SIMPLY CLEVER

ŠKODA

ŠKODA Citigo
OWNER'S MANUAL

Preface

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

Your new ŠKODA offers you a vehicle featuring the most modern engineering and a wide range of equipment which you will undoubtedly wish to use to the full during your daily motoring. We therefore recommend that you read this Owner's Manual attentively to enable you to become familiar with your vehicle and all that it offers as quickly as possible.

Please do not hesitate to contact a specialist garage or your importer should you have any further questions or any problems regarding your vehicle which may arise. He will be ready at any time to receive your questions, suggestions and criticisms.

National legal provisions, which deviate from the information contained in these operating instructions, take precedence over the information contained in the operating instructions.

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

Your ŠKODA AUTO a.s. (hereinafter ŠKODA) ▶

On-board literature

The on-board literature for your vehicle consists of this "**Owner's Manual**" as well as a "**Service schedule**" and the "**Help on the road**" brochure. There can also be a variety of other additional operating manuals and instructions on-board (e.g. an operating manual for the radio) depending on the vehicle model and equipment.

If one of the publications listed above is missing, please contact an authorised ŠKODA dealer immediately, where one will be glad to assist you in such matters.

One should note that the details given in the vehicle's technical documentation always take precedence over those in this Owner's Manual.

Owner's Manual

These operating instructions describe **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 these operating instructions.

The scope of equipment for your vehicle is described in the sales documentation you were given when purchasing the car. For more information, contact your local ŠKODA retailer.

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

In addition to information regarding all the controls and equipment, the Owner's Manual also contains important information regarding care and operation for your safety and also to retain the value of your vehicle. To provide you with valuable tips and aids. You will learn how you can operate your vehicle **safely**, **economically** and in an **environmentally** conscious way.

For safety reasons, please also pay attention to the information on accessories, modifications and replacement of parts ⇒ page 123.

The other chapters of the Owner's Manual are also important, however, for proper treatment of your car - in addition to regular care and maintenance - helps to retain its value and in many cases is also one of the conditions for possible warranty claims.

The Service schedule

contains:

- Vehicle data,
- Service intervals,
- Overview of the service work,
- Service proof,
- Confirmation of mobility warranty (only valid in certain countries),
- important information on the warranty.

The confirmations of the carried out service work are one of the conditions for possible warranty claims.

Please always present the Service schedule when you take your car to an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner.

If the Service schedule is missing or worn, please contact your authorised ŠKODA Service Partner, where your car is serviced regularly. You will receive a duplicate, in which the previously carried out service work are confirmed.

The Help on the Road brochure

Contains the most important telephone numbers in individual countries as well as the addresses and telephone numbers of ŠKODA importers.

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Layout of this Owner's Manual (explanations)

The Owner's Manual has been systematically designed in order 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 highlighted at 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.

Sections

The majority of **Sections** apply to all models.

Since there is a wide range of different equipment and options available it is clearly unavoidable, despite dividing the contents into sections, that mention may be made of equipment which may not be fitted to your vehicle.

Brief information and instructions

Each section has a **Heading**.

This is followed by **Brief information** (in large italic lettering), which tells you the subject which is dealt with in this section.

Most of the illustrations are accompanied by an **Instruction** (in large letters) which explains to you in a straightforward way the action you have to take. **Work steps** which have to be carried out begin with a hyphen.

Direction indications

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

Explanation of symbols

■ End of a section.

▶ The section is continued on the next page.

Notes

All four kinds of notes, which are used in the text, are always stated at the end of the respective section.

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. While reading the text you will frequently encounter a double arrow followed by a small triangle with an exclamation mark. This symbol is intended to draw your attention to a WARNING note at the end of the section to which you must pay careful attention.

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 in a general way to important information for the operation of your vehicle. ■

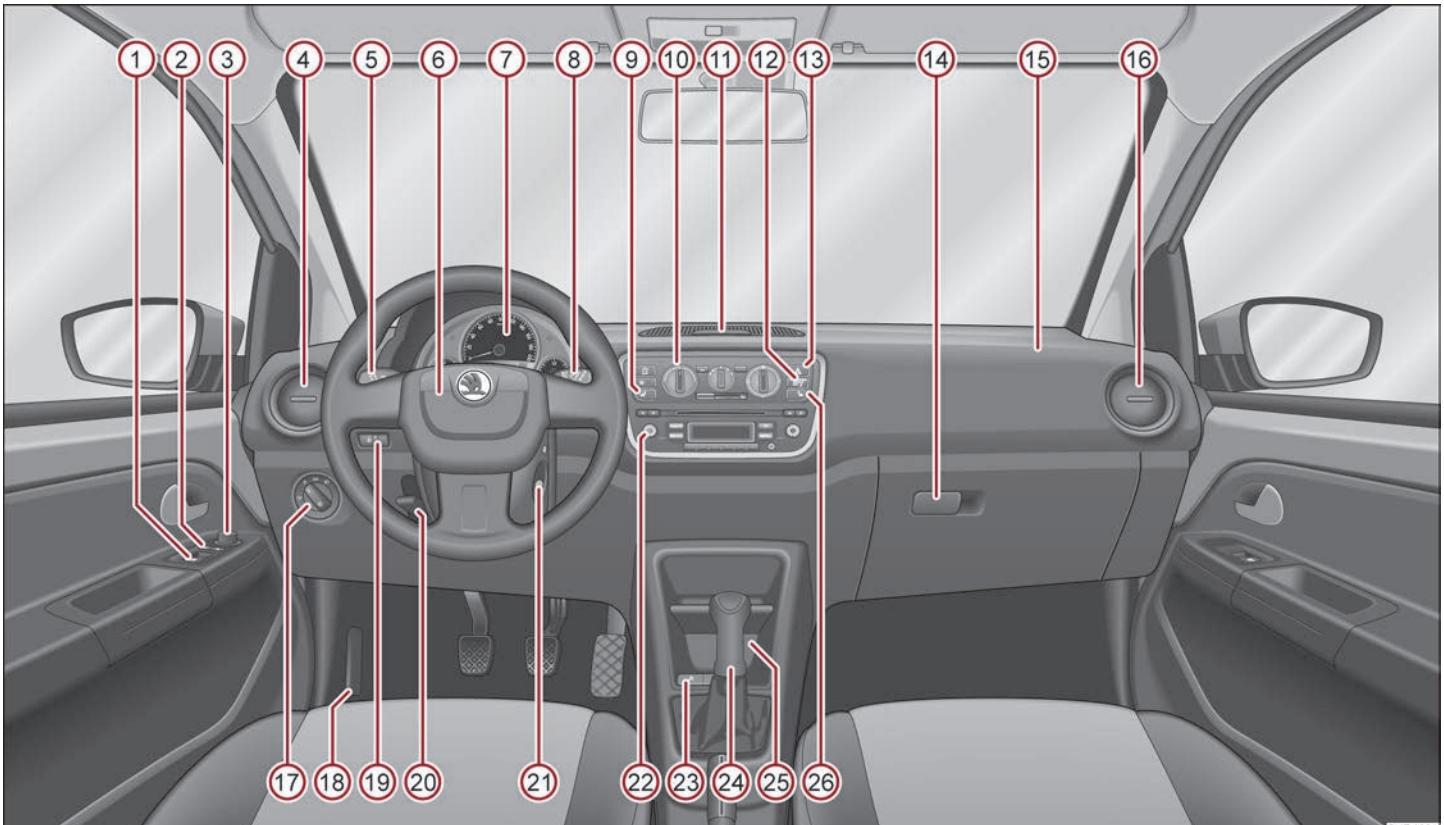

Fig. 1 Cockpit

Using the system

Cockpit

Overview

This overview will help you to quickly familiarise yourself with the displays and the control elements.

① Electrical power window in the driver's door 26
② Central locking system 23
③ Electric exterior mirror adjustment 36
④ Air outlet vents 51
⑤ Lever for the multi-functional switch:
– Turn signal lights and main beam, headlight flasher 31
– Speed regulating system 60
⑥ Steering wheel:
– with horn
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⑦ Instrument cluster: Instruments and indicator lights 8
⑧ Lever for the multi-functional switch:
– Multi-functional indicator 10
– Windshield wiper and wash system 33
⑨ Regulator for left seat heating 39
⑩ Depending on equipment fitted:
– Operating controls for the heating 51
– Operating controls for the air conditioning system 52
⑪ Socket for the holder for the navigation unit Move & Fun 66
⑫ Indicator light for a switched off front seat passenger airbag 81
⑬ Switch for hazard warning lights 31
⑭ Storage compartment on the front passenger side 47
⑮ Front passenger airbag 77
⑯ Air outlet vents 51
⑰ Light switch 29
⑱ Bonnet release lever 108
⑲ Regulator for headlamp beam adjustment for the headlights 30
⑳ Lever for adjusting the steering wheel 55
㉑ Ignition lock 55
㉒ Radio
㉓ Button for City Safe Drive system 63
㉔ Gearshift lever 57
㉕ Storage compartment 47
㉖ Regulator for right seat heating 39

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. 1. The symbols on the controls and switches are the same as for left-hand drive models. ■

Instruments and warning lights

General information

WARNING

- **Concentrate fully at all times on your driving! As the driver you are fully responsible for road safety.**
- **Never operate the controls in the instrument cluster while driving, only when the vehicle is stationary!**

Overview of the Instrument cluster

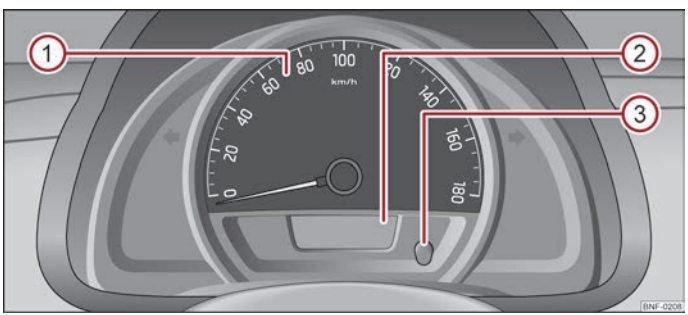

Fig. 2 Instrument cluster - Version 1

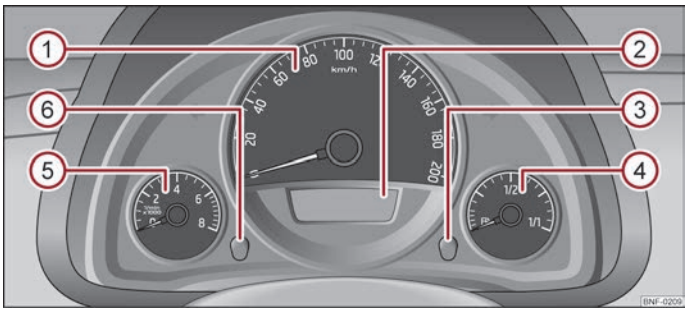

Fig. 3 Instrument cluster - Version 2

① Speedometer ⇒ page 8
② Display
- with counter for distance driven ⇒ page 9
- with outside temperature display ⇒ page 12
- with Service Interval Display ⇒ page 9
- with Multi-functional display ⇒ page 10

③ Reset button for the display of the daily trip counter (trip) ⇒ page 9
④ Fuel gauge ⇒ page 9
⑤ Engine revolutions counter ⇒ page 9
⑥ Adjust button for the clock ⇒ page 11.

Speedometer

The speed is shown in km/h or mph and km/h depending on the vehicle.

Fuel gauge

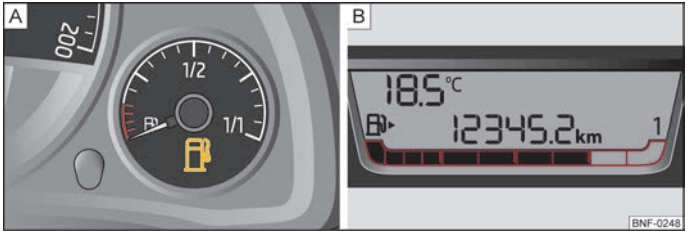

Fig. 4 Fuel gauge

The fuel gauge 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 ⇒ Fig. 4 - 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. 4 - B. There are now about 4 litres of fuel remaining in the tank. This symbol is a reminder for you, **that you must refuel**.

An audible signal sounds as a warning signal.

CAUTION

Never run the fuel tank completely empty! An irregular supply of fuel can lead to irregular engine running. Unburnt fuel may get into the exhaust system and damage the catalytic converter.

Engine revolutions counter

The red zone of the rev counter scale (5) ⇒ Fig. 3 indicates the range in which the engine control unit begins to limit the engine speed. The engine control unit restricts the engine speed to a steady limit value.

Before reaching the red zone of the rev counter scale, shift up into the next higher gear.

To maintain the optimum motor speed, please refer to ⇒ page 10, Recommended gear.

Avoid high engine speeds during the driving time and before the engine has been warmed up to operating temperature ⇒ page 93, New engine.

For the sake of the environment

Shifting to a higher gear in good time helps to reduce the fuel consumption, minimises operating noise levels, protects the environment and contributes to a longer life and reliability of the engine.

Counter for distance driven

The distance which you have driven with your vehicle is shown in kilometres (km). In some countries the measuring unit "mile" is used.

Reset button

To toggle between the odometer and the daily trip counter, briefly press the button (3) ⇒ Fig. 2 or ⇒ Fig. 3.

To reset the display of the daily trip counter, press button (3) for longer.

Daily trip counter (trip)

The daily trip counter indicates the distance which you have driven since it was last reset - in steps of 100 metres or 1/10 of a mile.

Odometer

The odometer indicates the total distance in kilometres or miles which the vehicle has been driven.

WARNING

For safety reasons, never reset the odometer while driving.

Service Interval Display

Before the next service interval the messsage InSP appears for some seconds and the remaining kilometres are indicated after switching on the ignition.

At the time of the **service**, an acoustic signal will sound and the message InSP appears for a few seconds after switching on the ignition.

Resetting Service Interval Display

The specialist garage:

- resets the display memory after the relevant inspection,
- makes an entry in the Service schedule,
- affix the sticker with the entry of the following service interval to the side of the dash panel on the driver's side.

Note

- information is retained in the Service Interval Display also after the battery of the vehicle is disconnected.
- If the instrument cluster is exchanged after a repair, the correct values must be entered in the counter for the Service Interval Display. This work is carried out by a specialist garage.
- Please refer to the brochure Service schedule for extensive information about the service intervals.

Recommended gear

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

In order to minimise the fuel consumption, a recommendation for shifting into another gear is indicated in the display.

Show	Importance
●	Optimal gear.
↑	Recommends that you shift to a higher gear.
↓	Recommends that you shift to a lower gear.

Multi-functional indicator (onboard computer)

Introducing the subject

The Multi-functional indicator is shown in the display ⇒ Fig. 5 depending on the vehicle model.

The multi-functional indicator offers you a range of useful information.

Time	⇒ page 11
Coolant temperature	⇒ page 13
The outside temperature	⇒ page 12
Driving time	⇒ page 12
Current fuel consumption	⇒ page 12
Average fuel consumption	⇒ page 12
Range	⇒ page 12
Distance travelled	⇒ page 12
Average speed	⇒ page 12
Current speed	⇒ page 13
Warning against excessive speeds	⇒ page 13

Note

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

Memory

Fig. 5 Multi-functional indicator

The multi-functional indicator is equipped with two automatic memories. The selected memory is shown in the Display ⇒ Fig. 5.

The data of the single-trip memory (memory 1) is shown if a **1** appears in the display. A **2** shown in the display means that data relates to the total distance memory (memory 2).

Switching over the memory takes place with the button Ⓑ ⇒ Fig. 6 on the windshield wiper lever.

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 from anew.

The total-trip memory will not, contrary to the single-trip memory, be deleted after a period of interruption of driving of 2 hours.

Note

All information in the memory **1** and **2** is erased if the battery of the vehicle is disconnected. ■

Operation

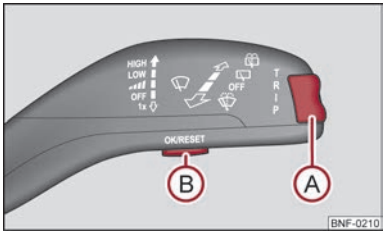

Fig. 6 Multi-functional indicator: Control elements

The rocker switch Ⓐ and the button Ⓑ are located on the windshield wiper lever ⇒ Fig. 6.

Select memory

– Short-term pressing of the button Ⓑ on the windshield wiper lever allows to select the desired memory.

Selecting functions

– Briefly press the rocker switch Ⓐ up or down. In this way, call up in sequence the individual functions of the multi-functional indicator.

Reseting

– Select the memory you want.

– Press button Ⓑ for more than 1 second.

The following readouts of the selected memory will be set to zero by button Ⓑ:

- average fuel consumption;
- distance driven;
- average speed;
- Driving time.

You can only operate the multi-functional indicator when the ignition is switched on. After the ignition is switched on, the function displayed is the one which you last selected before switching off the ignition. ■

Digital clock

The time is set as follows:

– Press the rocker switch Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 6 up or down to change the display of the time.

– Press the button ⑥ ⇒ Fig. 3 to select the hour display so that it flashes.

– Press button ③ ⇒ Fig. 3 to continue setting the time. Keep the button pressed to run through the numbers quickly.

– Press the button ⑥ again to select the minutes display so that it flashes.

– Press button ③ to continue setting the time. Keep the button pressed to run through the numbers quickly.

– 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). ■

Outside temperature

The outside temperature appears in the display when the ignition is switched on.

If the outside temperature drops below +4 °C, the temperature indicator appears and a snow flake symbol (warning signal for ice on the road) flashes for a few seconds, then remains displayed together with the outside temperature.

WARNING

Do not only rely upon the information given on the outside temperature display that there is no ice on the road. Please note that black ice may also be present on the road surface even at temperatures around +4 °C – warning, drive with care!

Driving time

The driving time which has elapsed since the memory was last erased, appears in the display ⇒ page 10, Memory. If you wish to calculate the driving time from a particular time of day you must first erase the memory at this moment in time by pressing the button Ⓑ ⇒ Fig. 6.

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

Current fuel consumption

The current fuel consumption level is shown in the display in litres/100 km. This information can help you to adapt your style of driving to the fuel consumption you wish to achieve.

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

Average fuel consumption

The average fuel consumption since the memory was last erased is shown in the display in litres/100 km ⇒ page 10. This information can help you to adapt your style of driving to the fuel consumption you wish to achieve.

If you wish to determine the average fuel consumption over a certain period of time, you must erase the memory at the start of the new measurement using the button Ⓑ ⇒ Fig. 6on the windshield wiper lever. A zero appears in the display for the first approx. 100 m you drive after erasing the memory.

The indicated value will be regularly updated while you are driving.

Note

The amount of fuel consumed will not be indicated.

Range

The estimated range in kilometres is shown on the display. It indicates the distance you can still drive with your vehicle based on the present level of fuel in the tank for the same style of driving.

The readout is shown in steps of 10 km. After lighting up of the indicator light for the fuel reserve the display is shown in steps of 5 km.

The fuel consumption for the last 50 km is taken as a basis for calculating the range. If you drive in a more economical manner from this moment on, the range will be increased accordingly.

Distance travelled

The distance driven since the memory was last erased appears in the display ⇒ page 10. If you wish to calculate the distance driven as of a particular time, you must erase the memory at this moment in time by pressing the button Ⓑ on the windshield wiper lever ⇒ Fig. 6.

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

Average speed

The average speed since the memory was last erased is shown in the display in km/hour ⇒ page 10. If you wish to determine the average speed over a certain period of time, you must erase the memory at the start of the new measurement by pressing the button Ⓑ on the windshield wiper lever ⇒ Fig. 6.

A zero appears in the display for the first approx. 300 m you drive after erasing the memory.

The indicated value will be regularly updated while you are driving.

Current speed

The current speed which is identical to the display of the speedometer ② ⇒ Fig. 3 is indicated on the display.

Coolant temperature

The current coolant temperature is shown in the display ② ⇒ Fig. 3.

Warning against excessive speeds

Adjust the speed limit while the vehicle is stationary

– With button Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 6, choose the menu point **Warning against excessive speeds** on the windshield wiper lever.

– Press the button Ⓑ on the windshield wiper lever to enable the ability to set the speed limit (the value flashes).

– Use the button Ⓐ to adjust the required speed limit, e.g. to 50 km/h.

– Confirm the speed limit that was set with button Ⓑ, or wait approx. 5 seconds until the setting is saved automatically (the value stops flashing).

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

Adjust the speed limit while the vehicle is moving

– With button Ⓐ, choose the menu point **Warning against excessive speeds** on the windshield wiper lever.

– You can drive at the desired speed, e.g. 50 km/h.

– Press button Ⓑ to accept the current speed as the speed limit (the value flashes).

If you wish to change the speed limit that was set, it is changed 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).

– Confirm the speed limit that was set by pressing button Ⓑ again, or wait approx. 5 seconds until the setting is saved automatically (the value stops flashing).

Change or delete speed limit

– With button Ⓐ, choose the menu point **Warning against excessive speeds** on the windshield wiper lever.

– Remove the speed limit by pressing button Ⓑ on the windshield wiper lever.

– Pressing the button Ⓑ on the windshield wiper lever again activates the change mode for the speed limit.

If you exceed the set speed limit, an acoustic warning signal will sound as a warning. At the same time the message **Warning against excessive speeds** appears with the set limit value.

The set speed limit remains stored even after switching off the ignition.

⚠ WARNING

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

Warning lights

Overview

The warning lights show certain functions/faults and may be accompianed by acoustic signals.

Indicator lights in the instrument cluster

	Turn signal light (left)	⇒ page 14
	Turn signal light (right)	⇒ page 14
	Main beam	⇒ page 14
	Rear fog light	⇒ page 15
	Speed regulating system	⇒ page 15
	Airbag system	⇒ page 15

	Control system for exhaust	⇒ page 15
	Electromechanical power steering	⇒ page 15
	Engine oil pressure	⇒ page 15
EPC	EPC fault light (petrol engine)	⇒ page 16
	Coolant temperature/coolant level	⇒ page 16
	Electronic stability programme (ESP)	⇒ page 16
TC	Traction control (TC)	⇒ page 17
ABS	Antilock brake system (ABS)	⇒ page 17
	Seat belt warning light	⇒ page 17
	Brake system	⇒ page 17
P	Handbrake	⇒ page 18
	Generator	⇒ page 18
	Fuel reserve	⇒ page 18

Indicator lights in the instrument cluster display

	Seatbelt fastened - rear seat	⇒ page 18
	Seatbelt not fastened - rear seat	
	City Safe Drive system	⇒ page 18
A	START-STOPSystem	⇒ page 19
	Fuel gauge and fuel reserve indicator	⇒ page 9

WARNING

- **If you do not pay attention to the warning lights coming on and the corresponding descriptions and warning notes, this may result in severe injuries or major vehicle damage.**
- **The engine compartment of your car is a hazardous area. There is a risk of injuries, scalding, accidents and fire when working in the engine compartment, e.g. inspecting and replenishing oil and other fluids. It is also essential to observe all warnings ⇒ page 109, Working in the engine compartment.**

Note

- The arrangement of the indicator lights depends on the model version. The symbols shown in the following functional description are to be found as indicator lights in the instrument cluster.
- Operational faults are shown in the instrument cluster as red symbols (priority 1 - danger) or yellow symbols (priority 2 - warning). ■

Turn signal system ⇦ ⇨

Either the left ⇦ or right ⇨ indicator light flashes depending on the position of the turn signal lever.

If a turn signal light fails, the indicator 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 indicator lights to flash.

Further information about the turn signal system ⇒ page 31. ■

Main beam

The indicator light comes on when the main beam is selected or also when the headlight flasher is operated.

Further information about the main beam ⇒ page 29. ■

The rear fog light

The warning light comes on when the rear fog lights are operating ⇒page 30.

Speed regulating system

The indicator light lights up, when the speed regulating system is running ⇒page 60.

Airbag system

Monitoring the airbag system

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

There is a fault in the system if the warning light does not go out or flashes while driving ⇒. This also applies if the warning light does not come on when the ignition is switched on.

The functionality of the airbag system is also monitored electronically when one airbag has been 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 lights up for 4 seconds after switching on the ignition and then flashes again for 12 seconds in intervals of 2 seconds.

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 indicator light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF in the middle of the dash panel ⇒page 81, Key switch for the front seat passenger airbag.

WARNING

Have the airbag system checked immediately by a specialist garage if a fault exists. Otherwise, there is a risk of the airbag not being activated in the event of an accident.

Control system for exhaust gases

The warning light comes on after the ignition has been switched on.

If the warning light does not go out after starting the engine or it lights up when driving, a fault exists in an exhaust relevant component. The engine management system selects an emergency programme which enables you to drive to the nearest specialist garage by adopting a gentle style of driving.

Electromechanical power steering

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

If the warning light after switching on the ignition or when driving lights up continuously, a fault exists in the electromechanical power steering.

- If the **yellow** indicator light lights up, this indicates a partial failure of the power steering and the steering forces can be greater.
- If the **red** indicator light lights up, this indicates a complete failure of the power steering and the steering assist has failed (significantly higher steering forces).

Further information ⇒page 92.

CAUTION

Contact your specialist garage if the power steering is defective.

Note

- If the yellow warning light goes out after starting the engine again and a short drive, it is not necessary to visit a specialist garage.
- If the vehicle battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the yellow indicator light comes on after switching on the ignition. The warning light must go out after driving a short distance.

Engine oil pressure

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

Stop the vehicle and switch the engine off if the warning light does not go off after the engine has started or flashes while driving. Check the oil level and top up with oil as necessary ⇒page 110, Replenishing engine oil.

An audible signal sounds as an additional warning signal.

Do not continue your journey if for some reason it is not possible under the conditions prevailing to top up with oil. **Keep the engine switched off** and obtain professional assistance from a specialist garage, otherwise it could lead to severe engine damage.

Do not drive any further if the warning light flashes even if the oil is at the correct level. Do not run the engine not at idling speed either. Contact a specialist garage to obtain assistance.

WARNING

If you must stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from traffic, switch off the engine, and switch on the hazard warning light system ⇒ page 31, Switches for the hazard warning light system ⚠.

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.

EPC EPC fault light

The EPC (Electronic Power Control) warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

If the warning light EPC does not go out or lights up after starting the engine, a fault exists in the engine control. The engine management system selects an emergency programme which enables you to drive to the nearest specialist garage by adopting a gentle style of driving.

Coolant temperature/coolant level

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

The coolant temperature is too high or the coolant level too low if the warning light does not go out or flashes while driving.

An audible signal sounds as an additional warning signal.

In this case stop and switch the engine off and check the coolant level; top up the coolant as necessary.

Do not continue your journey if for some reason it is not possible under the conditions prevailing to top up with coolant. **Keep the engine switched off** and obtain professional assistance from a specialist garage, otherwise it could lead to severe engine damage.

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 it if necessary ⇒ page 137.

Do not continue driving if the warning light does not go off although the fluid is at the correct level and also the fuse of the fan is in proper order. Contact a specialist garage to obtain assistance.

Please refer to the following guidelines ⇒ page 111.

WARNING

- **If you must stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from traffic, switch off the engine, and switch on the hazard warning light system ⇒ page 31.**
- **Take care when opening the coolant expansion bottle. If the engine is hot, the cooling system is pressurized - risk of scalding! It is 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.**

Electronic stability programme (ESP)

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

When the ESP helps to stabilise the vehicle, the warning light flashes in the instrument cluster.

The warning light lights up permanently if there is a fault in the ESP system.

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

If the warning light comes on immediately after starting the engine, the ESP system can be switched off for technical reasons. In this case, the ESP system can be switched on again by switching the ignition on and off. If the warning light goes out, the ESP system is fully functional again.

Further information on the ESP ⇒ page 88.

Note

If the vehicle's battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the warning light comes on after switching on the ignition. The warning light should go out after driving a short distance.

Traction control (TC)

The warning light comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on.

The warning light comes on when driving when a control cycle is activated.

The warning light lights up permanently if there is a fault in the TC system.

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

If the warning light comes on immediately after starting the engine, the TC system can be switched off for technical reasons. In this case, the TC system can be switched on again by switching the ignition on and off. If the warning light goes out, the TC system is fully functional again.

Further information about TC system ⇒ page 89.

Note

If the vehicle's battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the warning light comes on after switching on the ignition. The warning light must go out after driving a short distance.

Antilock brake system (ABS)

The warning light shows the functionality of the ABS.

The warning light comes on for a few seconds after the ignition has been switched on or when starting the engine. The warning light goes out after an automatic check sequence has been completed.

A fault in the ABS

The system is not functioning properly if the ABS warning light does not go out within a few seconds after switching on the ignition, does not light up at all, or lights up while driving. The vehicle will only be braked by the normal brake system. Visit a specialist garage immediately and adjust your style of driving appropriately as you will not know how great the damage is.

Further information about ABS ⇒ page 91.

A fault in the entire brake system

If the ABS warning light comes on together with the brake system warning light , there is a fault not only in the ABS but also in another part of the brake system ⇒ .

WARNING

- **If the brake system warning light comes on together with the ABS warning light stop the vehicle immediately and check the brake fluid level in the reservoir ⇒ page 113. If the fluid level has dropped below the MIN marking, do not drive any further - risk of accident! Contact a Škoda dealer to obtain professional assistance.**
- **Pay attention to the following instructions ⇒ page 109, Working in the engine compartment before checking the brake fluid level and opening the bonnet.**
- **If the brake fluid is at the correct level, the ABS control function has failed. The rear wheels may then block very rapidly when braking. In certain circumstances, this can result in the rear end of the car breaking away - risk of skidding! Drive carefully to the nearest specialist garage and have the fault rectified.**

Seat belt warning light

The warning light comes on after the ignition is switched on as a reminder for the driver to fasten the seat belt. The warning light only goes out if the driver has fastened his seat belt.

If the seat belt has not been fastened by the driver, a permanent warning signal sounds at vehicle speeds greater than 25 km/h and simultaneously the warning light flashes.

If the seat belt is not fastened by the driver during the next 90 seconds, the warning signal is deactivated and the warning light lights up permanently.

For further information on the seat belts ⇒ page 72.

Brake system

The warning light lights up when the brake fluid level is too low or there is a fault in the ABS.

if the warning light flashes and an audible signal sounds three times, **stop** and check the brake fluid level ⇒ .

If there is a fault in the ABS which also influences the function of the normal brake system (e.g. distribution of brake pressure), the ABS warning light comes on together with the brake system warning light .

Visit a specialist garage immediately and adjust your style of driving accordingly as you will not know how great the damage is nor the limitation it is placing on the braking efficiency.

For further information on the brake system ⇒ page 90.

WARNING

- **A fault to the braking system can increase the vehicle's braking distance!**
- **Pay attention to the following instructions ⇒ page 109, Working in the engine compartment before checking the brake fluid level and opening the bonnet.**
- **If the brake system warning light does not go out a few seconds after switching on the ignition or comes on when driving, stop immediately and check the brake fluid in the reservoir ⇒ page 113. If the fluid level has dropped below the MIN marking, do not drive any further - risk of accident! Contact a Škoda dealer to obtain professional assistance.**

Handbrake

The warning light comes on 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.

Dynamo

The warning light comes on after the ignition has been switched on. It should go out after the engine has started.

If the warning light does not go out after the engine has started, or comes on when driving, drive to the nearest specialist garage. The vehicle battery will be discharged in this case so switch off all non-essential electrical components.

CAUTION

If the warning light comes on when driving and in addition the warning light (cooling system fault) also comes on in display, you must then stop the car immediately and switch the engine off - risk of engine damage!

Fuel reserve

The warning light will come on if the fuel level is less than 5 litres.

An audible signal sounds as an additional warning signal.

Safety belt fastened/not fastened (belt status display) - Rear seat /

After switching on the ignition, the belt status indicator lights up for the rear seats in the instrument panel display for 30 seconds and indicates whether any rear seat passengers have fastened their seat belts. The belt status indicator will then light up when the passenger on the rear seat fastens or unfastens the seat belt (when the ignition is switched on or during the journey).

If the warning light , **is** switched on, the passenger on the rear seat has their seat belt on.

If the warning light , **is** switched on, the passenger on the rear seat does **not** have their seat belt on.

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 will flash for around 30 seconds.

For further information on the seat belts ⇒ page 72.

City Safe Drive

If the City Safe Drive system is currently slowing the vehicle down automatically, the warning light will flash **quickly**.

If the City Safe Drive system is not currently available, or if there is a system fault, the warning light will flash **slowly**.

You can switch off the City Safe Drive system with the button [OFF] ⇒ page 63. When the City Safe Drive system is switched off while the vehicle is travelling at a speed between 5 – 30 km/h (3 - 19 mph), the warning light OFF will light up in the instrument cluster display.

You can switch on the City Safe Drive system again with the button [OFF]. The warning light On lights up for around 5 seconds in the instrument cluster display.

More information about the City Safe Drive system ⇒ page 63. ■

START STOP Ⓐ

If the START STOP system is active, the warning light will light up Ⓐ.

If the START STOP system is active, but automatic engine shut down is not possible, the warning light will light up Ⓐ.

When the warning light flashes Ⓐ the START STOP system will not be available.

More information about the START STOP system ⇒ page 61. ■

Unlocking and locking

Vehicle key

Description

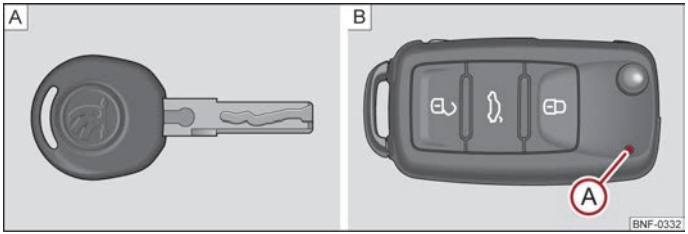

Fig. 7 Key without remote control/key with remote control (remote control key)

Two keys are provided with the vehicle. Depending on the equipment, your vehicle can be equipped with keys without radio remote control ⇒ Fig. 7 - A or with radio remote control ⇒ Fig. 7 - B.

WARNING

- **Always withdraw the key whenever you leave the vehicle - even if it is only for a short time. This is particularly important if children are left in the vehicle. The children might otherwise start the engine or operate electrical equipment (e.g. power windows) - risk of injury!**
- **Do not withdraw the ignition key from the ignition lock until the vehicle has come to a stop. The steering lock might otherwise engage unintentionally - risk of accident!**

CAUTION

- Each key contains electronic components; therefore protect them against moisture and severe shocks.
- Keep the groove of the keys absolutely clean as impurities (textile fibres, dust etc.) have a negative effect on the proper operation of the locking cylinder and the ignition lock.

Note

Please approach an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner if you lose a key since he can obtain a new one for you. ■

Replacing the battery in the remote control key

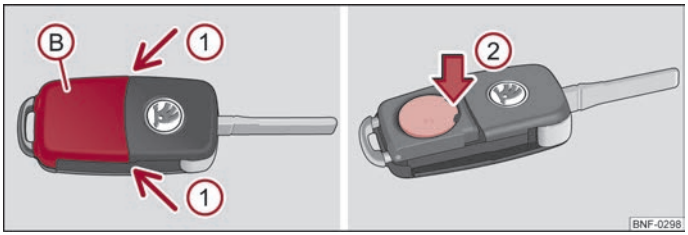

Fig. 8 Remote control key - remove cover/remove battery

Each remote control key contains a battery which is housed under the cover (B) ⇒ Fig. 8. If the battery is discharged, the red warning light (A) does not flash after you press a button on the remote control key ⇒ Fig. 7. We recommend that you have the batteries of the key replaced by an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner. You should, however, proceed as follows if you wish to replace the discharged battery yourself:

– Fold open the key.
– Press off the battery cover with your thumb or using a flat screwdriver in the region of the arrows (1).
– Remove the discharged battery from the key by pressing the battery downwards in the region of the arrow (2) ⇒ Fig. 8.
– Insert the new battery. Ensure that the "+" symbol on the battery is facing upwards. The correct polarity is shown on the battery cover.
– Position the battery cover on the key and press on it until it is heard to lock in place. ▶

CAUTION

- Pay attention to the correct polarity when changing the battery.
- The replacement battery must have the same specification as the original battery.

For the sake of the environment

Dispose of a used battery in accordance with environmental regulations.

Note

If it is still not be possible to unlock or lock the vehicle with the remote control key even after replacing the battery, this means that the system has to be synchronised ⇒ page 26. ■

Electronic immobiliser

The electronic immobiliser prevents the vehicle being operated by an unauthorised person.

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 you withdraw the ignition key from the lock.

Note

It is only possible to start the engine of your car with a Genuine ŠKODA key with the matching code. ■

Child safety lock

The child safety lock prevents the rear door from being opened from the inside.

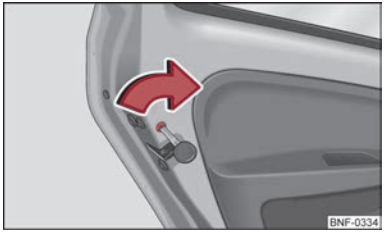

Fig. 9 Child safety locks on the rear doors

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

Switching child safety lock on

– Turn the slot of the lock on the left-hand door clockwise ⇒ Fig. 9 do the same anti-clockwise on the right-hand door.

Switching child safety lock off

– Turn the slot of the lock on the left-hand door clockwise and anti-clockwise on the right-hand door.

While the child safety lock is switched on, the door can be opened only from the outside. ■

Central locking system

Description

Unlocking or locking the vehicle causes **all** doors to be unlocked or locked at the same time by the central locking system. The boot lid is unlocked when it is opened. Afterwards you can open the tailgate by pressing the button ⇒ Fig. 14 - A. ▶

Operation of the central locking system is possible:

- with the vehicle key ⇒ page 22:
- using the buttons for the central locking system ⇒ page 23;
- with a remote control key ⇒ page 25.

WARNING

Locked doors prevent unwanted entry into the vehicle from outside, for example at road crossings. Locked doors do, however, make it more difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency - danger to life!

Note

- 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.
- Only the front door which is fitted with a locking cylinder can be unlocked and locked using the key if the central locking system fails. You can lock or unlock manually the other doors and the boot lid.
  - Emergency locking of the door ⇒ page 24.
  - Emergency unlocking of the boot lid ⇒ page 25.

Safe securing system

The central locking system can be equipped with a **safe securing** system. Locking the vehicle from the outside causes the door locks to be automatically blocked. The warning light flashes for around 2 seconds in quick succession, afterwards it begins to flash evenly at longer intervals. It is not possible to open the doors with the door handle either from the inside or from the outside. This acts as an effective deterrent for attempts to break into your vehicle.

You can deactivate the safe securing system by locking twice within 2 seconds.

