SIMPLY CLEVER

ŠKODA

ŠKODA Citigo Owner's Manual

Layout of this Owner's Manual (explanations)

This Owner's Manual has been systematically designed to make it easy for you to search for and obtain the information you require.

Chapters, table of contents and subject index
The text of the Owner's manual is divided into relatively short sections which are combined into easy-to-read **chapters**. The chapter you are reading at any particular moment is always specified on the bottom right of the page.

The **Table of contents** is arranged according to the chapters and the detailed **Subject index** at the end of the Owner's Manual helps you to rapidly find the information you are looking for.

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

Units of measurement
All values are expressed in metric units.

Explanation of symbols

- 📖 Denotes a reference to a section with important information and safety advice in a chapter.
- ▶ Denotes the continuation of a section on the next page.
- STOP Indicates situations where the vehicle must be stopped as soon as possible.
- ® Denotes a registered trademark.

Notes

WARNING

The most important notes are marked with the heading **WARNING**. These **WARNING** notes draw your attention to a **serious risk of accident or injury**.

CAUTION

A **Caution** note draws your attention to the possibility of damage to your vehicle (e.g. damage to gearbox), or points out general risks of an accident.

For the sake of the environment

An **Environmental** note draws your attention to environmental protection aspects. This is where you will, for example, find tips aimed at reducing your fuel consumption.

Note

A normal **Note** draws your attention to important information about the operation of your vehicle.

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Preface

You have opted for a ŠKODA – our sincere thanks for your confidence in us.
You have received a vehicle with the latest technology and range of amenities. Please read this Owner's Manual carefully, because the operation in accordance with these instructions is a prerequisite for proper use of the vehicle.

Observe the national legal requirements when using your vehicle.

If you have any questions about your vehicle, please contact a ŠKODA Partner.

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) ▸

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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 that has been contractually authorized by the manufacturer ŠKODA AUTO a.s. or its sales partner to perform service tasks on ŠKODA vehicles and to sell ŠKODA Genuine Parts.

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

Owner's Manual
These operating instructions apply to all **body variants** of the vehicle and all related **models**.

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 need to 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. More information is available from the ŠKODA Partner from whom you bought the vehicle.

The **illustrations** can differ in minor details from your vehicle; they are only intended for general information.

Supplementary Information (applies to Russia)
The full type approval number of the means of transport is indicated in the registration documents.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
rpm	Engine revolutions per minute
ABS	Anti-lock brake system
AGM	Vehicle battery type
ASG	Automated transmission
CNG	compressed natural gas
CO_2 in g/km	discharged quantity of carbon dioxide in grams per driven kilometre
EDL	Electronic differential lock
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
EPC	EPC fault light
ESC	Electronic Stability Control
EU	European Union
G-TEC	Engine designation at driven by compressed natural gas vehicles
HBA	Hydraulic brake assist
HHC	Uphill start assist
kW	Kilowatt, measuring unit for the engine 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
TCS	Traction control
TMC	Service for transmitting traffic information to the driver

Safety

Passive Safety

General information

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Before setting off 6
Driving safety 6
Safety equipment 6

In this section you will find important information, tips and notes on the subject of passive safety in your vehicle.

We have combined everything here which you should be familiar with, for example, regarding seat belts, airbags, child seats and safety of children.

! WARNING

- This chapter contains important information on how to use the vehicle for the driver and his occupants.
- 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 always be in the vehicle. This applies in particular, if you rent out or sell the vehicle.

Before setting off

Read and observe ! on page 6 first.

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 18, *Transporting children safely*.
✓ Adopt the correct seated position » page 7, *Correct and safe seated position*. Tell your passengers to assume the correct seated position.

Driving safety

Read and observe ! on page 6 first.

The driver is fully responsible for himself and his occupants. 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.

Safety equipment

Read and observe ! on page 6 first.

The following list contains only part of the safety equipment in your vehicle.

› Three-point seat belts for all the seats.
› Belt force limiters for the front seats.
› Belt tensioners for the front seats.
› Front airbag for the driver and the front passenger.
› Head, thorax, driver and front seat passenger side airbag with head restraint function;

› Anchoring points for child seats using the ISOFIX system.
› Anchoring points for child seats using the TOP TETHER system.
› Height-adjustable rear head restraints;
› Height-adjustable steering column.

The specified safety equipment works together, in order to optimally protect you and those travelling with you in accident situations.

The safety equipment does not protect you or the people travelling with you, if you or your occupants adopt an incorrect seated position or the equipment is not correctly adjusted or used.

If the seat belt is not fastened properly, this may result in injuries if an airbag is activated in the event of an accident.

Correct and safe seated position

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Correct seated position for the driver 7
Adjusting the steering wheel position 8
Correct seated position for the front passenger 8
Correct seated position for the passengers in the rear seats 8
Examples of incorrect seated positions 9

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 18, *Transporting children safely* with a suitable restraint system.
- If the occupant adopts an incorrect seated position, he is exposed to life-threatening injuries, in case he is hit by a deployed airbag.
- If the occupants on the rear seats are not sitting upright, the risk of injury is increased due to incorrect routing of the seat belt.
- 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 seated position for the driver

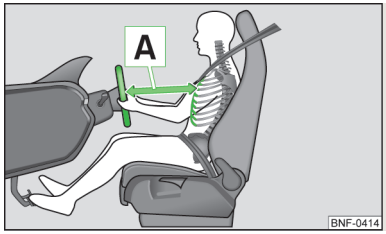

Fig. 1
Correct seated position for the driver

Read and observe ! on page 7 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. 1.
✓ Correctly fasten the seat belt » page 11.

Driver seat adjustment » page 50, *Adjusting the front seats*.

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!

WARNING (Continued)

- When driving, hold the steering wheel with both hands firmly on the outer edge in the "9 o'clock" and "3 o'clock" position. Never hold the steering wheel in the "12 o'clock" position or in any other way (e.g. in the middle or inner edge of the steering wheel). 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

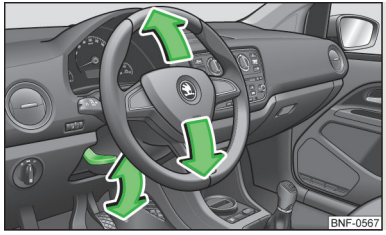

Fig. 2
Adjusting the steering wheel position

Read and observe ! on page 7 first.

The height of the steering wheel can be adjusted.

› Swivel the lever underneath the steering wheel downwards » Fig. 2.
› Adjust the height of the steering wheel to the desired position.
› Push the lever upwards to the stop.

WARNING

- The lever for adjusting the steering wheel must be locked whilst driving so that the position of the steering wheel cannot accidentally change during the journey – risk of accident!
- Never adjust the steering wheel when the vehicle is moving only when the vehicle is stationary!

Correct seated position for the front passenger

Read and observe ! on page 7 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 11.

Front passenger adjustment » page 50, *Adjusting the front seats*.

In exceptional cases the front passenger airbag can be deactivated » page 16, *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 surfaces 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 7 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 11.
✓ Use a suitable child restraint system if transporting children in the vehicle » page 18, *Transporting children safely*.

Adjust head restraints » page 51.

Examples of incorrect seated positions

Read and observe ! on page 7 first.

Maximum seat belt protection is only achieved if seat belts are fastened correctly.

Incorrect seated positions considerably reduce the protective functions of the seat belts and therefore increase the risk of injury due to an incorrect routing of the seat belt.

The driver is fully responsible for himself and passengers, especially children. Never allow a passenger to adopt an incorrect seated position when the car is moving.

The following list contains instructions which, if not observed, may cause serious injuries or death. This list is not complete, however we would like you to familiarise yourself with this subject.

Observe the following instructions while driving.

- ✓ Do not stand up.
- ✓ Do not stand on the seats.
- ✓ Do not kneel on the seats.
- ✓ Do not tilt the seat backrest too far back.
- ✓ Do not lean against the dash panel.
- ✓ Do not lie on the rear seats.
- ✓ 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 feet out of the window.
- ✓ Do not put your feet on the dash panel.
- ✓ Do not put your feet on the seat cushion.
- ✓ Do not allow anybody to travel in the footwell.
- ✓ Do not drive without fastening your seat belt.
- ✓ Do not delay in the luggage compartment.

Seat belts

Using seat belts

Introduction

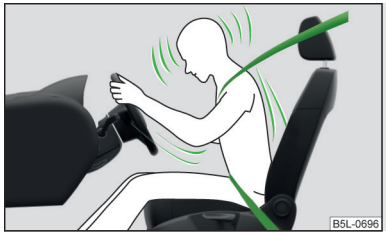

Fig. 3
Driver wearing seat belt

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

The physical principle of a frontal collision 11
Fastening and unfastening seat belts 11

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.

Correctly fastened seat belts hold occupants of the car in the correct seated position » Fig. 3.

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

Occupants of a vehicle who have correctly fastened their seat belts have the major benefit of the fact that the kinetic energy is absorbed as effectively as possible by the belts.

The structure of the front end of the vehicle and other passive safety measures, such as the airbag system, also contribute to the kinetic energy being reduced as effectively as possible. The energy produced is thus absorbed and there is less risk of injury.

Particular safety aspects must be observed when transporting children in the vehicle » page 18, *Transporting children safely*.

WARNING

- Fasten your seat belt before each journey – even when driving in town! This also applies to the passengers seated at the rear – risk of injury!
- Expectant women must also always wear a seat belt. This is the only way of ensuring optimal protection for the unborn child » page 11.
- Maximum seat belt protection is only achieved if you are correctly seated » page 7, *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

- Never use one seat belt to secure two persons (including children). The seatbelt must not be placed over a child who is sitting on the lap of another passenger.
- 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.

WARNING (Continued)

- 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.
- It is prohibited to 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 53, *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 96, *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.

Note

The national legal requirements must be observed when using seat belts.

The physical principle of a frontal collision

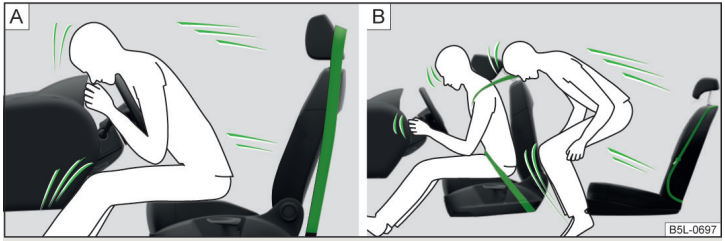

Fig. 4 **Driver without a fastened seat belt/rear seat passenger without a fastened seat belt**

Read and observe ! on page 10 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. The greater the speed and weight increase, the greater the amount of energy which has to be absorbed in the event of an accident.

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

The idea that it is possible to support your body with your hands in a minor accident is incorrect. Even in a collision at only a low speed, the forces acting on the body are such that it is no longer possible to support your body.

Even if you only drive at a speed of 30-50 km/h, the forces that your body is exposed to in the event of an accident can exceed a metric ton (1000 kg).

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.

It is also important that rear passengers fasten their seat belts, as they could otherwise be thrown through the vehicle in an uncontrolled manner in the event of an accident.

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.

Fastening and unfastening seat belts

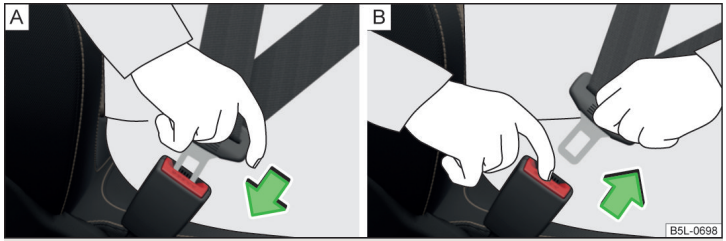

Fig. 5 **Fastening/unfastening the seat belt**

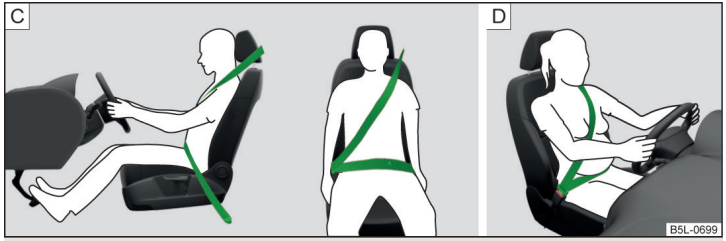

Fig. 6 **Routing of belt webbing over the shoulders and the lap belt/Routing of belt webbing for an expectant mother**

Read and observe ! on page 10 first.

Fastening

› Correctly adjust the front seat before fastening the seat belt » page 7, *Correct and safe seated position*.

› Use the lock tongue to slowly pull the webbing over your chest and pelvis. ▸

› Insert the lock tongue into the belt buckle » Fig. 5 – A that is part of the seat until it clicks into place.
› Pull on the belt to check that it has engaged correctly in the lock.

A plastic knob in the belt webbing holds the belt tongue in a position which is easy to get hold of.

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. 6 – C.

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

On expectant mothers, 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. 6 – D.

Releasing
Release the seat belt only when the vehicle is stationary.

› Press the red button in the belt buckle » Fig. 5 – 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 12
Belt tensioners 12

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.

The three-point seat belts are automatically tensioned in the event of a frontal collision of a certain severity. The belt tensioners can also be deployed if the seat belts are not fastened.

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

Belt tensioners are not activated in the event of minor frontal collisions, side and rear-end collisions, in the case of a rollover and also not in accidents in which no major forces are produced from the front.

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.
- The protective function of the system is only adequate for a single accident. If the belt tensioners have been deployed, it is then necessary to replace the entire system.

Note
- Smoke is generated when the belt tensioners are deployed. This is not an indication of a fire in the vehicle.
- When disposing of the vehicle or parts of the belt tensioner system, it is important to comply with national legal requirements. ŠKODA service partners are familiar with these regulations and will be able to provide you with detailed information.

Airbag system

Description of the airbag system

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

System description 13
Airbag deployment 13

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 7, *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, the airbag system must be checked by a specialist garage immediately. 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 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.

System description

Read and observe ! on page 13 first.

The functional status of the airbag system is indicated by the indicator light in the instrument cluster » page 33.

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 modules.

- Electronic control unit.
- Front airbag for the driver and the front passenger » page 14.
- Side airbags Head-thorax » page 15;
- Airbag warning light in the instrument cluster » page 33, *Airbag system*.
- Key switch for the front passenger airbag » page 17.
- Warning light for the front passenger airbag deactivation/activation in the middle of the dash panel » page 17.

Note

- The airbag system needs no maintenance during its working life.
- 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!
- When disposing of vehicle or parts of the airbag system, it is important to comply with the national legal requirements.

Airbag deployment

Read and observe ! on page 13 first.

The airbags inflate in fractions of a second and at a high speed in order to be able to offer additional protection in the event of an accident.

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

In certain accident situations, several airbags may be deployed simultaneously.

The airbags **are not deployed** in the case of **minor** frontal and side collisions, rear-end collisions, tilting of the vehicle and vehicle rollover.

Deployment factors
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. The control unit analyses the nature of the collision and activates the relevant restraint system.

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.

In the event of an accident in which the airbags are deployed:
› the interior lighting comes on (if the switch for the interior light is in the door contact position),
› the hazard warning light is switched on;
› all the doors are unlocked;
› the fuel supply to the engine is interrupted.

Airbag overview

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Front airbags ____ 14
Side airbags Head-Thorax ____ 15

Front airbags

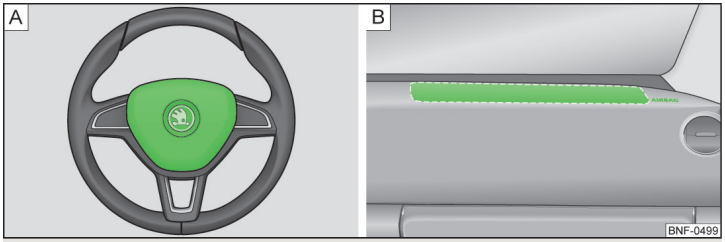

Fig. 7 **Driver airbag in the steering wheel/front passenger airbag in the dashboard**

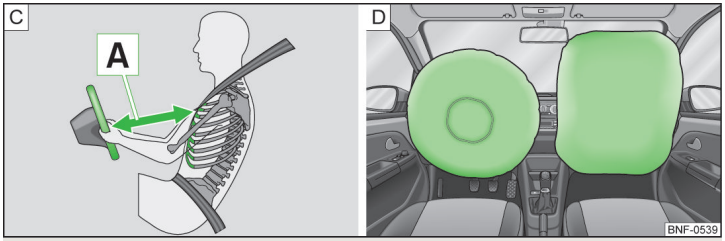

Fig. 8 **Safe distance to steering wheel/gas-filled airbags**

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

The front airbag for the driver is housed in the steering wheel » Fig. 7 – A.

The front airbag for the front seat passenger is located in the dash panel above the stowage compartment » Fig. 7 – B.

When the airbags are deployed, they inflate in front of the driver and front passenger » Fig. 8 - D. 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 by 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 17, *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. When transporting a child on the front passenger seat, pay attention to any relevant national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.

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. must 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.

Side airbags Head-Thorax

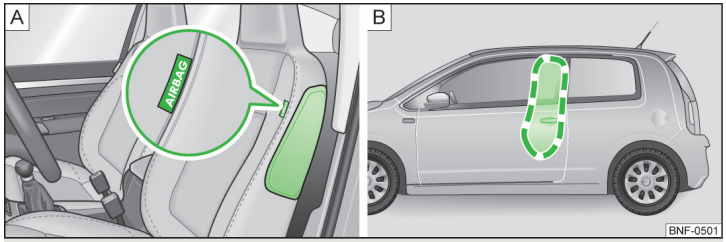

Fig. 9 **Place of installation of the side airbag/deployment area of the side airbag**

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.

When the side airbags » Fig. 9 - B are triggered, the belt tensioner is also deployed automatically on the relevant side.

The load of the occupants is cushioned when plunging into the fully inflated airbag and the risk of injury to the head and 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 19, *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 18, *Child seat*.

WARNING

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). Resulting damage can have a negative impact on the function of the airbag system. Any work on the front doors and 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.
- Always have work carried out by a ŠKODA service partner or a professional specialist garage.

WARNING

- Only hang light items of clothing on the hooks fitted in the vehicle. Never leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets of the items of clothing.
- 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.

Deactivating airbags

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Deactivating airbags 16
Deactivating the front passenger airbag 17

Deactivating airbags

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

- If using a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat (due to different legal regulations, the airbag must be deactivated if using a forwards-facing child seat in some countries) » page 18, *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 » page 17.

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

Monitoring the airbag system

The operational capability of the airbag system is monitored electronically, including when one of the airbags is switched off.

Airbag deactivated using diagnostic equipment

- The warning light lights up for approx. 3 seconds after switching on the ignition and then flashes again for approx. 12 seconds.

Front passenger airbag deactivated using the key switch in the storage compartment

- The warning light lights up for approx. 3 seconds after switching on the ignition.
- The warning light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF 3 » Fig. 10 *on page 17* lights up after the ignition has been turned on.

Note

- The national regulations for switching off airbags must be observed.
- 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

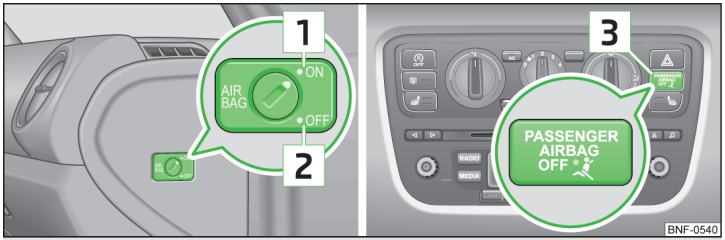

Fig. 10 **Key switch for front passenger airbag/warning light for front passenger airbag activation/deactivation**

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

Switching off

› Switch off the ignition.
› Open the passenger door.
› Fold the key bit out **completely** for the radio key » !.
› Carefully insert the key into the key slot in the key switch as far as the stop.
› Use the key to turn the slot of the key switch into position 2 » Fig. 10 **OFF**.
› Pull the key out of the slot in the key switch » !.
› Close the passenger door.
› Check that warning light 3 PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF in the middle of the dash panel lights up after the ignition is switched on.

Switching on

› Switch off the ignition.
› Open the passenger door.
› Fold the key bit out **completely** for the radio key » !.
› Carefully insert the key into the key slot in the key switch as far as the stop.
› Use the key to turn the slot of the key switch into position 1 » Fig. 10 **ON**.
› Pull the key out of the slot in the key switch » !.
› Close the passenger door.
› Check that warning light 3 PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF in the middle of the dash panel does not light up after the ignition is switched on.

WARNING

- The driver is responsible for whether the airbag is switched on or switched off.
- Only switch off the airbag when the ignition is switched off! Otherwise a fault can occur in the system for deactivating the airbag.
- If the warning light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF 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.
- The key cannot be inserted in the key switch while driving.
  - Shocks can cause the key to turn in the slot and trigger 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:

Use of a child seat on the front passenger seat 18
Child safety and side airbag 19
Classification of child seats 20
Use of child seats fastened with a seat belt 20

Children are generally safer on the rear seats than on the front passenger seat.

In contrast to adults, the muscles and bone structure of children are not yet fully developed. Thus children are exposed to increased risk of injury.

Children should be transported in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions.

Child seats that comply with the ECE-R 44 standard must be used. The ECE-R standard stands for: Economic Commission for Europe – Regulation.

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

WARNING

- The national legal requirements must be observed when using child seats.
- 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.
- Children are exposed to an increased risk of injury in the event of an accident if they lean forward or adopt an incorrect seated position when the vehicle is moving. This particularly applies to children who are transported on the front passenger seat as they can suffer severe, or even fatal injuries if the airbag system is deployed!

WARNING (Continued)

- Pay particular attention to the information provided by the manufacturer of the child safety seat regarding the correct routing of the belt. Seat belts which are not correctly adjusted can themselves cause injuries even in minor accidents.
- Safety belts must be checked to ensure that they are running properly. One should also ensure that the belt is not damaged by sharp-edged fittings.
- The front passenger airbag must be deactivated if using a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat. Further information » page 18, *Use of a child seat on the front passenger seat*.

Note

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

Use of a child seat on the front passenger seat

Never use a backwards-facing child restraint system on a seat that is protected by an active airbag installed in front of it. This could cause the child severe injury or even death.

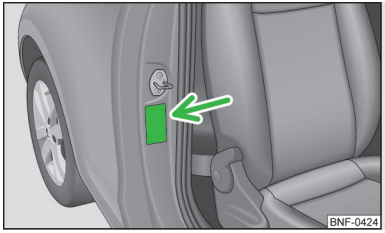

Fig. 11
Sticker on the B column on the front passenger side.

Fig. 12 **Front passenger sun visor / label**

Read and observe ! on page 18 first.

For safety reasons, we recommend that you install child seats on the rear seats whenever possible.

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.
› With child safety seats in groups 2 or 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.
› Set the height-adjustable front passenger seat as high up as possible.
› Place and fasten the child seat on the seat and the child in the child seat according to the specifications in the manufacturer's user manual of the child seat .

! WARNING

- The front passenger airbag must be deactivated if using a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat » page 16, *Deactivating airbags*.
- **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.
- This fact is also indicated by the label that can be found in one of the following locations.
  - 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. In some countries, the sticker is located on the front seat passenger's sun visor » Fig. 12.
- With child safety seats in groups 2 or 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.
- 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.

Child safety and side airbag

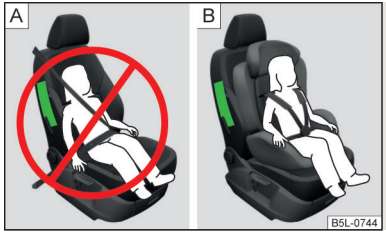

Fig. 13
Incorrect seated position of a child who is not properly secured – risk from the side airbag/Child properly protected by safety seat

Read and observe ! on page 18 first.

The child must not be positioned in the deployment area of the side airbag » Fig. 13 – 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. 13 – B.

WARNING

- Children must never be seated with their head in the deployment area of the side airbag – risk of injury!
- Do not place any objects within the deployment area of the side airbags – risk of injury!

Classification of child seats

Read and observe ! on page 18 first.

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

Group	Weight of the child	Approximate age
0	up to 10 kg	up to 9 months
0+	up to 13 kg	up to 18 months
1	9-18 kg	up to 4 years
2	15-25 kg	up to 7 years
3	22-36 kg	over 7 years

Use of child seats fastened with a seat belt

Read and observe ! on page 18 first.

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

Group	Front passenger seat	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 Child seat category "Universal" - a child seat designed to be attached to the seat using the seat belt.

Fastening systems

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Anchor eyelets for the ISOFIX system 20
Use of child seats with the ISOFIX system 21
Anchor eyelets for the TOP TETHER system 21

Anchor eyelets for the ISOFIX system

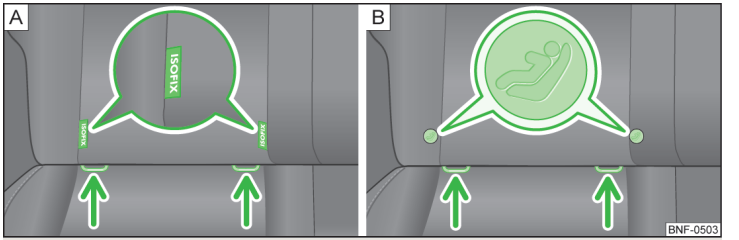

Fig. 14 **Identification versions of anchor eyelets for child safety seats**

There are two lashing eyes between the rear exterior seat backrest and the surface of the seat itself on both sides for fixing the ISOFIXsystem » Fig. 14child seat in place.

WARNING

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

Note

- A child seat fitted with the ISOFIX system can only be mounted in a vehicle fitted with an 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

Overview of the usability of child seats with the ISOFIX system on each of the seats in accordance with the ECE-R 16 standard.

Group	Size class of the child seat[a)]	Front passenger seat	Rear seats
0 up to 10 kg	E	**X**	**IL-SU**
0+ up to 13 kg	E	**X**	**IL-SU**
	D		
	C		
1 9-18 kg	D	**X**	**IL-SU** **IUF**
	C		
	B		
	B1		
	A		

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

IL-SU The seat is suited for installation of an ISOFIX child seat with "Semi-Universal" approval. The category "Semi-Universal" 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 installation of an ISOFIX child seat with "Universal" approval and attachment with the TOP TETHER belt.

X The seat is not fitted with fixing eyes for the ISOFIX system.

Anchor eyelets for the TOP TETHER system

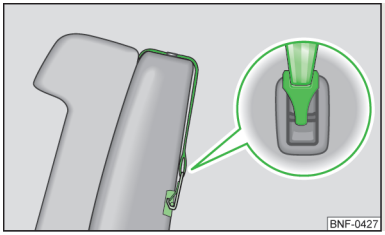

Fig. 15
Rear seat: TOP TETHER

The anchor eyelets for attaching the belt of a child seat with the TOP TETHER system are located on the back of the rear seat backrests » Fig. 15.

