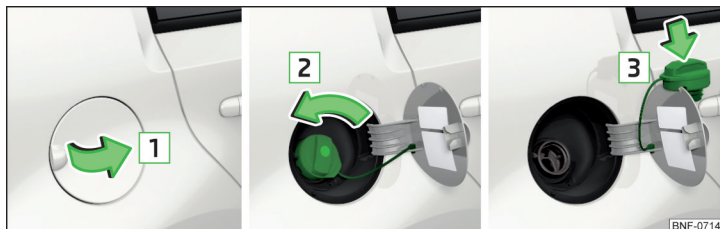


Fig. 103 Opening the fuel filler flap / unscrewing the tank cap / placing the tank cap on the fuel filler flap

📖 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 102 first.

Refuelling is only possible if the following condition is fulfilled.

✓ The engine and the ignition are switched off.

- 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 the arrow **2**.
- Remove the tank cap and place on top of the fuel 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 just as soon as the pump nozzle switches off for the first time » **!**.

- 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.

Check that the fuel filler flap is closed properly.

! WARNING

Instructions for filling the reserve canister

- Never fill the reserve can inside the vehicle.
- Never place the reserve can on the vehicle.
- Always place the reserve can on the floor.
- We do not recommend carrying any fuel canisters in your vehicle for safety reasons. In the event of an accident, these canisters can become damaged and fuel may escape – risk of fire!

! CAUTION

- The fuel tank is full just as soon as the pump nozzle switches off for the first time, provided the nozzle has been operated properly. Not continue refuelling.
- Be careful when filling diesel fuel from the spare canister and then do this slowly and cautiously – danger of contaminating the body.

i Note

The fuel tank has a capacity of about **35 litres**, including a reserve of approx. **4 litres**.

Lead-free petrol

The correct fuel grades for your vehicle are specified on the inside of the fuel filler flap.

📖 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 102 first.

The vehicle can only be operated with **unleaded petrol** that meets the **EN 228¹⁾** standard.

All petrol engines can be operated using petrol that contains at **most** 10% bio-ethanol (**E10**).

Unleaded petrol min. 95 RON / ROZ

Use unleaded fuel with the octane rating **95 RON** or higher.

In an **emergency** petrol with the octane ratings **91, 92** and/or **93 RON** can also be used, but may result in a slight loss in performance and slightly increased fuel consumption. Continue driving at medium engine speeds and minimum engine load » **!**.

Refuel using petrol of the prescribed octane number as soon as possible. ►

¹⁾ In Germany, DIN 51626-1 or E10 for unleaded gasoline with octane number 95 and 91.

Fuel additives

Unleaded petrol in accordance with the EN 228 standard¹⁾ meets all the conditions for a smooth-running engine. We therefore recommend that no fuel additives are used. This can result in considerable damage to parts of the engine or the exhaust system.

! CAUTION

- Even one filling of the tank with petrol that does not meet the standards can lead to serious damage to parts of the exhaust system!
- 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. Extensive damage to engine parts can occur.

! CAUTION

- If petrol with a lower octane number than the one prescribed is used do not drive with a high engine speed. A high engine load can severely damage engine components.
- Even in the event of an emergency, petrol of a lower octane number than 91 RON must not be used, otherwise the engine can be severely damaged.

! CAUTION

In no case may fuel additives with metal components be used, especially not with manganese or iron content. There is a risk of causing severe damage to parts of the engine or exhaust system.

! CAUTION

Fuels with metal components, such as LRP (lead replacement petrol) must not be used. There is a risk of causing severe damage to parts of the engine or exhaust system.

i Note

- Unleaded petrol that has a higher octane number than that required by the engine can be used without limitations.
- On vehicles using prescribed unleaded petrol of min. 95 RON, the use of petrol with a higher octane number than 95 RON can increase the power and reduce fuel consumption.

Refuelling CNG (compressed natural gas)

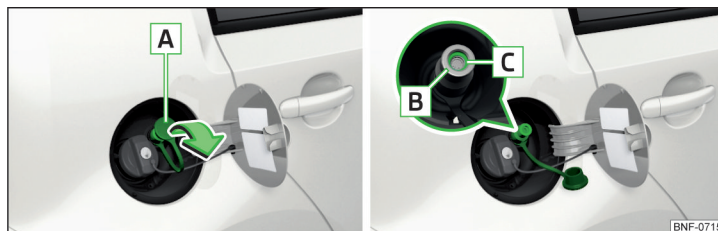


Fig. 104 Natural gas filler tubes

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 102 first.

Natural gas refuelling can be carried out if the following condition is fulfilled.

- ✓ The engine and the ignition are switched off.

The gas filler tube for refuelling with natural gas is located behind the fuel filler flap next to the petrol filler tube.

The filling couplings of the natural gas refuelling systems may differ in handling. When refuelling with natural gas at unfamiliar refuelling systems, you should seek help from trained fuel station staff. If unsure, have the refuelling done by trained fuel station staff.

Open fuel filler flap

- Open the fuel filler flap.
- Remove cap [A] » Fig. 104 from gas filler tube [B] in the direction of the arrow.
- Plug the filling coupling of the refuelling system on the gas filler tube [B].

The fuel tank is full when the compressor of the refuelling system automatically switches off. To stop the refuelling operation prematurely, press the "Stop" button of the refuelling system.

Closing the filler cap

- Check that the sealing ring [C] » Fig. 104 has remained inserted in the gas filler tube.

If the sealing ring [C] has slipped onto the filling coupling, reinsert it into the gas filler tube.

¹⁾ In Germany, DIN 51626-1 or E10 for unleaded gasoline with octane number 95 and 91.

- Plug the cap **A** onto the gas filler tube.
- Close the bonnet.

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.

The natural gas system of your vehicle is suitable both for "slow fuelling" (fuelling from small compressors) and for "quick fuelling" (fuelling from natural gas stations with large compressors).

If the vehicle is parked for a longer period of time immediately after refuelling, the situation may arise in which the pointer of the fuel tank gauge does not indicate exactly the same level as was the case immediately after refuelling when the engine is restarted. This is not due to any system leakages but a drop in pressure in the natural gas fuel tank due to technical reasons after a cooling phase directly after refuelling.

The maximum lifetime of the gas tank is 20 years.

The capacity of the natural gas fuel tank is about **11 litres**, of which about **1.5 litres** are in reserve.

The capacity of the gasoline fuel tank is about **10 litres**, of which about **5 litres** are in reserve.

! WARNING

- 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. This will avoid electrostatic discharges, which may generate sparks. Sparks can cause a fire during refuelling.
- Natural gas is highly explosive and highly flammable.

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 i on page 102 first.

A G-TEC-vehicle may be operated with CNG and petrol.

In some countries, national legislation requires that vehicles with CNG operation be identified by one of the labels ➤ Fig. 105.

Position of the CNG label ➤ Fig. 105.

Natural gas quality and consumption

Depending on the natural gas supplier, the natural gas quality (heating value) may vary. The engine system adjusts automatically to the natural gas quality.

Automatically switching over from natural gas mode to petrol mode

The vehicle automatically switches from natural gas to petrol, for example, if one of the following cases occurs.

- ▶ With an empty gas tank or not enough pressure in the tank.
- ▶ After refuelling with natural gas.
- ▶ At very low surrounding temperatures.

Use up all the petrol in the fuel tank once every six months until the warning light **i** illuminates and then refill with petrol. This is to ensure that the fuel system functions correctly and to preserve the quality of the fuel.

Gas smell

If you smell gas proceed as follows.

- ▶ Stop the vehicle.
- ▶ Put out cigarettes.
- ▶ Switch off the ignition.
- ▶ Open doors and the boot lid to ventilate the vehicle sufficiently.

- ▶ Remove any spark producing or incendiary items from the car and immediately switch off.
- ▶ Do not continue if the odour persists.

Seek help from a specialist garage to correct the gas system fault.

Regular gas system checks must be carried out in a specialist workshop on natural gas-powered vehicles.

WARNING

Do not underestimate the smell of gas in the car or when refuelling - it may result in fire, explosion and injury.

Engine compartment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Opening and closing the bonnet	107
Engine compartment overview	108
Radiator fan	108
Windscreen washer system	108

WARNING

Injuries or scolding or risks of accident or fire may occur when working in the engine compartment. For this reason, it is essential to comply with the warning instructions outlined below and with the general applicable safety rules. 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 escaping from the engine compartment - risk of scalding! Wait until no more steam or coolant is escaping.

WARNING

Information for working in the engine compartment

- Keep all people, especially children, away from the engine compartment.
- Never touch the radiator fan. The fan might suddenly start running!
- Do not touch any hot engine parts - risk of burns!

WARNING

Information for working in the engine compartment with the engine running

- Pay particular attention to moving engine parts, e.g. V-ribbed belt, generator, radiator fan - danger to life!
- Never touch the electric wiring on the ignition system.
- Avoid short circuits in the electrical system, particularly on the vehicle's battery.
- Always make sure that no jewellery, loose clothing or long hair can get caught in rotating engine parts - risk to life! Always remove any jewellery, tie back long hair and wear tight fitting clothing before completing any work.

WARNING

Information for working on the fuel system or the electrical system

- Always disconnect the vehicle battery from the electrical system.
- Do not smoke.
- Never work near open flames.
- Always have a functioning fire extinguisher nearby.

WARNING

■ Read and observe the information and warning instructions on the fluid containers.

- Keep the working fluids in sealed original containers and safe from people who are not completely independent, e.g. children.
- Never spill operating fluids over the hot engine - risk of fire.
- If you intend to work underneath the vehicle, you must secure the vehicle from rolling away and support it with suitable supporting blocks; the car jack is not sufficient - risk of injury!

CAUTION

Always top up using the correct specification of fluids. This may result in major operating problems and also vehicle damage! ▶

For the sake of the environment

In view of the requirements for the environmentally friendly disposal of fluids and the special tools and knowledge required for such work, we recommend that fluids be changed by a specialist garage.

Note

- Please consult a specialist garage for any questions relating to fluids.
- Fluids with the proper specifications can be purchased from the ŠKODA Original Accessories or from the ŠKODA Genuine Parts ranges.

Opening and closing the bonnet

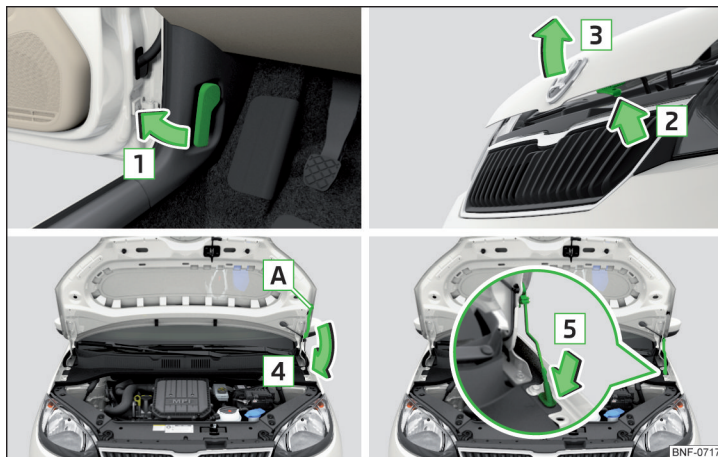


Fig. 106 Opening the bonnet

 Read and observe  and  on page 106 first.