If the safe securing system is not operating, the warning light in the driver door flashes for about 2 seconds fast, goes out and starts to flash evenly at longer intervals after about 30 seconds.

If the vehicle is locked and the safe securing system is deactivated, you can open the vehicle from the inside by pulling once on the door opening lever.

WARNING

If the vehicle is locked from the outside and the safe securing system is activated, there must not be any person in the vehicle as it is then no longer 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 - hazard!

Unlocking with the key

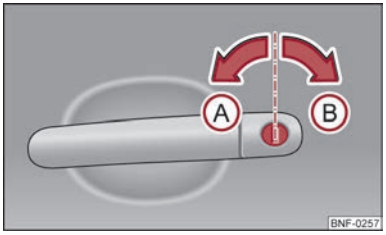

Fig. 10 Turning the key for unlocking and locking the vehicle

– Turn the key in the locking cylinder of the driver's door in the direction of travel (unlock position) Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 10.

– Pull on the door handle and open the door.

- All the doors are unlocked.
- The tailgate is then unlocked.
- The switched on interior lights come on over the door contact.
- The safe securing system is deactivated.

Locking with the key

– Turn the key in the locking cylinder of the driver's door in the opposite direction of travel (lock position) Ⓑ ⇒ Fig. 10.

- All the doors and the tailgate are locked.
- The switched on interior lights will switch off over the door contact.
- The safe securing system is immediately activated.
- The indicator light in the driver door begins flashing.

Note

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

Door opening lever

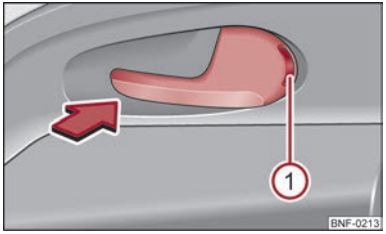

Fig. 11 Door opening lever

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 to make the red marking ① ⇒ Fig. 11 visible.

Unlocking

– Open the door by pulling the door opening lever once against the direction of the arrow ⇒ Fig. 11.

Central locking system

Fig. 12 Central locking system

If the vehicle was not locked from the outside, you can also unlock and lock it with the rocker switch without the ignition switched on.

Locking all doors and the tailgate

– Press the button 🔒/ ⇒ Fig. 12.

Unlocking all doors and the tailgate

– Press the button 🔓/ ⇒ Fig. 12.

The following applies if you have locked your vehicle using the button 🔒:

- It is not possible to open the doors or the tailgate from the outside (safety feature, e.g. when stopping at traffic lights etc.).
- You can unlock the doors individually from the inside and open them by pulling once on the door opening lever.
- As long as driver's door is opened, the vehicle cannot be locked in order to avoid inadvertently locking the key in the vehicle.
- In the event of an accident in which the airbags are deployed, the locked doors are automatically unlocked from the inside in order to enable rescuers to gain access to the vehicle.

WARNING

The central locking system also operates if the ignition is switched off. All the doors and the tailgate are locked. Children should never be left unattended in the vehicle since it is difficult to provide assistance from the outside when the doors are locked. Locked doors make it difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency - hazard!

Note

If the safe securing system is activated ⇒ page 22, the door opening lever and the central locking buttons do not operate.

Emergency locking of the door

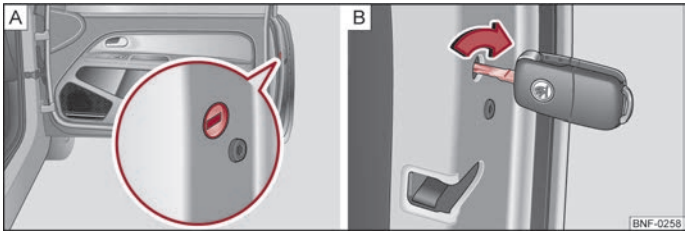

Fig. 13 Emergency locking of the door

An emergency locking mechanism is located on the face side of the doors which have no locking cylinder ⇒ Fig. 13 - A it is only visible after opening the door.

Locking

– Insert the key into the slot ⇒ Fig. 13 - A and turn it clockwise into the vertical position on the right-hand door ⇒ Fig. 13 - B and anti-clockwise on the left-hand door.

After closing the door, you can no longer open it from outside. The door can be unlocked from the inside by pulling on the door handle again, and then opened from the outside.

Boot lid

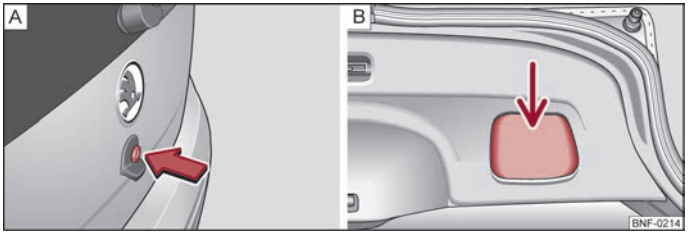

Fig. 14 Boot lid

Unlocking the boot lid in vehicles with remote control

– Unlock the driver's doors using the vehicle key ⇒ page 22, Unlocking with the key.

Unlocking the boot lid in vehicles with remote control

– Press the button in the vehicle key for a second.

Unlocking the boot lid with the remote control key

– Press the button in the vehicle key until the boot lid unlocks.

Opening the boot lid

– Afterwards you can open the boot lid by pressing the button ⇒ Fig. 14 - A.

Closing the boot lid

– Reach into the recesses ⇒ Fig. 14 - B and pull the boot lid downwards.

– Close the lid with a slight swing ⇒ ⚠.

WARNING

- **Ensure that the lock is properly engaged after closing the tailgate. Otherwise, the boot lid might open suddenly when driving even if the boot lid lock was closed - risk of accident!**
- **Never drive with the tailgate fully opened or slightly ajar otherwise exhaust gases may get into the interior of the vehicle - risk of poisoning!**
- **Do not press on the rear window when closing the tailgate, it could crack - risk of injury!**

Note

A closed, but not locked boot lid is locked automatically wgen driving off, or when travelling at speeds greater than around 9 km/h. It is unlocked again after the vehicle stops and the door is opened.

Emergency unlocking of the boot lid

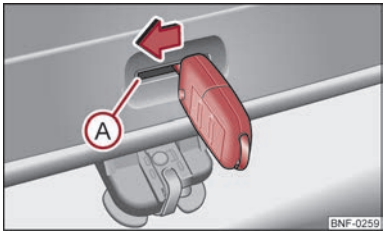

Fig. 15 Emergency unlocking of the tailgate

If there is a fault in the central locking, you can unlock the boot lid as follows:

– Fold the rear seat backrest forwards ⇒ page 40.
– Insert the vehicle key or a similar tool into the opening Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 15 in the lid trim up to the stop.
– Unlock the lock in the direction of the arrow.
– Open the tailgate. ■

Remote control

Description

You can use the remote control key:
- to unlock and lock the vehicle;
- unlock the tailgate.

The transmitter with the battery is housed in the handle of the remote control key. The receiver is located in the interior of the vehicle. The operating range of the remote control key is approx. 10 m. But this range can be reduced if the batteries are weak.

The key has a fold-open key bit which can be used for unlocking and locking the car manually and also for starting the engine.

If a lost key is replaced or if the receiver unit has been repaired or a new unit installed, it is then necessary for an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner to initialise the system. Only after this is it possible to again use the remote control.

Note

- The remote control is automatically deactivated when the ignition is switched on.
- The operation of the remote control may temporarily be affected by interference from transmitters close to the car and which operate in the same frequency range (e.g. mobile phone, TV transmitter).
- The battery must be replaced if the central locking does react to the remote control at less than 3 metres away ⇒ page 20.
- If the vehicle door is opened, the vehicle cannot be locked using the radio remote control. ■

Unlocking and locking car

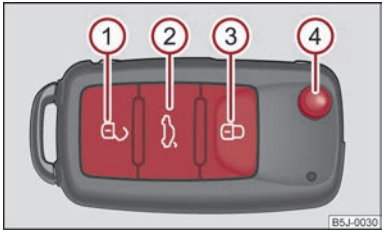

Fig. 16 Remote control key

Unlocking the vehicle

– Press the button ① ⇒ Fig. 16 for about 1 second.

Locking the vehicle

– Press the button ③ for about 1 second.

Deactivating the safe securing system

– Press button ③ twice in 2 seconds. Further information ⇒ page 22.

Unlocking the boot lid

– Press the button ② for about 1 second. Further information ⇒ page 24.

Folding out the key bit

– Press button ④. ▶

Folding in the key bit

– Press button ④ and fold in the key bit.

The turn signal lights flash twice as confirmation that the vehicle has been unlocked. The vehicle will lock again automatically and the safe securing system will be activated again if you unlock the vehicle using button ① but do not open a door or the boot lid within the next 30 seconds. This function is intended to prevent the car being unlocked unintentionally.

Display of the locking

The turn signal lights flash once to confirm that the vehicle has been correctly locked.

If the vehicle is locked by pressing the button ③ and some doors or the boot lid are not closed, the turn signal lights flash only after closing.

WARNING

If the car is locked from the outside and the safe securing system is activated, 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 - hazard!

Note

- Operate the remote control only when the doors and boot lid are closed and you have visual contact with the vehicle.
- Once in the car, you must not press the lock button of the radio remote control before inserting the key into the ignition lock in order to avoid the car being inadvertently locked. Should this happen, press the unlock button of the radio remote control.

Synchronising the remote control

If the vehicle cannot be unlocked by actuating the remote control system then it is possible that the code in the key and the control unit in the vehicle are no longer synchronised. This can occur when the buttons on the radio-operated key are actuated a number of times outside of the operative range of the equipment or the battery on the remote control was replaced.

This means it is necessary to synchronise the code as follows:

– Press any button on the remote control.

– Pressing of the button means that the door will unlock with the key within 1 minute.

Electrical power windows

Buttons for electrical power windows

Fig. 17 Button on the driver's door

The power windows operate only when ignition is switched on.

Opening a window

– A window is opened by pressing lightly on the respective button in the door. The opening process stops when one releases the button.

Closing a window

– A window is closed through pulling lightly on the respective button in the door. The closing process stops when one releases the button.

The buttons for the individual windows are located in the operating part of the armrest of the driver's door ⇒ Fig. 17, and in the front passenger door.

WARNING

- **If you lock the vehicle from the outside, do not leave any person in the vehicle since it is no longer possible to open the windows from the inside in an emergency.**
- **When closing the windows proceed with caution to avoid causing crushing injuries - risk of injury!**

CAUTION

- Keep the window glass clean to ensure correct function of the electric windows.
- In the event of a freezing up of the windscreen, first of all eliminate the ice ⇒page 102 and then operate the power windows otherwise the power window mechanism could be damaged.
- When leaving the locked vehicle make sure that the windows are closed at all times.

Note

When driving always use the existing heating, air conditioning and ventilation system for ventilating the interior of the vehicle. If the windows are opened, dust as well as other dirt can get into the vehicle and in addition the wind noise is more at certain speeds.

Rear windows

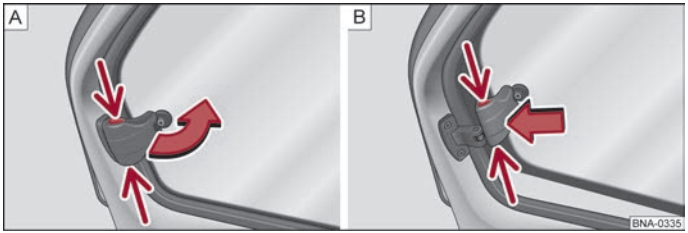

Fig. 18 Rear windows

Opening

– Take hold of the safety in der recess ⇒Fig. 18 - A and open the window in the direction of the arrow.

– Lock the window while in its opened position by pressing the safety in the direction of the arrow ⇒Fig. 18 - B.

Closing

– Take hold of the safety in the recess and pull it in the opposite direction of the arrow ⇒Fig. 18 - B.

– Close the window in the initial position in the opposite direction of the arrow ⇒Fig. 18 - A until the safety audibly latches.

.

WARNING

When closing the windows proceed with caution to avoid causing crushing injuries - risk of injury!

CAUTION

When leaving the locked vehicle make sure that the rear windows are closed and locked at all times.

Note

When driving always use the existing heating, air conditioning and ventilation system for ventilating the interior of the vehicle. If the windows are opened, dust as well as other dirt can get into the vehicle and in addition the wind noise is more at certain speeds.

Panoramic sliding roof

Introducing the subject

The panoramic sliding roof can only be operated with the control dial ⇒Fig. 19 when the ignition is switched on. The control dial has several positions.

After switching the ignition off, it is still possible to operate the panoramic sliding roof for a further 10 minutes approximately. It is no longer possible to operate the panoramic sliding roof after opening one of the front doors however.

Note

If the vehicle battery has been disconnected and reconnected, it is possible that the panoramic sliding roof does not close fully. Here you have to set the control dial to the switch position Ⓐ and press it forward for about 10 seconds.

Using the system

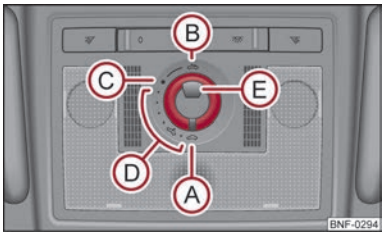

Fig. 19 Control dial for the panoramic sliding roof

Comfort position

– Turn the switch to position Ⓒ ⇒ Fig. 19.

Open partially

– Turn the switch to a position in area Ⓓ.

Open fully

– Turn the switch to position Ⓑ and hold it in this position (spring-tensioned position).

Tilting roof

– In order to tilt, press the switch in the region of the lug Ⓔ in the direction of the roof.

Closing

– In order to close, press down the switch on the recess Ⓔ and then push it forwards.

or

– Turn the switch to position Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 19.

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

Force limiter

The panoramic sliding roof is fitted with a force limiter. The panoramic sliding roof stops and moves back several centimetres when it cannot be closed because there is something in the way (e.g. ice). You can close the panoramic sliding roof fully without force limiter by pressing down the switch on the recess and then pushing it forwards until the panoramic sliding roof is fully closed ⇒ ⚠.

⚠ WARNING

Carefully close the panoramic sliding roof - risk of injury!

CAUTION

It may be necessary during winter to remove any ice and snow in the area of the panoramic sliding roof before opening it, in order to prevent damaging the opening mechanism.

Lights and Visibility

Lights

Switching lights on and off

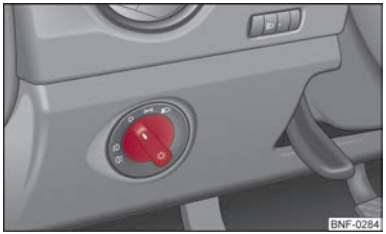

Fig. 20 Dash panel: Light switch

Switching on the parking light

– Turn the light switch ⇒ Fig. 20 into position ⊷.

Switching on the low beam and main beam

– Turn the light switch into position ≡D.

– Press the main beam lever forward in order to switch on the main beam ⇒ Fig. 24.

Switching off lights (except daylight driving lights)

– Turn the light switch into position.

During the engine start, the low beam lights are switched off automatically.

On vehicles fitted with **right-hand steering** the position of the switches differs to some extent from the position shown on ⇒ Fig. 20. The symbols which mark the switch positions are identical, however.

WARNING

Never drive with side lights on - risk of accident! 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. In this case, 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.
- If the light switch is in the position ⊷, the ignition key is removed and the driver's door is open, an acoustic warning signal will sound.
- The acoustic warning signal is switched off over the door contact when the driver's door is closed (ignition off). The vehicle can be parked with the side lights on.
- If the car is parked for a lengthy period, we recommend switching off all lights, or leaving only the parking lights switched on.
- The switching on of the described lights should only be undertaken in accordance with national legal requirements.
- In the event of cool or humid weather conditions, the headlights can be misted up from inside.
  – The temperature difference between interior and external area of the headlight lenses is decisive.
  – When the driving lights are switched on, the light outlet surfaces are free from mist after a short period. The headlight lenses can possibly mist up at the border areas.
  – It also concerns reverse light and turn signal lights.
  – This mist has no influence on the life of the lighting system. ■

"DAY LIGHT" (Daylight driving light)

Switching on daylight driving lights

– Switch on the ignition without turning the light switch out of the position 0.

Activating/deactivating the function daylight driving lights

– Deactivate/activate the daylight driving light by inserting/removing the appropriate safety ⇒ page 137, Electrical fuses. ▶

Note

- On vehicles with lights for daylight driving lights, the parking light and the licence plate light do not come on when activating the function daylight driving lights (neither front nor rear).
- In some countries, the national legal provisions require that the rear parking lights also come on together with the lights for daylight driving lights when activating the function daylight driving lights.
- When the daylight driving lights are switched on, the lighting of the instrument cluster is switched on.

Fog lights

Fig. 21 Dash panel: Light switch

Switch on the front fog lamp

– First of all turn the light switch into position or ⇒ Fig. 21.

– Pull the light switch into position 1, the symbol in the light switch lights up.

Note

The switching on of the fog lights should only be undertaken in accordance with national legal requirements.

Rear fog light

Switching on the rear fog light

– First of all turn the light switch into position or ⇒ Fig. 21.

– Pull the switch into position 2. The fog lights light up at the same time.

If the vehicle is not fitted with fog lights, the rear fog light is switched on by turning the light switch to the position and is pulled out directly to the position 2. This switch does not have two positions, but only one position.

The warning light lights up in the instrument cluster when the rear fog light is switched on ⇒ page 15, The rear fog light.

CAUTION

To avoid dazzling oncoming traffic, you must switch on the rear fog light only if visibility is particularly poor (conform with any varying national legal provisions).

Parking light

Parking light on both sides

– Turn the light switch into the position and lock the vehicle.

Headlamp beam adjustment

Once the low beam is switched on you can then adapt the range of the headlights to the load of the vehicle.

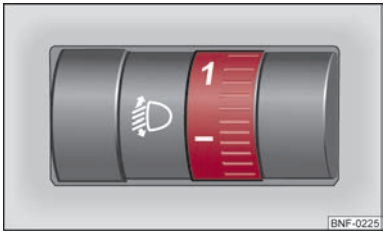

Fig. 22 Dash panel: Lights and Visibility

Turn the control dial ⇒ Fig. 22 until you have adjusted the low beam so that oncoming traffic is not dazzled.

Settings

The positions correspond approximately to the following vehicle loads:

0 Front seats occupied, luggage compartment empty.

1 All seats occupied, luggage compartment empty.

② All seats occupied, luggage compartment laden.
③ Driver seat occupied, luggage compartment laden.

CAUTION

Headlamp range adjustment should always be adjusted in a way that:

- it does not dazzle other road users, especially oncoming traffic,
- and the range is sufficient for safe driving.

Switches for the hazard warning light system ⚠

Fig. 23 Dash panel: Switch for hazard warning lights

Press switch ⚠ ⇒ Fig. 23 to switch the hazard warning light system on or off.

All the turn signal lights on the vehicle flash at the same time when the hazard warning light system is switched on. The indicator light for the turn signals and the indicator light in the switch also flash at the same time. You can also switch on the hazard warning light system if the ignition is switched off.

The hazard warning light system is switched on automatically if an airbag is deployed in the event of an accident.

Please comply with any legal requirements when using the hazard warning light system.

Note

Switch on the hazard warning light system if, for example:

- you encounter traffic congestion;
- your car breaks down or an emergency situation occurs;
- when the vehicle is towed away.

Lever for turn signals ⇦ ⇨ and main beam ≡D

The headlight flasher is also switched on and off using the turn signal and main beam lever.

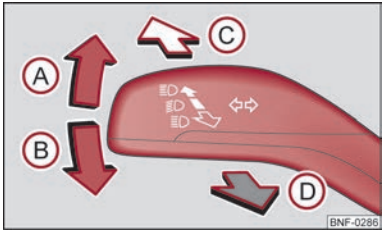

Fig. 24 Turn signal and main beam lever

The turn signal and main beam lever performs the following functions:

Right ⇨ and left ⇦ turn signal light

– Push the lever upwards Ⓐ or downwards Ⓑ ⇒ Fig. 24.
– If you only wish to flash three times (the so-called convenience turn signal), push the lever briefly up to the upper or lower pressure point and release it.
– Turn signal for changing lanes - in order to only flash briefly, move the lever up or down to the pressure point and hold it in this position.

Main beam ≡D

– Switch on the low beam.
– Push the lever forwards in direction of arrow Ⓒ.
– If you push the lever into the initial position in the direction of arrow Ⓓ the main beam is switched off.

Headlight flasher ≡D

– Pull the lever towards the steering wheel (spring-tensioned position) - the main beam and warning light ≡D in the instrument cluster come on. ▶

Information concerning the function of the lights.

- The **turn signal system** only operates when the ignition is switched on. The corresponding warning light ⇦ or ⇨ in the instrument cluster also flashes.
- The turn signal is automatically cancelled after negotiating a curve.
- 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.

CAUTION

Use main beam or the headlight flasher only if this does not risk dazzling other road users.

Note

- Use only in accordance with the legal requirements the described lighting and signal systems. ■

Interior light

Interior light - Version 1

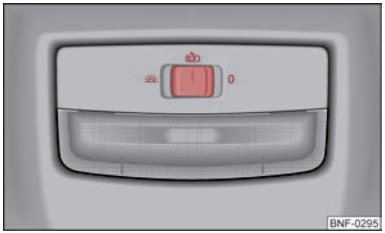

Fig. 25 Interior lighting - version 1

Switching the interior light on

– Turn the switch to the position ⇒ Fig. 25.

Switching the interior light off

– Turn the switch to the position **0**.

Operating the light with the door contact switch

– Turn the switch to position .

If operating lights with the door contact switch is enabled, the light will come on when:

- the vehicle is unlocked,
- one of the doors is opened,
- or the ignition key is removed.

If operating lights with the door contact switch is enabled, the light will go off when:

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

If a door remains open, or if switch is in position the inter lighting goes out after 10 minutes to prevent the battery from discharging.

Note

We recommend having these bulbs replaced by a specialist garage. ■

Interior light - Version 2

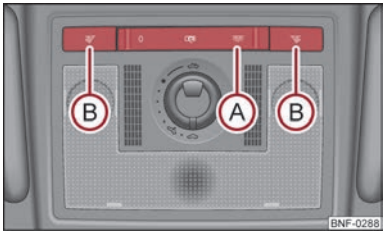

Fig. 26 Interior lighting - version 2

Switching the interior light on

– Turn the switch Ⓐ to position .

Switching the interior light off

– Turn the switch Ⓐ to position **0**. ▶

Operating the light with the door contact switch

– Turn the switch Ⓐ to mid (horizontal) position ⚿.

Otherwise, the same principles apply as for version 1.

Reading lights

– Press switch Ⓑ to switch the reading light on/off.

Note

We recommend having these bulbs replaced by a specialist garage. ■

Visibility

Rear window heater

Fig. 27 Switch for rear window heater

You can switch the rear window heater on or off by pressing the switch ⊞ ⇒ Fig. 27 - the indicator light in the switch comes on or goes out.

The rear window heater only operates when the engine is running.

The rear window heater **switches off** automatically after 10 minutes.

If the on-board voltage drops, the rear window heater may switch off automatically, the warning light flashes in the button.

For the sake of the environment

As soon as the window is de-iced or free from mist, the heating should be switched off. The reduced current consumption will have a favourable effect on fuel economy ⇒ page 96, Saving electricity. ■

Sun visors

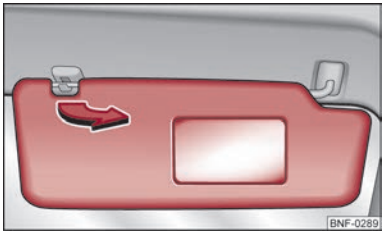

Fig. 28 Sun visor

Adjustment options of the sun visors for the driver and front passenger:

– Fold the sun visor towards the windscreen.

– Pull the sun visor from the holder and swing it towards the door in the direction of the arrow ⇒ Fig. 28.

The front passenger sun visor has a vanity mirror. ■

Windscreen wipers and washers

Windscreen wipers

You can operate the windshield wipers and automatic wipe/wash using the windshield wiper lever.

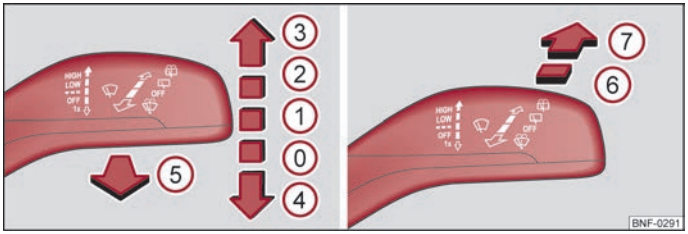

Fig. 29 Operating the windscreen wiper/rear window wiper ▶

The windscreen wiper lever ⇒ Fig. 29 has the following positions:

Flick wipe

– If you wish to wipe the windshield only **briefly**, push the lever into the sprung position ④.

Periodic wiping

– Position the lever up into position ①.

Slow wipe

– Position the lever up into position ②.

Fast wipe

– Position the lever up into position ③.

Automatic wipe/wash for windscreen

– Pull the lever towards the steering wheel into the spring-tensioned position ⑤, the wash system and the windshield wipers will operate.

– Release the lever. The windscreen wash system stops and the wiper continues for another 1 - 3 wiper strokes (depending on the period of spraying of the windscreen).

Wiping the rear window pane

– Push the lever away from the steering wheel into position ⑥ ⇒ Fig. 29, the widescreen wiper will operate every 6 seconds.

Automatic wipe/wash for the rear window

– Push the lever away from the steering wheel into the spring-tensioned position ⑦, the windshield wiper and wash system will operate.

– Letting go of the lever will cause the windscreen wash system to stop and the wiper to continue for another 1 - 3 wiper strokes (depending on the period of spraying of the windscreen). **The lever will stay in position after releasing it** ⑥.

Switching windshield wipers off

– Move the lever back into its home position ⓪.

Top up with windscreen wiper fluid ⇒ page 117.

WARNING

- **Properly maintained windscreen wiper blades are essential for clear visibility and safe driving ⇒ page 35.**
- **Do not use the windshield washer system at low temperatures, without heating the windshield beforehand. Otherwise the window cleaner could freeze on the windshield and restrict the view to the front.**

CAUTION

- In cold temperatures and in winter, check before the trip or before switching on the ignition that the wiper blades are not frozen. Switching on windshield wipers when the blades are frozen to the windshield may result in damage both to the blades and the motor of the windshield wipers!
- If you switch off the ignition while the windscreen wipers are switched on, the windscreen wipers will continue wiping in the same mode after you turn the ignition 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.
- Carefully detach frozen wiper blades from the front or rear window.
- Remove snow and ice from the window wipers before driving.

Note

- The windshield wipers and the windshield washer system only operate if the ignition is switched on.
- Periodic wiping is dependent on the driving speed. The faster the driver is going, the more frequent the wiper action.
- If there is an obstacle on the windscreen, the wiper will try to push away the obstacle. If the wiper is blocked by an obstruction, the wiper will remain stationary. Remove the obstacle and and switch on the wiper again.
- The rear window will be wiped again if the window wipers are on when reverse gear is selected.
- The capacity of the windscreen washer fluid reservoir is approximately 3 litres. ■

Replacing the windscreen wiper blades

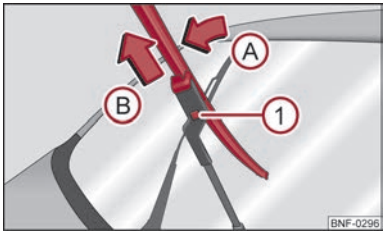

Fig. 30 Windscreen wiper blade

Before replacing the windscreen wiper blade, put the windscreen wiper arms into the service position.

Service position for changing wiper blades

– Close the bonnet.

– Switch the ignition on and then again off.

– Press the windscreen wiper lever into position ④ ⇒ Fig. 29, the windscreen wiper arms will move into the service position.

Removing the wiper blade

– Raise the windscreen wiper arm from the windscreen and slightly tilt the windscreen wiper blade towards the wiper arm, arrow Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 30.

– Hold the upper part of the windscreen wiper arm with one hand.

– With the other hand, unlock the safety ① and remove the windscreen wiper blade in the direction of the arrow Ⓑ.

Attaching the wiper blade

– Push the windscreen wiper blade until it locks up to the stop.

– Check whether the wiper blade is correctly attached.

– Fold the windshield wiper arm back onto the windshield.

– Turn on the ignition and press the windshield wiper lever into position ④ ⇒ Fig. 29, the windscreen wiper arms move to the home position.

Windshield wiper blades in proper condition are essential to obtain good visibility. Wiper blades should not be allowed to become dirtied by dust, insect remains and preserving wax.

Juddering or smearing of the wiper blades could then be due to wax residues left on the windshield by vehicle washing in automatic vehicle wash systems. It is therefore important to **degrease** the lips of the windshield wiper blades after every pass through an **automatic vehicle wash system**.

WARNING

Replace the windshield wiper blades once or twice a year for safety reasons. These can be bought from an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner.

CAUTION

- Before switching on the ignition, fold the windshield wiper arms back onto the windshield.
- If the windshield wipers are handled carelessly, there is a risk of damage to the windshield.

Note

You should clean the wiper blades regularly with a windshield cleaner in order to avoid any smears. Clean a wiper blade with a sponge or cloth if it is very dirty, for example from insect residues. ■

Replacing the rear window wiper blade

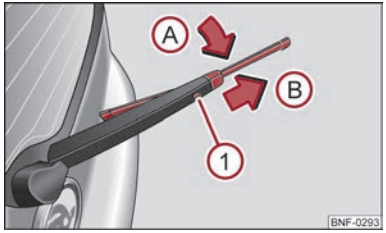

Fig. 31 Rear window wiper blade

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 Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 31. ▶

– Hold the upper part of the windscreen wiper arm with one hand.
– With the other hand, unlock the safety ① and remove the windscreen wiper blade in the direction of the arrow Ⓑ.

Attaching the wiper blade

– Push the windscreen wiper blade until it locks up to the stop.
– Check whether the wiper blade is correctly attached.
– Fold the windshield wiper arm back onto the windshield.

The same remarks apply here as for ⇒page 35, Replacing the windscreen wiper blades.

Rear window

Interior mirror

Basic setting

– Pull the lever on the bottom edge of the mirror forward.

Dimming mirror

– Pull the lever on the bottom edge of the mirror back.

Exterior mirror

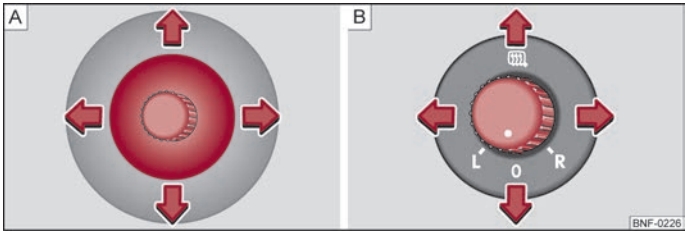

Fig. 32 in the door, control knob/rotary knob: for the mechanical exterior mirror/electrical exterior mirrors

Adjust the rear mirror before commencing to drive so that there is a clear view to the rear.

Mechanically-adjustable mirrors

– Use the control knob to adjust the surface of the mirror to the desired position ⇒Fig. 32 - A. The movement of the mirror surface is identical to the movement of the control knob.

Heating of the external mirror

– Turn the rotary knob to position ⇒Fig. 32 - B.

The exterior mirror heater only operates when the engine is running and up to an outside temperature of +20 °C.

Adjusting the left-hand exterior mirror

– Turn the rotary knob to position L ⇒Fig. 32 - B. The movement of the mirror surface is identical to the movement of the rotary knob.

Adjusting the right-hand exterior mirror

– Turn the rotary knob to position R. The movement of the mirror surface is identical to the movement of the control knob.

Switching off operating control

– Turn the rotary knob to position 0.

Folding in the exterior mirrors

– Carefully fold in the entire body of the exterior mirror toward the side window, fold it back from the side window until it audibly latches.

WARNING

- **Convex (curved outward) or a spherical exterior mirrors increase the vision field. They do, however, make objects appear smaller in the mirror. These mirrors are only of limited use, therefore, for estimating distances to the following vehicles.**
- **Whenever possible use the interior mirror for estimating the distances to vehicles behind.**

Note

- Do not touch the surfaces of the exterior mirrors if the exterior mirror heater is switched on.
- You can set the exterior mirrors by hand, if the power setting function fails at any time, by pressing on the edge of the mirror surface.
- Contact your specialist garage if a fault exists with the power setting of the exterior mirrors. ■

Seats and Stowage

Front seats

Basic information

The front seats have a wide range of different settings and can thus be matched to the physical characteristics of the driver and front passenger.

Correct adjustment of the seats is particularly important for:

- safely and quickly reaching the controls,
- a relaxed, fatigue-free body position,
- **achieving the maximum protection offered by the seat belts and the airbag system.**

WARNING

- **Never transport more occupants than the maximum seating in the vehicle.**
- **Each occupant must correctly fasten the seat belt belonging to the seat. Children must be fastened ⇒ page 82, Transporting children safely with a suitable restraint system.**
- **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. This is particularly important for the front seat passenger. 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 may suffer fatal injuries when adopting an incorrect seated position!**
- **It is important for the driver and front passenger to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm from the steering wheel or dash panel. 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.**
- **Ensure that there are no objects in the footwell as any objects may get behind the pedals during a driving or braking manoeuvre. You would then no longer be able to operate the clutch, to brake or accelerate.**
- **Do not transport any objects on the front passenger seat except objects (e.g. child safety seat) provided for this purpose - risk of accident!**

Adjusting the front seats

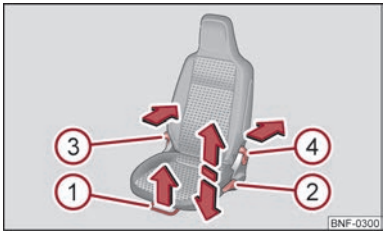

Fig. 33 Control elements at the front seat

Adjusting a seat in a forward/back direction

– Pull the lever ① ⇒ Fig. 33 up and push the seat into the desired position.

– Release the lever ① and push the seat further until the lock is heard to engage.

Adjusting height of seat

– Lift the seat if required by pulling or pumping lever ② upwards.

– Lower the seat if required by pushing or pumping lever ② downwards.

Adjust the angle of the seat backrest

– Remove the pressure of the backrest (do not lean on it), pull the lever ③ or ④[1] towards the rear and set the desired angle of the seat backrest with the back.

Folding the front seat forwards and moving it[1]

– Pull the lever ③ or ④ and fold the seat backrest fully fowards. At the same time, move the seat forwards.

Moving seats into the initial position[1]

– Move the seat towards the rear until the lock is heard to engage. ▶

[1] Applies to front seats with the Easy Entry system.

– Then push the seat backrest back into the upright position until the lock is heard to engage - check by pulling on the seat backrest.

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.

WARNING

- **The seat rests must be safely latched - risk of injury!**
- **Only adjust the driver seat when the vehicle is stationary - risk of injury!**
- **Take care when adjusting the seat! Adjusting the seat without care can lead to bruises or injuries.**
- **The seat backrests must not be angled too far back when driving otherwise this will affect proper operation of the seat belts and of the airbag system - risk of injury!**

Head restraints

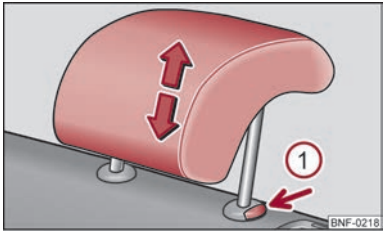

Fig. 34 Head restraints rear: adjusting/removing

The head restraints on the front seats are integrated into the seat backrests and cannot be adjusted.

Adjusting the rear head restraints

– Grasp the side of the head restraint with both hands and push it in upward direction as desired ⇒ Fig. 34.

– Move the head restraint downwards if required by pressing and holding the safety button ① with one hand and by pressing with the other hand the head restraint downwards.

Removing and installing rear head restraints

– Fold the seat backrest forwards ⇒ page 40, Folding the rear seat backrest forwards.

– Grasp the side of the head restraint with both hands and push it in upward direction.

– Press the safety button ① and keep it held down with one hand; use the other hand to remove the head restraint.

– To re-insert, while button ① is pressed down, move the head restraint into the seat backrest far enough until you hear the locking button engage.

WARNING

- **The head restraints must be correctly adjusted in order to offer effective protection for the occupants in the event of an accident.**
- **Do not drive under any circumstance with removed head restraints - risk of injury!**
- **If the rear seats are occupied, the rear head restraint must not be in the lower position.**

Front seat heating

Fig. 35 Seat heating of the front seats

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

– Heating on the driver's and front pasenger's seat can be switched on and regulated by pressing the button or ⇒ Fig. 35.

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

With repeated pressing of the switch, the level of the seat heating is down-regulated up to the switch-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

- You should not kneel on the seats or otherwise apply pressure at specific points in order to avoid damaging the heating elements of the seat heaters.
- Do not use the seat heating if the seats are not occupied by persons or if objects are fastened or stored on them, for example a child seat, a bag etc. A fault of the heating elements in the seat heating can occur.
- Do not clean the seats moist ⇒ page 104, Fabric covers of electrically heated seats.

Note

The seat heating should only be switched on when the engine is running. This has a significant effect of saving on the battery capacity.

Rear seats

Folding the rear seat backrest forwards

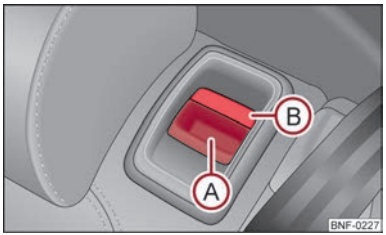

Fig. 36 Unlock the seat backrest

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

Folding the seat backrest forwards

– Unlock the seat backrest by pressing the unlocking handle Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 36 and fold it completely forwards.

– Move the head restraint fully towards the rear, or remove ⇒ page 39.

Folding the seat backrest back into position

– Install the head restraint in the slightly lifted seat backrest ⇒ page 39.

– Then push the seat backrest back into the upright position until the unlocking button clicks into place - check by pulling on the seat backrest ⇒ ⓘ.

– Make sure that the red marker Ⓑ ⇒ Fig. 36 is hidden.

WARNING

- **The 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 interlocked in position so that no objects in the luggage compartment can slide into the passenger compartment if there is sudden braking - risk of injury!**
- **Pay attention that the seat backrest is correctly interlocked. It is only then that the three-point 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. ■

Luggage compartment

Loading the luggage compartment

Please observe the following in the interest of maintaining good handling characteristics of your vehicle:

– Distribute the items of luggage as evenly as possible.

– Secure the luggage to the lashing eyes.