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 locking eyes.
- Only ever attach one belt from the child seat to a locking eye.
- On no account should you equip your vehicle, e.g. mount screws or other anchorage points.

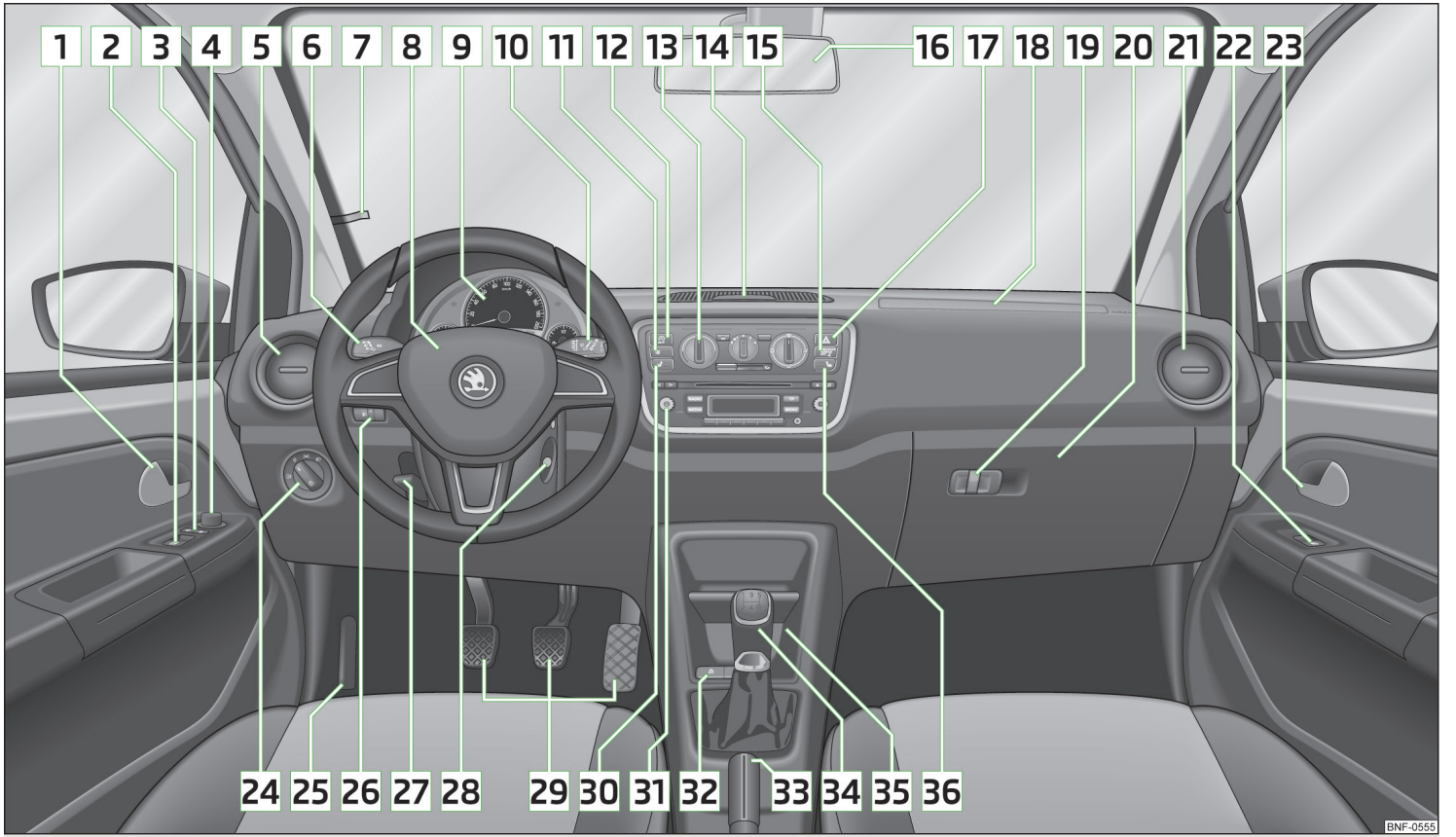

Fig. 16 **Cockpit**

Using the system

Cockpit

Overview

1 Door opening lever 39
2 Electrical power window in the driver's door 40
3 Central locking system 38
4 Electric exterior mirror adjustment 49
5 Air outlet jet 65
6 Operating lever:
› Turn signal lights and main beam, headlight flasher 44
› Speed regulating system 80
7 Parking ticket holder 54
8 Steering wheel:
› With horn
› With driver's front airbag 14
9 Instrument cluster: Instruments and warning lights 24
10 Operating lever:
› Multifunction display 26
› Windscreen wiper and wash system 47
11 Button for rear window heater 47
12 START-STOP button 81
13 Depending on equipment fitted:
› Operating controls for the heating 65
› Operating controls for the air conditioning system 65
14 Socket for the cradle for the Move & Funmultifunction device. 67
15 Warning light for the deactivated front seat passenger airbag 17
16 Interior rear-view mirror 49
17 Button for hazard warning light system 45
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19 Bag holder 58
20 Storage compartment on the front passenger side 58
21 Air outlet jet 65
22 Electric window raiser in the passenger door 40
23 Door opening lever 39
24 Light switch 43
25 Bonnet release lever 101
26 Regulator for headlamp beam adjustment for the headlights 43
27 Lever for adjusting the steering wheel 8
28 Ignition lock 71
29 Pedals 74
30 Regulator for left seat heating 52
31 Radio
32 Button for City Safe Drive system 83
33 Handbrake lever 72
34 Depending on equipment fitted:
› Gearshift lever (manual gearbox) 73
› Selector lever (automated gearbox) 74
35 Storage compartment 55
36 Regulator for right seat heating 52

i Note

- Cars with factory-fitted radio are supplied with separate instructions for operating such equipment.
- The arrangement of the controls and switches and the location of some items on right-hand drive models may differ from that shown in » Fig. 16 . 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 24
Speedometer 24
Fuel reserve display 25
Tachometer 25
Counter for distance driven 26
Service interval display 26
Gear recommendation 26

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.

Overview

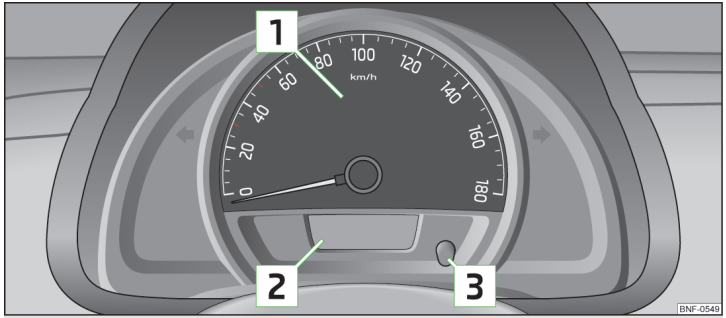

Fig. 17 **Instrument cluster - Version 1**

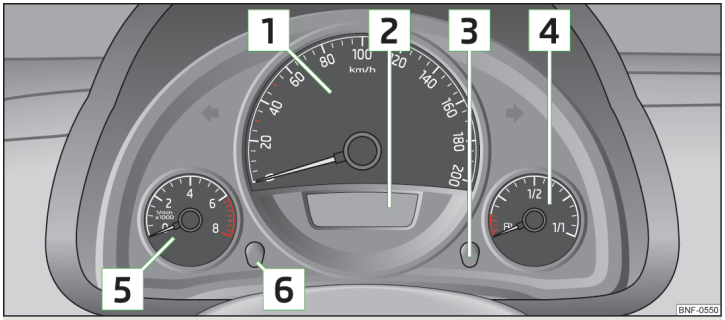

Fig. 18 **Instrument cluster - Version 2**

Read and observe ! on page 24 first.

1 Speedometer » page 24
2 Display:
- with fuel reserve gauge (option 1 only) » page 25
- With counter for distance driven » page 26
- With service interval display » page 26
- With multifunction display » page 26
- with outside temperature display » page 28

3 The counter for the distance travelled button (trip) » page 26
4 Fuel gauge » page 25
5 Engine revolutions counter » page 25
6 Adjust button for the time » page 29

Speedometer

Read and observe ! on page 24 first.

The speedometer displays the current speed in km/h or mph and km/h.

Fuel reserve display

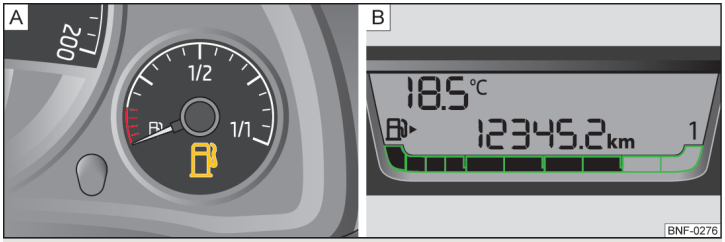

Fig. 19 **Fuel gauge**

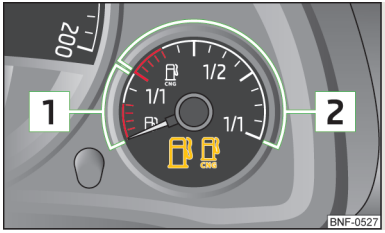

Fig. 20
Fuel gauge - CNG

Read and observe ! on page 24 first.

Vehicles running on petrol
The fuel gauge » Fig. 19 only operates if the ignition is switched on.

The fuel tank has a capacity of about 35 litres.

If the fuel gauge in the fuel tank reaches the reserve capacity level, the warning symbol of ⛽ on » Fig. 19 - A will appear in the instrument cluster or the symbol ⛽ will flash for 10 seconds together with the remaining segments in the instrument cluster display » Fig. 19 - B. There are now about 4 litres of fuel remaining in the tank.

An audible signal sounds as a warning signal.

Natural gas vehicles (CNG)
The fuel gauge » Fig. 20 only operates if the ignition is switched on.

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. 20. 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. 20. 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. 20. There are now about 1.5 kg of fuel remaining in the tank.

! 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 24 first.

The tachometer 5 » Fig. 18 *on page 24* 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 26.

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

Read and observe ! on page 24 first.

To toggle between the odometer and the counter for the distance travelled (trip), briefly press the button 3 » Fig. 17 *on page 24* or » Fig. 18 *on page 24*.

Counter for distance travelled (trip)
The counter indicates the distance you have driven since it was last reset - in steps of 100 metres or 1/10 of a mile.

Reset counter for distance travelled (trip)
› Press and hold the 3 » Fig. 17 *on page 24* or » Fig. 18 *on page 24* button.

Odometer
The odometer indicates the total distance which the vehicle has been driven.

Service interval display

Read and observe ! on page 24 first.

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

Before the next service interval has been reached, the message InSP 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 InSP 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

Read and observe ! on page 24 first.

An information for the engaged gear is shown in the display of the instrument cluster.

The function of the gear recommendation is to help reduce fuel consumption.

Show	Importance
●	Optimal gear engaged.
↑	**Recommendation** that you shift to a higher gear.
↓	**Recommendation** that you shift to a lower 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).

On vehicles with **a manual** transmission in the display, the **recommended** gear and the respective arrow symbol is displayed.

For vehicles with **automated** manual transmission mode for manual shifting (Tiptronic), the **currently engaged** gear and the respective arrow symbol is shown in the display.

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

For the sake of the environment
A suitably selected gear has the following advantages.
- It helps to reduce fuel consumption.
- It reduces the operating noise.
- It protects the environment.
- It benefits the durability and reliability of the engine.

Multi-function display (MFD)

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operation 27
Memory 27
Multifunction display details 28
Warning at excessive speeds 29
29 ▸

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.

i Note

In certain national versions the displays appear in the Imperial system of measures.

Operation

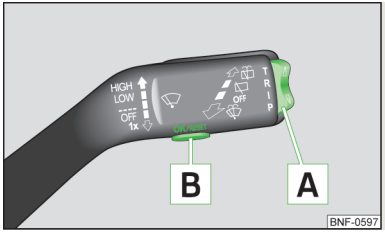

Fig. 21
Buttons on the control lever

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

Some features of the multi-function display can be operated with the buttons on the control lever » Fig. 21.

Operation description

Button » Fig. 21	Action	Operation
A	Briefly push up or down	Select data / set data values
B	Press briefly	View information / confirm specification

Memory

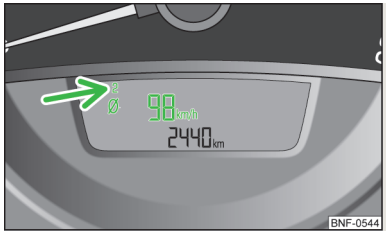

Fig. 22
Multi-function display - Display example of the memory

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

The multifunction display is equipped with two automatic memories, **1** and **2**.

The display of the selected memory is displayed at the position indicated by the arrow » Fig. 22.

1 Single-trip memory
2 Total trip memory

Select memory

› Select the corresponding element of the multifunction display » page 28.

Confirm the element again to switch between the individual memories.

Reset memory

› Select the corresponding element of the multifunction display » page 28.
› Select the desired memory.
› Press the button B » Fig. 21 *on page 27* longer.

The following values of the selected memory are set to zero.
› Average fuel consumption.
› Distance driven.
› Average speed.
› Driving time

Single-trip memory (memory 1)

The single-trip 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.

Total-trip memory (memory 2)
The total distance driven memory gathers data from any number of individual journeys up to a total of 19 hours and 59 minutes driving or 1,999 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.

Note
Disconnecting the vehicle battery will delete all memory data.

Multifunction display details

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

Outside temperature
The current outside temperature is displayed.

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.

If you want to measure the time travelled from a particular moment in time on, at this moment, reset the memory by setting the button to zero » page 27, *Memory*.

The maximum distance indicated in both memories is 19 hours and 59 minutes. The indicator is set back to zero if this period is exceeded.

Current fuel consumption
The current fuel consumption level is displayed in litres/100 km[1]. You can use this information to adapt your driving style to the desired fuel consumption.

The display appears in litres/hour if the vehicle is stationary or driving at a low speed[2].

Average fuel consumption
The average fuel consumption since the memory was last erased is displayed in litres/100 km[1].

If you wish to determine the average fuel consumption over a certain period of time, you must set the memory at the start of the new measurement to zero » page 27. After erasing the memory, no value is displayed until you have driven approx. 300 m.

The display is updated regularly while you are driving.

Range
The range indicates the distance you can still drive with your vehicle based on the level of fuel in the tank and the same style of driving as before.

The display is shown in steps of 10 km. After the warning light for the fuel reserve » page 25, *Fuel reserve display* lights up, the display is shown in steps of 5 km.

The fuel consumption over the last 50 km is used to calculate the information. The range will increase if you drive in a more economical manner.

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

If you want to measure the distance travelled from a particular moment in time on, at this moment, reset the memory by setting the button to zero » page 27, *Memory*.

The maximum distance indicated in both memories is 1 999 km. The indicator is set back to zero if this period is exceeded.

Average speed
The average speed since the memory was last erased is displayed in km/hour .

To determine the average speed over a certain period of time, set the memory to zero at the start of the measurement » page 27, *Memory*.

After erasing this data, no value appears in the display until you have driven approx. 300 m.

[1] On some models in certain countries, the display appears in kilometres/litre.
[2] On some models in certain countries, the display appears in --,- kilometres/litres if the vehicle is stationary.

The display is updated regularly while you are driving.

Current driving speed
The current speed, which is identical to the display of the speedometer 1 » Fig. 18 *on page 24* is displayed.

Coolant temperature
The current outside temperature is displayed.

Warning against excessive speeds
Set the speed limit, for example, for the maximum permissible speed in town » page 29, *Warning at excessive speeds*.

Warning at excessive speeds

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

Adjust the speed limit while the vehicle is stationary
- Select the menu item (warning when limit is exceeded).
- Activate the speed limit option by confirming this menu item (the value flashes).
- Set the desired speed limit, e.g. 50 km/h.
- Store the speed limit by confirming the set value, or wait several seconds; your settings will be saved automatically.

This allows you to set the speed in 5 km/h intervals.

Adjusting the speed limit while the vehicle is moving
- Select the menu item (warning when limit is exceeded).
- Drive at the desired speed, e.g. 50 km/h.
- Confirm the current speed as the speed limit.

If you wish to adjust the set speed limit, you can do so in 5 km/h intervals (e.g. the accepted speed of 47 km/h increases to 50 km/h or decreases to 45 km/h).

- Store the speed limit, or wait several seconds; your settings will be saved automatically.

Change or disable speed limit
- Select the menu item (warning when limit is exceeded).
- By confirming the stored value, the speed limit is disabled.
- By reconfirming, the option to change the speed limit is activated.

If the set speed limit is exceeded, an audible signal will sound as a warning. At the same time the message (warning against excessive speed) appears on the display with the set limit value.

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

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

The time is set as follows.

- Select the time display on the instrument cluster » page 27, *Operation*.
- Press the button 6 » Fig. 18 *on page 24* and keep it pressed down until the time display appears.
- Press button 3 to change the value. For quick value change, hold down the button.
- Press button 6 to select the minutes display until it flashes.
- Press button 3 to change the value. For quick value change, hold down the button.
- Confirm the set value by pressing the button 6 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 30
Braking system 30
Seat belt warning light 30
Generator 30
Engine oil 31
Coolant 31
Automated transmission 31
Power steering 32
Electronic Stability Control (ESC) 32
Traction Control System (TC) 32
Antilock brake system (ABS) 33
Tyre inflation pressure 33
Rear fog light 33
Exhaust inspection system 33
EPC Engine electronics check 33
Airbag system 33

Handbrake - automatic transmission 34
Brake pedal (automatic transmission) 34
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Safety belt (belt status display) - rear seat 34
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START-STOP 35

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 go **out** a few seconds after switching on the ignition or after starting the engine.

WARNING

- Ignoring light-up indicator lamps in the instrument cluster and the control symbols in the display may cause serious injury or damage to the vehicle.
- If you have to stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from the traffic, switch off the engine and activate the hazard warning light system » page 45. The warning triangle must be set up at the prescribed distance - observe the national legal provisions when doing so.
- 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 101, *Engine compartment*.

Handbrake

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

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

Braking system

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

The indicator light **illuminates** if the brake fluid level in the braking system is too low or there is a fault in the ABS.

› Stop the vehicle, switch off the engine, and check the level of the brake fluid » page 107 ».

Further information » page 71, *Brakes and parking*.

WARNING

- If the warning light is displayed simultaneously with warning light » page 33, *Antilock brake system (ABS)*, **do not continue your journey!** Seek help from a specialist garage.
- A fault to the ABS system or the braking system can increase the vehicle's braking distance – risk of accident!

Seat belt warning light

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

The warning light **illuminates** as a reminder for the driver and front passenger to fasten seat belts.

The indicator light **goes off** after the respective seat belt has been fastened.

If the driver or front passenger has not fastened their seat belt and the vehicle speed is more than 20 km/h, the warning light **flashes** and you will hear an acoustic signal.

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.

Further information » page 9, *Seat belts*.

Generator

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

If the warning light **illuminates** when the engine is running, the vehicle battery is not being charged.

Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately. The electrical system requires checking.

If the warning light (cooling system fault) lights up in addition to the warning light while driving, **do not continue to drive!**

Stop the engine - there is a risk of engine damage! Seek help from a specialist garage.

Engine oil

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

When the warning light is **lit up** or is **flashing**, the engine oil pressure is too low.

› Stop the vehicle and switch the engine off if the warning light **does not go off** or if it begins to **flash** while you are driving.

An audible signal sounds as a warning signal.

› Check the oil level and top up with engine oil if necessary » page 104, *Checking the oil level*.

Do not continue your journey if for some reason it is not possible to top up the engine oil under the prevailing conditions. This can cause serious engine damage. Therefore, **switch the engine off** and seek help from a specialist garage.

If the warning light **flashes, do not drive any further**, even if the oil level is correct. Also do not leave the engine running at an idling speed.

Seek help from a specialist garage.

CAUTION

The red oil pressure light is not an oil level indicator! One should therefore check the oil level at regular intervals, preferably after every refuelling stop.

Coolant

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

If the warning light **lights up** or **flashes**, either 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 check the coolant level » page 106, *Checking the coolant level*.

› If the coolant level is too low, add coolant to the reservoir » page 106.

Do not continue your journey if for some reason it is not possible to top up the coolant under the prevailing conditions. This can cause serious engine damage. Therefore, **switch the engine off** and seek help from a specialist garage.

If the coolant is within the specified range, the increased temperature may be caused by an operating problem at the radiator fan.

› Check the fuse for the radiator fan, replace if necessary » page 131, *Fuses in the engine compartment*.

If the coolant level and fan fuse are both OK but the indicator light is nevertheless **still illuminated**, **do not continue your journey!**

Seek help from a specialist garage.

WARNING

- Carefully open the coolant expansion bottle. If the engine is hot, the cooling system is pressurized – risk of scalding! It is therefore best to allow the engine to cool down before removing the cap.
- Do not touch the radiator fan. The radiator fan may switch itself on automatically even if the ignition is off - a danger of injury is present!

CAUTION

- 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.

Automated transmission

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

Warning light

If the warning light **lights up** and a beep sounds, then there is a fault to the automated transmission. **Do not continue to drive the vehicle!** Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.

Warning light

If the warning light **lights up** and no gear change is possible, there may be technical reasons for why the functionality of the automatic transmission is limited.

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

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

If the warning light or also the warning light **lights up** and an acoustic signal sounds, this means that the automatic gearbox has overheated.

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

If the warning light **lights up repeatedly**, park the vehicle, shut off the engine and allow the gearbox to cool down.

Further information » page 74, *Automated transmission*.

Power steering

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

If the warning light or **comes on** while driving or after switching on the ignition **does not go out,** there is an error in the electromechanical power steering.

If the indicator light lights up, this indicates a **complete failure** of the power steering and the steering assist has failed (significantly higher steering forces).

If the indicator light 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 **lights up again**, then immediately obtain assistance from an authorised dealer.

Note

If the vehicle's battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the warning light comes on after switching on the ignition. If the warning light does not go out after moving a short distance, this means there is an error in the system. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC)

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

The warning light **flashes** to show that the ESC is currently operating.

If the warning light **illuminates**, there is a fault in the ESC. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

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

If the warning light **illuminates** immediately after you start the engine, the ESC might be switched off due to technical reasons.

› Switch the ignition off and on again.

If the indicator light **does not illuminate** after you switch the engine back on, the ESR is fully functional again.

Further information » page 78, *Electronic Stability Control (ESC)*.

Note

If the vehicle's battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the warning light comes on after switching on the ignition. If the warning light does not go out after moving a short distance, this means there is an error in the system. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

Traction Control System (TC)

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

The warning light **flashes** to show that the ESC is currently operating.

If the warning light **illuminates**, there is a fault in the ESC. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

The fact that the TCS operates together with the ABS means that the TCS warning light will also come on if the ABS system is not operating properly.

If the warning light **illuminates** immediately after you start the engine, the ESC might be switched off due to technical reasons.

› Switch the ignition off and on again.

If the indicator light **does not illuminate** after you switch the engine back on, the ESR is fully functional again.

Further information » page 78, *Traction Control System (TC)*.

Note

If the vehicle's battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the warning light comes on after switching on the ignition. If the warning light does not go out after moving a short distance, this means there is an error in the system. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

Antilock brake system (ABS)

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

If the warning light **illuminates**, there is a fault in the ABS.

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

Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

In the event of an ABS fault, the other braking and stabilization systems are turned off » page 78, *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 30 lights, **do not continue to drive!** Seek help from a specialist garage.

Tyre inflation pressure

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

The warning light **lights up**, if there is a substantial drop in inflation pressure in one of the tyres.

An audible signal sounds as a warning signal.

› Check and adjust the pressure in all tyres » page 112.

If the indicator light **flashes**, there is a fault in the tyre pressure monitoring system.

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

If the warning light **flashes** again after re-starting the engine, then the help of a professional service provider must be sought immediately.

Further information » page 114, *Setting*.

Note

If the vehicle's battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the warning light comes on after switching on the ignition. If the warning light does not go out after moving a short distance, this means there is an error in the system. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

Rear fog light

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

The warning light **illuminates** when the rear fog light is switched on.

Exhaust inspection system

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

If the warning light **illuminates**, there is a fault in the exhaust inspection system. The system allows the vehicle to run in emergency mode.

Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

Engine electronics check

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

If the indicator light EPC **illuminates**, there is a fault in the engine control. The system allows the vehicle to run in emergency mode.

Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

Airbag system

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

Monitoring the airbag system

If the warning light **does not go, out** for some seconds after the ignition has been switched on or **lights up** while you are driving, there is a fault in the system » !. This also applies if the warning light **does not come on** when the ignition is switched on.

The operational capability of the airbag system is monitored electronically, including when one of the airbags is switched off.

The following situation applies if the front or side airbag or belt tensioner have been switched off using the vehicle system tester:

› The warning light **illuminates** for approx. 4 seconds after switching **on** the ignition and then **flashes** again for approx. 12 seconds afterwards.

The following situation applies if the airbag has been switched off using the key switch for the airbag in the front passenger storage compartment:

› The warning light **comes on** for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on;

› The deactivated airbag is indicated by the illumination of the warning light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF in the middle of the dash panel » page 17, *Deactivating the front passenger airbag*.

WARNING

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

Handbrake - automatic transmission

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

If the warning light **lights up** or **blinks,** engage the handbrake.

Further information » page 74, *Automated transmission*.

Brake pedal (automatic transmission)

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

If the warning light **illuminates**, operate the brake pedal.

Further information » page 74, *Automated transmission*.

Turn signal system

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

Either the left or the right warning light **flashes** depending on the position of the turn signal lever.

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

Switching off the hazard warning light system is switched on will cause all of the turn signal lights as well as both warning lights to **flash**.

Cruise control system

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

The warning light **illuminates** when the cruise control is active.

Main beam

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

The warning light **illuminates** when the main beam or the headlight flasher is operated.

/ Safety belt (belt status display) - rear seat

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

After switching on the ignition, **illumination** takes place in the display of the instrument cluster for 30 s of the symbols or .

The control symbols or indicate whether any passengers have put on their seat belts in the rear seats.

The passenger on the associated rear seat **is** belted.

The passenger on the associated back seat **is not** wearing a seat belt.

If a seat belt is unfastened on the rear seat during the journey at a speed of more than 25 km/h, an acoustic signal will sound, and the belt status indicator for the rear seats **flashes** for around 30 seconds.

Further information » page 9, *Seat belts*.

City Safe Drive

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

If the indicator symbol **flashes rapidly,** the City Safe Drive system brakes the car brakes automatically straight away.