Open flap

- Open the front door.
- Pull the release lever under the dash panel in the direction of the arrow  .

Before opening the bonnet, ensure that the arms of the windscreen wipers are correctly in place against the windscreen, otherwise the paintwork on the flap could be damaged.

- Press the release lever in the direction of the arrow  » Fig. 106.

The flap is then unlocked.

- Grasp the bonnet catch and lift in the direction of arrow .
- Remove the lid prop in the direction of arrow  from its fixture .
- Secure the open flap by inserting the end of the post into opening .

Close the flap

- Lift the bonnet.
- Decouple the bonnet support and press into the holder designed to hold it.
- Let the bonnet drop into the lock carrier lock from a height of around 20 cm – do **not push it in**.

Check that the bonnet is closed properly.

WARNING

- If you notice that the lock is not properly engaged while driving, stop the vehicle immediately and close the bonnet – risk of accident!
- Make sure that when closing the bonnet, no body parts are crushed – there is danger of injury!

CAUTION

Never open the bonnet by the locking lever » Fig. 106.

Engine compartment overview

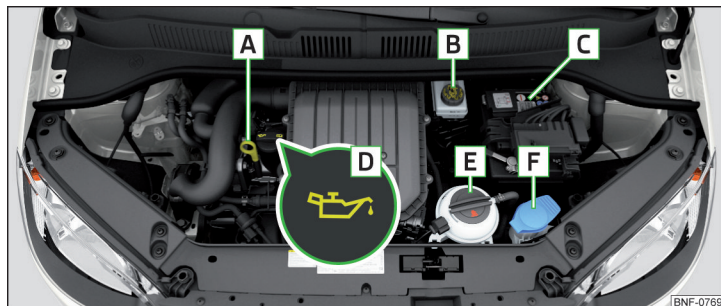


Fig. 107 Principle sketch: Engine compartment

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 106 first.

Layout of the engine compartment » Fig. 107

A Engine oil dipstick	109
B Brake fluid reservoir	112
C Vehicle battery	112
D Engine oil filler opening	110
E Coolant expansion reservoir	111
F Windscreen washer fluid reservoir	108

Radiator fan

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 106 first.

The radiator fan is powered by an electric motor. Operation is controlled according to the temperature of the coolant.

! WARNING

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

Windscreen washer system



Fig. 108
Windscreen washer fluid reservoir

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 106 first.

The windscreen washer fluid reservoir **A** is located in the engine compartment » Fig. 108.

The cleaning fluid is provided for the cleaning of the front and rear window.

The capacity of the tank is about 3 litres.

Water alone is not sufficient to intensively clean the windscreen. We recommend using clean water together with a screen cleaner from the range of ŠKODA Original Accessories (**with antifreeze in winter**), which will remove any stubborn dirt.

Under exceptional circumstances, methylated spirits can also be used if no screen cleaner with antifreeze is available. The concentration of methylated spirits must not be more than 15 %. The freeze protection at this concentration is sufficient only to -5 °C.

! CAUTION

- Under no circumstances must radiator antifreeze or other additives be added to the windscreen washer fluid.
- Do not remove the filter from the windscreen washer fluid reservoir when refilling, as this may cause contamination of the liquid transportation system, leading in turn to a windscreen washer system malfunction.

Engine oil

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Specification	109
Checking the oil level	109
Replenishing	110

The engine has been factory-filled with a high-grade oil that can be used throughout the year - except in extreme climate zones.

The engine oils are undergoing continuous further development. Thus the information stated in this Owner's Manual is only correct at the time of publication.

ŠKODA Service Partners are informed about the latest changes by the manufacturer. We therefore recommend that the oil change be completed by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

The specifications (VW standards) stated in the following can be indicated separately or together with other specifications on the bottle.

The engine oil should be changed after specified service intervals » [page 30](#).

! WARNING

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 106](#).

! CAUTION

Do not pour any additives into the engine oil - risk of serious damage to the engine parts.

i Note

- Before a long drive we recommend that you purchase and carry with you engine oil which complies with the specification for your vehicle.
- We recommend that you use oils from ŠKODA Original Accessories.
- If your skin has come into contact with oil, it must be washed thoroughly.

Specification

Read and observe **!** and **!** on [page 109](#) first.

Vehicles with variable service intervals

Engine	Specification
1.0 ltr./44 kW MPI	VW 504 00
1.0 ltr./55 kW MPI	

Vehicles with fixed service intervals

Engine	Specification
1.0 ltr./44 kW MPI	VW 502 00
1.0 ltr./55 kW MPI	
1.0 l/50 kW MPI G-TEC	

! CAUTION

- In an emergency, another engine oil can be used. To prevent damage to the engine, a **maximum of 0.5 litres** only of the following engine oils may be used:
 - for petrol engines: ACEA A3/ACEA B4 or API SN, (API SM).

Checking the oil level

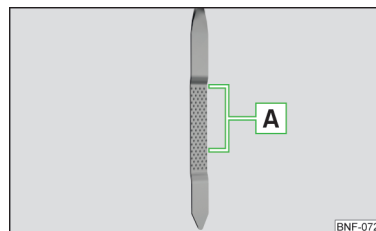


Fig. 109
Principle sketch: Dipstick

Read and observe **!** and **!** on [page 109](#) first.

The dipstick indicates the engine oil level.

Dipstick » [Fig. 109](#)

A The oil level must be within this range.

The oil can be checked and topped up, if the following conditions are satisfied.

- ✓ The vehicle is standing on a horizontal surface.
- ✓ The engine operating temperature is reached.
- ✓ The engine is turned off.
- ✓ The bonnet is open.

Checking the level

- Wait a few minutes until the engine oil flows back into the oil trough.
- Pull out the dipstick.
- Wipe the dipstick with a clean cloth and insert it again to the stop.
- Pull the dipstick out again and check the oil level.
- Re-insert the dipstick.

The engine consumes a little oil. The oil consumption may be as much as 0.5 l/1 000 km depending on your style of driving and the conditions under which you operate your vehicle. Consumption may be slightly higher than this during the first 5 000 km.

The oil level must be checked at regular intervals.

In the event of the oil level being too low, the warning light appears in the display of the instrument cluster » [page 35](#). Check the oil level using the dipstick as soon as possible. Add oil accordingly.

! CAUTION

- The oil level must never be above the range **A** » [Fig. 109](#) - risk of damage to the motor as well as the exhaust system.
- 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.
- If the oil level is above the range **A**,  stop driving! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.

Replenishing

 **Read and observe  and  on page 109 first.**

- Unscrew the cap of the engine oil filler opening » [Fig. 107 on page 108](#).
- Replenish the oil in portions of 0.5 litres in accordance with the correct specifications » [page 109](#).
- Check the oil level » [page 109](#).
- Screw the lid of the engine oil filler closed carefully.
- Pull the dipstick out as far as the stop.

Coolant

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Checking the coolant level	111
Replenishing	111

The coolant provides cooling for the motor.

It consists of water and coolant additive with additives that protect the cooling system against corrosion and prevents furring.

The proportion of coolant additive in the coolant must be at least 40%.

The coolant additive may be increased to a maximum of 60%.

The correct mixing ratio of water and coolant additive is to be checked if necessary by a specialist garage or is to be restored if necessary.

The description of the coolant is shown in the coolant expansion reservoir
» [Fig. 110 on page 111](#).

! WARNING

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 106](#).

- The coolant is harmful to health.
- Avoid contact with the coolant.
- Coolant vapours are harmful to health.
- Never open the end cover of the coolant expansion reservoir while the engine is still warm. The cooling system is pressurized!
- When opening the end cover of the coolant expansion reservoir, cover it with a cloth to protect your face, hands and arms from hot steam or hot coolant.
- If any coolant splashes into your eyes, immediately rinse out your eyes with clear water and contact a doctor as soon as possible.
- Always keep the coolant in the original container, safe from people who are not completely independent, especially children - there is a danger of poisoning!
- If coolant is swallowed, consult a doctor immediately.
- Never spill operating fluids over the hot engine - risk of fire.

! CAUTION

- Do not continue if for some reason it is not possible to fill with coolant under the current circumstances! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.
- If the expansion tank is empty, do not top up with coolant. The system could fill with air - risk of engine damage,  stop driving! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.
- The concentration of coolant additive in the coolant must never be under 40%.
- Over 60% of coolant additive in the coolant reduces the antifreeze protection and cooling effect.
- A coolant additive that does not comply with the correct specification can significantly reduce the corrosion protection of the cooling system.
- Any faults resulting from corrosion may cause a loss of coolant and can consequently result in major engine damage.
- Do not fill the coolant above the mark **A** » Fig. 110 on page 111.
- If an error occurs, leading to the engine overheating, the help of a professional garage is to be sought - there is a risk of serious engine damage occurring.
- Additional headlights and other attached components in front of the air inlet impair the cooling efficiency of the coolant.
- Never cover the radiator - there is a risk of the engine overheating.

Checking the coolant level

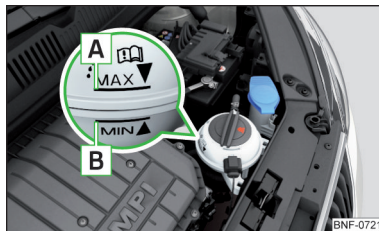


Fig. 110
Coolant expansion reservoir

 Read and observe  and  on page 110 first.

The coolant expansion bottle is located in the engine compartment.

Coolant expansion reservoir » Fig. 110

A Mark for the **maximum** permissible coolant level

B Mark for the **lowest** permissible coolant level

The coolant level should be kept between the marks **A** and **B**.

The coolant can be checked and topped up, if the following conditions are satisfied.

- ✓ The vehicle is standing on a horizontal surface.
- ✓ The engine is turned off.
- ✓ The engine is not heated.
- ✓ The bonnet is open.

Checking the level

» Check the level of coolant in the coolant expansion bottle » Fig. 110.

If the engine is warm, the test result may be inaccurate. The level can also be above the mark **A** » Fig. 110.

In the event of the coolant level being too low, a warning light appears in the instrument cluster  » page 35. We still recommend inspecting the coolant level directly at the reservoir from time to time.

Loss of coolant

A loss of coolant is first and foremost an **indication of a leak** in the cooling system. Do not merely top up the coolant. Have the cooling system checked by a specialist garage.

Replenishing

 Read and observe  and  on page 110 first.

The coolant expansion tank must always contain a small amount of coolant » page 111,  in section *Introduction*.

