SEAT

OWNER'S MANUAL

Ibiza

About this manual

This manual contains a description of the **equipment** supplied with the vehicle at the time this manual was published. Some of the units described herein will not be available until a later date or are only available in certain markets.

Because this is a general manual for the IBIZA range, some of the equipment and functions that are described in this manual are not included in all types or variants of the model; they may vary or be modified depending on the technical requirements and on the market; this is in no way deceptive advertising.

The **illustrations** are intended as a general guide and may vary from the equipment fitted in your vehicle in some details.

The **steering indications** (left, right, forward, reverse) appearing in this manual refer to the normal driving movements of the vehicle except when otherwise indicated.

* The **equipment marked with an asterisk*** is fitted as standard only in certain versions, and is only supplied as optional extras for some versions, or are only offered in certain countries.

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» The section is continued on the following page.

Important warnings on a given page

Detailed contents on a given page

General information on a given page

SOS Emergency information on a given page

WARNING

Texts preceded by this symbol contain information on safety. They warn you about possible dangers of accident or injury.

CAUTION

Texts with this symbol draw your attention to potential sources of damage to your vehicle.

For the sake of the environment

Texts preceded by this symbol contain relevant information concerning environmental protection.

Note

Texts preceded by this symbol contain additional information.

This manual is divided into five large parts, which are:

1. Safety
2. Operation
3. Tips
4. Technical data
5. Alphabetical index

At the end of this manual, there is a detailed alphabetical index that will help you quickly find the information you require.

Foreword

This Instruction Manual and its corresponding supplements should be read carefully to familiarise yourself with your vehicle.

Besides the regular care and maintenance of the vehicle, its correct handling will help preserve its value.

For safety reasons, always note the information concerning accessories, modifications and part replacements.

If selling the vehicle, give all of the on-board documentation to the new owner, as it should be kept with the vehicle.

You can access the information in this manual using:

- Thematic table of contents that follows the manual's general chapter structure.
- Visual table of contents that uses graphics to indicate the pages containing "essential" information, which is detailed in corresponding chapters.
- Alphabetical index with many terms and synonyms to help you find information.

⚠ WARNING

Read and always observe safety information concerning the passenger's front airbag **»» page 47, Important information on the front passenger airbag.**

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Exterior view

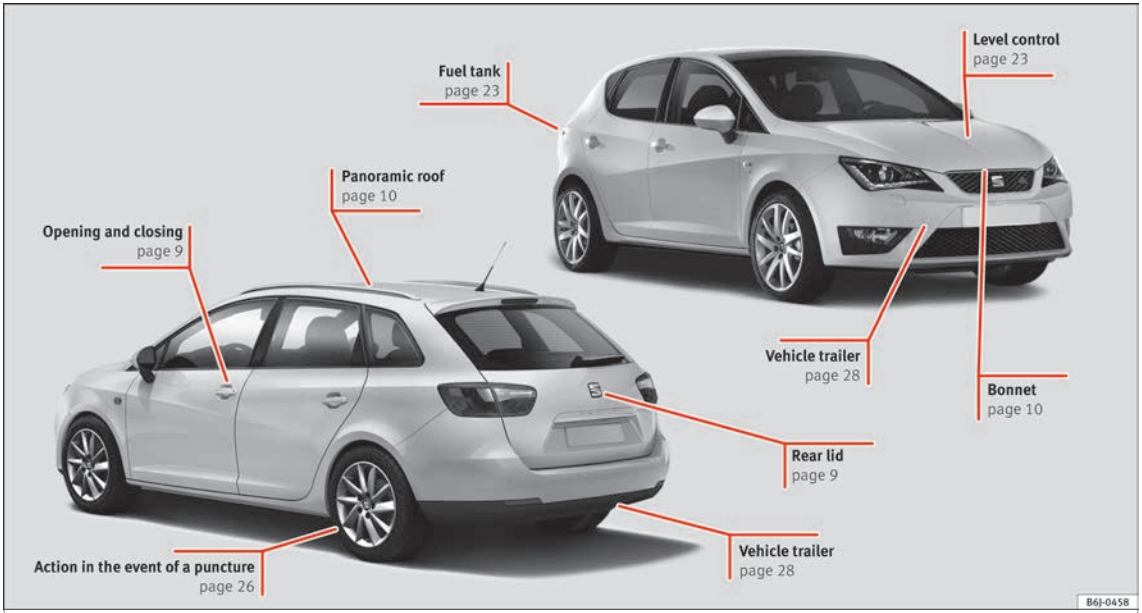

Fig. 1

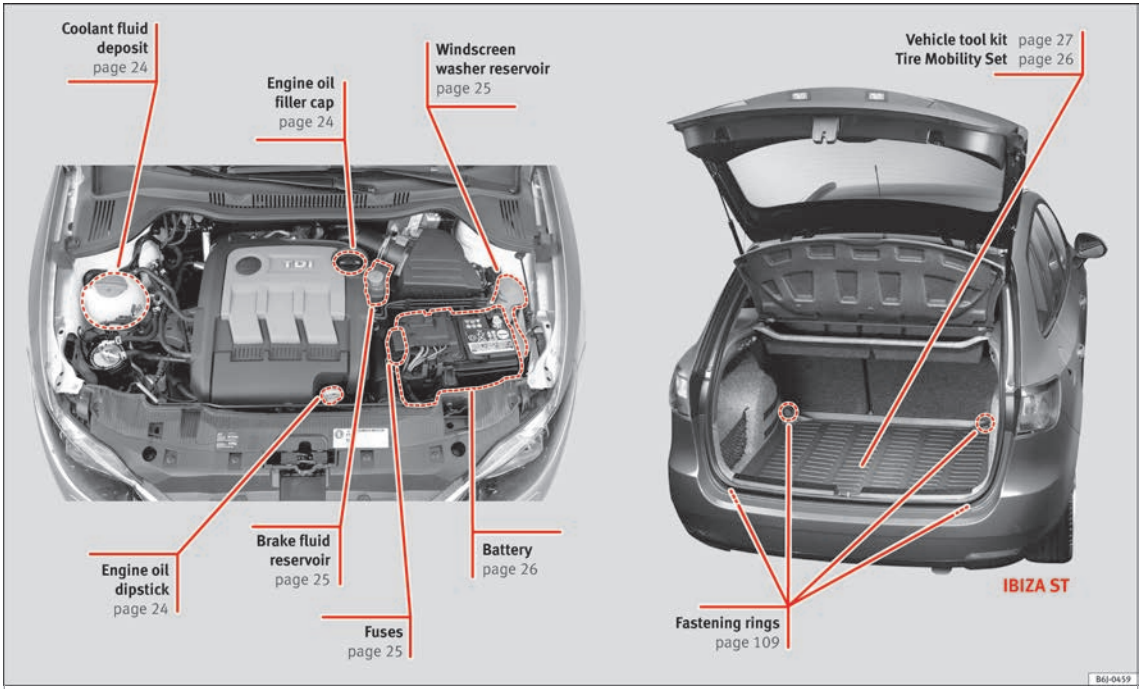
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Fig. 2

Interior view

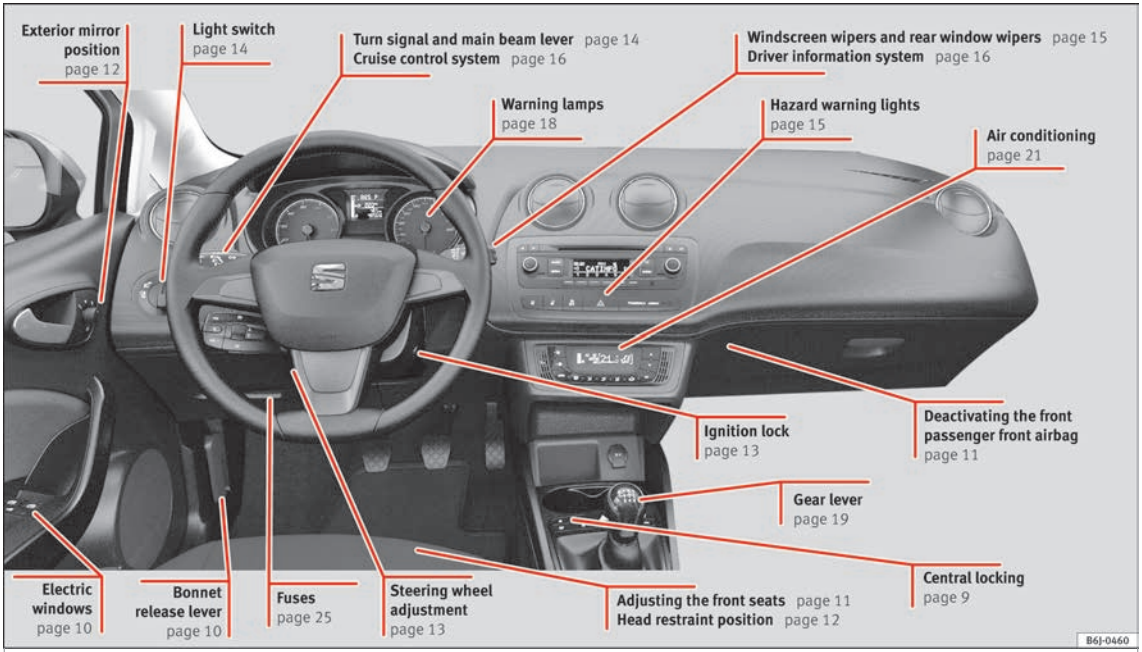

Fig. 3 Left hand drive

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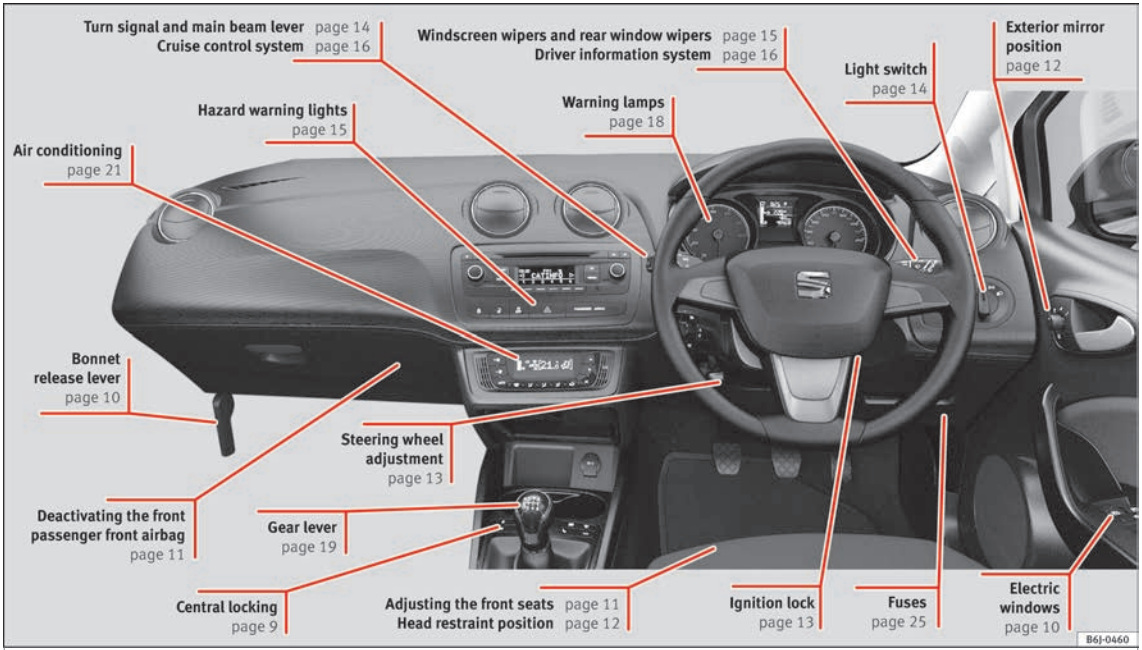

Fig. 4 Right hand drive

How it works
Unlocking and locking

Doors

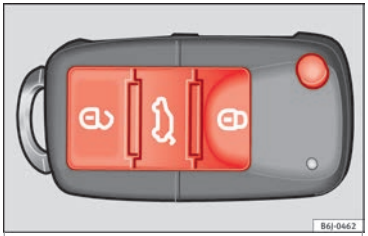

Fig. 5

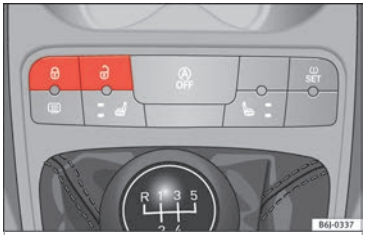

Fig. 6 See Fig. 3 for positioning

Locking and unlocking the vehicle using the key

- Locking: press the 🔒 ››› Fig. 5 button.
- Unlocking: press the 🔓 ››› Fig. 5 button.
- Unlocking the rear lid: press the 🚗 ››› Fig. 5 button until all the turn signals on the vehicle briefly light up.

Locking and unlocking with the central locking switch

- Locking: press the 🔒 ››› Fig. 6 button. None of the doors can be opened from the outside. The doors can be opened from the inside by pulling the inside door handle.
- Unlocking: press the 🔓 ››› Fig. 6 button.

››› ⚠ in Set of keys on page 83

››› page 78

Rear lid

Fig. 7

- Opening the rear lid: Pull on the release lever and lift it up ››› Fig. 7. The rear lid opens automatically.
- Closing the rear lid: Hold it by one of the handles on the interior lining and close it by pushing gently.

››› ⚠ in Unlocking and locking on page 87

››› page 86

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Bonnet

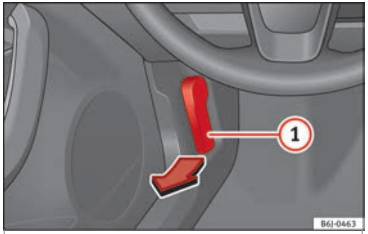

Fig. 8 See Fig. 3 for positioning

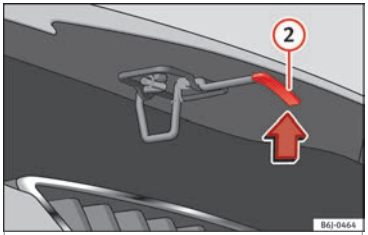

Fig. 9

- Opening the bonnet: Pull the lever under the dashboard ››› **Fig. 8** (1).
- Lifting up the bonnet: press the release catch under the bonnet upwards ››› **Fig. 9** (2). The arrester hook under the bonnet is released.
- The bonnet can be opened. Release the bonnet stay and secure it in the fixture designed for this in the bonnet.

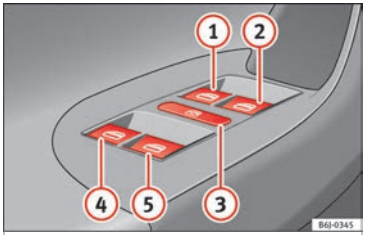

Fig. 10 See Fig. 3 for positioning

- Opening the window: Press the button.
- Closing the window: Pull the button.

Buttons on the driver door

(1) Window on the front left door

(2) Window on the front right door

(3) Safety switch for deactivating the electric window buttons on the rear doors (only 5-door vehicles)

(4) Window on the rear left door (only 5-door vehicles)

(5) Window on the right rear door (only 5-door vehicles)

››› ⚠ in Safety instructions on working in the engine compartment on page 166

››› page 166

››› ⚠ in Opening or closing the windows electrically* on page 87

››› page 87

Sunroof*

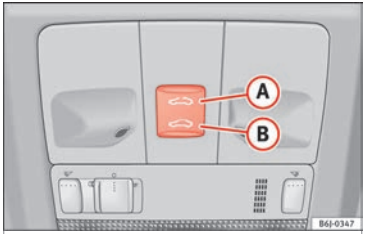

Fig. 11

- Opening: Press the ››› **Fig. 11** (A) button once only. If you keep it pressed down, it will open to the desired position.

• Closing: Press the ››› Fig. 11 (B) button once only. If you keep it pressed down, it will close to the desired position.

Restoring one-touch opening and closing

• Close the sunroof manually until it is completely closed. Release the button.

• Press the closing button again, keeping it pressed down, until a complete opening and closing cycle has taken place.

››› ⚠ in Opening or closing of the panoramic/tilting sunroof on page 89

››› page 89

Before driving

Deactivation of the front passenger front airbag

Fig. 12

To deactivate the front passenger front airbag:

• Open the glove compartment on the front passenger side.

• Insert the key into the slot provided in the deactivation switch.

• Approximately ¾ of the length of the key remains inserted (the maximum).

• Turn the key, changing its position to **OFF**. Do not force it. If you have difficulty, ensure that you have inserted the key as far as it will go.

• Finally, check the control lamp on the instrument panel where it shows **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF**; the following should appear **OFF**.

››› ⚠ in Front passenger airbag deactivation* on page 46

››› page 45

Manually adjusting the front seats

Fig. 13

(1) Forward/back: pull the lever and move the seat forwards or backwards.

(2) Raising/lowering: pull/push the lever.

(3) Tilting the backrest: turn the hand wheel. »

4 Folding down the backrest (only 3-door vehicles): pull the lever and push the backrest forward.

››› ⚠ in Adjusting the front seats on page 100

Adjusting the head restraints

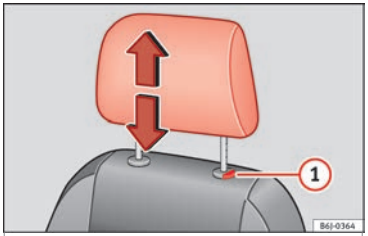

Fig. 14

Grab the sides of the head restraints with both hands and push upwards to the desired position. To lower it, repeat the same action, pressing the 1 button on the side.

››› ⚠ in Correct adjustment of front head restraints on page 33, ››› ⚠ in Removing or adjusting head restraints on page 101

››› page 32, ››› page 101

Adjusting the seat belt

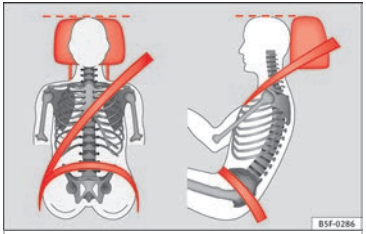

Fig. 15

To adjust the seat belt around your shoulders, adjust the height of the seats.

The shoulder part of the seat belt should be well centred over it, never over the neck. The seat belt lies flat and fits comfortably on the upper part of the body.

The lap part of the seat belt lies across the pelvis, never across the stomach. The seat belt lies flat and fits comfortably on the pelvis.

››› ⚠ in Fastening and unfastening your seat belt on page 38

Exterior mirror adjustment

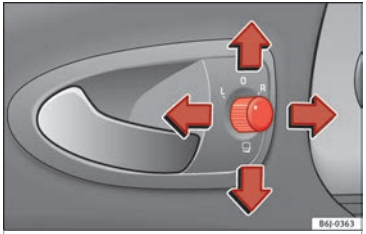

Fig. 16

Adjusting the exterior mirrors: Turn the knob to the corresponding position:

L/R Turning the knob to the desired position, adjust the mirrors on the driver side (L, left) and the passenger side (R, right) to the direction desired.

Folding in mirrors.

››› page 99

››› page 99

Adjusting the rear view mirror (automatic anti-dazzle function)*

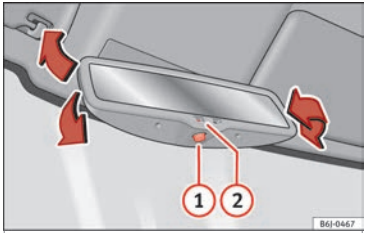

Fig. 17

Switching on the automatic anti-dazzle function: press the (1) ››› Fig. 17 button. The (2) warning lamp lights up and, in bright light, the rear view mirror darkens.

Switching off the automatic anti-dazzle function: press the (1) ››› Fig. 17 button. The (2) lamp goes off.

To adjust the mirror, turn it in the direction of the arrows.

››› page 99

Steering wheel adjustment

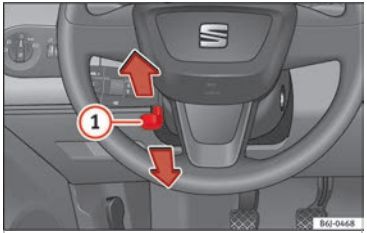

Fig. 18

Adjusting the position of the steering wheel: Pull the ››› Fig. 18 (1) lever down, move the steering wheel to the desired position and lift the lever back up until it locks.

››› ⚠ in Adjusting the steering wheel position on page 31

››› page 31

Starting the vehicle

Ignition lock

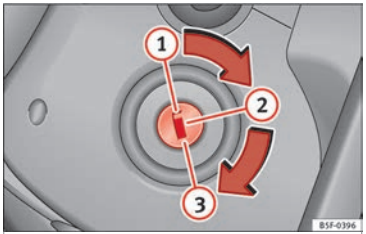

Fig. 19

Switch ignition on: Place the key in the ignition and start the engine.

Locking and unlocking the steering wheel

- Engaging the steering wheel lock: Remove the key from the ignition and turn the wheel until it locks. In vehicles with an automatic gearbox, the gear lever must be in the **P** position in order to remove the key. If necessary, press the locking key on the selector lever and release it again.
- Unlocking the steering wheel: Put the key into the ignition and turn it at the same time as the steering wheel in the direction indicated by the arrow. If it is not possible to turn the steering wheel, it may be because it is locked.

»

Turning on/switching off the ignition, glow plugs reheating

- Switch ignition on: Turn the key to the ② position.
- Switch ignition off. Turn the key to the ① position.
- Diesel vehicles ➿: The glow plugs reheat when the ignition is switched on

Starting the engine

- Manual gearbox: press the clutch pedal all the way down and move the gearbox lever into neutral.
- Automatic gearbox: Press the brake pedal and move the selector lever to the **P** position or into **N**.
- Turn the key to the ③ position. The key automatically returns to the ② position. Do not press the accelerator.

Start-Stop System*

When you stop and release the clutch pedal, the Start-Stop system* turns off the engine. The ignition remains switched on.

››› ⚠ in Ignition key positions on page 123

››› page 123

Lights and visibility

Headlight switch

Fig. 20

Turn the switch to the required position ››› Fig. 20.

Symbol	Ignition switched off	Ignition is switched on
0	Fog lights, dipped beam and side lights off.	Light off or daytime driving light on.
AUTO	The “Coming home” and “Leaving home” guide lights may be switched on.	Automatic control of dipped beam and daytime driving light.
≣D ◐≡	Side light on.	
≣D	Dipped beam headlight off	Dipped beam switched on.

≣D **Front fog lights:** move the switch to the first position, from positions **0**, **AUTO** or ≣D.

◐≡ **Rear fog light:** move the switch completely from positions **0**, **AUTO** or ≣D.

Switching off fog lights: Push the switch or turn it to the **0** position.

››› ⚠ in Switching lights on and off on page 90

››› page 90

Turn signal and main beam lever

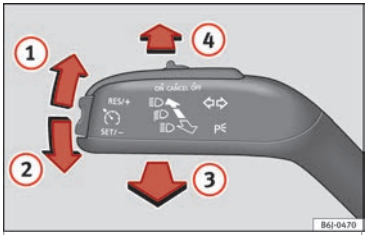

Fig. 21

More the lever to the required position:

1. Right turn signal: Right-hand parking light (ignition switched off).
2. Left turn signal: Left-hand parking light (ignition switched off).
3. Main beam switched on: Control lamp lit up on the instrument panel.
4. Headlight flasher: lit up when the lever is pushed. Control lamp lit up.

Lever all the way down to switch it off.