If the indicator symbol **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, **illumination** occurs on the display of the instrument cluster of he warning symbol OFF .

When the system is **activated** again, check icon On **lights up** for about 5 s in the display of the instrument cluster.

Further information » page 83, *City Safe Drive*.

Ⓐ / START-STOP

Read and observe ! on page 30 first.

A **glowing** indicator symbol Ⓐ shows the START-STOP system is active.

A **glowing** indicator symbol shows the START-STOP system is active, but no automatic engine cut-off is possible.

A **flashing** indicator symbol Ⓐ shows the START-STOP system is not available.

Further information » page 81, *START-STOP*.

Unlocking and opening

Unlocking and locking

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Unlocking/locking with the remote control 36
Unlocking/locking with the key 37
Safe securing system 37
Door opening lever 38
Locking/unlocking the vehicle from the inside 38
Child safety lock 38
Opening/closing a door 39

The central locking system allows you to lock and unlock **all** doors and the luggage compartment lid at the same time » page 40.

The safe securing system » page 37 is integrated in the central locking system. Once the car is locked from the outside, the door locks[1] are automatically blocked by the safe securing system » !.

The following is true after unlocking
- All the doors and the boot lid are unlocked.
- The interior light operated via the door contact illuminates.
- The safe securing system is switched off[1].
- The indicator light in the driver door stops flashing.

The following is true after locking
- All the doors and the luggage compartment lid are locked.
- The interior light operated via the door contact goes out.
- The safe securing system is switched on[1].
- The warning light in the driver door begins flashing.

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

[1] This function only applies to certain countries.

Automatic locking and 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.

Failure of the central locking
Upon failure of the central locking system, only the driver's door can be unlocked or locked using the key. The other doors and the tailgate can be emergency locked or emergency unlocked.
› Emergency locking of the door » page 128.
› Emergency unlocking of the luggage compartment lid » page 128.

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. The children might, for example, release the handbrake or take the vehicle out of gear. The vehicle could then start to move – risk of injury and accidents! These individuals might also not be able to leave the vehicle on their own or to help themselves. Can be fatal at very high or very low temperatures!
- If the car is locked from the outside and the safelock system is switched on, there must not be any person in the car as it is then not possible to open either a door or 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.

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.
- The battery must be replaced if the central locking does react to the remote control at less than around 3 metres away » page 127.
- When leaving the vehicle, always check if it is locked.

Note
- If you lose a key, please contact a specialist garage, who will be able to provide you with a new one.
- In the event of an accident in which the airbags are deployed, the locked doors are automatically unlocked in order to enable rescuers to gain access to the vehicle.

Unlocking/locking with the remote control

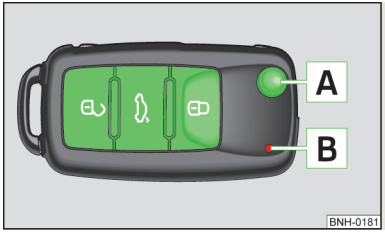

Fig. 23
Remote control key

Read and observe ! and ! on page 36 first.

Unlocking / locking using the remote control key » Fig. 23
- Unlocking the vehicle
- Locking the vehicle
- Unlocking the boot lid
- A Folding out/folding up of the key bit
- B Warning light

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

If you unlock the vehicle and do not open a door or the boot lid within the next 30 seconds, the vehicle will lock again automatically and the safelock system will be switched on[1]. This function is intended to prevent the car being unlocked unintentionally.

[1] This function only applies to certain countries.

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

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

Unlocking / locking the tailgate
By pressing the symbol key for about 1 s, only the boot lid is unlocked.

The lid is locked » page 40 by closing.

Checking the battery condition
If the red indicator light B » Fig. 23 does not flash when you press a button on the remote control key, the battery is empty. Replace the battery » page 127.

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.
- Only operate the remote control when the doors and luggage compartment lid are closed and the vehicle is in your line of sight.
- If the driver door is open, the vehicle cannot be locked using the remote control key.
- 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.

Unlocking/locking with the key

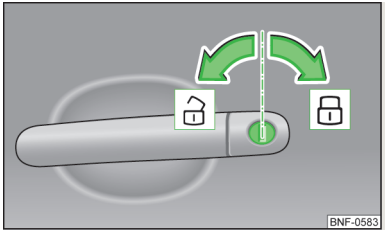

Fig. 24
Left side of the vehicle: Turning the key for unlocking and locking the vehicle

Read and observe ! and ! on page 36 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. 24

Unlocking
Locking

CAUTION
If at least one door has been opened, the vehicle cannot be locked.

Safe securing system

Read and observe ! and ! on page 36 first.

The door locks are blocked automatically if the vehicle is locked from the outside. The vehicle can not be opened from the inside any more.

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.

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

Switching on
The safelock switches on automatically the next time the vehicle is locked and unlocked.

Switch-off display
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.

Switch-on display
The warning light flashes for around 2 seconds in quick succession, afterwards it begins to flash evenly at longer intervals.

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!

Note
This function only applies to certain countries.

Door opening lever

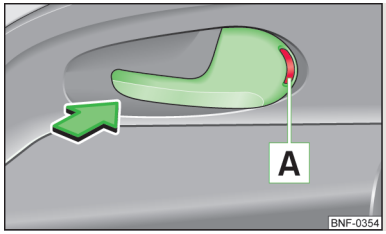

Fig. 25
Door opening lever

Read and observe ! and ! on page 36 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. 25 is visible.

Unlocking

› Open the door by pulling the door opening lever once against the direction of the arrow » Fig. 25 .

Locking/unlocking the vehicle from the inside

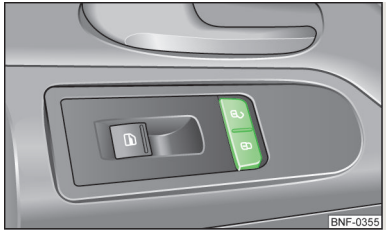

Fig. 26
Central locking / unlocking button

Read and observe ! and ! on page 36 first.

When the vehicle has not been locked from outside, the » Fig. 26 button can be used to unlock or lock the vehicle.

Unlocking/locking » Fig. 26

Locking
Unlocking

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

The following applies if your vehicle has been locked using the central locking button.

› 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.
› In the event of an accident in which the airbags are deployed, the locked doors are automatically unlocked in order to enable rescuers to gain access to the vehicle.

! WARNING

- Doors locked from the inside make it difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency – risk to life!
- If the safelock system is switched on » page 37, the door opening lever and the central locking buttons do not operate.

! CAUTION

If at least one door has been opened, the vehicle cannot be locked.

Child safety lock

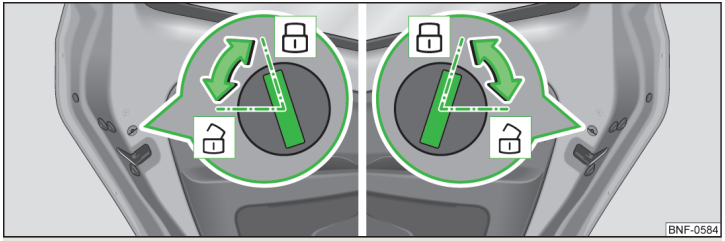

Fig. 27 **Back door: left/right**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 36 first.

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

Switching the cooling system on and off » Fig. 27

- Switching on
- Switching off

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

Opening/closing a door

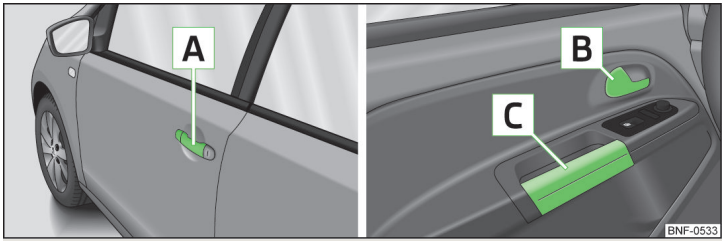

Fig. 28 **Door handle/door opening lever:**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 36 first.

Opening from the outside

› Unlock the vehicle and pull the door handle A » Fig. 28 on the door you wish to open.

Opening from the inside

› Pull on door opening lever B of the respective 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!

Luggage compartment lid

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Opening/closing 40
Delayed locking of the boot lid 40

! WARNING

- Ensure that the lock is properly engaged after closing the luggage compartment lid. Otherwise, the lid might open suddenly while the vehicle is moving, even if the lid was locked – risk of accident!
- 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!
- Do not press on the rear window when closing the luggage compartment lid, as otherwise this could crack – risk of injury!
- Make sure that when closing the boot lid, no body parts are crushed - there is danger of injury!

i Note

The function of the button in the grip above the licence plate is deactivated when starting off or at a speed of 9 km/hour or more for vehicles with central locking. The function is restored after the vehicle stops and the door is opened.

Opening/closing

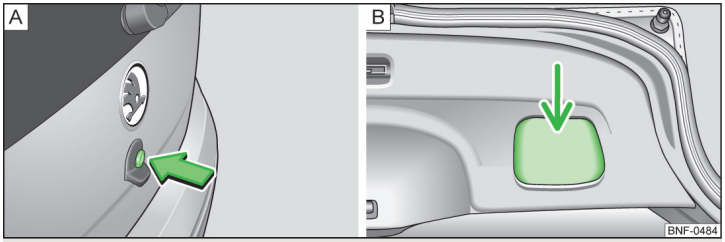

Fig. 29 **Luggage compartment lid**

Read and observe ! on page 39 first.

Unlocking in vehicles without remote control
› Unlock the driver's door with the vehicle key » page 37.

Unlocking in vehicles with remote control
› Press the symbol button in the vehicle key.

Unlocking with the remote control key
› Press the symbol button in the vehicle key until the luggage compartment lid is unlocked.

Opening
› Open the luggage compartment lid by pressing the » Fig. 29 - A button.

Closing
› Reach into the recesses » Fig. 29 - B and pull the luggage compartment lid down.
› Close the lid with a slight swing.

Delayed locking of the boot lid

Read and observe ! on page 39 first.

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

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

After activation of delayed locking, the boot lid can be opened again after closing within a limited period.

Delayed locking can be deactivated by a specialist garage at any time.

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 button on the remote control key.

Electrical power windows

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Open / close window 41
Manually opening/closing rear windows 41

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

WARNING
- Ensure that no persons are still left in the vehicle when locking the vehicle. In an emergency, the windows will no longer be able to be opened from the inside.
- When closing the windows, proceed with caution so as to avoid causing crushing injuries - risk of injury!

CAUTION
- Keep the windows clean to ensure the correct functionality of the electric windows.
- In the event that the windows are frozen, first of all eliminate the ice » page 92, *Windows and external mirrors* and only then operate the electrical power windows. Otherwise, the window sealing and the electrical power window mechanism could be damaged.
- Make sure that the windows are closed whenever you leave the locked vehicle.

For the sake of the environment
The windows must be kept closed at high speeds in order to prevent unnecessarily high fuel consumption.

Note

The heating, air conditioning and ventilation system should be used to ventilate the inside of the vehicle while driving. If the windows are open, dust as well as other dirt can get into the vehicle, and there may also be wind noise at certain speeds.

Open / close window

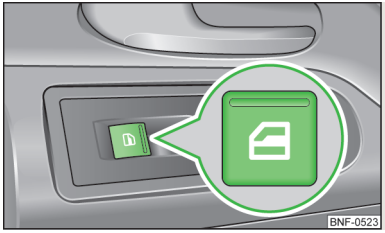

Fig. 30
Button on the driver's door

Read and observe ! and ! on page 40 first.

Opening

› The window is opened by pressing lightly on the corresponding button. The opening process stops when one releases the button.

Closing

› The window is closed by pulling lightly on the corresponding upper edge of the button. The closing process stops when one releases the button.

Manually opening/closing rear windows

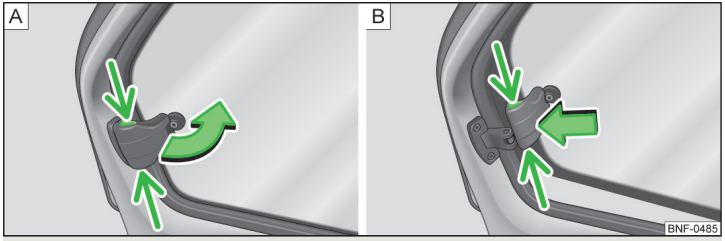

Fig. 31 **Opening/closing rear windows**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 40 first.

Opening

› Take hold of the safety in the recess » Fig. 31 - A and open the window in the direction of the arrow.
› Lock the window in the opened position by pressing the safety in the direction of arrow » Fig. 31 - B.

Closing

› Take hold of the safety in the recess and pull it in the opposite direction of the arrow » Fig. 31 - B.
› Close the window in the initial position in the opposite direction of the arrow » Fig. 31 - A until the safety audibly latches.

Panorama sliding/tilting roof

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operation 42
Operating malfunctions 42

The panoramic sliding/tilting roof (abbreviated in the following as 'sliding/tilting roof') can only be operated when the ignition is turned on and when the outdoor temperature is higher than -20 °C.

The sliding/tilting roof can still be operated for approx. 10 minutes after switching the ignition off. However, as soon as the driver or front passenger's door is opened it is no longer possible to operate the sliding/tilting roof.

! CAUTION

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

Operation

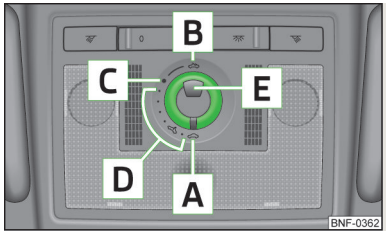

Fig. 32
Operation of the sliding/tilting roof

Read and observe ! on page 41 first.

The sun roof can be operated with the rotary switch.

Comfort position
› Turn the switch to position C » Fig. 32 .

When the sliding/tilting roof is in the comfort position, the intensity of the wind noise is reduced.

Open partially
› Turn the switch to a position in area D » Fig. 32 .

Open fully
› Turn the switch to position B » Fig. 32 and hold it in this position (spring-tensioned position).

Tilting roof
› Turn the switch to position A » Fig. 32 .
› Press the switch in the region of the lug E towards the roof.

Closing
› Turn the switch to position A » Fig. 32 .
› Press the switch on the recess E down and pull forwards.

Force limiter
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 can be fully closed without a force limiter by pressing the switch on the recess E down and then pushing it forward until the sliding/tilting roof is fully closed » !.

Sun screen
The sliding / tilting roof is fitted with a force limiter. The sun blind is operated manually.

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

! CAUTION
During the winter it may be necessary to remove any ice and snow in the vicinity of the sliding/tilting roof before opening it to prevent any damage to the opening mechanism.

Operating malfunctions

Read and observe ! on page 41 first.

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

Activation sequence:
› Switch on the ignition.
› Turn the switch to position A » Fig. 32 *on page 42*.
› 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.

Lights and visibility

Lights

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Side lights and low beam 43
Daylight running lights (DAY LIGHT) 44
Turn signal and main beam 44
Fog lights 45
Rear fog light 45
Hazard warning light system 45
Parking light 46
Driving abroad 46

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. 33 *on page 43*. The symbols which mark the positions of the controls are identical.

WARNING

- The activation of the lights should only be undertaken in accordance with national legal requirements.
- 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.

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.

Side lights and low beam

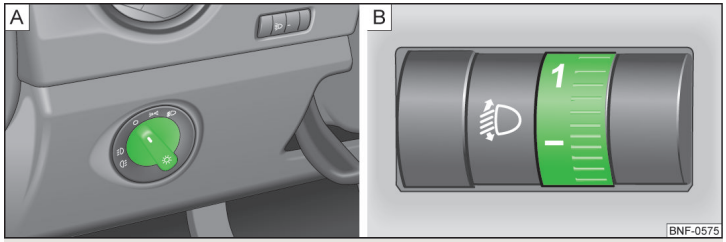

Fig. 33 **Light switch / Knob for headlamp beam adjustment**

Read and observe ! on page 43 first.

Light switch positions - turning the switch » Fig. 33 - A

- 0 Switching off lights (except daytime running lights)
- Switching on the parking light or parking lights » page 46
- Turn on the low beam

Light switch positions - pulling out the switch » Fig. 33 - A

- Switch on the front fog lamp » page 45
- Switching on the rear fog light » page 45

Turning the knob » Fig. 33 - B

- Lights and visibility

Lights and visibility

Turning the rotary switch from the position – in 3 gradually adjusts the headlight range control and thereby shortens 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

We recommend you adjust the headlight beam when the low beam is switched on.

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.

Note

If the light switch is in the position ≡D, 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 by means of the door contact 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 43 first.

The daytime running lights function provides the lighting of the front area of the vehicle.

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

✓ The ignition is switched on.

✓ The light switch is in position 0 » Fig. 33 *on page 43*.

When the daytime running lights are switched on, the lighting of the instrument cluster is switched on.

WARNING

When the daytime running lights are switched on, the parking lights and the license plate light are not illuminated. Therefore always switch on the low beam when the visibility is poor.

Turn signal and main beam

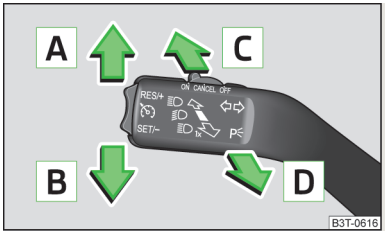

Fig. 34
Operating lever: Turn signal and main beam operation

Read and observe ! on page 43 first.

Lever positions

A ⇨	Switch on right turn signal
B ⇦	Switch on left turn signal
C ≡D	Switch on high beam (spring-loaded position)
D ≡D	Switching off main beam / switching on headlamp flasher (spring-loaded position)

Main beam

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

When the high beam or headlight flasher is on, the warning light ≡D lights up in the instrument cluster.

Flashing

When the left flashing light is switched on, the warning light ⇦ flashes in the instrument cluster.

When the right flashing light is switched on, the warning light ⇨ flashes in the instrument cluster.

The flashing light is turned on even before the upper and lower pressure point. This is advantageous in some manoeuvres. For example, when changing lanes **hold** the control lever of each pressure point.

The turn signal light switches itself off automatically when driving around a curve or after making a turn.

"Convenience turn signal"

If you only wish to flash three times, briefly push **the lever** to the upper or lower pressure point and **release again**.

WARNING

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

Note

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

Fog lights

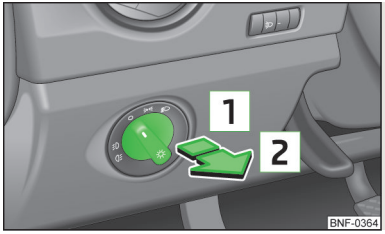

Fig. 35
Light switch: Turn on front and rear fog light

Read and observe ! on page 43 first.

Switching on/off

› Turn the light switch » Fig. 35to position, ≣D or ≣D.
› Pull the light switch into position 1, the symbol ≣D in the light switch lights up.

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

Rear fog light

Read and observe ! on page 43 first.

Switching on/off

› Turn the light switch » Fig. 35 *on page 45*to position, ≣D or ≣D.
› Pull the light switch to position 2.

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

If the vehicle is not fitted with fog lights » page 45, the rear fog light is switched on by turning the light switch to the position ≣D and is pulled out directly to the position 2. This switch can only be put into one position.

The warning light ≣D lights up in the instrument cluster when the rear fog light is switched on » page 33, ≣D *Rear fog light*.

Hazard warning light system

Fig. 36
Button for hazard warning light system

Read and observe ! on page 43 first.

Switching on/off

› Press the button ⚠ » Fig. 36 .

All the turn signal lights on the vehicle flash at the same time when the hazard warning light system is switched on. The warning light for the turn signals and the warning light in the button also flash at the same time. 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.

WARNING

Switch on the hazard warning light system if, for example, the following occurs.

- You encounter a traffic congestion.
- The vehicle has broken down.

Parking light

Read and observe ! on page 43 first.

Switch on parking light

› Turn the light switch » Fig. 35 *on page 45* to position and lock the vehicle.

CAUTION

Turning on the parking light means the battery is heavily loaded, especially over short distances.

Note

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

Driving abroad

Read and observe ! on page 43 first.

The low beam of your headlights is set asymmetrically. It illuminates the side of the road on which the vehicle is being driven to a greater extent.

When driving in countries in which the traffic drives on the other side of the road than in your home country, the asymmetrical low beam may dazzle oncoming drivers. In order to avoid this, the headlights must be adjusted at a specialist garage.

Note

You can find out more information on adjusting the headlights at a specialist garage.

Indoor Lighting

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Interior light - Version 1 / Version 2 ____ 46

Interior light - Version 1 / Version 2

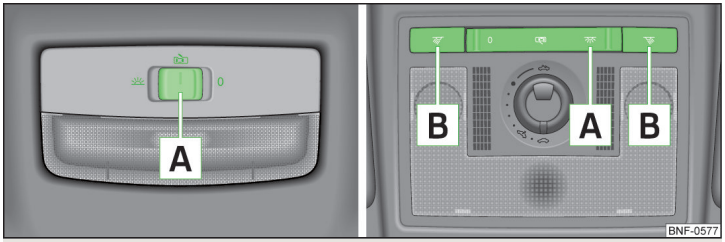

Fig. 37 **Interior lighting: Version 1/version 2**

Position of the light switch A » Fig. 37

- Switching on
- Control with the door contact switch (middle position)
- **0** Switching off

Switch for reading light B » Fig. 37

- Switching left reading lamp on/off
- Switching right reading lamp on/off

If operating the light with the door contact switch is enabled **the light will come on** when one of the following events occurs:

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

If operating the light with the door contact switch is enabled **the light will go off** when one of the following events occurs:

› The vehicle is locked.
› The ignition is switched on
› a few seconds after all the doors have been closed.

Note

If the interior light is switched on with the ignition switched off, the light automatically turns off after about 10 minutes.

Visibility

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Rear window heater 47
Sun visors 47

Rear window heater

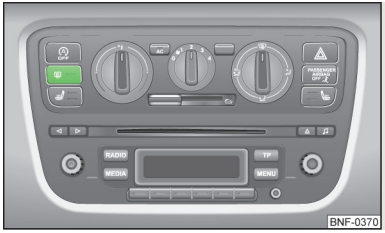

Fig. 38
Button for rear window heater

Button for the heating in the centre console

Switching the rear window heater on/off

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

The heating only works when the engine is running.

The heater automatically **switches off** after approximately 10 minutes.

For the sake of the environment

The heating should be switched off as soon as the window is de-iced or free from mist. The reduced current consumption will have a favourable effect on fuel economy.

Note

If the on-board voltage drops, the heater switches off automatically, in order to provide sufficient electrical energy for the engine control » page 110, *Automatic load deactivation*.

Sun visors

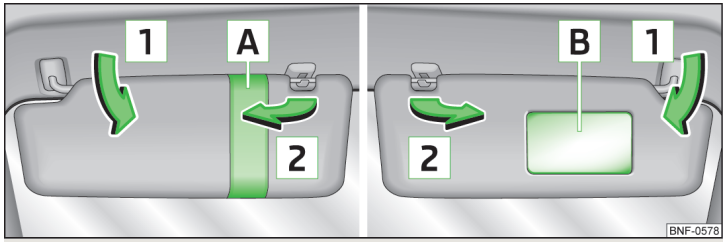

Fig. 39 **Sun visor: Driver's side/front passenger's side**

Operation of the sun visor » Fig. 39

1 Fold down the cover
2 Swivel cover towards the door
A Tape for storage of small light objects
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 48

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

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

Top up with windscreen wiper fluid » page 103.

WARNING

- Properly maintained windscreen wiper blades are essential for clear visibility and safe driving » page 128.
- Replace the windscreen wiper blades once or twice a year for safety reasons. These can be purchased from a ŠKODA Partner.
- Do not use the windscreen washer system at low temperatures, without heating the windscreen beforehand. Otherwise the window cleaner could freeze on the windscreen and restrict the view to the front.

CAUTION

- If the ignition is switched off while the windscreen wipers are switched on, the windscreen wipers will continue wiping in the same mode after the ignition is turned back on. The windscreen wipers could freeze up in cold temperatures between the time the ignition was turned off and when it was turned back on again.
- In cold temperatures and during the winter, check before the journey or 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 blades would move back into their rest position and while doing so damage the paintwork 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.

Note

To avoid streaking, the wiper blades must be kept clean » page 93.

Operate wiper and washer

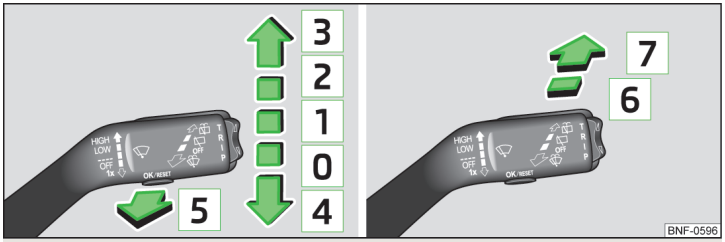

Fig. 40 **Operate windscreen wiper and washer operate: front/rear**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 48 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 128, (spring-loaded position)
5		Automatic wipe/wash for windscreen (spring-tensioned position)
6		Wiping the rear window pane (the windscreen wiper wipes at regular intervals after a few seconds)
7		Automatic wipe/wash for the rear window (spring-tensioned position)

Automatic wipe/wash for 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).

Automatic wipe/wash for the rear window

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 lever will stay in position after releasing it** 6.

Rear mirror

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Interior mirror 49
Exterior mirrors 49

WARNING

- Make sure that the mirror is not covered by ice, snow, mist or other objects.
- 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

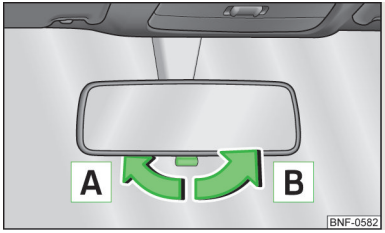

Fig. 41
Adjusting the rear view mirror

Read and observe ! on page 49 first.

Mirror adjustment positions » Fig. 41

A Basic position of the mirror
B Mirror blackout

Exterior mirrors

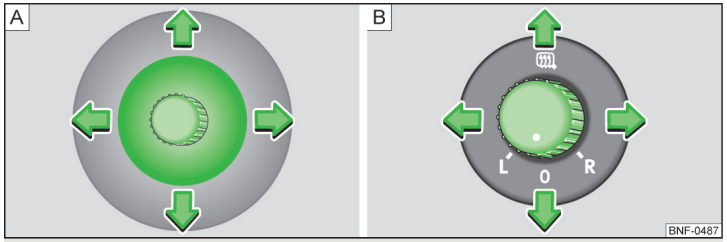

Fig. 42 **Side door - knob for the external mirrors**

Read and observe ! on page 49 first.