In the event of an accident, there is such a high kinetic energy which is produced by small and light objects that they can cause severe injuries. The magnitude of the kinetic energy depends on the speed at which the vehicle is travelling and on the weight of the object. The speed at which the vehicle is travelling is in this case the more significant factor.

Example: In the event of a frontal collision at a speed of 50 km/h, an unsecured 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 " ". You can imagine the injuries that can occur, if this "bullet" is flying through the interior compartment and hits an occupant.

WARNING

- **Store the objects in the luggage compartment and attach them to the lashing eyes.**
- **Loose objects in the passenger compartment can be thrown forward during a sudden manoeuvre or in case of an accident and can injure the occupants or other oncoming traffic. This risk is still increased, if the objects which are flying around are hit by a deployed airbag. In this case, the objects which are thrown back can injure the occupants - hazard.**

WARNING (Continued)

- **Please note that the handling properties of your vehicle may be affected when transporting heavy objects as a result of the displacement of the centre of gravity. The speed and style of driving must be adjusted accordingly.**
- **The items carried in the luggage compartment should be stored in such a way that no objects are able to slip forward if there are any sudden driving or braking manoeuvres undertaken - risk of injury!**
- **When transporting fastened objects which are sharp and dangerous in the luggage compartment enlarged by folding the rear seats forward the rear seats, ensure the safety of the passengers transported on the other rear seats ⇒page 70, Correct seated position for the occupants on 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 a folding back of the seat is prevented in case of a rear collision.**
- **Never drive with the tailgate fully opened or slightly ajar otherwise exhaust gases may get into the interior of the vehicle - risk of poisoning!**
- **Never exceed the maximum permissible gross weight - risk of accident!**
- **Never transport occupants in the luggage compartment.**

CAUTION

Please ensure that the heating elements of the rear window heater are not damaged as a result of objects sliding in this area.

Note

Tyre pressure must be adjusted to the load ⇒page 118. ■

Lashing eyes

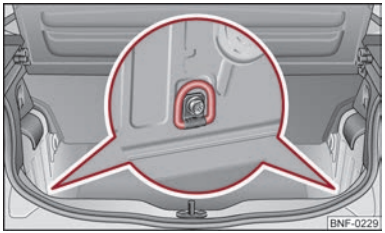

Fig. 37 Luggage compartment: Lashing eyes ▶

Fixing eyes are located on the sides of the loading area for lashing the goods to be loaded ⇒ Fig. 37.

WARNING

- **The load to be transported must be fixed in place in such a way that it cannot move during the journey and when braking.**
- **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. In order to prevent the items of luggage being thrown forward, always use suitable lashing straps which are firmly attached to the lashing eyes.**

Bag hooks

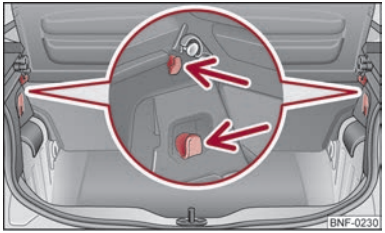

Fig. 38 Luggage compartment: Bag hooks

The luggage compartment has bag hooks used to secure smaller items of luggage, e.g. bags, etc. ⇒ Fig. 38.

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 2.5kg.

Luggage compartment cover

You can use the luggage compartment cover behind the head restraints for storing light and soft items.

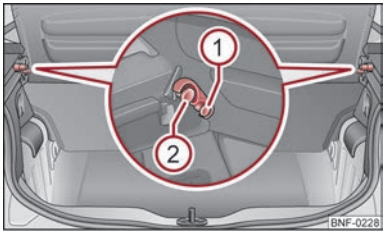

Fig. 39 Removing/installing the luggage compartment cover

The luggage compartment cover can be removed as required if one must transport bulky goods.

Folding the luggage compartment cover up and down

– To fold up, rause the luggage compartment cover and press it into the side holders ① ⇒ Fig. 39.

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

Removing and installing the luggage compartment cover

– To remove, remove the luggage compartment downwards from the side holders ②.

– To re-install it, place the luggage compartment cover on the side holders ② and press on them from above into the holders ②.

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 transport animals on top of the luggage compartment cover.**
- **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 latched correctly into the side holders ② - risk of damaging the luggage compartment cover/luggage compartment.
- Please ensure that the heating elements of the rear window heater are not damaged as a result of transported objects.

Roof rack system

General information

WARNING

- **The items which you transport on the roof bar system must be reliably attached - risk of accident!**
- **Always secure the luggage with appropriate undamaged lashing straps or tensioning straps.**
- **Distribute the goods evenly over the roof luggage rack system.**
- **The handling properties of your vehicle change when you transport heavy or bulky items on the roof bar system as a result of the displacement of the centre of gravity and the increased wind attack area - risk of accident! You must adapt your style of driving and the speed of the vehicle to the specific circumstances.**
- **Avoid abrupt and sudden driving/braking manoeuvres.**
- **Adjust your speed and driving style to the visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.**

CAUTION

- Only use roof rack systems approved by ŠKODA.
- If you use other roof rack systems or if the roof bars are not properly fitted, then any damage which may result to your car is not covered by the warranty agreements. It is therefore essential to pay attention to the fitting instructions supplied with the roof luggage rack system.
- On vehicles with a panoramic sliding roof, make sure that the tilted panoramic sliding roof not strike any items which are transported.
- Ensure that the opened boot lid does not collide with the roof load when opened.
- The height of the vehicle changes after mounting a roof rack system and the goods secured to it. Compare the vehicle height with available clearance, e.g. of underpasses and garage doors.
- Always remove the roof rack system before entering an automated car wash.
- Make sure the roof aerial is not impaired by the secured goods.

For the sake of the environment

The increased aerodynamic drag results in a higher fuel consumption.

Attachment points for roof bars

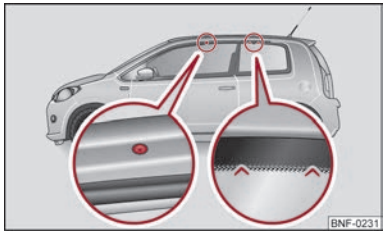

Fig. 40 Attachment points for roof bars

Only use roof bars/roof rack systems from the range of ŠKODA Original accessories.

CAUTION

Pay attention to the information regarding assembly and disassembly in the attached instructions.

Note

Should you have any questions, please contact an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner.

Roof load

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.

You cannot make full use of the permissible roof load if you use a roof luggage rack system with a lower load carrying capacity. The load transported on the roof luggage rack system must not exceed the weight limit which is stated in the fitting instructions.

WARNING

On no account exceed the permissible roof load and the permissible gross weight of the vehicle - risk of accident!

Cup holder

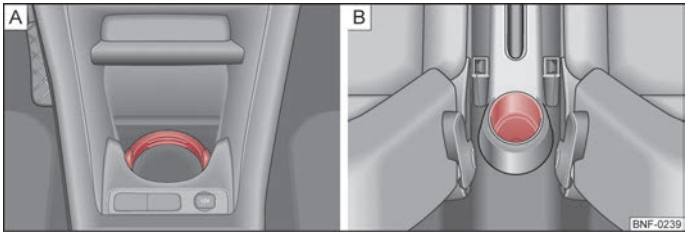

Fig. 41 Centre console: Cup holder

The cup holder is located in the front and rear of the centre console.

Fixing cups or beverage cans into the front cup holder

Fold the cup holder clip ⇒ Fig. 41 - A towards the front.

Place the cup into the cup holder so that the cup holder clip securely houses the cup.

WARNING

- **Never place hot beverages into the cup holder. If the vehicle moves, they may spill - risk of scalding!**
- **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.**

WARNING (Continued)

- **Never leave closed beverage bottles in a very hot or very cold vehicle. Closed beverage bottles in the vehicle may explode due to heat or burst due to frost.**
- **Ensure that beverage bottles or other objects can not enter the driver's footwell, impeding the pedals while driving.**
- **Never place heavy objects into the cup holder. Such heavy objects can fly through the interior causing serious or fatal injuries in the event of an accident.**

CAUTION

Never leave any open cups or beverage cans in the cup holder while driving. There is a risk of spilling e.g. when braking which may cause damage to the electrical components or seat upholstery.

Ash tray

Fig. 42 Front centre console: Ashtrays

Opening and closing an ashtray

– To open, raise the cover of the ash tray in the direction of the arrow ⇒ Fig. 42.

– To close, press the cover of the ash tray fully downwards.

Removing ashtray

– Remove the ashtray ⇒ ⓘ upwards.

Replacing ashtray

– Insert the ashtray vertically.

WARNING

Never put flammable objects in the ashtray basin - risk of fire!

CAUTION

When removing do not hold the ashtray at the cover - risk of breakage.

Cigarette lighter, power sockets

Cigarette lighter

Fig. 43 Centre console: Cigarette lighter

The cigarette lighter can be found in the stowage compartment of the front centre console ⇒ Fig. 43.

Operating the cigarette lighter

– Press in the button of the cigarette lighter ⇒ Fig. 43.

– Wait until the button jumps forward.

– Remove the cigarette lighter immediately and use it.

– Insert the cigarette lighter again 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 45, Power socket.
- Further information ⇒ page 123, Accessories, changes and replacement of parts.

Power socket

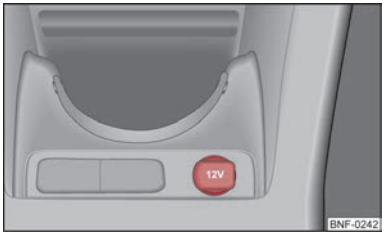

Fig. 44 Centre console: 12-Volt power socket

The 12-Volt power socket is located in the front centre console ⇒ Fig. 44.

Using the power socket

– Open the cover of the power socket .

– Connect the plug of the electrical appliance to the socket.

WARNING

- **Improper use of the power socket and the electrical accessories can cause fires and other serious injuries.**
- **Never leave children unattended in the vehicle. The power socket and the connected devices can be used when the ignition is switched on.**
- **If the connected appliance gets too warm, switch it off automatically and disconnect from the power supply.**

CAUTION

- You can only use the power socket for the connection of approved electrical accessories with a power uptake up to 120 watts.
- Never exceed the maximum power uptake. Otherwise you may damage the vehicle's electrical system.
- Connecting electrical components when the engine is not running will drain the battery of the vehicle - risk of battery draining!
- Always use matching plugs to avoid damaging the power socket.
- Only use accessories that have been tested for electromagnetic compatibility in accordance with the applicable directives.
- Before turning the ignition on or off, or prior to leaving the engine on, switch off the device connected to the 12 V power socket to prevent damage caused by voltage fluctuations.
- Follow the operating instructions for the connected appliances!

For the sake of the environment

Never run the engine when the vehicle is standing.

Note

The 12-Volt power socket will only work when ignition is switched on.

Stowage compartments

Overview

You will find the following storage facilities in your vehicle:

Storage compartment on the driver's side	⇒ page 46
Storage compartment on the front passenger side	⇒ page 47
Stowage compartment with cover on the passenger side	⇒ page 47
Stowage compartment in front centre console	⇒ page 47
Multimedia holder	⇒ page 48
Stowage compartment in rear centre console	⇒ page 48
Meshed pockets at the front seat rests	⇒ page 48
Stowage compartments in front of the rear seats	⇒ page 48

WARNING

- **Please do not place anything on top of the dash panel. Such objects might slide or fall down when driving (when accelerating or cornering) and may distract you from concentrating on the traffic situation - risk of accident!**
- **Ensure that when driving no objects from the centre console of from other storage possibilities may get into the driver's footwell. You would then no longer be able to apply the brakes, operate the clutch or accelerator - risk of accident!**

Storage compartment on the driver's side

Fig. 45 Dash panel: Storage compartment on the driver's side

The open stowage compartment can be found underneath the dash panel on the driver's side ⇒ Fig. 45.

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, operate the clutch or accelerator - risk of accident!**
- **Never store animals or hard, heavy or sharp items in an opened stowage compartment.**

Stowage compartment on the passenger side

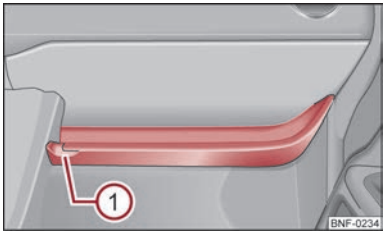

Fig. 46 Dash panel: Storage compartment on the front passenger side

The open stowage compartment can be found underneath the dash panel on the driver's side ⇒ Fig. 46.

Bag hooks

There is a bag hook at the open stowage compartment ①.

WARNING

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

Stowage compartment with cover on the passenger side

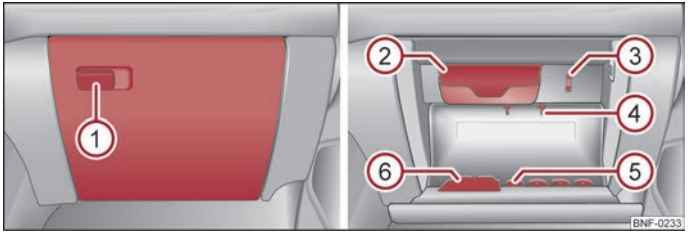

Fig. 47 Dash panel: Storage compartment on the front passenger side

Opening and closing the cover of the stowage compartment

– To open, pull on the opening lever ① ⇒ Fig. 47.

– To close, press the cover upwards. The cover must engage firmly.

Overview of the stowage compartment:

① Opening lever
② Glasses storage box
③ Notepad holder
④ Pen holder
⑤ Coin holder
⑥ Card holder

WARNING

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

Storage compartment in the front centre console

Fig. 48 Front centre console: Stowage compartment

The open storage compartment in the centre console is designed for the storage of small objects.

Multimedia holder

Fig. 49 Front centre console: Multimedia holder

The multimedia holder can be found in the stowage compartment of the front centre console ⇒ Fig. 49.

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

WARNING

Never use the multimedia holder as an ashtray or for storing flammable objects - risk of fire!

Storage compartment in the rear centre console

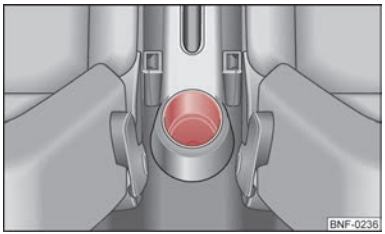

Fig. 50 Centre console at rear: Stowage compartment

The cup or beverage holder in the rear center console can be used as a stowage compartment.

Meshed pockets at the front seat rests

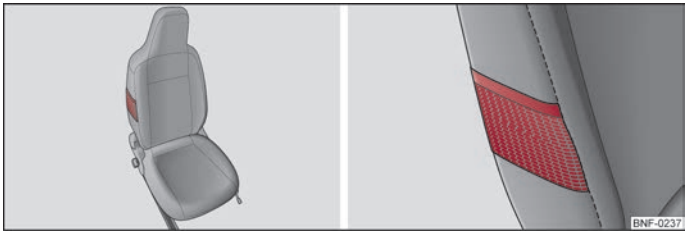

Fig. 51 Front seat rests: Meshed pockets

Meshed pockets

The insides of the front seat rests have meshed pockets ⇒ Fig. 51.

These meshed pockets are designed for small, light objects, such as a mobile phone or MP3 player.

WARNING

You can use the meshed pockets to store items with a gross weight of up to 150 g. Heavy objects are not secured sufficiently - risk of injury!

CAUTION

Never put large objects into the meshed pocket, e.g. bottles or objects with sharp edges - risk of damaging the meshed pocket.

Stoware compartments in front of the rear seats

Fig. 52 In front of the rear seats: Stowage compartment

There are open stowage compartments located in front of the rear seats ⇒ Fig. 52. ■

Clothes hooks

The clothes hooks are located at the centre door bars.

WARNING

- **Ensure that any clothes hanging from the hooks do not impair your vision to the rear.**
- **Use the hooks for hanging only light items of clothing and ensure that there are no heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets.**
- **Do not use clothes hangers for hanging up items of clothing otherwise this will interfere with the protection offered by the side airbag.**

CAUTION

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

Parking ticket holder

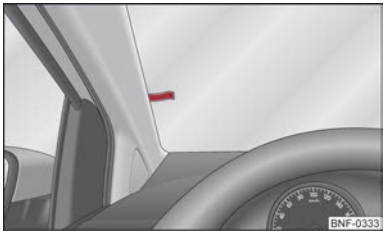

Fig. 53 Windshield: Parking ticket holder

The note holder is designed e.g. for attaching a car park ticket in parking areas.

WARNING

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

Heating and air conditioning system

Introducing the subject

Description and information

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

If the cooling system is switched on, the temperature and air humidity drops in the vehicle. The well-being of the occupants of the car is enhanced as a result of this particularly at high outside temperatures and a high air humidity. The system prevents the windows misting up during the cold season of the year.

It is possible to briefly activate recirculated air mode in order to enhance the cooling effect ⇒ page 54.

The air inlet in front of the windshield must be free of ice, snow or leaves in order to ensure that the heating and cooling systems operate 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 quite normal and not an indication of a leak!

WARNING

- **For your own safety and that of other road users, ensure that all the windows are free of ice, snow and misting. Please familiarize yourself about how to correctly operate the heating and ventilation systems, how to demist and defrost the windows, as well as with the cooling mode.**
- **You should not leave recirculated air mode on over a longer period of time, as "stale" air may result in fatigue in the driver and occupants, divert your attention and also cause the windows to mist up. The risk of having an accident increases. Switch recirculated air mode off as soon as the windows begin misting up.**

Note

- The used air streams out through the air removal openings in the luggage compartment.
- We recommend that you do not smoke in the vehicle when the recirculating air mode is operating since the smoke which is drawn at the evaporator from the interior of the vehicle forms deposits in the evaporator of the air conditioning system. 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).
- Please refer to the information regarding the recirculated air mode for air-conditioning ⇒ page 54.
- To ensure that the heating and air conditioning systems work properly, do not block up the air outlet vents with any objects. ■

Using the air conditioning system economically

The compressor on the air conditioning system uses power from the engine when in cooling mode which will effect 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 switched on while travelling when the window is open.

The desired interior temperature can also be achieved without switching in the cooling system just by switching to fresh air mode ⇒ page 54.

For the sake of the environment

When you economize on fuel, you also reduce pollutant emissions. ■

Operational problems

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:

- The fuse on the air conditioning system has blown. Check the fuse, replace it if necessary ⇒ page 137.
- The cooling system has switched off automatically for a short time because the coolant temperature of the engine is too hot ⇒ page 13.

If you are not able to rectify the operational problem yourself, or if the cooling capacity decreases, switch the cooling system off. Contact a specialist garage. ■

Air outlet vents

Fig. 54 Dash panel: Air outlets.

Open air outlet vents

– To open the air outlet vents ① ⇒ Fig. 54 press on the air outlet vent.

Close air outlet vents

– To close the air outlet vents ① fold the fins back.

Changing the air flow direction

– Adjust the air flow direction by turning the fins.

Warmed, unwarmed or cooled air will flow out of the air outlet vents according to the setting of the regulator of the heating or the air conditioning system and the atmospheric conditions. ■

Heating

Operation

The heating system delivers air into the interior of the vehicle and warms it as required.

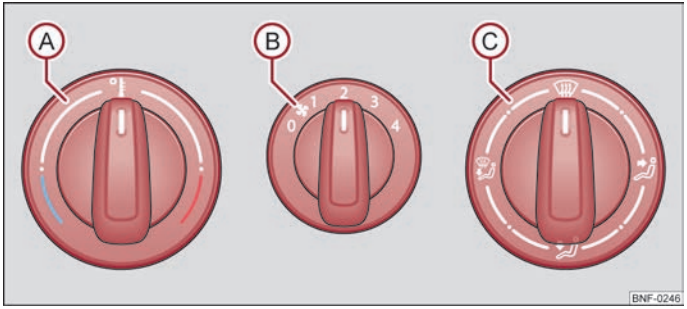

Fig. 55 Heating: Control elements

Setting temperature

– Turn the control dial Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 55 to the right in order to increase the temperature.

– Turn the control dial Ⓐ to the left in order to increase the temperature.

Controlling blower

– Turn the blower switch Ⓑ into one of the positions, 1 to 4, in order to switch the blower on.

– Turn the blower switch Ⓑ into position 0 in order to switch the blower off.

Regulating the air distribution

– You can adjust the direction of the inlet air flow using control Ⓒ.

All controls apart from the blower switch Ⓑ can be set to any desired intermediate position.

The blower should always be on to prevent the windows from misting up. ▶

Note

If the air distribution is positioned towards the windows, the total amount of air is used to defrost the windows and thus no air will be fed to the footwell. This can lead to restriction of the heating comfort. ■

Setting heating

Recommended basic settings of heating controls for:

Set-up	Setting of the control dial			Air outlet vents ①
	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	
Defrosting the windshield and side windows	To the right up to the stop	3		Open and align with the side window
Free windshield and side windows from mist	Desired temperature	2 or 3	/	Open and align with the side window
The fastest heating	To the right up to the stop	3		Opening
Comfortable heating	Desired temperature	2 or 3	/	Opening
Fresh air mode - ventilation	To the left up to the stop	Desired position		Opening

Note

- Control elements Ⓐ, Ⓑ, Ⓒ ⇒ Fig. 55.
- Air outlet vents ① ⇒ Fig. 54.

The air conditioning system

Description

The air conditioning system is a combined cooling and heating system. It makes it possible to optimally control the air temperature at any season of the year.

The air conditioning system operates when button AC ⇒ Fig. 56 Ⓔ is pressed and the following conditions are met:

- engine running,
- outside temperature above approx. +2 °C and
- blower switch switched on (positions 1 to 4). ▶

Note

- Air at a temperature of about 5 °C may flow out of the vents under certain circumstances when the cooling system is operating. Lengthy and uneven distribution of the air flow out of the vents and large differences in temperature, for example when getting out of the vehicle, can result in chills in sensitive persons.
- We recommend that you have the air conditioning system cleaned by a specialist garage once every year.

Operation

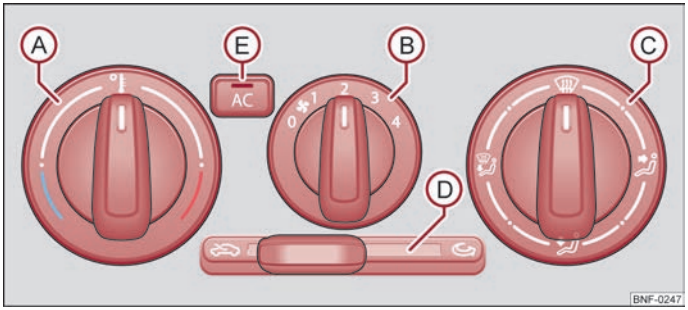

Fig. 56 The air conditioning system: Control elements

Setting temperature

– Turn the control dial Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 56 to the right in order to increase the temperature.

– Turn the control dial Ⓐ to the left in order to increase the temperature.

Controlling blower

– Turn the blower switch Ⓑ into one of the positions, 1 to 4, in order to switch the blower on.

– Turn the blower switch Ⓑ into position 0 in order to switch the blower off.

– Move the sliding regulator Ⓓ into position to close the fresh air supply.

Regulating the air distribution

– You can adjust the direction of the inlet air flow using control Ⓒ.

Switching the cooling system on and off

– Press the button AC Ⓔ ⇒ Fig. 56. The warning light lights up in the button.

– When you again press the button AC, the air conditioning system is switched off. The warning light in the button goes out.

Note

- The whole heat output will be needed to defrost the windshield and side windows. No warm air will be fed to the footwell. This can lead to restriction of the heating comfort.
- The warning light in the AC button lights after activation, even if not all of the conditions for the function of the cooling system have been met. As a result, the readiness for cooling is signalled when all conditions are satisfied ⇒ page 52.

Setting the air conditioning system

Recommended basic settings of the control elements of the air conditioning system for the respective operating modes:

Set-up	Setting of the control dial				Button	Air outlet vents ①
	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	
Defrost windscreen and side windows - free from mist[a)]	Desired temperature	3 or 4			Activated	Open and align with the side window
The fastest heating	To the right up to the stop	3		Brief, then	Switched off	Opening
Comfortable heating	Desired temperature	2 or 3	/		Switched off	Opening
The fastest cooling	To the left up to the stop	briefly 4, then 2 or 3		Brief, then	Activated	Opening
Optimal cooling	Desired temperature	1, 2 or 3			Activated	Open and align to the roof
Fresh air mode - ventilation	To the left up to the stop	Desired position			Switched off	Opening

a) In countries with high humidity, we recommend you do not use this setting. This can result in heavy cooling of the window glass and the following fogging from outside.

Note

- Controls Ⓐ, Ⓑ, Ⓒ, Ⓓ and the button Ⓔ ⇒ Fig. 56.
- Air outlet vents ① ⇒ Fig. 54.

Recirculated air mode

In recirculated air mode air is sucked out of the interior of the vehicle and then fed back into the interior.

Recirculated air mode 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.

Switching recirculated air mode on

– Move the sliding regulator Ⓓ ⇒ Fig. 56 into position .

Switching recirculated air mode off

– Move the sliding regulator Ⓓ into position .

WARNING

You should not leave recirculated air mode on over a longer period of time, as "stale" air may result in fatigue in the driver and occupants, divert your attention and also cause the windows to mist up. The risk of having an accident increases. Switch recirculated air mode off as soon as the windows begin misting up.

Starting-off and Driving

Adjusting the steering wheel position

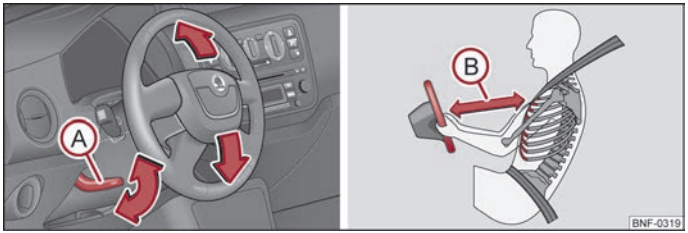

Fig. 57 Setting the steering wheel position/safe distance from the steering wheel

You can adjust the height of the steering wheel position.

– First adjust the driver's seat ⇒ page 38.
– Pull the lever Ⓐ below the steering wheel down ⇒ Fig. 57 ⇒ ⚠.
– Set the steering wheel to the desired height position.
– Push the lever Ⓐ upwards as far as the stop.

⚠ WARNING

- **You must not adjust the steering wheel when the vehicle is moving!**
- **The driver must maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the steering wheel ⇒ Fig. 57 Ⓑ. Not maintaining this minimum distance will mean that the airbag system will not be able to properly protect you - hazard!**
- **For safety reasons the lever must always be firmly pushed up to avoid the steering wheel altering its position unintentionally when driving - risk of accident!**

⚠ WARNING (Continued)

- **If you adjust the steering wheel further towards the head, you will reduce the protection offered by the driver airbag in the event of an accident. Check that the steering wheel is aligned to the chest.**
- **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 firmly in the 12 o'clock position or in another way (e.g. in the middle of the steering wheel or at the inner steering wheel edge). In such cases, injuries to the arms, the hands and the head can occur when the driver airbag is deployed.**

Ignition lock

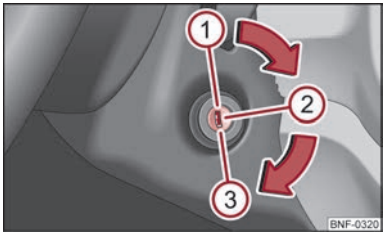

Fig. 58 Positions of the vehicle key in the ignition lock

Positions of the vehicle key in the ignition lock

① Ignition switched off, engine off, the steering can be locked
② Ignition switched on
③ Starting engine

General:

Position ①

To **lock the steering**, with the ignition key withdrawn, turn the steering wheel until the steering locking pin is heard to engage. You should always lock the steering as a general rule if you leave your vehicle. This acts as a deterrent against possible theft of your vehicle ⇒ ⚠.

Position ②

Move the steering wheel back and forward a little if the ignition key cannot, or cannot easily be turned into this position, in order to release the steering lock.

Position ③

The engine is started in this position. At the same time switched on low beam or main beam or other electrical components with major power consumption are briefly switched off. After letting go, the vehicle key will return to position ②.

The ignition key must be turned back into position ① each time before starting the engine again. The starter repeat lock in the ignition lock prevents the starter being engaged when the engine is running and thus getting damaged.

WARNING

- **When driving, the ignition key must always be in the position ② (ignition switched on) without the engine running. This position is indicated by the warning lights coming on. If this is not the case, it could result in unexpected locking of the steering wheel - risk of accident!**
- **Do not withdraw the ignition key from the lock until the car has come to a stop. The steering lock can engage immediately - risk of accident!**
- **Always withdraw the ignition key if you are going to leave the vehicle, even for a short time. This is particularly important if children are left in the vehicle. The children might otherwise start the engine or operate electrical equipment (e.g. power windows) - risk of injury!**

Starting engine

General

You can only start the engine only using an original ignition key.

- Before starting the engine, put the gearstick into Neutral and secure the handbrake firmly.
- The clutch pedal should be fully depressed when starting the engine which means that the starter only has to crank the engine.
- Let go of the ignition key as soon as the engine starts otherwise you may damage the starter.
- 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.

If the engine does not start ...

You can use the battery of another vehicle as a jump-start aid ⇒ page 133.

WARNING

- **Never run the engine in non ventilated or enclosed areas. The exhaust gases of the engine contain besides the odorless and colourless carbon monoxide a poisonous gas - hazard! Carbon monoxide can cause unconsciousness and death.**
- **Never leave your vehicle unattended with the engine running.**

CAUTION

- The starter may only be operated (ignition key position ③), if the engine is not running. If the starter is immediately operated after switching off the engine, the starter or the engine can be damaged.
- Avoid high engine revolutions, full throttle and high engine loads as long as the engine has not yet reached its normal operating temperature - risk of damaging the engine!
- Do not tow start the engine - danger of damaging the engine. On vehicles with a catalytic converter, unburnt fuel may get into the catalytic converter where it may ignite. This in turn may damage or destroy the catalytic converter. You can use the battery of another vehicle as a jump-start aid ⇒ page 133, Jump-starting.

For the sake of the environment

Never warm up the engine when the vehicle is standing. Drive off right away. When driving the engine reaches its operating temperature more rapidly and the pollutant emissions are lower.

Petrol engines

These engines are fitted with a starter system which selects the correct fuel-air mixture for every external air temperature.

- Do not operate accelerator before and when starting engine.
- Interrupt the attempt at starting after 10 seconds if the engine does not start right away and wait for about 30 seconds before repeating the attempt.
- It is possible that the fuse on the electrical fuel pump is defect if the engine still does not start. Check the fuse and replace it if necessary ⇒ page 137.
- If the engine does not start, contact the nearest specialist garage to obtain professional assistance.

It may be necessary, if the engine is **very hot**, to slightly depress the accelerator after the engine has started.

Switching the engine off

The engine can be switched off by turning the ignition key into position ①
⇒ Fig. 58.

WARNING

- **Never switch off the engine before the vehicle is stationary - risk of accident!**
- **The brake booster only operates when the engine is running. Greater physical effort for braking is required when engine is switched off. Because if you do not stop as normal, this can cause an accident and severe injuries.**

CAUTION

you should not switch the engine off right away at the end of your journey after the engine has been operated for a lengthy period at high loads but should be allowed it to run at idling speed for about 2 minutes. This prevents any accumulation of heat when the engine is switched off.

Note

- After the engine has been switched off and the ignition is also off, the radiator fan may continue running for a further 10 minutes or so. The radiator fan may also, however, switch on again after some time if the coolant temperature rises because of an accumulation of heat in the engine or if the engine is warm and the engine compartment is additionally heated up by strong sunlight.
- This is why particular care is required when carrying out any work in the engine compartment ⇒ page 108, Engine compartment.

Shifting

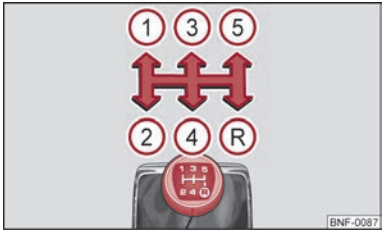

Fig. 59 Shift pattern of the 5-speed manual gearbox

Shift into reverse only when the car is stationary. Depress the clutch pedal and hold it fully depressed. Wait a moment before engaging reverse gear in order to avoid any shift noises.

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

WARNING

Never engage the reverse gear when driving - risk of accident!

Note

- One should not lay the hand on the shift lever while driving the vehicle. The pressure of the hand will be transferred to the gearshift forks in the gearbox. This can lead to early wear of the gearshift forks.
- Depress the clutch pedal fully when changing gears, in order to avoid unnecessary wear and damage.

Pedals

Operation of the pedals must not be hindered!

WARNING

- **In the driver's footwell, only a footmat, which is attached to the two corresponding attachment points, may be used.**
- **No objects are allowed in the driver's footwell – risk of obstruction or limitation in operating the pedal!**

Note

- Greater brake pedal distances may be needed when there is a fault in the brake system.
- Use only footmats from the range of ŠKODA Original Accessories, which are attached at two attachment points. ■

Handbrake

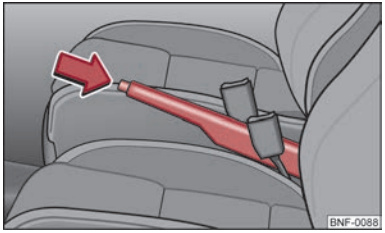

Fig. 60 Centre console: Handbrake

Applying the handbrake

– Pull the handbrake lever up fully.

Releasing the handbrake

– Pull the handbrake lever up slightly and **at the same time** press in the locking button ⇒ Fig. 60.

– Hold the button pressed and push the handbrake lever down fully ⇒ ⚠.

The warning light Ⓟ comes on 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.

WARNING

- **Please note that the handbrake must be fully released. A handbrake which is only partially released can result in the rear brakes overheating which will have a negative effect on the operation of the brake system - risk of accident! In addition this can result in premature wear of the rear brake pads.**
- **Never leave children unattended in the vehicle. The children might, for example, release the handbrake or take the vehicle out of gear. The vehicle might then move off - risk of accident!**

CAUTION

Each time the vehicle is parked, first of all apply the handbrake and then additionally engage the 1st gear. ■

Parking distance control

Rear park distance control

The park distance control provides a warning of obstacles behind the vehicle.

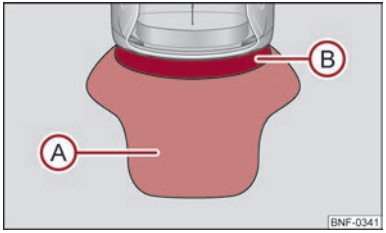

Fig. 61 Park distance control: Range of sensors

The park distance control sensors are located in the rear bumper . ▶

Range of sensors

The clearance warning begins at a distance of about 150 cm from the obstacle (area Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 61). The interval between the warning signals becomes shorter as the clearance is reduced.

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

On the Move & Fun navigation system, the distance to the obstacle can be shown graphically.

Activating

Park distance control is activated automatically when **reverse gear** is engaged and the ignition is turned on. This is confirmed by a brief audible signal.

Deactivating

Park distance control is deactivated by disengaging the reverse gear or by switching the ignition off.

WARNING

- **The park distance control is not a substitute for the driver paying proper attention and it is always the driver's responsibility to take care when parking the vehicle or carrying out similar manoeuvres.**
- **You should therefore satisfy yourself, before reversing, that there is no small obstacle, such as a rock, thin post, trailer drawbar, etc., behind your vehicle. Such an obstacle might not be within the range detected by the sensors.**
- **Under certain circumstances, surfaces of certain objects and types of clothing cannot reflect the signals from the park distance control. Thus, these objects or people who wear such clothing are not recognised by the park distance control sensors.**

Note

- If the audible warning sounds for 3 seconds after switching the ignition on and engaging the reverse gear, a fault has occurred in the system. It is possible that the audible warning does not function correctly (an obstacle behind the vehicle may not be detected - take extra care). Have the fault rectified by a specialist workshop.
- The sensors must be kept clean and free of ice to enable parking distance control to operate properly.

Visual parking system

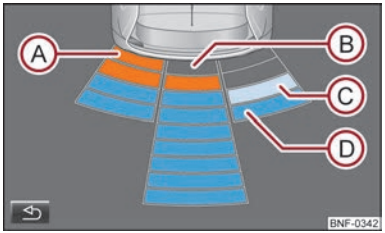

Fig. 62 Screen display of the visual parking system.

The visual parking system is shown in the screen of the navigation unit Move & Fun.

Switching on the screen display of the visual parking system

When the ignition and the navigation unit Move & Fun are both on, the visual parking system is switched on by shifting into **reverse gear**.

Ⓐ An obstacle appearing in the collision zone is shown as an orange-coloured segment ⇒ Fig. 62 **Do not drive the vehicle!** ⇒ ⚠.

Ⓑ An area without detected obstacles is shown as a transparent segment.

Ⓒ An obstacle in the sensor range which lies outside of the collision area is shown by the light-blue segment.

Ⓓ A region behind the detected obstacle is shown with the dark-blue segment.

Switching off the screen display of the visual parking system

You can switch off the screen display as follows:

- By tapping the function key ⮌ in the screen of the navigation unit ⇒ Fig. 62.
- By shifting out of reverse.
- By turning off the ignition.

WARNING

Concentrate fully at all times on your driving! As the driver you are fully responsible for road safety. Only use the system so that you are in full control of your vehicle in every traffic situation - risk of accident!

Note

- The visual parking system is shown in the screen of the navigation unit Move & Fun within a few seconds of shifting into reverse gear.
- More information about the mobile navigation unit Move & Fun can be found in the digital operating manual in the device ⇒ page 66.

Cruise Control System (GRA)

Introducing the subject

The cruise control system (CCS) maintains a constant speed, more than 30 km/h (20 mph), once it has been set, without you having to depress the accelerator pedal. This is only possible within the range which is permitted by the power output and braking power of the engine. The cruise control system makes it possible - particularly on long journeys - for you to rest your "accelerator foot".

WARNING

- **For safety reasons, the cruise control system must not be used in dense traffic or on unfavourable road surfaces (such as icy roads, slippery roads, loose gravel) - risk of accident!**
- **In order to prevent unintentional use of the cruise control system, always switch off the system after use.**

Note

- Always depress the clutch pedal if you switch on the cruise control system when the gearbox is in Neutral! Otherwise the engine can rev up unintentionally.
- The cruise control system is not able to maintain a constant speed when driving on steep downhill sections. The weight of the vehicle increases the speed at which it travels. One should shift down in good time to a lower gear or slow the vehicle down by applying the foot brake.