» in Turn signal and main beam headlight lever on page 93

» page 93

Hazard warning lights

Fig. 22

Switched on, for example:

- When approaching a traffic jam
- In an emergency
- The vehicle has broken down
- When towing or being towed

» in Hazard warning lights on page 95

» page 95

Interior lights

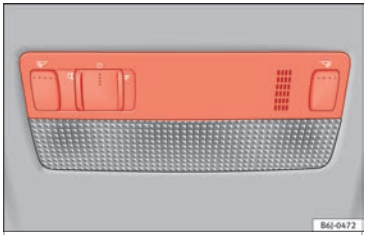

Fig. 23

Knob	Function
0	Switches interior lights off.
	Switches interior lights on.
	Switches door contact control on (central position). The interior lights come on automatically when the vehicle is unlocked, a door is opened or the key is removed from the ignition. The lights go off a few seconds after all the doors are closed, the vehicle is locked or the ignition is switched on.
	Turning the reading light on and off

» page 96

Windscreen wipers and rear window wipers

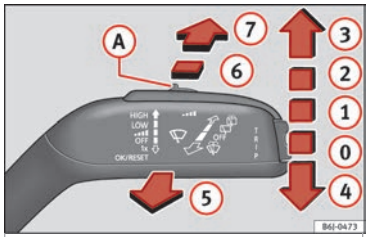

Fig. 24

More the lever to the required position:		
0	OFF	Windscreen wiper off.
1	..ıı	Windscreen wipers interval wipe. Using the control ››› Fig. 24 (A) adjust the interval (vehicles without rain sensor), or the sensitivity of the rain sensor.
2	LOW	Slow wipe.
3	HIGH	Continuous wipe.
4	1x	Short wipe. Brief press, short clean. Hold the lever down for more time to increase the wipe frequency.
5		Automatic wipe. The windscreen washer function is activated by pushing the lever forwards, and simultaneously the windscreen wipers start.
6		Interval wipe for rear window. The wiper will wipe the window approximately every six seconds.
7		The rear window wash function is activated by pressing the lever, and the rear wiper starts simultaneously.

››› ⚠ in Front windscreen wipers on page 97

››› page 97

SOS ››› page 193

Multi-function display (MFA)*

Controlling the information system

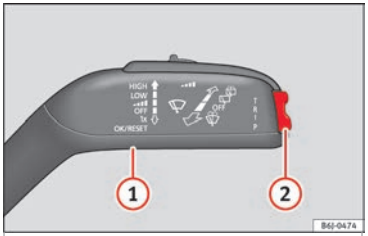

Fig. 25

Managed from the windscreen wiper lever ››› Fig. 25.

1. Press to select and confirm ››› Fig. 25
2. Press up or down to view the submenu ››› Fig. 25

››› ⚠ in Multi-function display (MFI)* on page 66

››› page 65

Memory displays

1: Current memory

2: Total memory

- Driving speed
- Journey duration
- Average speed
- Distance
- Operating range
- Average fuel consumption
- Current fuel consumption
- Outside temperature indicator
- Speed warning

Cruise control

Operating the cruise control system (CCS)*

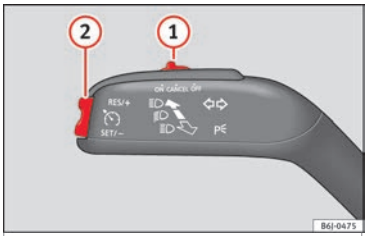

Fig. 26

- Switching on the CCS: Move switch ››› Fig. 26 ① to **ON**. The system is on. If no speed has been programmed, the system will not control it.
- Activating the CCS: Press button ››› Fig. 26 ② in the **SET/–** area. The current speed is memorised and controlled.
- Temporarily switching off the CCS: Move switch ››› Fig. 26 ① to **CANCEL** or push the brake. The cruise control system is switched off temporarily.
- Reactivating the CCS: Press button ››› Fig. 26 ② in **RES/+**. The memorised speed is saved and controlled again.
- Increasing stored speed during CCS regulation: press button ② in **RES/+**. The vehicle accelerates until the new stored speed.
- Reducing stored speed during CCS regulation: press button ② in **SET/–** to lower the speed by 1 km/h (1 mph). Speed is reduced until reaching the new stored speed.
- Switching off the CCS: Move switch ››› Fig. 26 ① to **OFF**. The system is disconnected and the memorised speed is deleted.

››› ⚠ in Description on page 150

››› page 150

Warning lamps

On the instrument panel

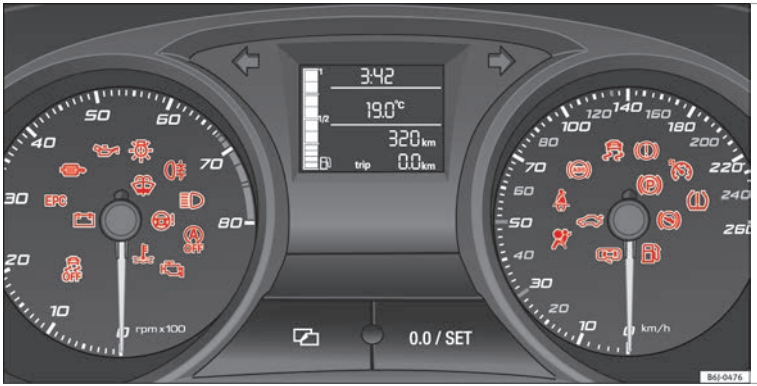

Fig. 27

Symbol	Meaning of control and warning lamps	Further information
EPC	Engine fault (petrol engine)	››› page 58
	Glow plug system (diesel engines) **If lit up:** glow plug system active **If flashing:** engine fault	››› page 58
	Soot accumulation in the diesel engine particulate filter	››› page 59

Symbol	Meaning of control and warning lamps	Further information
	Red: Engine oil pressure	››› page 59
	Yellow: **If flashing:** engine oil sensor faulty **If it remains lit:** insufficient engine oil	
	Bulb defective	››› page 59

Symbol	Meaning of control and warning lamps	Further information
	Level of liquid for washing windows too low	››› page 59
	Rear fog light switched on	››› page 59
	Seat belt warning lamp*	››› page 35
ABS	Anti-lock brake system (ABS) *	››› page 59

Symbol	Meaning of control and warning lamps	Further information
	If flashing: the Electronic Stability Control (ESC) is working or the ASR is working **If it remains lit:** ESC or ASR faulty	››› page 60 ››› page 60
	Brake fluid required or serious fault in brake system	››› page 61
	Handbrake on	››› page 126
	Cruise speed activated (Cruise control)	››› page 61
	Tyre pressure	››› page 61
	Selector lever lock (automatic gearbox)	››› page 62
	Fuel level / reserve	››› page 62
	Doors open	››› page 62
	Rear lid open	››› page 62
	Airbag or belt tensioner system fault or airbag disabled	››› page 42
	Main beam switched on	››› page 62
OFF	Start-Stop system switched off	››› page 142

Symbol	Meaning of control and warning lamps	Further information
	Electro-hydraulic steering	››› page 62
	Fault in the emission control system	››› page 63
	Coolant level / coolant temperature	››› page 63
	Alternator fault	››› page 63
OFF	**If it stays lit:** ASR switched off	››› page 60 ››› page 60
	Turn signals in operation	››› page 63
SAFE	Electronic immobiliser	››› page 64 ››› page 79

››› ⚠ in Overview of the warning lamps on page 57

››› page 57

Gear lever

Manual gearbox

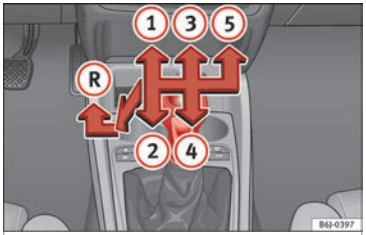

Fig. 28

The position of the gears is indicated on the gearbox lever ››› Fig. 28.

- Press the clutch pedal and keep your foot right down.
- Move the gearbox lever to the required position.
- Release the clutch.

Selecting reverse gear

- Press the clutch pedal and keep your foot right down.
- With the gearbox lever in neutral, push it upwards, move it to the left as far as it will go and then forwards to select reverse ››› Fig. 28 (R).

››

- Release the clutch.

»» ⚠ in Driving with a manual gearbox on page 128

»» page 128

Automatic gearbox*

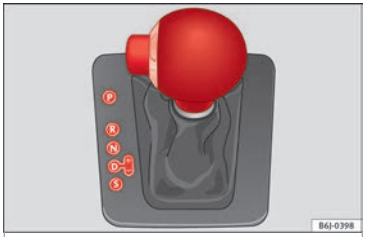

Fig. 29

P Parking lock

R Reverse gear

N Neutral (idling)

D Drive (forward)

S Sport programme: drive (forward)

+/– Tiptronic mode: pull the lever forwards (**+**) to go up a gear or backwards (**–**) to go down a gear.

»» ⚠ in Driving a car with an automatic gearbox on page 131

»» page 129

SOS »» page 192

Air conditioning

How does Climatronic* work?

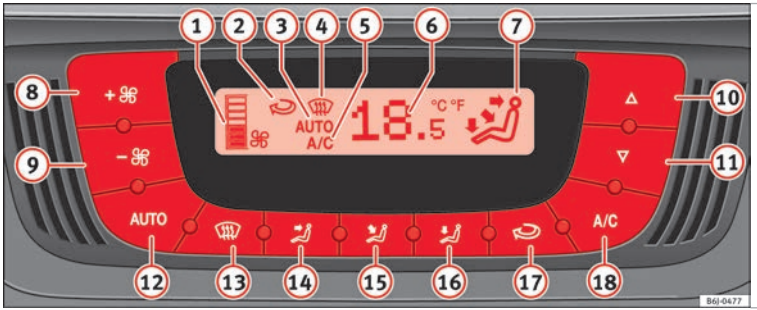

Fig. 30

1. Blower level indicator
2. Air recirculation display:
3. **AUTO** indicator (automatic operation)
4. Demisting indicator
5. A/C indicator (cooling connected)
6. Interior temperature indicator selected
7. Air flow direction indicator
8. Fan speed increase
9. Reducing blower speed and switching off Climatronic.
10. Interior temperature increase
11. Interior temperature decrease
12. **AUTO** button – Automatic adjustment of temperature, ventilation and air distribution
13. Button – Windscreen demisting function. The air drawn in is directed at the windscreen. The air recirculation mode will be switched off as soon as the demisting function is switched on. At temperatures over +3 °C (+37 °F) the cooling system is switched on automatically in order to dehumidify the air.
14. button – Air distribution to windscreen
15. Button – Air distribution to the upper body
16. Button – Air distribution to footwell
17. button – Manual air recirculation mode
18. **A/C** button – To switch on the air conditioning.

» in Controls on page 121

» page 121

How does the manual air conditioning* work?

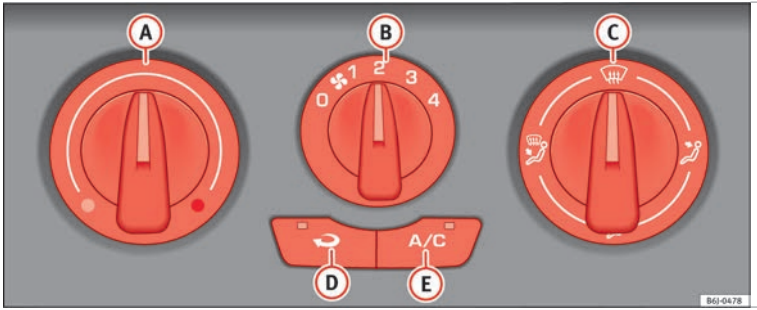

Fig. 31

(A) Temperature

(B) Blower

(C) Air distribution

– Air distribution towards the windscreen in order to demist.

– Air distribution to upper body.

– Air distribution to footwell

– Air distribution to the windscreen and the footwell.

(D) Air recirculation

(E) **A/C**: Switching the cooling system on

» page 118

How does the heating and the fresh air system work?

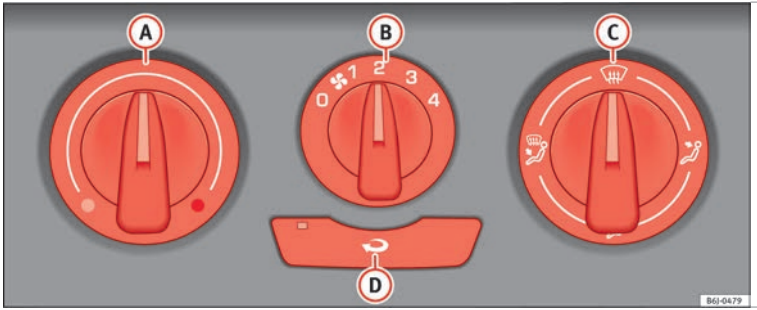

Fig. 32

(A) Temperature

(B) Blower

(C) Air distribution

– Air distribution towards the windscreen in order to demist.

– Air distribution to upper body.

– Air distribution to footwell

– Air distribution to the windscreen and the footwell.

(D) Air recirculation

›› page 114

Level control

Fuel

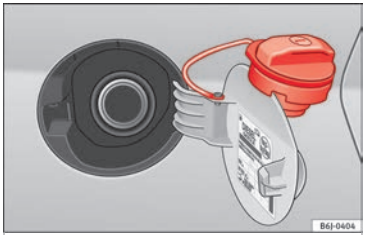

Fig. 33

The flap that covers the tank cap is unlocked and locked automatically using the central locking.

Opening the fuel tank cap

- Open the flap.
- Unscrew the cap by turning it to the left.
- Rest it on the upper part of the fuel tank flap ››› Fig. 33.

Closing the fuel tank cap

- Unscrew the cap by turning it to the right as far as it will go.
- Close the lid.

»

››› ⚠ in Refuelling on page 164

››› page 163

Oil

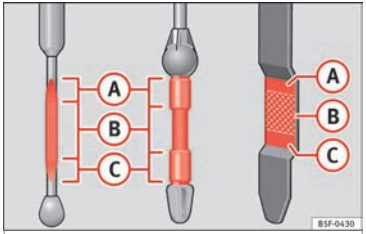

Fig. 34

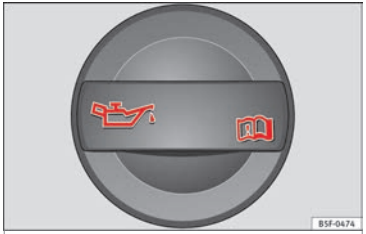

Fig. 35

The level is measured using the dipstick located in the engine compartment ››› page 168.

The oil should leave a mark between zones (A) and (C). It should never exceed zone (A).

- Zone (A): Do not add oil.
- Zone (B): You can add oil but keep the level in that zone.
- Zone (C): Add oil up to zone (B).

Topping up engine oil

- Unscrew cap from oil filler opening.
- Add oil slowly.
- At the same time, check the level to ensure you do not add too much.
- When the oil level reaches at least zone (B), unscrew the engine oil filler cap carefully.

››› ⚠ in Changing engine oil on page 171

››› page 168

Coolant

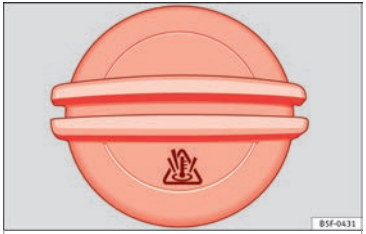

Fig. 36

The coolant tank is located in the engine compartment ››› page 168.

When the engine is cold, replace the coolant when the level is below **MIN**.

››› ⚠ in Engine coolant specifications on page 172

››› page 171

Brake fluid

Fig. 37

The brake fluid reservoir is located in the engine compartment ››› page 168.

The level should be between the **MIN** and **MAX** marks. If it is below **MIN**, please visit a Technical Service.

››› ⚠ in Changing the brake fluid on page 173

››› page 173

Windscreen washer

Fig. 38

The windscreen washer reservoir is located in the engine compartment ››› page 168.

To top up, mix water with a product recommended by SEAT.

In cold temperatures, add anti-freeze.

››› ⚠ in Topping up washer fluid on page 174

››› page 174

Fuses

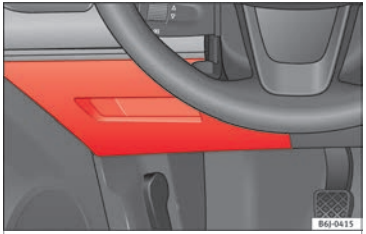

Fig. 39

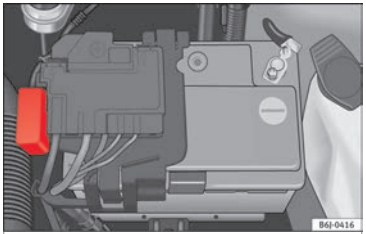

Fig. 40

Opening and closing the fuse box situated below the dash panel

- Opening: remove the fuse box cover ››› Fig. 39.
- Closing: click the cover back into place. »

To open the engine compartment fuse box

- Raise the bonnet.
- Press the locking tabs to release the fuse box cover ››› Fig. 40
- Then lift the cover out.
- To **fit** the cover, place it on the fuse box. Push the locking tabs down until they click audibly into place.

››› ⚠ in Introduction on page 195

››› page 195

Battery

The battery is located in the engine compartment ››› page 168. It does not require maintenance. It is checked as part of the Inspection Service.

››› ⚠ in Warnings on handling the battery on page 174

››› page 174

Action in the event of a puncture

With anti-puncture kit

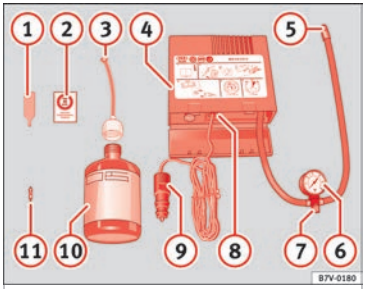

Fig. 41

The anti-puncture kit is located under the floor panel in the luggage compartment.

Sealing the tyre

- Unscrew the tyre valve cap and insert. Use the ››› Fig. 41 ① tool to remove the insert. Place it on a clean surface.
- Shake the tyre sealant bottle vigorously ››› Fig. 41 ⑩.
- Screw the inflator tube ››› Fig. 41 ③ into the sealant bottle. The bottle's seal will break automatically.
- Remove the lid from the filling tube ››› Fig. 41 ③ and screw the open end of the tube into the tyre valve.
- With the tyre sealant bottle upside down, fill the tyre with the contents of the sealant bottle.
- Remove the bottle from the valve.
- Place the insert back into the tyre valve using the tool ››› Fig. 41 ①.

Inflating the tyre

- Screw the compressor tyre inflator tube ››› Fig. 41 ⑤ into the tyre valve.
- Check that the air bleed screw is closed ››› Fig. 41 ⑦.
- Start the engine and leave it running.
- Insert the connector ››› Fig. 41 ⑨ into the vehicle's 12-volt socket ››› page 107.
- Turn the air compressor on with the ON/OFF switch ››› Fig. 41 ⑧.
- Keep the air compressor running until it reaches 2.0 to 2.5 bar (29-36 psi/200-250 kPa). **A maximum of 8 minutes**.
- Disconnect the air compressor.
- If it does not reach the pressure indicated, unscrew the tyre inflator tube from the valve.
- Move the vehicle 10m so that the sealant is distributed throughout the tyre.

- Screw the compressor tyre inflator into the valve.
- Repeat the inflation process.
- If the indicated pressure still cannot be reached, the tyre is too badly damaged. Stop and request assistance from an authorised technician.
- Disconnect the air compressor. Unscrew the tyre inflator tube from the tyre valve.
- When the tyre pressure is between 2.5 and 2.0 bars, continue driving without exceeding 80 km/h (50 mph).
- Check the pressure again after 10 minutes ››› page 188.

››› ⚠ in TMS (Tyre Mobility System)* on page 186

››› page 186

With a spare wheel

Fig. 42

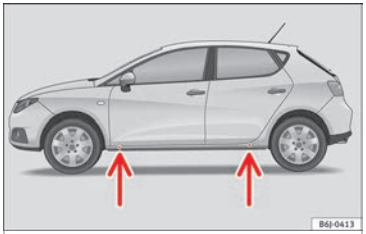

Fig. 43

1. An adapter for the anti-theft wheel bolts*
2. Towline anchorage
3. Box spanner for wheel bolts*
4. Jack*
5. Wire hook for pulling off the wheel covers*/wheel bolt cap clip.

- Take out the spare wheel and the tools that are located under the floor panel in the luggage compartment.
- Take out the wheel cover or the bolt caps.
- Loosen the bolts with the box spanner (1 turn to the left).
- Mount the jack on the support points designed for this purpose on the strut ››› Fig. 43.
- Raise the vehicle, turning the jack until it is slightly lifted off the ground.
- Unscrew the bolts completely and remove the punctured wheel.
- Put the spare wheel in place. Screw on the bolts and tighten them loosely with the box spanner.
- Lower the vehicle with the jack. Finish tightening the bolts with the box spanner.

››› ⚠ in Preparation work on page 183

››› page 183

Emergency towing of the vehicle

Towing

Fig. 44

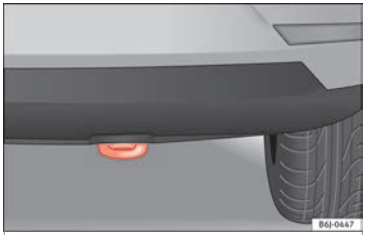

Fig. 45

The towline anchorages are located under the floor panel in the luggage compartment.

Switch on the ignition so that the turn signals, windscreen wipers and windscreen washer can work. Ensure that the steering wheel is unlocked and moves freely.

Place the gear lever in neutral on vehicles with a manual gearbox. With an automatic gearbox, place the lever in **N**.

To brake, press the brake pedal firmly. The brake servo does not work when the engine is switched off.

The power steering only works when the ignition is switched on and the vehicle is moving. Otherwise, it will need more force.

Tow rope or tow bar

The tow bar offers increased safety and a lower risk of damage.

The tow rope is recommended when there is no tow bar. It must be elastic so that it does not damage the vehicle.

Towline anchorages

Attach the bar or rope to the towline anchorages.

It is located with the vehicle's tools ››› page 182.

Screw the front towline anchorage into the screw connection ››› **Fig. 44** and tighten it with the wheel brace. The rear towline anchorage is under the rear bumper, on the right.

››› ⚠ in Tow-starting* on page 190

››› page 190

Safety

Safe driving

Safety first!

This chapter contains important information, tips, suggestions and warnings that you should read and consider for both your own safety and for your passengers' safety.

⚠ WARNING

- **This manual contains important information about the operation of the vehicle, both for the driver and the passengers. The other sections of the on-board documentation also contain further information that you should be aware of for your own safety and for the safety of your passengers.**
- **Ensure that the on-board documentation is kept in the vehicle at all times. This is especially important when lending or selling the vehicle to another person.**

Advice about driving

Before setting off

For your own safety and the safety of your passengers, always note the following points before every trip:

– Make sure that the vehicle's lights and turn signals are working properly.

– Check tyre pressure.

– Ensure that all windows provide a clear and good view of the surroundings.

– Ensure that all luggage is correctly secured ››› page 108.

– Make sure that no objects can interfere with the pedals.

– Adjust front seat, head restraint and rear vision mirrors properly according to your size.

– Ensure that the passenger in the central rear seat always has the head restraint in the correct position for use.

– Instruct passengers to adjust the head restraints according to their height.

– Protect children with appropriate child seats and properly applied seat belts ››› page 46.

– Assume the correct sitting position. Instruct your passengers also to assume a proper sitting position. ››› page 30.

– Fasten your seat belt securely. Instruct your passengers also to fasten their seat belts properly. ››› page 34.

What affects driving safety?

As a driver, you are responsible for yourself and your passengers. When your concentration or driving safety is affected by any circumstance, you endanger yourself as well as others on the road ››› ⚠, for this reason:

– Always pay attention to traffic and do not get distracted by passengers or telephone calls.