Knob for the external mirrors » Fig. 42

A Mechanically-adjustable mirrors
B Electrically-adjustable mirrors

The mirror can be adjusted to the desired position by moving the knob in the direction of the arrow.

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

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

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.

Seats and head restraints

Seats and head restraints

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Adjusting the front seats 50
Head restraints - adjusting height 51
Head restraints - Removing and installing 51

The driver's seat should be adjusted in such a way that the pedals can be fully pressed to the floor with slightly bent legs.

The seat backrest on the driver's seat should be adjusted in such a way that the upper point of the steering wheel can be easily reached with slightly bent arms.

Correct adjustment of the seats is particularly important for the following:
› Reaching the controls safely and quickly,
› A relaxed and fatigue-free body position.
› **Achieving the maximum protection offered by the seat belts and the airbag system.**

! 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.
- Never carry more people than there are number of seats in the vehicle.
- 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

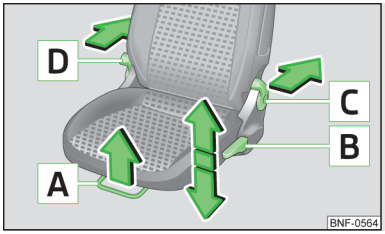

Fig. 43
Controls on the driver's seat

Read and observe ! on page 50 first.

Controls on the driver's seat » Fig. 43
A Adjusting a seat in a forward/back direction
B Adjusting height of seat
C Adjusting the angle of the seat backrest
D Adjust the tilt of the seat back (seats with Easy Entry System)

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

Adjusting a seat in a forward/back direction
› Pull the lever A » Fig. 43 in the direction of the arrow and push the seat in the required direction.

The lock must click into place after you release the lever.

Adjusting height of seat
› Again push or pull the lever B » Fig. 43 in the direction of one of the arrows.

Adjusting the angle of the seat backrest
› The seat back release (do not lean on).
› Pull the lever C in direction of arrow » Fig. 43 and with your back set the desired inclination of the seat back.

For seats with Easy Entry system, the inclination can be adjusted using lever D.

Fold forward and slide seat using the Easy Entry System
› Pull lever C or D » Fig. 43 and fold the seat backrest forwards.
› At the same time, move the seat forwards.

Restore position of the seat with Easy Entry System
› Push the seat backwards again to its original position.

› Fold the seat backrest back.

The locking of the seat back must engage audibly - check by pulling on the seat back.

Head restraints - adjusting height

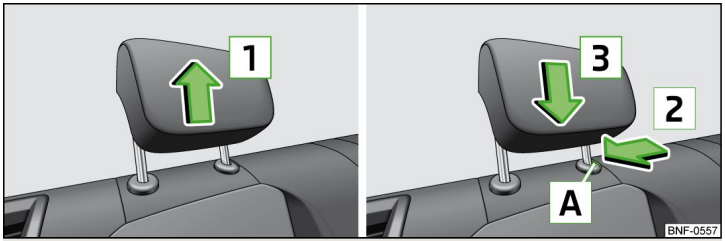

Fig. 44 **Set the height of the back headrest**

Read and observe ! on page 50 first.

Only the rear head restraints can be removed.

The head restraints and the front seats 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 » page 7, *Correct and safe seated position*.

Best protection is achieved if the top edge of the head rest is at the same level as the upper part of your head.

Shift upwards

› Grasp the support with both hands on its side and move in the direction of 1 » Fig. 44.

Move down

› Press the locking button A and hold it in arrow direction 2 » Fig. 44.
› Press in the support in the direction of arrow 3.

! WARNING

- The head restraints must be correctly adjusted in order to offer effective protection for the occupants in the event of an accident.
- If the rear seats are occupied, the respective rear head restraint must not be in the lower position.

! CAUTION

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

Head restraints - Removing and installing

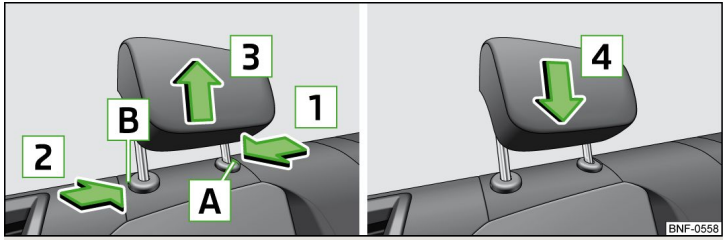

Fig. 45 **Removing and installing rear head restraints**

Read and observe ! on page 50 first.

Only the real head restraints may be removed or installed.

› Fold the seat backrest a little forward » page 53.
› Grasp the side of the head restraint with both hands and push it upwards.
› Press the locking button A and hold it in arrow direction 1 » Fig. 45.
› 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.
› To re-insert the head restraint, push it far enough down in the direction of arrow 4 into the seat backrest until the locking button clicks into place.

! WARNING

Never drive with the head restraints removed - risk of injury.

Seat features

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Front seat heating 52
Folding front passenger seat 52
Seat backrests 53

Front seat heating

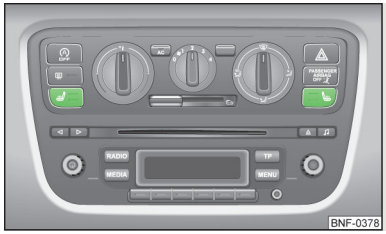

Fig. 46
Buttons for heating the front seats

The front seats can be heated electrically. In some seat versions, the seat backrest is heated as well.

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

Buttons for the seats heating » Fig. 46

Left seat heating
Right seat heating

Switching on
› Press the corresponding symbol button or » Fig. 46.

Pressing once switches the seat heating on at its maximum level.

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, as an occupant, you have a subdued pain and/or temperature sensitivity, e.g. through medication, paralysis or because of chronic illness (e.g. diabetes), we recommend you do not use seat heating on the driver or front passenger seat. This can lead to burns on the back, the posterior and the legs which are difficult to heal. 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

- Do not kneel on the seats or otherwise apply concentrated pressure to them.
- The seat heating in the following cases will not turn on - there is a risk of damaging the seat covers and seat heating.
  - The seats are not occupied by people.
  - Items are fastened or stored items on the seats, such as a child seat, a bag and the like.
  - Additional seat covers or protective covers are fixed to the seats.
- Clean the seat covers » page 95, *Seat covers*.

Note

If the on-board voltage drops, the heater switches off automatically, in order to provide sufficient electrical energy for the engine control » page 110, *Automatic load deactivation*.

Folding front passenger seat

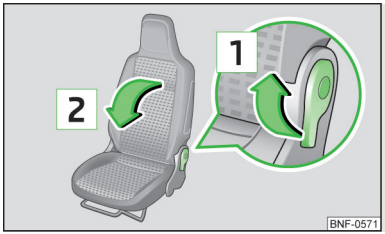

Fig. 47
Folding the front passenger seat forward

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

Folding forward
› Place the lever in position 1 » Fig. 47.

› 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. 47.
› 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 17.
- 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

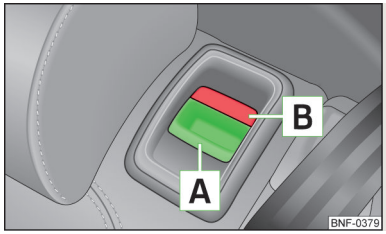

Fig. 48
Unlock the seat backrest

The rear seat backrest can be folded forwards to increase the size of the luggage compartment.

Folding forward

› Push the securing knob A » Fig. 48 and fold the seat backrest forwards.
› Move the head restraint fully towards the rear, or remove » page 51.

Folding backwards

› Push the head restraint into the slightly lifted seat backrest » page 51.
› Hold your seat belt on the side trim.
› 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. 48 is hidden.

WARNING

- The seat belts and the belt locks must be in their original position after folding back the seat backrests – they must be ready to 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.
- Ensure that the rear seat backrests are properly engaged. It is only then that the seat belt can reliably fulfil its function.

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 54
Storage compartment on the driver's side 54
Storage compartment in the front centre console 55
Cup holders 55
Cigarette lighter 55
Ashtray 56
12-Volt power outlet 56
Multimedia holder 57
Photo holder 57
Storage compartment on the front passenger side 57
Stowage compartment with cap on the passenger side 58
Foldable hook 58
Clothes hook 58
Net pockets on the front seat rest 59
Stowage compartments in front of the rear seats 59

WARNING

- Do not place anything on the dash panel. These objects might slide or fall down when driving (when accelerating or cornering) and may distract you from concentrating on the traffic – there is the 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

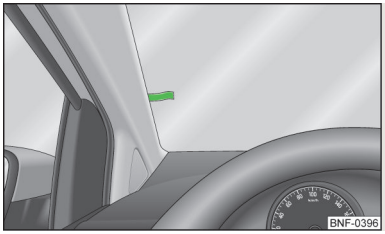

Fig. 49
Parking ticket holder

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

The note holder » Fig. 49 is designed e.g. for attaching car park tickets.

WARNING

The attached note has to always be **removed** before starting off in order not to restrict the driver's vision.

Storage compartment on the driver's side

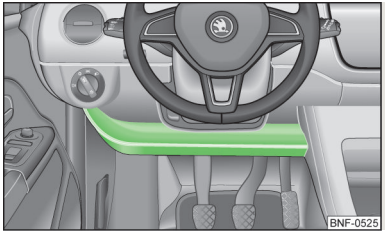

Fig. 50
Storage compartment on the driver's side

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

The open stowage compartment can be found underneath the dash panel on the driver's side » Fig. 50.

WARNING

- Ensure that when driving no objects from the centre console may get into the driver's footwell. You would then no longer be able to apply the brakes or operate the clutch or accelerator pedal – risk of accident!
- Never store hard, heavy or sharp items in an opened stowage compartment.

Storage compartment in the front centre console

Fig. 51
Stowage compartment

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

The open stowage compartment in the centre console » Fig. 51.

Cup holders

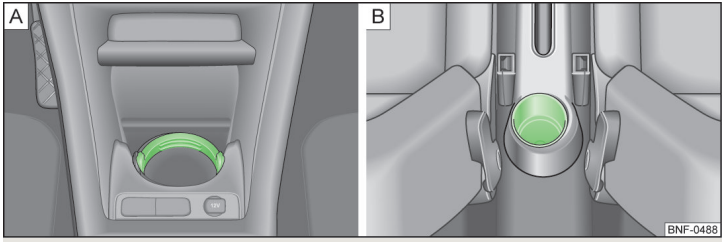

Fig. 52 **Cup holders: front / rear**

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

Placement of the cup holders » Fig. 52

A In the front centre console

B In the rear centre console

Fixing cups in the front cup holder

Fold the cup holder clip » Fig. 52 - A towards the front.

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 beverage containers in the cup holder. If the vehicle moves, they may spill – risk of scalding!
- No objects should be placed in the drinks holders, as the vehicle occupants could be endangered if sudden braking occurs or the vehicle collides with something.

CAUTION

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

Cigarette lighter

Fig. 53
Cigarette lighter

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

Using the system

› Press in the button of the cigarette lighter » Fig. 53.

› Wait until the button pops forward.
› Remove the cigarette lighter immediately and use.
› 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 12Volt socket for electrical appliances » page 56, *12-Volt power outlet*.
- Further information » page 86, *Modifications, adjustments and technical alterations*.

Ashtray

Fig. 54
Opening ashtray

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

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

Open/close
› Lift the ashtray cover in direction of arrow » Fig. 54.

Closing takes place in reverse order.

Removing
› Pull out the ashtray upwards » !.

Installing
› Insert the ashtray vertically.

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

CAUTION
When removing, do not hold the ashtray at the cover – risk of breakage.

12-Volt power outlet

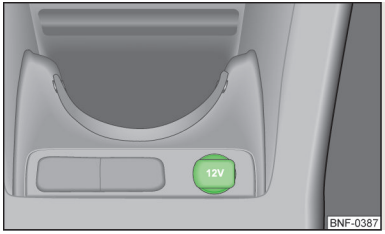

Fig. 55
12-Volt power socket

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

The 12-volt electrical outlet (hereinafter referred to only as a power socket) is located in the storage compartment in the front centre console » Fig. 55.

Use
› Open the power socket cap » Fig. 55.
› Connect the plug for the electrical appliance to the socket.

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

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.
- If the connected electric device becomes too hot, switch it off and disconnect it from the power supply immediately.

CAUTION

- The power socket can only be used for connecting approved electrical accessories with a total power uptake of up to 120 watt.
- Never exceed the maximum power consumption, otherwise the vehicle's electrical system can be damaged.
- Connecting appliances when the engine is not running will drain the battery of the vehicle!
- Only use matching plugs to avoid damaging the power sockets.
- Only use accessories that have been tested for electromagnetic compatibility in accordance with the applicable directives.
- Switch off the devices connected to the power sockets before you switch the ignition on or off and before starting the engine, to avoid damage from voltage fluctuations.
- Observe the operating instructions for the connected devices!

Multimedia holder

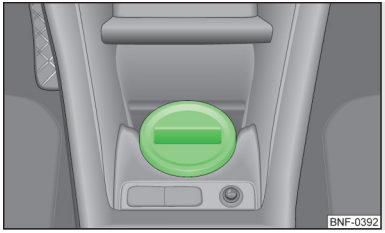

Fig. 56
Multimedia holder

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

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

The holder can be found in the stowage compartment of the front centre console » Fig. 56.

WARNING

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

Photo holder

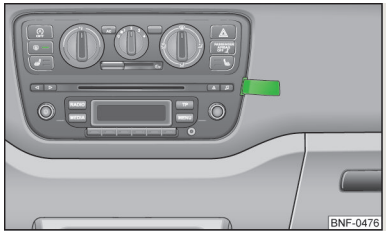

Fig. 57
Photo holder

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

The holder can be used for attachment of, for example, photos, sticky notes and such like.

The holder is located in the middle part of the panel » Fig. 57.

CAUTION

Do not damage the holders when handling them.

Storage compartment on the front passenger side

Fig. 58
Storage compartment on the front passenger side

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

The open stowage compartment can be found underneath the dash panel on the front passenger's side » Fig. 58.

There is a bag hook A at the open stowage compartment which is used to hang smaller items of luggage, e.g. bags, or similar.

CAUTION
The maximum permissible load of the hook is 1.5 kg.

Stowage compartment with cap on the passenger side

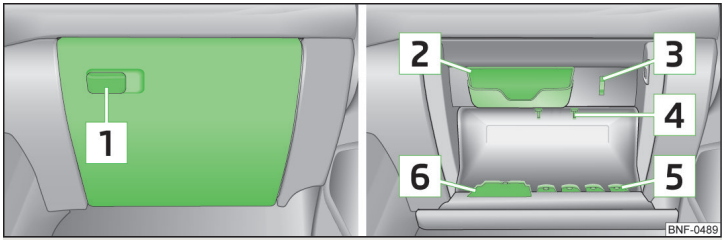

Fig. 59 **Storage compartment on the front passenger side**

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

Storage compartment » Fig. 59
1 Opening lever
2 Glasses storage box
3 Notepad holder
4 Pen holder
5 Coin holder
6 Card holder

Open/close
› Pull on the opening lever 1 » Fig. 59 .

Please read the following information if there is a foldable hook in the opening lever » page 58, ! in section *Foldable hook*.

› To close, push the cover upwards.

The cover must engage firmly.

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

Foldable hook

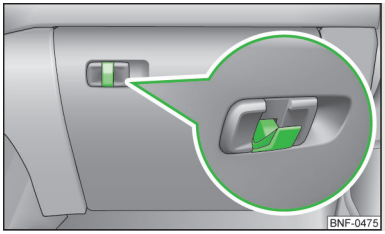

Fig. 60
Foldable hooks

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

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

The foldable hook is located in the opening levers of the storage compartment cover on the passenger side » Fig. 60.

CAUTION
- The maximum permissible load of the hook is 1.5 kg.
- We recommend detaching suspended luggage from the hook before the storage compartment lid is opened.

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

Clothes hook

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

The clothes hooks are located at the centre door bars of the vehicle.

WARNING
- Only hang light items of clothing on the hooks. Never leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets of the items of clothing.
- Do not use clothes hangers for hanging up items of clothing otherwise this may reduce the effectiveness of head airbags.
- Ensure that any clothes hanging from the hooks do not impair your vision to the rear.

CAUTION

The maximum permissible load of the hooks is 2 kg.

Net pockets on the front seat rest

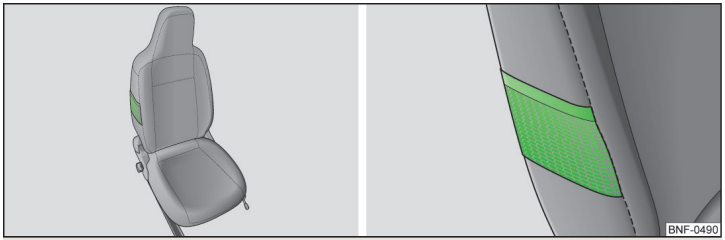

Fig. 61 **Meshed pocket**

Read and observe ! on page 54 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. 61.

WARNING

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

CAUTION

- The maximum permissible load of the meshed pockets is 150 g.
- Never put large objects into the meshed pockets, e.g. bottles or objects with sharp edges – risk of damaging the meshed pockets.

Stowage compartments in front of the rear seats

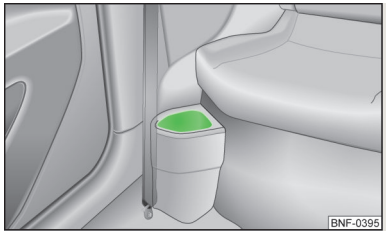

Fig. 62
Stowage compartment

Read and observe ! on page 54 first.

There are open stowage compartments located in front of the rear seats » Fig. 62.

Luggage compartment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Lashing eyes 60
Bag hooks 60
Fixing nets 61
Luggage compartment cover 61
Variable loading floor 62
Class N1 vehicles 62

Please observe the following for the purpose of maintaining good handling characteristics of your vehicle:

- Distribute loads as evenly as possible.
- Place heavy objects as far forward as possible.
- Attach the items of luggage to the lashing eyes or by using the fixing nets » page 60.

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 " ".

WARNING

- Store the objects in the luggage compartment and attach them to the lashing eyes.
- Loose objects can be thrown forward during a sudden manoeuvre or in case of an accident and can injure the occupants or other road users.
- Loose objects could hit a deployed airbag and injure occupants – danger of death!
- Please note that transporting heavy objects alters the handling properties of the vehicle due to the displacement of the centre of gravity – risk of accident! The speed and style of driving must be adjusted accordingly.
- If the items of luggage or objects are attached to the lashing eyes with unsuitable or damaged lashing straps, injuries can occur in the event of braking manoeuvres or accidents. To prevent items of luggage from moving around, always use suitable lashing straps which must be firmly attached to the lashing eyes.
- 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!
- When transporting objects in the luggage compartment that has been enlarged by folding the rear seats forward, ensure the safety of the passengers transported on the other rear seats » page 8, *Correct seated position for the passengers in the rear seats*.
- If the rear seat next to the folded forward seat is occupied, ensure maximum safety, e.g. by placing the goods to be transported in such a way that the seat is prevented from folding back in case of a rear collision.
- Do not drive with the luggage compartment lid fully opened or slightly ajar otherwise exhaust gases may get into the interior of the vehicle – risk of poisoning!
- Do not exceed the permissible axle loads and permissible gross weight of the vehicle – risk of accident!
- Do not transport people in the boot!

CAUTION

Please ensure that the heating elements for the rear window heater are not damaged as a result of abrasive objects.

Note

Tyre pressure must be adjusted to the load » page 112.

Lashing eyes

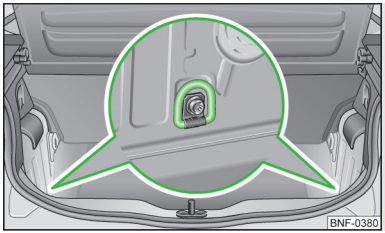

Fig. 63
Lashing eyes

Read and observe ! and ! on page 60 first.

Fixing eyes are located on the sides of the loading area for lashing the goods to be loaded » Fig. 63.

CAUTION

The maximum permissible static load of the individual lashing eyes is 3.5 kN (350 kg).

Bag hooks

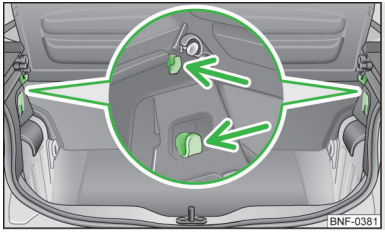

Fig. 64
Bag hooks

Read and observe ! and ! on page 60 first.

The luggage compartment has bag hooks used to secure smaller items of luggage, e.g. bags, etc. » Fig. 64.

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.

CAUTION

The bag hooks may be loaded up to a maximum of 1.5 kg.

Fixing nets

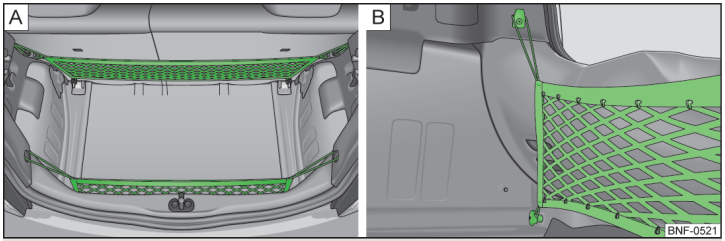

Fig. 65 **Fixing nets/fastening details in the rear area of the luggage compartment**

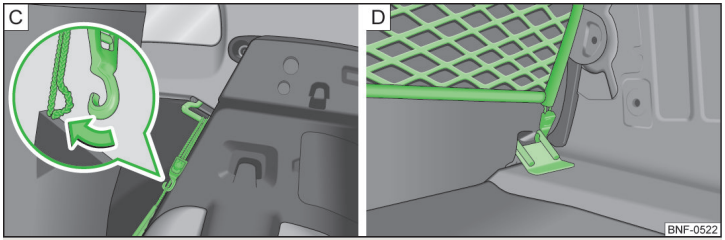

Fig. 66 **Fixing nets: Details of the fastening behind the rear seats**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 60 first.

Securing of the nets » Fig. 65 **and** » Fig. 66

A Horizontal pocket

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

CAUTION

- The maximum permissible load of the fixing nets is 1.5 kg.
- Do not place any sharp objects in the nets – risk of net damage.

Luggage compartment cover

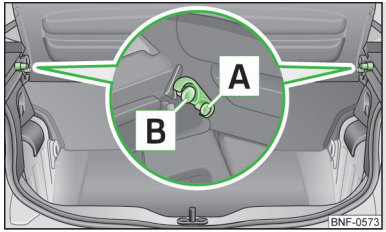

Fig. 67 **Removing/installing the luggage compartment cover**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 60 first.

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

Folding up/folding down

› To fold up, raise the luggage compartment cover and press into the side holders A » Fig. 67 .

› To fold down, pull the raised part of the luggage compartment cover to the rear.

Removing/installing

› To remove, move the luggage compartment downwards from the side holders B » Fig. 67 .

› To re-install it, place the luggage compartment cover on the side holders B and press on them from above into the holders B.

WARNING

- No objects should be placed on the luggage compartment cover, the vehicle occupants could be endangered if there is sudden braking or the vehicle collides with something.
- Never drive while the luggage compartment cover is raised. Always fold it down before your journey, or remove it.

CAUTION

Make sure that the luggage compartment cover is correctly engaged in the side holders B » Fig. 67 - risk of damage to luggage compartment cover/luggage compartment.

Variable loading floor

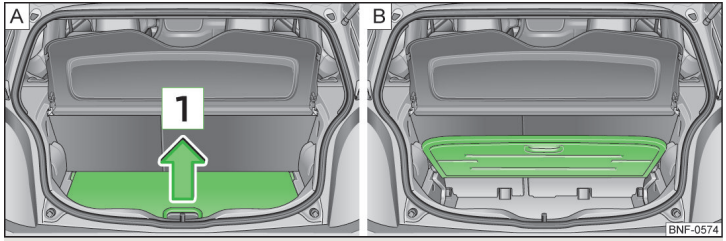

Fig. 68 **Variable loading floor: open / fold**

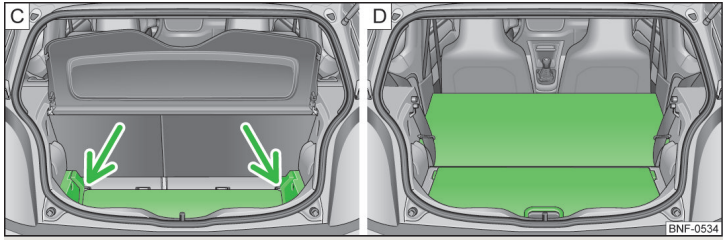

Fig. 69 **Luggage space: down / forward**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 60 first.

Open/close

› Grasp the load floor at handle 1 and raise to the stop in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 68 - A.
› Close the load floor against the direction of the arrow.

Expanding luggage compartment downwards

› Lift the load floor and push into the grooves » Fig. 69 - C .
› Place the load floor on the base of the luggage compartment.

Expanding luggage compartment forwards

› Remove the boot cover » page 61.
› Remove the rear head restraints » page 51.
› Fold the rear seat backrests forward » page 53.

Class N1 vehicles

Read and observe ! and ! on page 60 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 system

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

fixing points for base support 63
Roof load 63

WARNING

- The transported items on the roof rack must 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.

WARNING (Continued)

- 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

- Only roof racks from the ŠKODA Original Accessories range should be used.
- When dealing with roof racks, the installation instructions supplied with the roof luggage rack system must be observed.
- 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 luggage rack system and the load that is secured to it. Compare the vehicle height with available clearances, such as underpasses and garage doors.
- Always remove the roof luggage rack system before entering an automated car wash.
- Ensure the roof aerial is not impaired by the secured load.

For the sake of the environment

The increased aerodynamic drag results in a higher fuel consumption.

fixing points for base support

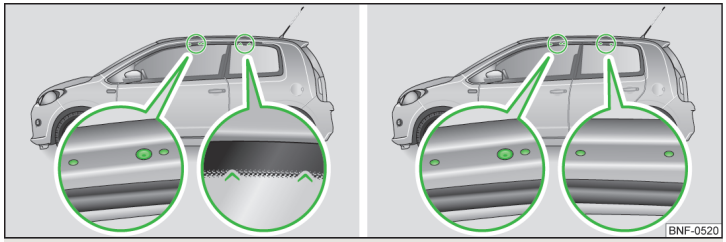

Fig. 70 **Attachment points**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 62 first.

Perform the assembly and disassembly according to the enclosed instructions.

CAUTION

Observe the information regarding the assembly and disassembly in the enclosed instructions.

Roof load

Read and observe ! and ! on page 62 first.

The maximum permissible roof load (including roof rack system) of **50 kg** and the maximum permissible total weight of the vehicle should not be exceeded.