- » Place a cloth over the cap of the coolant expansion tank and unscrew the cap **carefully**.
- » Replenish the coolant.
- » Turn the cap until it clicks into place.

Do not use an alternative additive if the specified coolant is not available. In this case, use just water and have the correct mixing ratio of water and coolant additive restored by a specialist garage as soon as possible.

Only top up with new coolant.

Brake fluid

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Checking the brake fluid level _____ 112
Specification _____ 112

The brake fluid reservoir is located in the engine compartment » **Fig. 111 on page 112.**

! WARNING

- 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 106.**
- Do not use used brake fluid - the function of the brake system may be impaired - risk of accident!

! CAUTION

- Do not continue your journey if the fluid level has dropped below the "MIN" marking » **Fig. 111 on page 112,** **!** do not continue driving - there is a risk of an accident! Seek help from a specialist garage.
- Brake fluid damages the paintwork of the vehicle.

i Note

The brake fluid is changed as part of a compulsory inspection service.

Checking the brake fluid level



Fig. 111
Brake fluid reservoir

BNF-0722

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 112 first.

The fluid can be checked if the following conditions are met.

- ✓ The vehicle is standing on a horizontal surface.
- ✓ The engine is turned off.
- ✓ The bonnet is open.

Checking the level

➤ Check the level of brake fluid in the reservoir » **Fig. 111.**

The level must be between the "MIN" and "MAX" markings.

A slight drop in the fluid level results when driving due to normal wear-and-tear and automatic adjustment of the brake pads.

There may be an indication of a leak in the brake system, however, if the fluid level drops significantly within a short time or if it drops below the "MIN" marking.

Too low brake fluid level is indicated by the warning light illuminating in the display of the instrument cluster » **page 34,** **Braking system.**

Specification

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 112 first.

To ensure the optimal functioning of the braking system, only use a brake fluid meeting the standard **VW 501 14** (this standard meets the requirements of FMVSS 116 DOT4).

i Note

We recommend using brake fluids from the ŠKODA Original Accessories range.

Vehicle battery

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Checking the battery electrolyte level _____ 114
Charging _____ 114
Replace _____ 115 ►

Disconnecting and reconnecting _____ 115

Automatic load deactivation _____ 115

The vehicle battery represents a power source for the motor to start and for the supply of electrical consumers in the car.

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

There is risk of injuries, poisoning, chemical burns, explosions or fire when working on the battery and on the electrical system. It is essential to comply with the general applicable safety rules as well as the warning instructions outlined below.

- Keep the vehicle battery away from people who are not completely independent, especially children.
- Do not tilt the battery otherwise battery electrolyte may flow out of the battery vent openings.
- Protect your eyes by wearing safety goggles or a face shield – risk of blindness!
- Always wear protective gloves, eye and skin protection when handling the vehicle battery.
- The battery acid is strongly corrosive and must, therefore, be handled with the greatest of care.
- Corrosive fumes in the air irritate the air passages and lead to conjunctivitis and inflammation of the air passages in the lungs.
- Battery acid corrodes dental enamel and, if it comes into contact with the skin, causes deep wounds that take a long time to heal.

! WARNING (Continued)

- If any battery acid comes into contact with your eyes, rinse the affected eye immediately with clean water for several minutes and consult a doctor immediately!
- Splashes of acid on your skin or clothes should be neutralised as soon as possible using soap suds and then rinsed with plenty of water.
- If you swallow battery acid, consult a doctor immediately!

! WARNING

- The use of open flames and light should be avoided.
- Smoking and radio triggering activities should be avoided.
- Never use a damaged vehicle battery – risk of explosion!
- Never charge a frozen or thawed vehicle battery – risk of explosion and chemical burns!
- Replace a frozen vehicle battery.
- Never jump-start vehicle batteries with insufficient acid levels – risk of explosion and chemical burns.

! CAUTION

- Improper handling of the vehicle battery may cause damage.
- Ensure that battery acid does not come into contact with the bodywork – risk of damage to the paintwork.
- If the vehicle has not been driven for more than 3 to 4 weeks, the battery will discharge. Prevent the battery from discharging by disconnecting the battery's negative terminal $\ominus$ or continuously charging the battery with a very low charging current.
- Do not place the battery in direct daylight in order to protect the vehicle battery housing from the effects of ultra-violet light.
- If the vehicle is frequently used for making short trips, the vehicle battery will not have time to charge up sufficiently and may discharge.

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 electrolyte level



Fig. 112
Vehicle battery: Electrolyte level indicator

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 113 first.

On vehicles with a vehicle battery fitted with a colour indicator, the electrolyte level can be determined by looking at the change in the colour of this display.

Air bubbles can influence the colour of the indicator. For this reason carefully knock on the indicator before carrying out the check.

Checking

Black colour – electrolyte level is correct.

Colourless or light yellow colour – electrolyte level too low, the battery must be replaced.

For technical reasons, the electrolyte level cannot be checked on vehicles with the designation "AGM" .

Vehicles with the START-STOPsystem are fitted with a battery control unit for checking the energy level for recurring engine starts.

We recommend that you have the acid level checked regularly by a specialist garage, especially in the following cases.

- High external temperatures.
- Longer day trips.
- After each charge.

Winter time

The vehicle battery only has a proportion of the starting power in lower temperatures. **A discharged vehicle battery may already freeze at temperatures just below 0 °C.**

We therefore recommend that you have the battery checked and, if necessary, recharged by a specialist garage before the start of the winter.

Note

The battery acid level is also checked regularly by a specialist garage as part of the inspection service.

Charging

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 113 first.

A properly charged vehicle battery is essential for reliably starting the engine.

A charging operation can be performed if the following conditions are satisfied.

- ✓ The engine is turned off.
- ✓ The ignition is switched off.
- ✓ All consumers are turned off.
- ✓ The bonnet is open.

"Fast charging" with high currents

- Disconnect both battery cables (first of all "negative", then "positive").
- Attach the terminal clamps of the charger to the battery terminals (red = "positive", black = "negative").
- 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.
- Only then disconnect the charger's terminal clamps.
- Reconnect the cables to the battery (first "positive", then "negative").

Charging with low voltages

It is not necessary to disconnect the cables from the battery if you recharge the vehicle battery, for example from a mini-charger.

Refer to the instructions of the charger manufacturer.

A charging current of 0.1 multiple of the total vehicle battery capacity (or lower) must be used until full charging is achieved.

The vent plugs of the vehicle battery should not be opened for charging. ►

! WARNING

- When you charge a battery, hydrogen is released, and a highly explosive gas mixture is also produced. An explosion can be caused through sparking over during unclamping or loosening of the cable plug while the ignition is on.
- Creating a bridge between the poles on the battery (e.g. with metal objects - cables) creates a short circuit - risk of damage to the battery, explosion and burning of the battery, jets of acid spurting out.
- Avoid creating sparks when working with cables and electrical devices. Strong sparking represents a risk of injury.
- Before carrying out any work on the electrical system, switch off the engine, the ignition and all electrical consumers and disconnect the negative terminal ⊖.
- "Quick-charging" the vehicle battery is **dangerous** and requires a special charger and specialist knowledge.
- We therefore recommend that vehicle batteries be "rapidly charged" by a specialist garage.

! CAUTION

On vehicles with the START-STOP system, the pole terminal of the charger must not be connected directly to the negative terminal of the vehicle battery, but only to the engine earth » page 129.

Replace

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 113 first.

The new vehicle battery must have the same capacity, voltage, current and size as the original battery. Suitable vehicle battery types can be purchased from a specialist garage.

We recommend you have the battery replaced by a specialist garage.

Disconnecting and reconnecting

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 113 first.

Disconnecting

- Switch off the ignition.
- Disconnect the negative terminal ⊖ first and then the positive ⊕ terminal of the battery.

Connecting

- Connect the positive terminal ⊕ first, then the negative ⊖ battery terminal.

After disconnecting and re-connecting the vehicle battery, the following functions or devices are partially or completely inoperative.

Function / device	Operating measure
Radio	Enter code » <i>Owner's Manual Radio</i>
Time settings	» page 33

! CAUTION

- Disconnect the vehicle battery only with the ignition turned off - there is a risk of damaging the electrical system of the vehicle.
- Under no circumstances must the battery cables be connected incorrectly - risk of a cable fire.

i Note

- After disconnecting and re-connecting the vehicle battery, we recommend having the vehicle checked by a specialist to ensure that the full functionality of all electrical systems is guaranteed.
- The data of the multi-function display will be reset.

Automatic load deactivation

📖 Read and observe ! and ! on page 113 first.

The vehicle's electrical system automatically prevents the battery from discharging when the battery is being heavily used. This manifests itself by the following.

- ▶ The idling speed is raised to allow the generator to deliver more electricity to the electrical system.
- ▶ Where necessary, large convenience consumers such as seat heaters and rear window heaters have their power limited or are shut off completely in the event of an emergency. ▶

CAUTION

- Despite such intervention by the vehicle electric system management, the vehicle battery may be drained. For example, when the ignition is switched on a long time with the engine turned off or the side or parking lights are turned on during longer parking.
- Consumers that are supplied via a 12-V power socket can cause the vehicle battery to discharge when the ignition is switched off.

Note

Driving comfort is not impaired by consumers being deactivated. The driver is often not aware of it having taken place.

Wheels

Tyres and wheel rims

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Notes on using wheels	116
Tyre pressure	117
Tyre wear	118
Tyre wear indicator and wheel replacement	118
Tyre damage	119
Unidirectional tyres	119
Spare wheel	119
Spare wheel	119
Tyre label	120

Only use tyres or wheel rims that have been approved by ŠKODA for your model of vehicle.

WARNING

For reasons of driving safety, do not replace tyres individually.

Note

- We recommend that any work on the wheels or tyres be carried out by a specialist garage.
- We recommend that you use wheel rims, tyres, full wheel trims and snow chains from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Notes on using wheels

 Read and observe  on page 116 first.

New tyres do not offer optimum grip during the first 500 km and appropriate care should therefore be taken when driving.

Always fit the tyres with the deeper tread depth to the front wheels.

Tyre storage

Identify disassembled tyres so that the previous direction of rotation can be maintained if the tyres are reassembled. ►

Always store wheels or tyres in a cool, dry place that is as dark as possible. Tyres which are not fixed to a wheel trim should be stored upright.

Tyre age

Tyres age and lose their original characteristics, even if they are not being used. The service life of the tyres is 6 years. Therefore, we recommend not using tyres that are older than 6 years.

Wheel bolts

Wheels and wheel bolts are matched to each other in terms of design. We recommend that you use wheel rims and wheel bolts from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

! WARNING

Never use tyres if you do not know anything about the condition and age.