– Never drive when your driving ability is impaired (e.g. by medication, alcohol, drugs).

– Observe traffic laws and speed limits.

– Always reduce your speed as appropriate for road, traffic and weather conditions.

– When travelling long distances, take breaks regularly - at least every two hours.

– If possible, avoid driving when you are tired or stressed.

⚠ WARNING

When driving safety is impaired during a trip, the risk of injury and accidents increases.

Safety equipment

Never put your safety or the safety of your passengers in danger. In the event of an accident, the safety equipment may reduce the »

risk of injury. The following list includes most of the safety equipment in your SEAT:

- Three-point seat belts
- Belt tension limiter for the front and rear side seats
- Belt tensioners for the front seats
- Front airbags
- Side airbags in the front seat backrests, with chest and head protection
- “ISOFIX” anchor points for “ISOFIX” rear child seat system
- Height-adjustable front head restraints
- Rear-centre head restraints with in-use position and non-use position
- Adjustable steering column

The safety equipment mentioned above works together to provide you and your passengers with the best possible protection in the event of an accident. However, these safety systems can only be effective if you and your passengers are sitting in a correct position and use this equipment properly.

Safety is everyone's business!

Proper sitting position for occupants

Correct sitting position for driver

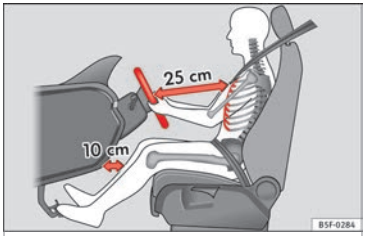

Fig. 46 The proper distance between driver and steering wheel

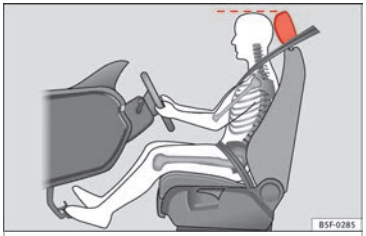

Fig. 47 Correct head restraint position for the driver.

For your own safety and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend the following adjustments for the driver:

– Adjust the steering wheel so that there is a distance of at least 25 cm between the steering wheel and the centre of your chest ››› **Fig. 46**.

– Move the driver seat forwards or backwards so that you are able to press the accelerator, brake and clutch pedals to the floor with your knees still slightly angled ››› ⚠.

– Ensure that you can reach the highest point of the steering wheel.

– Adjust the head restraint so that its upper edge is at the same level as the top of your head, or as close as possible to the same level as the top of your head ››› **Fig. 47**.

– Move the seat backrest to an upright position so that your back rests completely against it.

– Fasten your seat belt securely ››› **page 34**.

– Keep both feet in the footwell so that you have the vehicle under control at all times.

Adjustment of the driver seat ››› **page 100**.

⚠ WARNING

- **An incorrect sitting position of the driver can lead to severe injuries.**
- **Adjust the driver seat so that there is at least 25 cm distance between the centre of**

the chest and the centre of the steering wheel ››› Fig. 46. If distance is less than 25 cm, the airbag system may not protect you properly.

- **If your physical constitution prevents you from maintaining the minimum distance of 25 cm, contact a specialised workshop. The workshop will help you decide if special specific modifications are necessary.**
- **When driving, always hold the steering wheel with both hands on the outside of the ring at the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock positions. This reduces the risk of injury when the driver airbag is triggered.**
- **Never hold the steering wheel at the 12 o'clock position, or in any other manner (e.g. in the centre of the steering wheel). In such cases, if the airbag is triggered, you may sustain injuries to the arms, hands and head.**
- **To reduce the risk of injury to the driver during sudden braking manoeuvres or an accident, never drive with the backrest tilted far back! The airbag system and seat belts can only provide optimal protection when the backrest is in an upright position and the driver is wearing his or her seat belt correctly.**
- **Adjust the head restraint properly to achieve optimal protection.**

Adjusting the steering wheel position

Read the additional information carefully ››› page 13

The height and reach of the steering wheel can be freely adjusted to suit the driver.

– Adjust the driver seat to the correct position.

⚠ WARNING

- **Incorrect use of the steering column adjustment function and an incorrect seating position can result in serious injury.**
- **To avoid accidents, the steering column should be adjusted only when the vehicle is stationary.**
- **Adjust the driver seat or steering wheel so that there is a distance of at least 25 cm between the steering wheel and your chest ››› Fig. 46. If you fail to observe the minimum distance, the airbag will not protect you. Risk of fatal injury.**
- **If your physical constitution does not allow you to maintain the minimum distance of 25 cm, contact a Technical Service. The Technical Service will help you to decide if certain specific modifications are necessary.**
- **If you adjust the steering wheel so that it points towards your face, the driver airbag will not protect you properly in the event of an accident. Make sure that the steering wheel points towards your chest.**
- **When driving, always hold the steering wheel with both hands on the outside of the ring at the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock positions. Never hold the steering wheel at the 12 o'clock position, or in any other manner (e.g. in the centre of the steering wheel, or on the inside of the rim). In such cases, if the airbag is triggered, you may sustain injuries to your arms, hands and head.**

Correct sitting position for front passenger

For your own safety and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend the following adjustments for the front passenger:

– Move the front passenger seat back as far as possible ››› ⚠.

– Move the seat backrest to an upright position so that your back rests completely against it.

– Adjust the head restraint so that its upper edge is at the same level as the top of your head, or as close as possible to the same level as the top of your head ››› page 32.

– Always keep both feet in the footwell in front of the front passenger seat.

– Fasten your seat belt securely ››› page 34. »

It is possible to deactivate the front passenger airbag in **exceptional circumstances** ››› page 45.

Adjusting the front passenger seat ››› page 100.

⚠ WARNING

- **An incorrect sitting position of the front passenger can lead to severe injuries.**
- **Adjust the front passenger seat so that there is at least 25 cm between your chest and the dash panel. If distance is less than 25 cm, the airbag system may not protect you properly.**
- **If your physical constitution prevents you from maintaining the minimum distance of 25 cm, contact a specialised workshop. The workshop will help you decide if special specific modifications are necessary.**
- **Always keep your feet in the footwell when the vehicle is moving; never rest them on the dash panel, out the window or on the seat. An incorrect sitting position exposes you to an increased risk of injury in case of a sudden braking or an accident. If the airbag is triggered, you could sustain severe injuries due to an incorrect sitting position.**
- **To reduce the risk of injury to the front passenger in events such as sudden braking manoeuvres or an accident, never travel with the backrest tilted far back! The airbag system and seat belts can only provide optimal protection when the backrest is in an upright position and the front passenger is wearing his or her seat belt properly. The further the seat backrests are tilted to the rear, the greater the risk of injury due to incorrect positioning of the belt web or to the incorrect sitting position!**
- **Adjust the head restraint correctly in order to achieve maximum protection.**

Correct sitting position for passengers in the rear seats

To reduce the risk of injury in the event of a sudden braking manoeuvre or an accident, passengers on the rear seat bench must consider the following:

– Sit up straight.

– Adjust the head restraint to the correct position ››› page 32.

– Always keep both feet in the footwell in front of the rear seat.

– Fasten your seat belt securely ››› page 34.

– Use an appropriate child restraint system when you take children in the vehicle ››› page 46.

⚠ WARNING

- **If the passengers in the rear seats are not sitting properly, they could sustain severe injuries.**

- **Adjust the head restraint correctly in order to achieve maximum protection.**
- **Seat belts can only provide optimal protection when seat backrests are in an upright position and the vehicle occupants are wearing their seat belts correctly. If passengers In the rear seats are not sitting in an upright position, the risk of injury due to incorrect positioning of the seat belt increases.**

Correct adjustment of front head restraints

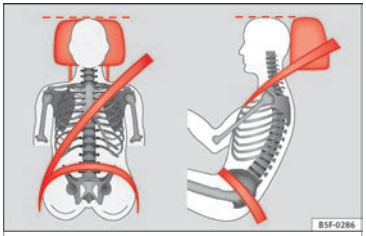

Fig. 48 Correctly adjusted head restraint as viewed from the front and the side.

Properly adjusted head restraints are an important part of passenger protection and can reduce the risk of injuries in most accident situations.

– Adjust the head restraint so that its upper edge is, as far as possible, at the same level as the top of your head, or at the very least, at eye level ››› Fig. 48.

⚠ WARNING

- **Travelling with the head restraints removed or improperly adjusted increases the risk of severe injuries. An improper adjustment of the head restraints may cause death in an accident and increase the risk of suffering injuries during abrupt braking actions or unexpected manoeuvres.**
- **The head restraints must always be adjusted according to the height of the passenger.**

Examples of incorrect sitting positions

Seat belts can provide optimal protection only when the belt webs are properly positioned. Incorrect sitting positions substantially reduce the protective function of seat belts and increase the risk of injury due to incorrect seat belt position. As the driver, you are responsible for all passengers, especially children.

– Never allow anyone to assume an incorrect sitting position in the vehicle while travelling ››› ⚠.

The following list contains examples of sitting positions that could be dangerous for all vehicle occupants. The list is not complete, but we would like to make you aware of this issue.

Therefore, whenever the vehicle is in motion:

- Never stand in the vehicle.
- Never stand on the seats.
- Never kneel on the seats.
- Never tilt your seat backrest far to the rear.
- Never lean against the dash panel.
- Never lie on the rear bench.
- Never sit on the front edge of a seat.
- Never sit sideways.
- Never lean out of a window.
- Never put your feet out of a window.
- Never put your feet on the dash panel.
- Never put your feet on the surface of a seat.
- Do not allow anyone to travel in the footwell.
- Never travel without wearing the seat belt.
- Do not allow anyone to travel in the luggage compartment.

⚠ WARNING

- **Any incorrect sitting position increases the risk of severe injuries.**
- **Sitting in an incorrect position exposes the vehicle occupants to severe injuries if airbags are triggered, by striking a vehicle occupant who has assumed an incorrect sitting position.**
- **Before the vehicle moves, assume the proper sitting position and maintain it throughout the trip. Before every trip, instruct your passengers to sit properly and to stay in this position during the trip ››› page 30, Proper sitting position for occupants.**

Correct adjustment of rear head restraints

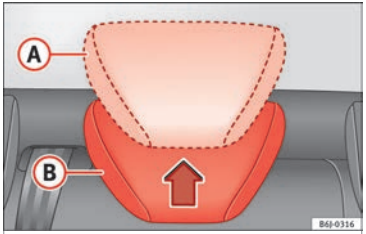

Fig. 49 Rear head restraint adjustment.

The rear head restraints have 2 positions:

- Raised position or position for use (A) ››› Fig. 49. In this position, the head restraint is used normally, protecting the occupant of the rear seats, along with the rear seat belts.
- Rest position, not in use (B) ››› Fig. 49. This position improves the driver's rear visibility. »

To fit the head restraint in position for use (A), pull on the edges with both hands in the direction of the arrow. To place it in rest position (B), lower the head restraint.

⚠ WARNING

- **Whenever a passenger is seated on the rear seats, the head restraint should be placed in the position for use (A).**
- **Do not swap the centre rear head restraint with either of the outer seat rear head restraints. Risk of injury in case of an accident!**

Note

Note the instructions on the head restraints adjustment.

Pedal area

Pedals

– Ensure that you can always press the accelerator, brake and clutch pedals unimpaired to the floor.

– Ensure that the pedals can return unimpaired to their initial positions.

– Ensure that the floor mats are securely fastened during the trip and do not obstruct the pedals ››› ⚠.

Only use floor mats which leave the pedals clear and which are secured to prevent them from slipping. You can obtain suitable floor mats from a specialised dealership.

If a brake circuit fails, the brake pedal must be pressed down thoroughly in order to stop the vehicle.

Wearing suitable shoes

Always wear shoes which support your feet properly and give you a good feeling for the pedals.

⚠ WARNING

- **If the pedals are obstructed, an accident may occur. Risk of serious injuries.**
- **Never lay or fit floor mats or other floor coverings over the original floor mats. This would reduce the pedal area and could obstruct the pedals. Risk of accident.**
- **Never place objects in the driver footwell. An object could move into the pedal area and impair pedal operation. In the event of a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre, you will not be able to operate the brake, clutch or accelerator pedal. Risk of accident!**

Seat belts

The reasons why we should wear seat belts

Number of seats

Your vehicle has **five** seats, two in the front and three in the rear. Each seat is equipped with a three-point seat belt.

In some versions, your vehicle is approved **only** for four seats. Two front seats and two rear seats.

⚠ WARNING

- **Never transport more than the permitted amount of people in your vehicle.**
- **Every vehicle occupant must properly fasten and wear the seat belt belonging to his or her seat. Children must be protected with an appropriate child restraint system.**

Seat belt control lamp*

Fig. 50 Warning lamp on the instrument panel.

The control lamp illuminates to remind the driver to fasten his seat belt.

Before starting the vehicle:

– Fasten your seat belt securely.

– Instruct your passengers to fasten their seat belts properly before driving off.

– Protect children by using a child seat according to the child's height and weight.

When the ignition is switched on, the control lamp in the instrument panel lights up* if the driver or passenger* have not fastened their seat belts.

An audible warning signal will sound for a few seconds if the seat belts are not fastened as the vehicle drives off and reaches a speed of more than approximately 25 km/h (15 mph) or if the seat belts are unfastened while the vehicle is in motion. The warning lamp will also flash .

The lamp goes out when the driver and passenger seat belts are fastened with the ignition switched on.

Seat belt protection

Fig. 51 Drivers with properly worn seat belts will not be thrown forward in the event of sudden braking

Properly worn seat belts hold the occupants in the proper position. These also help prevent uncontrolled movements that may result in serious injury and reduce the risk of being thrown out of the vehicle.

Vehicle occupants wearing their seat belts correctly benefit greatly from the ability of the belts to absorb kinetic energy. In addition, the front part of your vehicle and other passive safety features (such as the airbag system) are designed to absorb the kinetic energy released in a collision. Taken together, all these features reduce the releasing kinetic energy and consequently, the risk of injury. This is why it is so important to fasten seat belts before every trip, even when "just driving around the corner".

Ensure that your passengers wear their seat belts as well. Accident statistics have shown that wearing seat belts is an effective means of substantially reducing the risk of injury and improving the chances of survival when involved in a serious accident. Furthermore, properly worn seat belts improve the protection provided by airbags in the event of an accident. For this reason, wearing a seat belt is required by law in most countries.

Although your vehicle is equipped with airbags, the seat belts must be fastened and worn. The front airbags, for example, are only triggered in some cases of head-on collision. The front airbags will not be triggered during minor frontal or side collisions, rear-end collisions, rollovers or accidents in which the airbag trigger threshold value in the control unit is not exceeded.

Therefore, you should always wear your seat belt and ensure that all vehicle occupants have fastened their seat belts properly before you drive off!

Safety instructions on using seat belts

– Always wear the seat belt as described in this section.

– Ensure that the seat belts can be fastened at all times and are not damaged.

⚠ WARNING

- **If seat belts are worn incorrectly or not at all, the risk of severe injuries increases. The optimal protection from seat belts can be achieved only if you use them properly.**
- **Fasten your seat belt before every trip - even when driving in town. Other vehicle occupants must also wear the seat belts at all times, otherwise they run the risk of being injured.**
- **The seat belt cannot offer its full protection if the seat belt is not positioned correctly.**
- **Never allow two passengers (even children) to share the same seat belt.**
- **Always keep both feet in the footwell in front of your seat as long as the vehicle is in motion.**
- **Never unbuckle a seat belt while the vehicle is in motion. Risk of fatal injury.**
- **The seat belt must never be twisted while it is being worn.**
- **The seat belt should never lie on hard or fragile objects (such as glasses or pens, etc.) because this can cause injuries.**
- **Do not allow the seat belt to be damaged or jammed, or to rub on any sharp edges.**
- **Never wear the seat belt under the arm or in any other incorrect position.**
- **Loose, bulky clothing (such as an overcoat over a jacket) impairs the proper fit and function of the seat belts, reducing their capacity to protect.**
- **The slot in the seat belt buckle must not be blocked with paper or other objects, as this can prevent the latch plate from engaging securely.**
- **Never use seat belt clips, fastening rings or similar items to alter the position of the belt webbing.**
- **Frayed or torn seat belts or damage to the connections, belt retractors or parts of the buckle could cause severe injuries in the event of an accident. Therefore, you must check the condition of all seat belts at regular intervals.**
- **Seat belts which have been worn in an accident and stretched must be replaced by a specialised workshop. Renewal may be necessary even if there is no apparent damage. The belt anchorage should also be checked.**
- **Do not attempt to repair a damaged seat belt yourself. The seat belts must not be removed or modified in any way.**
- **The belts must be kept clean, otherwise the retractors may not work properly.**

Head-on collisions and the laws of physics

Fig. 52 A driver not wearing a seat belt is thrown forward violently

Fig. 53 The unbelted passenger in the rear seat is thrown forward violently, hitting the driver who is wearing a seat belt.

It is easy to explain how the laws of physics work in the case of a head-on collision: when a vehicle starts moving, a type of energy

called “kinetic energy” is created both in the passengers and inside the vehicle.

The amount of “kinetic energy” depends on the speed of the vehicle and the weight of the vehicle and its passengers. The higher the speed and the greater the weight, the more energy there is to be “absorbed” in an accident.

The most significant factor, however, is the speed of the vehicle. If the speed doubles from 25 km/h (15 mph) to 50 km/h (30 mph), for example, the corresponding kinetic energy is multiplied by four.

Because the vehicle occupants in our example are not restrained by seat belts, in the event of crashing against a wall, all of the occupants' kinetic energy will be absorbed solely by said impact.

Even at speeds of 30 km/h (19 mph) to 50 km/h (30 mph), the forces acting on bodies in a collision can easily exceed one tonne (1000 kg). At greater speed these forces are even higher.

Vehicle occupants not wearing seat belts are not “attached” to the vehicle. In a head-on collision, they will move forward at the same speed their vehicle was travelling just before the impact. This example applies not only to head-on collisions, but to all accidents and collisions.

Even at low speeds the forces acting on the body in a collision are so great that it is not possible to brace oneself with one's hands. In a frontal collision, unbelted passengers are thrown forward and will make violent contact with the steering wheel, dash panel, windscreen or whatever else is in the way ››› Fig. 52.

It is also important for rear passengers to wear seat belts properly, as they could otherwise be thrown forward violently through the vehicle interior in an accident. Passengers in the rear seats who do not use seat belts endanger not only themselves but also the front occupants ››› Fig. 53.

How to properly adjust your seatbelt

Fastening and unfastening your seat belt

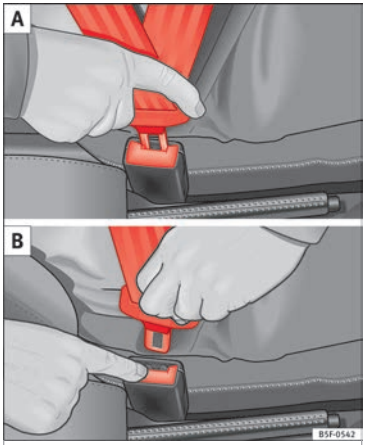

Fig. 54 Positioning and removing the seat belt buckle.

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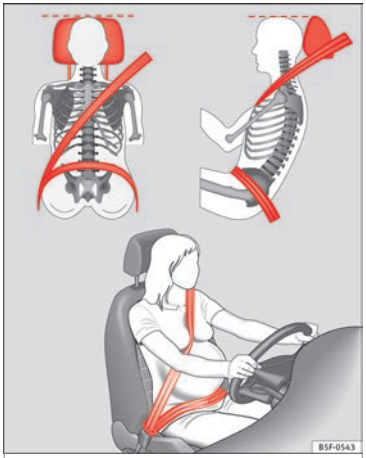

Fig. 55 Position of seat belt during pregnancy.

Fasten your seat belt

The seat belt cannot offer its full protection if the seat belt is not positioned correctly.

- Adjust the seat and head restraint correctly.
- To fasten the belt, take hold of the latch plate and pull it slowly across your chest and lap.
- Insert the latch plate into the buckle for the appropriate seat and push it down until it is securely locked with an audible click ››› Fig. 54.
- Pull the belt to ensure that the latch plate is securely engaged in the buckle.

The seat belts are equipped with an automatic retractor on the shoulder strap. Full freedom of movement is permitted when the shoulder belt is pulled slowly. However, during sudden braking, during travel in steep areas or bends and during acceleration, the automatic retractor on the shoulder belt is locked.

The automatic belt retractors on the front seats are fitted with seat belt tensioners ››› page 39.

Seat belt release

- Press the red button on the belt buckle ››› Fig. 54. The latch plate is released and springs out ››› ⚠.
- Guide the belt back by hand so that it rolls up easily and the trim is not damaged.

Seat belt position

Seat belts offer their maximum protection only when they are properly positioned.

⚠ WARNING

- **The seat belts offer best protection only when the backrests are in an upright position and the seat belts have been fastened properly.**
- **Never put the latch plate in the buckle of another seat. If you do this, the seat belt will not protect you properly and the risk of injury is increased.**
- **Never unbuckle a seat belt while the vehicle is in motion. If you do, you increase the risk of sustaining severe or fatal injuries.**
- **An incorrectly worn seat belt can cause severe injuries in the event of an accident.**
- **The shoulder part of the seat belt must lie on the centre of the shoulder, never across the neck. The seat belt must lie flat and snugly on the torso ››› Fig. 55.**
- **The lap part of the seat belt must lie across the pelvis, never across the stomach. The seat belt must lie flat and snugly on the pelvis ››› Fig. 55. Pull the belt tight if necessary to take up any slack.**
- **For pregnant women, the lap part of the seat belt must lie as low as possible over the pelvis, never across the stomach, and always lie flat so that no pressure is exerted on the abdomen.**
- **Always engage the retractor lock when you are securing a child seat in group 0, 0+ or 1 ››› page 46.**
- **Read and observe the warnings ››› page 36.**

Belt pretensioners*

How the seat belt tensioner works

During a frontal collision, the seat belts on the front seats are retracted automatically.

The seat belts for the occupants in the front seats are equipped with belt tensioners. Sensors will trigger the belt pretensioners during severe head-on, lateral and rear collisions only if the seat belt is being worn. This retracts and tightens the seat belts, reducing the forward motion of the occupants.

The seat belt tensioner can be triggered only once.

The belt tensioners will not be triggered in the event of light frontal and side collisions, if the vehicle overturns, or in situations where no large forces act on the front, side or rear of the vehicle.

Note

- **If the seat belt tensioners are triggered, a fine dust is produced. This is normal and it is not an indication of fire in the vehicle.**
- **The relevant safety requirements must be observed when the vehicle or components of the system are scrapped. Specialised workshops are familiar with these regulations, which are also available to you.**

Service and disposal of belt tensioners

The belt tensioners are components of the seat belts that are installed in the seats of your vehicle. If you work on the belt tensioners or remove and install parts of the system when performing other repair work, the seat belt may be damaged. The consequence may be that, in the event of an accident, the belt tensioners function incorrectly or may not function at all.

So that the effectiveness of the seat belt tensioner is not reduced and that removed parts do not cause any injuries or environmental pollution, regulations, which are known to the specialised workshops, must be observed.

WARNING

- **Improper use or repairs not carried out by qualified mechanics increase the risk of severe or fatal injuries. The belt tensioners may fail to trigger or may trigger in the wrong circumstances.**
- **Never attempt to repair, adjust, remove or install parts of the belt tensioners or seat belts.**
- **The seat belt tensioner, seat belt and automatic retractor cannot be repaired.**
- **Any work on the belt tensioners and seat belts, including the removal and refitting of system parts in conjunction with other repair work, must be performed by a specialised workshop only.**
- **The belt tensioners will only provide protection for one accident and must be changed if they have been activated.**

Airbag system

Brief introduction

Why wear a seat belt and assume the correct sitting position?