The full permissible roof load cannot be used if a roof rack system with a lower load carrying capacity is used. In this case, the roof rack system must only be loaded up to the maximum weight limit specified in the fitting instructions.

Heating and air conditioning

Heating, ventilation, cooling

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Air outlet vents 65
Controls 65
recirculation 66
Efficient handling of the cooling system 66
malfunctions 66

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 66.

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.

WARNING (Continued)

- Under certain circumstances, air at a temperature of about 5 °C can flow out of the vents when the cooling system is switched on.
- 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.

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.

Note

- The used air streams out through the vents in the luggage compartment.
- During operation of the air conditioning, an increase in engine idle speed may occur under certain circumstances in order to ensure sufficient heating comfort.

Air outlet vents

Fig. 71 **Air outlet vents**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 64 first.

Warmed, not warmed fresh or cooled air will flow out of the opened air outlet vents according to the setting of the control dial and the outside atmospheric conditions.

The direction of airflow can be adjusted using the air outlet vents 1 » Fig. 71 and the outlets can also be closed and opened individually.

Opening
› Press the outer edge of the fin.

Closing
› Restore the original position of the fin.

Changing the air flow direction
› Adjust the flow direction by turning the fins.

Note
Do not cover the air outlet vents with objects of any kind.

Controls

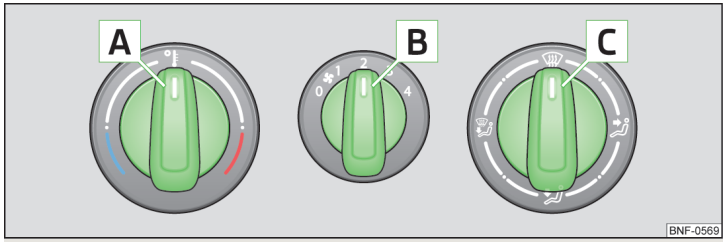

Fig. 72 **Heating Controls**

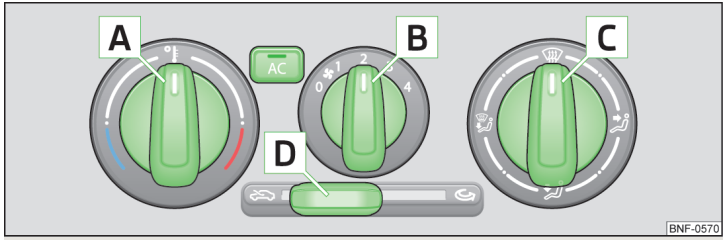

Fig. 73 **Controls of the air conditioning**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 64 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. 72 **and** » Fig. 73

A Setting temperature
› Lower temperature
› Increase temperature

B Set the blower stage (stage 0: Blowers, level 4: the highest blower speed)

C Set the direction of the air outlet » page 65
› Air flow to the windows
› Air flow to the upper body

› Air flow in the footwell
› Airflow over the windows and into the footwell

D Switch recirculation on/off » page 66
› Switching recirculated air mode off
› Switching recirculated air mode on

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

Note

The warning light in the button AC lights up 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.

recirculation

Read and observe ! and ! on page 64 first.

Recirculated air mode mostly prevents polluted air outside the vehicle from getting into the vehicle, for example when driving through a tunnel or when standing in a traffic jam.

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. 73 *on page 65*.
› 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).

Efficient handling of the cooling system

Read and observe ! and ! on page 64 first.

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.

For the sake of the environment

Pollutant emissions are also reduced when fuel is saved » page 76.

malfunctions

Read and observe ! and ! on page 64 first.

If the cooling system does not operate at outside temperatures higher than +5 °C, there is a problem in the system. The reasons for this may be.
› One of the fuses has blown. Check the fuse and replace if necessary » page 129.
› The cooling system has switched off automatically for a short time because the coolant temperature of the engine is too hot » page 29.

If you are not able to resolve the operational problem yourself, or if the cooler output has reduced, switch off the cooling system and seek assistance from a specialist garage.

Communication and multimedia

Telephone and Move & Fun

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Mobile phones and two-way radio systems 67
Multifunction deviceMove & Fun 67

Mobile phones and two-way radio systems

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

- Concentrate fully at all times on your driving! 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.
- The national regulations for using a mobile phone in a vehicle must be observed.
- 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.

! WARNING (Continued)

- 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.

i 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 deviceMove & Fun

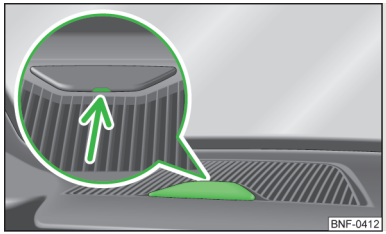

Fig. 74
Cap of the opening for the cradle of the multifunction device

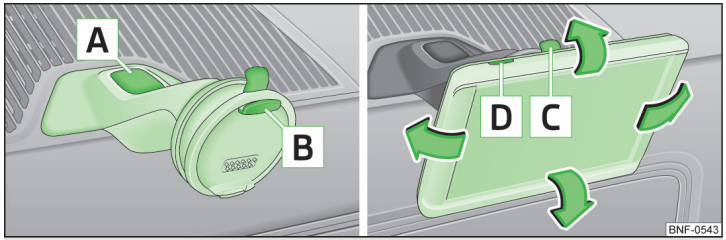

Fig. 75 **Cradle on the multifunction device/multifunction device**

Removing the cap

› Insert a slotted screwdriver into the recess marked with an arrow » Fig. 74 and fold the cover carefully upwards.

Installing the cradle for the navigation unit

› Place the cradle into the opening of the centre section of the dash panel from above, press it down until it latches » !.

Installing the multifunctional device

› Firstly, place the multifunction device into the top holder B » Fig. 75 and press it on the underside of the cradle until it latches » !.

Setting the tilt of the multifunction device

› You can set the tilt to the required position by moving the multifunction device in the direction of the arrows » Fig. 75 » !.

Removing the multifunction device

› With one hand, secure the multifunction device on the upper and lower edge.
› Using the other hand, press the release button C » Fig. 75 and remove the device.
› Store the multifunction device in a safe place to avoid damaging it.

Removing the cradle on the multifunction device

› Grab hold of the cradle with one hand.
› With the other hand, press the release button A » Fig. 75 .
› Remove the cradle from the dash panel from above.
› Seal the opening for the cradle in the dash panel with the cover » Fig. 74.

Loading the user manual

› Switch on the multifunction device by pressing button D » Fig. 75 .
› 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 multifunction 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 24.
› Hands-free device for mobile phones coupled with the multifunction 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

- Concentrate fully at all times on your driving! As the driver you are fully responsible for the operation of your vehicle. Only use the system such that you are in full control of your vehicle in every traffic situation – risk of accident!
- The multifunction device must always slot securely into the cradle or be safely stored in the vehicle.
- Unsecured or incorrectly secured multifunction devices may be thrown through the interior of the vehicle and cause injuries in a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre or accident.
- 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.
- High volumes can cause hearing damage.

! CAUTION

- Improper tilt settings can damage both the multifunction device and the cradle.
- Always take the multifunction 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 multifunction device and may damage the device.
- Moisture can damage the electrical contacts in the dash panel for the portable multifunction device.
- Never use water when cleaning the navigation unit cradle. Always use a dry cloth instead.
- Install/remove the multifunction device cradle without the multifunction device in it.
- Do not install/remove the multifunction device until the cradle for the multifunction device has been installed into the dash panel.

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 70
Lock/unlock steering lock 70
Switch on the ignition and start the engine 71
Switch off engine 71

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 71, *Switch on the ignition and start the engine*.
  - With the ignition off, the steering may lock » page 70 - danger of an accident!
- Do not withdraw the ignition key from the ignition lock until the vehicle has come to a stop » page 73, *Parking*. Otherwise, the steering could be blocked – risk of 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 and accidents!
- 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 tow start the engine – there is a risk of damaging the engine and the catalytic converter. The battery from another vehicle can be used as a jump-start aid » page 124.

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 70 first.

The electronic immobilizer makes a possible attempted theft or unauthorized 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.

The electronic immobiliser is automatically activated when the ignition key is withdrawn from the lock.

The engine will not start if a non-authorized ignition key is used.

Lock/unlock steering lock

Read and observe ! and ! on page 70 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 71.

The vehicle is unlocked.

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

Switch on the ignition and start the engine

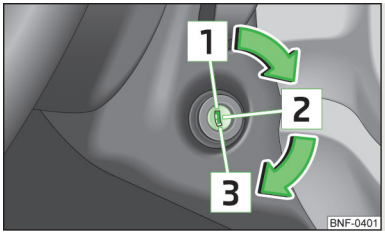

Fig. 76
Positions of the vehicle key in the ignition lock

Read and observe ! and ! on page 70 first.

Positions of the vehicle key in the ignition lock » Fig. 76

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

Procedure for starting the engine

› Firmly apply the handbrake.
› Move the gearshift lever into neutral or move the selector lever into position **N**.
› Switch on the ignition 2 » Fig. 76.
› For vehicles with **manual transmission** depress the clutch pedal and hold it there until the engine starts.
› For vehicles with **automatic transmission** depress the clutch pedal and hold it there 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.
▪ You should not switch on any major electrical components during the heating period otherwise the vehicle battery will be drained unnecessarily.

Switch off engine

Read and observe ! and ! on page 70 first.

› Stop the vehicle » page 73, *Parking*.
› Turn the light switch to position 1 » Fig. 76 *on page 71*.

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.

Brakes and parking

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Information on braking 72
Handbrake 72
Parking 73

WARNING

▪ Greater physical effort is required for braking when the engine is switched off – risk of accident!
▪ The clutch pedal must be actuated when braking on a vehicle with manual transmission, when the vehicle is in gear and at low revs. Otherwise, the functionality of the brake system may be impaired – risk of accident!
▪ 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 76, *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 71 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 bake 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 and dried 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 control unit for the braking system considers the situation to be dangerous for the following traffic, 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 30, *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

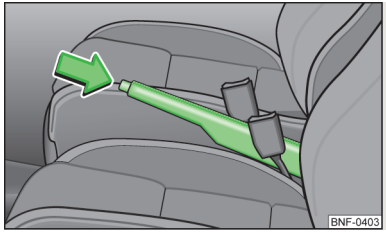

Fig. 77
Handbrake

Read and observe ! and ! on page 71 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. 77 .

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

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

A warning signal sounds if the vehicle is inadvertently driven off with the handbrake applied.

The handbrake warning is activated if the vehicle is driven at a speed of 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 71 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 manual transmission** shift the lever to position **N**.
› Switch off the engine.
› For vehicles with **manual transmission**, select the first gear or reverse gear.
› 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 ____ 73
Pedals ____ 74

Manual gear changing

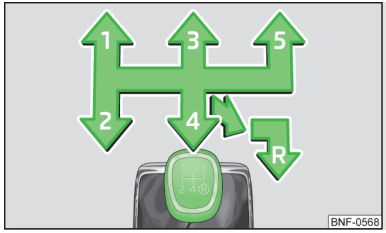

Fig. 78
Shift pattern of the transmission

On the shift lever, the individual gear positions are shown » Fig. 78.

The gearshift indicator must be observed when changing gear » page 26.

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 gearshift 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 using the accelerator pedal – this may lead to gear 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 74
Manual gearshift (Tiptronic) 75
Starting-off and driving 75

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 then start to move and potentially cause an accident!

CAUTION

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

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

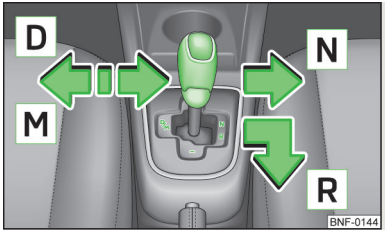

Fig. 79
Selector lever

Read and observe ! and ! on page 74 first.

The following modes can be selected with the selector lever » Fig. 79.

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 75.

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

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 31, *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)

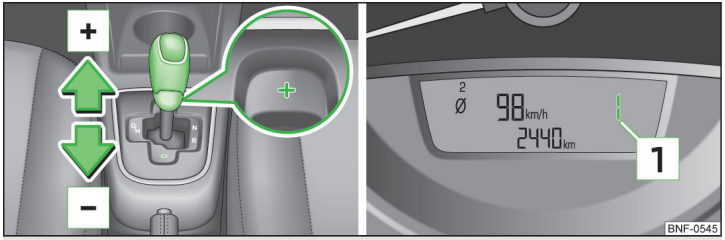

Fig. 80 **Selector lever: manual shifting/information display**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 74 first.

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

The gearshift indicator must be observed when changing gear » page 26.

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 appears in the instrument cluster display 1 » Fig. 80 .

Shifting up gears
› Press the selector lever forwards + » Fig. 80 .

Shifting down gears
› Press the selector lever backwards - » Fig. 80 .

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 72, *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 74 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. 79 *on page 74* 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!

Driving in an economical driving

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Driving in 76
tips for economical driving 76

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

Driving 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 dispense 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 26.

Avoid full throttle and high speeds
Fuel consumption will be halved if you drive at only three-quarters of the possible top speed of your vehicle.

Reducing idling
When the engine is switched off, 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 112.

Avoid unnecessary ballast
Per 100 kg of weight, consumption increases by about 1 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
Electrical consumers (e.g. seat heating, air conditioning and the like) only turn on for as long as necessary.

Driving through water and driving off of made-up roads

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Driving through water 77
Driving off paved roads 77

WARNING

Immediately after driving through water, mud, slush and the like, braking effectiveness will be temporarily impaired » page 72, *Information on braking* . For this reason, sudden and violent braking manoeuvres are to be avoided - there is a risk of accident!

Driving through water

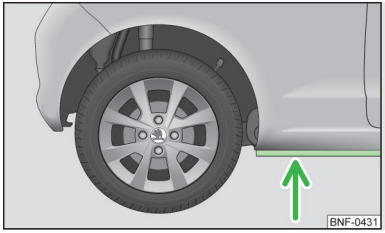

Fig. 81
Driving through water

Read and observe ! on page 77 first.

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. 81.

› 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

- When driving through water, some parts of the vehicle such as the engine, gearbox, chassis or electrics 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.

Driving off paved roads

Read and observe ! on page 77 first.

Only drive on such roads and in such terrain, which match the vehicle parameters » page 137, *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

Drive particularly aware and pro-actively outside paved roads.
- 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.
- Objects trapped under the floor of the vehicle can damage the fuel lines, the brake system, the seals and other parts of the chassis. Check the underside of the vehicle and remove the trapped objects.
- 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 chassis and its components can get damaged.
- 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.

Assist systems

Braking and stabilisation systems

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Electronic Stability Control (ESC) 78
Antilock Braking System (ABS) 78
Traction Control System (TC) 78
Electronic Differential Lock (EDL) 78
Hydraulic Brake Assist (HBA) 79
Hill Hold Control (HHC) 79

This chapter deals with the functions of the braking and stabilisation systems, with the error indicator referred to in chapter » page 29, *Warning lights*.

The braking and stabilisation systems are automatically activated each time the ignition is switched on.

WARNING

- A lack of fuel can cause irregular engine running or cause the engine to shut down. The brake assist systems would then fail to function – risk of accident!
- The increased safety provided by the brake assist systems must not tempt you to take safety risks – risk of accident!
- Adjust the speed and driving style to the current visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC)

Read and observe ! on page 78 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.

Antilock Braking System (ABS)

Read and observe ! on page 78 first.

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

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

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

Traction Control System (TC)

Read and observe ! on page 78 first.

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

If your vehicle is fitted with the ESC system, TC is integrated into the ESC system » page 78.

Note

For vehicles without stabilization control (ESC), during a TC-intervention the control indicator (TC) in the instrument cluster flashes.

Electronic Differential Lock (EDL)

Read and observe ! on page 78 first.

EDL prevents the turning of the respective wheel of the driven axle. EDL brakes 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. The vehicle can continue to be driven and has the same characteristics as a vehicle not fitted with EDL. Once the brakes have cooled down, there is an automatic re-activation of EDL.

Hydraulic Brake Assist (HBA)

Read and observe ! on page 78 first.

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

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

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

Hill Hold Control (HHC)

Read and observe ! on page 78 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 brake pressure drops gradually the more you operate the accelerator pedal. If the vehicle does not start off within 2 seconds, it starts to roll back.

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

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Function 79
Visual parking system 80

The parking aid (hereinafter referred to only as a system) draws attention via acoustic signals and a display in the multifunction device Move & Fun screen when manoeuvring around obstacles in the vicinity of the vehicle » page 80, *Visual parking system* .

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

! WARNING

- The system only serves to support and does not relieve the driver of the responsibility for the vehicle operation.
- 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.
- The system function may be limited under adverse weather conditions (heavy rain, water vapour, very low or high temperatures etc.).
- Additionally installed modules such as bicycle carriers can impair the function of the parking aid.

Function

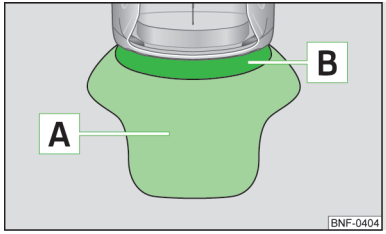

Fig. 82
Range of sensors

Read and observe ! and ! on page 79 first.

Range of sensors and acoustic signals
The clearance warning begins at a distance of about 150 cm from the obstacle (area A » Fig. 82). The interval between the acoustic signals becomes shorter as the clearance is reduced.

A continuous tone sounds from a distance of approx. 30 cm (area B) – danger area. **You should not reverse any further after this signal sounds!**

Activation/deactivation
The system is activated automatically 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

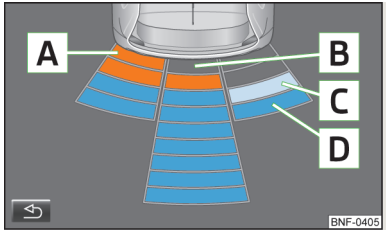

Fig. 83
Screen display of the visual parking system

Read and observe ! and ! on page 79 first.

The visual parking system is shown in the screen of the multifunctional device Move & Fun.

Switching on the screen display of the visual parking system
When the ignition and the multifunction device Move & Fun are both on, the visual parking system is switched on by shifting into **reverse gear**.

Screen display » Fig. 83

- A An obstacle appearing in the collision zone is shown as an orange-coloured segment » Fig. 83. **Do not drive the vehicle!**
- B An area without detected obstacles is shown as a transparent segment.
- C An obstacle in the sensor range which lies outside of the collision area is shown by the light-blue segment.
- D A region behind the detected obstacle is shown with the dark-blue segment.

Switching off the screen display of the visual parking system
The screen display can be switched off as follows.
› By tapping the symbol button ⮌ in the MFP screen » Fig. 83.
› By shifting out of reverse.
› By turning off the ignition.

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 operating manual in the device » page 67, *Multifunction deviceMove & Fun*.

Cruise Control System

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Functioning 80
Operating Description 81

The Cruise Control System (CCS) maintains a set speed without you having to actuate the accelerator pedal.

The state where the GRA maintains the speed is referred to hereinafter as the **control**.

WARNING
- The GRA only serves to support and does not relieve the driver of the responsibility for the vehicle operation.
- Always adjust the speed and driving style to the current visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.

Functioning

Read and observe ! on page 80 first.

Basic requirements for start of control
✓ The GRA is activated.
✓ On vehicles with a **manual transmission**, the second gear or higher must be engaged.

✓ On vehicles with an **automatic transmission**, the selector lever must be in the **D** position or in the Tiptronic position.
✓ The current speed must be higher than 20 km/hr.

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, steering must be taken over!

Operating Description

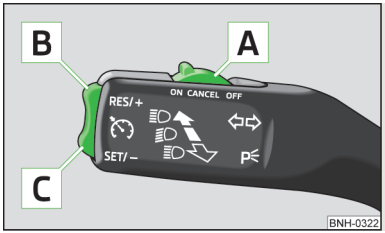

Fig. 84
Operating lever: Cruise control system controls

Read and observe ! on page 80 first.

Overview of the control elements of the GRA » Fig. 84

A	OFF	Deactivate GRA (delete stored 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 stored, the current speed is adopted.

After starting the system, the current speed is stored and the instrument cluster lights up the indicator light on.

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 stored 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.

START-STOP

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operating conditions of the system 82
Operation 82
System related automatic start-up 82
Manually deactivating/activating the system 83

The START-STOP system (hereinafter referred to as the system) saves fuel and reduces polluting emissions and CO_2 emissions by turning the engine off, e.g. when stopping at traffic lights, and starting the engine again when moving off.

! WARNING
- Never let the vehicle roll with the engine switched off.
- The brake servo unit and power steering only operate if the engine is running.

Operating conditions of the system

Fig. 85
Above: Engine is automatically switched off / Below: automatic engine cut-off is not possible

Read and observe ! on page 81 first.

For system-dependent automatic engine shutdown to work, the following conditions must be met.

✓ 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.

Some additional conditions for the system to function correctly cannot be influenced or recognised by the driver. Therefore, the system can react differently in situations which are identical from the driver's perspective.

If, after stopping the vehicle, the control icon » Fig. 85 appears on the display of the instrument panel, then the conditions for automatic engine shutdown are not met.

Running the engine is essential for the following reasons, for example.
› 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).

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.
▪ After the manual engine start, the automatic engine shutdown can take place only when a minimum distance required for the system function has been covered.

Operation

Read and observe ! on page 81 first.

In compliance with the operating conditions, automatic engine shutdown / automatic engine start takes place as described.

Automatic engine shutdown
› Stop the vehicle.
› Put the gear stick into Neutral.
› Release the clutch pedal.

Automatic engine shutdown then occurs and the indicator symbol appears in the instrument panel display Ⓐ » Fig. 85 *on page 82*.

Automatic engine start
› Depress the clutch pedal.

The automatic start procedure takes place again.

System related automatic start-up

Read and observe ! on page 81 first.

When the engine is off, the system can automatically start the engine before the desired journey continues. Some possible reasons for this are:
› The vehicle begins to roll, e.g. on a slope.
› The brake pedal has been actuated several times.
› The current consumption is too high.

Manually deactivating/activating the system

Fig. 86
Button for the START-STOP system

Read and observe ! on page 81 first.

Deactivating/activating

› Press the symbol button » Fig. 86 .

When start-stop mode is deactivated, the warning light in the button lights up.

Note

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

City Safe Drive

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operation 83
Disable / Enable 84

City Safe Drive (hereinafter referred to only as a 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 system only serves to support and does not relieve the driver of the responsibility for the vehicle operation.
- The system has 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!
- Always adapt your speed and safety proximity to the vehicle ahead to the current visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.
- The increased passenger protection afforded through the system must not tempt you to take greater risks than otherwise – risk of accident!
- 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

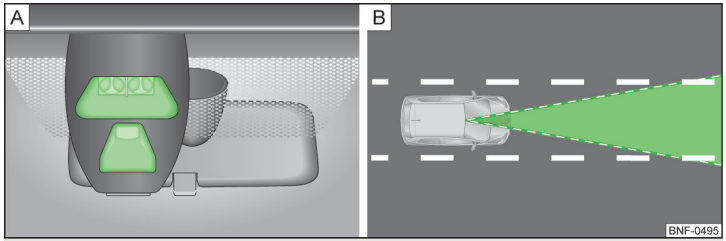

Fig. 87 **Laser sensor/detection range**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 83 first.

By means of a laser sensor » Fig. 87 - A the system detects traffic situations ahead of the vehicle up to a distance of about 10 meters » Fig. 87 - 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.

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. 88
Lower part of the centre console: Button for the City Safe Drive system

Read and observe ! and ! on page 83 first.

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

Deactivating/activating
› Press the button » Fig. 88.

If the system is turned off and the vehicle is moving at a speed of about 5-30 km/h, the control icon OFF lights up lights on the display of the instrument cluster.

If the system is activated » Fig. 88, the control icon On lights up in the display of the instrument cluster for about 5 s.

WARNING
Deactivate the system for safety reasons in the following cases.
▪ When the vehicle is being towed away.

WARNING (Continued)

- When the vehicle is driven though 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.

General Maintenance

Care and maintenance

Modifications, adjustments and technical alterations

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Statutory checks 86
ŠKODA Service Partners 87
ŠKODA Original parts 87
ŠKODA Original accessories 87
Spoiler 88
Airbags 88
Trailer operation 89
Acceptance and recycling of used vehicles 89

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 (StVZO)

Always consult a ŠKODA Partner » page 87 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 and technical alterations carried out 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.

Statutory checks

Read and observe ! on page 86 first.

Many countries have legislation which require that the reliability and roadworthiness 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 86 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 instructions and guidelines 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 86 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 86 first.

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

We recommend that you use ŠKODA Genuine Accessories in your vehicle. ŠKODA AUTO 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.

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 86 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 86 first.

The system components of the airbag system can be situated in the front bumper, doors, front seats, roof lining or body.

WARNING

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.

- 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!
- The airbag system will then have to be replaced if the airbag is deployed. Airbag modules cannot be repaired.

WARNING

Information on the use of the airbag system

- It is prohibited to manipulate individual parts of the airbag system, as this might result in the airbag being deployed.
- 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.
- No modifications of any kind must be made to parts of the airbag system.

WARNING

- 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!
- Never make any changes to the front bumper or the bodywork.

WARNING

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). Resulting damage can have a negative impact on the function of the airbag system. Any work on the front doors and 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.

WARNING (Continued)

- 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 86 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 86 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 can be utilized up to 95 % and always [1] be returned.

In a lot of countries sufficient trade-in networks have been created, where you can trade-in your vehicle. After you trade-in your vehicle, you will receive a confirmation stating the recycling in accordance with environmental regulations.

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 89
Automatic car wash systems 90
Washing with a high-pressure cleaner 90

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

The longer insect residues, bird droppings, tree sap, road and industrial dust, tar, soot particles, road salt and other aggressive deposits remain adhering to 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 89 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.

[1] Subject to fulfilment of the national legal requirements.

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 89 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, two-way radio aerial etc., it is best to consult the operator of the car wash system beforehand.

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

CAUTION

Fold in the exterior mirrors to prevent damage before washing the vehicle in an automatic car wash system. Never manually fold in electric exterior mirrors - always use the electric controls.

Washing with a high-pressure cleaner

Read and observe ! and ! on page 89 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

- If washing the vehicle in the winter using a hose or high-pressure cleaner, ensure that the jet of water is not aimed directly at the locking cylinders or the door/panel joints – risk of freezing!
- To avoid damaging the parking aid sensors while cleaning with high-pressure cleaners or steam jets, the sensors must only be directly sprayed for short periods while a minimum distance of 10 cm must be observed.

Note

See also Washing cars with decorative films using a high-pressure cleaner » page 92 .

Cleaning vehicle exterior

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Vehicle paint work 91
Plastic parts 91
Rubber seals 91
Chrome parts 92
Decorative films 92
Windows and external mirrors 92
Headlight glasses 92
Door closing cylinder 93
Cavity protection 93
Wheels 93
Under-body protection 93
Wiper blades 93

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.