Storing a speed

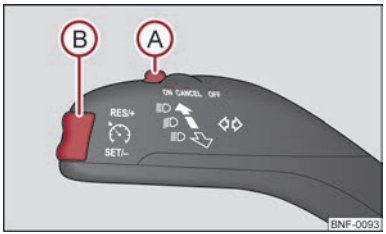

Fig. 63 Operating lever: Rocker switch and switch of the cruise control system

The cruise control system is operated by means of the switch Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 63 and the rocker switch Ⓑ in the left multi-functional lever.

– Turn the switch Ⓐ to position **ON**.

– After the desired speed has been reached, press the rocker button Ⓑ into the **SET** position.

After you have released the rocker button Ⓑ out of the position **SET-**, the speed you have just stored is maintained at a constant speed without having to depress the accelerator.

You can **increase** the speed by depressing the accelerator. Releasing the accelerator will cause the speed to **drop** again to the set speed.

This does not apply, however, if you drive at a speed which is more than 10 km/h higher than the set speed for a period of longer than 5 minutes. The stored speed will be cancelled in the memory. You then have to re-store the desired speed.

One can **reduce** the speed in the usual manner. The system is switched off temporarily by actuating the brake or clutch pedal ⇒ page 61.

WARNING

First ensure that it is not too high for the traffic conditions which exist at that moment before resuming the stored speed.

Changing a stored speed

You can also change the speed of the vehicle without depressing the accelerator.

Faster

– You can **increase** the stored speed without depressing the accelerator, by pressing the rocker button Ⓑ ⇒ Fig. 63 into the **RES+** position.

– The speed of the car will increase continuously if you hold the rocker button pressed in the **RES+** position. Once the car has reached the desired speed, release the rocker button. The set speed is then stored in the memory.

Slower

– You can **decrease** the stored speed by pressing the rocker button Ⓑ in the **SET-** position.

– Holding down the rocker button pressed in the **SET** position will cause the speed of the vehicle to reduce continuously. Once the car has reached the desired speed, release the rocker button. The set speed is then stored in the memory.

– If you release the rocker button when the car is travelling at a speed of less than 30 km/h, the speed is not stored, the memory is erased. It is then necessary to again store the speed with the rocker button Ⓑ in the position **SET-** after an increase in speed of the vehicle to more than 30 km/hour. ■

Switching off the cruise control system temporarily

– You can **switch off temporarily** the cruise control system, if you depress the brake or clutch pedal.

– You can switch off temporarily the cruise control system, if you press the switch Ⓐ in the middle position.

The set speed remains stored in the memory.

You can **resume the stored speed** by releasing the brake pedal or clutch pedal and by briefly pressing the rocker button Ⓑ ⇒ Fig. 63 in the **RES** position.

⚠ WARNING

First ensure that it is not too high for the traffic conditions which exist at that moment before resuming the stored speed. ■

Switching off the cruise control system completely

– Press the switch Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 63 to the right into position **OFF**. ■

START-STOP system

Introducing the subject

Fig. 64 Button for the START-STOP system

The START-STOP system helps you to save fuel while at the same time reducing harmful exhaust emissions and CO_2 emissions.

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

In the start-stop mode, the engine automatically switches to the vehicle's idle phase, e.g. when stopped at traffic lights.

Information regarding the current state of the START-STOP system is indicated in the display of the instrument cluster.

Automatic engine shut down (stop phase)

– Bring the vehicle to a stop (apply the handbrake, if necessary).

– Take the vehicle out of gear.

– Release the clutch pedal.

Automatic renewed engine restart (start phase).

– Depress the clutch pedal.

Switching the START-STOP system on and off

You can switch the START STOP system on/off by pressing the button ⇒ Fig. 64. ▶

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

If the vehicle is in the stop phase when manually switching off the system, the engine starts immediately.

The START-STOP system is very complex. Some of the procedures are hard to check without servicing. The general conditions for the proper functioning of the START-STOP system are listed in the following overview.

Conditions for the automatic engine shut down (stop phase)

The gearshift lever is in Neutral.
The clutch pedal is not pressed.
The driver has fastened the seat belt.
The driver's door is closed.
The bonnet is closed.
The vehicle is at a standstill.
The engine is at operating temperature.
The charge state of the vehicle battery is sufficient.
The stationary vehicle is not on a steep slope or a steep downhill section.
The engine speed is less than 1200 1/min.
The temperature of the vehicle battery is not too low or too high.
There is sufficient pressure in the braking system.
The difference between the outdoor- and the set temperature in the interior is not too great.
The vehicle speed since the last time the engine was switched off was greater than 3 km/h.
The front wheels are not turned excessively (the steering angle is less than 3/4 of a steering wheel revolution).

Conditions for an automatic restart (start phase)

The clutch is pressed.
The max./min. temperature is set.
The Defrost function for the windshield is switched on.
A high blower stage has been selected.
The START STOP button is pressed.

Conditions for an automatic restart without driver intervention

The vehicle moves at a speed of more than 3 km/h.
The difference between the outdoor- and the set temperature in the interior is too great.
The charge state of the vehicle battery is not sufficient.
There is insufficient pressure in the braking system.

WARNING

The brake servo unit and power steering only operate if the engine is running.

- **Never let the vehicle roll with the engine switched off.**

CAUTION

If the START-STOP system is used at very high outside temperatures over a very long period of time, the vehicle battery can be damaged.

Note

- Changes to the outdoor temperature can have an effect on the internal temperature of the vehicle battery even after several hours. 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.
- In some instances it may be necessary to start the engine manually with the ignition key (e.g. when the seat belt is not inserted or the driver's door is opened for more than 30 seconds).

City Safe Drive

General

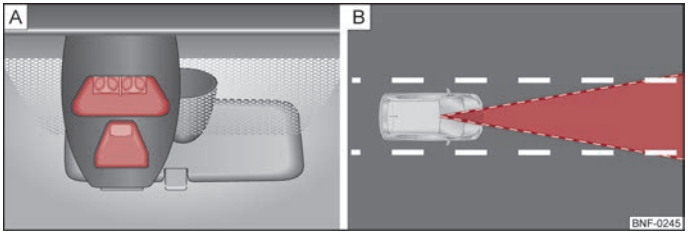

Fig. 65 A: Laser sensor/B: sensor range

The City Safe Drive system uses the laser sensor ⇒ Fig. 65 - A to take readings about the traffic situation in front of the vehicle at a range of around 10 metres (11 yards) ⇒ Fig. 65 - B in a vehicle speed range of 5 - 30 km/h (3 - 19 mph).

If the driver does not respond to an immiment collision, the City Safe Drive system can automatically apply the brakes to the vehicle to prevent a possible collision.

If the City Safe Drive system is currently slowing the vehicle down automatically, the warning light will flash **quickly**.

Automatic braking interventions can be terminated by pressing the clutch, accelerator or by moving the steering wheel.

If the City Safe Drive system is not currently available, or if there is a system fault, the warning light will flash **slowly**.

The following conditions cause the City Safe Drive system to become not available:

- Taking bends tightly.
- When fully pressing down the accelerator pedal.
- When the City Safe Drive system function is switched off/faulty.
- When the laser sensor is dirty, concealed or has overheated.⇒ page 64
- In the event of snow, heavy rain or fog.
- When vehicles are travelling side by side.
- When vehicles are crossing.
- When vehicles are approaching in the same lane.
- When the vehicles are very dirty and have a low level of reflection.
- With high levels of dust.

WARNING

- **The City Safe Drive system cannot exceed physical and system-defined limits. The added convenience of the City Safe Drive system must never give you a reason to takes risks with regard safety. The driver is always the one responsible for braking in time.**
- **The City Safe Drive system cannot prevent accidents and injuries by itself.**
- **The City Safe Drive system can carry out unexpected braking interventions in complex driving situations, e.g. when vehicles scrape past each other.**
- **Taking the City Safe Drive system into account in one's own driving behaviour can lead to accidents and serious injuries. The City Safe Drive system is not a substitute for the driver's attention.**
- **Adjust your speed and distance from the vehicles in front to the visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.**

City Safe DriveSwitching on/off

Fig. 66 Lower part of the centre console: Button for the City Safe Drive system.

Switching on the City Safe Drive system

The City Safe Drive is automatically switched on after turning on the ignition.

Switching the City Safe Drive system and and off again

The City Safe Drive system is switched off by pressing the button OFF ⇒ Fig. 66 in the front centre console.

When the City Safe Drive system is switched off while the vehicle is travelling at a system-contingent speed between around 5 – 30 km/h (3 - 19 mph), the warning light OFF ⇒ ⚠ will light up in the instrument cluster display.

You can switch on the City Safe Drive system again with the button OFF. The warning light On lights up for around 5 seconds in the instrument cluster display.

Switch off the City Safe Drive system:

- When the vehicle is being towed away.
- When the vehicle is driven though an automatic car wash.
- When the vehicle is on a rolling test bench.
- When the laser sensor is faulty.
- After force is applied to the laser sensor.
- When driving off-road (overhanging branches).
- When objects are extending into the area above the bonnet, e.g. when a rood load sticks out far ahead.
- When the windscreen is damaged in the region of the laser sensor.

WARNING

- **Switch off the City Safe Drive system in critical situations:**
- **If the City Safe Drive system is nicht switched off in the mentioned situations, this can result in accidents and serious injury.**

Laser sensor

Possible impairment of the laser sensor

If the functioning of the laser sensor is impaired by e.g. heavy rain, snow or slush, the City Safe Drivesystem will temporarily shut down. The warning light flashes slowly in the instrument cluster display.

If the laser sensor is no longer impaired, the City Safe Drive system will automatically switch back to ready. The warning light goes out.

WARNING

- **The laser beam from the laser sensor can cause serious eye injuries.**
- **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 City Safe Drive system is switched off or is not available. The laser beam is not visible to the human eye.**

CAUTION

If the vehicle starts to roll after the City Safe Drive system is triggered, use the foot pedal to break.

Note

- When replacing the windscreen wiper blades, only use windscreen wiper blades approved by ŠKODA.
- Do not paint the laser sensor range on the windscreen. Do not cover it up with stickers or similar.
- Remove any snow with a hand-held brush and we recommend you remove any ice with a solvent-free deicing spray.
- Keep the laser sensor range free of dirt and ice at all times.
- If the laser sensor range on the windscreen has scratches, cracks, etc, replace the windscreen. Only use windscreens approved by ŠKODA. Carrying out repairs to the windscreen are not permissible.
- A damaged windscreen in the area of the laser sensor can lead to a failure of the City Safe Drive system.
- Repairing the laser sensor requires specialist expertise. We recommend an authorised ŠKODA Service partner.

Special driving situations

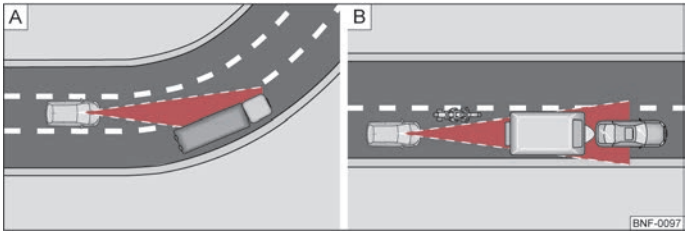

Fig. 67 A: Vehicle close to a curve ./ B: Motorcycles driving ahead outside of the laser sensor range.

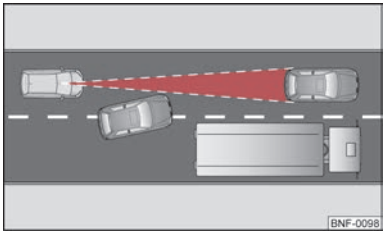

Fig. 68 Other vehicles changing lanes.

The following drivign situations require close attention:

Driving around a bend

When driving into or out of "protracted" bends, it is possible for the laser sensor to respond to a vehicle in the adjacent lane ⇒ Fig. 67 - A causing it to apply the brakes to your vehicle.

Narrow vehicles or vehicles travelling side by side

Narrow vehicles or vehicles travelling side by side are not detected by the laser sensor until they are in the range of the sensor ⇒ Fig. 67 - B. This is especially true for narrow vehicles, such as motorcycles.

Other vehicles changing lanes

Vehicles which move into your lane close to your vehicle can trigger an unexpected braking of the City Save Drive system ⇒ Fig. 68.

WARNING

- The City Safe Drive system cannot detect persons, animals, or crossing vehicles or approaching vehicles in the same lane.
- The City Safe Drive system cannot exceed physical and system-defined limits. For instance, responses from the City Save Drive system can happen late or unexpectedly from the driver's perspective. Always stay attentive and take control when required.

Communication

Navigation unit Move & Fun

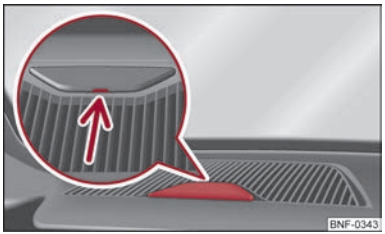

Fig. 69 Cap of the opening for the holder of the navigation unit

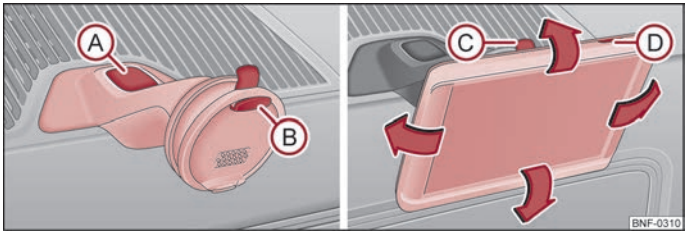

Fig. 70 Holder for the navigation unit/navigation unit

Removing the cap

– Insert a slotted screwdriver into the recess marked with an arrow ⇒ Fig. 69 and fold the cover carefully upwards.

Installing the holder for the navigation unit

– Place the holder into the opening of the center section of the dash panel from above, and press it downward into it latches ⇒ ⚠.

Installing the navigation unit

– Firstly, place the navigation unit into the top mount Ⓑ ⇒ Fig. 70 and press it on the underside of the cradle until it latches ⇒ ⚠.

Setting the tilt of the navigation unit

– You can set the tilt to the required position by moving the navigation unit in the direction of the arrows ⇒ Fig. 70 ⇒ ⓘ.

Removing the navigation unit

– With one hand hold the navigation unit from its upper and lower edge.

– Using the other hand, press the release button Ⓒ ⇒ Fig. 70 and remove the device.

– Store the navigation unit in a safe place to prevent potential damage.

Removing the cradle for the navigation unit

– Grab the cradle with one hand.

– With the other hand, press the release button Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 70.

– Remove the holder from the dash panel from above.

– Close the opening for the cradle in the dash panel using the appropriate cap.

Loading the user manual

– Switch on the navigation unit by pressing the button Ⓓ ⇒ Fig. 70.

– Press the button more on the screen.

– Press the button Handbuch [Manual] on the screen.

– Choose the chapter you want using the relevant button.

Functions of the navigation unit

- Navigation.
- Operating the radio using multimedia devices connected via Bluetooth®.
- Displaying information fromt the MFA, reve counter and coolant temperature ⇒ page 8.
- Hands-free device for mobile phones coupled with the navigation unit via Bluetooth®.
- Indicator for opened bonnet, doors and boot lid.
- Display from the visual parking system (OPS).
- Image viewer.

▶

WARNING

- **Concentrate fully at all times on your driving! As the driver you are fully responsible for road safety. Only use the system so that you are in full control of your vehicle in every traffic situation - risk of accident!**
- **Always slot the navigation unit securely into the cradle and store it safely in the vehicle.**
- **Unsecured or incorrectly secured navigation unit 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 navigation unit and the cradle.
- Always take the navigation unit with you when leaving the vehicle to protect it from extreme temperatures and strong sunlight. Extreme ambient temperatures can impair the functioning of the navigation unit and may damage the device.
- Moisture can damage the electrical contacts in the dash panel for the portable navigation unit.
- Never use water when cleaning the navigation unit cradle. Always use a dry cloth instead.
- Install/remove the navigation unit cradle without the navigation unit in it.
- Only install/remove the navigation unit when the navigation unit cradle has been installed in 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.
- Should you have any questions, please contact an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner.

Safety

Passive safety

Basic information

Safety first

Passive safety measures reduce the risk of injury in accident situations.

WARNING

- **This chapter contains important information on how to use the vehicle for the driver and his occupants. You will find further information on safety, which concerns 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.**

Safety equipment

The safety equipment is part of the occupant protection and it can reduce the risk of injuries in accident situations.

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

- three-point seat belts for all the seats;
- belt force limiters for front seats;
- belt tensioners for front seats;
- Front airbag for the driver and the front seat passenger;
- Head-Thorax - driver and front seat passenger side airbag with head restraint function;
- anchoring points for child seat using the ISOFIX system;
- anchoring points for child seat using the TOP TETHER system;
- rear head restraints adjustable for height;
- steering column adjustable for height.

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.

For this reason you will be provided with information on why these equipment components are very important, how it protects you and the occupants, what should be observed when using the equipment and how you and the people travelling with you can make full use of the existing safety equipment. This Owner's Manual contains important warning notes, which you and those travelling with you should pay attention to in order to reduce a risk of injury.

Safety concerns everybody!

Before setting off

The driver is always fully responsible for his occupants and for the operating safety of the vehicle.

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.
- Inspect the tyre inflation pressure.
- Ensure that all the windows offer a good visibility to the outside.
- Safely attach the items of luggage ⇒ page 41, Loading the luggage compartment.
- Ensure that no objects can obstruct the pedal.
- Adjust the rear mirror and the front seat to your body size.
- Point out to your occupants on the rear seats that the head restraints must be adjusted to match their body size.
- Protect the children in suitable child seats with correctly fastened seat belts ⇒ page 82, Transporting children safely.

- Adopt the correct seated position ⇒page 69, Right seat position. Also inform your occupants to adopt the correct seated position.
- Fasten the seat belt correctly. Also inform your occupants to properly fasten the seat belts ⇒page 74, How are seat belts correctly fastened?.

What influences the driving safety?

The driving safety is primarily determined by the style of driving and the personal behaviour of all the occupants.

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. Please refer to the following guidelines.

- Do not get distracted from concentrating on the traffic situation, e.g. by your occupants or mobile phone calls.
- Never drive when your driving ability is impaired, e.g. through medication, alcohol, drugs.
- Keep to the traffic regulations and the permissible speed limit.
- Adjust the driving speed at all times to the road condition as well as to the traffic and weather conditions.
- Take regular breaks on long journeys - at the latest every two hours.

Right seat position

Correct seated position for the driver

Correct seated position for the driver is important for safe and relaxed driving.

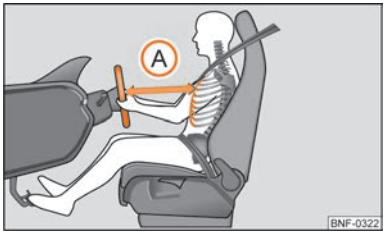

Fig. 71 The correct distance of the driver to the steering wheel

For your own safety and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend the following setting.

- Adjust the steering wheel so that the distance between the steering wheel and your chest is at least 25 cm ⇒Fig. 71 Ⓐ.
- Position the driver seat in the forward/back direction so that you are able to fully press the pedals with your legs at a slight angle.
- Adjust the seat backrest so that you are able to reach the highest point of the steering wheel with your arms at a slight angle.
- Fasten the seat belt correctly ⇒page 74, How are seat belts correctly fastened?.

Driver seat adjustment ⇒page 38, Adjusting the front seats.

WARNING

- **The driver's seat must always be adjusted to match the body size, in order to offer an optimal protection for you.**
- **The driver must maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the steering wheel ⇒Fig. 71 Ⓐ. 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 firmly in the 12 o'clock position or in another way (e.g. in the middle of the steering wheel or at the inner steering wheel edge). In such cases, injuries to the arms, the hands and the head can occur when the driver airbag is deployed.
- The seat backrests must not be angled too far back when driving otherwise this will affect proper operation of the seat belts and of the airbag system - risk of injury!
- Ensure that there are no objects in the footwell as any objects may get behind the pedals during a driving or braking manoeuvre. You would then no longer be able to operate the clutch, to brake or accelerate.

Correct seated position for the front passenger

The front passenger must maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the dash panel so that the airbag offers him the greatest possible safety it is deployed.

For the safety of the front passenger and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend the following setting.

- Adjust the front passenger seat back as far as possible.
- Fasten the seat belt correctly ⇒page 74, How are seat belts correctly fastened?.

In exceptional cases the front passenger airbag can be deactivated ⇒page 80, Switching off the airbags.

Adjusting the passenger seat ⇒page 38, Adjusting the front seats.

WARNING

- The front seats must always be adjusted to match the body size, in order to offer an optimal protection for you and your occupants.
- The front passenger must 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!

WARNING (Continued)

- 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 may suffer fatal injuries when adopting an incorrect seated position!
- The seat backrests must not be angled too far back when driving otherwise this will affect proper operation of the seat belts and of the airbag system - risk of injury!

Correct seated position for the occupants on the rear seats

Occupants on the rear seats must sit upright, keep the feet in the footwell and must have their seat belts correctly fastened.

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 .
- Fasten the seat belt correctly ⇒page 74, How are seat belts correctly fastened?.
- If you are transporting ⇒page 82, Transporting children safely children in the vehicle, please use a suitable child restraint system.

WARNING

- The head restraints must always be adjusted to match the body size, in order to offer an optimal protection for your occupants.
- Always keep your feet in the footwell when the car is being driven - never put your feet 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 the occupants on the rear seats are not sitting upright, the risk of injury is increased due to incorrect routing of the seat belt.

Examples of an incorrect seated position

An incorrect seated position can lead to severe injuries or death for the occupants.

Seat belts offer their optimum protection only if the webbing of the seat belts is properly routed. 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 his occupants, in particular for the children. Do not permit an occupant to adopt an incorrect seated position when the car is moving.

The following list contains the examples of seated positions which are dangerous for the occupants. This list is not exhaustive, however we would like you to get a taste for this subject.

Therefore, while the car is moving never:

- stand up in the vehicle;
- stand up on the seats;
- kneel on the seats;
- tilt the seat backrest fully to the back;
- lean against the dash panel;
- lie on the rear seat bench;
- only sit on the front area of the seat;
- sit to the side;
- lean out of the window;
- put the feet out of the window;
- put the feet on the dash panel;
- put the feet on the seat upholstery;
- transport somebody in the footwell;
- have the seat belt not fastened when driving;
- occupy the luggage compartment.

WARNING

- **If the occupant adopts an incorrect seated position, he is exposed to life-threatening injuries, in case he is hit by a deployed airbag.**
- **Before setting off, please adopt the correct seated position and do not change this seated position while the car is moving. Also advise your occupants to adopt the correct seated position and not to change this seated position while the car is moving.**

Seat belts

Why seat belts?

Fig. 72 Driver wearing seat belt

It is a proven fact that seat belts offer good protection in accidents ⇒ Fig. 72. Thus wearing a seat belt is a legal requirement in most countries.

Seat belts which have been correctly fastened and adjusted hold the occupants of the car in the correct seated position ⇒ Fig. 72. 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.

The occupants of a vehicle who have fastened and correctly adjusted their seat belt, profit to a major extent from the fact that the kinetic energy is optimally absorbed 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 reducing the kinetic energy. The energy produced is thus absorbed and there is less risk of injury.

Properly fastening seat belts reduce the risk of an injury and enhance the chance of survival in a major accident ⇒ page 72, The physical principle of a frontal collision.

It is important that you pay attention to safety measures, particularly when transporting children in the vehicle ⇒ page 82, Transporting children safely.

WARNING

- **Fasten your seat belt each time before setting off - also when driving in town! This also applies to the people 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 74, How are seat belts correctly fastened?.**
- **It is important for the belt webbing to be properly routed if the seat belts are to offer the maximum protection. You can see a description of how safety belts should be fitted properly on the next pages.**

Note

Please comply with legal requirements when using the seat belts. ■

The physical principle of a frontal collision

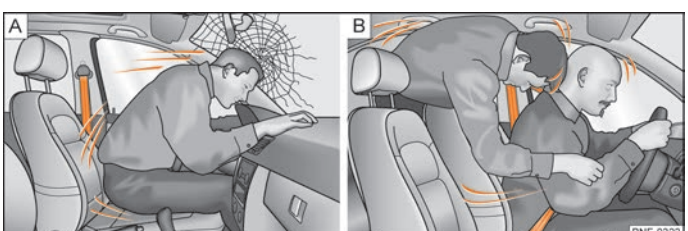

Fig. 73 A - Driver seat belt not fastened/B - rear seat passenger seat belt not fastened

The physical principle of a frontal accident can be explained quite simply:

Motion energy, so-called kinetic energy, is produced as soon as the vehicle is moving, both for the vehicle and its 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, nevertheless, 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 common opinion that it is possible to support your body in a minor accident with your hands, 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 within the range from 30 km/hour to 50 km/hour, the forces which are produced on your body in the event of an accident can easily exceed 10 000 N (Newton). This equals a weight of one tonne (1 000 kg).

In the event of a frontal collision, occupants of the car not wearing a seat belt, are thrown forward and strike in an uncontrolled way parts of the interior of the car, such as steering wheel, dash panel, windscreen, ⇒ Fig. 73 - A. The occupants of a vehicle who have not fastened their seat belts may even be thrown out of the vehicle. This can result in fatal injuries.

It is also important that rear seat occupants fasten their seat belts as they will otherwise be thrown through the vehicle in an uncontrolled manner in the event of an accident A rear seat passenger who has not fastened the seat belt is a danger not only to himself but also for those seated at the front ⇒ Fig. 73 - B.

Important safety information regarding the use of seat belts

The correct use of the seat belts considerably reduces the risk of injury!

WARNING

- **The belt webbing must not be jammed in-between at any point or twisted, or chafe against any sharp edges.**
- **It is important that the belt webbing is properly routed if the seat belts are to offer their maximum protection ⇒ page 74, How are seat belts correctly fastened?.**
- **No two persons (also not children) should ever use a single seat belt together.**
- **The maximum protection which seat belts can offer is only achieved if you are correctly seated ⇒ page 69, Right seat position.**

WARNING (Continued)

- **The belt webbing must not run across solid or fragile objects (e.g. spectacles, ball-point pens, keys etc.) as this may be a cause of injuries.**
- **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 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 seat backrests of the front seats must not be tilted too far to the rear otherwise the seatbelts can lose their effectiveness.**
- **The three-point seat belt for the rear middle seat can only fulfil its function reliably when the backrests are correctly locked into position ⇒ page 40, Folding the rear seat backrest forwards.**
- **The belt webbing must always be kept clean. Soiled belt webbing may impair proper operation of the inertia reel ⇒ page 105, Seat belts.**
- **The slot of the belt tongue must not be blocked by paper or similar objects otherwise the belt tongue will not lock in place properly.**
- **Inspect the seat belts regularly to ensure they are in good condition. If you find seat belts which have damage to the belt, the seat belt connections, to the inertia reel or to the lock, the relevant seat belt must be replaced by a specialist garage.**
- **The seat belts must not be removed or changed in any way. Do not make an attempt to repair the seat belts yourself.**
- **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.**
- **In certain countries it is possible to use seat belts which differ in terms of their operation from the seat belts which are described on the pages which follow.**

How are seat belts correctly fastened?

Fastening and unfastening three-point seat belts

Fasten your seat belt before starting!

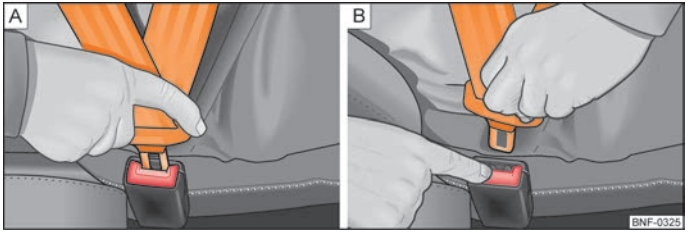

Fig. 74 A - Insert the tongue on the seat belt into the seat belt buckle/B - Schlosszunge vom Gurtschloss lösen

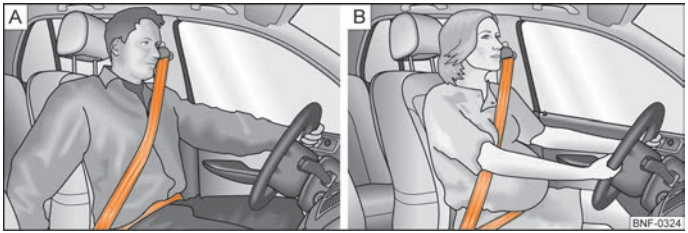

Fig. 75 A - Routing of belt webbing over the shoulders and the lap belt/ B - Routing of belt webbing for an expectant mother

Fastening the seat belt

– Correctly adjust the front seat before fastening your seat belt ⇒page 69, Right seat position.

– Slowly pull the belt webbing at the tongue of the lock over your chest and pelvis ⇒⚠.

– Insert the lock tongue into the seat belt buckle which belongs to your seat until you hear it engage ⇒Fig. 74 - A.

– Pull on the seat belt to check that it has also reliably engaged in the lock.

Taking seat belt off

Put your seat belt on only while the car is stationary.⇒⚠

– Press the red button in the belt buckle ⇒Fig. 74 - B, the lock tongue pops out.

– Guide the belt back by hand so that the webbing rolls up easily, the seat belt is not twisted and the trim panel is not damaged.

Each three-point seat belt is equipped with an inertia reel. This inertia reel offers you complete freedom of movement if the belt is unreeled slowly. If the brakes are applied suddenly, the inertia reel will block. The belts also block when the car accelerates, when driving downhill and when cornering.

Expectant mothers must also wear the seat belt ⇒⚠.

⚠ WARNING

- **The shoulder part of the seat belt must never run across your neck but must run approximately over the middle of the shoulder and fit snugly against the chest. The lap part of the belt must run across the hip and must never be routed across the stomach. It must always fit snugly ⇒Fig. 75 - A.**
- **The lap part of the belt should be positioned as low as possible at the pelvis of an expectant mother in order to avoid exerting any pressure on the lower abdomen ⇒Fig. 75 - B.**
- **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.**
- **Only insert the lock tongue into the lock which is the correct one for your seat. This will affect the protection which the belt offers and increase the risk of an injury.**
- **Releasing the seat belt during the ride may cause serious or fatal injuries in the event of an accident or sudden braking manoeuvres!**

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 fastened three-point 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 tightener 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.
- It is essential to pay attention to relevant safety regulations if the vehicle or individual parts of the system are scrapped. Specialist garages are familiar with these regulations and will be able to provide you with detailed information in this respect.
- When disposing of vehicle or parts of the system, it is important to comply with the national legal requirements.

Airbag system

Description of the airbag system

General information on the airbag system

The front airbag system is complementary to the three-point seat belts and offers additional protection for the head and chest area of the driver and passenger in the event of a frontal collision.

In the event of a side collision, the side airbags Head Thorax reduce the risk of injury to the occupants to the part of their body facing the side of the accident.

The airbag system is only functional after the ignition has been switched on.

The operational readiness of the airbag system is monitored electronically. The airbag warning light comes on for a few seconds each time the ignition is switched on.

The airbag system (according to vehicle equipment) consists of:

- an electronic control unit;
- Front airbag for the driver and the front seat passenger ⇒ page 77;
- the side airbags Head-Thorax ⇒ page 79;
- an airbag indicator light in the instrument cluster ⇒ page 15, Airbag system;
- a front passenger airbag switch ⇒ page 81;
- a warning light for a switched off front seat passenger airbag in the middle of the dash panel ⇒ Fig. 80 - B.

A fault in the airbag system exists if:

- the airbag indicator light does not light up when the ignition is switched on;
- the airbag indicator light does not go out after about 3 seconds after the ignition is switched on;
- the airbag warning light comes on when driving;
- the airbag warning light showing a switched-off front passenger airbag in the middle of the dash panel flashes;
- the airbag warning light showing a switched-off front passenger airbag in the middle of the dash panel flashes together with the warning light.

WARNING

- **To enable the occupants of a car to be protected with the greatest possible effect when the airbag is deployed, the front seats must be ⇒ page 69, Right seat position correctly adjusted to match the body size of the occupant.**
- **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.**
- **Have the airbag system checked immediately by a specialist garage if a fault exists. Otherwise, there is a risk of the airbag not being activated in the event of an accident.**
- **No modifications of any kind may be made to parts of the airbag system.**
- **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.**
- **The airbag system needs no maintenance during its working life.**
- **If you sell your car, please hand over the complete vehicle documentation to the new owner. Please note that the documents relating to the possibility of deactivating the front passenger airbag are also part of the vehicle documents!**
- **If the vehicle or individual parts of the airbag system are scrapped, it is essential to observe the relevant safety precautions. The authorised ŠKODA Service Partners are familiar with these regulations.**
- **When disposing of vehicle or parts of the airbag system, it is important to comply with the national legal requirements.**

When are the airbags deployed?

The airbag system is designed in such a way that the driver and front passenger airbag are deployed in the event of a **violent frontal collision**.

In the event of **serious side collisions** the side airbag Head-Thorax will launch in the front seat.

In special accident situations, both the front and the side airbags may be triggered at the same time.

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 state globally which deployment conditions apply to the airbag system in every situation as the circumstances which exist in the case of accidents vary greatly. An important role in this case, for example, is played by factors such as the type of object against which the vehicle impacts (hard, soft), the angle of impact, the vehicle speed etc.

A decisive factor for the deployment of the airbags is the deceleration which occurs during a collision. 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 airbags are not deployed if:

- ignition is switched off;
- a minor frontal collision;
- a minor side collision;
- a rear-end collision;
- Rollover of the vehicle.

Note

- 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.
- 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.

Front airbags

Description of the front airbags

The airbag system is not a substitute for the seat belt!

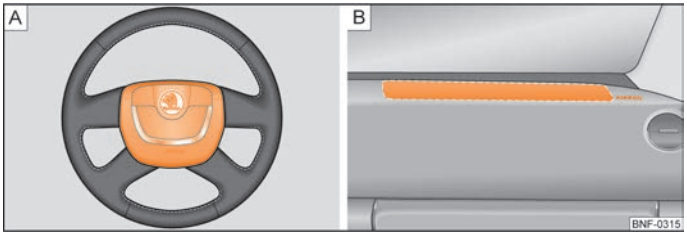

Fig. 76 A - Driver front airbag/B - Front seat passenger airbag

The front airbag for the driver is housed in the steering wheel ⇒ Fig. 76 - A. The front airbag for the front seat passenger is located in the dash panel above the stowage compartment B - ⇒ Fig. 76. The installation positions are each marked with the "AIRBAG" logo.

The front airbag system is complementary to the three-point seat belts and offers additional protection for the head and chest area of the driver and passenger in the event of a frontal collision ⇒ page 78, Important safety information regarding the front airbag system.

The airbag is not a substitute for the seat belt, but is part of the complete passive vehicle safety concept. **Please note that an airbag can only offer you optimal protection in combination with a seat belt which is fastened**.

Apart from their normal protective function, a further task of the **seat belts** is to also hold the driver and front passenger in a correct seated position in the event of a frontal collision so as to enable the front airbags to offer the maximum protection.

You should therefore always fasten the seat belts, not only because this is required by law, but also for safety reasons and for your own protection ⇒ page 72, Why seat belts?.

Function of the front airbags

Risk of injury to the head and chest area is reduced by fully inflated airbags.

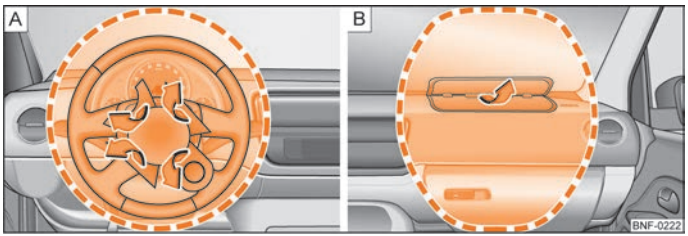

Fig. 77 Deployed front airbags

The airbag system is designed in such a way that the airbags for the driver and front passenger are deployed in the event of a violent frontal collision.

In certain accident situations, the front and side airbags may be deployed together.

If the airbags are deployed, the airbags are filled with a propellant gas and inflated in front of the driver ⇒ Fig. 77 - A and front passenger ⇒ Fig. 77 - B. The airbags inflate in fractions of a second and at a high speed in order to be able to offer that additional protection in the event of an accident. 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.

The airbag allows the gas to flow out of the inflated airbag in a controlled manner (depending on the load of the particular car occupant) in order to cushion head and chest areas. The airbag then deflates subsequently to such an extent, after an accident, to again provide a clear view forward.

WARNING

The airbag develops enormous forces when triggered, which can lead to injuries if the sitting position or seated position is not correct ⇒ ⚠ in Important safety information regarding the front airbag system on page 78.

Note

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

Important safety information regarding the front airbag system

Correct use of the airbag system considerably reduces the risk of injury!

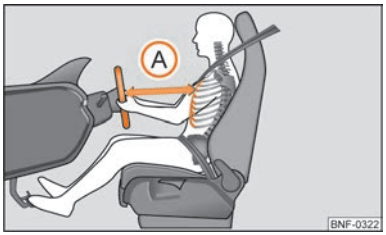

Fig. 78 Safe distance to steering wheel

WARNING

- **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!**
- **For the driver and front passenger it is important to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the steering wheel or dash panel ⇒ Fig. 78 (A). 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.**
- **It is essential to always switch off the front passenger airbag when attaching a child safety seat on the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel (in some countries also when the child is facing the direction of travel) ⇒ page 81, Key switch for the front seat 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. In certain countries national legal provisions also require that the front seat passenger**

WARNING (Continued)

airbags be deactivated. When transporting a child on the front passenger seat, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.

- **There must not by any further persons, animals or objects positioned between the front seated occupants and the deployment area of the airbag.**
- **The steering wheel and the surface of the airbag module in the dash panel on the passenger side must not be stuck onto, covered or modified in any other way. These parts should only be cleaned with a dry cloth or a cloth moistened with water. No objects such as cup holders, mobile phone mounts, etc. may be attached to the covers of the airbag modules or be located within the immediate area.**
- **No modifications of any kind may be made to parts of the airbag system. Any work on the airbag system including installing and removing system components because of other repair work (e.g. removing the steering wheel) must only be carried out by a specialist garage.**
- **Never carry out changes on the front bumper or on the body.**
- **Never place any objects on the surface of the dash panel on the front passenger side.**

Side airbags Head-Thorax

Description and function of the side airbags

The side airbag increases protection of the passenger concerned in the case of a side impact.