For the inflating airbags to achieve the best protection, the seat belt must always be worn properly and the correct sitting position must be assumed.

The airbag system is not a substitute for seat belts, but it is an integral part of the vehicle's overall passive safety system. Please bear in mind that the airbag system can only work effectively when the vehicle occupants are wearing their seat belts correctly and have adjusted the head restraints properly. Therefore, it is most important to properly wear the seat belts at all times, not only because this is required by law in most countries, but also for your safety ››› page 34, The reasons why we should wear seat belts.

The airbag inflates in a matter of seconds, so if you are not properly seated when the airbag is triggered, you may sustain fatal injuries. Therefore, it is essential that all vehicle occupants assume a correct sitting position while travelling.

Sharp braking before an accident may cause a passenger not wearing a seat belt to be thrown forward into the area of the deploying airbag. In this case, the inflating airbag may inflict critical or fatal injuries on the occupant. This also applies to children.

Always maintain the greatest possible distance between yourself and the front airbag. This way, the front airbags can completely deploy when triggered, providing their maximum protection.

The most important factors that will trigger an airbag are: the type of accident, the angle of collision and the speed of the vehicle.

Whether or not the airbags are triggered depends primarily on the vehicle deceleration rate resulting from the collision and detected by the control unit. If the vehicle deceleration occurring during the collision and measured by the control unit remains below the specified reference values, the front, side and/or curtain airbags will not be triggered. Take into account that the visible damage in a vehicle involved in an accident, no matter how serious, is not a determining factor for the airbags to have been triggered.

⚠ WARNING

- **Wearing the seat belt incorrectly or assuming an incorrect sitting position can lead to critical or fatal injuries.**
- **All vehicle occupants, including children, who are not properly belted can sustain critical or fatal injuries if the airbag is triggered. Children up to 12 years old should always travel on the rear seat. Never transport children in the vehicle if they are not restrained or the restraint system is not appropriate for their age, size or weight.**
- **If you are not wearing a seat belt, or if you lean forward or to the side while travelling or assume an incorrect sitting position, there is a substantially increased risk of injury. This increased risk of injury will be further increased if you are struck by an inflating airbag.**
- **To reduce the risk of injury from an inflating airbag, always wear the seat belt properly.**
- **Always adjust the front seats properly.**

Description of the airbag system

The airbag system mainly comprises (as per vehicle equipment):

- an electronic control and monitoring system (control unit)
- frontal airbags for driver and passenger,
- side airbags,
- curtain airbags,
- a control lamp on the dash panel ››› page 42.
- key-operated switch for front passenger airbag,
- a control lamp for disabling/enabling the front passenger airbag.

The airbag system operation is monitored electronically. The airbag control lamp will illuminate for a few seconds every time the ignition is switched on (self-diagnosis).

There is a fault in the system if the control lamp :

- does not light up when the ignition is switched on ››› page 42,
- turns off after 4 seconds after the ignition is switched on
- turns off and then lights up again after the ignition is switched on
- illuminates or flashes while the vehicle is moving.

The airbag system is not triggered if:

- the ignition is switched off
- there is a minor frontal collision
- there is a minor side collision
- there is a rear-end collision
- the vehicle turns over.

⚠ WARNING

- **The seat belts and airbags can only provide maximum protection if the occupants are seated correctly** **››› page 30, Proper sitting position for occupants****.**
- **If a fault has occurred in the airbag system, have the system checked immediately by a specialised workshop. Otherwise, during a frontal collision the system might not trigger correctly or may fail to trigger at all.**

Airbag activation

The airbags deploy extremely rapidly, within thousandths of a second, to provide additional protection in the event of an accident. A fine dust may develop when the airbag deploys. This is normal and it is not an indication of fire in the vehicle.

The airbag system is only ready to function when the ignition is on.

In special accidents instances, several airbags may activate at the same time.

In the event of minor head-on and side collisions, rear-end collisions, overturning or rollover of the vehicle, airbags **do not activate**.

Activation factors

The conditions that lead to the airbag system activating in each situation cannot be generalised. Some factors play an important role, such as the properties of the object the vehicle hits (hard/soft), angle of impact, vehicle speed, etc.

Deceleration trajectory is key for airbag activation.

The control unit analyses the collision trajectory and activates the respective restraint system.

If the deceleration rate is below the predefined reference value in the control unit the airbags will not be triggered, even though the accident may cause extensive damage to the car.

The following airbags are triggered in serious head-on collisions

- Driver airbag.
- Front passenger front airbag

The following airbags are triggered in serious side-on collisions

- Front side airbag on the side of the accident.
- Rear side airbag on the side of the accident.
- Curtain (head) airbag on the side of the accident.

In an accident with airbag activation:

- the interior lights switch on (if the interior light switch is in the courtesy light position);
- the hazard warning lights switch on;
- all doors are unlocked;
- the fuel supply to the engine is cut.

Control lamp for airbag and seat belt tensioner

The control lamp monitors all airbags and seat belt tensioners in the vehicle, including control units and wiring connections.

Monitoring of airbag and belt tensioner system

Both the airbag and belt tensioner systems operation is constantly monitored electronically. The control lamp will light up for a few seconds every time the ignition is switched on (self-diagnosis).

The system must be checked when the control lamp :

- does not light up when the ignition is switched on,
- turns off after 4 seconds after the ignition is switched on
- turns off and then lights up again after the ignition is switched on
- illuminates or flashes while the vehicle is moving.

In the event of a malfunction, the warning lamp remains on continuously. Have the airbag system inspected immediately by a specialised workshop.

If any of the airbags are disabled by a Technical Service, the warning lamp flashes for several more seconds after verification and will turn off if there is no fault.

WARNING

- **If there is a malfunction, the airbag and belt tensioner system cannot properly perform its protective function.**
- **If a malfunction occurs, have the system checked immediately by a specialised workshop. Otherwise, in the event of an accident, the airbag system and belt tensioners may not be triggered, or may not be triggered correctly.**

Airbag overview

Front airbags

Fig. 56 Driver airbag located in steering wheel.

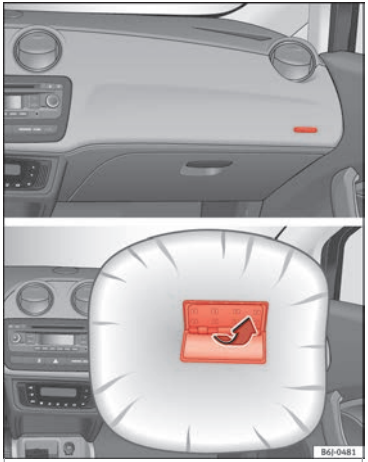

Fig. 57 Front passenger airbag located in dash panel.

The front airbag for the driver is located in the steering wheel ››› **Fig. 56** and the airbag for the front passenger is located in the dash panel ››› **Fig. 57**. Airbags are identified by the word “AIRBAG”.

The airbag covers fold out of the steering wheel and dashboard respectively when the driver and front passenger airbags are triggered ››› **Fig. 57**. The airbag covers remain connected to the steering wheel or the dash panel.

In conjunction with the seat belts, the front airbag system gives the driver and the front passenger additional protection for the head and chest in the event of a severe frontal collision.

The special design of the airbag allows the controlled escape of the propellant gas when an occupant puts pressure on the bag. Thus, the head and chest are surrounded and protected by the airbag. After the collision, the airbag deflates sufficiently to allow visibility.

⚠ WARNING

- **The seat belts and airbags can only provide maximum protection if the occupants are seated correctly ›› page 30, Proper sitting position for occupants.**
- **The deployment space between the front passengers and the airbags must not in any case be occupied by other passenger, pets and objects.**
- **The airbags provide protection for just one accident; replace them once they have deployed.**
- **It is also important not to attach any objects such as cup holders or telephone mountings to the surfaces covering the airbag units.**
- **Do not attempt to modify components of the airbag system in any way.**

Side airbags*

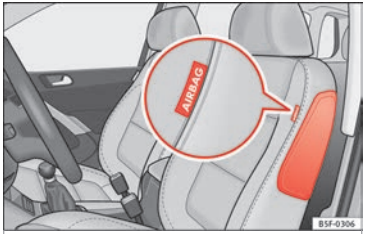

Fig. 58 Side airbag in driver seat.

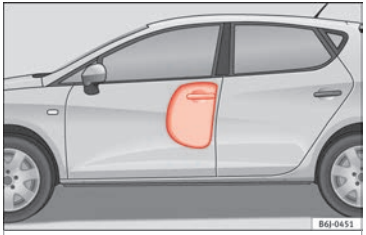

Fig. 59 Illustration of completely inflated side airbag on left side of vehicle.

The side airbags are located in the driver seat and front passenger seat backrests ››› **Fig. 58**. The locations are identified by the text “AIRBAG” in the upper region of the backrests. »

In conjunction with the seat belts, the side airbag system gives the front seat occupants additional protection for the upper body in the event of a severe side collision.

In a side collision, the side airbags reduce the risk of injury to passengers on the front seats to the areas of the body facing the impact. In addition to the normal protection they offer, the seat belts on the front seats also hold the passengers' bodies in place in the event of a side collision so that the side airbags can provide maximum protection.

⚠ WARNING

- **If you do not wear a seat belt, if you lean forward, or are not seated correctly while the vehicle is in motion, you are at a greater risk of injury if the side airbag system is triggered in an accident.**
- **In order for the side airbags to provide their maximum protection, the prescribed sitting position must always be maintained with seat belts fastened while travelling.**
- **Occupants of the outer seats must never carry any objects or pets in the deployment space between them and the airbags, or allow children or other passengers to travel in this position. It is also important not to attach any accessories (such as cup holders) to the doors. This would impair the protection offered by the side airbags.**
- **The built-in coat hooks should be used only for lightweight clothing. Do not leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets.**
- **Great forces, such as hard blows or kicks, must not be exerted upon the backrest bolster because the system may be damaged. In this case, the side airbags would not be triggered.**
- **Under no circumstances should protective covers be fitted over seats with side airbags unless the covers have been approved for use in your vehicle. Because the airbag deploys from the side of the backrest, the use of conventional seat covers would obstruct the side airbag, seriously reducing the airbag's effectiveness.**
- **Any damage to the original seat upholstery or around the seams of the side airbag units must be repaired immediately by a specialised workshop.**
- **The airbags provide protection for just one accident; replace them once they have deployed.**
- **Any work on the side airbag system or removal and installation of the airbag components for other repairs (such as removal of the front seat) should only be performed by a specialised workshop. Otherwise, faults may occur during the airbag system operation.**
- **Do not attempt to modify components of the airbag system in any way.**
- **The side and head airbags are managed through sensors located in the interior of the front doors. To ensure the correct operation of the side and curtain (head) airbags neither the doors nor the door panels should be modified in any way (e.g. fitting loudspeakers). If the front door is damaged, the airbag system may not work correctly. All work carried out on the front door must be done in a specialised workshop.**
- **In a side-on collision the side airbags will not work if the sensors do not correctly measure the pressure increase on the interior of the doors, due to air escaping through the areas with holes or openings in the door panel.**
- **Never drive if the interior door panels have been removed or if the panels have not been correctly fitted.**
- **Never drive the vehicle if the loudspeakers in the door panels have been removed, unless the holes left by the loudspeakers have been closed properly.**
- **Always check that the openings are closed or covered if additional loudspeakers or other equipment are fitted inside the door panels.**
- **Any work carried out to the doors should be made in an authorised specialised workshop.**

Head-protection airbags*

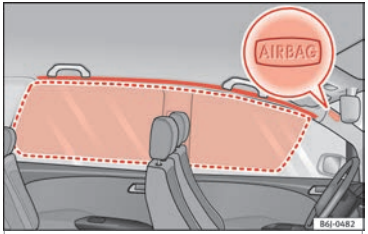

Fig. 60 Location and deployment area of the head-protection airbag.

There is a head airbag on each side of the interior above the doors ››› **Fig. 60**. Airbags are identified by the word “AIRBAG”.

The area framed in red is covered by the head protection airbag when it is deployed ››› **Fig. 60** (deployment area). Therefore, objects should never be placed or mounted in this area ››› ⚠.

In the event of a side collision the curtain airbag is triggered on the impact side of the vehicle.

In side collisions, the head-protection airbags reduce the risk of injury to passengers in the front and rear side seats facing the impact.

⚠ WARNING

The airbag is deployed at high speed in fractions of a second.

- **Do not obstruct the head-protection airbag deployment areas.**
- **Never secure objects over the curtain airbag cover or in its deployment area.**
- **Occupants of the front seats and rear side seats must never carry any other people, animals or objects in the deployment space between them and the airbags. Make sure that all the vehicle occupants, including children, observe this.**
- **The clothes hangers are intended only for light articles of clothing. Do not leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets.**
- **Do not mount accessories on the doors.**
- **Use only sun blinds which have been expressly approved for use in your vehicle.**
- **Do not turn the sun blinds towards the windows if there are objects, e.g. pens or garage remote controls, secured to them.**

Deactivating airbags

Front passenger airbag deactivation*

Fig. 61 In the glove compartment: Switch for activating and deactivating the front passenger airbag

Fig. 62 Centre side of dash panel: control lamp for deactivated front passenger airbag in centre console

Read the additional information carefully
››› page 11

If you fit a rear-facing child seat to the front passenger seat, the front passenger front airbag must be de-activated.

When the front passenger airbag is **deactivated**, this means that only the front passenger front airbag is deactivated. All the other airbags in the vehicle remain activated.

Activating the front passenger front airbag

– Switch the ignition off.

– Open the glove compartment on the front passenger side.

– Insert the key into the slot of the switch for deactivating the front passenger airbag ››› Fig. 61. About 3/4 of the key should enter, as far as it will go.

– Then turn the key gently to the **ON** position. Do not force it if you feel resistance, and make sure you have inserted the key fully.

– When the ignition is switched on, check whether the control lamp **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** on the dash panel does ››› Fig. 62 *not* light up ›››.

⚠ WARNING

- **It is the driver's responsibility to ensure that the key operated switch is set to the correct position.**
- **You should deactivate the front passenger front airbag only if you have to use a rear-facing child seat in exceptional cases** **››› page 46, Transporting children safety.**
- **Never install a child seat facing backwards on the front passenger seat unless the front passenger front airbag has been disabled. Otherwise, there is a risk of death.**
- **As soon as the child seat is no longer needed on the front passenger seat, enable the front passenger front airbag again.**
- **Only deactivate the front passenger front airbag when the ignition is off, otherwise a fault may occur in the airbag system, which could cause the airbag to not deploy properly or not deploy at all in case of an accident.**
- **Never leave the key in the airbag disabling switch as it could get damaged or enable or disable the airbag during driving.**
- **When the passenger airbag is deactivated, if the control lamp PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF is not continuously lit up when the front passenger airbag is disabled, there may be a fault in the airbag system:**
  - **Have the airbag system inspected immediately by a specialised workshop.**
  - **Do not use a child seat on the front passenger seat! The front passenger front airbag could be triggered in the event of an accident, even if there is a fault in the system and, as a result, a child could sustain serious or fatal injuries.**
  - **It is unpredictable whether the front passenger airbag will deploy in the event of an accident. Warn all your passengers of this.**

Transporting children safety

Safety for children

Introduction

For safety reasons, as we have learned from accident statistics, we recommend that children under 12 years of age travel in the rear seats. Depending on their age, height and weight, children travelling in rear seats must use a child seat or a seat belt. For safety reasons, the child seat should be installed in the rear seat, behind the front passenger seat or in the centre back seat.

The physical laws involved and the forces acting in a collision apply also to children ››› page 36. But unlike adults, children do not have fully developed muscle and bone structures. This means that children are subject to a greater risk of injury.

To reduce the risk of injuries, children must always use special child restraint systems when travelling in the vehicle.

We recommend the use of child safety products from the SEAT Original Accessories Programme, which includes systems for all ages made by “Peke” (not for all countries).

These systems have been especially designed and approved, complying with the ECE-R44. regulation.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and observe any statutory requirements when installing and using child seats. Always read and note ››› page 47.

We recommend you always carry the manufacturer's Child Seat Instruction Manual together with the on-board documentation.

Important information on the front passenger airbag

Fig. 63 Passenger's side sun visor: airbag sticker.

Fig. 64 On the rear frame of the passenger side door: airbag sticker.

A sticker with important information about the passenger airbag is located on the passenger's sun visor and/or on the passenger side door frame. Read and always observe the safety information included in the following chapters:

- Safety distance with respect to the passenger airbag ››› page 40.
- Objects between the passenger and the passenger side airbag ››› ⚠ in Front airbags on page 43.

The passenger side front airbag, when enabled, is a serious risk for a child that is facing backward since the airbag can strike the seat with such force that it can cause serious or fatal injuries. Children up to 12 years old should always travel on the rear seat.

Therefore we strongly recommend you to transport children on the rear seats. This is the safest location in the vehicle. Alternatively, the front passenger airbag can be disabled with a key-operated switch ››› page 45. When transporting children, use a child seat appropriate to the age and size of each child.

⚠ WARNING

- **If a child seat is secured to the front passenger seat, the risk to the child of sustaining critical or fatal injuries in the event of an accident increases.**
- **An inflating front passenger airbag can strike the rear-facing child seat and project it with great force against the door, the roof or the backrest.**
- **Never install a child seat facing backwards on the front passenger seat unless the front passenger front airbag has been disabled. Risk of potentially fatal injuries to the child! However, if it is necessary, in exceptional cases, to transport a child in the front passenger seat, the front passenger front airbag must always be disabled ››› page 45, Front passenger airbag deactivation*. If the front passenger seat has a height adjustment option, move it to the highest position.**
- **For those vehicles that do not include a key lock switch to deactivate the airbag, the vehicle must be taken to a technical service.**
- **All vehicle occupants, especially children, must assume the proper sitting position and be properly belted in while travelling.**

»

- **Never hold children or babies on your lap, this can result in potentially fatal injuries to the child!**
- **Never allow a child to be transported in a vehicle without being properly secured, or to stand up or kneel on a seat while travelling. In an accident, the child could be flung through the vehicle, causing possibly fatal injuries to themselves and to the other vehicle occupants.**
- **If children assume an improper sitting position when the vehicle is moving, they expose themselves to greater risk of injury in the event of a sudden braking manoeuvre or in an accident. This is particularly important if the child is travelling on the front passenger seat and the airbag system is triggered in an accident; as this could cause serious injury or even death.**
- **A suitable child seat can protect your child!**
- **Never leave a child alone in the child seat or inside the vehicle because depending on the season, very high temperatures may be reached inside a parked vehicle, which could be fatal.**
- **Children who are less than 1.5 metres tall must not wear a normal seat belt without a child seat, as this could cause injuries to the abdominal and neck areas during a sudden braking manoeuvre or in an accident.**
- **Do not allow the seat belt to become twisted and the seat belt should be properly in place** **»» page 34.**

- **Only one child may occupy a child seat** **»» page 48, Child seats.**
- **When a child seat is mounted in the rear seats, the door child-proof lock should be activated** **»» page 82.**

Child seats

Categorisation of child seats into groups

Only use child seats that are officially approved and suitable for the child.

Child seats are subject to the regulation ECE-R 44. ECE-R stands for: Economic Commission for Europe Regulation.

The child seats are grouped into 5 categories:

Group 0: Up to 10 kg (up to around 9 months)

Group 0+: Up to 13 kg (up to around 18 months)

Group 1: from 9 to 18 kg (up to approx. 4 years old)

Group 2: from 15 to 25 kg (up to approx. 7 years old)

Group 3: From 22 to 36 kg (over around 7 years old)

Child seats that have been tested and approved under the ECE R44 standard bear the test mark on the seat (the letter E in a circle with the test number below it).

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and observe any statutory requirements when installing and using child seats.

We recommend you to always include the manufacturer's Child Seat Instruction Manual together with the on-board documentation.

SEAT recommends you use child seats from the **Original Accessories Catalogue**. These child seats have been designed and tested for use in SEAT vehicles. You can find the right child seat for your model and age group at SEAT dealers.

⚠ WARNING

Read and always observe information and warnings concerning the use of child seats **»» page 47.**

Ways to secure a child seat

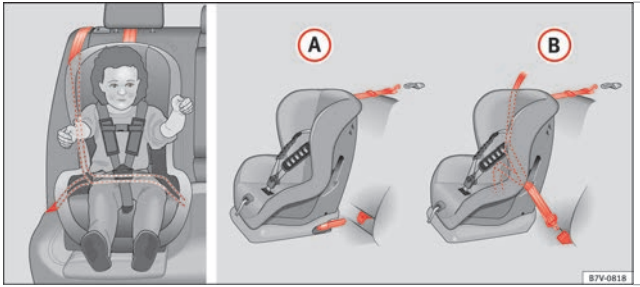

Fig. 65 On the rear seats: Possible installations for the child seat.

Figure ››› **Fig. 65** (A) shows the basic child restraint system mounting using lower retaining rings and the upper retaining strap. Figure ››› **Fig. 65** (B) shows the child restraint system mounting using the vehicle seat belt.

You can secure a child seat to the rear seat or front passenger seat in the following ways:

- Child seats in groups **0 to 3** can be secured with a seat belt.
- Child seats for groups **0, 0+ and 1** can be fastened without seatbelts, using the "ISOFIX" system, using the "ISOFIX" ››› **page 50** securing rings.
- During installation of some models of group I, II and III child seats in the rear seat, difficulty may arise in mounting given that the seat comes into contact with the head restraint. In this case, adjust the height of the head restraint or remove it from the seat following the instructions in the corresponding chapter ››› **page 101**. Once you remove the child seat, replace the head restraint in its original position.

Weight group	Seating position		
	Front passenger seat	Rear side seat	Rear central seat
Group 0 to 10 kg	U*	U	U
Group 0+ to 13 kg	U*	U	U
Group I 9 to 18 kg	U*	U	U
Group II 15 to 25 kg	X	U	U
Group III 22 to 36 kg	X	U	U

»

U: Suitable for universal restraint systems for use in this weight group.

*: Move the front passenger seat as far back as possible, as high as possible and always disable the airbag.

X Seat position not suitable for children in this age group.

⚠ WARNING

- **When travelling, children must be secured in the vehicle with a restraint system suitable for age, weight and size.**

- **Read and always observe information and warnings concerning the use of child seats** **»» page 47.**

Securing a child seat with the “ISOFIX” system

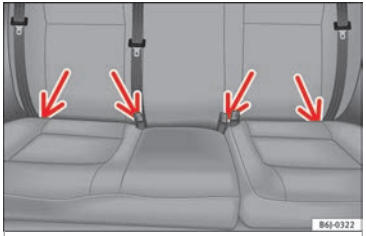

Fig. 66 ISOFIX securing rings.

Child seats can be secured quickly, easily and safely on the rear outer seats with the “ISOFIX” system.

When removing or fitting the child seat, please be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions.

– Press the child seat onto the “ISOFIX” retaining rings until the child seat can be heard to engage securely. If the child seat is fitted with any other anti-rotation system, follow the manufacturer instructions carefully.

– Pull on both sides of the child seat to ensure that it is secure.

Two “ISOFIX” retaining rings are fitted on each rear seat. In some vehicles, the rings are secured to the seat frame and in others they are secured to the rear floor. Access to the “ISOFIX” rings is between the rear seat backrest and the seat cushioning.

Child seats with “ISOFIX” mountings are available from technical services.