For the sake of the environment

Used vehicle care product cans represent hazardous waste that is harmful to the environment. These must be disposed of in accordance with national legal regulations.

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 paint work

Read and observe ! and ! on page 91 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.

Plastic parts

Read and observe ! and ! on page 91 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 91 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 parts

Read and observe ! and ! on page 91 first.

First clean the chrome parts with a damp cloth and then polish them with a soft, dry cloth.

If this method does not completely clean chrome parts, use a specific chrome care product.

CAUTION

Do not polish the chrome parts in a dusty environment - risk of surface scratches.

Decorative films

Read and observe ! and ! on page 91 first.

Wash the films with a mild soap solution and clean, warm water.

The following instructions must be followed when washing the vehicle with a high-pressure cleaner:

- The minimum distance between the nozzle and the vehicle body should be 50 cm.
- Keep jet perpendicular to the film surface.
- The maximum water temperature is 50 °C.
- The maximum water pressure is 80 bar.

CAUTION

- Never use aggressive cleaning agents or chemical solvents for the glued surfaces with films - there is a danger of film damage.
- 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.

Windows and external mirrors

Read and observe ! and ! on page 91 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 91 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 91 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 91 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!

Wheels

Read and observe ! and ! on page 91 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. Products which cause abrasion must not be used to treat the wheel 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 91 first.

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

When driving, it cannot be guaranteed that no damage to the **protective layer** will occur.

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 91 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 » page 90.

Interior care

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Natural leather 94
Artificial leather, materials and Alcantara® 95
Seat covers 95
Safety belts 96

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 heath when the temperature inside the vehicle is high.

CAUTION

- Be sure to check clothing for colourfastness 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.

For the sake of the environment

Used vehicle care product cans represent hazardous waste that is harmful to the environment. These must be disposed of in accordance with national legal regulations.

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 94 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 a 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 94 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 94 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 94 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:

Refuelling 97
Lead-free petrol 97

The correct grades of fuel for your vehicle are listed on a sticker affixed to the inside of the fuel filler flap » Fig. 89 *on page 97*.

Natural gas vehicles (CNG) » page 98.

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.

Refuelling

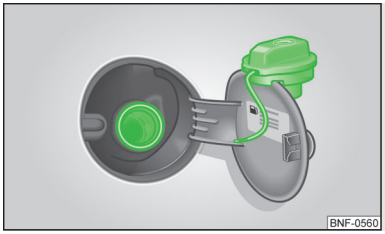

Fig. 89
Fuel filler

Read and observe ! on page 96 first.

Refuelling can be done if the following conditions are met.

✓ The vehicle is unlocked.
✓ The engine and the ignition are switched off.

› Open the fuel filler flap.
› Hold the fuel tank cap firmly and unlock with the key counter-clockwise.
› Unscrew the filler cap by turning it in a counter-clockwise direction and place the cap onto the top of the fuel filler flap » Fig. 89.
› 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.
› Turn the filler cap to the right until it audibly clicks into place.
› Hold the fuel cap hold firmly, lock with the key clockwise and remove the key.
› Close the filler cap.

! WARNING

- Do not smoke when refuelling and do not use a mobile phone.
- Fuel vapours are explosive - it can be fatal!
- Observe the local regulations regarding fuel handling.

! 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.
- The national legal requirements must be observed if carrying a spare canister in the vehicle.
- 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

Read and observe ! on page 96 first.

The vehicle can only be operated with **unleaded petrol** that meets the **EN 228**[1] standard.

All petrol engines can be operated using petrol that contains at **most** 10% bioethanol **(E10)**.

Prescribed fuel – unleaded petrol min. 95 RON
Use unleaded fuel with the octane rating **95** RON or higher.

If unleaded gasoline is not available with the octane number **95** RON, in an emergency petrol with the octane rating of **91, 92** and **93** RON can be used to fill the tank, but this leads to a slight loss of performance and a slightly increased fuel consumption » !.

[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 standard[1] 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 filling the tank with petrol that does not meet the standards once 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 used by mistake, do not start the engine or switch on the ignition! Extensive damage to engine parts can occur!

CAUTION
- If, in an emergency, the vehicle has to be refuelled with petrol of a lower octane number than the one prescribed, the journey must only be continued at medium engine speeds and a low engine load. Driving at high engine revs or a high engine load can severely damage the engine! Refuel using petrol of the prescribed octane number as soon as possible.
- Engine parts can be damaged if petrol with a lower octane number than the one prescribed is used.
- 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 and iron content. There is a risk of causing considerable damage to parts of the engine or exhaust system!

CAUTION
Do not use fuels with metal components, such as **LRP** (lead replacement petrol) may be used. There is a risk of causing considerable damage to parts of the engine or exhaust system!

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.

Natural gas vehicles (compressed natural gas)

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Refuelling - natural gas 99
Automatic switching from CNG to petrol mode 100
Regular gas system checks 100
Safe natural gas 100
Natural gas quality and consumption 100
CNG labels 101

Natural gas is an alternative fuel for motor vehicles. It belongs to those fuels which show the lowest emissions.

Natural gas is odourless and lighter than air. For security reasons, this is saturated with odour-intensive substances.

For frequent short-haul traffic, especially at low outside temperatures, the vehicle is driven more frequently in petrol mode than in natural gas mode.

The maximum lifetime of the gas tank is 20 years.

WARNING
When operating a CNG-powered vehicle, the national legal requirements must be observed.

[1] In Germany, DIN 51626-1 or E10 for unleaded gasoline with octane number 95 and 91.

WARNING

- Regular gas system checks must be carried out in order to operate a natural gas vehicle. The vehicle owner is responsible for properly conducted tests.
- Always switch off the ignition in case of an accident or vehicle fire!
- It is prohibited to drive into automatic car washes, enclosed storage places, garages and similar areas where it is specifically forbidden to enter with CNG vehicles.

WARNING

If a fault occurs or a leak in the natural gas system is suspected or if you smell gas, proceed as follows.

- Stop immediately and switch off the ignition (this will close the solenoid valves on the natural gas tanks automatically);
- Open the doors to ventilate the vehicle sufficiently;
- Immediately extinguish cigarettes, and remove and switch off other spark- or fire-causing objects from the vehicle immediately.
- Seek help from a specialist garage to correct the gas system fault.

WARNING

The following are considered faults on the gas system:

- Gas leakage from any part of the gas system as well as an error on the ventilation system.
- Continuous gas venting through the safety valves.
- Exceeding the permissible limits for contaminants in the exhaust gas.

Refuelling - natural gas

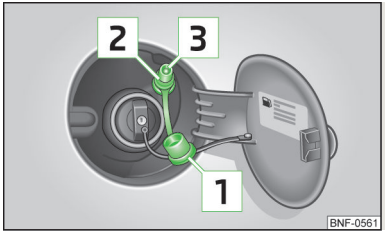

Fig. 90
Natural gas filler tubes

Read and observe ! on page 98 first.

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.

Refuelling can be done if the following conditions are met.

✓ The vehicle is unlocked.
✓ The engine and the ignition are switched off.

Open fuel filler flap

› Open the fuel filler flap.
› Remove the cap 1 » Fig. 90 from the gas filler tube 2.
› Plug the filling coupling of the refuelling system on the gas filler tube 2.

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 3 » Fig. 90 has remained in the gas filler tube.

If the sealing ring 3 has slipped onto the filling coupling, reinsert it into the gas filler tube.

› Plug the cap 1 onto the gas filler tube.
› Close the bonnet.

At very high outside temperatures, it may happen that the gas tank may not be fully refuelled. The natural gas refuelling systems have an overfill protection relating to the outdoor temperature.

WARNING

- Do not smoke when refuelling and do not use a mobile phone.
- The operating instructions of the refuelling system must always be followed.

WARNING (Continued)

- 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. Incorrect refuelling or improper handling of natural gas can cause a fire, an explosion and injuries.

Note

- 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).
- 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.
- 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.
- In frequent short-haul traffic, especially at low outside temperatures, the vehicle is driven more frequently in petrol mode than in CNG mode. This is why the petrol tank runs empty faster than the natural gas tank.
- 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.

Automatic switching from CNG to petrol mode

Read and observe ! on page 98 first.

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.

Regular gas system checks

Read and observe ! on page 98 first.

The following inspections must be carried out in a specialist workshop every 2 years.

› Check the filler cap.
› Check the condition of fuel filler tubes and the sealing ring in the fuel filler tunes and clean sealing ring if necessary.
› Check gas system for leaks.

The following inspections must be carried out in a specialist workshop every 4 years.

› Check container fixing and any possible damage.

Safe natural gas

Read and observe ! on page 98 first.

The safety concept of the natural gas system ensures safe operation. It is equipped with the following security features.

› At each natural gas tank, there is a solenoid valve that closes automatically after turning off the ignition or when running in petrol mode.
› A thermal fuse prevents an uncontrolled rise in pressure in the gas tank, for example, at extremely high outside temperatures.
› A flow limiter prevents sudden emptying of the natural gas tank in case the system is damaged.

Natural gas quality and consumption

Read and observe ! on page 98 first.

Depending on the natural gas supplier, the natural gas quality (heating value) may vary. The higher the calorific value of natural gas, the lower is the consumption.

Within a natural gas quality grade, the heating value may vary. The engine control unit adjusts automatically to the natural gas quality.

CNG labels

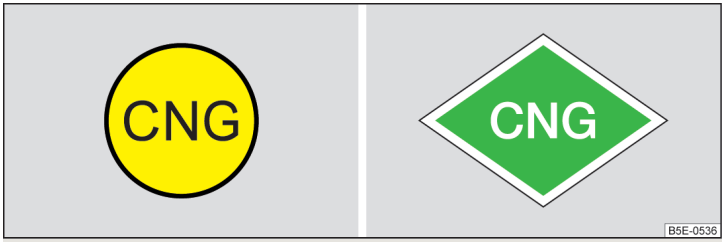

Fig. 91 **CNG label**

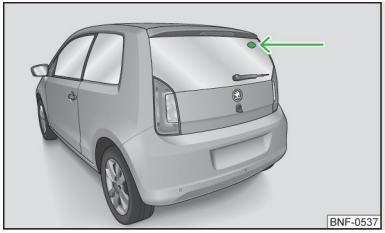

Fig. 92
Position of the CNG label

Read and observe ! on page 98 first.

In some countries, national legislation requires that vehicles with CNG operation be identified by one of the listed labels » Fig. 91.

Position of the CNG label » Fig. 92.

Engine compartment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Opening and closing the bonnet 102
Engine compartment overview 103
Radiator fan 103
Windscreen washer system 103

! 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 withdraw 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 while the engine is still warm. 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

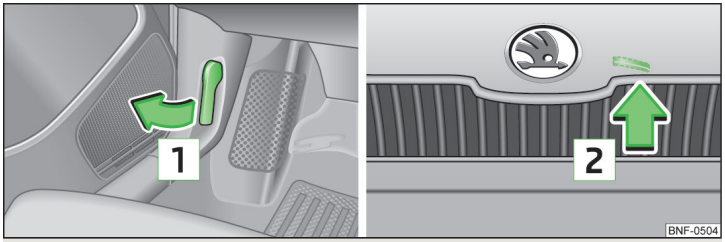

Fig. 93 **Bonnet release lever/release lever**

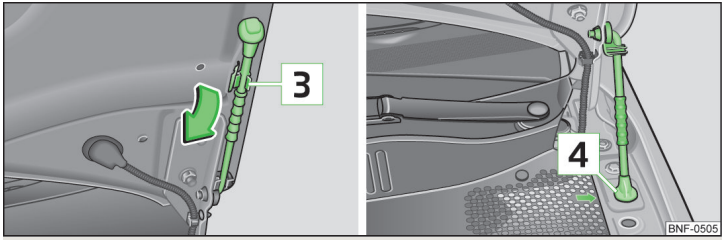

Fig. 94 **Securing the bonnet**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

Open flap

› Open the front door.
› Pull the release lever under the dash panel in the direction of the arrow 1 » Fig. 93.

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 2 » Fig. 93 and the bonnet is unlocked.
› Grab hold of the bonnet and lift.
› Remove the lid prop in the direction of arrow 3 from the holder » Fig. 94.

› Secure the open flap by inserting the end of the post into opening 4.

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**.

WARNING

- Check that the bonnet is closed properly.
- 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 boot lid, no body parts are crushed - there is danger of injury!

CAUTION

Never open the bonnet by the locking lever » Fig. 93.

Engine compartment overview

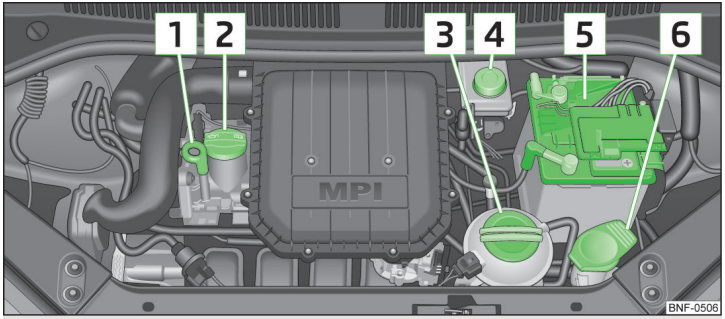

Fig. 95 **Schematic diagram: Engine compartment**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

Arrangement in the engine compartment » Fig. 95

1	Engine oil dipstick	104
2	Engine oil filler opening	105
3	Coolant expansion reservoir	106
4	Brake fluid reservoir	107
5	Vehicle battery	107
6	Windscreen washer fluid reservoir	103

Radiator fan

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 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

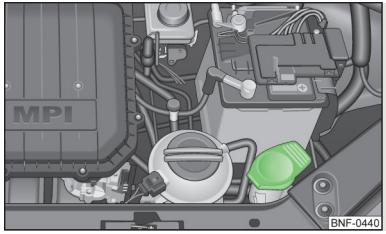

Fig. 96
Engine compartment: Windscreen washer fluid reservoir

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

The windscreen washer fluid reservoir is located in the engine compartment » Fig. 96.

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 104
Checking the oil level 104
Replenishing 105

The engine has been factory-filled with a high-grade oil that can be use 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 26.

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 101.

CAUTION

Do not pour any additives into the engine oil – risk of serious damage to the engine parts!

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 104 first.

Specification

Engine	Specification
1.0 ltr./44 kW MPI	VW 502 00, VW 504 00[a)]
1.0 ltr./55 kW MPI	VW 502 00, VW 504 00[a)]
1.0 l/50 kW MPI engine	VW 502 00

[a)] Optional engine oil specifications.

Checking the oil level

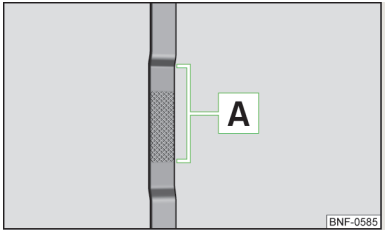

Fig. 97
Principle sketch: Dipstick

Read and observe ! and ! on page 104 first.

The dipstick indicates the engine oil level .

Dipstick » Fig. 97

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.

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 case of the oil level being too low, the display of the instrument cluster shows the control symbol » page 31. Check the oil level using the dipstick as soon as possible. Add oil accordingly.

CAUTION

▪ The oil level must never be above the A range » Fig. 97 – there is a risk of damaging the exhaust system!
▪ Do not continue your journey if for some reason it is not possible to top up the engine oil under the prevailing conditions! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.
▪ If the oil level is above level A » Fig. 97, do not continue to drive! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.

Replenishing

Read and observe ! and ! on page 104 first.

› Unscrew the cap of the engine oil filler opening » Fig. 95 *on page 103*.
› Replenish the oil in portions of 0.5 litres in accordance with the correct specifications » page 104.
› Check the oil level » page 104.
› 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 ____ 106
Replenishing ____ 106

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 coolant additive content 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. 98 *on page 106*.

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 101.
▪ 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 your journey if for some reason it is not possible to top up the coolant under the prevailing conditions! 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. 98 *on page 106*.
- 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

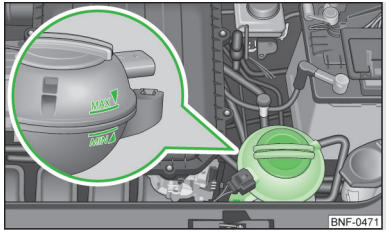

Fig. 98
Engine compartment: Coolant expansion reservoir

Read and observe ! and ! on page 105 first.

The coolant expansion bottle is located in the engine compartment.

Coolant expansion reservoir » Fig. 98

MAX Mark for **the maximum** permissible coolant level

MIN Mark for the **lowest** permissible coolant level

The coolant level should be kept between the marks "MAX" and "MIN".

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. 98.

If the engine is warm, the test result may be inaccurate. The level can also be above the mark "MAX" » Fig. 98.

In case of low coolant level in the instrument cluster a check mark » page 31. 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 105 first.

› 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.

CAUTION

- Only top up with new coolant.
- 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.

Brake fluid

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Checking the brake fluid level 107
Specification 107

The brake fluid reservoir is located in the engine compartment » Fig. 99 *on page 107*.

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 101.
- 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. 98 *on page 106*, 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.

Note

- The brake fluid is changed as part of a compulsory inspection service.
- We recommend using brake fluids from the ŠKODA Original Accessories range.

Checking the brake fluid level

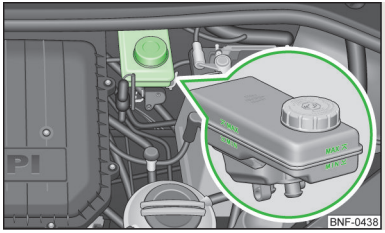

Fig. 99
Engine compartment: Brake fluid reservoir

Read and observe ! and ! on page 107 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. 99.

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 30, *Braking system*.

Specification

Read and observe ! and ! on page 107 first.

The brake fluid must comply with the following standards or specifications:

› VW 50114;
› FMVSS 116 DOT4.

Vehicle battery

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Checking the battery electrolyte level 109
Charging 109
Replace 110
Disconnecting and reconnecting 110
Automatic load deactivation 110

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.
- 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 (-) 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.

For the sake of the environment

A vehicle battery that has been removed is a special type of hazardous waste. These must be disposed of in accordance with national legal regulations.

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

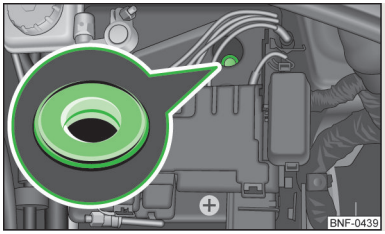

Fig. 100
Vehicle battery: Electrolyte level indicator

Read and observe ! and ! on page 108 first.

On vehicles with a vehicle battery fitted with a colour indicator » Fig. 100, the electrolyte level can be determined by looking at the change in 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.
› Black colour – electrolyte level is correct.
› Colourless or light yellow colour – electrolyte level too low, the battery must be replaced.

Vehicles with a START-STOP system are fitted with a battery control unit for checking the energy level for the recurring engine start.

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.
▪ For technical reasons, on vehicles with the description "AGM", the electrolyte level cannot be checked.

Charging

Read and observe ! and ! on page 108 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 sparkling 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 125, *Jump-starting in vehicles with the START-STOP system*.

Replace

Read and observe ! and ! on page 108 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 having the battery replaced by a specialist garage, where the new vehicle battery will be installed properly and the original battery will be disposed of in accordance with national regulations.

Disconnecting and reconnecting

Read and observe ! and ! on page 108 first.

Disconnecting

› Switch off the ignition.

› First, disconnect the negative terminal (-) first, then the positive (+) terminal of the battery.

Connecting

› First, connect the positive (+) 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 » *operating instructions for the radio*
Time settings	» page 29

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.

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 108 first.

The vehicle voltage control unit automatically prevents the battery from discharging when the battery is put under high levels of strain. 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:

Service life of tyres 112
New tyres 113
Unidirectional tyres 114

WARNING

The national legal regulations must be observed for the use of tyres.

WARNING

Instructions for the use of tyres

- For the first 500 km, new tyres do not yet provide optimum grip, and appropriate care should therefore be taken when driving – risk of accident!
- Only use radial tyres of the same type, size (rolling circumference) and tread pattern on all four wheels.
- For reasons of driving safety, do not replace tyres individually.
- Never exceed the maximum permissible **load bearing capacity** of mounted tyres.
- Never exceed the maximum permissible **speed** for the mounted tyres.
- 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 damage is evident, drive slowly and carefully to the nearest specialist garage to have the vehicle checked.
- Only use tyres or wheel rims that have been approved by ŠKODA for your model of vehicle. Failure to observe this instruction will adversely affect the road safety of your vehicle.

WARNING

Information regarding tyre damage or wear

- Never use tyres if you do not know anything about the condition and age.
- Never drive with damaged tyres.
- Immediately replace damaged wheel rims or tyres.

WARNING (Continued)

- 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).

CAUTION

- Protect the tyres from contact with oil, grease and fuel.
- Replace lost valve caps.
- If, in the event of a puncture, it is necessary to fit a spare wheel with a tyre without a dedicated running direction or with the opposite direction of rotation, drive carefully as the optimal characteristics of the tyre are no longer applicable in this situation.

For the sake of the environment

Tyres that are insufficiently inflated increase your fuel consumption.

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.

Service life of tyres

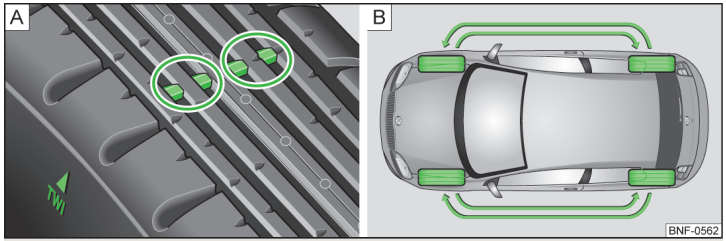

Fig. 101 **Principle sketch: Replace tire tread with wear indicators / wheels**

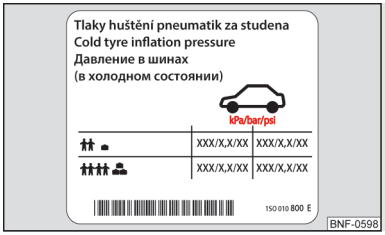

Fig. 102 **Principle sketch: Sticker with tyre inflation pressure values**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 111 first.

The service life of tyres depends on the inflation pressure, driving style and other circumstances.

Tyre pressure

Check the tyre pressure, including that of the spare wheel, at least once a month and also before setting off on a long journey.

The sticker with prescribed tyre inflation pressure values » Fig. 102 can be located at the following locations.

› Inside of the fuel filler flap.
› B-pillar on the driver's side.

The tyre pressure for the spare wheel should correspond to the highest pressure specified for your vehicle.

Always check the inflation pressure when the tyres are cold. Do not reduce the higher pressure on warm tyres.

With greater additional load, adjust the tyre inflation pressure accordingly.

Driving style

Fast cornering, sharp acceleration and braking increase the wear of your tyres.

Balancing wheels

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.

Have the wheels rebalanced after replacing the tyres.

Wheel alignment errors

Incorrect wheel alignment at the front or rear leads to excess wear of the tyres.

Tyre damage
Drive over kerbs and other such obstacles slowly and at right angles wherever possible in order to avoid damage to tyres and wheel trims.

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.

Replacing wheels
If significantly greater wear is present on the front tyres, we recommend swapping the front wheels with the rear wheels as shown in the diagram » Fig. 101 - B. You will then obtain approximately the same life for all the tyres.

We recommend that you swap the tyres every 10,000 km in order to achieve even wear on all tyres and to ensure optimal service life for the tyres.

Storing tyres
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.

Wear indicators
The base of the tread of the tyres has 1.6 mm high wear indicators installed. These wear indicators are located multiple times depending on the make and are evenly spaced around the circumference of the tyre » Fig. 101 - A. Markings on the walls of the tyres through the letters "TWI", triangular symbols or other symbols identify the position of the wear indicators.

Tyre age
Tyres age and lose their original characteristics, even if they are not being used. Therefore, we recommend not using summer or winter tyres older than 6 or 4 years old respectively.

New tyres

Read and observe ! and ! on page 111 first.

Only use radial tyres of the same type, size (rolling circumference) and tread pattern on one axle on all four wheels.

The tyre/wheel combinations which are approved for your vehicle are indicated in your vehicle documents.

Where possible, replace tyres by axle. Always fit the tyres with the deeper tread depth to the front wheels.

Explanation of tyre markings
175/65 R 14 82 T

What this means is:

175	Tyre width in mm » Fig. 102 *on page 112*
65	Height/width ratio in % » Fig. 102 *on page 112*
R	Code letter for the type of tyre – **R**adial » Fig. 102 *on page 112*
14	Diameter of wheel in inches » Fig. 102 *on page 112*
82	Load index » !
T	Speed symbol » !

The **date of manufacture** is stated on the tyre wall (possibly on the **inside**). e.g.

DOT... 11 14 ..

means, that the tyre was manufactured in the 11th week of 2014.

Load index
The load index indicates the maximum permissible load for each individual tyre.

Load index	81	83	85	87	91	92	93
Load (In kg)	462	487	515	545	615	630	650

Speed symbol
The maximum speed symbol indicates the maximum permissible vehicle speed with fitted tyres in each category.

Speed icon	P	Q	R	S	T	U	H
Maximum speed (in km/h)	150	160	170	180	190	200	210

! CAUTION
The information about the load index and the speed symbol is listed in your vehicle documents.

Unidirectional tyres

Read and observe ! and ! on page 111 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.

Tyre control display

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Setting 114
Display 115

Monitors the tyre pressure display and warns of a change in tyre pressure.

The system must be calibrated if one of the following is evident:
› Change of tyre inflation pressure.
› Change one or more wheels.
› Change in position of a wheel on the vehicle.
› The warning light while driving.

! WARNING

Notes on the tyre inflation pressure
- The tyre control display does not absolve the driver of the responsibility to ensure the correct tyre inflation pressure. Check the tyre inflation pressure at regular intervals.
- Too low or too high inflation pressure impairs handling.

! WARNING (Continued)

- 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 blowout.
- The system cannot warn in case of very rapid tyre inflation pressure loss, e.g. in case of sudden tyre damage. In this case carefully bring the vehicle to a standstill without sudden steering movements or sharp braking.

! CAUTION

- To ensure a proper functioning of the tyre control display, it is necessary to repeat the basic setting every 10000 km or once a year.
- The tyre pressure monitor does not replace the need to check tyre pressure regularly.