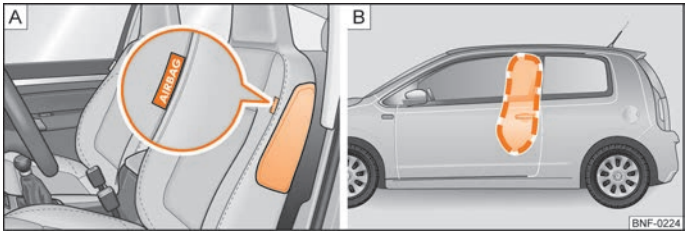

Fig. 79 A - Place of installation of the side airbag/B - Deployment area of the side airbag

Description of the side airbags

The side airbags are housed in the upholstery of the seat backrests of the front seats and are marked with the lettering "AIRBAG" ⇒ Fig. 79 - A on the middle part.

The side airbag system Head-Thorax in combination with the three-point seat belts, offers additional protection for the head and upper area of the body (chest, stomach and pelvis) ⇒ page 80, Important safety information on the side airbag.

Apart from their normal protective function, a further task of the **seat belts** is to also hold the driver and front passenger in a correct seated position in the event of a side collision so as to enable the side airbags to offer the maximum protection.

You should therefore always fasten the seat belts, not only because this is required by law, but also for safety reasons and for your own protection ⇒ page 72, Why seat belts?.

Function of the side airbags

When the side airbag is triggered, the belt tensioner is also deployed automatically on the relevant side.

In certain accident situations, the front and side airbags may be deployed together.

If an airbag is deployed, the airbag is filled with gas. The airbags inflate in fractions of a second and at a high speed in order to be able to offer that additional protection in the event of an accident ⇒ Fig. 79 - B.

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

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.

Important safety information on the side airbag

Correct use of the airbag system considerably reduces the risk of injury!

WARNING

- **It is essential to always switch off the front passenger airbag when attaching a child safety seat on the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel (in some countries also when the child is facing the direction of travel) ⇒ page 81, Key switch for the front seat 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, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**
- **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 84, Child safety and the side airbag.**
- **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 82, What you should know about transporting children!.**
- **There must not be any further persons, animals as well as objects positioned between the occupants and the deployment area of the airbag. No accessories, such as cup holders, should be attached to the doors.**
- **Only hang light items of clothing on the clothes hooks to 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.**

WARNING (Continued)

- **Any damage to the original seat covers in the area of the side airbag module must be repaired without delay by your 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.**
- **Any work on the side airbag system including removing and installing system components because of other repair work (e.g. removing seat) must only be carried out by a specialist garage.**

Switching off the airbags

Deactivating airbags

Your vehicle offers the technical capability to switch off the front and side airbag (switch off).

On vehicles equipped with the key switch for deactivation of the airbags, you can deactivate the front passenger airbag with this key switch ⇒ page 81, Key switch for the front seat passenger airbag.

Deactivation of airbags is envisaged only for particular instances, such as if:

- You must in **exceptional cases** use a child seat on the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back to the direction of travel (in some countries this must be in the direction of travel due to other legal regulations applying) ⇒ page 82, Important safety information regarding the use of child safety seats;
- you are not able to maintain the distance of at least 25 cm between middle of steering wheel and chest, despite the driver seat being correctly adjusted;
- special attachments are required in the area of the steering wheel because of a physical disability;
- you have installed other seats (e.g. orthopaedic seats without side airbags).

Monitoring the airbag system

The functionality of the airbag system is also monitored electronically when one airbag has been switched off.

If the airbag was switched off using diagnostic equipment:

- The airbag indicator light lights up for 3 seconds each time the ignition is switched on and then flashes after that for about 12 seconds.

If the airbag was switched off using the key switch on the side of the dash panel:

- the airbag warning light in the instrument cluster comes on for about 3 seconds each time 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 ⇒ Fig. 80.

Note

Your authorised ŠKODA Service Partner will be able to advise you whether national legislation in your country allows airbags in your vehicle to be deactivated, and which ones.

Key switch for the front seat passenger airbag

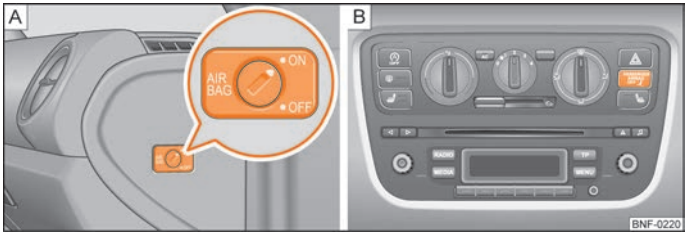

Fig. 80 A - Key switch/B - warning light

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

Deactivating an airbag

– Switch off the ignition.

– Turn the slot of the key switch using the vehicle key in the position **OFF** ⇒ Fig. 80 - A.

– Check whether the warning light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF in the middle of the dash panel lights up when the ignition is switched on ⇒ Fig. 80 - B.

Switching on an airbag

– Switch off the ignition.

– Turn the slot of the key switch using the vehicle key in the position **ON** ⇒ Fig. 80 - A.

– Check whether the warning light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF in the middle of the dash panel lights up when the ignition is switched on ⇒ Fig. 80 - B.

Warning light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF (airbag switched off)

The airbag warning light is located in the middle of the dash panel ⇒ Fig. 80 - B.

If the front passenger airbag is **switched on**, the airbag indicator light comes on for a few seconds after switching on the ignition.

In cases where the front passenger airbag is **switched off** the airbag indicator light comes on for a few seconds after switching on the ignition, goes out for about a second and then comes on again.

There is a system fault present in the airbag switch off ⇒ ⚠ if the indicator light flashes.

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 the airbag deactivation.**
- **If the warning light PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF (airbag switched off) flashes:**
  - **The front passenger airbag is not deployed in the event of an accident!**
  - **It is also important to have the system inspected without delay by a specialist garage.**

Transporting children safely

What you should know about transporting children!

Introducing the subject

Accident statistics have revealed that children are generally more safely transported on the rear seats than on the front passenger seat.

Children who are less than 1.50 m in height and who weigh less than 36 kg should, under normal circumstances, sit on the rear seat (take note of any national legal provisions). They should be secured there by means of a child restraint system or by using the existing seat belts depending on their body size and weight. The child seat should be mounted behind the front passenger seat for safety reasons.

The physical principle of an accident does, of course, also apply to children ⇒ page 72, The physical principle of a frontal collision. They differ from adults in that their muscles and bone structure of children are not yet fully developed. Thus children are exposed to increased risk of injury.

Children should be transported by using special child safety seats in order to reduce this risk of injury.

Only use child safety seats which are officially approved, suitable for children and which comply with the standard ECE-R 44, which classifies child safety seats into 5 groups ⇒ page 85, Classification of child seats. Child restraint systems which have been tested for conformity to ECE-R 44 standard have a non-detachable test seal (a large E within a circle and below this the test number) attached to the seat.

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

WARNING

Always comply with national legal provisions and instructions from the relevant child safety seat manufacturer when installing and using a child seat ⇒ ⚠ in Important safety information regarding the use of child safety seats on page 82.

Note

National legal provisions take precedence over the information contained in the operating instructions.

Important safety information regarding the use of child safety seats

Correct use of child safety seats considerably reduces the risk of injury!

WARNING

- **All the occupants of the car - in particular children - must wear a seat belt when the car is moving.**
- **Children who are less than 1.50 m in height and who weigh less than 36 kg must not use a normal seat belt without a child restraint system, otherwise this may result in injuries to the stomach and neck areas. Comply with the national legal requirements.**
- **One should never carry children, and also not babies! - on one's lap.**
- **You can transport a child safely in a suitable child safety seat ⇒ page 85, Child seat!**
- **Only one child may be fastened with a seat belt into a child safety seat.**
- **The fitted child seat must be tightly secured on the vehicle seat. It must not be possible to displace or tilt it by more than 2.5 cm.**
- **Never leave the child sitting unattended in the seat.**
- **Child seats with the TOP TETHER system must be secured with the appropriate belt in the vehicle ⇒ page 86.**
- **Certain outside climatic conditions can cause life-threatening temperatures in the vehicle.**
- **Never allow your children to be transported in a vehicle without the use of a suitable restraint system.**

⚠ WARNING (Continued)

- Children should also never stand up in a vehicle or kneel on the seats when the vehicle is moving. In the event of an accident the child will be thrown through the vehicle and may as a result suffer fatal injuries, and also injure 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 if the airbag system deploys in the event of an accident. This can result in severe or even fatal injuries.
- It is important that the belt webbing is properly routed if the seat belts are to offer their maximum protection ⇒ page 74, How are seat belts correctly fastened?. Pay particular attention to the information provided by the manufacturer of the child safety seat regarding 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.
- It is essential to always switch off the front passenger airbag when attaching a child safety seat to the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel ⇒ page 80, Switching off the airbags. 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, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.

Use of child safety seats on the front passenger seat

Child safety seats should always be attached to the rear seats.

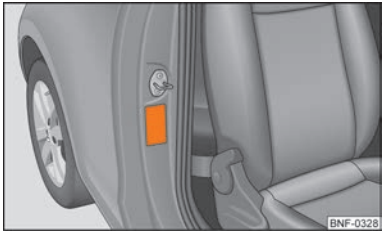

Fig. 81 Sticker on the B column on the front passenger side.

We recommend, for safety reasons, that you always mount a child restraint systems on the rear seats whenever possible. If you still decide, however, to use a child safety seat on the front passenger seat then you must pay attention to the following warnings in connection with the use of the airbag system on the front passenger seat.

⚠ WARNING

- Warning - particular hazard! Never use a child safety seat on the front passenger seat in which the child is seated with its back facing the direction of travel. 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 is also clearly stated on the sticker which is located on the B column on the front passenger side ⇒ Fig. 81. The sticker is visible upon opening the front passenger door. For some countries, the sticker is also affixed to the sun visor of the front passenger.
- Always deactivate the front passenger airbag when a child safety seat is attached to the front passenger seat when the child is seated with its back facing the direction of travel ⇒ page 80, Switching off the airbags. 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, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.

WARNING (Continued)

- **If the front passenger airbag has been switched off by a specialist garage using the vehicle system tester, the side passenger airbag remains switched on. Please comply with any national legal regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**
- **If a child safety seat in which the child faces in the direction of travel is used on the front passenger seat, the front passenger seat must be moved back and to the top fully. Move the seat backrest into the vertical position.**
- **You should have the front passenger airbag (or airbags) reactivated just as soon as you no longer use a child safety seat on the front passenger seat.**

Child safety and the side airbag

Children must never be seated in the deployment area of the side airbag.

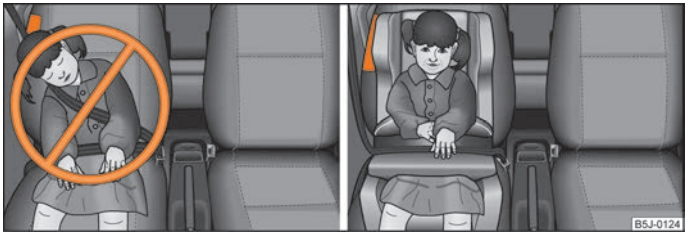

Fig. 82 Unprotected child/Child properly protected by safety seat

In the event of a side collision, the side airbags offer the vehicle occupants enhanced protection.

The side airbags must be inflated in fractions of a second in order to be able to provide this protection ⇒ page 79, Description and function of the side airbags.

The airbag develops such a strong force that an occupant who has not adopted an upright seated position may suffer injuries from the airbag or as a result of objects which are located within the deployment area of the side airbag.

This applies particularly to children if they are not transported in accordance with legal requirements.

The child is protected when seated in a child safety seat matching its age. Adequate room is available between the child and the deployment area of the side airbag and head airbag. The airbag offers optimal protection.

WARNING

- **It is essential to always switch off the front passenger airbag when attaching a child safety seat on the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing in direction of travel (in some countries also when the child is facing the direction of travel) ⇒ page 80, Switching off the airbags. 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, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**
- **When transporting a child on the front passenger seat, please comply with the appropriate national regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**
- **Children must never be seated with their head in the deployment area of the side airbag - risk of injury!**
- **Never place any objects in the deployment area of the side airbags - risk of injury**

Child seat

Classification of child seats

Only child safety seats which have an official approval and are suitable for the child, may be used.

ECE-R 44 standard applies to child safety seats. ECE-R means: Economic Commission for Europe - Regulation.

Child safety seats which have been tested for conformity to ECE-R 44 standard have a non-detachable test seal (a large E within a circle and below this the test number) attached to the seat.

Child safety seats are classified in 5 groups:

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

WARNING

- **Child seats in which the child is facing with its back towards the direction of travel should not be used on the front passenger seat when the vehicle is fitted with a front passenger airbag ⇒ page 83, Use of child safety seats on the front passenger seat.**
- **If this is not done, a child seated on the front passenger seat may suffer severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag or airbags are deployed.**
- **In the exceptional cases when you want to use a child seat on the front passenger seat where the child is seated with its back facing the direction of travel, always deactivate the front passenger airbag with the key switch ⇒ page 80, Switching off the airbags.**
- **Please comply with any national legal regulations regarding the use of child safety seats.**
- **You should have the front passenger airbag (or airbags) reactivated just as soon as you no longer use a child safety seat on the front passenger seat.**

Note

Children who are more than 1.50 m in height or who weigh more than 36 kg can use normal seat belts without a seat bolster.

Use of child seats

An overview of the usefulness of child seats on each of the seats according to the ECE-R 44 standard:

Child seat of the group	Front passenger seat	Rear seats
0	U	U
0+	U	U
1	U	U
2 and 3	U	U

U Universal category - seat is suitable for all approved types of child safety seats.

Attaching a child seat with the ISOFIX system

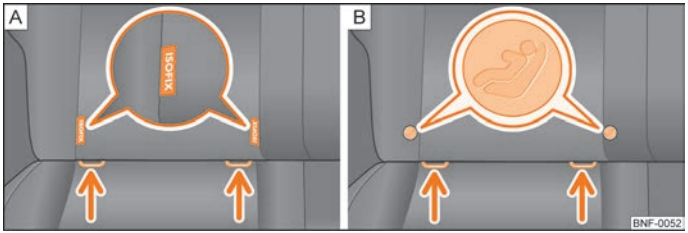

Fig. 83 Identification versions of anchor eyelets for child safety seats.

There are two anchoring eyes between the rear exterior seat backrest and the surface of the seat itself on both sides for fixing the ISOFIX system ⇒ Fig. 83 child seat in place.

Child seats fitted with the ISOFIX system can only be mounted and fixed in a vehicle fitted with an ISOFIX system when these child seats have been released for this type of vehicle according to the ECE-R 44 standard.

Child safety seats with the ISOFIX system can be obtained from the range of ŠKODA Original Accessories.

WARNING

- **Pay attention to the important safety information regarding the use of child seats ⇒ page 82.**
- **After installation, test the tension on the child seat.**
- **Please pay close attention to instructions from the manufacturer of the child safety seat when installing and removing the seat.**
- **The amchoring eyes have just been developed for child safety seats which use the ISOFIX system. You should therefore never attach other child safety seats, seat belts or objects to the anchoring eyes - hazard!**

WARNING (Continued)

- **Ask an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner whether a child seat which you bought for another vehicle is recommended for use in your vehicle before using a child seat with the ISOFIX system.**
- **Certain child seats which use the ISOFIX system can be attached with standard three-point seat belts. Please pay close attention to instructions from the manufacturer of the child safety seat when installing and removing the seat.**

Note

Child seats which use the ISOFIX system are currently available for children weighing up to about 18 kg. This corresponds to an age range up to 4 years.

Child seat attachment with the TOP TETHER system

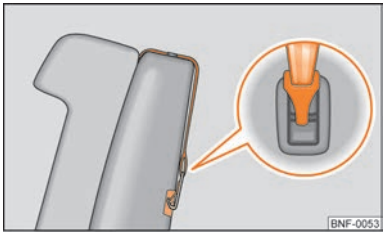

Fig. 84 Suspended belt

IIn certain countries national legal provisions also require the equipment of the rear seat with anchoring eyes for child seat using the TOP TETHER system.

WARNING

- **Pay attention to the important safety information regarding the use of child seats ⇒ page 82.**
- **After installation, test the tension on the child seat.**
- **Please pay close attention to instructions from the manufacturer of the child safety seat when installing and removing the seat.**

⚠ WARNING (Continued)

- Always securely tighten the belt of the TOP TETHER system so that the child seat is secure and lies tightly against the relevant seat.
- Attach the child seats with the TOP TETHER system only to the attachment eyelets provided for this purpose ⇒ Fig. 84.
- Always attach only one child seat belt to a locking eye.
- On no account should you equip your vehicle, e.g. mount screws or other anchorage points.

Driving Tips

Intelligent Technology

General information

WARNING

Lack of fuel can cause irregular engine running or lead to shut down the engine. Consequently, the systems described in this chapter may to lose their effectiveness, resulting in loss of vehicle control – risk of accident!

Electronic stability programme (ESP)

General

The ESP aids you in maintaining control of your vehicle in situations in which the vehicle is driving at its dynamic limits, such as entering a curve fast. The risk of skidding is reduced and your car thus offers greater driving stability depending on the conditions of the road surface. The system operates at all speeds.

The following systems are integrated into the electronic stability programme:

- Antilock brake system (ABS),
- Brake Assist,
- Traction control (TC),
- Electronic Differential Lock (EDL),
- Uphill Start Assist.

Operating principle

The ESP switches on automatically when the engine is started and then conducts a self-test. The ESP control unit processes data from the individual systems. It also processes additional measurement data which are supplied by highly sensitive sensors: the rotational velocity of the vehicle about its vertical axis, the lateral acceleration of the vehicle, the braking pressure and the steering angle.

The direction which the driver wishes to take is determined based on the steering angle and the speed of the vehicle and is constantly compared with the actual behaviour of the vehicle. If differences exist, such as the car beginning to skid, the ESP will automatically brake the appropriate wheel.

The car is stabilised again by the forces which take effect when the wheel is braked. Intervention into the brake system takes place primarily on the outer front wheel of a vehicle which tends to oversteer (tendency for the rear of the vehicle to break away) while occurs this is on the inner rear wheel of a vehicle which tends to understeer (tendency to shift out of the curve). This braking control cycle is accompanied by noises.

During an intervention of the system, the warning light flashes in the instrument cluster ⇒ page 16.

The ESP operates in combination with the ABS ⇒ page 91. If there is a fault in the ABS system, the ESP also does not operate.

The ESP warning light lights up in the instrument cluster when there is a fault on the ESP .

WARNING

It is also not possible for the ESP to overcome the physical limits of the vehicle. Even if a vehicle fitted with ESP you should still always adapt your style of driving to the condition of the road surface and the traffic situation. This particularly applies when driving on slippery and wet roads. The increased safety offered must not tempt you to take greater risks than otherwise - risk of an accident!

Note

- All four wheels must be fitted with the same tyres in order to achieve problem-free operation of the ESP. Differing rolling circumferences of the tyres can lead to an undesirable reduction in the engine output.
- Changes to vehicle (e.g. on engine, on the brakes, on chassis or another combination of tyres and wheels) can influence the function of the ESP ⇒ page 123, Accessories, changes and replacement of parts.

Electronic Differential Lock (EDL)

The electronic differential lock prevents an individual wheel from slipping.

General

The EDL makes it much easier, and sometimes at all possible, to start off, accelerate and climb a steep hill when the conditions of the road surface are unfavourable.

Operating principle

The EDL is activated automatically, that is without any action on the part of the driver. It monitors the speeds of the driven wheels with the aid of the ABS sensors. Should only **one** drive wheel begin spinning on a slippery surface there will be an appreciable difference in the speed of the driven wheels. The EDL function brakes the slipping wheel and the differential transmits a greater driving force to the other driven wheel. This control process is also accompanied by noises.

Overheating of the brakes

The EDL switches off automatically if unusually severe stresses exist in order to avoid excessive heat generation in the disc brake on the wheel which is being braked. The vehicle can continue to be driven and has the same characteristics as a vehicle not fitted with EDL.

The EDL switches on again automatically as soon as the brake has cooled down.

WARNING

- **Carefully depress the accelerator when accelerating on uniformly slippery road surfaces, such as ice and snow. The driven wheels might still spin despite the EDL and affect the stability of the vehicle - risk of an accident!**
- **You should always adapt your style of driving to the condition of road surface and to the traffic situation even when your vehicle is fitted with EDL. The increased safety offered must not tempt you to take greater risks than otherwise - risk of an accident!**

Note

- If the ABS or ESP warning light comes on, this may also indicate a fault in the EDL. Have the vehicle inspected by your specialist garage as soon as you can.
- Changes to vehicle (e.g. on engine, on the brakes, on chassis or another combination of tyres and wheels) can influence the function of the EDL ⇒ page 123, Accessories, changes and replacement of parts.

Traction control (TC)

The traction control system prevents the driven wheels from spinning when accelerating.

General

The TCS makes it much easier, and sometimes at all possible, to start off, accelerate and climb a steep hill when the conditions of the road surface are unfavourable.

Operating principle

The TC system switches on automatically when the engine is started and then conducts a self-test. The system monitors the speeds of the driven wheels with the aid of the ABS sensors. If the wheels are spinning, the force transmitted to the road surface is automatically adapted by reducing the engine speed. The system operates at all speeds.

The TC system operates in combination with the ABS ⇒ page 91. The TC system will not function if a fault exists in the ABS system.

If there is a fault in the TC system, the warning light lights up in the instrument cluster (TC) ⇒ page 17.

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

WARNING

You should always adjust your style of driving to the conditions of the road surface and the traffic situation. The increased safety offered must not tempt you to take greater risks than otherwise - risk of an accident!

Note

- All four wheels must be fitted with the same tyres in order to achieve proper operation of the TC system. Differing rolling circumferences of the tyres can lead to an undesirable reduction in the engine output.
- Changes to vehicle (e.g. on engine, on the brakes, on chassis or another combination of tyres and wheels) can influence the function of the EDL ⇒ page 123, Accessories, changes and replacement of parts.

Brakes

What has a negative effect on braking efficiency?

Wear-and-tear

Wear-and-tear to the brake pads is greatly dependent on the operating conditions of the vehicle and your style of driving. Particularly if you drive a great deal in towns and over short distances or if you adopt a sporty style of driving, it may be necessary to have the thickness of the brake pads inspected at a specialist garage between the service inspections.

Wet roads or road salt

There may be a certain delay before the brakes take full effect under certain conditions such as when driving through water, during heavy rain showers or after the vehicle has been washed in an automatic vehicle wash, since the brake discs and brake pads may be moist or even have a coating of ice on them in winter. You should dry the brakes as soon as possible by applying and releasing the brakes several times.

There also may be a certain delay before the full braking efficiency is available when driving on roads which have been treated with road salt if you have not used the brakes for some considerable time beforehand. The layer of salt on the brake discs and brake pads must first be rubbed off when you apply the brakes.

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.

We recommend cleaning the brake discs by firmly applying the brakes at a fairly high speed if you do not make much use of the braking system or if surface corrosion is present ⇒ ⚠.

Faults in the brake surface

If you notice that the braking distance has suddenly become longer and that the brake pedal can be depressed further, it is possible that a brake circuit of the dual-circuit brake system has failed. Drive, in such cases, to the nearest specialist garage without delay in order to have the problem rectified. Drive at a reduced speed while on your way to the dealer and adapt your style of driving to the higher brake pedal pressure required.

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 13.

⚠ 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.**
- **When retrospectively mounting a front spoiler, solid wheel hubs etc. one must ensure that the air supply to the front wheel brakes is not reduced otherwise the braking system could run too hot.**
- **Allow for the fact that new brake pads do not achieve their full braking efficiency until approximately 200 kilometres. New brake pads must be first "run in" before they develop their optimal friction force. You can, however, compensate for this slightly reduced braking force by increasing the pressure on the brake pedal. This guideline also applies to any new brake pads installed at a future date.**

CAUTION

- Never allow the brakes to rub by applying slight pressure if you do not wish to brake the vehicle. This causes the brakes to overheat and can also result in a longer braking distance and excessive wear.
- Before negotiating a steep downhill section, reduce your speed, shift down into the next lower gear. This enables you to make full use of the braking power of the vehicle and reduces the strain on the brakes. Any additional braking should be done intermittently, not continuously.

Note

If you apply the brakes in full and the control unit for the braking system considers the situation dangerous for following traffic, the brake light will flash 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. ■

Brake booster

The brake booster boosts the pressure which you generate with the brake pedal. The necessary pressure is only generated when the engine is running. ▶

WARNING

- **Never switch off the engine before the vehicle is stationary.**
- **The brake booster only operates when the engine is running. Greater physical effort for braking is required when engine is switched off. Because if you do not stop as normal, this can cause an accident and severe injuries.**
- **While stopping or braking with a vehicle with a petrol engine and manual transmission in the low rev range, press down on the clutch pedal. If you fail to do so, the result may be an impairment of the function of the power brake. You will apply a greater force to the brake pedal which you are used to - danger of accident!**

Antilock brake system (ABS)

ABS prevents the wheels locking when braking.

General

The ABS contributes significantly to enhancing the active safety of your vehicle. Compared to a vehicle not fitted with ABS, you are able to retain optimal steering ability even during a full brake application on a slippery road surface because the wheels do not lock up.

You must not expect, however, that the braking distance will be shorter as a result of the ABS. The braking distance for example on gravel and fresh snow, when you should anyway be driving slowly and cautiously, may be longer under certain circumstances.

Operating principle

The brake pressure will be reduced on a wheel which is rotating at a speed which is too low for the speed of the vehicle and tending to lock. This control cycle is noticeable from a **pulsating movement of the brake pedal** which is accompanied by noises. This is consciously intended to provide the driver with the information that the wheels are tending to lock (ABS control range). You must always keep the brake pedal depressed to enable the ABS to optimally control the brake application in this braking range. Never interrupt the application of the brakes!

WARNING

- **The ABS can also not overcome the physical limits of your vehicle. Please do not forget this, particularly when driving on icy or wet road surfaces. If the ABS is operating within the control range, adapt your speed immediately to the conditions of the road surface and the traffic situation. The increased safety offered by the ABS must not tempt you to take greater risks than otherwise - risk of an accident!**
- **The normal braking system is still fully functional if there is an ABS fault. Visit a specialist garage immediately and adjust your style of driving according to the damage to the ABS as you will not know how great the damage is and the limitation it is placing on the braking efficiency.**

Note

- A warning light comes on if a fault occurs in the ABS system ⇒ page 17.
- Changes to vehicle (e.g. on engine, on the brakes, on chassis or another combination of tyres and wheels) can influence the function of the ABS ⇒ page 123, Accessories, changes and replacement of parts.

Brake assist

During a severe brake application (e.g. if a hazard exists), the Brake Assist increases the braking force and thus makes it possible to rapidly produce the pressure required in the brake system.

The majority of drivers do apply the brakes in good time in dangerous situations, but do not depress the brake pedal with sufficient pressure. Consequently, it is not possible for the car to achieve its maximum deceleration and the car covers a greater distance than necessary.

The Brake Assist is activated by the very quick operation of the brake pedal. In such cases, a much greater braking pressure exists than during a normal brake application. This makes it possible, even with a relatively low resistance of the brake pedal, to produce an adequate pressure in the brake system in the shortest possible time, which is required for maximum deceleration of the car. You must apply the brake pedal firmly and hold it in this position in order to achieve the shortest possible braking distance.

The Brake Assist is able to help you achieve a shorter braking distance in emergency situations by rapidly producing the pressure required in the brake system. It fully exploits the attributes of the ABS. After you release the brake pedal, the function of the Brake Assist is automatically switched off and the brakes operate in the normal way.

The Brake Assist is part of the ESP system. If a fault occurs in the ESP, the Brake Assist function is also not available. Further information on the ESP ⇒ page 88.

WARNING

- **The Brake Assist is also not able to overcome the physical limits of your car in terms of the braking distance required.**
- **Adapt your speed to the conditions of the road surface and to the traffic situation.**
- **The increased safety offered by the Brake Assist must not tempt you to take a greater safety risk than otherwise.**

Uphill start assist

The uphill start assist makes it easier to start off on steep hills. The system assists a start off by holding the brake pressure produced by the brake pedal actuation for approx. 2 seconds after releasing the brake pedal. The driver can therefore move his foot from the brake pedal to the accelerator pedal and start off on the slope, without having to actuate the handbrake. 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 uphill start assist is active as of a 5 % slope, if the driver door is closed. It is always active on slopes when in forward or reverse start off. When driving downhill, it is inactive.

Electromechanical power steering

The power steering enables you to steer the vehicle with less physical force.

With the electromechanical power steering, the steering assist is automatically adapted to the speed and to the steering angle.

It is still possible to fully steer the vehicle if the power steering fails or if the engine is not running (vehicle being towed in). The only difference is that greater physical effort is required.

If there is a fault in the power steering, the warning light or lights up in the instrument cluster ⇒ page 15.

WARNING

Contact your specialist garage if the power steering is defective.

Driving and the Environment

The first 1 500 kilometres and then afterwards

New engine

The engine has to be run in during the first 1 500 kilometres.

Up to 1 000 kilometres

- Do not drive faster than 3/4 of the maximum speed of the gear in use, that is 3/4 of the maximum permissible engine speed.
- Do not use full throttle.
- Avoid high engine revolutions.

From 1 000 up to 1 500 kilometres

- Increase the power output of the engine **gradually** up to the full speed of the gear engaged, that is up to the maximum permissible engine revolutions.

During the first operating hours the engine has higher internal friction than later until all of the moving parts have harmonized. The driving style which you adopt during the first approx.1 500 kilometres plays a decisive part in the success of running in your car.

You should never drive at unnecessarily **high engine revolutions** even after the running-in period is complete. The maximum permissible engine speed is marked by the beginning of the red zone on the scale of the revolutions counter. Shift up into the next higher gear on a vehicle fitted with manual gearbox before the red zone is reached. During acceleration (depressing the accelerator) **exceptionally** high engine speeds are automatically reduced, yet the engine is not protected against too high engine speeds which are caused by incorrectly shifting down the gears resulting in a sudden increase of the engine speeds above the permitted maximum revolutions which can lead to engine damage.

For a vehicle fitted with a manual gearbox the converse situation also applies: Do not drive at engine revolutions which are **too low**. Shift down as soon as the engine is no longer running smoothly. To shift in a fuel-efficient manner, follow ⇒page 10, Recommended gear.

CAUTION

All the speed and engine revolution figures apply only when the engine is at its normal operating temperature. Never rev up an engine which is cold, neither when the vehicle is stationary nor when driving in individual gears.

For the sake of the environment

Do not drive at unnecessarily high engine revolutions - shifting to a higher gear as early as possible are ways to minimise fuel consumption and operating noise levels and protects the environment.

New tyres

New tyres have to be "run in" since they do not offer optimal grip at first. You should take account of this fact for the first 500 kilometres and drive particularly carefully.

New brake pads

New brake pads do not achieve their full braking effectiveness until around 200 km. New brake pads must be first "run in" before they develop their optimal friction force. You can, however, compensate for this slightly reduced braking force by increasing the pressure on the brake pedal.

This guideline also applies to any new brake pads installed at a future date.

During the running-in period, you should avoid excessive stresses on the brakes. This includes, for example, violent braking, particularly from very high speeds, and also when crossing mountain passes.

Catalytic converter

Proper operation of the emission control system (catalytic converter) is of major significance for driving your vehicle in an environmentally conscious way.

Please refer to the following guidelines:

- For vehicles with petrol engine only refuel with unleaded petrol ⇒page 106, Unleaded petrol.
- Never run the fuel tank completely empty.
- Do not pour too much oil into the engine ⇒page 110, Replenishing engine oil.

If you drive your vehicle in a country in which unleaded petrol is not available, you must have the catalytic converter replaced later when driving the vehicle into a country in which use of a catalytic converter is mandatory.

WARNING

- **In view of the high temperatures which may be produced in the catalytic converter, one should always park a vehicle in such a way that the catalytic converter cannot come into contact with easily flammable materials below the vehicle - a risk of fire!**
- **Never use additional underbody protection or corrosion-protection agents for the exhaust pipes, catalytic converters or heat shields - risk of fire!**

CAUTION

- On vehicles fitted with a catalytic converter, never let the fuel tank run completely empty. An irregular fuel supply can result in poor ignition or misfiring. Unburnt fuel may get into the exhaust system and damage the catalytic converter.
- Filling the tank even only once with leaded petrol will result in the catalytic converter being destroyed.
- If you detect misfiring, a drop in performance or irregular engine running when driving, reduce your speed immediately and have the vehicle inspected by the nearest specialist garage. The symptoms described may be caused by a fault in the ignition system.

Economical and environmentally friendly driving

General

Your personal style of driving is a major factor.

Your fuel consumption, any pollution of the environmental and the wear-and-tear to the engine, brakes and tyres, depend essentially on three factors:

- your personal style of driving,
- the conditions under which your vehicle is operated,
- technical aspects.

You can improve your fuel economy by 10 - 15 percent by driving in an economical way with foresight.

Fuel consumption can naturally also be influenced by factors which are beyond the driver's control. Consumption increases during the winter or under difficult conditions, on poor roads, etc.

Fuel consumption can vary considerably from the manufacturer's data, as a result of outside temperatures, the weather and driving style.

The technical requirements for low fuel usage and economic efficiency of the vehicle have already been built into the vehicle at the works. Special attention has been given to minimising negative effects on the environment. It is necessary to take note of the guidelines given in this chapter in order to make best use of these characteristics and to maintain their effectiveness.

The optimal engine speed should be obtained when accelerating, in order to avoid a high fuel consumption and resonance of the vehicle.

Looking ahead when driving

A vehicle's highest fuel consumption occurs it accelerates.

Avoid accelerating and braking unnecessarily. If you drive with foresight you will not need to brake so often and will also then not have to accelerate so much. Let your vehicle coast to a stop, for example, if this is possible, when you see that the next set of traffic lights is at red.

Shifting to save energy

Shifting up early saves on fuel.

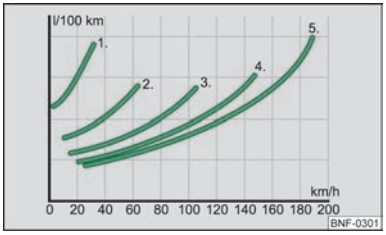

Fig. 85 Fuel consumption in litres/100 km. and speed in km/h.

Manual gearbox

- Drive no more than about one length of your vehicle in first gear.
- Shift up into the next higher gear at approx. 2 000 to 2 500 revs.

An effective way of achieving good fuel economy is to shift up **early**. To shift in a fuel-efficient manner, follow ⇒ page 10, Recommended gear.

The ⇒ Fig. 85 shows the ratio of fuel consumption to the speed of your vehicle in the relevant gears. Fuel consumption in 1st gear is the highest and in 5th gear is the lowest.

Avoiding full throttle

Driving more slowly means saving fuel.

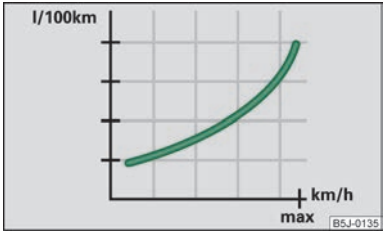

Fig. 86 Fuel consumption in litres/100 km. and speed in km/h.

Sensitive use of the accelerator will not only significantly reduce fuel consumption but also positively influence environmental pollution and wear of your vehicle.

You should avoid exploiting the top speed of your vehicle wherever possible. Fuel consumption, pollutant emissions and vehicle noises increase disproportionally at high speeds.

The ⇒ Fig. 86 shows the ratio of fuel consumption to the speed of your vehicle. You will cut your fuel consumption by half if you only make use three-quarters of the possible top speed of your vehicle.

Reducing idling

Idling also costs fuel.

In vehicles not equipped with the START-STOP system, turn off the engine [manually] when in a traffic jam, at a level crossing or traffic lights with longer wait times. Even after just 30 - 40 seconds you will have saved more fuel than that is needed when you start the engine up again.

If an engine is only idling it takes much longer for it to reach its normal operating temperature. Wear-and-tear and pollutant emissions, though, are particularly high in the warming-up phase. This is why you should drive off right after starting the engine. Do avoid high engine revolutions at this time, however.

Regular maintenance

A poorly tuned engine uses an unnecessarily high amount of fuel.

By having your vehicle regularly maintained by a specialist garage, you create the conditions needed for driving economically. The maintenance state of your vehicle has a positive effect on traffic safety and value retention

A poorly tuned engine can result in a fuel consumption which is 10 % higher than normal.

Also check the **oil level** after refuelling. **Oil consumption** is dependent to a considerable extent on the load and speed of the engine. Oil consumption could be as high as 0.5 litres/1 000 km depending on your style of driving.

It is quite normal that a new engine has a higher oil consumption at first, and reaches its lowest level only after a certain running in time. It is therefore not possible to correctly assess the oil consumption of a new vehicle until after you have driven about 5 000 km.

For the sake of the environment

- You can achieve additional improvements in your fuel economy by using high-lubricity oils.
- Check the floor underneath your vehicle regularly. Please have your vehicle inspected by a specialist garage if you find any stains caused by oil or other fluids on the floor.

Note

We recommend you have an authorised ŠKODA service partner carry out regular maintenance on your vehicle.

Avoid short distances

Short trips cost relatively more in fuel than longer ones.

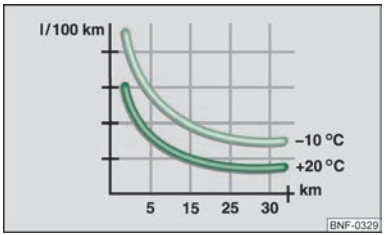

Fig. 87 Fuel consumption in litres/100 km at different temperatures

Avoid driving a distance of no more than 4 km if the engine is cold.

The engine and catalytic converter must first have reached their optimal **operating temperature** in order to effectively reduce fuel consumption and pollutant emissions.

The cold engine vehicle consumes approx. 15 - 20 litres/100 km of fuel immediately after starting. Fuel consumption drops to 10 litres/100 km after just 1 kilometre. The engine reaches its operating temperature (outside temperature and engine dependent) only after about **4 to 10** kilometres and the fuel consumption then stabilizes. You should therefore avoid driving short distances whenever possible.

An important factor in this connection is also the **ambient temperature**. This image ⇒ Fig. 87 shows the fuel consumption after driving a certain distance, on the one hand at a temperature of +20 °C and on the other hand at a temperature of -10 °C. Your vehicle has a higher fuel consumption in winter than in summer.

Checking tyre inflation pressures

Tyres which are correctly inflated save fuel.

Always ensure that your tyres are inflated to the correct pressure at all times. The rolling resistance will be increased if the tyre filling pressure is too low. This will not only increase fuel consumption but also tyre wear and the driving behaviour will worsen.

Always check the inflation pressure of the tyres when **cold**.

Do not drive with **winter tyres** all year round for this costs about 10 % more fuel. Winter tyres are also louder.