Weight group	Size class	Electrical equipment	Mounting direction	Vehicle Isofix positions
				Rear side seats
Baby carrier	F	ISO/L1	Backward-facing	X
	G	ISO/L2	Backward-facing	X
Group 0 to 10 kg	E	ISO/R1	Backward-facing	IU
Group 0+ to 13 kg	E	ISO/R1	Backward-facing	IU
	D	ISO/R2	Backward-facing	IU
	C	ISO/R3	Backward-facing	IU
Group I 9 to 18 kg	D	ISO/R2	Backward-facing	IU
	C	ISO/R3	Backward-facing	IU
	B	ISO/F2	Forward-facing	IU
	B1	ISO/F2X	Forward-facing	IU
	A	ISO/F3	Forward-facing	IU
Group II 15 to 25 kg	---	---	Forward-facing	---
Group III 22 to 36 kg	---	---	Forward-facing	---

IU: Suitable for ISOFIX universal child restraint systems approved for use in this weight group.

X: ISOFIX position not suitable for ISOFIX child restraint systems for this weight group or size class.

⚠ WARNING

- **The retaining rings are designed to only be used with “ISOFIX” child seats.**
- **Never secure child seats without the “ISOFIX” system, retaining belts or objects to the fastening rings – this can result in potentially fatal injuries to the child.**
- **Ensure that the child seat is secured correctly to the “ISOFIX” anchor points.**

Top Tether retainer straps*

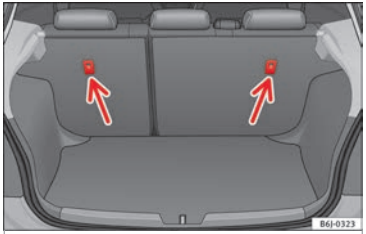

Fig. 67 Position of the Top Tether rings on the back of the rear seat.

Child seats with the Top Tether system come with a strap for securing the seat to the vehicle anchor point, located at the back of the rear seat backrest and provide greater restraint.

The objective of this strap is to reduce the forward movement of the child seat in a crash, to reduce the risk of injuries to the head from hitting the inside of the vehicle.

Using the Top Tether in rear-facing mounted seats

Currently, there are very few rear-facing child safety seats that have Top Tether. Please carefully read and follow the seat manufacturer instructions to learn the proper way to install the Top Tether strap.

⚠ WARNING

An undue installation of the safety seat will increase the risk of injury in the event of a crash.

- **Never tie the retainer strap to a hook in the luggage compartment.**
- **Never secure or tie luggage or other items to the lower anchorages (ISOFIX) or the upper ones (Top Tether).**

Fitting the Top Tether* child restraint to the anchoring point

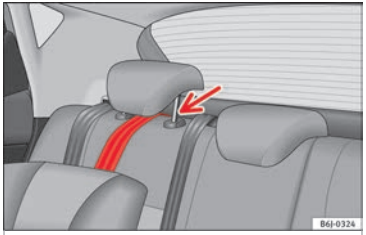

Fig. 68 Retainer strap: correct adjustment and fitting.

Securing the Top Tether child restraint to the anchor point situated on the rear of the backrest

– Pull out the fastening belt of the child restraint seat according to the manufacturer's instructions.

– Guide the Top Tether fastening belt under the rear seat head restraint ››› Fig. 68 (lift the head restraint where necessary).

– Slide the belt so that the Top Tether belt of the child restraint seat is correctly secured to the anchor on the back of the rear seat.

– Firmly tighten the Top Tether belt following the child restraint seat manufacturer's instructions.

Releasing the retaining strap

– Release the retainer strap in line with the instructions given by the manufacturer.

– Push the lock and release it from the anchoring support.

⚠ WARNING

An undue installation of the safety seat will increase the risk of injury in the event of a crash.

- **Never tie the retainer strap to a hook in the luggage compartment.**
- **Never secure or tie luggage or other items to the lower anchorages (ISOFIX) or the upper ones (Top Tether).**

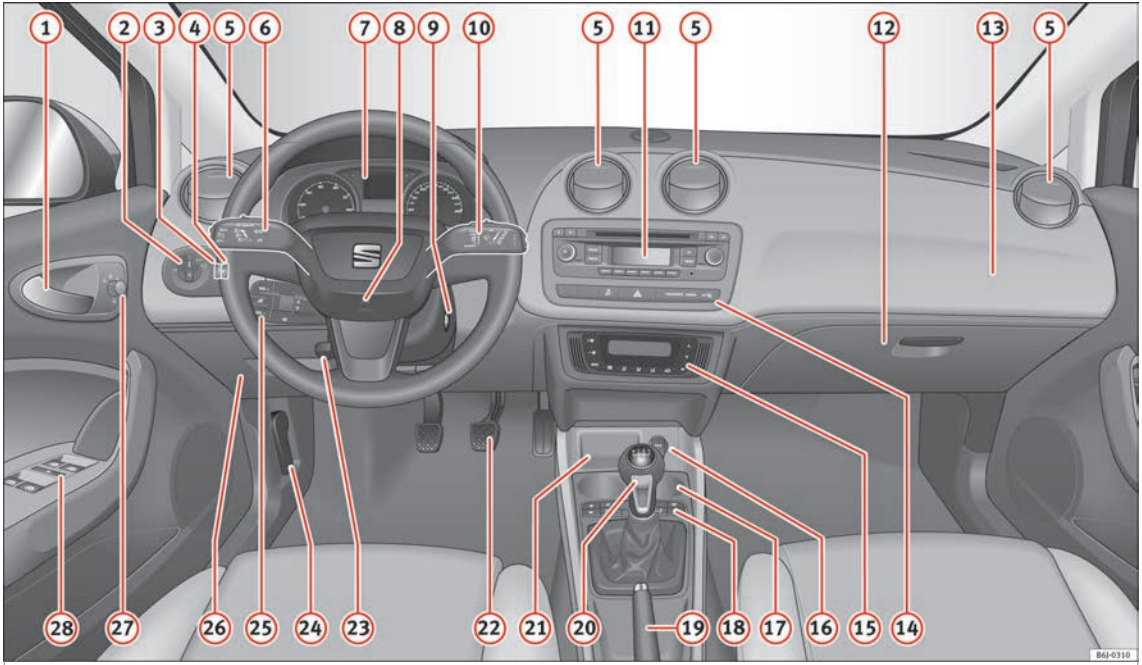

Fig. 69 Dash panel.

Operation

Dash panel

Overview

1 Door release lever
2 Light switch 90
3 Light dimmer for instrument panel lighting* 92
4 Headlight range control* 92
5 Air vents
6 Lever for:
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– Cruise control* 150
7 Instrument panel and warning lamps:
– Instruments 56
– Control and warning lamps 57
8 Horn (works only when the ignition is on)/ Driver front airbag* 40
9 Steering and starter lock 123
10 Lever for:
– Windscreen wipers and washer .. 97
– Window washer-wiper system* .. 97
– Multi-function display control* .. 65
11 Radio
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13 Passenger airbag* 42
14 Dash panel switches:
– ESC OFF 139
– Hazard warning lights 95
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18 Controls in the centre console:
– Start-Stop operation button 142
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19 Handbrake lever 126
20 Gear lever
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22 Pedals 34
23 Steering column control lever* 31
24 Bonnet release lever 167
25 Switches on the steering column for audio and telephone* 69
26 Fuse housing 195
27 Control for adjusting electric exterior mirrors* 99
28 Electric window controls* 87

Note

Some of the items of equipment listed here are fitted only on certain model versions or are optional extras.

Instruments

Instrument overview

Fig. 70 Detailed view of the dash panel: Dash panel.

The layout of the instruments depends upon the model and the engine.

1. Rev counter* ››› page 56
2. Digital display
3. Speedometer ››› page 57
4. Menu selection button on the instrument panel digital display
5. Adjustment button depending on the selected menu

Rev counter

The rev counter displays the engine speed in revolutions per minute.

Together with the gear-change indicator, the rev counter offers you the possibility of using the engine of your vehicle at a suitable speed.

The start of the red area ››› Fig. 70 1 indicates maximum engine speed working at service temperature. However, it is advisable to change up into a higher gear, move the selector lever to D or lift your foot off the accelerator before the needle reaches the red zone.

We recommend that you avoid high revs and that you follow the recommendations on the gear-change indicator. Consult the additional information in ››› page 64.

CAUTION

Never allow the rev counter needle 1 ››› Fig. 70 to go into the red zone on the scale for more than a very brief period, otherwise there is a risk of engine damage.

For the sake of the environment

Changing up a gear early will help you to save fuel and minimise emissions and engine noise.

Speedometer

The speedometer is equipped with a digital odometer and a trip odometer, in addition to a service intervals display.

During the running-in period, the instructions shown on ››› page 134 should be followed.

Warning lamps

Overview of the warning lamps

Read the additional information carefully ››› page 18

WARNING

- **Failure to observe control lamps and warning messages can result in serious personal injuries or damage to your vehicle.**
- **The risk of an accident increases if your vehicle breaks down. Use a warning triangle to draw the attention of other road users in order to prevent danger to third parties.**
- **The engine compartment is a dangerous area. Before you open the bonnet to work on the engine or in the engine compartment, switch the engine off and allow it to cool to reduce the risk of burns or other injuries. Read and observe the relevant warnings** **››› page 166.**

Note

- **The appropriate control lamp for a fault will light up in vehicles without warning or information messages in the display.**
- **In vehicles with warning or information messages on the screen, the appropriate control lamp for a fault will light up and a warning or information message will also appear on the screen.**

Warning symbols

There are red warning symbols (priority 1) and yellow warning symbols (priority 2).

Warning messages, Priority 1 (red)

If one of these faults occurs, the warning lamp will light up or flash and will be accompanied by **three audible warnings**. This is a **danger** warning. Stop the vehicle and switch off the engine. Check the fault and correct it. Obtain professional assistance if necessary.

If several priority 1 faults are detected at the same time, the symbols will be displayed one after the other for about 2 seconds at a time and will continue until the fault is corrected.

No menus will be shown in the display for the duration of a priority 1 warning message.

Examples of priority 1 warning messages (red)

- Brake system symbol with the warning message **STOP BRAKE FLUID INSTRUCTION MANUAL** or **STOP BRAKE FAULT INSTRUCTION MANUAL**.
- Coolant symbol with the warning message **STOP SEE COOLANT INSTRUCTION MANUAL**.
- Engine oil pressure symbol with the warning message **STOP ENGINE OIL PRESSURE LOW! INSTRUCTION MANUAL**.

Warning messages, Priority 2 (yellow)

If one of these faults occurs, the corresponding warning lamp lights up and is accompanied by **an audible warning**. Check the corresponding function as soon as possible although the vehicle may be used without risk.

If several priority 2 warning messages are detected at the same time, the symbols are displayed one after the other for about 2 seconds at a time. After a set time, the information text will disappear and the symbol will be shown as a reminder at the side of the display. »

Priority 2 warning messages will not be shown until all **Priority 1** warning messages have been dealt with!

Examples of priority 2 warning reports (yellow):*

- Fuel warning light with the information text **PLEASE REFUEL**.

Information messages displayed on the screen*

Messages[a)]	Description
SERVICE	The service interval has ended. Take the vehicle to a Technical Service.
IMMOBILISER	Immobiliser system active. The vehicle will not start. Take the vehicle to a Technical Service.
ERROR	Instrument panel faulty. Take the vehicle to a Technical Service.
CLEAN AIR FILTER	Warning: Clean the air filter.
NO KEY	Warning: Correct key cannot be found in the vehicle.
KEY BATTERY	Warning: Key battery low. Change the battery.
CLUTCH	Warning: Press the clutch to start. In vehicles with manual gearbox and Start-Stop system.
--> P/N	Warning: Place the selector level in position P/N to start. Only in vehicles with automatic gearbox.
--> P	Warning: Place the selector lever in position P to stop the engine.
STARTING	Warning: The engine starts automatically. Start-Stop system activated.
START MANUALLY	Warning: The engine must be started manually. Start-Stop system activated.
ERROR START-STOP	Warning: Start-Stop system error.
START-STOP IMPOSSIBLE	Warning: Although the Start-Stop system is switched on, the engine cannot be stopped automatically. Not all the necessary conditions are met.
START-STOP ACTIVE	Warning: Start-Stop system activated. Vehicle in Stop mode.
SWITCH OFF	Warning: Start-Stop system activated. Switch off the ignition when you leave the vehicle.
STOP TRANSMISSION TOO HOT	Warning: Stop the engine. Gearbox overheated.
BRAKE	Warning: To start the engine, press the brake pedal. Only in vehicles with automatic gearbox.
COASTING FUNCTION	Warning: “Coasting” mode active. Transmission engaged. Only in vehicles with automatic gearbox.
CHECK SAFE-LOCK	Notification of central locking function activated.

a) These messages may vary according the version of the vehicle model.

Engine management* EPC

This warning lamp monitors the engine management system for petrol engines.

The warning lamp EPC (Electronic Power Control) lights up when the ignition is switched on while system operation is being verified. It should go out once the engine is started.

If there is a fault in the electronic engine management system while you are driving, this warning lamp will light up. Stop the vehicle and seek technical assistance.

Glow plug system/Engine fault* ➰

The warning lamp lights up to show that the glow plugs are preheating the diesel engine.

The control lamp ➰ lights up

If the control lamp ➰ lights up when the engine is started it means that the glow plugs are preheating. When the warning lamp goes off, the engine should be started straight away.

Control lamp flashes

If a fault develops in the engine management system while you are driving, the glow plug system lamp will flash . Take the vehicle to a specialised workshop as soon as possible and have the engine checked.

Soot accumulation in the diesel engine particulate filter*

If the control lamp lights up you should help the filter clean itself by driving in the appropriate manner.

To do this, drive about 15 minutes in fourth or fifth gear (automatic gearbox: S gear range) at a minimum speed of 60 km/h (37 mph), with the engine running at approximately 2,000 rpm. In this way, the soot build up in the filter is burned. When cleaning is successful, the control lamp turns off.

If the lamp does not turn off, or the three lamps turn on (particulate filter , fault in the emission control system and glow plugs), drive the vehicle to a specialised workshop and have the fault repaired at the earliest opportunity.

WARNING

- **Always drive according to the road weather conditions, the terrain and traffic. Driving recommendations should never lead to illegal manoeuvres in surrounding traffic.**
- **The diesel engine particulate filter may reach extremely high temperatures; in this case the vehicle should be parked so that it does not enter into contact with highly flammable materials underneath the vehicle. Otherwise there is a risk of fire.**

Engine oil pressure

If this warning lamp is red it indicates that the engine oil pressure is too low.

If this warning symbol starts to flash, and is accompanied by three **audible warnings**, switch off the engine and check the oil level. If necessary, add more oil ››› page 170.

If the warning lamp flashes although the oil level is correct, *stop* driving. Do not even run the engine at idle speed! Obtain technical assistance.

Checking the oil level

If the warning lamp is yellow the engine oil level should be checked as soon as possible. Top up the oil ››› page 170 at the next opportunity.

Oil level sensor faulty*

If the yellow warning lamp flashes, take the vehicle to a specialised workshop to have the oil level sensor checked. Until then it is advisable to check the oil level every time you refuel.

Bulb defect*

The warning lamp lights up when there is a fault on the turn signals, headlights, side lights and fog lights.

Washer fluid*

This warning lamp lights up to indicate that the windscreen washer level is very low.

This serves as a reminder to fill up the reservoir at the earliest opportunity ››› page 174.

Rear fog light*

The warning lamp lights up when the rear fog light is switched on. For further information see ››› page 90.

Anti-lock brake system (ABS)*

The warning lamp lights up for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on. It goes out again after the system has run through an automatic test sequence.

»

There is a fault in the ABS if:

- The warning lamp ⓐ does not light up when the ignition is switched on.
- The control lamp does not go out again after a few seconds.
- The control lamp lights up when the vehicle is moving.

The vehicle can still be braked in the normal way, without the ABS function. Take the vehicle to a specialised workshop as soon as possible. For further information on the ABS see the ››› page 140.

If there is a fault in the ABS, the ESC* and the tyre pressure control lamp will also light up.

Brake system fault

If the ABS warning lamp ⓐ lights up together with the brake warning lamp ⓘ, there is a fault in the ABS function and in the brake system ››› ⚠.

⚠ WARNING

- **Before opening the bonnet, read and observe the warnings** **››› page 166, Working in the engine compartment****.**
- **If the brake system warning lamp ⓘ should light up together with the ABS warning lamp ⓐ, stop the vehicle immediately and check the brake fluid level in the reservoir** **››› page 173, Brake fluid****. If the brake fluid level has dropped below the "MIN" mark you must not drive on. Risk of accident. Obtain technical assistance.**
- **If the brake fluid level is correct, the fault in the brake system may have been caused by a failure of the ABS system. This could cause the rear wheels to lock quickly when you brake. This could cause the rear to break away. Risk of skidding. Stop the vehicle and seek technical assistance.**

Differential lock fault (EDL)*

The EDL operates along with the ABS in vehicles equipped with Electronic Stability Control (ESC)*.

A malfunction in the EDL is indicated by the ABS control lamp ⓐ. Take the vehicle to a specialised workshop as soon as possible. For further information on the EDL see **››› page 139, Electronic differential lock (EDL)***.

Traction control system (ASR)* ⚠ / ⚠

The traction control system prevents the driven wheels from spinning when the vehicle is accelerating.

There are two warning lamps for the traction control system: ⚠ and ⚠. Both warning lamps light up together when the ignition is switched on and should turn off after approximately 2 seconds. This is the time taken for the function check.

The ⚠ lamp has the following function:

- It flashes when the ASR is working if the vehicle is moving.

If the system is deactivated or if it has any fault, the warning lamp will remain lit. The warning lamp will also light up if a fault should occur in the ABS because the ASR operates in conjunction with the ABS. For further information, see **››› page 141**.

The ⚠ lamp provides information about the disconnection status of the system:

- It stays lit when the ASR is disconnected when pressing the ⚠ switch.

By pressing it again, the ASR function is reactivated and the warning lamp switched off.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC)* ⚠ / ⚠

There are two control lamps for the electronic stability control. The lamp ⚠ provides information concerning function and ⚠ disconnection status.

Both warning lamps light up together when the ignition is switched on and should turn

off after approximately 2 seconds. This is the time taken for the function check.

This programme includes the ABS, EDL and ASR. It also includes emergency braking assistance (BAS).

The warning lamp has the following functions:

- It flashes whilst driving when the ASR/ESC is activated.
- It will light up if there is a fault in the ESC.
- As the ESC operates in conjunction with the ABS, the ESC light will also come on if a fault should occur in the ABS.

If the ESC control lamp lights up and stays on after the engine is started, this may mean that the control system has temporarily switched off the ESC. In this case the ESC can be reactivated by switching the ignition off and then on again. If the control lamp goes out, this means the system is fully functional.

The lamp provides information about the disconnection status of the system:

- It stays lit when the ASR is disconnected when pressing the switch.

Brake system*

Situations in which the warning lamp lights up

- the brake fluid level is too low ››› page 173.
- there is a fault in the brake system.

This warning lamp can light up together with the ABS system warning lamp.

⚠ WARNING

- **If the brake warning lamp does not go out or if it lights up when driving, the brake fluid level in the reservoir is too low so there is a risk of an accident ››› page 173, Brake fluid. Stop the vehicle and do not drive on. Obtain technical assistance.**
- **If the brake warning lamp lights up together with the ABS lamp this could be due to an ABS fault. This could cause the rear wheels to lock quickly when you brake. This could cause the rear to break away. Risk of skidding. Stop the vehicle and seek technical assistance.**

Cruise speed (cruise control)*

The warning lamp comes on when the cruise control system is switched on. For further information on the cruise control system please see ››› page 150.

Tyre pressure

Fig. 71 Centre console: tyre monitoring system button.

The tyre monitoring lamp* compares wheel revolutions and with it, using the ESC, the wheel diameter of each wheel. If the diameter of a wheel changes, the tyre control lamp lights up. The wheel diameter changes when:

- Tyre pressure is insufficient.
- The tyre structure is damaged.
- The vehicle is unbalanced because of a load.
- The wheels of one axle are under more pressure (for example, driving with a trailer or on steep slopes).
- The vehicle is fitted with snow chains.
- The temporary spare wheel is fitted.
- The wheel on one axle is changed.

»

Tyre pressure adjustment

On adjusting tyre pressure or changing one or more wheels, the ››› Fig. 71 button must be kept pressed down, with the ignition on, until an acoustic signal is heard.

If the wheels are under excessive load (for example, driving with a trailer or heavy load), the tyre pressure must be increased to the recommended value for a full load (see the sticker on the inside of the fuel flap). If the tyre monitor system button is pressed down, the new tyre pressures are confirmed.

The tyre pressure control lamp lights up

If the tyre pressure of a wheel is much lower than the value set by the driver, then the tyre pressure control lamp ››› will light up.

WARNING

- **When the tyre pressure control lamp lights up, reduce speed immediately and avoid any sudden turning or braking manoeuvre. Stop when possible, and check the tyre pressure and status.**
- **The driver is responsible for maintaining correct tyre pressures. For this reason, tyre pressure must be regularly checked.**
- **Under certain circumstances (e.g. when driving in a sporty manner, in winter conditions or on a dirt track) the tyre control lamp may light up belatedly or may function incorrectly.**

Note

If the battery is disconnected, the yellow warning lamp lights up after turning the ignition on. This should turn off after a brief journey.

Speed selector lever lock*

The brake pedal must be depressed when this warning lamp lights up. This is necessary when the automatic gearbox* selector lever is moved out of the positions **P** or **N**.

Fuel level/reserve

It lights up when only 7 litres of fuel remain in the tank, and an **acoustic signal*** also sounds. It reminds you to fuel up the fuel tank as soon as possible ››› page 163.

Door open display*

This warning lamp lights up if one of the doors is open.

The warning light should go off when all the doors are closed correctly.

Rear lid open*

The warning lamp should switch off when the rear lid is fully closed.

Main beam headlights

The warning lamp lights up when the main beams are on or when the headlight flasher is operated.

For further information see ››› page 93.

Electro-hydraulic steering*

The level of steering assistance depends on the vehicle speed and on the steering wheel turning speed.

The warning lamp should light up for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on. It should go out once the engine is started.

There is a fault in the electro-hydraulic steering system if the lamp does not go out or lights up whilst the vehicle is in motion. Take the vehicle to technical services as soon as possible.

Note

When towing the vehicle with the engine stopped or due to a fault in the power steering, this will not operate. The vehicle can still be steered, but it will require greater force to turn the steering wheel.

Emission control system*

Control lamp flashes:

When there is misfiring that can damage the catalytic converter. Reduce speed and drive carefully to the nearest specialised workshop to have the engine checked.

The control lamp lights up:

If a fault has developed during driving which has reduced the quality of the exhaust gas (e.g. lambda probe fault). Reduce speed and drive carefully to the nearest specialised workshop to have the engine checked.

Level*/Temperature of the coolant

There is a fault if:

- The warning symbol does not go out again after a few seconds.
- The warning lamp lights up or flashes while the vehicle is moving, and three **acoustic warning signals** ››› are emitted.

This means that either the coolant level is too low or the coolant temperature is too high.

Coolant temperature too high

If the warning lamp comes on, **stop the vehicle, turn off the engine and wait for it to cool down.** Check the coolant level.

If the coolant level is correct, the overheating may be caused by a malfunction of the radiator fan. Check the radiator fan fuse and have it replaced if necessary ››› page 195.

If the control lamp lights up again after driving on for a short distance, **stop the vehicle and switch the engine off**. Contact a Technical Service or a specialised workshop.

Coolant level too low

If the warning lamp comes on **, stop the vehicle, turn off the engine and wait for it to cool down**. First check the coolant level. If the level of the coolant is below the “MIN” mark, top up with coolant liquid ›››.