Tyre pressure

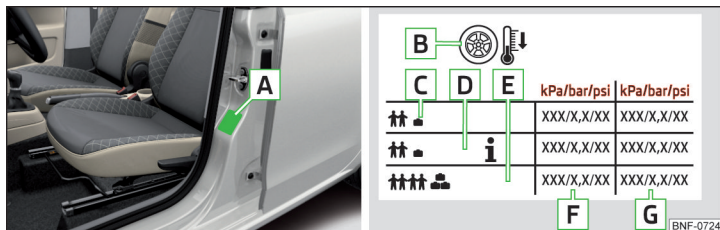


Fig. 113 Principle sketch: An example on the position of the sticker / tyre inflation

Read and observe ! on page 116 first.

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
As a result of pressure level adaption to this value, the fuel consumption and pollutant emissions may increase slightly.
- 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 stored every time the tyre pressure changes » page 91.

! WARNING

- Having the correct tyre inflation pressure is always the driver's responsibility.
- Too low or too high inflation pressure impairs handling.
- If the inflation pressure is too low, the tyre will have to overcome a higher rolling resistance. This will cause a significant increase in the temperature of the tyre, especially at higher speeds. This can result in tread separation and a tyre blow-out.
- In the event of very fast tyre inflation pressure loss, such as a sudden tyre failure, an attempt should be made to bring the vehicle carefully to a stop without sudden steering movements and without any hard braking.

For the sake of the environment

Tyres that are insufficiently inflated increase your fuel consumption. ►

i Note

The declaration of conformity (the so-called COC document), can be obtained from a ŠKODA[®] partner.

Tyre wear

 **Read and observe  on page 116 first.**

Tyre wear depends on the pressure, driving style, and other circumstances. Attention to the following factors can reduce tyre wear.

Driving style

Fast cornering, sharp acceleration and braking increase the wear of your tyres.

Wheel balance

The wheels of a new vehicle are balanced. When driving, however, there are a range of factors that may result in an imbalance. This may become apparent by a "vibration" in the steering. If this is the case, have the wheels checked by a specialist garage.

Have the wheels likewise rebalanced after replacing the tyres.

Setting the vehicle geometry

Incorrect wheel alignment at the front or rear leads to excess wear on the tyres and impairs driving safety. With a distinct tyre wear pattern, we recommend that you check the setting of the vehicle geometry in a specialist workshop.

WARNING

- An incorrect wheel alignment at the front or rear impairs handling.
- Unusual vibrations or pulling of the vehicle to one side could be a sign of tyre damage. If there is any doubt that a wheel is damaged, immediately reduce your speed and stop! If no external tyre damage is evident, drive slowly and carefully to the nearest specialist garage to have the vehicle checked.

Tyre wear indicator and wheel replacement

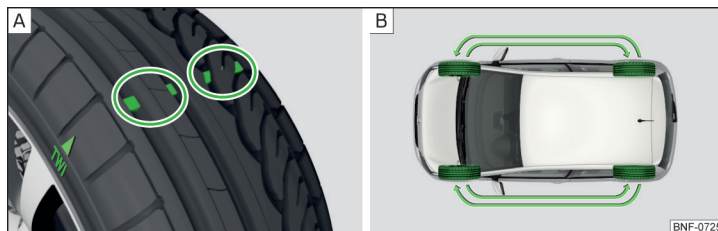


Fig. 114 Principle sketch: Replace tyre tread with wear indicators / wheels

 **Read and observe  on page 116 first.**

Wear indicators

The base of the tread of the tyres contains has a 1.6 mm high wear indicator » Fig. 114 - [A]. In some countries, different tyre wear rates may apply.

Markings on the walls of the tyres through the letters "TWI", triangular symbols or other symbols identify the position of the wear indicators.

Replacement of wheels

For uniform wear on all tyres, we recommend that you change the wheels every 10 000 km according to the scheme » Fig. 114- [B]. You will then obtain approximately the same life for all the tyres.

After a wheel has been replaced, the tyre pressure has to be adjusted.

In vehicles with tyre pressure monitoring, save tyre pressure values» page 91.

WARNING

- You must have your tyres replaced with new ones at the latest when the wear indicators have been worn down.
- Worn tyres impair necessary adhesion to the road surface, particularly at high speeds on wet roads. This could lead to "aquaplaning" (uncontrolled vehicle movement – "swimming" on a wet road surface).

¹⁾ Only valid for some countries and some models.

Tyre damage

 **Read and observe**  on page 116 first.

We recommend checking your tyres and wheel rims for damage (punctures, cuts, splits and bulges, etc.) on a regular basis. Remove foreign bodies (e.g. small stones) from the tyre tread immediately.

Drive over kerbs and other such obstacles slowly and at right angles wherever possible in order to avoid damage to tyres and wheel trims.

Immediately replace damaged wheel rims or tyres.

WARNING

Never drive with damaged tyres – risk of accident.

CAUTION

The tyres must be protected from contact with substances such as 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.

Unidirectional tyres

 **Read and observe**  on page 116 first.

The direction of rotation of the tyres is marked by **arrows on the wall of the tyre**.

The indicated direction of rotation must be adhered to in order to ensure the optimal characteristics of these tyres.

These characteristics mainly relate to the following:

- ▶ Increased driving stability.
- ▶ Reduced risk of aquaplaning.
- ▶ Reduced tyre noise and tyre wear.

Spare wheel

 **Read and observe**  on page 116 first.

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, the tyre pressure values should be saved [» page 91](#).

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.
- Never use the temporary spare wheel if it is damaged.

Spare wheel

 **Read and observe**  on page 116 first.

A yellow warning label is always **displayed** on the rim of the temporary spare wheel.

Please note the following if you intend to use the temporary spare wheel.

- ▶ The warning label must not be covered after installing the wheel.
- ▶ Be particularly observant when driving.
- ▶ The temporary spare wheel is inflated to the maximum inflation pressure for the vehicle [» page 117](#).
- ▶ Only use this temporary spare wheel to reach the nearest specialist garage, since it is not intended for permanent use.

If you need to use a spare wheel, make sure to fit a standard wheel of the appropriate dimensions and design as soon as possible.

In vehicles with tyre pressure monitoring, the tyre pressure values should be saved [» page 91](#).

WARNING

- Never drive with more than one temporary spare wheel mounted!
- Only use the temporary spare wheel when absolutely necessary.
- Avoid accelerating at full throttle, sharp braking and fast cornering.
- The snow chains cannot be used on the temporary spare wheel.
- If the dimensions or design of the temporary spare wheel differ from the tyres fitted, never drive faster than 80 km/h (or 50 mph).

WARNING (Continued)

- Never use the emergency spare wheel if it is damaged.
- Observe the instructions on the warning sign of the temporary spare wheel.

Tyre label

 Read and observe  on page 116 first.

Only use radial tyres of the same type, size (rolling circumference) and tread pattern on one axle on all four wheels.

When mounting new tires the tires have to be replaced axle by axle.

Explanation of tyre markings

For example, **175/65 R 14 82 T** means:

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

The **date of manufacture** is stated on the tyre wall (possibly on the **inside**).

For example **DOT ... 10 15...** means, for example, that the tyre was manufactured in the 10th week of 2015.

Load index

The 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

The maximum speed symbol indicates the maximum permissible vehicle speed with fitted tyres in each 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** of mounted tyres.
- Never exceed the maximum permissible **speed** for the mounted tyres.

Winter operation

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Winter tyres _____ 120
Snow chains _____ 121

Do not use alloy rims with bevelled or polished surfaces during the winter. The rim surface does not have sufficient corrosion protection and could be permanently damaged (e.g. through grit).

Winter tyres

The handling of your vehicle will be significantly improved when driving on wintry roads if you fit winter tyres (labelled **M+S**).

To obtain the best possible handling, winter tyres must be fitted to all four wheels. The minimum tread depth must be 4 mm.

Fit the summer tyres on again in good time as they provide better handling properties, a shorter braking distance, less tyre noise, and reduced tyre wear on roads which are free of snow and ice as well as at temperatures above 7 °C.

Speed symbol

Winter tyres (marked with **M+S** and a peak/snowflake symbol ) of a lower speed category can be used provided that the permissible maximum speed of these tyres is not exceeded even if the possible maximum speed of the vehicle is higher.

Snow chains

When driving in wintry road conditions, snow chains improve not only traction, but also the braking performance.

Snow chains must only be mounted on the front wheels.

It is only permissible to fit snow chains with the following wheel/tyre combinations.

Wheel size	Impression depth D	Tyre size
5J x 14	35 mm	165/70

Only fit snow chains with links and locks not larger than 15 mm.

Remove the full wheel trims before installing the snow chains » [page 124](#).

CAUTION

The chains must be removed when driving on snow-free paths. They would otherwise cause loss of performance and damage the tyres.

Do-it-yourself

Emergency equipment and self-help

Emergency equipment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Warning triangle	122
Reflective vest	122
Vehicle tool kit	122

Warning triangle

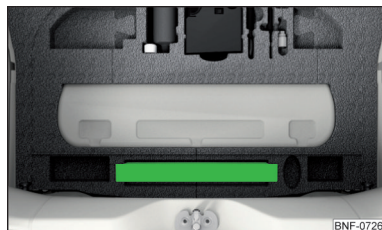


Fig. 115
Positioning of the warning triangle - natural gas vehicles

For natural gas vehicles, the warning triangle can be stowed in a box under the floor covering in the luggage compartment » Fig. 115.

This applies to the warning triangle from the ŠKODA Original Accessories range. The storage compartment might be too small for a different type of warning triangle.

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

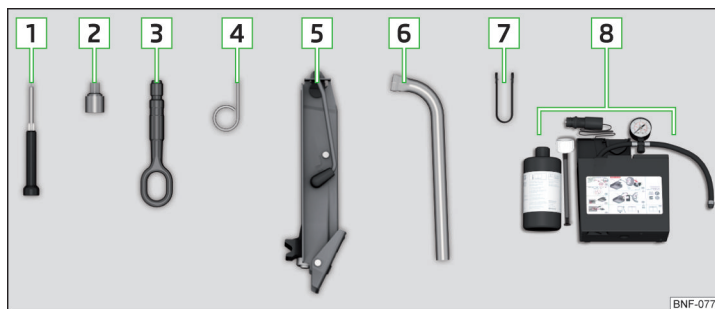


Fig. 117 Vehicle tool kit

The tool kit is housed in a box in the spare or emergency wheel or in its compartment.

Lift up the floor covering at the opening **A** » Fig. 118 on page 123 .

Depending on the vehicle configuration, it may not contain all the components listed in the on-board tool kit.

- 1** Screwdriver
- 2** Adapter for 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 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 heavier vehicles or other loads.

! CAUTION

- Screw the jack back into the starting position before storing in the box with the tool kit.
- Ensure that the vehicle tool kit is safely secured in the luggage compartment.
- Ensure that the box is always secured with the strap.

i Note

The declaration of conformity is included with the jack or the log folder.