Avoid unnecessary ballast

Transporting ballast costs fuel.

The fact that every kilogram of extra **weight** increases your fuel consumption means that it is worth taking a look in the luggage compartment to avoid transporting any unnecessary ballast.

It is particularly in town traffic, when one is accelerating quite often, that the vehicle weight will have a significant effect upon the fuel consumption. A rule of thumb here is that an increase in weight of 100 kilograms will cause an increase in fuel consumption of about 1 litre/100 kilometres.

The increased aerodynamic drag of your vehicle causes it to use about 10 % more fuel than normal at a speed of 100 - 120 km/h, even when you are not carrying a load on the roof.

Saving electricity

Generating electricity costs fuel.

Switch off electrical components as soon as you no longer need them.

When the engine is running, the alternator generates and supplies electrical power. If more electrical components of the electrical system are switched on, more fuel is needed to operate the alternator.

Keeping a log of your fuel consumption

If you really wish to keep a close check on your **fuel consumption**, it is best to enter the figures in a logbook. This does not take much time but is a very worthwhile exercise. It enables you to detect any change (positive and negative) at an early stage and to take any appropriate action.

If you find that your fuel consumption is too high, you should reflect on how, where and in what conditions you have driven the vehicle since you last refuelled. ■

Environmental compatibility

Environmental protection has played a major role in the design, selection of materials and manufacture of your new ŠKODA. Particular emphasis has been paid to a number of aspects, including:

Design measures

- Joints designed to be easily detached.
- Simplified disassembly due to the modular structure system.
- Improved purity of different classes of materials.
- Identification of all plastic parts in accordance with VDA Recommendation 260.
- Reduced fuel consumption and exhaust emission CO_2.
- Minimum fuel leakage during accidents.
- Reduced noise.

Choice of materials

- Extensive use of recyclable material.
- Air conditioning filled with CFC-free refrigerant.
- No cadmium.
- No asbestos.
- Reduction in the "vaporisation" of plastics.

Manufacture

- Solvent-free cavity protection.
- Solvent-free protection of the vehicle for transportation from the production plant to the customer.
- The use of solvent-free adhesives.
- No CFCs used in the production process.
- Without use of mercury.
- Use of water-soluble paints.

Trade-in and recycling of old cars

ŠKODA meets the requirements of the brand and its products regarding environment and resource protection. 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.

Vehicles with special built-on types

Technical documents regarding changes carried out on the vehicle must be kept by the vehicle user, in order to hand over later to the old car user. This ensures the recycling in accordance with environmental regulations.

Note

Detailed information about the trade-in and recycling of old cars is available from a ŠKODA Service Partner. ■

Driving abroad

General

It is also possible, in certain countries, that the ŠKODA Service Partner network is limited or has not been established yet. This is the reason why obtaining certain spare parts may be somewhat complicated and specialist garage personnel may only be able to make limited repairs. ŠKODA in the Czech Republic and its importers are happy to provide information about technical aspects of the vehicle, required maintenance work and possibilities for getting repairs done. ■

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

Unleaded petrol

A vehicle fitted with a petrol engine must always be refuelled with unleaded petrol ⇒ page 93. The automobile associations can provide you with information regarding the locations of filling stations which offer unleaded petrol.

Headlights

The low beam of your headlights is set asymmetrically. It illuminates the side of the road on which you are driving 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 prevent the dazzling of oncoming traffic, it is necessary to stick a sticker over a certain part of the headlights.

You can purchase headlight stickers from the range of the ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Note

- You can obtain further information regarding masking over or converting the headlights from an authorised Škoda Service Partner.
- The use of foils on the headlights is permitted only if they are used for a short period of time.

Avoiding damage to your vehicle

When driving on poor roads and lanes or when driving over kerb stones, steep ramps, etc., you must pay particular attention to ensuring that any low-slung parts of the vehicle, such as spoiler and exhaust, do not touch the ground and get damaged.

This particularly applies to models with a lowered suspension (sport suspension) and also when your vehicle is fully laden.

Driving through water on the street

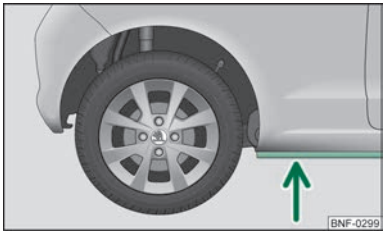

Fig. 88 Driving through water

In order to avoid damage to the vehicle when driving through bodies of water (e.g. flooded roads), observe the following:

- Establish the depth of the water before driving through it. The water level must fit around the strut on the side member as a maximum ⇒ Fig. 88.
- Drive no more than at walking speed. At a higher speed, a water wave can form in front of the vehicle which can cause water to penetrate into the air induction system of the engine or into other parts of the vehicle.
- Do not let the vehicle stand in the water, do not drive backwards and never turn the engine off.
- Switch off the START STOP system before driving through water ⇒ page 61.

WARNING

- **Driving through water, mud, sludge etc. can reduce the braking power and extend the braking distance - risk of accident!**
- **Avoid making abrupt and sudden braking manoeuvres directly after driving through water.**
- **After driving through bodies of water, the brakes must be cleaned and dried as soon as possible by intermittent braking. 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.**

CAUTION

- When driving through bodies of water, parts of the vehicle such as the engine, gearbox, catalytic converter, 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. The salt can lead to corrosion. Immediately rinse all the parts of the vehicle, which came into contact with the salt water, with fresh water.

Note

After driving through a body of water, we recommend that the vehicle is checked by a specialist garage.

General Maintenance

Taking care of your vehicle and cleaning the vehicle

General

Proper care retains the commercial value of your vehicle.

Regular and proper care retains **the value** of your vehicle. It may also be one of the requirements for the acceptance of warranty claims relating to corrosion damage and paint defects on the bodywork.

We recommend you use care products from the range of ŠKODA Original Accessories which are available from authorised ŠKODA Service Partners. Please follow the instructions for use on the package.

WARNING

- **Care products may be harmful to your health if not used according to the instructions.**
- **Always store care products in a safe place, out of the reach of children - risk of poisoning!**

For the sake of the environment

- Always select environmentally-friendly products when purchasing vehicle care products.
- Do not dispose of the packages with residues of care products in domestic waste.

Care of the exterior of vehicle

Washing the vehicle

The best protection for your vehicle against harmful environmental influences is **frequent** washing and wax treatment. How often you should wash your vehicle depends on a wide range of factors, such as:

- Frequency of use,
- The parking situation (garage, below trees etc.),
- Season of the year,
- Weather conditions,
- Environmental influences.

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 may therefore be necessary, in certain circumstances, to wash the car **once a week**. It may also be sufficient, however, to wash the car **once a month** followed by appropriate wax treatment.

It is essential to also thoroughly clean the **underside of your vehicle** at the end of the winter road salting and gritting period.

WARNING

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

Automatic car washes

The paintwork of the vehicle is sufficiently resistant that the vehicle can be washed normally in automatic vehicle wash plants without any problem. That said, the actual wear on the paint to a large extent depends on the design of the car wash, how the water is filtered and the type of washing detergent/care product used. If the paintwork appears glossy after the wash and is scratched, inform the operator of the car wash. Use a different vehicle wash plant, if necessary.

There are no particular points to note before washing your vehicle in an automatic vehicle wash system other than the usual precautionary measures (closing the windows, unscrewing the aerial, etc.).

If you have any particular attached parts fitted to your car - such as spoiler, radio aerials - it is best to first of all consult the operator of the car wash.

It is important to degrease the lips of the windshield wiper rubbers after passing through the automatic vehicle wash system.

CAUTION

Before driving into an automatic car wash, switch the City Safe Drive system off ⇒page 63.

Manual washing

It is important to first soften the dirt with plenty of water and rinse it off as thoroughly as possible before washing your vehicle by hand.

One should then clean the vehicle using a soft **washing sponge** or a **washing glove**, applying only slight pressure. Work from the top to the bottom - beginning with the roof. Only place slight pressure on the vehicle paintwork during cleaning Only use a **car shampoo** for stubborn dirt.

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.

Rinse off the vehicle well after giving it a wash and dry it off using a chamois leather.

WARNING

- **The ignition should always be switched off when you wash your vehicle - risk of accident!**
- **Protect your hands and arms from sharp-edged metal parts when you are cleaning the underfloor, the inside of the wheel housings or the wheel trims - risk of cuts.**

CAUTION

- Do not wash your vehicle in bright sunlight - risk of paint damage.
- Ensure that the jet of water is not aimed directly at the locking cylinders or at the door and panel joints if you spray your vehicle in winter down with a hose - risk of freezing.
- Do not use any insect sponges, rough kitchen sponges or similar cleaning products - risk of damage to the surface of paintwork.

For the sake of the environment

Only wash your vehicle at washing bays specifically reserved for this purpose. It is not even permitted to wash your vehicle in certain areas except at such specific washing bays.

Washing with a high-pressure cleaner

When you wash your vehicle with a high-pressure cleaner, it is essential to comply with the instructions for use of the cleaning equipment. This applies in particular to the **pressure** used and to the **spraying distance**. Maintain a sufficiently large distance to soft materials such as rubber hoses or insulation material.

On no account use **circular spray nozzles** or so-called **dirt cutters**!

WARNING

It is particularly important that you do not clean tyres with circular spray jets. Damage may occur even at a relatively large spraying distance and if sprayed only for a short time.

CAUTION

The wash water must be no hotter than 60 °C, otherwise the vehicle can be damaged.

Wax treatment

Good wax treatment is an effective way of protecting the paintwork from 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.

WARNING

Never apply wax to the windows. Wax can impair visibility through the glass - risk of accident.

Polishing

Polishing is only necessary if the paintwork of your vehicle has become unattractive and if it is no longer possible to achieve a gloss with wax preservers.

You must treat the paintwork with a wax preserver if the polish you use does not contain any preserving elements ⇒page 102.

CAUTION

- You must not treat mat painted parts or plastic with polishing products or hard wax.
- Do not polish the paintwork of the vehicle in a dusty environment, otherwise the paintwork can be scratched.

Chrome parts

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, otherwise they can be scratched.

Paint damage

Slight damage to paintwork such as scratches, scuffs or traces of chip damage must be touched up immediately with paint (Škoda painting pen) **before** any corrosion can result.

The authorised ŠKODA Service Partners have a range of matching **touch-up pens** or **spray cans** available in the colour of your vehicle.

The paint number of the original paintwork of your vehicle is indicated on the vehicle data sticker ⇒Fig. 126.

Note

If an corrosion arises, this will need to be removed thoroughly. Apply a **corrosion protection primer** and then the paint to the affected point. We recommend having all work undertaken by an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner.

Plastic parts

External plastic parts are cleaned by normal washing. Plastic parts and synthetic leather can also be treated with **special solvent-free plastic cleaning agents** if a damp cloth is not sufficient. Paint care products are not suitable for plastic parts.

CAUTION

Cleaners containing solvents can damage the plastic parts.

Windows

Only use a plastic ice scraper for removing snow and ice from the windows and mirrors. You should not move the ice scraper forward and backward but in one direction on the window which you are cleaning in order to avoid any damage to the surface of the glass.

You should also clean the windows regularly from the inside.

Do not use window leathers which you have used to polish the vehicle body to dry off the windows. Residues of preservatives in the window leather can dirty the window and reduce visibility.

Do not affix any stickers over the inside of the rear window to avoid damage to the **heating elements of the rear window heater**.

CAUTION

- Never remove snow or ice from the glass parts with warm or hot water - risk of formation of cracks in the glass!
- When removing snow or ice from the windows and mirror lenses make sure not to damage the paintwork of the vehicle.

Headlight lenses

Please do not use any aggressive cleaning or chemical solvent products for cleaning the front headlights - risk of damage to the plastic lenses. **Please use** soap and clean warm water.

CAUTION

Never wipe the headlights dry and do not use any sharp objects for cleaning the plastic lenses, this may result in damage to the protective paintwork and consequently in formation of cracks on the headlight lenses.

Door and window seals

The rubber seals on the doors, boot lid, bonnet and windows remain supple and last longer if you treat them regularly with a rubber care product (e. g. with a spray with silicone-free oil). You also avoid premature wear of the seals and prevent leakages in this way. It is also easier to open the doors. Rubber seals which are well cared for also do not stick together in cold winter weather.

Locking cylinder

Use specific products for de-icing locking cylinders.

Note

When washing your vehicle, ensure that as little water as possible gets into the locking cylinders.

Wheels

Steel wheels

You should also thoroughly wash the wheels and wheel trims when giving your vehicle its regular wash. This prevents any brake dust, dirt and road salt from sticking to the wheel hubs. You can remove stubborn brake abrasion adhering to the wheels with an industrial cleaner. Touch up any damage to the paintwork on the wheels before rust is able to form.

Light alloy wheels

Regular care of light alloy wheels is necessary in order to retain their decorative appearance over long periods. It is particularly important to remove regularly any road salt and brake abrasion from light alloy wheels, otherwise the light metal will suffer. Wash thoroughly and then treat the wheels with a protective product for light alloy wheels which does not contain any acidic components. We recommend to apply a hard wax layer onto the wheel hubs every three months. You must not use any products which cause abrasion when treating the wheel hubs. Any damage to the paint layer on the wheel hubs must be touched up immediately.

WARNING

Water, ice and grit in the brake system can affect the braking efficiency - risk of accident!

CAUTION

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.

Underbody protection

The underside of your vehicle is protected for life against chemical and mechanical influences.

One cannot, however, completely rule out damage to the **protective layer** when driving so we recommend that you inspect the protective layer on the underside of your vehicle and on the chassis at certain intervals - this is best done at the beginning and end of the winter - and to touch up any damaged areas.

The authorised ŠKODA Service Partners have suitable **spray products** available as well as the necessary equipment and are familiar with the instructions for use. Therefore, we recommend you have such touch-up work or additional corrosion protection measures carried out by an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner.

WARNING

Never use additional underbody protection or corrosion-protection agents for the exhaust pipes, catalytic converters or heat shields. When the engine reaches its operating temperature, these substances might ignite - risk of fire!

Protection of hollow spaces

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 require to be inspected or re-treated. Please remove any small amount of wax which flows out of the cavities at high temperatures with a plastic scraper and clean the spot using petroleum cleaner.

WARNING

Safety regulations should observed when using petroleum cleaner to remove wax - a risk of fire!

Care of the interior

Plastic parts, artificial leather and cloths

You can clean plastic parts and artificial leather with a moist cloth. You should only treat such parts with special **solvent-free plastic cleaning and care products** it does prove to be adequate.

Upholstery cloth and cloth trim on the doors, luggage compartment cover, headliner etc. are best treated with special cleaning products, using if necessary a **dry foam** or a soft sponge.

CAUTION

Cleaners containing solvents can damage plastic parts, the artificial lever or materials.

Fabric covers of electrically heated seats

Do **not clean** the seat covers moist as this may result in damage to the seat heating system.

Clean such covers using special agents, for example dry foam.

Natural leather

Depending on the load on it, leather should be regularly cleaned according to the following guide.

Normal cleaning

– Clean soiled areas of the leather with slightly moistened cotton or woollen cloth.

Severe soiling

– Clean severely soiled areas with a cloth dipped in a mild soapy solution (2 spoonfuls of natural soap to 1 litre of water).
– Ensure that the leather is not soaked through at any point and that no water gets into the stitching of the seams.
– Dry off the leather with a soft, dry cloth.

Removing stains

– Remove fresh stains which are **water-based** (e.g. coffee, tea, juices, blood etc.) with an absorbent cloth or household paper or use a leather cleaner for a stain which has already dried in.
– Remove fresh stains on a **fat base** (e.g. butter, mayonnaise, chocolate etc.) with an absorbent cloth or household cleaning paper or with a suitable leather cleaner if the stain has not yet penetrated into the surface.
– Use a grease dissolver for **grease stains which have dried in**.
– Eliminate **special stains** (e.g. ball-point pens, felt pen, nail varnish, dispersion paint, shoe cream etc.) with a special stain remover suitable for leather.

Leather care

– Treat the leather every six months with a special leather care product.
– Apply only a small amount of the care product.
– Dry the leather off with a soft cloth

CAUTION

- You must on no account treat the leather with solvents (e.g. gasoline, turpentine), floor wax, shoe cream or such like.
- Avoid leaving your vehicle for lengthy periods in bright sunlight in order to avoid bleaching the leather. If you leave your vehicle parked in the open for lengthy periods, protect the leather from the direct rays of the sun by covering it over.
- Sharp-edged objects on items of clothing such as zip fasteners, rivets, sharp-edged belts may leave permanent scratches or signs of rubbing on the surface.
- The use of a mechanical steering wheel lock may damage the leather surface of the steering wheel.

Note

- Use a care cream with light blocker and impregnation effect regularly and each time after cleaning the leather. The cream nourishes the leather, allows it to breathe and keeps it supple and also provides moisture. It also creates surface protection.
- Clean the leather at regular intervals, remove fresh dirt depending on its quantity. Remove fresh stains such as those from ball-point pens, ink, lipstick, shoe cream etc., as quickly as possible.
- Care also for the leather dye. Refreshen areas which have lost their colour with a special coloured leather cream as required.
- The leather is a natural material with specific properties. During the use of the vehicle, minor optical changes can occur on the leather parts of the covers (e. g wrinkles or creases as a result of the stress of the covers).
- We recommend you have a specialist garage take care of the leather equipment in your vehicle. If you have any questions, please contact your authorised ŠKODA Service Partner. ■

Seat belts

– Keep the seat belts clean!

– Wash seat belts which have become soiled using a mild soapy solution.

– Inspect the seat belts regularly to ensure they are in good condition.

Belt webbing which has become severely soiled may prevent the inertia reel from reeling up the belt properly.

WARNING

- **The seat belts must not be removed for cleaning.**
- **Never clean the seat belts chemically as dry cleaning may destroy the fabric. The seat belts must also not be allowed to come into contact with corrosive liquids (such as acids etc.).**
- **Seat belts which have damage to the webbing, the connections, the inertia reel or the lock should be replaced by a specialist garage.**
- **Inertia reel belts must be completely dried before being reeled up.** ■

Fuel

Petrol

Unleaded petrol

Your vehicle can only be operated with **unleaded petrol**, which complies with the standard **EN 228** (In Germany: standard **DIN 51626 - 1** or **E10** for unleaded fuel with octane rating **95** RON and **91** RON or **DIN 51626 - 2** or **E5** for unleaded fuel with octane rating **95** RON and **98** RON). On the inside of the fuel filler flap, you will find the information regarding the RON required by your engine ⇒ Fig. 89.

Prescribed fuel - unleaded petrol 95/91 RON

Use unleaded fuel with the octane rating **95** RON. You can also use unleaded petrol **91** RON, but this leads to a slight loss in performance.

If, in case of necessity, the vehicle must be refuelled with petrol of a lower octane number than the one prescribed, you must continue driving at medium engine speeds and low engine load. Driving at high engine revs or a high engine load can severely damage the engine! Refuel as soon as possible with petrol of the prescribed octane number.

Prescribed fuel - unleaded petrol min. 95 RON

Use unleaded fuel with the octane rating **95** RON.

In case of necessity, you can refuel with petrol with the octane rating **91** RON if petrol with the octane rating **95** RON is not available. You must continue driving at medium engine speeds and minimum engine load. Driving at high engine revs or a high engine load can severely damage the engine! Refuel as soon as possible with petrol of the prescribed octane number.

Even in case of necessity, you must not use petrol of a lower octane number than **91** RON, otherwise the engine can be severely damaged!

You can find further information on refuelling ⇒ page 107, Refuelling.

Prescribed fuel - unleaded petrol 98/95 RON

Use unleaded fuel with the octane rating **98** RON. You can also use unleaded petrol **95** RON, but this leads to a slight loss in performance.

In case of necessity, you can refuel with petrol with the octane rating**91** RON of unleaded fuel with octane rating **98** RON or **95** RON is not available. You must continue driving at medium engine speeds and minimum engine load. Driving at high engine revs or a high engine load can severely damage the engine! Refuel as soon as possible with petrol of the prescribed octane number.

Even in case of necessity, you must not use petrol of a lower octane number than **91** RON, otherwise the engine can be severely damaged!

Unleaded petrol with higher octane number

You can make unlimited use of unleaded petrol which has a higher octane number than the one prescribed.

On vehicles with prescribed unleaded petrol **95/91** RON, the use of petrol with a higher octane number than **95** RON does not result in a noticeable power increase or a lower fuel consumption.

On vehicles with prescribed unleaded petrol **min. 95** RON, the use of petrol with a higher octane number than **95** RON does not result in a power increase or a lower fuel consumption.

Fuel additives

Your vehicle can only be operated with unleaded petrol, which complies with the standard EN 228 (in Germany: standard DIN 51626 - 1 or E10 for unleaded fuel with octane rating 95 RON and 91 RON or DIN 51626 - 2 or E5 for unleaded fuel with octane rating 95 RON and 98 RON). These meet all requirements for troublefree engine operation. Therefore, we do not recommend the use of fuel additives.

CAUTION

- All ŠKODA vehicles with petrol engines are equipped with a catalytic converter and must be driven only with unleaded petrol. Filling the tank even only once with leaded petrol will result in the catalytic converter being destroyed!
- If you use petrol with a lower octane number than the one prescribed, the engine can be severely damaged!
- The use of improper fuel additives can cause serious damage to the engine or the catalytic converter. In no case may fuel additives with metal components be used, especially not with manganese and iron content. ▶

- Fuels with metallic content may not be used. Risk of engine or catalytic converter damage!
- LRP (lead replacement petrol) fuels with metallic components may not be used. Risk of engine or catalytic converter damage! ■

Refuelling

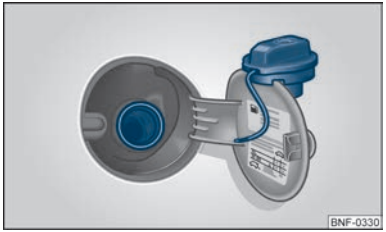

Fig. 89 Filler flap with tank cap unscrewed

Open fuel filler flap

– Open the fuel filler flap with the hand.

– Hold the fuel tank cap of the fuel filler tube with one hand and unlock it by turning with the vehicle key to the left.

– Unscrew the fuel filler cap anti-clockwise and place the fuel filler cap from above on the fuel filler flap ⇒ Fig. 89.

Closing the filler cap

– Screw on the cap by turning it to the right until it is heard to lock.

– Hold the fuel filler cap on the fuel filler tube with one hand and lock it by turning the vehicle key to the right and withdraw the key.

– Close the fuel filler flap until it locks.

The correct grades of fuel for your vehicle are stated on a sticker affixed to the inside of the fuel filler flap. Further information on fuel ⇒ page 106.

The fuel tank has a capacity of about 35 litres, containing a reserve of 4 litres.

⚠ WARNING

Pay attention to any legal requirements if you do carry a spare canister in the vehicle. We do not recommend carrying any fuel canisters in your vehicle for safety reasons. The canister can be damaged in the event of an accident and fuel may leak out.

(!) CAUTION

- Remove any fuel which has spilled onto the paintwork of your vehicle immediately - risk of paint damage!
- On vehicles fitted with a catalytic converter, never let the fuel tank run completely empty. An irregular supply of fuel to the engine can result in misfiring and unburnt fuel may get into the exhaust system, which may result in overheating and damage to the catalytic converter.
- 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. Do not continue refuelling - otherwise the expansion volume is filled up. ■

Inspecting and replenishing

Engine compartment

Unlocking and opening the bonnet

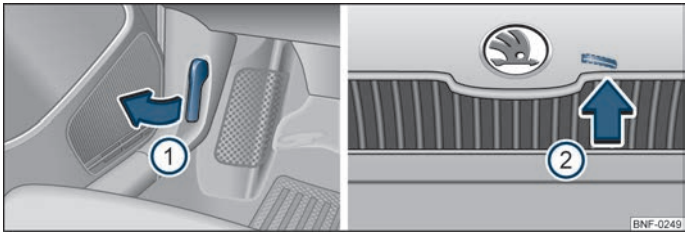

Fig. 90 Unlocking the bonnet

Unlocking the bonnet

– Pull the unlocking lever below the dash panel on the left-hand side ① ⇒ Fig. 90.

The bonnet jumps out of its lock as a result of the spring force.

Opening the bonnet

– Ensure that the arms of the windscreen wipers are correctly in place against the windscreen **before opening** the bonnet otherwise damage could occur to the paintwork.

– Pressing on the unlocking lever in direction of arrow ② ⇒ Fig. 90 will unlock the bonnet.

– Grip the bonnet and lift it up. ■

Securing and closing the bonnet

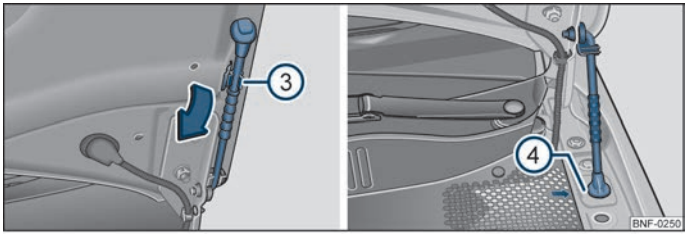

Fig. 91 Securing the bonnet

Securing the bonnet

– Take the bonnet support ③ ⇒ Fig. 91 out of its holder in direction of arrow and secure the opened bonnet by inserting the end of the support in the opening ④ designed for it ⇒ Fig. 91.

Closing the bonnet

– Lift the bonnet slightly and unhook the bonnet support ④. ⇒ Fig. 91 Press the bonnet support into the holder designed to hold it.

– Allow the bonnet to drop from a height of about 20 cm into the lock - bonnet **do not press down on it**!

⚠ WARNING

- **Never open the bonnet if you see that steam or coolant is flowing out of the engine compartment - risk of scalding! Wait long enough until the steam or coolant has stopped escaping.**
- **For safety reasons, the bonnet must always be properly closed when driving. One should therefore check that the lock has in fact engaged properly after closing the bonnet.**
- **Stop your vehicle immediately while driving if you notice that the lock is not properly engaged and close the bonnet properly - risk of an accident!** ■

Working in the engine compartment

Particular care is required when carrying out any work in the engine compartment!

There is a risk of injuries, scalding, accidents and fire when working in the engine compartment, e.g. inspecting and replenishing oil and other fluids. For this reason, it is essential to comply with the warning instructions stated below and with the general applicable rules of safety. The engine compartment of your car is a hazardous area ⇒ ⚠.

⚠ WARNING

- Never open the bonnet if you see that steam or coolant is flowing out of the engine compartment - risk of scalding! Wait long enough until the steam or coolant has stopped escaping.
- Switch off the engine and pull out the ignition key.
- Apply the handbrake firmly.
- On vehicles fitted with a manual gearbox, move the gearshift lever into Neutral.
- Allow the engine to cool down.
- Keep children clear of the engine compartment.
- Do not touch any hot engine parts - risk of burns!
- Never spill oil and other fluids over the hot engine. Such fluids (e.g. the antifreeze contained in the coolant) may ignite!
- Avoid short circuits in the electrical system - particularly on the battery.
- Never place your hand into the fan of the radiator so long as the engine is still warm. The fan might suddenly start running!
- Never open the cap of the coolant expansion reservoir so long as the engine is still warm. The cooling system is pressurized!
- Cover over the cap of the reservoir with a large cloth when opening it as protection for your face, hands and arms from hot steam or hot coolant.
- Do not let objects, such as e.g cleaning cloth or tools lie in the engine compartment.
- If you wish to work under the vehicle, you must secure the vehicle from rolling away and support it with suitable supporting blocks: the car jack is not sufficient for this - risk of injury!

⚠ WARNING (Continued)

- If it is necessary to carry out any inspection work when the engine is running, there is an additional risk from rotating parts (e.g. V-belt, alternator, radiator fan) and from the high-voltage ignition system. Please observe in addition the following:
  - Never touch the electrical cables of the ignition system.
  - Absolutely avoid any jewellery, loose items of clothing or long hair from getting into the rotating parts of the engine - Hazard! Therefore remove any jewellery beforehand, tie up your hair and wear tight fitting clothing.
- Please also comply with the warning instructions stated below when carrying out any essential work on the fuel system or on the electrical system:
  - Always separate the car battery from the electrical system.
  - Do not smoke.
  - Never carry out any work close to naked flame.
  - Always keep a working fire extinguisher at hand.

! CAUTION

When replenishing fluids in the engine, always ensure that the fluids are on no account mixed up. This may result in major operating problems and also vehicle damage! ■

Engine compartment overview

The main inspection points.

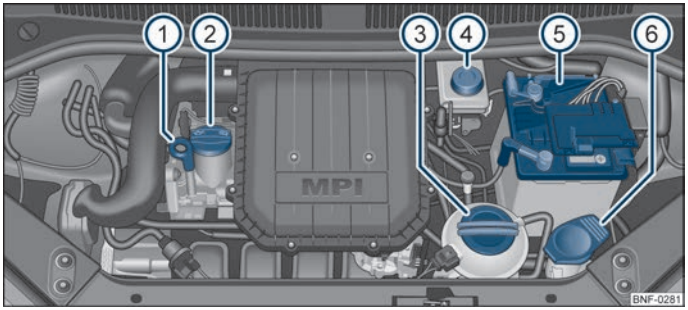

Fig. 92 1.0 ltr./55 kW MPI Petrol engine ▶

① Engine oil dipstick 110
② Engine oil filler opening 110
③ Coolant expansion reservoir 111
④ Brake fluid reservoir 113
⑤ Vehicle battery 114
⑥ Windshield washer fluid reservoir ..... 117 ■

Engine oil

Checking the engine oil level

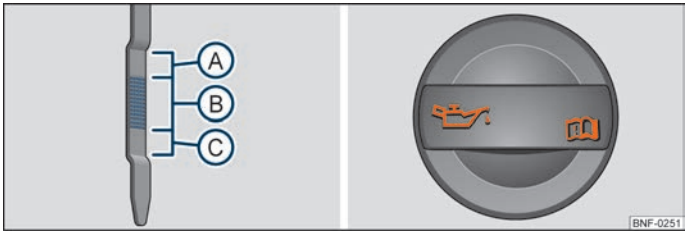

Fig. 93 Dipstick/cap of the engine oil filler opening.

Checking the oil level

– Ensure that the vehicle is positioned on a level surface and the engine has reached its operating temperature ⇒ ⓘ in Replenishing engine oil on page 111.

– Switch the engine off.

– Open the bonnet ⇒ ⚠ in Working in the engine compartment on page 109.

– Wait a few minutes until the engine oil flows back into the oil sump. Take out the dipstick.

– Wipe off the dipstick with a clean cloth and insert it again fully.

– Then withdraw the dipstick again and read off the oil level.

Oil level within range Ⓐ

– You must **not** top up the oil.

Oil level within range Ⓑ

– You **may** top up the oil. It is possible that the oil level may then be within range Ⓐ after doing this.

Oil level within range Ⓒ

– You **must** top up the oil ⇒ page 110. It is sufficient, once this is done, to keep the oil level within range Ⓑ.

It is normal for the engine to consume 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 kilometres.

One should therefore check the oil level at regular intervals, preferably every time after the fuel tank is filled or after driving for long stretches.

We recommend maintaining the oil level within the range Ⓐ - **but not above this**, if the engine has been operating at high loads, for example during a lengthy motorway trip during the summer months or negotiating a high mountain pass.

The warning light in the instrument cluster will indicate whether the oil level is too low ⇒ page 13, Warning lights. You should then check the oil level with the dipstick, as soon as possible. Top up with an appropriate quantity of oil.

Note

Engine oil specifications ⇒ page 147, Engine oil specification. ■

Replenishing engine oil

– Inspecting the engine oil level ⇒ page 110, Engine oil.

– Unscrew the cap of the engine oil filler opening ② ⇒ Fig. 92.

– Pour in a suitable grade of oil in portions of 0.5 litres ⇒ page 147, Engine oil specification.

– Inspect the oil level ⇒ page 110, Engine oil.

– Carefully screw on the cap of the filler opening and push the dipstick in fully. ▶

WARNING

- **Avoid dripping oil onto hot parts of the engine when topping up will oil - a risk of fire!**
- **Read and observe the warning notes ⇒page 109, Working in the engine compartment before working in the engine compartment.**

CAUTION

- The oil level must on no account extend beyond the range Ⓐ. Risk of damage the catalytic converter.
- **Do not continue your journey** if for some reason it is not possible under the conditions prevailing to top up with oil. **Switch the engine off** and obtain professional assistance from a specialist garage, otherwise it could lead to severe engine damage.

For the sake of the environment

The oil level must on no account extend beyond the range Ⓐ ⇒page 110. Oil will otherwise be drawn in through the crankcase ventilation and may pass through the exhaust system to atmosphere. ■

Changing engine oil

The engine oil must be changed at the intervals stated in the Service schedule or according to the service interval indicator ⇒page 9, Service Interval Display.

WARNING

- **Only carry out the engine oil change, if you have the required professional knowledge!**
- **Read and observe the warning notes ⇒page 109 before working in the engine compartment.**
- **First of all, let the engine cool down, wear an eye protection and gloves - risk of caustic burns due to hot oil.**

CAUTION

You must not pour any additives into the engine oil - risk of engine damage! Damage, which results from such product, are excluded from the warranty.

For the sake of the environment

- You must on no account pour oil into the ground or into the sewage system.
- In view of the problems involved in properly disposing of old oil, the material, equipment and the knowledge required for such work, we recommend that you have the oil and oil filter change carried out by your authorised Škoda Service Partner.

Note

After your skin has come in contact with the oil, you must thoroughly wash your skin. ■

Cooling system

Coolant

The job of the coolant is to cool the engine.

The cooling system does not require any maintenance under normal operating conditions. The coolant consists of water with a concentration of coolant additive of 40 %. This mixture not only provides antifreeze protection down to -25 °C but also protects the cooling and heating system from corrosion. It also prevents the formation of scale and significantly increases the boiling point of the coolant.

You must therefore not reduce the concentration of antifreeze agent in the coolant by adding water, also not during the summer months or in countries with a warm climate. **The concentration of coolant additive in the coolant must be at least 40 %.**

You can increase the amount of antifreeze in the coolant if a higher concentration of antifreeze is necessary for climatic reasons but only up to 60 % (antifreeze protection down to approx. -40 °C). The antifreeze protection tails off above that concentration.

Vehicles exported to countries with a cold climate (e.g. Sweden, Norway, Finland) are already factory-filled with a coolant which offers antifreeze protection down to about -35 °C. In these countries the concentration of coolant additive should be at least 50 %.

Coolant

The cooling system is factory-filled with coolant (purple in colour), which complies with the specification TL-VW 774 J. ▶

Please contact an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner if you have any questions regarding the coolant or if you wish to fill up with a different coolant.

Coolant capacity

Petrol engines	Capacities (in litres)
1.0 l/44 kW - MPI EU5	4,2
1.0 l/55 kW - MPI EU5	4,2

CAUTION

- A coolant additive not meeting the prescribed specification can reduce the effectiveness of the corrosive protection.
- Any faults or problems resulting from corrosion may cause a loss of coolant and, as a consequence of this, result in major engine damage.

Note

An authorised ŠKODA Service Partner can also supply you with the correct coolant additives. ■

Checking the coolant level

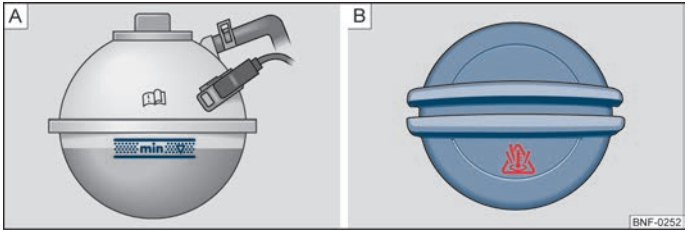

Fig. 94 Engine compartment: Coolant expansion reservoir

The coolant expansion bottle is located in the engine compartment. ③ ⇒ Fig. 92.

– Switch the engine off.

– Open the bonnet ⇒ ⚠ in Working in the engine compartment on page 109.

– Check the level of coolant in the coolant expansion bottle ⇒ Fig. 94 - A. The coolant level when the engine is cold must lie between the "MIN" and "MAX" markings. The level may also rise slightly above the "MAX" marking when the engine is warm.

Loss of coolant

A loss of coolant is first and foremost an **indication of a leak** in the cooling system. You should not merely top up the coolant in the reservoir. It is also important to have the cooling system inspected without delay by a specialist garage.

WARNING

Read and observe the warning notes ⇒ page 109, Working in the engine compartment before working in the engine compartment.

CAUTION

If the engine overheats, you need to find a specialist garage as quickly as possible- otherwise serious engine damage may arise. ■

Replenishing the coolant

– Switch the engine off.

– Allow the engine to cool down.

– Place a cloth over the cap of the coolant expansion reservoir ⇒ Fig. 94 - B and unscrew the cap **carefully** by turning it to the left ⇒ ⚠.

– Top up the coolant.

– Screw the cap tight until it is heard to lock.

The coolant which you use for replenishing the system, must comply with the proscribed specification ⇒ page 111. Do not use an alternative additive if the specified coolant additive is not available in exceptional cases. Just top up the system with water and as soon as possible arrange adjustment to correct the mixing ratio of water and coolant additive again by a specialist garage.

Only use fresh coolant for topping up the system.

Do not fill up over the "MAX" marking! Excess coolant heats up and then is forced out of the cooling system through the pressure relief valve in the cap. ▶

WARNING

- **The cooling system is pressurized! Do not open the cap of the coolant expansion bottle if the engine is still hot - risk of scalding!**
- **Coolant is hazardous to health. Avoid contact with the coolant. Coolant vapours are also harmful to health. It is important, therefore, to always safely store any coolant additive in its original container out of the reach of children - risk of poisoning!**
- **If any splashes of coolant get into your eyes, rinse out your eyes immediately with clear water and contact a doctor as soon as possible.**
- **You should also consult a doctor without delay if you have inadvertently swallowed coolant.**

CAUTION

If for some reason it is not possible under the conditions prevailing to top up with coolant or water, **do not continue your journey. Switch the engine off** and obtain professional assistance from a specialist garage, otherwise it could lead to severe engine damage.

For the sake of the environment

Do not re-use coolant if it is necessary to drain the coolant in the system. It should be collected and disposed of in compliance with environmental protection regulations.

Radiator fan

The radiator fan may switch on unexpectedly.

The radiator fan is driven by an electric motor and controlled according to the coolant temperature.

After the engine is switched off, the radiator fan may continue running for up to 10 minutes or may switch itself back in- even if the ignition is also off - if:

- the coolant temperature has risen because of an accumulation of heat or
- the warm engine compartment is heated up additionally by strong sunlight.