WARNING

- **If your vehicle is immobilised for technical reasons, move it to a safe distance from traffic. Turn the engine off, turn the hazard lights on and place the warning triangle.**
- **Never open the bonnet if you can see or hear steam or coolant escaping from the engine compartment. Risk of scalding. Wait until you can no longer see or hear escaping steam or coolant.**
- **The engine compartment is a dangerous area. Before carrying out any work in the engine compartment, switch off the engine and allow it to cool down. Always note the corresponding warnings** ››› page 166.

Alternator

This warning lamp signals a fault in the alternator.

The warning lamp lights up when the ignition is switched on. It should go out when the engine has started running.

If the warning lamp lights up while driving, the alternator is no longer charging the battery. You should immediately drive to the nearest specialised workshop.

You should avoid using electrical equipment that is not absolutely necessary because this will drain the battery.

Turn signals

Depending on which turn signal is operating, either the left or right turn signal lamp flashes. Both control lamps will flash at the same time when the hazard warning lights are switched on.

»

If any of both turn signals fails, the warning lamp will start flashing twice faster than normal.

For further information on the turn signals, please see ››› page 93.

“SAFE” Electronic immobiliser*

This warning lamp flashes if an unauthorised key is used.

Inside the key there is a chip that deactivates the electronic immobiliser automatically when the key is inserted into the ignition. The electronic immobiliser will be activated again automatically as soon as you pull the key out of the ignition lock.

If the following message* is shown on the instrument panel display: **SAFE**, the vehicle cannot be started.

The engine can, however, be started if the appropriate coded SEAT genuine key is used.

Note

The vehicle cannot operate properly if you do not have a genuine SEAT key.

Digital instrument panel display

Fuel gauge ⛽ and reserve indicator

Fig. 72 Instrument panel: fuel gauge

The fuel tank has a capacity of approx. 45 litres.

When the gauge reaches the reserve area, ››› Fig. 72 the warning lamp will light up and an acoustic signal will sound **at the same time, reminding the driver to refuel**. At this point there are still 7 litres of fuel in the tank.

Digital clock*

– To set the hour, press button (4) ››› Fig. 70. The “hour” option flashes on the digital display and is set using button (5) “set” ››› Fig. 70.

– To set the minutes, press button (4) again and select the minute option. Set from button (5) “set”.

Once the operation has been carried out, the system memorises the time.

Recommended gear display*

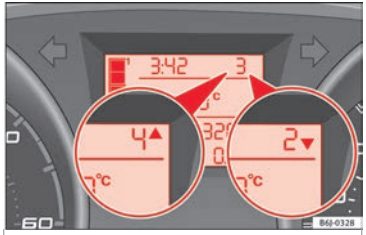

Fig. 73 Gear display.

Use the gear display to save fuel. If you are not in the correct gear, a triangle will appear next to the gear display indicating whether you should change up or down ››› Fig. 73. For further information on the gear change display, please see the ››› page 134.

Note

The gear change indication should not be taken into account when quick acceleration is required (for example when overtaking).

Multi-function display (MFI)*

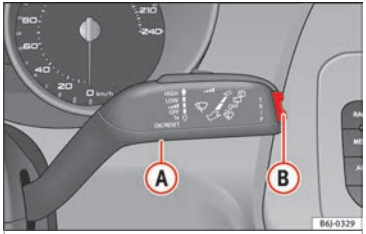

Fig. 74 Windscreen wiper lever: button (A) A and rocker switch (B).

The multifunction display (MFI) shows you information on the journey and fuel consumption. It has two automatic memories: **1 - Trip memory** and **2 - Total memory**. The selected memory will be shown in the upper right-hand corner of the display.

Selecting a memory

– With the ignition switched on, briefly press button ››› **Fig. 74** (A) on the window wiper lever to move from one memory to another.

Resetting a memory

– Select the memory that you would like to reset.

– Press and hold button (A) on the window wiper lever for at least 2 seconds.

The **trip memory 1** collects the travel and consumption rates from the moment the ignition is switched on until it is switched off. If the journey is continued within two hours of switching off the ignition, the new values will be added to the existing trip recorder memory. The memory will automatically be deleted if the journey is interrupted for more than 2 hours.

The **total memory 2** collects the trip data for any number of individual journeys (even if the ignition is switched off for longer than two hours) up to a total of 19 hours and 59 minutes travel time or 1,999 km distance travelled. The memory will automatically be deleted if one of the named values is reached.

You can switch between the following displays in the multi-function display (MFI) by operating rocker switch ››› **Fig. 74** (B) on the windscreen wiper lever:

Memory displays

- Driving speed
- Journey duration
- Average speed
- Distance
- Operating range
- Average fuel consumption
- Current fuel consumption
- Outside temperature indicator
- Speed warning

km/h - Driving speed

Driving speed is digitally shown in the display.

min - Journey duration

The display shows the amount of time which has elapsed since the ignition was switched on.

The maximum display value in both memories is 19 hours and 59 minutes. The memory will automatically be deleted once this value has been reached.

Ø km/h (mph) - Average speed

After turning on the ignition, the average speed will be shown after travelling a distance of approximately 100 metres. Until then dashes will appear in the display. The display will be updated every 5 seconds while the vehicle is in motion.

km (miles) - Distance travelled

The display shows the distance travelled since the ignition was switched on.

The maximum display value in both memories is 1,999 km. The memory will automatically be deleted once this value has been reached.

»

Km (miles) - Fuel range

The fuel range is calculated using the figures for tank content and current fuel consumption. This shows how far the vehicle can travel using the same conditions as a reference.

Ø l/100 km - Average fuel consumption

After turning on the ignition, average fuel consumption will be shown after travelling approximately 100 metres. Until then dashes will appear in the display. The display will be updated every 5 seconds while the vehicle is in motion. The amount of fuel used will not be shown.

l/100 km o l/h - Current fuel consumption

The display will show the current fuel consumption in ltr/km whilst the vehicle is in motion or in ltr/hour when the vehicle is at a standstill with the engine running.

Using this display you can see how your driving style affects fuel consumption ››› page 134.

Indicated speed warning

When the required speed has been reached, enter the “Speed warning” mode in the menu and press button ››› Fig. 74 (A) (RESET). The set speed is memorised. If the indicated speed is exceeded at any time, a warning message is displayed on the screen and an audible warning sounds.[1)]

This may be deactivated by pressing the (RESET) button. The speed may be altered using the rocker switch ››› Fig. 74 (B) in intervals of 5 km/h within 5 seconds of the initial memory value being stored.

Outside temperature display

The measurement margin ranges from -45 °C (-49 °F) to +58 °C (+136 °F). At temperatures lower than +4°C (+39 °F), an “ice crystal symbol” is displayed and a “warning” is sounded if the vehicle is moving at more than 10 km/h (6 mph) (ice warning). This symbol will flash for about 10 seconds and remains lit until the outside temperature rises above +4°C (+39°F), or if you are driving, the temperature does not rise above +6°C (+43°F) if it was already lit.

The lighting of the ice crystal symbol is intended to warn the driver of the risk of ice, so that he/she proceeds with due care.

⚠ WARNING

There could be black ice on the road surface even if the “snowflake symbol” is not shown. For this reason you should not rely exclusively on this display - Risk of accident!

Note

When the vehicle is at a standstill or when travelling at very low speeds, the temperature displayed may be higher than the true outside temperature as a result of the heat produced by the engine.

Selector lever position display*

Fig. 75 Digital display: Gearbox lever position for automatic gearbox.

[1)] Depending on the model version, the message on the screen may vary and may be represented by the flashing of the speed indicator or by a speed message.

The position of the automatic selector lever will be shown on the display ››› page 129.

Odometer

The upper counter in the display registers the total mileage covered by the vehicle.

The lower counter registers the short journeys. The last digit indicates 100-metre sections. The trip recorder counter may be reset by pressing the reset button ››› Fig. 70 ⑤.

Service interval display

Fig. 76 Service interval display

The service indication is shown on the instrument panel display ››› Fig. 76.

SEAT distinguishes between services *with* engine oil change (e.g. Interval Service) and services *without* engine oil change (e.g. Inspection Service). The service interval display only indicates the dates of services that include engine oil change. The dates of all other services, such as Inspection Service or brake fluid change, appear in the sticker on the door pillar or in the Maintenance Programme.

Vehicles with **service intervals dependent on time/distance travelled** already have certain service intervals set.

The intervals are calculated separately in vehicles with **LongLife service**. Technical progress has made it possible to considerably reduce servicing requirements. With the LongLife System, SEAT ensures that your vehicle only has an interval service when it is necessary. To calculate this (max. two years), the conditions under which the vehicle is used and the individual driving style are also taken into account. The service pre-warning will appear at 20 days or less prior to the corresponding service. The distance travelled is rounded off to the nearest 100 km and the time to full days. The current service message can only be consulted 500 km or more after the last service. Until that time, only dashes are displayed.

Service warning

A **service warning** will appear when the ignition is switched on if a service is due soon.

The instrument panel display will show the "spanner symbol" and the "km (miles)" indication, along with a clock symbol with the days remaining until the date of the next service. The figure indicated is the maximum number of kilometres (miles) remaining before the date of the next service. The indication changes after a few seconds. A "clock symbol" appears and the number of days until the service appointment should be carried out.

Service

If a service is due, an audible warning will sound and the flashing "spanner" symbol will be shown along with the fixed text **SERVICE**.

If **no service is carried out** following the indication on the instrument panel, the excess distance travelled and the excess time following the **SERVICE** warning will be displayed.

Reading the service message

The **current service message** can be consulted with the ignition on, the engine switched off and the vehicle at a standstill:

- Press the button on the instrument panel as often as necessary until the "spanner" symbol is displayed. »

An **overdue service** is indicated by a minus sign in front of the mileage or day information.

Resetting service interval display

If the service was not performed by a SEAT dealership, the display must be reset as follows:

- Switch the ignition off.
- Press and hold the 0.0 / SET button.
- Switch ignition back on.
- Release the 0.0 / SET button and press the button within 20 seconds.

Do **not** reset the display between service intervals, as the display will otherwise be incorrect.

If the display is reset manually, the next service interval will be indicated after 15,000 km or one year and will not be calculated individually.

Note

In LongLife Service vehicles, if the battery is disconnected for a long period, the days remaining until the next service cannot be calculated. Therefore, the service message indications may be incorrect. In this case, bear in mind the maximum service intervals permitted in the »» Booklet Maintenance Programme**.**

Communications and multimedia

Steering column controls*

General information

The steering column incorporates multifunctional modules from which the audio and telephone functions of the vehicle can be controlled.

There are two versions of the multifunction module:

- **Audio version**, to control the available audio functions from the steering wheel.
- **Audio + Telephone version**, to control the available audio functions and the telephone system from the steering wheel.

Both versions can be used to control the audio system (Radio, Audio CD, MP3 CD, iPod[1)]/PND[1)]).

The PND (portable navigation device) reproduces audio files through a micro SD card and Bluetooth audio-streaming, and tracks may be changed using the controls on the steering column.

[1)] If fitted in the vehicle.

Audio Control

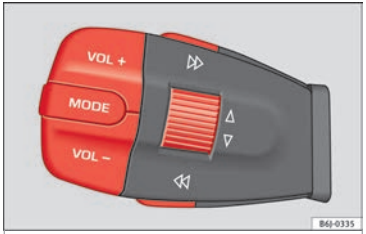

Fig. 77 Audio controls.

Button	Short press			
	Radio	CD Audio	MP3 CD	AUX-IN
VOL +	Volume up			
VOL –	Volume down			
MODE	Cycle through source FM - AM - CD - FM...			
△	Station search. Increase frequency	Next track		No function
▽	Station search. Decrease frequency	Previous track		No function
▷▷	Next preset	No function	Change folder (forward)	No function
◁◁	Previous preset	No function	Change folder (back)	No function

Audio + Telephone Control

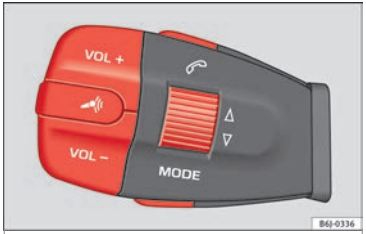

Fig. 78 Audio + telephone controls.

Button	Short press				Long press			
	Radio	Audio CD / MP3 CD	AUX-IN	PND (Micro SD/Bluetooth Audio)	Radio	Audio CD / MP3 CD	AUX-IN	PND (Micro SD/Bluetooth Audio)
VOL +	Volume up				Continue volume up			
VOL –	Volume down				Continue volume down			
	Voice recognition activation Press to speak[a)]			No function	No function			
△	Station search. Higher frequency	Next track	No function	Next station or song depending on source	Station search. Higher frequency	Next track	No function	Next station or song depending on source
▽	Station search. Lower frequency	Previous track	No function	Previous station or song depending on source	Station search. Lower frequency	Previous track	No function	Previous station or song depending on source
	Accept call/hang up			» table on page 72	Reject call			» table on page 72

»

Button	Short press				Long press			
	Radio	Audio CD / MP3 CD	AUX-IN	PND (Micro SD/Bluetooth Audio)	Radio	Audio CD / MP3 CD	AUX-IN	PND (Micro SD/Bluetooth Audio)
MODE	Cyclical source change				Cyclical source change			

[a] Function only available if the vehicle has a telephone unit (other than PND)

Key functions [1]

If there is an incoming call	*Press once*: accept call
During a call	*Press once*: it ends the call
Without an incoming call	*Press once*: the PND goes into telephone mode (if not already in this mode).
	Press twice: opens the call history of the telephone connected to the PND.
	Press three times: the first number in the call history is called.
If no telephone is connected	*Press once*: the PND will display the message **"There is no telephone connected, please connect a telephone"**.

Bluetooth System*

General information

This system allows you to connect your mobile phone via Bluetooth connection and to use the hands-free mode.

The hands-free device means that the telephone can be used inside the vehicle; the driver will not have to remove their hands from the steering wheel nor will be distracted from traffic.

Available functions include making calls in hands-free mode, access to the mobile phone address book, access to the call list and control of the voice recognition system.

Before using the Bluetooth system, the mobile phone should be connected to the vehicle installation via Bluetooth ››› page 74.

Switching on/off

The Bluetooth system is activated when the ignition is turned on and it is deactivated when the key is removed from the ignition.

With the system activated, if the button ››› Fig. 80 ("PTT") is pressed the voice control activates, and if there is no telephone connected, Bluetooth visibility is turned on and a search for a telephone begins.

If there is a call in process when the system is deactivated, the active call is not cancelled, but transferred to the mobile phone.

Bluetooth

Use compatible Bluetooth devices only. For more information about compatible Bluetooth products, consult your dealership or the SEAT website.

[1] If a telephone is already connected via Bluetooth to the PND

Some Bluetooth mobile phones are detected and connected automatically when the ignition is switched on. For this to take place the telephone must be switched on and its Bluetooth function activated, and there must be no active Bluetooth connection from other devices.

Bluetooth connections are free.

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

Declaration of conformity

S1nn GmbH & Co. KG certifies that the **UHV High** unit complies with the basic requirements and the rest of the relevant provisions of the Directive 1999/5/CE. A copy of the declaration of conformity can be found at *http://www.s1nn.de/certifications/uhv-high-manual* CE.

Exchange of information between the mobile phone and the Bluetooth system

The mobile phone system sends the data and the requests via Bluetooth to the mobile phone that is connected. If the connected mobile phone is temporarily "overloaded", it may not respond to the requests from the Bluetooth system.

In this case, wait for the mobile phone to react or make a new call.

⚠ WARNING

- **Before starting the trip, you should familiarise yourself with the different functions of the Bluetooth system. Bluetooth system settings should adjusted when the car is stopped or by a passenger.**
- **Please concentrate on driving. As the driver, you are also responsible for road safety. For this reason, you should only use the functions when the traffic situation allows so and in a manner that allows you to maintain control of the vehicle. Otherwise, you run the risk of causing an accident.**
- **The speech system must not be used in cases of emergency, since the voice changes in stressful situations. This could result in a failed or delayed telephone connection. Always dial emergency numbers manually!**
- **Always observe applicable legislation.**
- **Adjust the volume so that external warning sounds (e.g. emergency vehicles, etc.) are always audible.**

Note

- **The voice control system is only available in the following languages: Spanish, Mexican Spanish, German, English, French, Canadian French, Italian, Portuguese, Czech, Russian and Dutch. For other languages, the predefined language for the voice instructions is English. Please take the vehicle to technical services if you wish to change the language.**
- **There may be restrictions on the use of Bluetooth devices in some countries. Information is available from the local authorities.**
- **If you connect the mobile phone Bluetooth system to a Bluetooth device, consult the safety warnings in its instruction manual. Use compatible Bluetooth products only.**
- **If a call is received or made using the Bluetooth system when the radio is switched off, this will always automatically turn on providing that the ignition is switched on. The message Phone will appear on the radio display when a call is received.**
- **If a call is received or made, the sound of the radio programme or other audio source that is currently being listened to will be muted in order for the telephone conversation to be carried out without unpleasant background noise.**
- **Adjust the volume of the conversation on the mobile phone to "maximum" and modify the volume on the radio volume control.**

Compatibility with mobile phones

New models of mobile phones are being released constantly by the different brands, with different operating systems and different ways of operating. For this reason there are some mobile phones that do not perform some of the functions correctly or are even totally incompatible. To help you when »

choosing a mobile phone, SEAT offers the results of the compatibility tests on different mobile phones. Visit the SEAT website or ask at your dealer.

Depending on your mobile phone model, certain functions may not be available or it may be necessary to change the configuration. Familiarise yourself with your phone and read the instruction manual to learn the possibilities it offers.

Even when the mobile phone appears as compatible in our list, we have noticed that occasionally it is possible that the phone presents an abnormal behaviour with the system due to software errors. In this case, we recommend you update the telephone software. Mobile phone manufacturers usually make updates available on Internet for their customers in order to improve the working of the phone.

In the event that you have various applications to make calls, such as internet calling, the mobile will ask you from which application you wish to make the call. Until confirmation is given you will not be able to make the call.

If you try to make a call and it is not processed, check your mobile phone as it is possible that a pop-up window on your telephone is requesting you to select the program with which to make the call.

Bluetooth system components

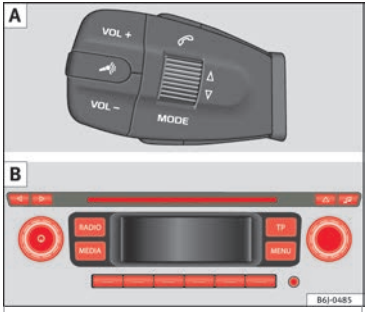

Fig. 79 Display and handling components of the Bluetooth system.

››› Fig. 79	Necessary components
A	Multifunction control ››› page 75
B	Radio ››› Booklet Radio

User profile

Each telephone must be paired to the Bluetooth system before using it for the first time.

When pairing a mobile phone for the first time, you will be asked to create a user profile. A user profile is necessary for you to connect the mobile phone to the SEAT Bluetooth system. Once the user profile has been created, your telephone can be connected automatically or manually . It is not necessary to repeat the initial connection process each time.

A maximum of four user profiles can be created. If you try to create a fifth profile, the profile which has been inactive for the most time will automatically be deleted.

The pairing process can take several minutes depending on the size of the phone book.

The procedure for pairing your mobile phone to the SEAT system for the first time is described below.

Pairing the mobile phone

Follow the steps below to connect the mobile phone to the vehicle's Bluetooth by searching for devices from the mobile phone:

- Activate the Bluetooth in the mobile phone.
- Turn on the ignition with the key. The vehicle system will be visible to the mobile phone via Bluetooth for 3 minutes. If 3 minutes have passed you can also switch on Bluetooth visibility again for 3 minutes more by pressing the button (“PTT”) ››› **Fig. 80**.
- Search for Bluetooth devices using the mobile phone. Refer to the mobile phone manual for instructions.

- A list of devices found is displayed on the mobile phone. From this list, select the device **SEAT_BT**.
- Next, accept the connection instructions on the mobile phone.
- When requested, follow the steps to confirm/enter the PIN. If the mobile requests a PIN to be entered this is 1234, which is the factory setting and can only be changed at the workshop. Depending on the technology supported by your mobile the process can vary given that some mobiles only request confirmation of a request to link to **SEAT_BT**, while others require the PIN 1234 to be entered.
- The contacts from the mobile phone's memory and/or SIM card are transferred to the vehicle system[1]. Some mobile phones may display a message asking for confirmation of access to the phone book or other options, these messages should be accepted in order for the hands free system to access the information contained on the mobile and in order to carry out the complete functions of the system.
- The pairing is complete.

Automatic pairing

When the telephone has been connected and the corresponding user profile created, your telephone will automatically link up with the SEAT telephone system under the following conditions:

- The mobile phone is switched on with the Bluetooth function activated and the visibility activated. The mobile phone must be close to the vehicle.
- The vehicle system has switched on Bluetooth visibility (it will be on for 3 minutes following activation of the contact or after pressing the button “PTT”).
- The automatic connection was accepted during the questions of the first connection.
- The connection to the system has not been deleted in the mobile.

With the ignition switched on, the system searches in the memorised Bluetooth devices (user profiles), and if one of these devices is found a connection attempt is made to connect to the last linked profile that meets the previously mentioned requirements. The system will continue connection attempts while there is no connected device.

When a Bluetooth device is connected or when the automatic connection conditions are met, in order to connect another Bluetooth device, an existing connection or one that is in the process being connected must be deactivated in advance. In order to do this, deactivate the Bluetooth on the unwanted device.

Note

- **The visibility of the vehicle's Bluetooth system is switched on for three minutes when the ignition is switched on with the key. After 3 minutes, if you need to activate the visibility again, you can do so with the voice control ›› page 76 or turning the ignition off and on again.**
- **If for any reason you take more than 3 minutes to perform these steps or more than 30 seconds to enter the PIN, you will have to start the process over again.**

Controls on the multifunction control

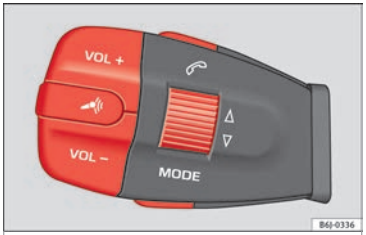

Fig. 80 Multifunction control buttons.

[1] Depending on the phone model and configuration.

Button	Function
	"Push to talk" or **"PTT"** button. *Short press:* start or cancel the speech control system, interrupt message in process in order to talk promptly, turn on Bluetooth visible for 3 minutes.
VOL + / **VOL –**	*Short press:* adjust volume of telephone function.
	Short press: Answer, Start, End a call. *Long press:* Decline an incoming call, transfer active call to private mode.

Voice control

The voice control system is activated with the button ››› **Fig. 80** ("PTT").

Thanks to the voice control you can use many telephone functions without having to take your eyes off the road or your hands off the steering wheel.

Dialogue is the time during which the voice control system transmits messages and can receive spoken orders (commands).

If a call is received, then the dialogue is immediately interrupted.

You can use the **HELP** in any part of the menu. If you have any doubts or cannot decide the Command to use, the system will provide you with the available options.

You can **CANCEL** in any part of the menu.

Adjusting the volume

You can change the sound volume at any time with the radio button or with the buttons on the multifunction control.

The volume transmitted by the speaker depends, among other aspects, on the volume transmitted by the mobile. If the volume of the mobile is low, or on silent, it is possible that no sound will be heard through the vehicle speaker.

Adjust the volume of your Bluetooth device to the maximum.

Do not leave headphones connected to the Bluetooth device when you wish to use the hands free system.

Complying with these requirements, if the speaker volume is very high, adjust it using the controls on the steering wheel ››› **page 71** or the volume control on the radio.