Changing a wheel

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Preliminary work	123
Removing/stowing the wheel	123
Full wheel trim	124
Wheel bolts	124
Anti-theft wheel bolts	124
Loosening/tightening wheel bolts	125
Raising the vehicle	125
Remove the wheel / fix	126
Follow-up work	126

For your own safety and the safety of the passengers, the following instructions must be observed before changing a wheel on the road.

- ✓ Switch on the hazard warning lights system.
- ✓ Place the warning triangle at the prescribed distance.
- ✓ Park the vehicle as far away as possible from the flowing traffic.

- ✓ Choose a location with a flat, solid surface.
- ✓ Have **all the occupants get out**. The passengers should not stand on the road (instead they should remain behind a crash barrier, for instance) while the wheel is being changed.

Preliminary work

Before changing the wheel, the following work must be carried out.

- Switch off the engine.
- For vehicles with **manual transmission** select **1st gear**.
- For vehicles with **automated gearbox** shift the lever to position **D** or **R**.
- Firmly apply the handbrake.

Removing/stowing the wheel



Fig. 118 Take out the wheel

The spare wheel is located in a well under the floor covering in the boot and is fixed in place with a special bolt » Fig. 118.

Take out the wheel

- Open the boot lid.
- Grasp the floor covering in the luggage compartment in area **A** » Fig. 118 and lift.
- Loosen the retaining belt and take out the box with the tool kit.
- Unscrew nut **B** in the direction of the arrow.
- 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 in nut **[B]** in the opposite direction to the arrow » Fig. 118 until the wheel is safely secured.
- Replace the box with the tool kit into the emergency or spare wheel and secure it with the tape.
- Fold back the floor in the luggage compartment.
- Close the boot lid.

Full wheel trim

Before removing the wheel bolts, remove the wheel cover.

Pulling off

- Hook the clamp found in the vehicle tool kit » page 122 into the reinforced edge of the wheel trim.
- Push the wheel wrench through the clamp, support on the tyre and pull off the wheel trim.

Installing

- 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.

Notes from the factory or from the ŠKODA Original accessory delivered trim.

- ▶ When using an anti-theft wheel bolt, make sure that this has been fitted according to the position marked on the back of the wheel cover position.
- ▶ On the back of the wheel cover, the position for the anti-theft wheel bolt is marked by means of a symbol. If the wheel cover is set outside the position marked for the anti-theft wheel bolt, there is a risk of damaging the wheel cover.

If wheel trims are fitted, an adequate flow of air must be assured in order to cool the brake system.

! CAUTION

Use the pressure of your hand only, do not strike the full wheel trim. The cover could be damaged.

i Note

We recommend that you use wheel trims from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Wheel bolts



Fig. 119
Remove the cap

Before removing the wheel bolts, remove the covering caps.

Pulling off

- Push the extraction pliers » page 122 sufficiently far onto the cap until the inner catches of the pliers are positioned at the collar of the cap.
- Remove the cap in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 119.

Installing

- Push the cap onto the wheel bolt up to the stop.

Anti-theft wheel bolts

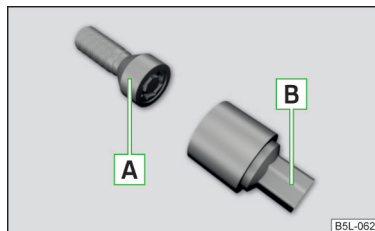


Fig. 120
Principle sketch: Anti-theft wheel bolt with adapter

The anti-theft wheel bolts protect the wheels from theft. These can only be loosened or tightened with the use of adapter **[B]** » Fig. 120.

- Remove the full wheel trim or the caps of the wheel bolts.
- Insert adapter **[B]** » Fig. 120 with the toothed side all the way into the inner teeth in the head of the anti-theft wheel bolts **[A]**.
- Push the wheel wrench onto the adapter **[B]** up to the stop.
- Loosen or tighten the wheel bolt » page 125.
- Remove the adapter.

- Replace the wheel trim or the caps.

To be equipped for a possible wheel change, the adapter for the anti-theft wheel bolts must always be kept in the vehicle. The adapter is stowed in the tool kit.

The position of the anti-theft wheel bolt is marked on the back of the wheel cover on every factory-fitted or ŠKODA Original Accessory hub cap.

When using an anti-theft wheel bolt, make sure that this has been fitted according to the position marked on the back of the wheel cover position.

i Note

- Note the code number which is embossed both on the adapter and also on the end of each anti-theft wheel bolt. This number can be used to purchase a replacement adapter from ŠKODA Original Parts if necessary.
- The anti-theft wheel bolt set and adapter can be purchased from a ŠKODA Partner.

Loosening/tightening wheel bolts



Fig. 121
Changing a wheel: Loosening the wheel bolts

Before removing the wheel bolts, the caps for the wheel bolts must be pulled off.

Loosening

- Push the wheel wrench onto the wheel bolt until it locks into place.
- Use the appropriate adapter for undoing the anti-theft wheel bolts » [page 124](#).
- Grasp the end of the wrench and turn the bolt about **one** turn in the direction of the arrow » [Fig. 121](#).

Tightening

- Push the wheel wrench onto the wheel bolt until it locks into place.

Use the appropriate adapter for tightening the anti-theft wheel bolts » [page 124](#).

- Grasp the end of the wrench and turn the bolt against the direction of the arrow » [Fig. 121](#), until it is tight.

After tightening the wheel bolts, the covering caps must be replaced.

! 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.

Raising the vehicle

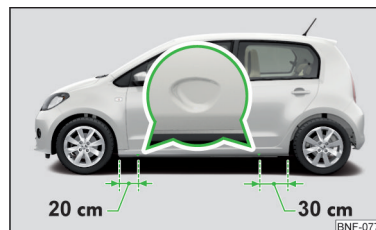


Fig. 122
Jacking points for positioning lifting jack

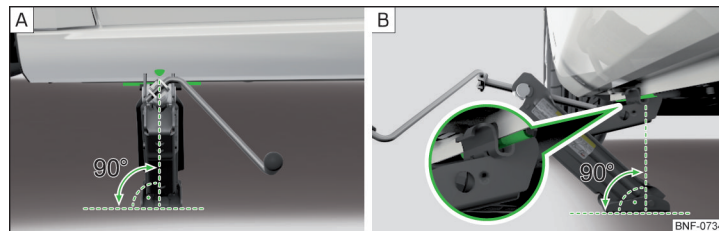


Fig. 123 **Principle sketch: Attach lifting jack**

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 mounting points are located on the metal bar of the lower sill on the underside of your vehicle. The positions of these are embossed by means of markings on the side surface of the lower sill » [Fig. 122](#).

- Support the base plate of the jack with its full area resting on level ground and ensure that the jack is located in a vertical position at the jacking point » [Fig. 123 - \[A\]](#).
- Position the lifting jack below the jacking point with the crank and move it up until its claw encloses the web » [Fig. 123 - \[B\]](#).
- Continue turning up the jack until the wheel is just about lifted off the ground.

! WARNING

- If the wheel has to be changed on a slope, first of all block the opposite wheel with a stone or similar object to prevent the vehicle from unexpectedly rolling away.
- Secure the base plate of the lifting jack with suitable means to prevent possible moving. A soft and slippery ground under the base plate may move the lifting jack, causing the vehicle to fall down. It is therefore always necessary to place the lifting jack on a solid surface or use a wide and stable base. If the surface is smooth, such as on cobbled stones, tiled floor etc., use a non-slip base (e.g. a rubber foot mat).
- Only attach the lifting jack to the attachment points provided for this purpose.
- Always raise the vehicle with the doors closed.
- Never position any body parts, such as arms or legs under the vehicle, while the vehicle is raised with a lifting jack.
- When the vehicle is raised, never start the engine.

! CAUTION

It is important to ensure that the jack is correctly attached to the web of the lower fork leg - risk of damage to the vehicle.

Remove the wheel / fix

When changing a wheel, the following instructions must be followed.

- Remove the full wheel trim or the caps of the wheel bolts.
- First of all slacken the anti-theft wheel bolt and then the other wheel bolts.
- Jack up the vehicle until the wheel that needs changing is clear of the ground.

- Unscrew the wheel bolts and place them on a clean surface (cloth, paper, etc.).
- Remove the wheel carefully.
- Attach the wheel and slightly screw on the wheel bolts.
- Lower the vehicle.
- Alternately tighten wheel bolts opposite (diagonally) with the wheel wrench. Tighten the anti-theft wheel bolt last.
- Replace the wheel trim or the caps.

When fitting unidirectional tyres, ensure that the direction of rotation is correct » [page 119](#).

All bolts must be clean and must turn easily.

If it is established when changing a wheel that the wheel bolts are corroded and difficult to move, then these must be replaced.

Under no circumstances grease or oil the wheel bolts!

! WARNING

Undo the wheel bolts only a little (about one turn) provided that the vehicle has not yet been jacked up. Otherwise the wheel could become loose and fall off.

Follow-up work

After changing the wheel, the following work must be carried out.

- Stow the replaced wheel in the wheel well and secure it with a special nut.
- Stow the tool kit in the space provided and secure using the band.
- Check the tyre pressure on the fitted wheel as soon as possible.
- Have the tightening torque of the wheel bolts checked with a torque wrench as soon as possible.

After changing the wheel, the tyre pressure should be adjusted. In vehicles with tyre pressure monitoring, save tyre pressure values » [page 91](#).

Replace the damaged wheel or consult a specialist garage about repair options.

The prescribed tightening torque of the wheel bolts is **110 Nm**.

! WARNING

- If the wheel bolts are tightened to a too low tightening torque, the rim can come loose when the car is moving. A tightening torque which is too high can damage the bolts and threads and this can result in permanent deformation of the contact surfaces on the rim.
- Drive cautiously and only at a moderate speed until the tightening torque has been checked.

Puncture repair kit

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Components of the puncture repair kits	127
General information	128
Preparations for using the breakdown kit	128
Sealing and inflating the tyre	128
Notes for driving with repaired tyres	129

Use the breakdown kit to reliably repair tyre damage caused by foreign bodies or a puncture with diameters up to approx. 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.

The wheel must not be removed during repair.

Do not remove foreign bodies, which have penetrated the wheel profile from the tyre (e.g. screws or nails).

Immediately replace the tyre that was repaired using the breakdown kit, or consult a specialist garage about repair options.

! WARNING

- The sealant is hazardous to health. Remove immediately if it comes into contact with the skin.
- Observe the manufacturer's usage instructions for the breakdown kit.

i Note

A new bottle of sealant can be purchased from ŠKODA Original Parts.