WARNING

You must therefore be aware when working in the engine compartment that the fan may switch on suddenly - risk of injury!

Brake fluid

Checking the brake fluid

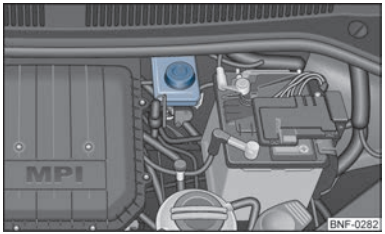

Fig. 95 Engine compartment: Cover of the brake fluid reservoir

The brake fluid reservoir is located on the left of the engine compartment. The brake fluid reservoir on right-hand steering models is positioned on the other side of the engine compartment.

– Switch the engine off.

– Open the bonnet ⇒ ⚠ in Working in the engine compartment on page 109.

– Inspect the brake fluid level in the reservoir ⇒ Fig. 95. 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 below the "MIN" marking. If the brake fluid level is too low, this is indicated by the warning light lighting up in the instrument cluster. In this case **stop immediately and do not drive any further! Contact a Škoda dealer to obtain professional assistance.**

WARNING

- **Read and observe the warning notes ⇒ page 109, Working in the engine compartment before working in the engine compartment.**
- **If the fluid level has dropped below the MIN marking, do not drive any further - risk of accident! Contact a Škoda dealer to obtain professional assistance.**

Changing the brake fluid

Brake fluid absorbs moisture. This causes the fluid to absorb moisture from the surrounding air over a period of time. Excessive water in the brake fluid may be the cause of corrosion in the brake system. The water content also lowers the boiling point of the brake fluid.

Only new genuine brake fluid approved by ŠKODA may be used. The brake fluid must comply with one of the following standards or specifications:

- VW 501 14,
- FMVSS 116 DOT4

We recommend that you have the brake fluid replaced by an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner as part of an Inspection Service.

WARNING

Using old brake fluid can result in severe stress on the brakes because of the formation of vapour bubbles in the brake system. This greatly impairs the braking efficiency and thus also the safety of your vehicle.

CAUTION

Brake fluid damages the paintwork of the vehicle.

For the sake of the environment

Due to issues with disposal, the special tools and knowledge required, we recommend you have the brake fluid replaced by an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner. ■

Vehicle battery

General information

Improper handling of the vehicle battery can cause damage. We therefore recommend you have work on the vehicle battery carried out by an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner.

There is a risk of injuries, scalding, accidents and burns when carrying out any work on the battery and on the electrical system. For this reason, it is essential to comply with the warning instructions ⇒ ⚠ stated below and with the general applicable rules of safety.

WARNING

- **The battery acid is strongly corrosive and must, therefore, be handled with the greatest of care. Always wear protective gloves, eye and skin protection when handling batteries. 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 creates deep wounds after contact with the skin which take a long time to heal. Repeated contact with diluted acids causes skin diseases (inflammations, ulcers, slin cracks). Acids coming into contact with water are diluted accompanied by significant development of heat.**
- **Do not tilt the battery otherwise battery electrolyte may flow out of the battery vent openings. Protect the eyes with safety glasses or a shield! There is the danger of suffering blindness! If any battery electrolyte gets into your eye, rinse out your eye immediately with clear water for several minutes. Contact a doctor without delay.**
- **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 acid was swallowed, seek immediate medical attention.**
- **Keep batteries out of the reach of children.**
- **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.**
- **Bridging of the poles will create a short circuit (e.g. through metal objects, cables). Possible consequences of a short circuit: Melting of lead struts, explosion and burning of the battery, jets of acid spurting out.**
- **It is prohibited to work with a naked flame and light, to smoke or to carry out any activities which produce sparks. 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 as well as all electrical components and disconnect the negative terminal ⊖ on the vehicle battery. If you wish to replace a bulb it is sufficient to switch off the appropriate light.**
- **Never charge a frozen or thawed vehicle battery - risk of explosion and caustic burns! Replace a vehicle battery that is frozen.** ▶

WARNING (Continued)

- **Never jump-start vehicle batteries which have a too low electrolyte level - risk of explosion and caustic burns!**
- **Never use a vehicle battery which is damaged - risk of explosion! Immediately replace a damaged vehicle battery.**

CAUTION

- You must only disconnect the vehicle battery if the ignition is switched off, otherwise the electrical system (electronic components) of the vehicle may be damaged. When disconnecting the vehicle battery from the electrical system of the vehicle, first disconnect the negative terminal ⊖ of the battery. Then disconnect the positive terminal ⊕.
- When reconnecting the battery, first connect the positive terminal ⊕ and only then the negative terminal ⊖ of the battery. You must on no account connect the cables wrongly - risk of a cable fire.
- Ensure that battery acid does not come into contact with the vehicle body otherwise damage could occur to the paintwork.
- 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 has not been driven for more than 3 to 4 weeks, the battery will discharge This is because certain electrical components consume electricity (e. g. control units) also in idle state. You can prevent the discharging of the battery by disconnecting the negative terminal ⊖ or charging the battery constantly with a very low charging current.
- 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 removed vehicle battery is a special type of waste which is harmful to the environment - contact your specialist garage regarding disposal of the battery.

Note

- Please also refer to the guidelines ⇒ page 116, also after connecting the battery.
- You should replace batteries older than 5 years. ■

Checking the battery electrolyte level

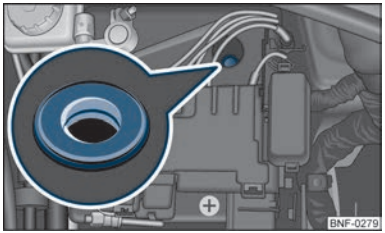

Fig. 96 Vehicle battery: Electrolyte level indicator

The battery is practically **maintenance-free** under normal operating conditions.

We recommend you have the electrolyte level checked by a specialist garage from time to time, especially in the following cases.

- High outside temperatures.
- Long daily drives
- After each charge ⇒ page 116.

On vehicles with a vehicle battery fitted with a colour indicator, the so-called magic eye ⇒ Fig. 96, the electrolyte level can be determined by looking at the change in colour.

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.

Note

- The battery electrolyte level is periodically checked by an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner as part of the Inspection Service.
- For technical reasons, on vehicles with the description "AGM", the electrolyte level cannot be checked.
- Vehicles with a START-STOP system are fitted with a battery control unit for checking the energy level for the recurring engine start. ■

Operation in winter

The vehicle battery has to provide greater amounts of electricity during the winter. It also has only part of the initial power output at low temperatures that it has at normal temperatures.

A discharged vehicle battery may already freeze at temperatures just below 0 °C.

We therefore recommend that you have the battery checked by a specialist garage before the start of the winter, and recharged if necessary.

WARNING

Never charge a frozen or thawed vehicle battery - risk of explosion and caustic burns! Replace a vehicle battery that is frozen.

Charging a vehicle battery

A properly charged vehicle battery is essential for reliably starting the engine.

- Read the warning notes ⇒ ⚠ in General information on page 114 and ⇒ ⚠.
- Switch the ignition and all electrical components off.
- Only for "quick-charging": Disconnect both battery cables (first of all "negative", then "positive").
- Carefully attach the terminal clamps of the charger to the battery terminals (red = "positive", black = "negative").
- You can now plug the mains cable of the charger into the power socket and switch on the charger.
- When charging is completed: switch the charger off and unplug the mains cable from the power socket.
- Only then should you disconnect the terminal clamps of the charger.
- Reconnect the cables to the battery (first of all "positive", then "negative").

It is not normally necessary to disconnect the cables of the battery if you recharge the vehicle battery using low amperages (as for example from a **mini-charger**). Please also refer to the instructions from the charger manufacturer.

A charging current of 0.1 of the total vehicle battery capacity (or lower) is that which should be used until full charging is achieved.

It is, however, necessary to disconnect both cables before charging the battery with high amperages, so-called "**quick-charging**".

WARNING

- **Never charge a frozen or thawed vehicle battery - risk of explosion and caustic burns! Replace a vehicle battery that is frozen.**
- **Never charge a vehicle battery which has a too low electrolyte level - risk of explosion and caustic burns.**
- **"Quick-charging" a vehicle battery is dangerous. It requires a special charger and specialist knowledge. We recommend having the quick charging of vehicle batteries undertaken by a specialist garage.**
- **A discharged vehicle battery may already freeze at temperatures just below 0 °C. We recommend that you no longer use a vehicle battery which has thawed out because the casing of the battery may be cracked through the formation of ice and this would allow battery electrolyte to flow out.**
- **The vent plugs of the vehicle battery should not be opened for charging.**

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 135.

Disconnecting and reconnecting the vehicle battery

On disconnecting and reconnecting the vehicle battery the following functions are initially deactivated or are no longer able to operate fault-free.

Operation	Operating measure
Enter radio code number	see Radio Operating Instructions
Setting the clock	⇒ page 11
Data in the multi-functional indicator are deleted.	⇒ page 10

Note

We recommend having the vehicle checked by an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner to ensure full functionality of all electrical systems.

Replacing the vehicle battery

When replacing a vehicle battery, the new new vehicle battery must have the same capacity, voltage (12 V), amperage and be the same size. Suitable types of vehicle battery are available from an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner.

We recommend you have the battery replacement carried out by an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner, who will properly install the new battery and dispose of the original one.

CAUTION

Vehicles with a START-STOP system are fitted with a special battery type which allows the battery control unit to check the energy level for recurring engine start. This vehicle battery must only be replaced by a battery of the same type.

For the sake of the environment

Vehicle batteries contain poisonous substances such as sulphuric acid and lead. For this reason, it must be disposed of properly. Under no circumstances must it be disposed of in the household waste. ■

Automatic load deactivation

An intelligent vehicle power management system automatically takes various measures at high loads on the vehicle battery to prevent discharging of the battery: This manifests itself by the following:

- The idling speed is raised to allow the generator to deliver more electricity to the electrical system.
- Where appropriate large consumers of power, e.g. seat heaters, rear window heaters, voltage supply to the 12V power socket, have their power limited or in case of emergency shut off completely.

Note

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. Driving comfort is not put at risk by any shutting off of consumers. Often the driver is not aware of it having taken place. ■

Windscreen washer system

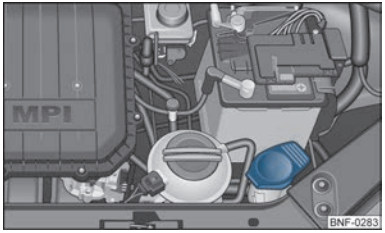

Fig. 97 Engine compartment: Windshield washer fluid reservoir

The windshield washer reservoir contains the cleaning fluid for the windscreen or rear window. The reservoir is located at the front left of the engine compartment ⇒ Fig. 97.

The **capacity** of the windscreen washer fluid reservoir is approximately 3 litres.

Clear water is not sufficient to intensively clean the glass. We therefore recommend using clean washing water together with the screen cleaner from the range of ŠKODA Original Accessories **(in winter additionally with antifreeze)** which is capable of removing stubborn dirt. Follow the instructions for use on the packaging when using screen cleaning products.

It is also possible in exceptional cases to use methylated spirits when no screen cleaner with antifreeze is available. The concentration of methylated spirits must not be more than 15 %. Please note, however, that the antifreeze protection at this concentration is only adequate down to -5 °C.

WARNING

Read and observe the warning notes ⇒ page 109, Working in the engine compartment before working in the engine compartment.

CAUTION

- On no account should you add radiator antifreeze or other additives to the windshield washer fluid.

Note

Do not take the filter out of the windshield wash container when filling it up again with liquid otherwise dirt can get into the liquid transportation system and can lead to faults in operation of the windshield wash system. ■

Wheels and Tyres
Wheels

General information

- New tyres do not offer optimal grip at first. They should therefore be run in for about 500 km at a moderate speed and an appropriately cautious style of driving. You will also profit from longer tyre life.
- The tread depth of new tyres may differ because of design features and the configuration of the tread (depending on the type of tyre and the manufacturer).
- Drive over curbs on the side of the road and other such obstacles slowly and, where possible, at a right angle in order to avoid damage to tyres and wheel trims.
- We recommend you Inspect your tyres and rims from time to time for damage (punctures, cuts, splits and bulges). Remove foreign bodies from the tyre profile.
- Damage to tyres is frequently not visible. Unusual vibrations or pulling of the vehicle to one side could be a sign of tyre damage. **Please reduce your speed immediately and stop if you suspect that a wheel is damaged.** Inspect the tyres for signs of damage (bulges, splits, etc.) If no visible damage is present, please drive at an appropriately slow speed and carefully to the nearest specialist garage in order to have your vehicle inspected.
- Also protect your tyres from contact with oil, grease and fuel.
- Immediately replace any dust caps of the valves which have got lost.
- Mark wheels before removing them so that their previous direction of running can be maintained when mounted them again.
- Always store wheels or tyres which been removed in a cool, dry and, where possible, dark place. Tyres which are not fixed to a wheel trim should be stored upright.

Unidirectional tyres

The direction of rotation of the tyres is marked by arrows on the wall of the tyre. This indicates the direction of rotation of the tyre, and it is essential that the tyres are fitted on to run in this direction. Only then are the tyres able to provide the optimal properties in terms of grip, low noise, wear-and-tear and aquaplaning.

Further information concerning the use of unidirectional tyres ⇒ page 126.

WARNING

- **New tyres during the first approximately 500 km do not offer optimal grip and should therefore be run appropriately - risk of accident!**
- **Never drive with damaged tyres - risk of accident!**

Note

Please observe the various national legal requirements regarding tyres. ■

Service life of tyres

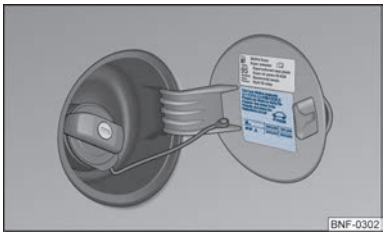

Fig. 98 An opened fuel filler flap with a tyre size and tyre inflation pressure table

The life of your tyres very much depends on the following points:

Tyre pressure

The working life of tyres will be shortened considerably if the tyres are insufficiently or over-inflated and this will have an adverse effect on the handling of your vehicle.

Correctly inflated tyres are of particular importance when travelling at **high speeds**. It is therefore good to check the tyre pressure, including that of the spare wheel, at least once a month and also before setting off on a long trip.

The tyre inflation pressures for **summer tyres** are indicated on the inside of the fuel filler flap ⇒ Fig. 98. The inflation pressures for **winter tyres** are 20 kPa (0.2 bar) higher than those for summer tyres ⇒ page 121.

The tyre pressure should be at the highest pressure specified for your vehicle at all times. ▶

Always check the inflation pressure of tyres when cold. Do not reduce the higher pressure of warm tyres. Adapt the inflation pressure of the tyres accordingly if your vehicle is carrying a significantly higher payload, see sticker on filler cap ⇒ Fig. 98.

Driving style

Fast cornering, sharp acceleration and braking (squealing tyres) increase the wear-and-tear on your tyres.

Balancing wheels

The wheels of a new vehicle are balanced. There are a wide range of influences when driving which may result in an imbalance and which makes themselves felt through vibration in the steering.

You should have the wheels rebalanced since any imbalance increases wear-and-tear on the steering, the suspension and tyres. A wheel must also be rebalanced when a new tyre is fitted and each time a tyre is repaired.

Wheel alignment errors

Incorrect wheel alignment at the front and rear will not only increase wear-and-tear on the tyres but will also has an adverse effect on vehicle safety. Contact your specialist garage if you notice any unusual tyre wear.

WARNING

- **If the inflation pressure is too low, the tyre must perform a higher rolling resistance. At higher speeds the tyre will warm up as a result of this. This can result in tread separation and even a tyre blowout.**
- **Do not, where possible, replace individual tyres but at least replace them on both wheels of a given axle at the same time. Always fit the tyres with the deeper tread depth to the front wheels.**
- **Never use tyres whose condition and age is unknown to you.**
- **Immediately replace the damaged rims or tyres.**

CAUTION

- Do not use tyres which are older than 6 years.

For the sake of the environment

Tyres which are insufficiently inflated increase your fuel consumption. ■

Wear indicators

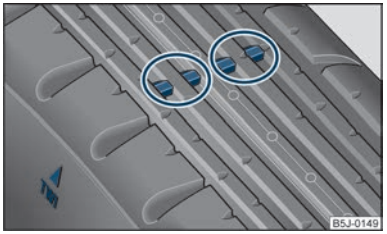

Fig. 99 Tyre tread with wear indicators

The base of the tread of the original tyres has wear indicators 1.6 mm high, installed at right angles to the direction of travel. These wear indicators are located multiple times depending on the make and are evenly spaced around the circumference of the tyre ⇒ Fig. 99. Markings on the walls of the tyres through the letters "TWI", triangular symbols or other symbols identify the position of the wear indicators.

A remaining tread of just 1.6 mm, measured in the grooves of the tread next to the wear indicators, means that your tyres have reached their legally permissible minimum tread depth.

WARNING

- **You must have your tyres replaced with new ones at the latest when the wear indicators have been worn down. The legally permissible minimum tread depth should be observed.**
- **Worn tyres do not provide the necessary adhesion to the road surface at high speeds on wet roads. One could experience "aquaplaning" (uncontrolled movements of the vehicle - "swimming" on a wet road surface).** ■

Exchanging tyres

If significantly greater wear is present on the front tyres, we recommend changing the front wheels around with the rear wheels. You will then obtain approximately the same life for all the tyres. ▶

It may be advantageous to swap the tyres over "crosswise" when uneven wear characteristic arise on the running surfaces of the tyres (but not in the case of uni-directional tyres). We recommend that you contact an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner. They have extensive knowledge about the possible combinations.

We recommend that you change the wheels around every 10 000 km in order to achieve even wear on all wheels and to obtain optimal tyre life. ■

New wheels and tyres

Tyres and wheel rims are important design elements. One should therefore use the tyres and wheel rims which have been approved for use by ŠKODA. They are exactly matched to the vehicle type and therefore contribute significantly to good road holding and safe driving characteristics ⇒ ⚠.

Only fit radial tyres of the same type on all 4 wheels, size (rolling circumference) and, if possible, the same tread pattern on one axle.

Authorised ŠKODA Service Partners have access to the most current information about which tyres we have released for use on your vehicle.

We recommend that you have any work relating to tyres or wheels carried out by an **authorised ŠKODA Service Partner**. Authorised ŠKODA Service Partners have all of the necessary special tools and replacement parts available plus the required specialist knowledge and are also in a position to properly dispose of the old tyres. A large number of authorised ŠKODA Service Partners also have an attractive range of tyres and wheels available.

The tyre/wheel combinations which are approved for your vehicle are indicated in your vehicle documents. Approval and licensing may differ according to the legislation prevailing in individual countries.

Proper knowledge of the tyre data makes it easier for you to select the correct type of tyre. Tyres do, for example, have the following **inscription** on their walls:

185/55 R 15 82 T

What this means is:

185	Tyre width in mm
55	Height/width ratio in %
R	Code letter for the type of tyre - **R**adial
15	Diameter of wheel in inches
82	Load index
T	Speed symbol

The following **speed restrictions** apply to tyres.

Speed symbol	Permissible maximum speed
Q	160 km/h
R	170 km/h
S	180 km/h
T	190 km/h
U	200 km/h
H	210 km/h
V	240 km/h
W	270 km/h

The **date of manufacture** is also stated on the tyre wall (possibly only on the inside of wheel).

DOT ... 20 11...

means, for example, that the tyre was manufactured in the 20th week of the year 2011.

⚠ WARNING

- **Only use those tyres or wheel rims which have been approved for your model of ŠKODA vehicle. Failure to observe this instruction will adversely affect the road safety of your vehicle - risk of accident! Approval and licensing of your vehicle on public roads may also become void as a result.**
- **You must on no account drive at a higher speed than is permissible for your tyres - risk of an accident resulting from tyre damage and loss of control over your vehicle.**

CAUTION

- Do not use tyres which are older than 6 years.
- If you choose to use a spare wheel which is not identical to the currently fitted tyres, please note ⇒ page 126, Spare wheel.

For the sake of the environment

Old tyres must be disposed of in conformity with the appropriate regulations. ▶

Note

It is not normally possible to fit wheels from other models of cars for technical reasons. This may also apply in certain circumstances to the wheels of the same type of vehicle.

Wheel bolts

Wheels and **wheel bolts** are matched to each other in terms of design. Each time you fit other wheels - e.g. light alloy wheels or wheels with winter tyres - you must therefore also use the matching wheel bolts of the correct length and shape of spherical cap. This is essential to ensure that the wheels are tightly fitted and that the brake system operates properly.

If you retrofit **wheel trims** (or have this done), please also ensure that an adequate flow of air remains assured for cooling the brake system.

Authorised ŠKODA Service Partners are instructed in the technical possibilities which exist regarding converting or retrofitting tyres, wheels and wheel trims.

WARNING

- **In case of incorrect treatment of the wheel bolts, the wheel can loosen when the car is moving - risk of accident!**
- **The wheel bolts must be clean and must turn easily. However, they must never be treated with grease or oil.**
- **If the wheel bolts are tightened to a too low tightening torque, the rim can come loose when the car is moving - risk of accident! 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.**

CAUTION

The prescribed tightening torque of the wheel bolts for steel and light alloy wheels is 110 Nm.

Winter tyres

The handling of your vehicle will be significantly improved when driving on wintry roads if you fit winter tyres. Summer tyres do not offer the same grip on ice, snow and at temperatures below 7 °C because of their construction (width, rubber blend, tread pattern).

Winter tyres must be mounted on all four wheels to obtain the best handling characteristics.

You must only fit those types of winter tyre which are approved for your vehicle. The permissible **sizes of winter tyres** are stated in your vehicle documents. Approvals may differ because of national legislation.

Please remember that the tyres should be inflated to 20 kPa (0.2 bar) more than is the case for summer tyres ⇒ page 118.

Winter tyres no longer offer the same winter performance once the **tyre tread** has worn down to a depth of about 4 mm.

Ageing also causes winter tyres to lose most of their winter performance properties - even in cases where the remaining tread depth is still clearly more than 4 mm.

Speed restrictions apply to winter tyres ⇒ page 120, ⇒ ⚠.

You can fit winter tyres of a lower speed category to your vehicle provided that you also do not drive faster than the permissible maximum speed for such tyres, even if the possible maximum speed of your vehicle is higher. The corresponding tyre category can damage the tyres when exceeding the permissible maximum speed.

Please pay attention to the notes if you decide to fit winter tyres ⇒ page 118.

Please contact your specialist garage if there are any points which are not clear who will be able to provide you with information regarding the maximum speed for your tyres.

WARNING

You must on no account drive your car at more than the permissible maximum speed for your winter tyres - risk of an accident resulting from tyre damage and loss of control over your car.

For the sake of the environment

Fit your summer tyres on again in good time since summer tyres offer you better grip and handling on roads which are free of snow and ice as well as ar temperatures below 7 °C - the braking distance is shorter, there is less tyre noise, tyre wear is reduced and fuel consumption is reduced.

Note

Please observe the various national legal requirements regarding tyres.

Unidirectional tyres

The direction of rotation of the tyres is marked by **arrows on the wall of the tyre**. This indicates the direction of rotation of the tyre, and it is essential that the tyres are fitted on to run in this direction. Only then are the tyres able to provide the optimal properties in terms of grip, low noise, wear-and-tear and aquaplaning.

Should it be necessary to fit on a spare wheel in exceptional cases with a tyre not dedicated to the running direction or in opposite running direction, please adopt a cautious style of driving as the tyre is no longer able to provide optimal grip and handling in such a situation. This particularly important on wet roads. Please refer to the additional instructions ⇒ page 126, Spare wheel.

You should have the defective tyre replaced as soon as possible and restore the correct direction of rotation on all tyres ■

Snow chains

Snow chains must only be mounted on the front wheels.

When driving on wintry roads, snow chains improve not only traction, but also the braking performance.

For technical reasons, it is only permissible to fit snow chains with the following wheel/tyre combinations.

Tyre size	Rim
165/70 R14	5J x 14 ET 35

Only fit snow chains with links and locks not larger than **15 mm**.

Remove the **full wheel trims** before installing the snow chains.

Observe the national legal regulations relating to the use of snow chains and the maximum vehicle speed with snow chains.

WARNING

Please pay attention to the information in the supplied fitting instructions of the snow chain manufacturer.

CAUTION

You must take the chains off as soon as you drive on roads which are free of snow. They adversely affect the handling of your vehicle, damage the tyres and are rapidly destroyed.

Note

We recommend that you use snow chains from the range of ŠKODA Original Accessories. ■

Accessories, changes and replacement of parts

General

ŠKODA vehicles have been built according to the latest discoveries in safety engineering. Thus one should not change the condition in which the vehicle was delivered from the manufacturer without some thought.

If you want to retrofit the vehicle with accessories, if a vehicle part is to be replaced with a new one, or when needing to make technical changes, the following instructions must be observed:

- Advise should always be obtained from an authorised Škoda Service Partner **before** buying any accessories or parts and **before** making any technical changes ⇒ ⚠.
- The guidelines and instructions issued by ŠKODA must be observed when making technical changes.

Adhering to the prescribed procedures will prevent any kind of damage to the vehicle, and its travelling and operating safety will be maintained. The vehicle also complies with German road transport regulations (StVZO). More information is available from an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner who can also perform the necessary work properly.

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. In other words, the vehicle's roadworthiness may be put at risk and increased wear on parts may arise.

Any damage which is done caused by technical changes made without consulting a ŠKODA dealer is excluded from the warranty – see the warranty certificate.

⚠ WARNING

- **Work or modifications on your vehicle, which have been carried out unprofessionally, can cause operational faults - risk of accident!**
- **We advise you, in your own interest, to only use ŠKODA Original Accessories and ŠKODA Original Parts which have been expressly approved for use on your vehicle. Reliability, safety and suitability have been established for ŠKODA Original Accessories and ŠKODA Original Parts.**
- **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.**

Note

- ŠKODA Original Accessories and ŠKODA Original Parts can be bought from authorised ŠKODA Service Partners who also professionally undertake the assembly of parts which were purchased there.
- We recommend having all work undertaken by an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner.
- All ŠKODA Original Accessories and Original Parts from the Original Accessories catalogue, such as a towing device, child seats, etc. are authorised.
- We recommend that you buy car stereos and other electrical accessories from an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner, who should also carry out the installation. ■

Towing a trailer

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. ▶

CAUTION

The installation of towing devices, of whatever kind, can cause major, expensive damage to the vehicle that is not covered by any ŠKODA warranty. ■

Do-it-yourself

Do-it-yourself

First-aid kit and warning triangle

The first-aid kit must be stored in such a way that it is immediately ready to hand.

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 a first-aid box from the range of ŠKODA Original Accessories that you can purchase from an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner.
- If you also want to equip your vehicle with a warning triangle, we recommend a warning triangle from the range of ŠKODA Original Accessories that you can purchase from authorised ŠKODA Service Partners.

Fire extinguisher

The fire extinguisher is located at a holder in the foot well in front of the front passenger seat.

Please read carefully the instructions which are attached to the fire extinguisher.

The fire extinguisher must be checked by an authorised person or company annually (please observe the various differing national legal requirements).

WARNING

The fire extinguisher 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

- The fire extinguisher must comply with the relevant and valid legal requirements.
- Pay attention to the expiration date of the fire extinguisher. If the fire extinguisher is used after the expiration date, its proper function is no longer assured.
- The fire extinguisher is only supplied in certain countries within the scope of delivery.

Vehicle tool kit

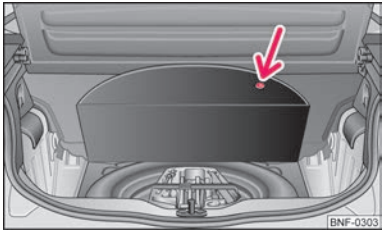

Fig. 100 Luggage compartment: Stowage space for the vehicle tool kit and spare wheel

The vehicle tool kit and the lifting jack with sticker are housed in a plastic box in the spare wheel or in the compartment for the spare wheel underneath the floor covering in the luggage compartment.

Raise the floor covering at the recess (arrow) ⇒ Fig. 100.

The vehicle tool kit contains the following parts (depending on equipment fitted):

- Wheel wrench,
- Wire clamp for removing the full wheel trims or wheel bolt covers,
- Towing eye,
- Adapter for anti-theft wheel bolts,
- Replacement lamp,
- Screwdriver.

Before placing the lifting jack back in its storage area, screw in the arm of the lifting jack fully.

WARNING

- **The factory-supplied lifting jack is only intended for your model of vehicle. On no account attempt to lift a heavier vehicle or other loads - risk of injury!**
- **Ensure that the vehicle tool kit is safely attached in the luggage compartment.**

Spare wheel

Fig. 101 Luggage compartment: Spare wheel

The spare wheel lies in a well in the luggage compartment under the floor covering ⇒ Fig. 100 and is fixed in place using a special bolt ⇒ Fig. 101.

Before removing the spare wheel, you must take out the box with the vehicle tool kit box .

One should check the inflation pressure in the spare wheel (at best when generally checking the tyre air pressures - see sticker on the fuel filler flap) ⇒ page 118 to ensure that the spare wheel is always ready to use.

Any spare wheel which differs from the tyres fitted to the vehicle (e.g. winter tyres or low-profile tyres) should only be used only for a short time in the event of a puncture and when adopting an appropriately cautious style of driving ⇒ ⚠.

Replace it with a wheel having the appropriate mode and dimensions as soon as possible

Temporary spare wheel

A warning label displayed on the rim of the temporary spare wheel indicates that your vehicle is equipped with a temporary spare wheel.

Please observe the following notes when driving with a temporary spare wheel:

- The warning label must not be covered after installing the wheel.
- Do not drive faster than 80 km/h with this spare wheel and pay particular attention while driving. Avoid accelerating at full throttle, sharp braking and fast cornering.
- Use this spare wheel only to reach the nearest specialist garage as it is not intended for continuous use.

WARNING

- **Never use a spare wheel which is damaged.**
- **If the spare wheel has a different mode or size compared to the fitted tyres, do not drive faster than 80 km/h (50 mph) at any point. Avoid accelerating at full throttle, sharp braking and fast cornering.**

CAUTION

Note the instructions on the sticker on the spare wheel.

Note

The tyre pressure should be at the highest pressure specified for your vehicle at all times.

Changing a wheel

Preliminary work

The following steps should be carried out before actually changing the wheel.

– If it is necessary to change a wheel, park the vehicle as far away as possible from the traffic flow. The place you choose should be **level**.

– Have **all 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).
– Apply the **handbrake** firmly.
– Engage the **1st gear**.
– Take the **vehicle tool kit** and the **spare wheel** ⇒ Fig. 100 out of the well under the carpet of the luggage compartment.

WARNING

- **If you find yourself in flowing traffic switch on the hazard warning lights system and place the warning triangle on the side of the road at the prescribed distance from your vehicle. Comply with the national legal regulations. In this way you are protecting not only yourself but also other road users.**
- **If you have to change a wheel on a slope first block the opposite wheel with a stone or similar object in order to secure the vehicle from unexpectedly rolling away.**

Note

Comply with the national legal regulations.

Changing a wheel

Always change a wheel on a level surface as far as possible.

– Take off the full wheel trim ⇒ page 128 or the caps from the wheel bolts ⇒ page 128.
– Slacken the wheel bolts ⇒ page 129.
– Jack up the vehicle until the wheel to be changed is clear of the ground ⇒ page 130.
– Unscrew the wheel bolts and place them on a clean surface (cloth, paper, etc.).
– Take off the wheel.
– Fit on the spare wheel and tighten the wheel bolts slightly.
– Lower the car.
– Tighten the wheel bolts firmly, alternately and diagonally using the wrench (crosswise) ⇒ page 129.
– Put the full wheel trim or the caps back onto the wheel bolts .

Note

- All bolts must be clean and must turn easily.
- You must never grease or oil the wheel bolts!
- When fitting on unidirectional tyres, ensure that the tyres rotate in the correct direction ⇒ page 122, Unidirectional tyres.

Subsequent steps

After changing the wheel, you must perform the following steps.

– Stow and attach the replaced wheel in the spare wheel well using a special screw ⇒ Fig. 101.
– Stow the vehicle tool kit in the space provided.
– **Check** the **tyre pressure** on the spare wheel just mounted as soon as possible.
– Have the **tightening torque** of the wheel bolts **checked** with a torque wrench as soon as possible. Steel and light alloy wheels must be tightened to a tightening torque of **110 Nm**.
– Change the damaged wheel or consult a specialist garage about possibilities for getting repairs done.

WARNING

It is necessary to observe the guidelines given on ⇒ page 120, New wheels and tyres if the vehicle is subsequently fitted with tyres which are different to those it was fitted with at the works.

Note

- If you find, when changing the wheel, that the wheel bolts are corroded and difficult to turn, the bolts must be replaced before checking the tightening torque.
- Drive cautiously and only at a moderate speed to a workshop where the tightening torque can be checked.

Full wheel trim

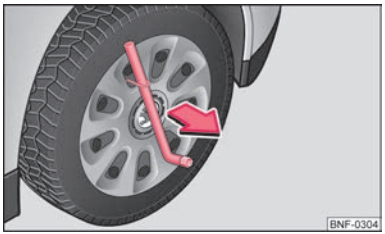

Fig. 102 Remove the full wheel trim

Pulling off

– Remove the wheel wrench and wire clamp from the tool kit.

– Suspend the wire clamp in one of the recesses of the full wheel trim.

– Slide the wheel wrench (or similar) through the wire clamp and remove the full wheel trim in the direction of the arrow ⇒ Fig. 102.

Attaching

– First press the full wheel trim onto the wheel at the valve opening provided. Then press the full wheel trim into the wheel in such a way that its entire circumference locks correctly in place.

CAUTION

- Use the pressure of your hand, do not knock on the full wheel trim! Heavy knocks mainly on the points where the full wheel trim has not been inserted into the wheel, can result in damage to the guide and centring elements of the full wheel trim.
- First check for yourself that the theft-deterrent wheel bolt is located ⇒ page 129, Slackening and tightening wheel bolts in the hole opposite the valve before fitting the full wheel trim onto a steel wheel which is attached with a theft-deterrent wheel bolt.

Wheel bolts

Fig. 103 Wheel bolts

Pulling off

– Plug the wire clamp from the tool kit through the opening in the cap ⇒ Fig. 103 and remove it in the direction of the arrow.

Attaching

– Insert the caps onto the bolt heads.

Anti-theft wheel bolts have different caps. They only fit on anti-theft wheel bolts and not on standard wheel bolts.

Slackening and tightening wheel bolts

Slacken the wheel bolts before jacking up the vehicle.

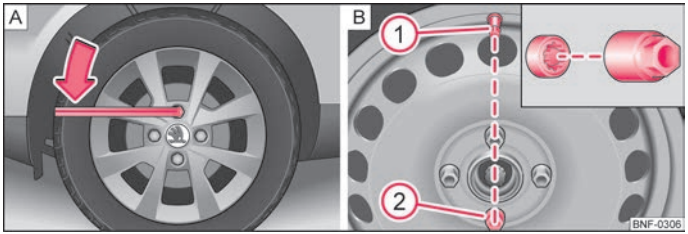

Fig. 104 Changing a wheel: Loosening the wheel bolts/installation location of the anti-theft wheel bolt

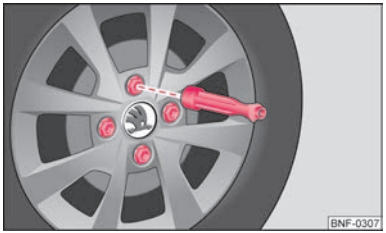

Fig. 105 Changing a wheel: Loosen the wheel bolts using the hexagon socket in the screwdriver handle.

Slackening wheel bolts

– Insert the wheel wrench fully onto the wheel bolt [1].

– Grasp the end of the wrench and turn the bolt about **one** turn in the direction of the arrow ⇒ Fig. 104 - A.

– After raising the vehicle ⇒ page 130 fully unscrew the loosened wheel bolts with the hexagon socket in the screwdriver handle ⇒ Fig. 105.

Tightening wheel bolts

– Screw the wheel bolts in a clockwise direction with the hexagon socket in the screwdriver handle and tighten them slightly.

– Insert the wheel wrench fully onto the wheel bolt [1].

– Grasp the end of the wrench and turn the bolt clockwise until it is tight.

The **anti-theft wheel bolt** must be screwed with a wheel with full wheel trim at position ② ⇒ Fig. 105 B opposite the valve ①. Otherwise the full wheel trim cannot be installed.

WARNING

Slacken the wheel bolts only a little (about one turn) as long as the vehicle has not yet been jacked up - risk of an accident!.

Note

- Apply pressure carefully with your **foot** to the end of the wrench if it proves difficult to slacken the bolts. Hold tight on the vehicle when doing this and ensure that you have a steady position.

[1] Use the appropriate adapter for slackening and tightening the anti-theft wheel bolts ⇒ page 130.

Raising the vehicle

You have to raise the vehicle with a lifting jack in order to be able to take off the wheel.

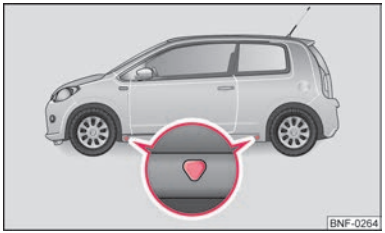

Fig. 106 Changing a wheel: Jacking points for positioning lifting jack

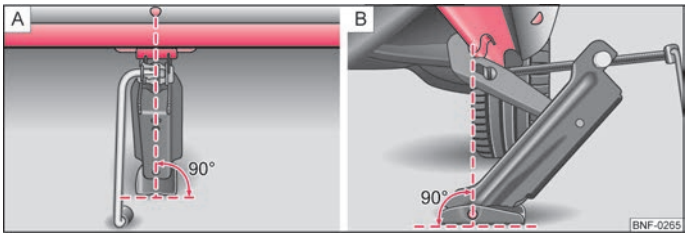

Fig. 107 Attach lifting jack

Position the lifting jack by selecting the jacking point which is closest to the wheel to be removed ⇒ Fig. 106. The jacking point is located directly below the engraving in the lower sill.

– Position the lifting jack below the jacking point and move it up until its claw is positioned directly below the vertical web of the lower sill.

– Align the lifting jack so that its claw grasps the web ⇒ Fig. 107 - B, below the embossing in the side surface of the base plate.

– Make sure that the base plate of the lifting jack rests with its entire surface on level ground and is located vertical to the point ⇒ Fig. 107 where the claw grasps the web.

– Turn the lifting jack up further until the wheel is just clear of the ground.