Connecting voice control (Dialogue)

You can start the dialogue at any time by briefly pressing the ››› **Fig. 80** ("PTT") button on the multi-function control.

If the system does not recognise your command, there is a first help option which allows a new input. After the second failed attempt, the system repeats the second part of the assistance cue. After a third failure the system will answer with **"Operation cancelled"** and the dialogue will be ended.

Disconnecting voice control (Dialogue)

You can terminate the dialogue at any time by briefly pressing the ››› **Fig. 80** ("PTT") button on the multi-function control. If the system is waiting for a command, you can end the dialogue with the **"CANCEL"** command.

Interrupting an ongoing message

By pressing the ››› **Fig. 80** ("PTT") button during the message, only the current message is ended and it is possible to give another command.

Voice control orders (commands)

Voice control can be used in the following languages:

Spanish, Mexican Spanish, German, English, US English, French, Canadian French, Italian, Portuguese, Czech, Russian and Dutch.

The language is configured at the dealer and can only be changed at a SEAT Official Service.

The languages available in each vehicle depend on the destination of the vehicle.

Note the following to ensure that you are properly understood:

- Speak in a normal tone and without pauses or exaggerated pronunciation.
- Avoid poor articulation of words.
- Keep the doors, windows and sun roof closed if possible to avoid background noises that might affect the system.
- Keep the air vents directed away from the microphone (located on the interior light).
- At high speeds, you might need to speak louder to drown out background noises.
- Avoid other noises in the vehicle during a dialogue (e.g. other passengers speaking in the vehicle).
- Avoid speaking when the system is saying a cue.
- The hands-free microphone is directed towards the driver, therefore, only the driver should try to operate the system.
- To make a call when there is heavy background noise we recommend using the speech controlled telephone book instead of speaking individual digits. This will help avoid mistakes when specifying telephone numbers.

Basic commands, valid anywhere in the menu

HELP	The system repeats all the possible commands.
CANCEL	Cancels a running dialogue.

Other commands for operating the Bluetooth system

Command	Action
CALL [NAME][a)]	Dialling a contact from the address book.
PHONE BOOK	This allows the user to display all the contacts, select one to call or store/delete its name by voice command.
CALL LIST	The **Received calls**, **Missed calls** or **Dialled numbers** list is displayed.
DIAL NUMBER	You can enter a telephone number so that you can call the applicable number » page 78.
REDIAL	The system dials the last number.

»

Command	Action		
OTHER OPTIONS	PHONE BOOK	PLAY ALL (Select contact)	CALL contact
			RECORD contact name by voice[b)]
			DELETE contact name by voice
	SETTINGS	UPDATE phone book	
		LONG DIALOGUE / SHORT DIALOGUE	
		RESTORE factory SETTINGS[c)]	
	RECORD OF CALLS	INCOMING calls	
		MISSED calls	
		DIALLED numbers	

a) Depending on the configuration of the system of the country, this command can be inverted: [SURNAME NAME].

b) Because of the different pronunciations of each language, some of the names may not be read as you expected. Because of this you can record up to 15 contacts with your own voice.

c) You are advised to restore the default settings upon selling your vehicle in order to delete personal details such as PIN, contacts, calls, etc. and restore settings.

DIAL NUMBER command

After saying the **DIAL NUMBER** command the system asks you to enter a telephone number. The telephone number can be entered as a sequence of digits pronounced coherently (complete number), in series of digits (separated by a brief pause) or in digits pronounced separately. After each series of digits (separated by a brief pause) the digits recognised until then are repeated.

Digits **0 - 9** and symbols **+**, **✳**, **#** are allowed. The system does not recognise coherent numeric combinations such as twenty-three, only individual digits spoken separately (two, three).

Dialogue options

The voice control system includes the options, **short dialogue** and **long dialogue**. The default setting is the long dialogue. The short dialogue is recommended when you are familiar with the orders and the structure of the voice control menu. The long dialogue offers more tips and information about the voice control procedure. It can be changed via voice control **»» page 77**.

Opening and closing

Central locking

Description

The central locking system enables you to lock and unlock all doors and the rear lid by just pushing the button.

Central locking can be activated by using any of the following options:

- **the key**, by inserting it into the driver door cylinder and rotating it in the opening direction. Depending on the vehicle version, either all doors will be unlocked or only the driver door will be unlocked. All doors will be locked on locking the vehicle using the key.
- **the interior central lock button** ››› page 81.
- **the radio frequency remote control**, using the buttons on the key ››› page 83.

Various functions are available to improve the vehicle safety:

– Locking system “Safe*”
– Selective* unlocking system
– Self-locking system to prevent involuntary unlocking
– Automatic speed dependent locking and unlocking system*
– Emergency unlocking system

Unlocking the vehicle*

– Press button 🔓 ››› **Fig. 84** on remote control to unlock all the doors and rear lid.

Locking the vehicle*

– Press button 🔒 ››› **Fig. 84** on the remote control to lock all doors and the rear lid or turn the key in the door to lock all doors and the rear lid.

⚠ WARNING

- **Locking from the outside carelessly or without good visibility may lead to bruising, particularly in the case of children.**
- **When locking a vehicle, never leave children unaccompanied inside, as from the outside it will be difficult to provide assistance if required.**
- **Having the doors locked prevents intruders from getting in, for example when stopped at a traffic light.**

Note

For anti-theft security, only the driver door is fitted with a lock cylinder.

“Safe” security system**

This is an anti-theft device which consists of a double lock for the door locks and a deactivation function for the boot in order to prevent forced entry.

Activation

The “safe” system is activated when the vehicle is locked using the key or the remote control.

To activate it with the key, rotate once it is inserted in the door lock cylinder in the locking direction.

To activate the system using the remote control, press the lock button once 🔒 on the remote.

Once this system is activated, opening doors from the outside and the inside is not possible. The rear lid can not be opened. The central lock button does not work.

When the ignition is switched off, the instrument panel display indicates that the “Safe” system is on.

Deactivation

Rotate the key inserted in the lock cylinder twice towards the locking direction.

To activate the system using the remote control, press the lock button on the remote twice 🔒 in less than five seconds.

On deactivating the “Safe” system, the alarm volumetric sensor is also deactivated.

With the “Safe” switched off, doors can be opened from the interior but not from the exterior.

See “Selective unlocking system*”

“Safe” status

On the driver door, there is warning lamp visible from outside the vehicle through the window which shows the “Safe” system status.

We will know that “Safe” system is activated by the flashing warning lamp. The indicator »

will flash on all vehicles, fitted and nor fitted with an alarm, until they unlock.

Remember:

Safe activated with or without an alarm: warning lamp flashes continuously.

Safe deactivated without an alarm: the warning lamp stays off.

Safe deactivated with an alarm: the warning lamp stays off.

⚠ WARNING

No one should remain inside the vehicle if the "Safe" system is activated because opening the doors will not be possible in the event of an emergency neither from the inside nor the outside and help from the outside is made difficult. Danger of death. Passengers could become trapped inside in case of emergency.

Selective unlocking system**

This system allows to unlock either just the driver door or all the vehicle.

Driver door unlock button

Unlock once. Use either the key or the remote control.

Once the key is inserted in the lock cylinder, rotate once in the unlock direction. The driver door will remain without "Safe" and unlocked. In vehicles fitted with an alarm, see the Anti-theft Alarm section ››› page 84.

Using the remote control, press the unlock button on the remote once. The "Safe" system for all the vehicle is deactivated, only the driver door is unlocked and both the alarm and the warning lamp are also turned off.

Unlocking all doors and the luggage compartment

The unlock button on the remote control must be pressed twice so that all doors and the luggage compartment can be opened.

Press twice within 5 seconds to deactivate the "Safe" system for all vehicle, to unlock all doors and to use the luggage compartment. The warning lamp and the alarm (only vehicles fitted with one) are turned off.

Unlocking the luggage compartment

See ››› page 86.

Activating the selective unlocking system*

With the door open, insert a key into the start cylinder and start the ignition. Insert the other key into the driver door lock and turn in the opening direction for at least 3 seconds. The turn signals will flash twice.

Deactivating the selective unlocking system*

With the door open, insert a key into the start cylinder and start the ignition. Insert the other key into the driver door lock and turn in the locking direction for at least 3 seconds. The turn signals will flash once.

Self-locking system to prevent involuntary unlocking

It is an anti-theft system and prevents the unintentional unlocking of the vehicle.

If the vehicle is unlocked and none of the doors (including the boot) are opened within 30 seconds, it re-locks automatically.

Automatic speed-dependent locking and unlocking system*

This is a safety system which prevents access to the vehicle from the outside when it is running (e.g. when stopped at a traffic light).

Locking

The doors will lock automatically if the speed of 15 km/h (9 mph) is exceeded. The rear lid will lock automatically if the speed of 6 km/h (4 mph) is exceeded.

If the vehicle is stopped and any of its doors open, when starting again and exceeding the mentioned speed, all doors will lock again.

Unlocking

On withdrawing the ignition key, the vehicle will returns to its status prior to self-locking.

Each door can be unlocked and opened independently from the inside (for example, when a passenger gets out). To do it, simply operate the lever inside the door.

Activating the system*

With the ignition on, press the locking key on the central locking system within 3 to 10 seconds.

Deactivating the system*

With the ignition on, press the unlocking key on the central locking system within 3 to 10 seconds.

In both cases, if the operation has been carried out correctly, the locking lamp will flash ›››Fig. 81.

WARNING

The door handles must not be operated when the vehicle is running: the door would open.

Note

If the airbags are triggered during an accident, the vehicle is unlocked, except for the luggage compartment. It is possible to lock the vehicle from inside with the central locking, after turning the ignition off and back on again.

Central lock button*

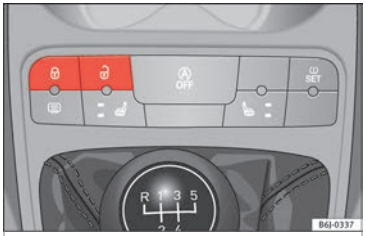

Fig. 81 Central lock button.

Read the additional information carefully ›››page 9

The central lock button allows you to lock and unlock the vehicle from the inside.

The central lock button also works with the ignition switched off, except when the “safe” system is activated.

Please note the following if you lock your vehicle with the central lock button:

- Locking the doors and rear lid prevents access from the *outside* (for safety reasons, e.g. when stopped at a traffic light).
- The driver door cannot be locked while it is open. This avoids the user from forgetting his key inside the vehicle.
- All doors can be unlocked separately from inside the vehicle. Do this by pulling the door release lever *once*.

WARNING

- **If the vehicle is locked, children and disabled people may be trapped inside it.**
- **Repeated operation of central locking will prevent the central lock button from working for a few seconds. Then, it can only be unlocked in case it has been previously locked. After few seconds, the central locking becomes operative again.**
- **The central lock button is not operative when the vehicle is locked from the outside (with the remote control or the key).**

Note

- **Vehicle locked, button.**
- **Vehicle unlocked, button.**

Childproof lock

✓ Valid for vehicles: 5-door versions

Fig. 82 Childproof lock on the left hand side door.

The childproof lock prevents the rear doors from being opened from the inside. This system prevents minors from opening a door accidentally while the vehicle is running.

This function is independent of the vehicle electronic opening and locking systems. It only affects rear doors. It can only be activated and deactivated manually, as described below:

Activating the childproof lock

– Unlock the vehicle and open the door in which you wish to activate the childproof lock.

– With the door open, rotate the groove in the door using the ignition key, anti-clockwise for the left-hand side doors ››› **Fig. 82** and clockwise for the right-hand side doors.

Deactivating the childproof lock

– Unlock the vehicle and open the door whose childproof lock you want to deactivate.

– With the door open, rotate the groove in the door using the ignition key, anti-clockwise for the right-hand side doors, and clockwise for the left-hand side doors ››› **Fig. 82**.

Once the childproof lock is activated, the door can only be opened from the outside. The childproof lock can be activated or deactivated by inserting the key in the groove when the door is open, as described above.

Keys

Set of keys

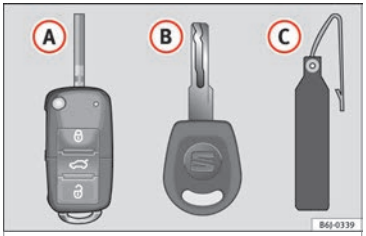

Fig. 83 Set of keys.

The set of keys may consists of the following, depending on the version of your vehicle:

- a remote control key ››› **Fig. 83** (A)
- a key without remote control (B),
- a plastic key tab* (C).

or

- two keys without remote control (B)
- a plastic key tab* (C).

Duplicate keys

If you need a replacement key, go to a Technical Service with your vehicle identification number.

⚠ WARNING

- **An incorrect use of the keys can cause serious injuries.**
- **Never leave children or disabled persons in the vehicle. In case of emergency, they may not be able to leave the vehicle or manage on their own.**
- **An uncontrolled use of the key could start the engine or activate any electric equipment (e.g. electric windows), causing risk of accident. The doors can be locked using the remote control key. This could become an obstacle for assistance in an emergency situation.**
- **Never forget the keys inside the vehicle. An unauthorised use of your vehicle could result in injury, damage or theft. Always take the key with you when you leave the vehicle.**
- **Never remove the key from the ignition if the vehicle is in motion. Otherwise, the steering could suddenly block and it would be impossible to steer the vehicle.**

ⓘ CAUTION

There are electronic components in the remote control key. Avoid wetting and hitting the keys.

Radio frequency remote control*

Locking and unlocking the vehicle

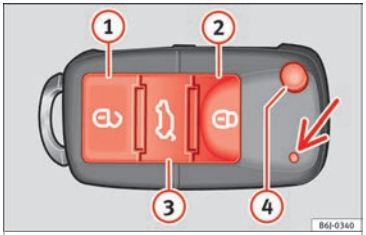

Fig. 84 Assignment of buttons on the remote control key.

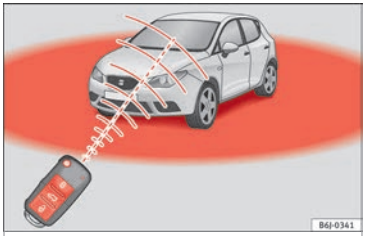

Fig. 85 Range of the radio frequency remote control.

The radio frequency remote control key is used to lock and unlock the vehicle from a distance.

By using button (4) ››› **Fig. 84** on the control, the key shaft is released.

Unlocking the vehicle 🔓 ››› **Fig. 84** (1).

Locking the vehicle 🔒 ››› **Fig. 84** (2).

Unlocking the rear lid. Press button ››› **Fig. 84** (3) until all the turn signals on the vehicle flash briefly. When the unlocking button (3) is pressed, you have 2 minutes to open the door. Once this time has passed, it will lock again.

Moreover, the battery indicator on the key ››› **Fig. 84** (arrow), will flash.

The remote control transmitter and the batteries are integrated in the key. The receiver is inside the vehicle. The maximum range depends on different factors. The range is reduced as the batteries start to lose power.

⚠ WARNING

Read and observe the relevant warnings ››› ⚠ **in Set of keys on page 83.**

ⓘ Note

- **The radio frequency remote control key functions only when you are within range ››› Fig. 85.**

»

- **If the vehicle cannot be unlocked or locked by using the radio frequency remote control, the remote control key will have to be re-synchronised. For this, go to your technical services.**

Changing the battery

If the battery indicator does not flash when the buttons are pushed, the battery must be replaced.

CAUTION

The use of inappropriate batteries may damage the radio frequency remote control. For this reason, always replace the dead battery with another of the same size and power.

For the sake of the environment

Used batteries must be disposed of at an appropriate waste facility or through an authorised service, given that their components can affect the environment.

Synchronising the remote control key

If it is not possible to unlock or lock the door with the remote control, it should be re-synchronised.

While the vehicle is open:

– Press the button 2 »» Fig. 84 on the remote control.

– Then close the vehicle using the key shaft **within one minute**.

While the vehicle is closed:

– Press the button 1 »» Fig. 84 on the remote control.

– Then close the vehicle using the key shaft **within one minute**.

It is possible that the vehicle could no longer be opened and closed with the remote control if the button is repeatedly pressed outside of the effective range of the radio frequency remote control. The remote control key will have to be resynchronised.

Spare remote control keys are available at your Technical Service, where they must be matched to the locking system.

Up to five remote control keys can be used.

Anti-theft alarm system*

Description of anti-theft alarm system*

The anti-theft alarm makes it more difficult to break into the vehicle or steal it. The system will initiate acoustic and optical warning signals when your vehicle is tried to be forced.

The anti-theft alarm system is automatically switched on when locking the vehicle. The system is immediately activated and the turn signal light located on the driver door will flash along with the turn signals, indicating that the alarm and the locking security system (double lock) have been turned on.

If any of the doors or the bonnet are open, they will not be included in the protection zones of the vehicle when the alarm is connected. If the door or the bonnet are subsequently closed, they will be automatically included in the protection areas of the vehicle and the turn signals will flash accordingly when the doors close.

- The turn signal light will flash twice on opening and deactivating the alarm.
- The turn signal light will flash once on closing and activating the alarm.

When does the system trigger an alarm?

The system triggers an alarm, if the following unauthorised actions are carried out when the vehicle is locked:

- Mechanical opening of the vehicle with the vehicle key without switching on the ignition in the next 15 seconds (in certain markets, such as the Netherlands, the alarm is activated immediately).

- A door is opened.
- Opening the bonnet.
- The rear lid is opened.
- Ignition switched on with a non-validated key.
- Movements in the driving compartment (vehicles with a volume sensor).
- Towing of the vehicle[1].
- Vehicle tilt angle[1].
- Undue manipulation of the alarm.
- Battery handling.

In this case, the acoustic signals will go off and the turn signal will flash for approximately 30 seconds. This cycle may be repeated up to 10 times depending on the country.

Opening all the doors in manual mode

In vehicles without an alarm, when opening the driver door manually, all doors are opened.

How to switch the alarm off

To deactivate the anti-theft alarm, turn the key in the opening direction, open the door and switch the ignition on, or press the unlock button on the remote control.

In vehicles equipped with an anti-theft alarm system, you have 15 seconds to insert the key in the ignition lock and activate the ignition if the vehicle is opened using the driver door key.

Otherwise, the alarm will trigger for 30 sec. and the ignition will be blocked.

Note

- **After 28 days, the indicator light will be switched off to prevent the battery from draining if the vehicle has been left parked for a long period of time. The alarm system remains activated.**
- **The alarm will trigger again if attempts are made to open another protection zone.**
- **The alarm system can be activated or deactivated using the radio frequency remote control** **›› page 83.**
- **The anti-theft alarm is not activated when the vehicle is locked from within using the central locking button.**
- **If the vehicle battery is run down or flat then the anti-theft alarm will not operate correctly.**
- **Vehicle monitoring remains active even if the battery is disconnected or not working for any reason.**

- **The alarm is triggered immediately if one of the battery cables is disconnected while the alarm system is active.**

Vehicle interior monitoring and anti-tow system*

Monitoring or control function incorporated in the anti-theft alarm* which detects unauthorized vehicle entry by means of ultrasound.

Activation

– It is automatically switched on when the anti-theft alarm is activated.

Deactivation

– Open the vehicle with the key, either mechanically or by pressing the button on the remote control. The time period from when the door is opened until the key is inserted into the contact should not exceed 15 seconds, otherwise the alarm will be triggered.

– Press the button on the remote control twice. The volumetric sensor and tilt sensors will be deactivated. The alarm system remains activated.

»

[1] With vehicles fitted with a tow-away protection

The vehicle interior monitoring and the anti-tow system are automatically switched on again next time the vehicle is locked.

The vehicle interior monitoring and anti-tow sensor (tilt sensor) are automatically switched on when the anti-theft alarm is switched on. In order to activate it, all the doors and the rear lid must be closed.

If you wish to switch off the vehicle interior monitoring and the anti-tow system, it must be done each time that the vehicle is locked; if not, they will be automatically switched on.

The vehicle interior monitoring and the anti-tow system should be switched off if animals are left inside the locked vehicle (otherwise, their movements will trigger the alarm) or when, for example, the vehicle is transported or has to be towed with only one axle on the ground.

False alarms

Interior monitoring will only operate correctly if the vehicle is completely closed. Please observe related legal requirements.

The following cases may cause a false alarm:

- Open windows (partially or fully),
- Panoramic/tilting sunroof open (partially or completely),
- Movement of objects inside the vehicle, such as loose papers, items hanging from the rear vision mirror (air fresheners), etc.

Note

- **If the vehicle is relocked and the alarm is activated without the volumetric sensor function, relocking will activate the alarm with all its functions, except the volumetric sensor. This function is reactivated when the alarm is switched on again, unless it is deliberately switched off.**
- **If the alarm has been triggered by the volumetric sensor, this will be indicated by a flashing of the warning lamp on the driver door when the vehicle is opened. The flash is different to the flash indicating the alarm is activated.**
- **The vibration of a mobile phone left inside the vehicle may cause the vehicle interior monitoring alarm to trigger, as both sensors react to movements and shakes inside the vehicle.**
- **If on activating the alarm, any door or the rear lid is open, only the alarm will be activated. The vehicle interior monitoring and the anti-tow system will only be activated once all the doors are closed (including the rear lid).**

Boot hatch

Unlocking and locking

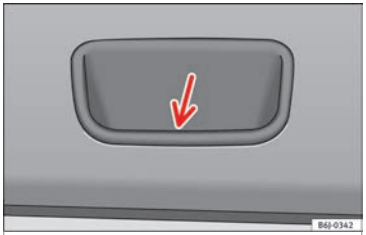

Fig. 86 Close-up of the inside trim of the rear lid: hand grip

Read the additional information carefully
››› page 9

The rear lid opening system operates electrically. It is activated by using the handle on the boot lid.

This system may or may not be operative, depending on the situation of the vehicle.

If the rear lid is locked then it cannot be opened, however if it is unlocked then the opening system is operative and the rear lid may be opened.

To change the locking / unlocking status, press the button or the button (1)
››› Fig. 84 on the remote control key.

A warning appears on the instrument panel display if the rear lid is open or not properly closed.* An audible warning is also given if the boot lid is opened while the vehicle is moving faster than 6 km/h (4 mph)*.

⚠ WARNING

- **Always close the rear lid properly. Risk of accident or injury.**
- **The rear lid must not be opened when the reverse or rear fog lights are lit. This may damage the tail lights.**
- **Do not close the rear lid by pushing it down with your hand on the rear window. The glass could smash. Risk of injury!**
- **Ensure the rear lid is locked after closing it. If not, it may open unexpectedly while driving.**
- **Never allow children to play in or around the vehicle. A locked vehicle can be subjected to extremely high and low temperatures, depending on the time of year, thus causing serious injuries/illness. It could even have fatal consequences. Close and lock both the rear lid and all the other doors when you are not using the vehicle.**
- **Closing the rear lid without observing and ensuring it is clear could cause serious injury to you and to third parties. Make sure that no one is in the path of the rear lid.**
- **Never drive with the rear lid open or half-closed, exhaust gases may enter into the interior of the vehicle. Danger of poisoning!**

- **If you only open the rear lid, do not leave the key inside. The vehicle cannot be opened if the key is left inside.**

Electric windows

Opening or closing the windows electrically*

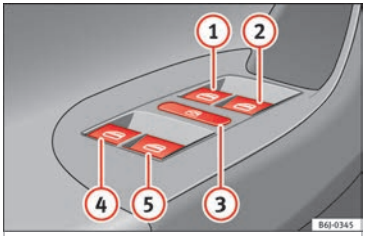

Fig. 87 Detail of the driver door: controls for the front and rear windows (5-door vehicles with front and rear electric windows).