Components of the puncture repair kits

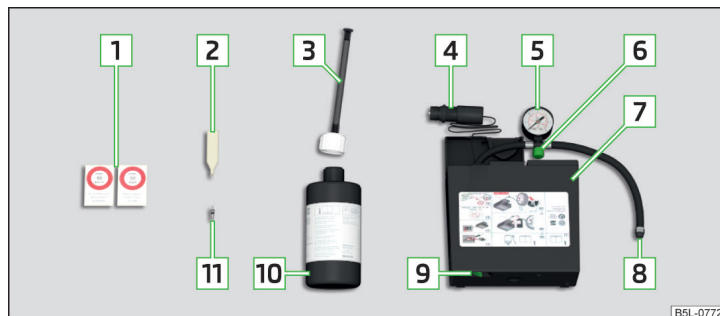


Fig. 124 Principle sketch: Components of the breakdown kit

 **Read and observe ! on page 127 first.**

Kit components » Fig. 124

- 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** Air release valve
- 7** Air compressor
- 8** Tyre inflation hose
- 9** ON and OFF switch
- 10** Tyre inflator bottle with sealing agent
- 11** Replacement valve core

The valve remover **2** has a slot at its lower end which fits into the valve core.

The kit is located in a box under the floor covering in the luggage compartment. The kit contains a sealant and an air compressor.

i Note

The declaration of conformity is included with the air compressor or the log folder.

General information

 Read and observe  on page 127 first.

For your own safety and the safety of your passengers, the following instructions must be observed before carrying out a wheel repair on the road.

- ✓ Switch on the hazard warning lights system.
- ✓ Place the warning triangle at the prescribed distance.
- ✓ Park the vehicle as far away as possible from the flowing traffic.
- ✓ Choose a location with a flat, solid surface.
- ✓ Have **all the occupants get out**. The passengers should not stand on the road (instead they should remain behind a crash barrier, for instance) while the wheel is being changed.

The breakdown kit must not be used under the following circumstances.

- ▶ The rim is damaged.
- ▶ The outside temperature is below -20 ° C.
- ▶ The cut or puncture is larger than 4 mm.
- ▶ The tyre wall is damaged.
- ▶ After the expiration date (see inflation bottle).

Preparations for using the breakdown kit

 Read and observe  on page 127 first.

The following preparatory work must be carried out before using the puncture repair kit.

- Switch off the engine.
- For vehicles with **manual transmission** select **1st gear**.
- For vehicles with **automated gearbox** shift the lever to position **D** or **R**.
- Firmly apply the handbrake.
- Check that you can carry out the repairs with the breakdown kit » [page 127](#).
- Remove the breakdown kit from the boot.
- Stick the sticker  » [Fig. 124 on page 127](#) on the dash panel in the driver's field of view.
- Unscrew the valve cap.
- Use the valve remover  to unscrew the valve core and place it on a clean surface (rag, paper, etc.).

Sealing and inflating the tyre

 Read and observe  on page 127 first.

Sealing

- Forcefully shake the tyre inflator bottle  » [Fig. 124 on page 127](#) several times.
- Firmly screw the inflation hose  onto the tyre inflator bottle . The film on the cap is pierced automatically.
- Remove the plug from the inflation hose  and plug the open end fully onto the tyre valve.
- Hold the bottle  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 the valve core back into the tyre valve using the valve remover .

Inflating

- Screw the air compressor tyre inflation hose  » [Fig. 124 on page 127](#) firmly onto the tyre valve.
- For vehicles with **manual transmission** the lever into the neutral position.
- For vehicles with **automated manual transmission** shift the lever to position **N**.
- Check that the air release valve  is closed.
- Start the engine and run it in idle.
- Plug the connector  into 12 volt socket » [page 61](#), **12-Volt power outlet**.
- Switch on the air compressor with the ON and OFF switch .
- Allow the air compressor to run until a pressure of 2.0 - 2.5 bar is achieved. Maximum run time of 8 minutes » .
- Switch off the air compressor.
- If you cannot reach an air pressure of 2.0 - 2.5 bar, unscrew the tyre inflation hose  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  back onto the tyre valve and repeat the inflation process.
- Switch off the air compressor.
- Remove the tyre inflation hose  from the tyre valve.

Once a tyre inflation pressure of 2.0 - 2.5 bar has been achieved, you can continue the journey. ▶

! WARNING

- If the tyre does not inflate 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 after running 8 minutes at the latest – there is a risk of overheating. Allow the air compressor to cool a few minutes before switching it on again.

Notes for driving with repaired tyres

📖 **Read and observe ! on page 127 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

➤ 🚫 **Do not continue to drive!** You cannot properly seal with tyre with the breakdown kit.

If the tyre pressure is 1.3 bar or more

- Set the tyre pressure to the correct value.
- 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.
- 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 _____ 129

The battery of another vehicle can be used to jump-start your vehicle if the engine will not start because the battery is flat.

! WARNING

- Pay attention to the warning instructions relating to working in the engine compartment » [page 106](#).
- A discharged vehicle battery may already freeze at temperatures just below 0 °C. If the battery is frozen, do not jump start with the battery of another vehicle – there is a risk of explosion.
- Keep any sources of ignition (naked flame, smouldering cigarettes, etc.) away from the battery – risk of explosion!
- Never jump-start vehicle batteries with insufficient acid levels – risk of explosion and chemical burns.
- The vent screws of the battery cells must be tightened firmly.

i Note

We recommend you buy jump-start cables from a car battery specialist.

Jump-starting using the battery from another vehicle

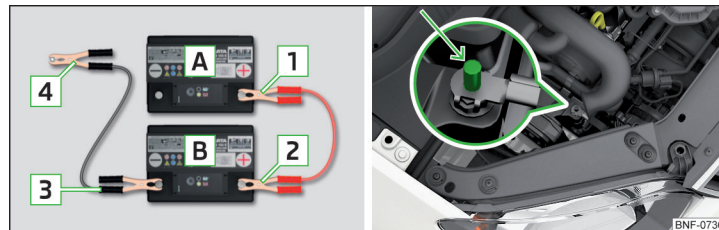


Fig. 125 Jump-starting: A – flat battery, B – battery providing current / engine earthing point

📖 **Read and observe ! on page 129 first.**

The starting process using the battery of another vehicle requires the use of jumper cables.

The jump-start cables must be attached in the following sequence.

➤ Attach clamp **1** to the positive terminal of the discharged battery **A**

» [Fig. 125](#) .

➤ Attach clamp **2** to the positive terminal of the battery supplying power **B**. ▶

- Attach clamp [3] to the negative terminal of the battery supplying power [B].
- Attach the clamp [4] to a solid metal component firmly connected to the engine block or to the engine block itself.

On vehicles with the START-STOPsystem the jump-start cable must be connected to the engine earthing point » Fig. 125.

Starting engine

- Start the engine on the vehicle providing the power and allow it to idle.
- Start the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery.
- If the engine does not start, halt the attempt to start the engine after 10 seconds and wait for 30 seconds before repeating the process.
- Remove the jump start cables in the **reverse** order as attachment.

Both batteries must have a rated voltage of 12 V. The **capacity** (Ah) of the battery supplying the power must not be significantly less than the capacity of the discharged battery in your vehicle.

Jump-start cables

Only use jump-start cables which have an adequately large cross-section and insulated terminal clamps. Observe the instructions of the jumper lead manufacturer.

Positive cable – colour coding in the majority of cases is red.

Negative cable – colour coding in the majority of cases is black.

! WARNING

- Do not clamp the jump-start cable to the negative terminal of the discharged battery. There is the risk of detonating gas seeping out the battery being ignited by the strong spark which results from the engine being started.
- 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.
- Route the jump-start cables so that they cannot be caught by any rotating parts in the engine compartment.

Towing the vehicle

Introduction

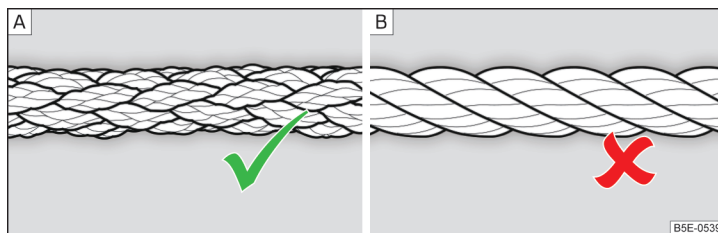


Fig. 126 Braided tow rope / Spiral tow rope

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Front towing eye _____ 131

For towing, a braided tow rope is to be used » Fig. 126 - A.

When towing, the following guidelines must be observed.

Vehicles with **manual transmission** may be towed with a tow bar or a tow rope or with the front or rear wheels raised.

Vehicles with **automatic transmission** may be towed in with a tow bar or a tow rope or with the front wheels raised. If the vehicle is raised at rear, the automatic gearbox is damaged!

Driver of the tow vehicle

- Engage the clutch gently when starting off or depress the accelerator particularly gently if the vehicle is fitted with an automatic gearbox.
- Only then approach correctly when the rope is taut.

The maximum towing speed is **50 km/h**.

Driver of the towed vehicle

- Switch on the ignition so that the steering wheel is not locked 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. ►

Please note that the brake servo unit and power steering only operate if the engine is running. If the engine is not running, significantly more physical force is required to depress the brake pedal and steer the vehicle.

If using a tow rope, ensure that it is always kept taught.

General information on towing

Both drivers should be familiar with the problems which might occur while a vehicle is being towed. Unskilled drivers should not attempt to tow in another vehicle or to be towed in.

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.

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.

To protect both vehicles when tow-starting or towing, the tow rope should be elastic. Thus one should only use plastic fibre rope or a rope made out of a similarly elastic material.

Attach the tow rope or the tow bar only to the **towing eye** » page 131.

! WARNING

- When towing, exercise increased caution.
- Do not use spiral rope for towing » Fig. 126- [B], the towing eye may unscrew from the vehicle - risk of accident.
- Ensure tow rope is not twisted - risk of accident.

! CAUTION

- Do not start engine by towing - there is a risk of damaging the engine parts. The battery from another vehicle can be used as a jump-start aid » page 129, *Jump-starting*.
- There is always a risk of excessive stresses and damage resulting at the points to which you attach the tow rope or tow bar when you attempt to tow a vehicle which is not standing on a paved road.

i Note

We recommend using a tow rope from ŠKODA Original Accessories, which is available from a ŠKODA Partner.

Front towing eye



Fig. 127 Removing the cap/installing the towing eye

Read and observe [A] and [B] on page 131 first.

Removing/fitting the cover cap

- Press on the cover cap in the direction of the arrow [1] » Fig. 127.
- Remove the cover cap in the direction of the arrow [2].
- After screwing out the towing eye, insert the cover cap in the area of arrow [1] and then press the opposite side of the cover cap.

The cap must engage firmly.

Removing/fitting the towing eye

- Manually screw in the towing eye as far as it will go in the direction of the arrow [3] » Fig. 127 » [A].

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.

- Unscrew the towing eye against the opposite direction to arrow [3].

! WARNING

The towing eye must always be screwed in fully and firmly tightened, otherwise the towing eye can tear when towing in or tow-starting.

Remote control

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Replacing the battery in the remote control key	132
Synchronising the remote control	132

CAUTION

- The replacement battery must have the same specification as the original battery.
- We recommend having faulty rechargeable batteries replaced by a ŠKODA service partner.
- Pay attention to the correct polarity when changing the battery.