Setting

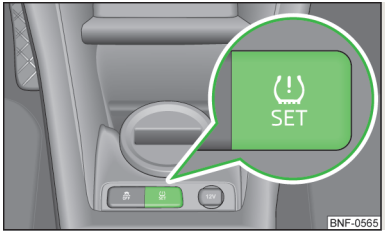

Fig. 103
Button for setting the tyre inflation pressure control value

Read and observe ! and ! on page 114 first.

› Inflate all of the tyres to the specified inflation pressure » page 112.
› Switch on the ignition.
› Press the symbol button SET » Fig. 103 for longer than 2 seconds.

If the warning light in the instrument cluster lights up and does not go out after the system configuration, this indicates a system fault.

If the warning light in the instrument cluster flashes, there is a system fault.

Display

Read and observe ! and ! on page 114 first.

The warning light (!) in the instrument cluster lights up when any of the following conditions are met.
- The tyre inflation pressure is low.
- The structure of the tyre is damaged.
- The vehicle is loaded on one side.
- The wheels of one axle are loaded more heavily (e.g. when driving uphill or downhill).
- Snow chains are mounted.
- The spare wheel is mounted.
- One wheel per axle was changed.

! WARNING

- When the warning light (!) in the instrument cluster lights up, immediately reduce speed and avoid violent steering and brake manoeuvres. Stop the vehicle as soon as possible and inspect the tyres and their inflation pressure.
- 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.

Reserve and temporary spare

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Change 115
Spare wheel 116

Fit a wheel in the appropriate dimensions and design as soon as possible.

! WARNING

- If, in the event of a puncture, it is necessary to fit a spare wheel with a tyre without a dedicated running direction or with the opposite direction of rotation, drive carefully as the optimal characteristics of the tyre are no longer applicable 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.

Change

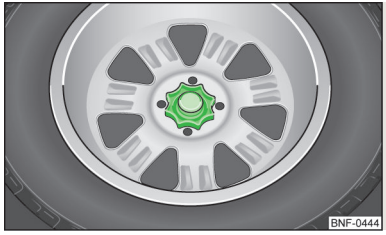

Fig. 104
Fixing the spare or temporary spare wheel

Read and observe ! on page 115 first.

The spare or temporary spare wheel is located in a well under the floor covering in the boot and is fixed in place with a special bolt » Fig. 104.

Take out the wheel
- Open the boot lid.
- Lift up the floor in the luggage compartment.
- Remove the box with the tool kit.
- Unscrew the nut » Fig. 104 anticlockwise.
- Take out the wheel.

Stow the wheel
- Place the wheel into the spare wheel well with the wheel rim pointing downward.
- Screw on the nut » Fig. 104 clockwise until the wheel is safely secured.
- Place the box with the tool kit back into the spare wheel and secure it with the tape.
- Fold back the floor in the luggage compartment.
- Close the boot lid.

Spare wheel

Read and observe ! on page 115 first.

A warning label is 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 » Fig. 101 *on page 112*.
- Only use this temporary spare wheel to reach the nearest specialist garage, as it is not intended for long-term use.

WARNING
- Never drive with more than one temporary spare wheel mounted!
- Only use the temporary spare wheel when absolutely necessary.
- Never use the temporary spare wheel if it is damaged.
- If the dimensions or design of the temporary spare wheel differ from the fitted tyres, never drive faster than 80 km/h (or 50 mph).
- Avoid accelerating at full throttle, sharp braking and fast cornering.
- The snow chains cannot be used on the temporary spare wheel.
- Observe the instructions on the warning sign of the temporary spare wheel.

Winter operation

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Winter tyres ____ 116
Snow chains ____ 116

Winter tyres

Fitting winter tyres will significantly improve the handling of your vehicle when driving in wintry road conditions. Summer tyres have less grip on ice, snow and at temperatures below 7 °C. This is especially true of **wide tyres** or **high-speed tyres**.

In order to achieve the best possible handling properties, winter tyres must be fitted on all 4 wheels, the minimum tread depth must be 4 mm and tyres must be no older than 4 years.

Winter tyres 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.

For the sake of the environment

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. The fuel consumption is also lower.

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.

For technical reasons, it is only permissible to fit snow chains with the following wheel/tyre combinations.

Wheel size	Depth (D)	Tyre size
5J x 14	35 mm	165/70

Only fit snow chains with links and locks not larger than **15 mm**.

WARNING

The chains must be removed when driving on roads which are free of snow. They adversely affect the handling of your vehicle, damage the tyres and are rapidly destroyed.

CAUTION

Remove the **full wheel trims** » page 119 before fitting the snow chains.

Do-it-yourself

Emergency equipment and self-help

Emergency equipment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

First aid kit and warning triangle 117
reflective vest 117
Vehicle tool kit 117

First aid kit and warning triangle

The warning triangle can be stowed away underneath the floor covering of the luggage compartment.

WARNING

The first-aid kit and warning triangle must always be secured safely so that they do not come loose when making an emergency braking or in a vehicle collision which could cause injuries to occupants.

Note

- Pay attention to the expiration date of the first-aid kit.
- We recommend using a first-aid kit from ŠKODA Original Accessories, which are available from a ŠKODA Partner.

reflective vest

Fig. 105
Reflective vest

The reflective vest is located in a holder under the driver's seat » Fig. 105.

WARNING

Do not put anything else except the reflective vest into the holder – otherwise it may fall out of the holder – risk of obstruction or limitation in operating the pedal!

CAUTION

Do not put anything else except the reflective vest into the holder – risk of damage to the holder.

Vehicle tool kit

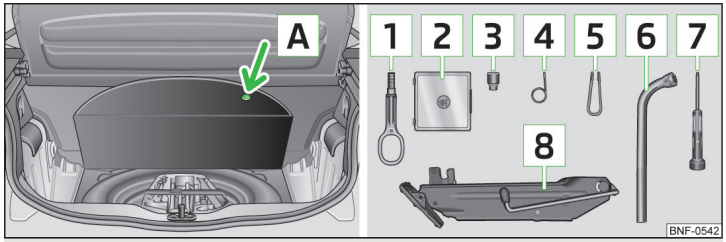

Fig. 106 **Boot: Storage compartment for vehicle tool kit vehicle tool kit**

The vehicle tool kit and the lifting jack with sticker are housed in a box in the spare wheel or in the compartment for the spare wheel underneath the floor covering in the luggage compartment. The box is attached with a strap on the spare wheel.

Lift up the floor covering at the opening A » Fig. 106 .

Depending on the equipment, not all the components listed in the on-board tool kit have to be contained in it.

Possible components of the on-board tool » Fig. 106

1 Towing eye
2 Replacement bulb set
3 Adapter for anti-theft wheel bolts
4 Clamps for removing the wheel trims
5 Extraction pliers for wheel bolt caps

6 Wheel wrench
7 Screwdriver
8 Car jack

Screw the car jack back into its initial position after use in order to store it back in the box with the vehicle tool 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

- Ensure that the vehicle tool kit is safely secured in the luggage compartment.
- Ensure that the box is always secured with the strap.

Changing a wheel

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Preliminary work 118
Full wheel trim 119
Wheel bolts 119
Changing a wheel 119
Follow-up work 120
Loosening/tightening wheel bolts 120
Raise vehicle 121
Securing wheels against theft 121

WARNING

- If you are in flowing traffic, switch on the hazard warning light system and set up the warning triangle at the prescribed distance! The national legal requirements must be observed.
- Park the vehicle as far away as possible from the flow of traffic. Park on as flat and firm a surface as possible.
- The following instructions must be followed if the vehicle is subsequently fitted with tyres or rims that differ from the factory-fitted ones » page 113, *New tyres*.

WARNING

Notes for vehicle lifting

- 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. Use a non-slip base (e.g. a rubber foot mat) if the **surface is smooth**, such as cobbled stones, tiled floor, etc.
- 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.

WARNING

Information on the wheel bolts

- The wheel bolts must be clean and must turn easily. Never apply grease or oil.
- The prescribed tightening torque for the wheel bolts is 110 Nm for steel and light alloy wheel rims.
- 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.
- In case of incorrect treatment of the wheel bolts, the wheel can loosen when the car is moving.

Note

The national legal requirements must be observed when changing a wheel.

Preliminary work

Read and observe ! on page 118 first.

Always change a wheel on a level surface as far as possible.

The following steps must be carried out before actually changing the wheel: ▸

› Let **all of the occupants get out.** While changing a tyre, the occupants of the vehicle should not stand on the road (instead they should remain behind a crash barrier).
› Switch off the engine.
› Move the gearshift lever into the **neutral position** or, for an automatic gearbox, move the selector lever into the **N position**.
› Firmly apply the **handbrake**.
› Remove the **vehicle tool kit** » page 117 and the **spare wheel** » page 115 from the boot.

Full wheel trim

Read and observe ! on page 118 first.

Pulling off
› Hook the clamp found in the vehicle tool kit » page 117 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.

! CAUTION
▪ Use the pressure of your hand only, do not strike the full wheel trim. The cover could be damaged.
▪ When using the anti-theft wheel bolt, ensure that it is in the hole in the valve area.
▪ If **wheel trims** are fitted, it must be ensured that an adequate flow of air is assured to cool the brake system. We recommend that you use child seats from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Wheel bolts

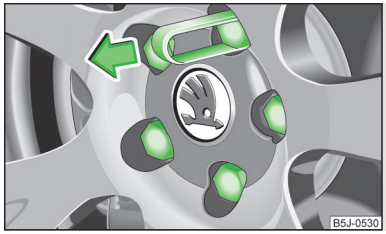

Fig. 107
Remove the cap

Read and observe ! on page 118 first.

Pulling off
› Push the extraction pliers » page 117 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. 107.

Installing
› Push the cap onto the wheel bolt up to the stop.

The wheel bolt caps are housed in a plastic box in the spare wheel or in the storage space for the spare wheel.

Changing a wheel

Read and observe ! on page 118 first.

› 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 spare 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.

WARNING

- All bolts must be clean and must turn easily.
- Under no circumstances grease or oil the wheel bolts!
- When fitting unidirectional tyres, ensure that the direction of rotation is correct » page 111.

Follow-up work

Read and observe ! on page 118 first.

The following steps must also be performed after changing the wheel.

› Stow and attach the replaced wheel in the spare wheel well using a special bolt » page 115.
› Stow the tool kit in the space provided and secure using the band.
› **Check** the **tyre pressure** on the installed spare wheel as soon as possible.
› Have the **tightening torque** of the wheel bolts **checked** with a torque wrench as soon as possible.

Replace the damaged wheel or consult a specialist garage about repair options.

WARNING

- If it is established when changing a wheel that the wheel bolts are corroded and difficult to move, then these must be replaced.
- Drive cautiously and only at a moderate speed until the tightening torque has been checked.

Loosening/tightening wheel bolts

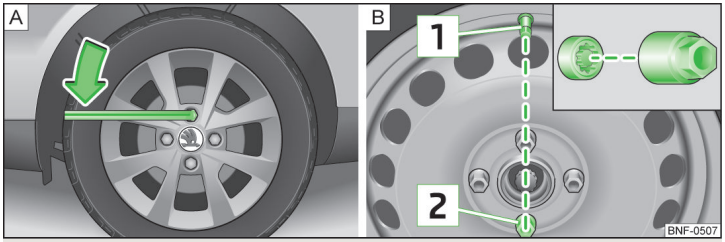

Fig. 108 **Changing a wheel: Undoing the wheel bolts/installation location of the anti-theft wheel bolt**

Read and observe ! on page 118 first.

Loosening

› Push the wheel wrench onto the wheel bolt up to the stop[1].
› Grasp the end of the wrench and turn the bolt about **one** turn in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 108 - A.

Tightening

› Push the wheel wrench onto the wheel bolt up to the stop[1].
› Grasp the end of the wrench and turn the bolt against the direction of the arrow » Fig. 108 - Auntil it is tight.

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.
- 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.

[1] Use the appropriate adapter for undoing and tightening the anti-theft wheel bolts » page 121.

Raise vehicle

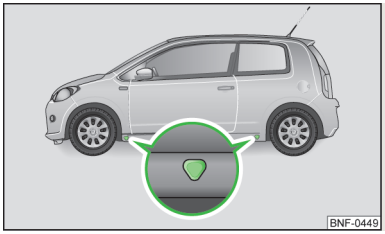

Fig. 109
Jacking points for positioning lifting jack

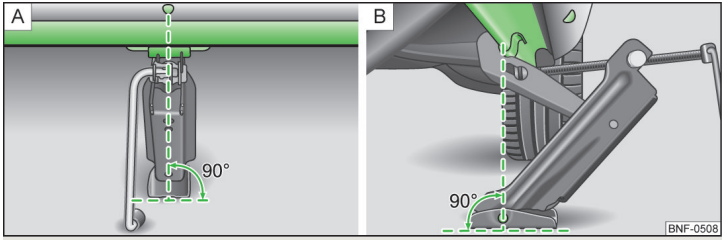

Fig. 110 **Attach lifting jack**

Read and observe ! on page 118 first.

Position the car jack below the jacking point that is closest to the faulty wheel » Fig. 109.

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. 109.

› 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. 110 - A.
› Position the lifting jack below the jacking point with the crank and move it up until its claw encloses the web » Fig. 110 - B.
› Continue turning up the jack until the wheel is just about lifted off the ground.

! WARNING

- Only raise the vehicle at the attachment points.
- Choose a flat and firm surface for jacking the vehicle.

Securing wheels against theft

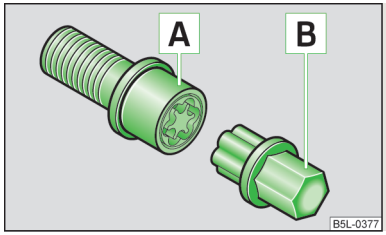

Fig. 111
Principle sketch: Anti-theft wheel bolt with adapter

Read and observe ! on page 118 first.

The anti-theft wheel bolts can only be removed/tightened with the aid of the adapter » page 117.

› Remove the cover from the anti-theft wheel bolt.
› Insert the adapter B » Fig. 111 with its toothed side fully into the inner toothing of the safety wheel bolt A until the stop so that only the outer hexagon is jutting out.
› Push the wheel wrench onto the adapter B up to the stop.
› Loosen or tighten the wheel bolt » page 120.
› After removing the adapter, replace the cap on the anti-theft wheel bolt.
› Have the **tightening torque checked** with a torque wrench as soon as possible.

i Note

- Make a note of the code number hammered into the rear side of the adapter or the rear side of the anti-theft wheel bolt. This number can be used to purchase a replacement adapter from ŠKODA Original Parts if necessary.
- We recommend that you always carry the adapter for the wheel bolts with you in the vehicle. It should be stowed in the vehicle tool kit.
- The anti-theft wheel bolt set and adapter can be purchased from a ŠKODA Partner.

Tyre repair

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Breakdown kit 122
Preparations for using the breakdown kit 123
Sealing and inflating the tyre 123
Check after 10 minutes' driving 124

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, e.g. screws or nails, from the tyre.

The breakdown kit must not be used under the following circumstances.
› There is damage to the rim.
› The outside temperature is less than -20 °C.
› The tears or punctures are greater than 4 mm in size.
› There is damage to the tyre wall.
› Driving with very low tyre pressure or with a completely flat tyre.
› If the use-by-date (see inflation bottle) has passed.

WARNING
- If you are in flowing traffic, switch on the hazard warning light system and set up the warning triangle at the prescribed distance! The national legal requirements must be observed.
- Park the vehicle as far away as possible from the flow of traffic. Park on as flat and firm a surface as possible.

WARNING
- A tyre filled with sealant has the same driving characteristics as a standard tyre.
- Do not travel faster than 80 km/h.
- Avoid accelerating at full throttle, sharp braking and fast cornering.

WARNING (Continued)
- Check the tyre pressure after driving for 10 minutes.
- The sealant is hazardous to heath. Remove immediately if it comes into contact with the skin.
- Observe the manufacturer's usage instructions for the breakdown kit.

For the sake of the environment
Used sealant or sealant whose expiry date has passed must be disposed of in accordance with environmental protection regulations.

Note
- A new bottle of sealant can be purchased from ŠKODA Original Parts.
- Immediately replace the tyre that was repaired using the breakdown kit, or consult a specialist garage about repair options.

Breakdown kit

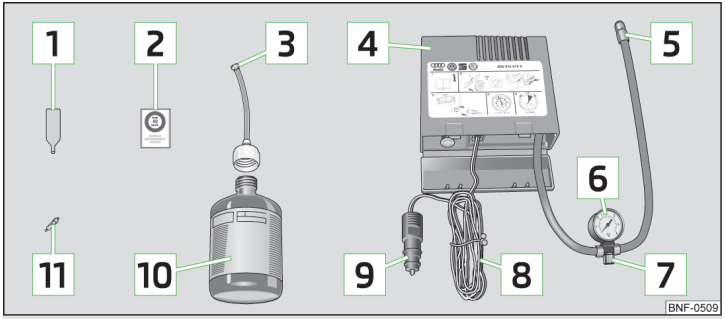

Fig. 112 **Principle sketch: Components of the breakdown kit**

Read and observe ! on page 122 first.

The kit is located in a box under the floor covering in the luggage compartment.

Components of the breakdown kit » Fig. 112

1 Valve remover
2 Sticker with speed designation "max. 80 km/h"/"max. 50 mph"

3 Inflation hose with plug
4 Air compressor
5 Tyre inflation hose
6 Tyre inflation pressure indicator
7 Air release valve
8 ON and OFF switch
9 12 volt cable connector
10 Tyre inflator bottle with sealing agent
11 Replacement valve core

The valve remover 1 has a slot at its lower end which fits into the valve core.

Preparations for using the breakdown kit

Read and observe ! on page 122 first.

Always change a wheel on a level surface as far as possible.

The following preparatory work must be carried out before using the breakdown kit.

- Let **all of the occupants get out.** While changing a tyre, the occupants of the vehicle should not stand on the road (instead they should remain behind a crash barrier).
- Switch off the engine.
- Move the gearshift lever into the **neutral setting** or, for an automatic gearbox, move the **selector lever into the N position**.
- Firmly apply the **handbrake**.
- Check that you can carry out the repairs with the breakdown kit » page 122.
- Remove the **breakdown kit** from the luggage compartment.
- Stick the sticker 2 » Fig. 112 *on page 122* on the dashboard in the driver's field of view.
- Do not remove the foreign body, e.g. screw or nail, from the tyre.
- Unscrew the valve cap.
- Use the valve remover 1 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 122 first.

Sealing

- Forcefully shake the tyre inflator bottle 10 » Fig. 112 *on page 122* several times.
- Firmly screw the inflation hose 3 onto the tyre inflator bottle 10 clockwise. The film on the cap is pierced automatically.
- Remove the plug from the inflation hose 3 and plug the open end fully onto the tyre valve.
- Hold the bottle 10 with the bottom facing upwards and fill all of the sealing agent from the tyre inflator bottle into the tyre.
- Remove the empty tyre inflator bottle from the valve.
- Screw the valve core back into the tyre valve using the valve remover 1.

Inflating

- Screw the tyre inflation hose 5 » Fig. 112 *on page 122* of the air compressor firmly onto the tyre valve.
- Check that the air release valve 7 is closed.
- Start the engine and run it in idle.
- Plug the connector 9 into 12 Volt socket » page 56, *12-Volt power outlet*.
- Switch on the air compressor with the ON and OFF switch 8.
- 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 5 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 5 back onto the tyre valve and repeat the inflation process.
- If you cannot reach the required tyre inflation pressure here either, this means the tyre has sustained too much damage. You cannot seal with tyre with the breakdown kit » !.
- Switch off the air compressor.
- Remove the tyre inflation hose 5 from the tyre valve.

Once a tyre inflation pressure of 2.0 – 2.5 bar is achieved, continue the journey at a maximum speed of 80 km/h (50 mph).

Check the tyre inflation pressure after driving for 10 minutes » page 124. ▸

WARNING

- If you cannot inflate the tyre to at least 2.0 bar, this means the damage sustained was too serious. The sealing agent cannot be used to seal the tyre. Do not drive the vehicle. Seek help from a specialist garage.
- During inflation, the tyre inflation hose and air compressor may get hot.
- Do not place the hot tyre inflation hose or hot air compressor on flammable materials – there is a risk of fire.

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.

Check after 10 minutes' driving

Read and observe ! on page 122 first.

Check the tyre inflation pressure after driving for 10 minutes!

If the tyre pressure is 1.3 bar or less

› **Do not drive the vehicle!** You cannot properly seal with tyre with the breakdown kit.

If the tyre pressure is 1.3 bar or more

› Adjust the tyre inflation pressure to the correct value (see inside of fuel filler cap).

› Continue driving carefully to the nearest specialist garage at a maximum speed of 80 km/h (50 mph).

Jump-starting

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Jump-starting using the battery from another vehicle 125
Jump-starting in vehicles with the START-STOP system 125

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

- 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.
- Pay attention to the warning instructions relating to working in the engine compartment » page 101.
- 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.
- 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.
- Route the jump-start cables so that they cannot be caught by any rotating parts in the engine compartment.
- Do not bend over the battery – there is a risk of caustic burns.
- The vent screws of the battery cells must be tightened firmly.
- 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.
- There must not be any contact between the two vehicles otherwise current may flow as soon as the negative terminals are connected.

CAUTION

- The discharged battery must be properly connected to the system of the vehicle.
- We recommend you buy jump-start cables from a car battery specialist.

Jump-starting using the battery from another vehicle

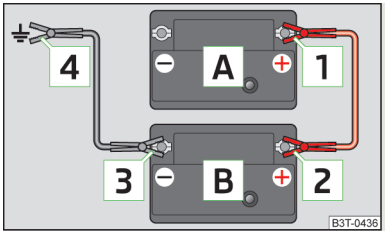

Fig. 113
Jump-starting: A – flat battery, B – battery providing current

Read and observe ! and ! on page 124 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. 113 .
- 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.

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.
- Disconnect the cables in exactly the **reverse order** to the one described above.

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.

Jump-starting in vehicles with the START-STOP system

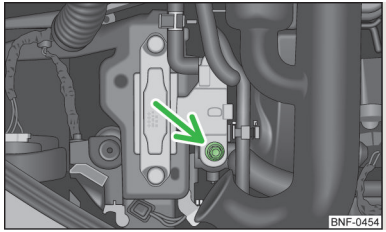

Fig. 114
Engine earth: START-STOP system

Read and observe ! and ! on page 124 first.

On vehicles with the START-STOP system, the jump-start cable of the charger must never be connected directly to the negative pole of the vehicle battery, but only to the engine earth » Fig. 114.

Towing the vehicle

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Front towing eye 126

Vehicles with **manual transmission** may be towed in 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!

When towing, the following guidelines must be observed.

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, horn, 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.

Towing another vehicle requires a certain amount of practice. Both drivers should be familiar with the particular points about towing a vehicle. 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.

Attach the tow rope or the tow bar only to the **towing eye** » page 126.

WARNING

- The tow rope must not be twisted as it may in certain circumstances result in the front towing eye being unscrewed out of your vehicle.
- Do not use one-sided twisted tow rope, because the towing eye could become unscrewed on the vehicle under certain circumstances.
- When towing, respect the national legal provisions, especially those which relate to the identification of the towing vehicle and the vehicle being towed.

CAUTION

- Do not tow start the engine – there is a risk of damaging the engine and the catalytic converter. The battery from another vehicle can be used as a jump-start aid » page 124, *Jump-starting*.
- If the gearbox no longer contains any oil because of a defect, your vehicle must only be towed with the drive wheels raised clear of the ground or on a special 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.
- 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.

Note

We recommend using a tow rope from ŠKODA Original Accessories, which is available from a ŠKODA Partner.

Front towing eye

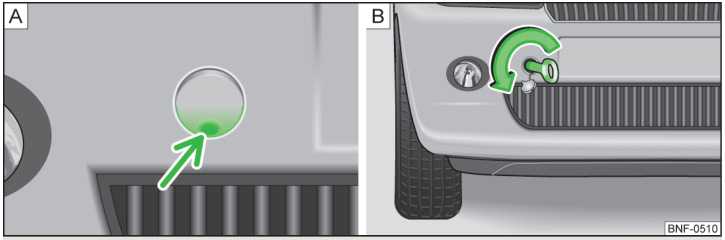

Fig. 115 **Removing the cap/installing the towing eye**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 126 first.

› Press the cover in the arrow area » Fig. 115 - A.

The cover comes loose.

› Remove the cap from the front bumper and leave it hanging on the vehicle.
› Screw in the towing eye by hand up to the stop » Fig. 115 - B.

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.

› After unscrewing the cap of the towing eye, insert the cap in the lower area and then press the opposite side of the cap.

The cap must engage firmly.

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 127
Synchronising the remote control 127

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.

For the sake of the environment

Dispose of the used battery in accordance with national legal provisions.

Replacing the battery in the remote control key

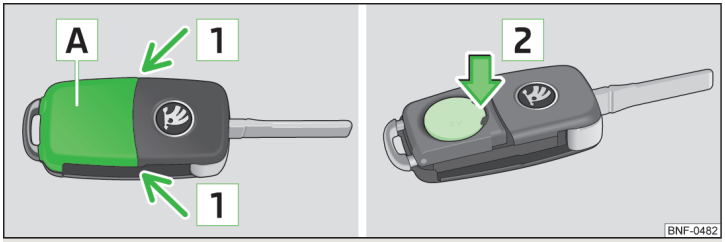

Fig. 116 **Remove cover/take out battery**

Read and observe ! on page 127 first.

The battery change is carried out as follows.

› Flip out the key.

› Press off the battery cover A » Fig. 116 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.

› Place the battery cover A on the key and press it down until it clicks into place.

Note

- The key has to be synchronised if the vehicle cannot be unlocked or locked with the remote control key after replacing the battery » page 127.
- 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.

Synchronising the remote control

Read and observe ! on page 127 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.

› Pressing of the button means that the door will unlock with the key within 1 minute.

Emergency unlocking/locking

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Locking the door without a locking cylinder 128
Unlocking the tailgate 128

Locking the door without a locking cylinder

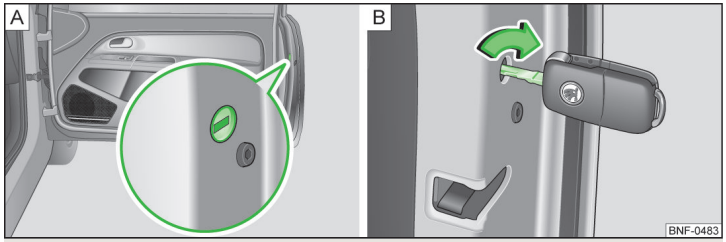

Fig. 117 **Emergency locking: Front door right**

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.

› Insert the key into the slot » Fig. 117 - A.
› Turn the key in the right-hand door is in the horizontal position in the direction of arrow » Fig. 117 - B and turn it against the direction of the arrow for the left door.

After closing the door, it cannot be opened from the outside. The door is unlocked by pulling on the door opening lever and is then opened from the outside.