⚠ WARNING

- **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.**
- **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, a tiled floor, etc.**
- **Never start the engine with the vehicle sitting on the raised jack - danger of suffering injury.**
- **Attach the lifting jack only at the attachment points provided for this purpose.**

Securing wheels against theft

You need a special adapter for slackening the anti-theft wheel bolts.

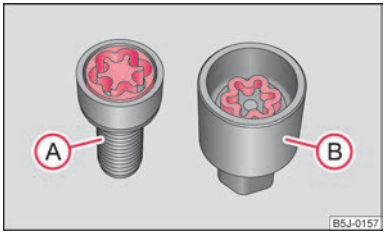

Fig. 108 Principle sketch: Anti-theft wheel bolt with adapter.

– Pull off the full wheel trim from the wheel hub or the cap from the anti-theft wheel bolt.

– Insert the adapter Ⓑ with its toothed side into the inner toothing of the head of the anti-theft wheel bolt Ⓐ ⇒ Fig. 108.

– Insert the wheel wrench fully onto the adapter Ⓑ.

– Slacken the wheel bolt, or tighten it firmly ⇒ page 129.

– Reinstall the full wheel trim/wheel cap after removing the adapter or place the cap onto the anti-theft wheel bolt.
– Have the **tightening torque checked** with a torque wrench as soon as possible. Steel and light alloy wheels must be tightened to a tightening torque of **110 Nm**.

The anti-theft wheel bolts on vehicles fitted with them (one anti-theft wheel bolt per wheel) can only be loosened or tighten up by using the adapter provided.

It is meaningful to note the code number hammered into the rear side of the adapter or the rear side of the anti-theft wheel bolt. You can use this number to buy a replacement adapter from the range of 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.

CAUTION

- If the anti-theft wheel bolt is fastened too tightly, it can cause damage to the anti-theft wheel bolt and adapter.

Note

- The set of anti-theft wheel bolts can be obtained from a specialist garage.
- First check for yourself that the theft-deterrent wheel bolt is located ⇒page 129, Slackening and tightening wheel bolts in the hole opposite the valve before fitting the full wheel trim onto a steel wheel which is attached with a theft-deterrent wheel bolt.

Breakdown kit

General information

The breakdown kit is located in a box under the floor covering in the luggage compartment.

Use the breakdown kit to reliably repair tyre damage caused by foreign bodies or a puncture with diameters up to 4 mm. Do not remove foreign bodies, e.g. screws or nails, from the tyre!

The repair can be undertaken on the vehicle immediately.

The repair with the breakdown kit is **not at all intended to replace** a permanent repair on the tyre, this repair only serves to reach the next specialist garage.

Do not use the breakdown kit:

- if there is damage to the wheels,
- in outside temperatures of less than -20 °C (-4 °F),
- with tears or punctures greater than 4 mm in size,
- if there is damage to the tyre wall,
- when 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 find yourself in flowing traffic switch on the hazard warning lights system and place the warning triangle on the side of the road at the prescribed distance from your vehicle. Comply with the national legal regulations. In this way you are protecting not only yourself but also other road users.**
- **If it is necessary to change a wheel, park the vehicle as far away as possible from the traffic flow. Park on as flat and firm a surface as possible.**
- **A tyre filled with sealant has the same driving characteristics as a standard tyre.**
- **Do not drive faster than 80 km/h, 50 mph.**
- **Avoid accelerating at full throttle, sharp braking and fast cornering.**
- **Check the tyre inflation pressure after driving for 10 minutes!**
- **The sealant is hazardous to heath. Remove immediately if it comes into contact with the skin.**

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

- Observe the manufacturer's usage instructions for the breakdown kit.
- You can purchase a new bottle of sealant from the range of the ŠKODA Original Accessories.
- Change the wheel that was repaired using the breakdown kit or consult a specialist garage about possibilities for getting repairs done.

Components of the breakdown kit

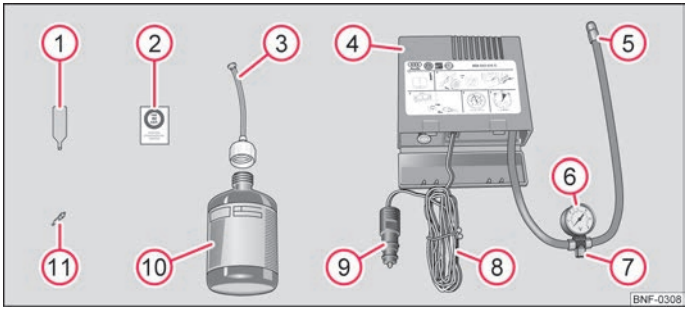

Fig. 109 Components of the breakdown kit

The breakdown kit contains the following parts:

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 ⇒ page 45
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. This is the only way in which you can remove and re-install the valve core from the tyre valve. The same also applies to the replacement valve core ⑪. ■

Preparing to use the breakdown kit

Before using the breakdown kit, carry out the following preparatory work:

– If it is necessary to change a wheel, park the vehicle as far away as possible from the traffic flow. Park on as flat and firm a surface as possible.
– Have **all 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).
– Turn the engine off and shift into **1st gear**.
– Apply the **handbrake** firmly.
– Check whether you can carry out the repairs with the breakdown kit ⇒ page 131, General information.
– Remove the **breakdown kit** from the luggage compartment.
– Stick the sticker ② ⇒ Fig. 109 on the dash panel in view of the driver.
– Do not remove the foreign body, e.g. screw or nail, from the tyre.
– Unscrew the valve cap.
– Use the valve remover ① to remove the valve core and place it down on a clean surface. ■

Seal and inflate tyres

Sealing tyres

– Forcefully shake the tyre inflator bottle ⑩ ⇒ Fig. 109 several times.
– Firmly screw inflation hose ③ onto the tyre inflator bottle in a clockwise direction ⑩. The film on the cap is pierced automatically.
– Remove the plug from the inflation hose ③ and plug the open end fully into the tyre valve.
– Hold the bottle ⑩ with the floor facing upwards and fill the whole sealing agent in the tyre inflator bottle into the tyres.
– Remove the empty tyre inflator bottle from the valve.
– Screw the valve core back into the tyre valve using the valve remover ①.

Pumping up the tyres

– Screw the tyre inflation hose ⑤ ⇒ Fig. 109 of the air compressor firmly onto the tyre valve.
– Check whether the air release valve ⑦ is closed.
– On vehicles fitted with a manual gearbox, move the gearshift lever into Neutral.
– Start up the engine and allow it to idle. ▶

- Insert the plug (9) into the 12 Volt socket.
- Switch on the air compressor with the ON and OFF switch (8).
- Allow the air compressor to run until reaching a pressure of 2.0 - 2.5 bar. 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 approx. 10 metres forwards or backwards to allow the sealing agent to distribute in the tyre.
- Screw the tyre inflation hose of the air compressor (5) firmly back onto the tyre valve and repeat the inflation procedure.
- 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.
- Unscrew the tyre inflation hose (5) from the tyre valve.

After reaching a tyre inflation pressure of 2.0 – 2.5 bar, resume driving at a maximum speed of 80 km/h (50 mph).

Check the tyre inflation pressure after driving for 10 minutes ⇒ page 133, Check after driving for 10 minutes.

⚠ WARNING

- **During inflation, the tyre inflation hose and air compressor may get hot- risk of injury!**
- **Never put the hot tyre inflation hose and hot air compressor on combustible materials - fire hazard!**
- **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 continue your journey. Contact a Škoda dealer to obtain professional assistance.**

(!) CAUTION

Switch off the air compressor after running 8 minutes at the latest - danger of overheating! Allow the air compressor to cool down a few minutes before switching it back on again. ■

Check after driving for 10 minutes

Check the tyre inflation pressure after driving for 10 minutes!

If the tyre inflation pressure is 1.3 bar or less:

- **Do not continue your journey.** You cannot properly seal with tyre with the breakdown kit.
- Contact a Škoda dealer to obtain professional assistance.

If the tyre inflation 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

Initial steps

You can use the battery of another vehicle for jump-starting yours if the engine does not start because the battery on your vehicle is flat. You will require jump-start cables for this purpose.

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. Please pay attention to the manufacturer's instructions.

Positive cable - colour coding in the majority of cases red.

Negative cable - colour coding in the majority of cases black. ▶

WARNING

- **A discharged vehicle battery may already freeze at temperatures just below 0 °C. In case of frozen battery carry out no jump-starting - risk of explosion!**
- **Please pay attention to the warning instructions relating to working in the engine compartment ⇒ page 109.**

Note

- There must not be any contact between the two vehicles otherwise current may flow as soon as the negative terminals are connected.
- The discharged battery must be properly connected to the system of the vehicle.
- Switch off any mobile phone, pay attention to the instructions for use of the mobile phone in such a situation.
- We recommend you buy jump-start cables from a car battery specialist.

Starting engine

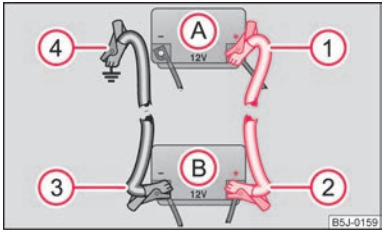

Fig. 110 Jump-starting using the battery from another vehicle: A - flat vehicle battery, B - battery providing current

The jump-start cables must be attached in the following sequence:

Connecting positive terminals

– Attach one end ① to the positive terminal ⇒ Fig. 110 of the discharged battery Ⓐ.

– Attach the other end ② to the positive terminal of the battery supplying the power Ⓑ.

Connecting negative terminal and engine block

– Attach one end ③ to the negative terminal of the battery supplying the power Ⓑ.

– Attach the other end ④ to a solid metal part which is connected firmly to the engine block, or to the engine block itself ⇒ ⚠.

Starting engine

– Start the engine of the vehicle providing current and run the engine at idling speed.

– Now start the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery.

– If the engine does not start, interrupt the attempt at starting after 10 seconds and wait about 30 seconds before repeating the attempt.

– Disconnect the cables on the engine in exactly the **reverse order** they were connected up.

WARNING

- **The non-insulated parts of the terminal clamps must never make contact with each other. In addition, the jump-start cable connected to the positive terminal of the battery must not come into contact with electrically conducting parts of the vehicle - risk of short circuit!**
- **Do not affix the jump starting cables 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.**
- **Do not affix the cable end ④ to parts of the fuel and brake system.**
- **Run the jump-start cables so that they cannot be caught by any rotating parts in the engine compartment.**
- **Do not bend over the batteries - 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 an explosion!**
- **Never jump-start vehicle batteries which have a too low electrolyte level - risk of explosion and caustic burns!**

Jump-starting in vehicles with the START-STOP system

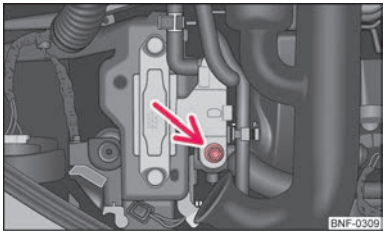

Fig. 111 Engine compartment: Engine earth

On vehicles with the START/STOP system, the jump-starting cable of the charger must not be connected directly to the negative pole of the vehicle battery, but only to the engine earth ⇒ Fig. 111. ■

Towing the vehicle

General

The vehicle is allowed to be towed but has not been designed to tow other vehicles.

Vehicles with manual transmission can be towed in with a tow bar or a tow rope or with the front or rear wheels raised.

A **tow bar** is safest way of towing a vehicle and also minimizes any shocks. You can use a **tow rope** only if a suitable tow bar is not available.

Refer to the following guidelines when towing:

Driver of the tow vehicle

– Release the clutch particularly gently when starting off or depress the accelerator particularly gently if your vehicle is fitted with an automatic gearbox.

– On vehicles with manual transmission, only push down on the accelerator pedal once the rope is taught.

The maximum towing speed is **50 km/h**.

Driver of the towed vehicle

– Switch the ignition on so that the steering wheel is not blocked and you can also operate the turn signal lights, the headlight flasher, the windshield wipers and windshield washer system.

– Switch to Neutral.

Note that the brake servo unit and power steering only operate if the engine is running. You will require significantly greater physical force to depress the brake pedal and to steer the vehicle if the engine is not running.

Ensure that the tow rope is always kept taught.

CAUTION

- Do not tow start the engine - danger of damaging the engine. On vehicles with a catalytic converter, unburnt fuel may get into the catalytic converter where it may ignite. This in turn may damage or destroy the catalytic converter. You can use the battery of another vehicle as a jump-start aid ⇒ page 133.
- If the gearbox of your vehicle no longer contains any oil because of a defect, your vehicle must only be towed in with the driven wheels raised clear of the ground, or on a special vehicle transporter or trailer.
- The vehicle must be transported on a special 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.
- 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.
- One should be constantly vigilant not to allow impermissibly high towing forces or jerky loadings. 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.
- Attach the tow rope or the tow bar only to the **towing eyes** provided for this purpose ⇒ page 136, Front towing eye

Note

- We recommend a tow rope from the range of ŠKODA Original Accessories that you can purchase from an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner.
- 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. ▶

- When towing, respect the national legal provisions, especially those which relate to the identification of the towing vehicle and the vehicle being towed.
- 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.

Front towing eye

The towing eye is stored in the box of the vehicle tool kit.

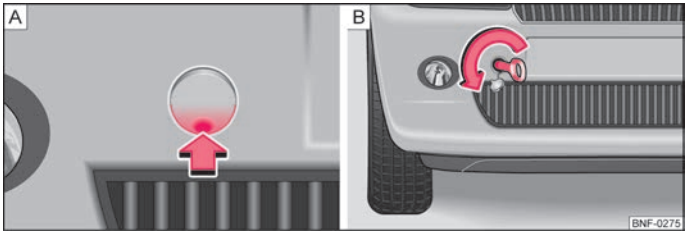

Fig. 112 Front bumper: Cover/installing the towing eye

– Press on the lower area of the cover (arrow) ⇒ Fig. 112 - A to loosen the latch of the cover.
– Remove the cover from the front bumper and allow it to hang from the vehicle.
– Screw the towing eye manually in the direction of the arrow up to the stop ⇒ Fig. 112 - B. For tightening, we recommend that you use for example the wheel wrench, the towing eye of another vehicle or a similar object which you can push through the eye.
– To re-fit the cover after removing the towing eye, first insert the cover in the bottom region then carefully press on the upper area of the cover. The cover must engage firmly.

CAUTION

The towing eye must always be screwed in fully and firmly tightened, otherwise the towing eye can tear when towing.

Fuses and light bulbs

Electrical fuses

General

Individual electrical circuits are protected by fuses.

Before replacing a fuse, switch off the ignition and the appropriate consumer

Colour coding of fuses

Colour	Maximum amperage
purple	3
light brown	5
brown	7,5
red	10
blue	15
yellow	20
white or clear	25
green	30
orange	40

CAUTION

- Never attempt to "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.
- Have the electrical system checked as quickly as possible by a specialist garage if a newly inserted fuse blows again after a short time.

Note

- Certain electrical components included in the fuse assignment tables are only standard on certain vehicle model versions or only available as optional equipment for certain models.
- We recommend that you always have the small box of replacement fuses in your vehicle. You can obtain a box of replacement fuses from the range of ŠKODA Original Parts or from a specialist garage.
- Multiple fuses may exist for a single power consuming device.
- Multiple power consuming devices can share a single fuse.

Replacing fuses on the underside of the dash panel

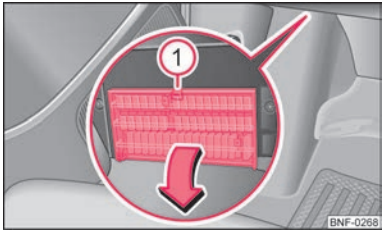

Fig. 113 Underside of the dash panel: Fuse box

The fuses are located underneath the steering wheel on the underside of the dash panel ⇒ Fig. 113.

– Press the locking lever (1) and carefully fold the cover in the direction of the arrow.

– Find out which fuse belongs to the component which is not operating ⇒ page 138, Fuse assignment on the underside of the dash panel.

– Take the plastic clip out of its fixture under the lower edge of the fuse box, insert it onto the respective fuse and pull out this fuse.

– Defect fuses can be detected by their melted metal strips. Replace the defect fuse by a new fuse of the **same** ampere number.

– Fold the cover upwards against the direction of the arrow, until it audibly latches.

Fuse assignment on the underside of the dash panel

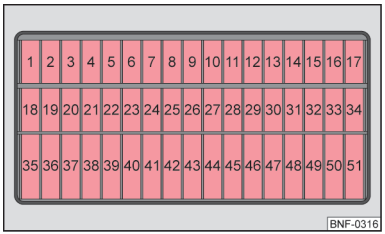

Fig. 114 Schematic diagram: Fuse assignment

No.	Power consumer
1	Telephone, radiator fan, instrument cluster, engine control unit
2	Diagnostic connection, relay for AC compressor
3	Clutch pedal switch, brake pedal switch
4	Daylight driving lights
5	Switch wiring harness
6	Headlamp beam adjustment, exterior mirror adjustment
7	Not assigned
8	Not assigned
9	Airbag
10	Park Assist
11	Low beam
12	Rear fog light
13	Low beam
14	Rear window wiper
15	Light switch
16	Steering force assistance
17	Windscreen washer
18	Reverse light switch
19	Injection valve, water pump
20	ABS/ESP, switch wiring harness
21	Switch illumination, number plate light
22	Daylight driving lights
23	Light switch
24	Switch wiring harness
25	Switch wiring harness
26	Switch wiring harness
27	Interior light
28	Diagnostic connector
29	Vehicle voltage control unit
30	Exterior mirror heater
31	Coller fan, regulator valve, lambda probe
32	Turn signal, brake light
33	Main beam
34	Instrument cluster, main beam
35	Not assigned
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 relay
45	Light switch
46	Rear window heater
47	Power windows - right
48	Horn
49	Front window wiper
50	Fog lights
51	Power windows - left

Replacing the fuses in the engine compartment

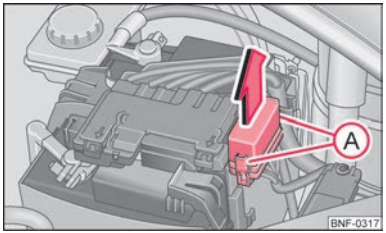

Fig. 115 Engine compartment: Distribution board cover.

The fuses are located underneath a cover next to the vehicle battery ⇒ Fig. 115.

– Press together the interlocks of the cover Ⓐ simultaneously and press the cover upwards in the direction of the arrow.
– Find out which fuse belongs to the component which is not operating ⇒ page 139, Fuse assignment in engine compartment.
– Defect fuses can be detected by their melted metal strips. Replace the defect fuse by a new fuse of the **same** ampere number.
– Place the cover on the fuse box and move it downwards in the direction of the arrow, until it audibly latches.

WARNING

Read and observe the warning notes ⇒ page 109, Working in the engine compartment before working in the engine compartment.

Fuse assignment in engine compartment

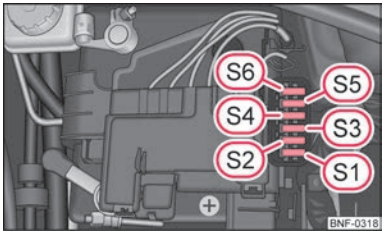

Fig. 116 Fuses in the engine compartment

No.	Power consumer
S1	ABS/ESP
S2	Radiator fan
S3	Battery management, control unit for radiator fan
S4	ABS/ESP
S5	Vehicle voltage control unit
S6	Ignition lock, relay for starter

Replacing fuses in the dash panel

These fuses are located in vehicles with the START-STOP system.

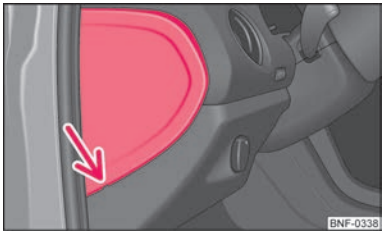

Fig. 117 On the driver's side of the dash panel: Distribution board cover.

The fuses are located on the left side of the dash panel behind a cover.

– Insert a suitably flat object, e.g. a screwdriver, into the slot in the region of the arrow, carefully prise out the cover and remove.
– Find out which fuse belongs to the component which is not operating ⇒page 140, Fuse assignment in the dash panel.
– Defect fuses can be detected by their melted metal strips. Replace the defect fuse by a new fuse of the **same** ampere number.
– Insert the cover again and press it in fully until it locks in place.

Fuse assignment in the dash panel

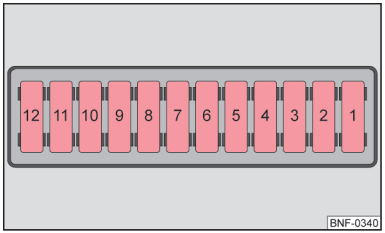

Fig. 118 Schematic diagram: Fuse assignment

No.	Power consumer
1	ABS/ESP
2	Instrument cluster
3	Radio, diagnosis
4	DC-DC voltage converter, coils of the starter relay
5	Not assigned
6	Relay for fresh air/heat blower
7	Control unit for the AC system
8	Not assigned
9	Right light
10	Left light
11	Starter
12	DC-DC voltage converter

Bulbs

Replacing bulbs

The relevant lamp must always be switched off before a light bulb is replaced.

Defect light bulbs should only be replaced with light bulbs of the same type. The designation is located on the light socket or the glass bulb.

Some manual skills are required to change a bulb. For instance, this applies for hard-to-reach lamps which must be removed along with other vehicle parts.

We therefore recommend that you have any bulbs changed by an authorised ŠKODA Service Partner or, in exceptional cases, by calling on other professional assistance.

Please note that the engine compartment is a hazardous area ⇒page 109, Working in the engine compartment.

We recommend that you always have the small box of replacement bulbs in your vehicle. You can obtain replacement bulbs from the range of ŠKODA Original Accessories or from a specialist garage.

A stowage compartmrnt for replacement bulbs are located in a box underneath the floor covering in the luggage compartment.

Bulb overview

Headlights	Bulb
Low beam and main beam	H4 LL
Parking lights	W21/5W
Turn signal light	PY21W
Fog lights	HB4
Daylight driving lights	W21/5W

Tail light assembly	Bulb
Reversing light	R10W
Turn signal light	RY10W
Brake light	P21/4W
Rear fog light	P21/4W
Parking lights	P21/4W

Others	Bulb
Side turn signal lights	W5W
Licence plate light	W5W
High-mounted brake light	LED
Interior light	C10W
Interior light with reading lights	W5W

WARNING

- **Read and observe the warning notes ⇒page 109, Working in the engine compartment before working in the engine compartment.**
- **The H4 LL bulb is under pressure and may explode during a lamp replacement - risk of injury!**
- **It is recommended to wear gloves and safety glasses when changing a bulb.**

CAUTION

Do not take hold of the glass bulb with naked fingers (even the smallest amount of dirt reduces the working life of the light bulb). Use a clean cloth, serviette or something similar.

Note

This Owner's Manual only describes the replacement of bulbs where it is assumed that no major complications will arise. Other light bulbs should be changed by your specialist garage.

Headlights

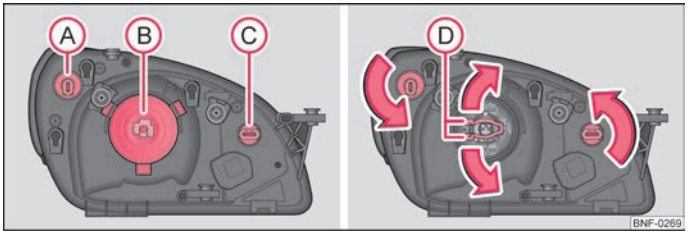

Fig. 119 Left headlight - engine compartment: Arrangement/lamp removal

Arrangement of the light bulbs in the headlight

Ⓐ - Front turn signal light⇒ Fig. 119

Ⓑ - Low beam and main beam

Ⓒ - Parking and daylight driving light

Turn signal light (at the front)

Replacing tge bulb for turn signal light

– Switch the ignition and all lights off.

– Open the bonnet ⇒page 108.

– Turn the bulb holder Ⓐ up to the stop **anti-clockwise** and remove ⇒ Fig. 119.

– Press the faulty bulb into the socket, turn it **anti-clockwise** and remove it.

– Press a new light bulb into the socket and turn the light bulb to the right as far as the stop **in a clockwise direction**.

– Insert the lamp holder with the replaced lamp in the headlight and turn it until the stop **in a clockwise direction**.

Low beam and main beam

Replacing the bulb for low beam and main beam

– Switch the ignition and all lights off.

– Open the bonnet ⇒page 108.

– Remove the plug from the bulb Ⓑ ⇒ Fig. 119.

– Take off the rubber cover.

– Press the circlip Ⓓ towards the headlight and then unhook it in the direction of the arrows.

– 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 reflector.

Installation is carried out in the reverse order.

Note

After installing the headlight, the headlight setting must be checked by a specialist garage.

Front parking light and daylight running light

Replacing the bulb for the front parking light and daylight running light

– Switch the ignition and all lights off.
– Open the bonnet ⇒ page 108.
– Turn the bulb holder Ⓒ up to the stop **anti-clockwise** and remove ⇒ Fig. 119.
– Remove the faulty lamp from the holder.
– Insert a new lamp into the holder.
– Insert the lamp holder with the replaced lamp in the headlight and turn it until the stop **in a clockwise direction**.

Side flashing light

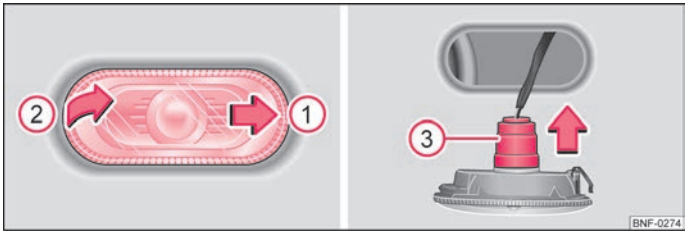

Fig. 120 Right side: Replacing the bulb for the flashing light

– Push the side flashing light in direction of arrow ① ⇒ Fig. 120.
– Prise the flashing light from the body in the direction of the arrow ②.
– Pull out the lamp holder in the direction of arrow ③.
– Remove the faulty lamp from the holder.
– Insert a new lamp into the holder.
– Re-insert the lamp holder.
– Set the side flashing light with the side lying to the rear of the vehicle in the body and lightly press it until the spring on the other side of the side flashing light latches.

Fog lights

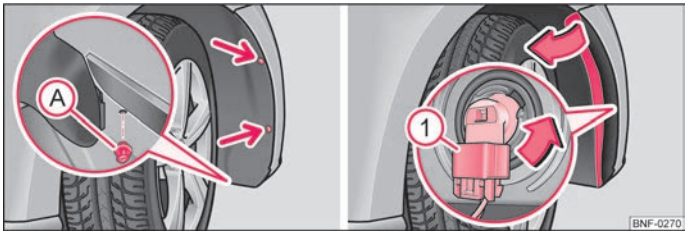

Fig. 121 Front wheel houe: Replacing the bulb for the fog light

– Switch the ignition and all lights off.
– Unnscrew the two attachment bolts on the wheel house trim with the screwdriver from the vehicle tools (arrows) ⇒ Fig. 121
– Undo the expanding rivet Ⓐ below on the wheel house trim with a flat, dull object, such as a coin, remove.
– Fold the wheel house trim to one side, pull the connector ① ⇒ Fig. 121.
– Turn the bulb holder (bulb set- holder including lamp) up to the stop **anti-clockwise** and remove.
– Insert the lamp holder with the new lamp into the headlight, turn it as far as the stop **in a clockwise direction** and insert the plug until it latches securely.
– Fold back the wheel house trim.
– Re-attach the expansion rivet and tighten.
– Use the screwdriver to fasten both attachment bolts.

Number plate light

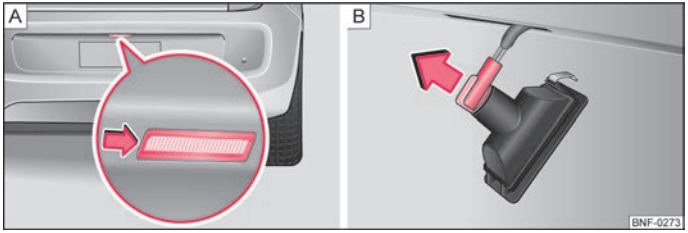

Fig. 122 Replacing the bulb for the number plate light

- Insert a suitable thin object, e.g. a screwdriver into the recess in the region of the arrow and carefully prise the number plate light out of the bumper ⇒ Fig. 122 - A.
- Pull the number plate light out of the front bumper a little.
- Rotate the lamp holder **in a counter-clockwise direction** and remove it in the direction of the arrow ⇒ Fig. 122 - B.
- Remove the faulty lamp from the holder.
- Insert a new lamp into the holder.
- Insert the lamp holder into the number plate light and turn it up the stop **in a clockwise direction**.
- Insert the number plate light to the left edge into the opening of the bumper and lightly press it until the spring latches.

CAUTION

When removing and installing the number plate light make sure not to damage the paintwork of the vehicle and the rear light unit.

Removing the rear light

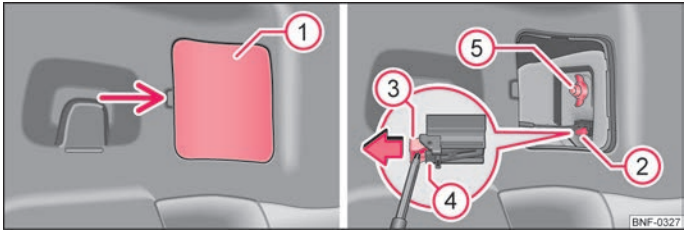

Fig. 123 Removing the tail light assembly

Flap the seat rest of the rear set bench forward to reach the cover of the rear light more easily ⇒ page 40, Folding the rear seat backrest forwards.

- Open the boot lid and remove the luggage compartment cover.
- Prise off the cover ① ⇒ Fig. 123, underneath the lower edge of the lock ③ insert the screwdriver from the tool and pull the lock at the connector ② in the direction of the arrow.
- Press the latch ④ and remove the connector ②.
- Hold tight the rear light with one hand and unscrew the plastic nut with the other hand ⑤.
- Carefully remove the rear light from the body and place it on a clean, smooth surface.

CAUTION

When removing and installing the rear light make sure not to damage the paintwork of the vehicle and the rear light.

Replacing bulbs in the rear light

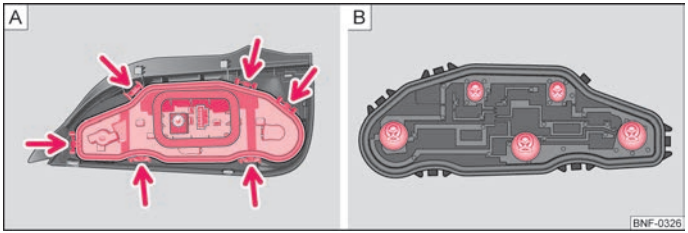

Fig. 124 Tail light assembly: Changing bulbs

Replacing bulbs and re-installing the rear light

– Unlock the lamp holder on the locking latches (arrows) ⇒ Fig. 124 - A and remove the lamp holder from the rear light.

– Press the faulty bulb into the socket, turn it **anti-clockwise** and remove it ⇒ Fig. 124- B.

– Press a new light bulb into the socket and turn the light bulb to the right as far as the stop **in a clockwise direction**.

– Insert the lamp holder into the rear light. All locking plates (arrows) must audibly snap into place.

– Carefully insert the rear light into the opening of the body.

– Hold the rear light unit tight with one hand, screw on the plastic nut with the other hand and tighten it (5) and tighten ⇒ Fig. 123.

– Insert the connector (2) ⇒ Fig. 123 on the lamp holder and press the latch towards the rear light.

– Fold back the cover (1) ⇒ Fig. 123, install the luggage compartment cover and close the boot lid.

– Fold the rear seat backrest back. ■

Technical data

Technical data

General information

The details given in the official vehicle registration documents always take precedence over the details in the Owner's Manual. Please refer to the official vehicle registration documents or consult a specialist garage concerning the engine with which your vehicle is equipped.

Used abbreviations

Abbreviation	Importance
kW	Kilowatt, measuring unit for the engine output
rpm	Engine revolutions per minute
Nm	Newton meter, measuring unit for the engine torque
g/km	discharged quantity of carbon dioxide in grams per driven kilometer

Performances

The listed performance values were determined without performance-reducing equipment, e.g. air conditioning system.

Weights

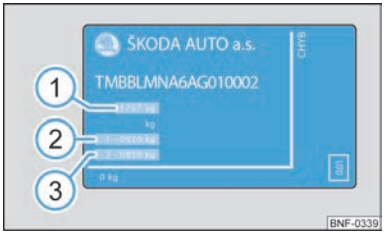

Fig. 125 Type plate

The indicated unloaded weight is for orientation purposes only. It is for the basic equipment variant of the vehicle not including special features or accessories.

The kerb weight contains a fuel tank topped up to 90 % and a driver weight of 75 kg.

It is possible to calculate the approximate loading capacity from the difference between the permissible total weight and the unloaded weight.

The payload consists of the following components:

- Passengers.
- all items of luggage and other loads,
- Roof load including roof rack system.

The following specifications are listed on the type plate ⇒ Fig. 125:

① Permissible gross weight
② Permissible front axle load
③ Permitted rear axle load

The type plate can be seen at the bottom of the door frame after opening the driver's door.

WARNING

Do not exceed the permissible overall weight - risk of accident and damage to the vehicle.

Vehicle identification data

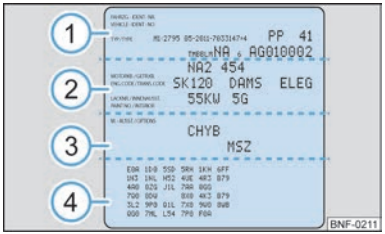

Fig. 126 Vehicle data sticker

Vehicle data sticker

The vehicle data sticker ⇒ Fig. 126 is located on the floor of the luggage compartment and is also stated in the Service schedule.

The vehicle data sticker contains the following data:

① Vehicle identification number (VIN)
② Vehicle type, engine power, transmission, paint number
③ Engine and gearbox code
④ Partial description of the vehicle

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 windshield (together with a VIN bar code).

Engine number

The engine number is stamped into the engine block.

Sticker on inside of fuel filler flap

The stickers are affixed to the inside of the fuel filler flap. They contain the following data:

- specified fuel type;
- tyre size;
- Tyre pressure.

Fuel consumption according to the ECE standards and EU guidelines

Depending on the range of the special equipment, style of driving, traffic situation, weather influences and vehicle condition, the consumption values which in practice result when using the vehicle can deviate from the indicated values.

Intra-urban

The measurement of the intra-urban cycle begins with a cold start of the engine. Afterwards urban driving is simulated.

Ex-urban

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.

Combined

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.

Dimensions

Dimensions (mm)

Length	3563
Width	1641/1645[a)]
Width including exterior mirror	1910
Height	1478/1463[b)]
Clearance	136/121[b)]

Wheel base	2420
Track gauge front/rear	1428/1424

a) Valid for vehicles with rear side doors.

b) The value corresponds to the status with the Green tec package.

Engine oil specification

The grade of engine oil should be selected in accordance with precise specifications.

The engine of your vehicle has been factory-filled with a high-grade oil which you can use throughout the year - except in extreme climatic regions.

You can mix various oils together with each other when refilling with oil.

Engine oils are, of course, undergoing continuous further development. Thus the information stated in this Owner's Manual is only correct at the time of publication.

Specialist garages are informed by ŠKODA about the latest changes. We recommend having this oil change undertaken by a specialist garage.

The specifications (VW standards) stated in the following must be indicated separately or together with other specifications on the bottle.

Engine oil specifications

Engine	Specification	Filling level[a)]
1.0 l/44 kW - EU5	VW 502 00	3,4
1.0 l/55 kW - EU5	VW 502 00	3,4

a) Oil capacity with oil filter change. Inspect oil level when filling; do not fill up too much. The oil level must be between the markings ⇒ page 110, Checking the engine oil level.

Note

- Before a long drive we recommend that you purchase and carry with you engine oil which complies with the specification for your vehicle. Consequently, you will always have the correct engine oil for refilling.
- We recommend using oils from the ŠKODA Original Parts.
- For further information - see Service schedule.

1.0 l/44 kW Engine - EU5

Output (kW per rpm)	Max. torque (Nm at rpm)	Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)
44/5000-6000	95/3000-4300	3/999

Performances	
Top speed (km/h)	160/161[a)]
Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h (s)	14,4
Fuel consumption (in l/100 km) and CO_2 (in g/km)	
Intra-urban	5,6/5,0[a)]
Ex-urban	3,9/3,6[a)]
Combined	4,5/4,1[a)]
CO_2 emissions combined	105/96[a)]
Weight (in kg)	
Permissible gross weight	1290
Curb weight	929/940[a)]

a) The value corresponds to the status with the Green tec package.

1.0 l/55 kW Engine - EU5

Output (kW per rpm)	Max. torque (Nm at rpm)	Number of cylinders/Displacement (cm^3)
55/6200	95/3000-4300	3/999

Performances	
Top speed (km/h)	171/172[a)]
Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h (s)	13,2
Fuel consumption (in l/100 km) and CO_2 (in g/km)	
Intra-urban	5,9/5,1[a)]
Ex-urban	4,0/3,7[a)]
Combined	4,7/4,2[a)]
CO_2 emissions combined	108/98[a)]
Weight (in kg)	
Permissible gross weight	1290
Curb weight	929/940[a)]

a) The value corresponds to the status with the Green tec package.

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Minimisation of fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions

- Start-stop system*
- Recovery*
- Indication of recommended gear*

Weight reduction

- Optimisation of high-strength panels, reduction of thickness in panels and other materials
- Replacement of spare wheel with tyre repair kit

Reduction of energy consumption

- Use of energy-saving electromechanical steering instead of hydraulic type
- Optimisation of efficiency of generators
- Optimisation of operating consumption and electrical current consumption

Optimisation of aerodynamic- and rolling resistance

- Additional aerodynamic spoilers*
- Additional covers at rack (CD covers)*
- Optimised cooling (input grid, additional seal)*
- Reduction by 15 mm* with frame
- Ro-Wi tyres (wheels with low rolling resistance)*

Recyclability

- All models currently in production homologised in conformity with the requirements for recyclability (EU Directive 2005/64/EC)
- Use of recyclable, environmentally-friendly materials
- Use of recycled materials with the parameters of the new material preferred
- Labelling of materials for the purpose of making sorting easy

* realised in the GreenLine series

The green seal represents ŠKODA AUTO commitment to environmentally responsible behaviour. It expresses responsible engagement towards the environment and sustainable development.

www.skoda-auto.com

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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