Note

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.

Replacing the battery in the remote control key



Fig. 128 Remove cover/take out battery

Read and observe **!** on page 132 first.

The battery change is carried out as follows.

- Flip out the key.
- Press off the battery cover **A** » Fig. 128 with your thumb or using a flat screwdriver in the region of the arrows **1**.
- Remove the discharged battery by pressing the battery down in the region of the arrow **2**.

- Insert the 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 remote control key after replacing the battery » page 132.

Synchronising the remote control

Read and observe **!** on page 132 first.

If the vehicle does not unlock when pressing the remote control, the key may not be synchronised. This can occur when the buttons on the remote control key are actuated a number of times outside of the operative range of the equipment or the battery in the remote control key has been replaced.

Synchronise the key as follows.

- 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.

Emergency unlocking/locking

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Locking the door without a locking cylinder	132
Unlock the boot lid	133

Locking the door without a locking cylinder



Fig. 129 Emergency locking: Front door right

An emergency locking mechanism is located on the face side of the doors which have no locking cylinder, it is only visible after opening the door.

- Remove the aperture **A** (applies to the rear door) » Fig. 129.
- Insert the vehicle key into the slot and turn in the direction of the arrow (sprung position).
- Insert the aperture **A** (applies to the rear door).

Unlock the boot lid



Fig. 130
Unlocking the boot lid

The boot lid can be unlocked manually.

- Fold the rear seat backrest forward » page 57.
- Insert the vehicle key into the slot in the trim panel » Fig. 130 as far as it will go.
- Unlock the lid by moving it in the direction of the arrow.
- Open the boot lid.

Replacing windscreen wiper blades

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Replacing the windscreen wiper blades	133
Replacing the rear window wiper blade	134

! WARNING

Replace the windscreen wiper blades once or twice a year for safety reasons. These can be purchased from a ŠKODA Partner.

Replacing the windscreen wiper blades



Fig. 131
Setting the service position for the wiper arms

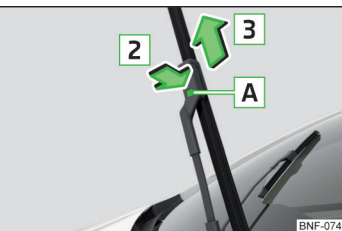


Fig. 132 Windscreen wiper blade

Read and observe **!** on page 133 first.

Set the windscreen wiper arms to the service position before replacing the windscreen wiper blades.

Service position for changing wiper blades

- Closing the bonnet.
- Switch the ignition on and off again.
- Push the lever in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 131.

The windscreen wiper arms move into the service position.

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.
- Hold the upper part of the wiper arm and press the securing mechanism **A** in the direction of arrow **2**.
- Remove the wiper blade in the direction of the arrow **3**.

Attaching the wiper blade

- Push the windscreen wiper blade until the stop and it locks in place.
- Check that the wiper blade is correctly attached.
- Fold the wiper arm back to the windscreen.
- Turn on the ignition and press the lever into the direction of the arrow
» Fig. 131.

The windscreen wiper arms move into the home position.

Replacing the rear window wiper blade



Fig. 133 Rear window wiper blade

Read and observe ! on page 133 first.

Removing the wiper blade

- Lift the wiper arm from the windscreen in the direction of arrow 1 » Fig. 133.
- Tilt the wiper blade as far as it will go in the same direction.
- Hold the upper part of the wiper arm and press the securing mechanism A in the direction of arrow 2 .
- Remove the wiper blade in the direction of the arrow 3 .

Attaching the wiper blade

- Push the windscreen wiper blade until the stop and it locks in place.
- Check that the wiper blade is correctly attached.
- Fold the wiper arm back to the windscreen.

Fuses and light bulbs

Fuses

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Fuses in the dash panel	135
Fuse allocation in the dash panel	135
Fuses in the dash panel	136
Assignment of the fuses in the dash panel	137
Fuses in the engine compartment	137
Fuse allocation in the engine compartment	137

Individual electrical circuits are protected by fuses.

Switch off the ignition and the corresponding power consuming device before replacing a fuse.

Find out which fuse belongs to the component that is not operating
» page 135, Fuses in the dash panel, » page 137, Fuses in the engine compartment, or » page 136, Fuses in the dash panel.

Colour coding of fuses

Fuse colour	Maximum amperage
purple	3
light brown	5
brown	7.5
red	10
blue	15
yellow	20
white	25
green	30
orange	40

! WARNING

Always read and observe the warnings before completing any work in the engine compartment » page 106.

! CAUTION

- "Never repair" fuses and also do not replace them with a fuse of a higher amperage – risk of fire! This may also cause damage at another part of the electrical system.
- If a newly inserted fuse blows again after a short time, have the electrical system checked as quickly as possible by a specialist garage.
- A blown fuse is recognisable by the molten metal strip. Replace the faulty fuse with a new one of the **same** amperage.

i Note

- We recommend always carrying replacement fuses in the vehicle. A box of replacement fuses and bulbs can be purchased from ŠKODA Original Accessories.
- 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

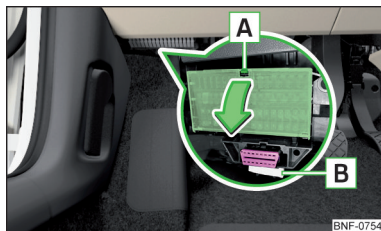


Fig. 134
Remove the fuse box cover.

Read and observe ! and i on page 134 first.

The fuses are located underneath the steering wheel on the underside of the dash panel » Fig. 134.

Replacing fuses

- Press securing tab **A** » Fig. 134.
- Push the lid in the direction of the arrow.
- Remove bracket **B**.
- Place the bracket on the respective fuse and pull this out.
- Insert a new fuse.
- Replace the bracket at the original position.
- Fold the cover upwards against the direction of the arrow.
- Close the cover until it clicks into place.

Fuse allocation in the dash panel

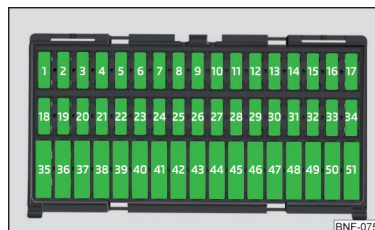


Fig. 135
Fuses

Read and observe ! and i on page 134 first.

No.	Consumer
1	Air Conditioning, diagnostic connector
2	Headlight range control, park assist, electric exterior mirror adjustment
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: Central Control Unit, heating, automatic transmission, light switch, license plate light
16	Vehicle lighting
17	Rear window wiper
18	Panoramic sunroof

No.	Consumer
19	Central locking system
20	Rear window heater
21	Reversing light
22	Horn
23	Voltage transformer
24	Headlamp flasher
25	Windscreen wipers
26	Radio
27	Turn signal lights, brake lights
28	Selector lever for the automatic transmission
29	Fuel pump
30	Engine control unit, instrument cluster, central control unit, rain sensor, control lever under the steering wheel, diagnostic connector
31	Vehicle lighting
32	Central control unit
33	Vehicle lighting
34	Indoor lighting
35	Vehicle lighting
36	Vehicle lighting
37	ESC
38	Key bar
39	Lever under the steering wheel, windscreen washer system
40	Engine components
41	Brake pedal switch, cooling fan
42	Engine control unit
43	Fuel pump
44	Engine components
45	Engine components
46	12-volt power socket
47	Air blower for air conditioning/heating
48	Seat heaters
49	Electric power windows

No.	Consumer
50	Vehicle lighting
51	Electric power windows

Fuses in the dash panel

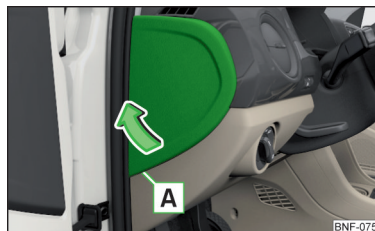


Fig. 136
Remove the fuse box cover.

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 134 first.

On vehicles with the START-STOPsystem, the fuses are on the left side of the dash panel behind a cover.

Replacing fuses

- Insert a slotted screwdriver into the recess **A** in the cover » Fig. 136.
- Loosen the cover and remove in the direction of the arrow.
- Replace the appropriate fuse.
- Close the cover until it clicks into place.

Assignment of the fuses in the dash panel

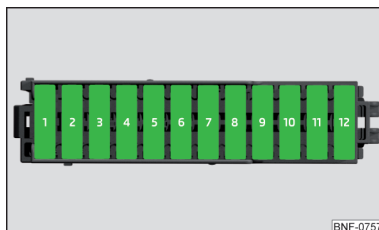


Fig. 137
Fuses

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 134 first.

No.	Consumer
1	ABS/ESP
2	Instrument cluster
3	Radio
4	DC-DC voltage converter, starter relay, 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

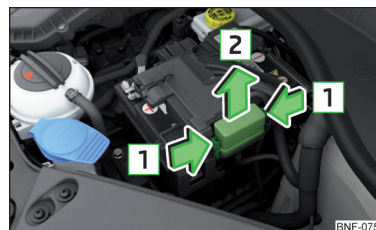


Fig. 138
Remove the fuse box cover.

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 134 first.

The fuses are located underneath a cover next to the vehicle battery
» Fig. 138.

Replacing fuses

- Press the locking keys **1** of the cover » Fig. 138 together simultaneously.
- Push the cover in the direction of the arrow **2**.
- Replace the appropriate fuse.
- Insert the cover in the direction counter to the arrow.
- Close the cover until it clicks into place.

Fuse allocation in the engine compartment

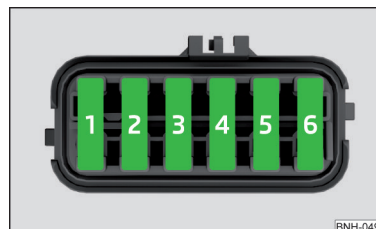


Fig. 139
Fuses

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 134 first.

No.	Consumer
1	ABS/ESP
2	Radiator fan

No.	Consumer
3	Control unit for radiator fan, ignition
4	ABS/ESP
5	Central control unit, battery data module
6	Ignition lock, starter

Replacing bulbs

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Bulb arrangement in the headlights	138
Changing the low beam and high beam bulb (halogen headlights)	139
Replacing bulb for daytime running lights and parking lights	139
Changing the front turn signal bulb	139
Replacing the bulb for the fog light	140
Replacing the bulb for the licence plate light	140
Rear Light	141
Changing a bulb in the tail light	141

Some manual skills are required to change a bulb. For this reason, 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.
- ▶ A stowage compartment for replacement bulbs is located in a plastic box in the spare wheel or underneath the floor covering in the luggage compartment.

Depending on the vehicle design, some vehicles may be equipped with LED daytime running lights in the front bumper instead of the fog lights.