Unlocking the tailgate

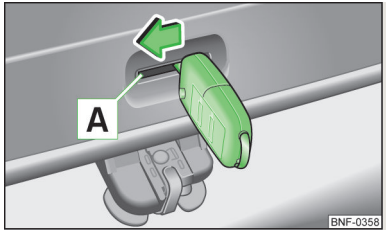

Fig. 118
Emergency unlocking of the luggage compartment lid

The luggage compartment lid can be unlocked manually if there is a fault in the central locking system.

Unlocking

› Fold the rear seat backrest forward » page 53, *Seat backrests*.
› Insert the vehicle key into the slot A » Fig. 118 in the trim panel as far as it goes .
› 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 128
Replacing the rear window wiper blade 129

WARNING

Replace the windscreen wiper blades once or twice a year for safety reasons. These can be purchased from a ŠKODA Partner.

CAUTION

If the windscreen wipers are handled carelessly, there is a risk of damage to the windscreen.

Replacing the windscreen wiper blades

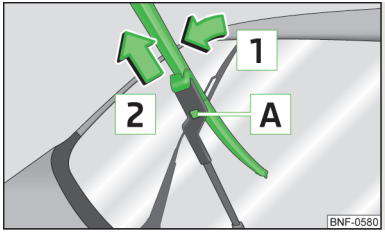

Fig. 119
Windscreen wiper blade

Read and observe ! and ! on page 128 first.

When in the rest position, the wiper arms cannot be fold down from the windscreen. Before replacing the windscreen wiper blade, put the windscreen wiper arms into the service position.

Service position for changing wiper blades

› Closing the bonnet.
› Switch the ignition off and on again.

› Then press the windscreen wiper lever into position 4 » Fig. 40 *on page 48* within 10 seconds – the wiper arms move into the service position.

Removing the wiper blade

› Raise the windscreen wiper arm from the rear window and slightly tilt the windscreen wiper blade towards the wiper arm, arrow 1 » Fig. 119.
› Hold the windscreen wiper arm at the top end.
› Press the locking button A and remove the wiper blade in the direction of arrow 2.

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 windscreen wiper lever into position 4 » Fig. 40 *on page 48* ; the windscreen wiper arms move to the home position.

Replacing the rear window wiper blade

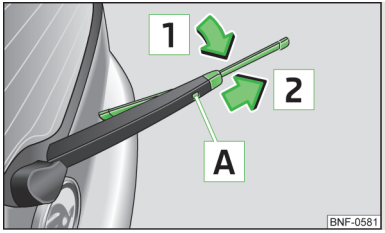

Fig. 120
Rear window wiper blade

Read and observe ! and ! on page 128 first.

Removing the wiper blade

› Raise the windscreen wiper arm from the rear window and slightly tilt the windscreen wiper blade towards the wiper arm, arrow 1 » Fig. 120.
› Hold the windscreen wiper arm at the top end.
› Press the locking button A and remove the wiper blade in the direction of arrow 2.

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 on the underside of the dash panel 130
Assignment of fuses on the underside of the dash panel 130
Fuses in the engine compartment 131
Assignment of fuses in the engine compartment 131
Fuses in the dash panel 132
Assignment of the fuses in the dash panel 132

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 130, *Fuses on the underside of the dash panel*, » page 131, *Fuses in the engine compartment*, or » page 132, *Fuses in the dash panel*.

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 101.

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 fuses is recognisable by the molten metal strip. Replace the faulty fuse with a new one of the **same** amperage.

Note

- We recommend always carrying replacement fuses in the vehicle. A box of replacement fuses 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 on the underside of the dash panel

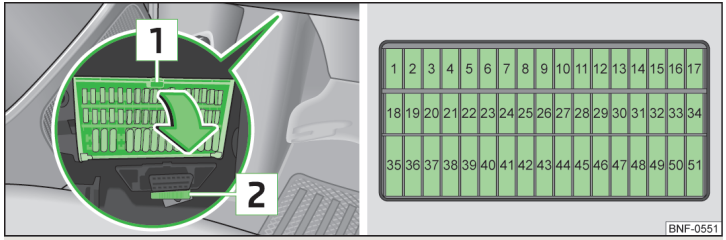

Fig. 121 **Fuse Box / Fuses**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 129 first.

The fuses are located underneath the steering wheel on the underside of the dash panel » Fig. 121.

Replacing fuses

› Press the button 1 » Fig. 121 .
› Push the lid in the direction of the arrow.
› 2 Remove the bracket.
› 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.

Assignment of fuses on the underside of the dash panel

Read and observe ! and ! on page 129 first.

No.	Power consumer
1	Telephone, radiator fan, instrument cluster, engine control unit
2	Diagnostic port, air compressor, bar with buttons, control unit for air conditioning
3	Clutch pedal switch, brake pedal switch
4	Switch illumination, number plate light
5	Steering column switch, central control unit
6	Headlamp beam adjustment, exterior mirror adjustment
7-8	Automated transmission
9	Airbag, bar with buttons
10	Park Assist
11	Headlights
12	The rear fog light
13	Headlights
14	Rear window wiper
15	Light switch
16	Steering force assistance
17	Windscreen washer
18	Reverse light switch
19	Injection valves, coolant pump
20	ABS/ESP
21	Parking lights,
22	Daytime running lights
23	Headlights
24	Flasher
25	Windscreen Wiper and Washer System
26	Not assigned
27	Interior lighting
28	Diagnostic connector

No.	Power consumer
29	Central control unit
30	Exterior mirror heater
31	Radiator fan, lambda probe
32	Blinking light, brake light, daytime running lights, rear light
33	Main beam
34	Main beam
35	Fuel pump
36	Cigarette lighter, 12-volt power socket
37	Air blower for heating and air conditioning
38	Radio
39	Panoramic sliding roof, horn
40	Engine control unit
41	Central locking system
42	Ignition module
43	Seat heaters
44	Fuel pump
45	Light switch
46	Rear window heater
47	Windows
48	Horn
49	Windscreen wipers
50	Fog lights, headlight
51	Power windows

Fuses in the engine compartment

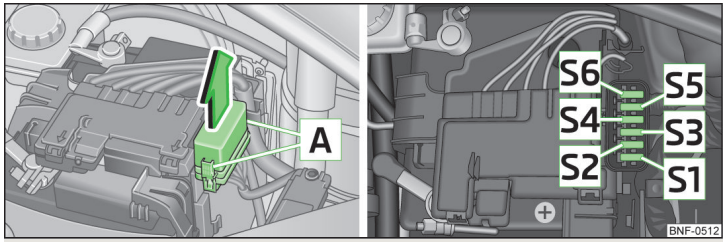

Fig. 122 **Distribution board cover/fuses**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 129 first.

The fuses are located underneath a cover next to the vehicle battery » Fig. 122.

Replacing fuses

› Press the locking keys of cover A » Fig. 122together simultaneously.
› Push out the cover in the direction of the arrow.
› Replace the appropriate fuse.
› Insert the cover in the direction counter to the arrow.
› Close the cover until it clicks into place.

Assignment of fuses in the engine compartment

Read and observe ! and ! on page 129 first.

No.	Power consumer
S1	ABS/ESP
S2	Radiator fan
S3	Control unit for radiator fan, ignition
S4	ABS/ESP
S5	Central control unit, battery data module
S6	Ignition lock, starter

Fuses in the dash panel

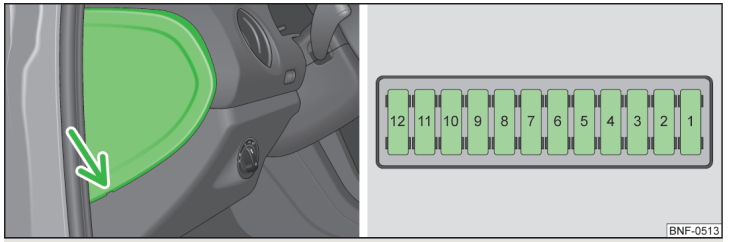

Fig. 123 **Distribution board cover/fuses**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 129 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 screwdriver into the opening in the cover in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 123.
› Remove the cover of the fuse box and remove.
› Replace the appropriate fuse.
› Close the cover until it clicks into place.

Assignment of the fuses in the dash panel

Read and observe ! and ! on page 129 first.

No.	Power consumer
1	ABS/ESP
2	Instrument cluster
3	Radio, diagnosis
4	DC-DC voltage converter, starter relay, bar with buttons
5	Not assigned
6	Not assigned
7	Not assigned
8	Not assigned
9	Headlights
10	Headlights
11	Starter
12	DC-DC voltage converter, ABS, instrument cluster, radio

Bulbs

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Bulb arrangement in the headlights 133
Changing the low beam and high beam bulb (halogen headlights) 133
Replacing bulb for daytime running lights and parking lights 133
Changing the front turn signal bulb 134
Replacing the bulb for the side turn signal lights 134
Replacing the bulb for the fog light 134
Replacing the bulb for the licence plate light 135
Tail light 135

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.

! WARNING

- Always read and observe the warnings before completing any work in the engine compartment » page 101.
- 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 recommended 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.

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.
- In the case of a defective CD player, visit a specialist garage.

Bulb arrangement in the headlights

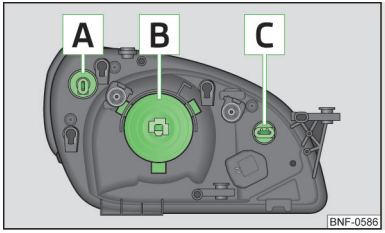

Fig. 124
Principle sketch: Headlights

Read and observe ! and ! on page 132 first.

The vehicle is equipped with headlights with halogen bulbs.

Bulb arrangement » Fig. 124

A Flashing » page 134
B Low beam and high beam » page 133
C Daytime running and parking light » page 133

Changing the low beam and high beam bulb (halogen headlights)

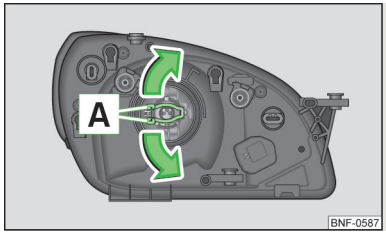

Fig. 125
Removing bulbs for low and main beam

Read and observe ! and ! on page 132 first.

- Remove the connector on the bulb B » Fig. 124 *on page 133* .
- Remove the rubber cover.
- Press the safety catch A » Fig. 125in the direction of the headlamp and then unhook in the direction of the arrow.
- Remove the light bulb and insert a new light bulb in such a way that the fixing lugs of the light bulb socket fit into the recesses at the headlight.

Installation is carried out in the reverse order.

Replacing bulb for daytime running lights and parking lights

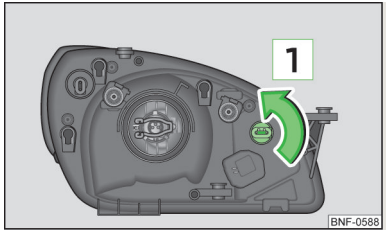

Fig. 126
Bulb for daytime running lights and parking light

Read and observe ! and ! on page 132 first.

- Turn the plug with bulb C » Fig. 124 *on page 133* anti-clockwise to the stop and in the direction of arrow 1 » Fig. 126 remove it.
- Remove the faulty bulb from the socket.
- Insert a new bulb into the socket.
- Reinsert the holder with the bulb into the lamp housing and turn in the opposite direction of the arrow 1 to the stop.

Changing the front turn signal bulb

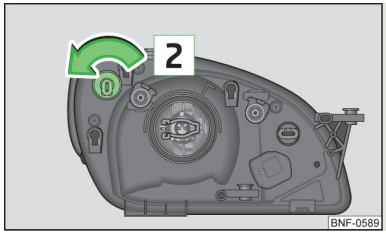

Fig. 127
Light bulb for front signal light

Read and observe ! and ! on page 132 first.

- Turn the plug with bulb A » Fig. 124 *on page 133* anti-clockwise to the stop in the direction of arrow 2 » Fig. 127 and remove it.
- Push the faulty bulb into the holder, turn in **anti** -clockwise direction up to the stop and remove.
- Insert a new bulb into the holder and turn **in a clockwise direction** to the the stop.
- Reinsert the holder with the bulb into the lamp housing and turn in the opposite direction of the arrow 2 to the stop.

Replacing the bulb for the side turn signal lights

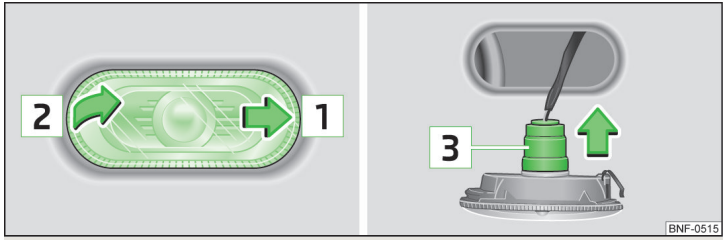

Fig. 128 **Left side of the vehicle: Replacing the bulb for the turn signal light**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 132 first.

- Slide the direction indicator light in the direction of 1 » Fig. 128 (on the right side of the vehicle mirror).
- Pry the flashing light from the body in the direction of arrow 2 (on the right side of the vehicle mirror).
- Remove the bulb holder 3 in the direction of arrow.
- Remove the faulty bulb from the socket.
- Insert a new bulb into the socket.
- Replace the bulb holder.
- Set the side repeater turn signal light with the side facing the rear of the vehicle in the body and lightly press it until the spring on the other side of the side repeater turn signal light latches.

Replacing the bulb for the fog light

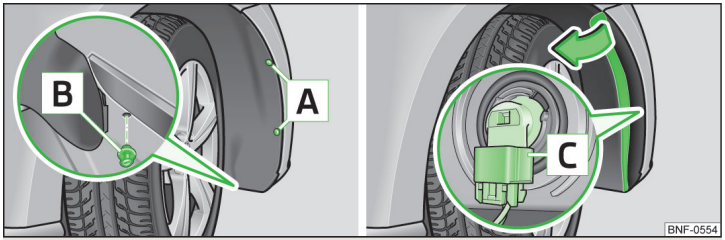

Fig. 129 **Light bulb for fog lights**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 132 first.

- Use the on board tool to remove screws A » Fig. 129 from the wheel well.
- Unscrew rivet B with a flat, blunt object such as a coin.
- Push the battery cover in the direction of the arrow .
- Remove connector C .
- Turn the connector with the bulb in an **anti-clockwise direction** up to the stop and remove .
- Turn the connector with the new bulb into the headlight and turn in a **clockwise** direction as far as the stop.
- Attach the connector until it clicks firmly into place.
- Fold the wheel house trim back.
- Insert the expanding rivet B again and screw in.
- Firmly tighten the two attachment bolts A with the screwdriver.

Replacing the bulb for the licence plate light

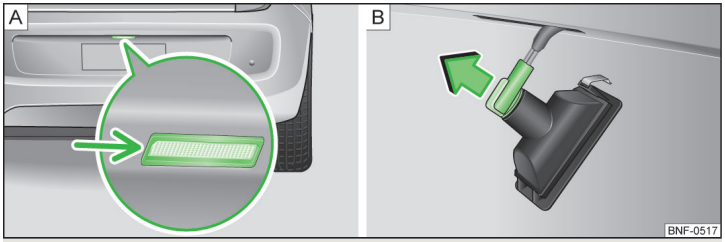

Fig. 130 **Remove the number plate light/replace the bulb**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 132 first.

- Insert a slotted screwdriver into the gap in the arrow area » Fig. 130 - A and remove the lamp.
- Remove the lamp from the bumper.
- Turn the bulb holder **anti-clockwise** and remove in the direction of the arrow » Fig. 130 - B.
- Remove the faulty bulb from the socket.
- Insert a new bulb into the socket.
- Replace the holder with the bulb into the lamp housing and turn **in** a clockwise direction to the stop.
- Insert the light into the opening of the bumper with its left edge. Lightly press it until the spring latches.

! CAUTION

Ensure that the vehicle paintwork and the tail lamp are not damaged when removing and installing the tail lamp.

Tail light

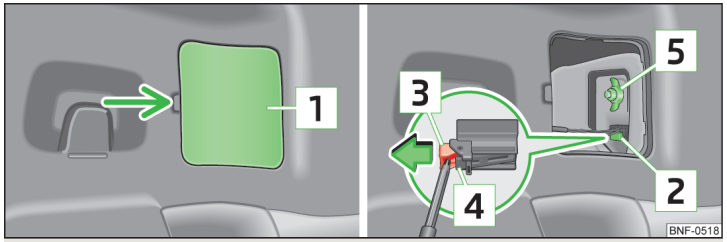

Fig. 131 **Removing the tail lamp assembly**

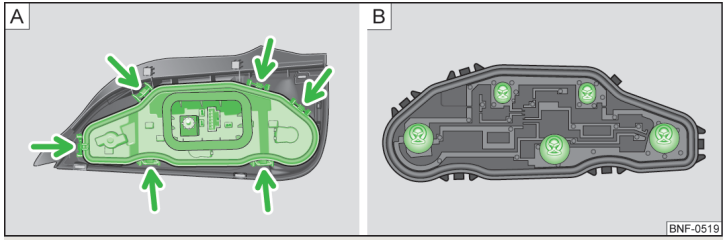

Fig. 132 **Replacing bulbs**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 132 first.

Removing

- Open the boot lid.
- Fold the rear seat backrest forward » page 53, *Seat backrests*.
- Remove the boot cover » page 61.
- Pry off cover 1 » Fig. 131 in the arrow area.
- Below locking edge 3, insert the screwdriver » page 117, *Vehicle tool kit* and pull the locking on connector 2 in the direction of the arrow.
- Press the locking mechanism 4 and remove the connector 2.
- Hold the light firmly and unscrew the plastic nut 5.
- Carefully remove the light from the body and place it on a clean, smooth surface.

› Unlock the bulb holder using the locking latches » Fig. 132 - A and remove the holder from the tail lamp.

Installing

› Insert the bulb holder in the tail lamp assembly.

All locking mechanisms must audibly snap into place.

› Carefully place the tail light assembly in the opening in the body and hold firmly.
› Unscrew the plastic nut 5 » Fig. 131 and tighten.
› Insert the connector 2 on the lamp holder and press the locking mechanism towards the tail light.
› Fold back the cover 1 .
› Install the luggage compartment cover and close the tailgate.

Fold the rear seat backrest back.

Replacing the bulbs in the tail lamp assembly

› Turn the faulty bulb into the holder, turn in **anti** -clockwise direction up to the stop and remove » Fig. 132 - B.
› Insert a new bulb into the holder and turn **in a clockwise direction** to the the stop.

! CAUTION

Ensure that the vehicle paintwork and the tail lamp are not damaged when removing and installing the tail lamp.

Technical data

Technical data

Vehicle data

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Vehicle characteristics 137
Operating weight and payload 137
Measurement of fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions according to ECE Regulations and EU Directives 138
Dimensions 139
Angle 140
Vehicle-specific details per engine type 141

The details given in the vehicle's technical documentation always take precedence over the details in the Owner's Manual.

The listed performance values were determined without performance-reducing equipment, e.g. air conditioning system.

Vehicle characteristics

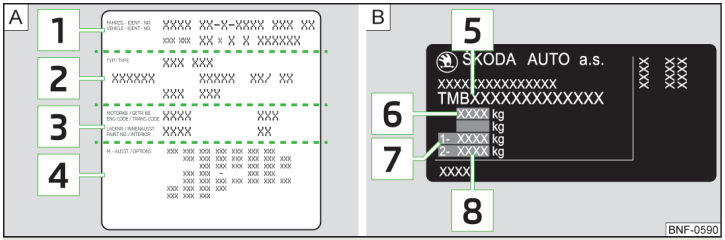

Fig. 133 **Vehicle data sticker/type plate**

Vehicle data sticker
The vehicle data sticker » Fig. 133 - A is located on the base of the luggage compartment and is also stuck into the service schedule.

The vehicle data sticker contains the following data.

1 Vehicle identification number (VIN)
2 Vehicle type
3 Gearbox code/paint number/interior equipment/engine output/engine code
4 Partial vehicle description

Type plate
The type plate » Fig. 133 - B is located at the bottom of the B-pillar on the left driver's side.

The type plate contains the following data.

5 Vehicle identification number (VIN)
6 Maximum permissible gross weight
7 Maximum permissible front axle load
8 Maximum permissible rear axle load

Vehicle identification number (VIN)
The vehicle identification number - VIN (vehicle body number) is stamped into the engine compartment on the right hand suspension strut dome. This number is also located on a sign on the lower left hand edge below the windscreen (together with a VIN bar code), and on the type plate.

Engine number
The engine number (three-digit code letter and serial number) is stamped on the engine block.

! WARNING
Do not exceed the specified maximum permissible weights – risk of accident and damage!

Operating weight and payload

Operating weight
This value corresponds to the lowest possible operating weight without any additional weight-increasing equipment such as air conditioning system, spare wheel etc.

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. ▸

Operating weight of the vehicle » page 141, *Vehicle-specific details per engine type*.

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.

Note
If required, you can find out the precise weight of your vehicle at a specialist garage.

Measurement of fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions according to ECE Regulations and EU Directives

The data on fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions were not available at the time of going to press.

The data on fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions are given 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.

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.

Dimensions

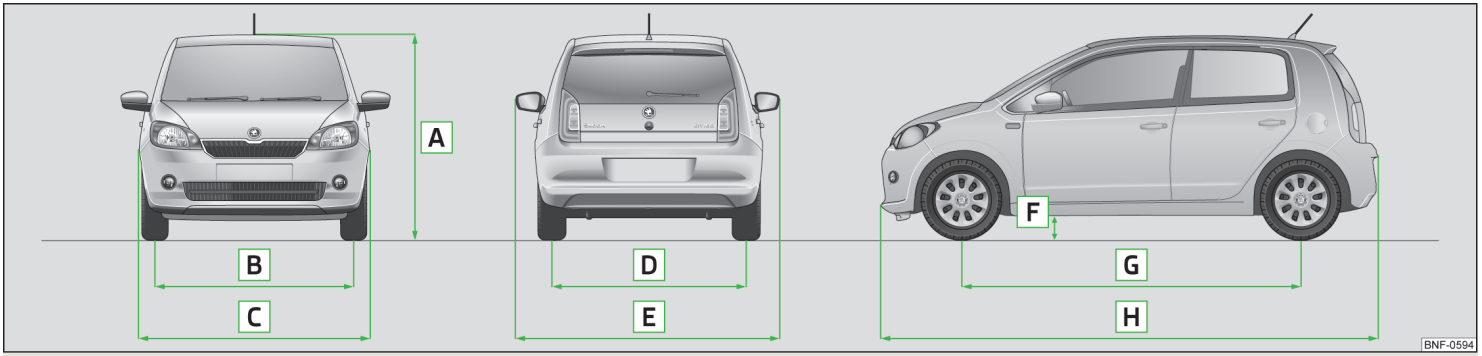

Fig. 134 **Principle sketch: Vehicle dimensions**

Vehicle dimensions (mm)

» Fig. 134	Specification		3-door	5-door
A	Height	Basic dimension	1478	1478
		Vehicles with the Green tec package	1463	1463
		Natural Gas 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
		Natural Gas Vehicles	134	134
G	Wheel base	Basic dimension	2420	2420
		Natural Gas Vehicles	2421	2421
H	Length		3563	3563

Angle

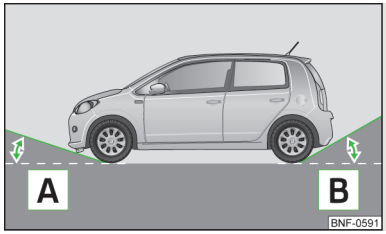

Fig. 135
Principle sketch: Departure angle

Angle » Fig. 135

A Overhang angle, front

B Overhang angle, rear

Departure angle
Transition from the horizontal plane to an upward slope or from a downward slope back to the plane.

The angle indication determines the angle at which you can drive the vehicle down the embankment, at a slow speed, without the bumper or the underbody of the vehicle touching the ground.

Departure angle (°)

Engine	Overhang angle, front	Overhang angle, rear
1.0 ltr./44 kW MPI	14.6/12.5[a)]	22.3/22.9[a)]
1.0 ltr./55 kW MPI	14.6/12.5[a)]	22.3/22.9[a)]
1.0 l/50 kW MPI engine	13.2	26.6

[a)] Applies to vehicles with a Green-tec package.

Vehicle-specific details per engine type

The specified values have been determined in accordance with rules and under conditions set out by legal or technical requirements for determining operational and technical data for motor vehicles.

1.0 l/44 kW MPI engine

Output (kW at 1/rpm)	Maximum torque (Nm at 1/rpm)	Number of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)
44/5000-6000	95/3000-4300	3/999
Performance and Weights	**MG**	**ASG**
Top speed (km/h)	160/161[a)]	160
Acceleration 0-100 km/h (s)	14.4	15.3
Operating weight (in kg)	929/940[a)]	932

a) Applies to vehicles with a Green-tec package.

1.0 l/55 kW MPI engine

Output (kW at 1/rpm)	Maximum torque (Nm at 1/rpm)	Number of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)
55/6200	95/3000-4300	3/999
Performance and Weights	**MG**	**ASG**
Top speed (km/h)	171/172[a)]	171
Acceleration 0-100 km/h (s)	13.2	13.9
Operating weight (in kg)	929/940[a)]	932

a) Applies to vehicles with a Green-tec package.

1.0 l/50 kW MPI engine

Output (kW at 1/rpm)	Maximum torque (Nm at 1/rpm)	Number of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)
50/6200	90/3000	3/999
Performance and Weights	**MG**	
Top speed (km/h)	164	
Acceleration 0-100 km/h (s)	16.3	
Operating weight (in kg)	1031	

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ŠKODA Service App – ŠKODA Service in your pocket

The ŠKODA Service application is designed for smartphones operating on iOS and Andriod systems, and its purpose is to help ŠKODA AUTO customers in any difficult situation they may encounter on their travels.

My dealer – choose your nearest or preferred Service Centre.

Assistance – contact the Assistance Service or your favourite dealer.

My car – complete Owner's Manual and summary list of all control lamps for quick review

ŠKODA Manual App – Know your vehicle

The ŠKODA Manual application aims on users of tablet PCs who are interested in ŠKODA vehicles or already own one. The application contains full featured digital version of the Owner's Manual for all current ŠKODA models.

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You also can do something for the environment!

The fuel consumption of your ŠKODA and the related pollutant emissions are determined crucially on how you drive.

The noise and the wear of the vehicle depend on the way how you deal with your vehicle.

This Owner's Manual shows you how to use your ŠKODA vehicle with utmost care for the environment while driving economically at the same time.

Also please pay attention to those parts in the Owner's Manual that are marked below.

Work with us – for the sake of the environment.

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1ST 012 720 AG

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