! WARNING

- Always read and observe the warnings before completing any work in the engine compartment » [page 106](#).
- 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.
- The H4 bulb is pressurised and may explode during a bulb replacement - risk of injury! We therefore recommend wearing gloves and safety glasses when changing a bulb.
- Switch off the respective vehicle light when changing the 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. Replacement bulbs can be purchased from ŠKODAOriginal Accessories.
- We recommend having the headlight settings checked by a specialist garage after replacing a bulb in the main beam, low beam or fog lights.
- If the LED diode is defect visit a specialist garage.

Bulb arrangement in the headlights

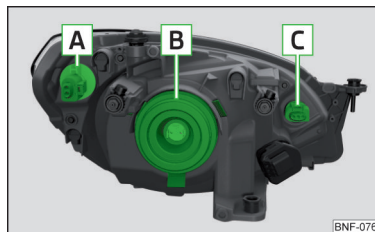


Fig. 140
Principle sketch: Headlights

📖 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 138 first.

The vehicle is equipped with headlights with halogen bulbs.

Bulb arrangement » Fig. 140

- A** Flashing
- B** Low beam and high beam
- C** Daytime running and parking light

Changing the low beam and high beam bulb (halogen headlights)

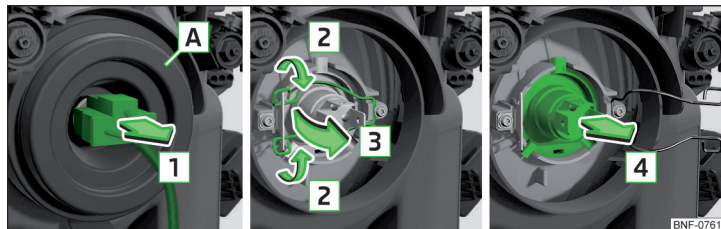


Fig. 141 Replacing the bulb for low beam and main beam

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 138 first.

- Remove the connector from the bulb in the direction of arrow **1** » Fig. 141.
- 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. 141.
- 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.

Installation is carried out in the reverse order.

Replacing bulb for daytime running lights and parking lights



Fig. 142
Replacing the bulb for daytime running lights and parking lights

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 138 first.

- Turn the housing containing the bulb **C** » Fig. 140 on page 138 as far as the stop in the direction of the arrow **1** » Fig. 142.
- 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 front turn signal bulb

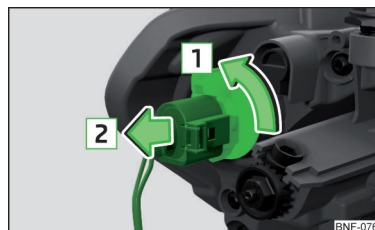


Fig. 143
Changing the bulb for the front turn signal light

Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 138 first.

- Turn the housing containing the bulb **A** » Fig. 140 on page 138 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**.

- 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.

Replacing the bulb for the fog light

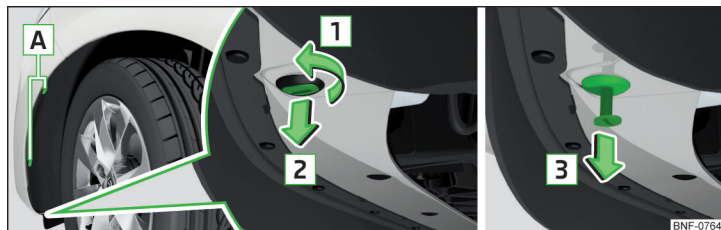


Fig. 144 Removing the wheel house trim

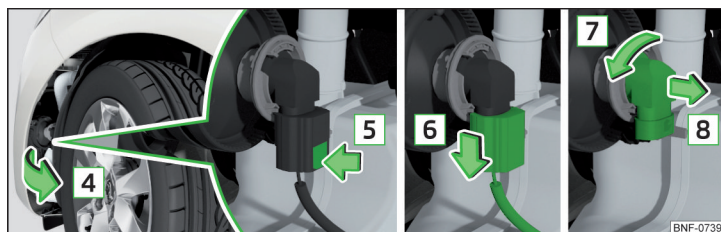


Fig. 145 Changing a bulb

📖 Read and observe **[A]** and **[B]** on page 138 first.

Removing the wheel house trim

- Use the on board tool to remove screws **[A]** » Fig. 144 from the wheel well.
- Using a flat, blunt object, e.g. a coin, turn the part of the expansion rivet with a slit 90 degrees 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. 145.
- Press in the locking for the connector in the direction of arrow **[5]**.
- Remove the connector in the direction of the arrow **[6]**.
- Screw the lamp connector in the direction of the arrow **[7]** as far as the stop.
- Remove the lamp connector in the direction of the 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.

Fitting the wheel house trim

- Fold the wheel house trim back.
- Push the expansion rivet back in.
- Push in the part of the expansion rivet with a slit **[2]** and turn it 90 degrees in the opposite direction to arrow **[1]** » Fig. 144.
- Firmly tighten the two attachment bolts **[A]** with the screwdriver.

Replacing the bulb for the licence plate light



Fig. 146 Removing the licence plate lamp

📖 Read and observe **[A]** and **[B]** on page 138 first.

- Insert a slotted screwdriver into the slot in area **[A]** » Fig. 146 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]**.
- Remove the faulty bulb from the housing.

- Insert a new bulb into the housing.
- 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 into area **A** into the bumper opening and press lightly until the spring locks into place.

⚠ CAUTION

Ensure that the vehicle paintwork and the tail lamp are not damaged when removing and installing the tail lamp.

Rear Light

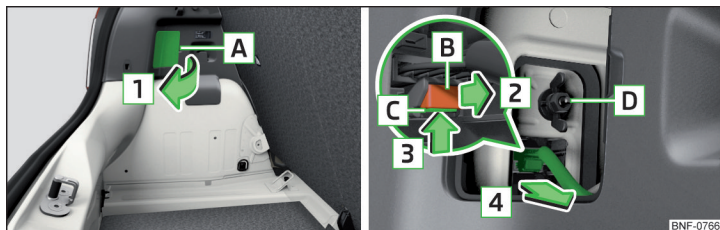


Fig. 147 Removing lamp / connector

📖 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 138 first.

Removing lamp

- Open the boot lid.
- Fold the rear seat backrest forward » page 57, *Seat backrests*.
- Remove the boot cover » page 66.
- Open up the flap in area **A** in the direction of arrow **1** » Fig. 147.
- Insert the screwdriver under the bottom edge of the locking mechanism **B** » page 122, *Vehicle tool kit* 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**.
- Carefully remove the light from the body and place it on a clean, smooth surface.

Fitting the lamp

- 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. 147.
- 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**.
- Install the luggage compartment cover and close the tailgate.

Fold the rear seat backrest back.

⚠ CAUTION

Ensure that the vehicle paintwork and the tail lamp are not damaged when removing and installing the lamp.

Changing a bulb in the tail light

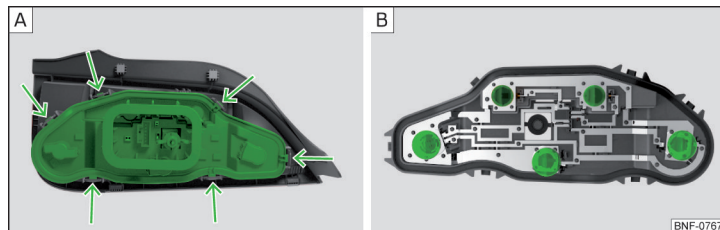


Fig. 148 Inner part of the lamp

📖 Read and observe **!** and **!** on page 138 first.

Changing a bulb

- Unhook the bulb holder » Fig. 148 - **A**.
- Take the holder out of the lamp assembly.
- Unscrew the defective bulb in its housing in an **anti-clockwise** direction and remove it » Fig. 148 - **B**.
- Place a new bulb in the housing and turn it in a **clockwise** direction as far as it will go.

Operating weight

The value represents the lightest possible vehicle weight without any additional equipment that would add to the weight, e.g. air conditioning, spare wheel.

The specified operating weight is for orientation purposes only.

The operating weight also contains the weight of 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
	AT	932
1.0 I/44 kW MPI Green tec	MT	940
	AT	931
1.0 I/55 kW MPI	MT	929
	AT	932
1.0 I/55 kW MPI Green tec	MT	940
	AT	931
1.0 I/50 kW MPI G-TEC	MT	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 fuel consumption and emission levels 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 legal 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.

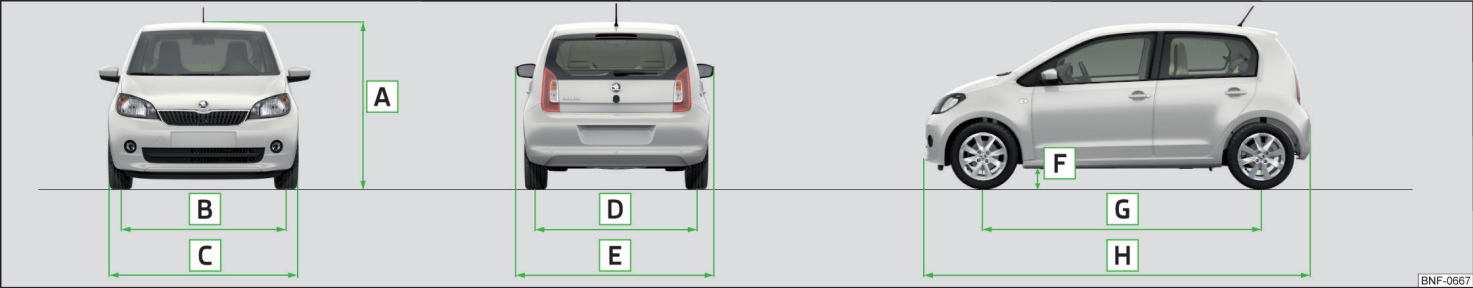


Fig. 150 Principle sketch: Vehicle dimensions

Vehicle dimensions for operating weight without driver (in mm)

» Fig. 150		Specification	3-door	5-door
A	Height	Basic dimension	1478	1478
		Vehicles with the Green tec package	1463	1463
		G-TEC vehicles	1480	1480
B	Front track		1428	1428
C	Width		1641	1645
D	Rear track		1424	1424
E	Width including exterior mirror		1910	1910
F	Clearance	Basic dimension	136	136
		Vehicles with the Green tec package	121	121
		G-TEC vehicles	134	134
G	Wheel base	Basic dimension	2420	2420
		G-TEC vehicles	2421	2421
H	Length		3563	3563

Departure angle



Fig. 151
Principle sketch: Departure angle

Angle » Fig. 151

A Overhang angle, front

B Overhang angle, rear

Departure angle

The values shown indicate the maximum incline of an embankment, up which the vehicle can drive at a slow speed without collision of the bumper or underbody.

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	146
1.0 l/55 kW MPI engine	146
1.0 l/50 kW MPI G-TEC engine	146

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

Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	95/3000			
Output (kW/rpm)	55/6200			
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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