Read the additional information carefully »» page 10

The front and rear electric windows can be operated by using the controls on the driver door. The other doors each have a switch for their own window.

Always close the windows fully if you park the vehicle or leave it unattended »» ⚠.

You can use the electric windows for approx. 10 minutes after switching off the ignition if neither the driver door nor the front passenger door has been opened and the key has not been removed from the ignition.

Safety switch not pressed: buttons on rear doors are activated.

Safety switch pressed: buttons on rear doors are deactivated.

⚠ WARNING

Observe the safety warnings »» ⚠ in Set of keys on page 83.

- **Incorrect use of the electric windows can result in injury.**
- **Never close the rear lid without observing and ensuring it is clear, to do otherwise could cause serious injury to you and third parties. Make sure that no one is in the path of a window.**
- **The engine may accidentally be started and be out of control.**
- **If the ignition is switched on, the electric equipment could be activated with risk of injury, for example, in the electric windows.**
- **The doors can be locked using the remote control key. This could become an obstacle for assistance in an emergency situation.**
- **Always take the key with you when you leave the vehicle.**

»

- **The electric windows will work until the ignition has been switched off and one of the front doors has been opened.**
- **If necessary, use the safety switch to disable the rear electric windows. Make sure that they have been disabled.**

Note

If the window is not able to close because it is stiff or because of an obstruction, the window will automatically open again **›› page 88****. If this happens, check why the window could not be closed before attempting to close it again.**

One-touch opening and closing*

One-touch opening and closing means you do not have to hold down the button.

Buttons ›› **Fig. 87** ①, ②, ④ and ⑤ have two positions for opening windows and two for closing them. This makes it easier to open and close windows to the desired position.

One-touch closing

– Pull up the window button briefly up to the second position. The window closes fully.

One-touch opening

– Push down the window button briefly up to the second position. The window opens fully.

Restoring one-touch opening and closing

– The automatic open and close function will not work if the battery has been temporarily disconnected. The function can be restored as follows:

– Close the window as far as it will go by lifting and holding the electric window switch.

– Release the switch and then lift it again for 1 second. This will re-enable the automatic function.

If you push (or pull) a button to the first stage, the window will open (or close) until you release the button. If you push or lift the button briefly to the second stage, the window will open (one-touch opening) or close (one-touch closing) automatically. If you operate the button while the window is opening or closing, it stops at this position.

Roll-back function

The roll-back function reduces the risk of injury when the electric windows close.

- If a window is obstructed when closing automatically, the window stops at this point and lowers immediately ›› ⚠.
- Next, check why the window does not close before attempting it again.
- If you try within the following 10 seconds and the window closes again with difficulty or there is an obstruction, the automatic closing will stop working for 10 seconds.
- If the window is still obstructed, the window will stop at this point.
- If there is no obvious reason why the window cannot be closed, try to close it again by pulling the tab within ten seconds. The window closes with maximum force. **The roll-back function is now deactivated.**

If more than 10 seconds pass, the window will open fully when you operate one of the buttons. One-touch closing is reactivated.

⚠ WARNING

- **Incorrect use of the electric windows can result in injury.**
- **Always take the ignition key with you when leaving the vehicle, even if you only intend to be gone for a short time. Please ensure that children are never left alone inside the vehicle.**
- **The electric windows will work until the ignition has been switched off and one of the front doors has been opened.**

- **Closing the windows without observing and ensuring it is clear could cause serious injury to you and third parties. Make sure that no one is in the path of a window.**
- **Never allow people to remain in the vehicle when you close the vehicle from the outside. The windows cannot be opened even in an emergency.**
- **The roll-back function does not prevent fingers or other parts of the body getting pinched against the window frame. Risk of accident.**

Convenience opening and closing*

Using the door lock*

– Hold the key in the door lock of the driver door in either the locking or the unlocking position until all windows are either opened or closed.

– Release the key to interrupt this function.

Using the remote control

– Keep the locking/unlocking button pressed for the electric window risers to open/close; if you stop pressing the button, the window raising/lowering function is stopped.

– If the automatic raising is stopped and immediately after, the opening button is kept pressed, the window risers will lower.

– Once the windows are completely closed, the turn signals will flash.

Panoramic tilting sunroof*

Opening or closing of the panoramic/tilting sunroof

Read the additional information carefully »» page 10

The panoramic/tilting sunroof is opened and closed by using the switch when the ignition is switched on.

Always close the panoramic/tilting sunroof fully if you park the vehicle or leave it unattended »» ⚠.

The tilting sunroof can be operated for up to about ten minutes after the ignition has been switched off, provided the driver door and the front passenger door are not opened.

Sun visor

The sun visor is opened and closed manually (independently of the panoramic/tilting sunroof).

⚠ WARNING

- **Incorrect use of the tilting sunroof can result in injury.**
- **Never close the tilting sunroof without first checking that there are no obstructions. Risk of serious injury to you or others. Make sure that no one is in the path of the tilting sunroof.**
- **Always take the vehicle key with you when you leave the vehicle.**
- **Never leave children or disabled persons in the vehicle, particularly if they have access to the keys. Unsupervised use of a key could mean that the engine is started or that electrical equipment is used (e.g. electric tilting sunroof) with a risk of accident. The doors can be locked using the remote control key. This could become an obstacle for assistance in an emergency situation.**
- **The tilting sunroof continues to function until one of the front doors is opened and the key removed from the ignition.**
- **Ensure that no object and/or end is between the glass and the sunroof when the one-touch opening/closing function is reset.**

Convenience closing*

Using the door lock

– Hold the key in the door lock of the driver door in the locking position until the tilting sunroof is closed.

– Release the key to interrupt this function. »

Using the remote control

– Push the lock button on the remote control for approximately 3 seconds. The tilting sunroof closes.

– Press the unlock button to interrupt the function.

Roll-back function of the panoramic/tilting sunroof*

The panoramic/tilting sunroof has a *roll-back function* which prevents larger objects getting trapped when the roof is closed. The roll-back function does not prevent fingers getting pinched against the roof opening. The tilting sunroof stops and opens again immediately if it is obstructed when closing.

Operation in case of breakdown

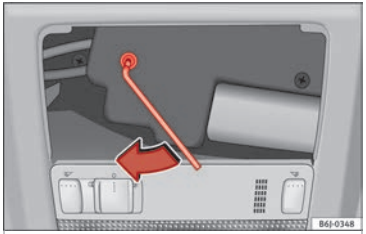

Fig. 88 Emergency operation of the panoramic/tilting sunroof.

In case of a breakdown, the sunroof may be closed manually.

– Remove the plastic cover by inserting a screwdriver into the rear section.

– Insert an Allen key (4 mm) into the opening as far as possible and close the sunroof.

Lights and visibility

Lights

Switching lights on and off

Read the additional information carefully
››› page 14

Switching on the front fog lights*

– Turn the switch from position or to the first stop and pull it. The symbol of the light control lights up.

Switching on the rear fog light (vehicles with front fog lights)

– Turn the lights control from position or to the second stop and pull out ›››. A control lamp on the instrument panel lights up.

Switching on the rear fog light (vehicles with no front fog lights)

– Turn the light control to the end from position or and pull it. A control lamp on the instrument panel lights up.

WARNING

Never drive with just the side lights on, there is a risk of accident. The side lights are not bright enough to illuminate the road ahead

and to ensure that other road users are able to see you. Always use your dipped beam headlights if it is dark or if visibility is poor.

Note

- **The dipped beam headlights will only work with the ignition on. The side lights come on automatically when the ignition is turned off.**
- **If the lights are left on after the key has been taken out of the ignition lock, an audible warning sounds while the driver door remains open. This is a reminder to switch the lights off.**
- **The rear fog light is so bright that it can dazzle drivers behind you. You should use the rear fog light only when visibility is very poor.**
- **The use of the lighting described here is subject to the relevant statutory requirements.**

Automatic lighting*

Fig. 89 Automatic lighting.

Activation

– Rotate the switch to the **AUTO** position, this indication will light up.

Deactivation

– Turn the light switch to **0**.

Automatic lighting

If automatic headlight control is switched on, dipped beam headlights are automatically switched on by a photosensor if you drive into a tunnel, for example.

WARNING

- **Even if the automatic headlight control is switched on, the dipped beam headlights will not be switched on with fog. Therefore, the dipped beam must be switched on manually.**

Note

- **For those vehicles with the automatic headlight system, when the key is removed from the ignition, the audible warning will only sound if the light knob is in position ≡D or ≡D.**
- **If the daylight driving automatic light function is switched on, the front fog lights or rear fog light cannot be switched on in addition.**
- **The use of the lighting described here is subject to the relevant statutory requirements.**
- **Do not put stickers on the windscreen in front of the sensor. This may cause disruptions or faults in the automatic lighting system.**
- **The rain sensor switches on the dipped beam headlights when the windscreen wipers have been operating continuously for a few seconds and it switches the lights off when the continuous or interval wipe is switched off for some minutes.**

Daytime driving lights*

Daytime driving lights light up automatically when the ignition is switched on (only with AFS headlights)

Daytime running lights are signalling devices for improving road safety. The lights are built into the headlights and come on each time the ignition is turned on if the light switch is »

in position **0** or **AUTO**. It is automatically switched off when the side lights are turned on.

⚠ WARNING

The side lights or daytime driving lights are not bright enough to illuminate the road ahead and to ensure that other road users are able to see you.

- **Always use your dipped beam head lights if it is raining or if visibility is poor.**
- **The rear lights do not come on with the daytime driving light. A vehicle which does not have the rear lights on may not be visible to other drivers in the darkness, if it is raining or in conditions of poor visibility.**

Note

See legal requirements for each country.

Nordic country solution

✓ Only available in certain countries or as an optional extra

The so-called "Nordic country solution" is an alternative solution to daytime running lights in vehicles without this function. It consists of simultaneously connecting the dimmed dipped beams, the sidelights and the licence plate lights.

The aforementioned lights are switched on each time the ignition is turned on if the light switch is in position **0** or **AUTO**. Depending upon the model, the control lamp on the light control switch or the instrument panel lighting will indicate that the lights are on.

Activation of the Nordic country solution

- Remove the key from the ignition, move the turn signal lever upward (right turn signal), press it back to flash position and hold it there.
- Insert the key and switch the ignition on, holding it in this position for 3 seconds. Then, switch off the ignition. The Nordic country solution is now activated and the corresponding lights can come on.

Deactivation of the Nordic country solution

- Remove the key from the ignition, press the turn signal lever down (left turn signal), press it back to flash position and hold it here.
- Insert the key and switch the ignition on, holding it in this position for 3 seconds. Then, switch off the ignition. The Nordic country solution is now deactivated and the corresponding lights will not come on.

Instrument and switch lighting, headlight range control

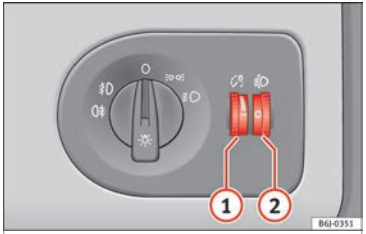

Fig. 90 Dash panel: Instrument panel and control dimmers and headlight range control.

Instrument and switch lighting (1)

When the headlights are switched on, the brightness of the instrument panel and controls can be adjusted by turning the thumb wheel »» Fig. 90 (1).

Vehicles fitted with xenon gas discharge headlights are fitted with an automatic headlight range system.

The instrument lighting (some dials and needles), the centre console lighting and the lighting of the displays are regulated by a photodiode incorporated in the instrument panel.

The instrument lighting (needles) is switched on when the ignition is on and the **light is**

off. The instrument lighting is dimmed automatically as the daylight starts to fade. It goes out completely when ambient light is very low. This function is intended to remind the driver to switch on the dipped beam headlights in good time when light conditions become poor.

Headlight range control (2)

By using the electrical headlight range control, (2) you can adjust the headlight range to the load level that is being carried in the vehicle. This way, it is possible to avoid dazzling oncoming traffic more than necessary. At the same time, by using the correct headlight settings, the driver has the best possible lighting for the road ahead.

The headlights can only be adjusted when the dipped beam is switched on. To lower the beam, turn the thumb wheel down (2) from the basic setting **0**.

Dynamic headlight range control

Vehicles with **gas discharge bulbs** (xenon bulbs) **are equipped with dynamic headlight range control**. When you switch on the lights, their range regulates itself according to the vehicle load.

Vehicles with gas discharge bulbs do not have headlight range control.

Turn signal and main beam headlight lever

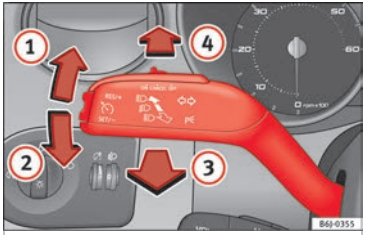

Fig. 91 Turn signal and main beam lever

Read the additional information carefully
»» page 14

Signalling a lane change

– Push the lever up (1) or down (2) to the point where you incur resistance and then release it. The turn signal will flash several times. The corresponding control lamp will also flash.

Switching on parking lights

– Switch the ignition off and remove the key from the lock.

– Move the turn signal lever up or down to turn the right or left-hand parking lights on, respectively.

⚠ WARNING

The main beam can dazzle other drivers. Risk of accident! Never use the main beam headlights or the headlight flasher if they could dazzle other drivers.

Note

- **The *turn signals* only work when the ignition is switched on. The corresponding warning lamp ⇦ or ⇨ flashes in the instrument panel. The control lamp ⇦⇨ flashes when the turn signals are operated, provided a trailer is correctly attached and connected to the vehicle. If a turn signal bulb is defective, the control lamp flashes at double speed. If the trailer turn signal bulbs are defective, the control lamp ⇦⇨ does not light up. Change the bulb.**
- **The *main beam headlights* can only be switched on if the dipped beam headlights are already on. The warning lamp ≡D then comes on in the instrument panel.**
- **The *headlight flasher* comes on for as long as you pull the lever – even if no other lights are switched on. The warning lamp ≡D then comes on in the instrument panel.**
- **When the *parking lights* are switched on, the headlight and the tail light on the corresponding side of the vehicle light up. The parking lights will only work if the key is removed from the ignition. If said light is on, an audible warning will be emitted while the driver door is open.**

»

• If the turn signal lever is left on after the key has been taken out of the ignition lock, an acoustic signal sounds when the driver door is opened. This is intended as a reminder to switch off the turn signal, unless you wish to leave the parking light on.

Coming Home/Leaving Home Function*

The Coming Home function is controlled manually. The Leaving Home function is controlled with a photosensor.

If the Coming Home or Leaving Home function is connected, the front side and dipped lights, the tail lights and the number plate light will light up to provide assistance.

Coming home function

The Coming Home function is activated by switching off the ignition and briefly flashing the lights. When the driver door is opened, the Coming Home lighting comes on. If the driver door is already open when the lights are flashed briefly, the Coming Home lighting comes on **immediately**.

When the last door of the vehicle or the rear lid is closed, the Coming Home function starts and the switching off the headlights is delayed.

The Coming Home lighting switches off in the following cases:

- On completion of the time period established for the delay in switching off the lights after all the vehicle doors and the rear lid have been closed.
- If, 30 seconds after being connected, any doors or the rear lid remain open.
- If the light switch is turned to position **0**.
- If the ignition is switched on.

Automatic Leaving Home function

The Leaving Home function is activated when the vehicle is unlocked if:

- the light control is in position **AUTO** and
- the photosensor detects “darkness”.

The Leaving Home lighting switches off in the following cases:

- If the time period for the delay in switching off the headlights has ended
- If the vehicle is locked again.
- If the light switch is turned to position **0**.
- If the ignition is switched on.

Manual Leaving Home function

In vehicles without an automatic headlight system (light sensor), if the manual Coming Home function is activated when leaving the car, upon returning to the car and unlocking it the manual Leaving Home function will be activated automatically.

Note

• To activate the Coming/Leaving home function, the rotary light switch must be in position AUTO and the light sensor must detect darkness.

• If the ignition key is removed while the lights are on, the lights flash briefly and the driver door opens, no audible warning is heard, since with the Coming Home function on, the lights are automatically switched off after a period of time (except when the light switch is in position ≡D or ≡D.

Adaptive headlights* (for driving round bends)

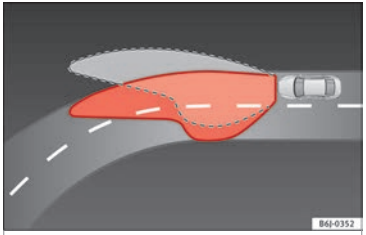

Fig. 92 Cornering lighting using adaptive headlights.

When driving around bends, the headlights will light the most important areas of the road.

This cornering light gives better illumination of the side of the road and the corner area. The dynamic lighting is controlled automatically according to speed and the steering wheel angle.

The two main headlights move at different angles to avoid that the front of the vehicle is left completely in the dark.

Note

The system operates from a speed of about 10 km/h (6 mph).

Fog lights with cornering function*

This is an additional light source to dipped beam headlights to light up the road as a bend is taken.

The cornering light operates with the lights switched on and when driving at less than 40 Km/h (25 mph). Ignition occurs by turning the steering or connecting the turn signal.

Forward gear

- If the steering wheel is turned to the right, or the right-hand turn signal operated, the right-hand fog light turns on.
- If the steering wheel is turned to the left, or the left-hand turn signal operated, the left-hand fog light turns on.

In reverse, both fog lights turn on.

Note

When the fog lamps are on, the cornering function is activated and both headlights are continuously on.

Hazard warning lights

Read the additional information carefully
»» page 15

The hazard warning lights are used to draw the attention of other road users to your vehicle in emergencies.

If your vehicle breaks down:

1. Park your vehicle at a safe distance from moving traffic.
2. Press the button to switch on the hazard warning lights »».
3. Switch the ignition off.
4. Apply the handbrake.
5. For a manual gearbox, engage 1st gear; for an automatic gearbox, move the gear lever to **P**.
6. Use the warning triangle to draw the attention of other road users to your vehicle.
7. Always take the vehicle key with you when you leave the vehicle.

All turn signals flash simultaneously when the hazard warning lights are switched on. The two turn signal turn signal lamps ⇦ ⇨ and the turn signal lamp in the switch will flash at the same time. The hazard warning lights also work when the ignition is switched off.

WARNING

- **The risk of an accident increases if your vehicle breaks down. Always use the hazard warning lights and a warning triangle to draw the attention of other road users to your stationary vehicle.**
- **Due to the high temperatures that the catalytic converter can reach, never park in an area where the catalytic converter could come into contact with highly inflammable materials, for example dry grass or spilt petrol. This could start a fire.**

Note

- **The battery will run down if the hazard warning lights are left on for a long time, even if the ignition is switched off.**
- **The use of the hazard warning lights described here is subject to the relevant statutory requirements.**

Interior lights

Front interior light

Read the additional information carefully
››› page 15

Note

If not all the vehicle doors are closed, the interior lights will be switched off after approx. 10 minutes, providing the ignition key has been removed and the courtesy light position selected. This prevents the battery from discharging.

Front reading light*

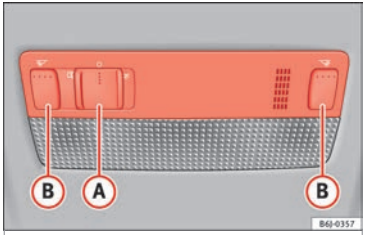

Fig. 93 Front reading light.

Switching on the reading light

Press the corresponding button (B) ››› **Fig. 93** to switch on the reading light.

Switching the reading lights off

Press the corresponding button to switch the reading light off.

Luggage compartment light

The light is activated when the rear lid is open, even when the ignition and lights are turned off. For this reason, ensure that the rear lid is always closed.

Glove compartment light

When opening the glove compartment on the passenger side, the glove compartment light will automatically turn on and will turn off upon closure.

Footwell lights*

The lights in the footwell area below the dash (driver and front passenger) will come on when the doors are open and will go out while driving.

Visibility

Heated rear window

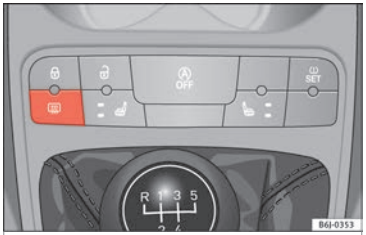

Fig. 94 Centre console: heated rear window switch.

The heated rear window only works when the engine is running. When it is switched on, a lamp lights up on the switch.

After approximately 8 minutes, the heating device of the rear window switches off automatically.

For the sake of the environment

The heated rear window should be switched off as soon as the glass is demisted. By saving electrical power you can also save fuel.

Note

To avoid possible damage to the battery, an automatic temporary disconnection of this

function is possible, coming back on when normal operating conditions are re-established.

Sun visors

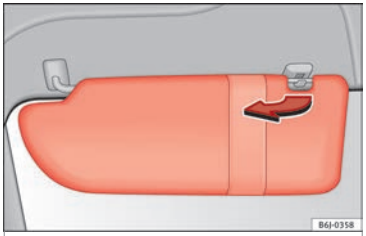

Fig. 95 Sun visor on the driver side.

The sun visors for the driver and the front passenger can be pulled out of their central supports and turned towards the doors in the direction of the arrow ››› Fig. 95. Never pull them downwards.

The driver sun visor has compartments for cards, and the passenger sun visor has a vanity mirror with a cover*.

Note

Incorrect use of the sun visor (e.g. pulling them downwards once they are open) may result in broken hinges. This damage is not covered by the vehicle warranty.

Windscreen wiper and rear window wiper systems

Front windscreen wipers

Read the additional information carefully ››› page 15

WARNING

- Worn and dirty wiper blades reduce visibility and safety levels while driving.
- In cold conditions you should not use the wash/wipe system unless you have warmed the windscreen with the heating and ventilation system. The windscreen washer fluid could otherwise freeze on the windscreen and obscure your view of the road.
- Always note the corresponding warnings ››› page 193.

WARNING

The rain sensor* may not detect enough rain to switch on the wipers.

- If necessary, switch on the wipers manually when water on the windscreen obstructs visibility.

CAUTION

In icy conditions, always check that the wiper blades are not frozen to the glass before using the wipers for the first time. If you switch on the windscreen wipers when the wiper blades are frozen to the windscreen, you could damage both the wiper blades and the wiper motor.

Note

- The windscreen wipers will only work when the ignition is switched on.
- The heat output of the heated jets* is controlled automatically when the ignition is switched on, depending upon the outside temperature.
- In certain versions of vehicles with alarms, the windscreen wiper will only work in interval/rain sensor mode when the ignition is on and the bonnet closed.
- When the interval wipe function is on, the intervals are directly proportional to the speed. This way, the higher the vehicle speed the shorter the intervals.
- If you stop the vehicle with the windscreen wiper in position 1 or 2, it will automatically change to a lower position speed. The set speed will be resumed when the vehicle pulls away.
- The windscreen will be wiped again after approximately five seconds once the “automatic wash/wipe system” has been activated, provided the vehicle is moving (drip function). If you activate the wipers less than 3 seconds after the drip function, a new wash sequence will begin without performing the last wipe. For the “drip” function to work »

again, you have to turn the ignition off and then on again.

- **Do not put stickers on the windscreen in front of the rain sensor*. This may cause sensor disruption or faults.**

Rear window wiper

Fig. 96 Windscreen wiper lever: rear window wiper.

Switching on the interval wipe

– Press the lever forward to position (6) ››› **Fig. 96**. The wiper will wipe the window approximately every 6 seconds.

Switching off the interval wipe function

– Pull the lever back from position (6) toward the steering wheel. The wiper will continue to function for a short period if you switch off whilst the wipers are in motion.

Switching on the window wiper and washer system

– Press the lever fully forwards to position (7) ››› **Fig. 96** . The wiper and washer operate at the same time. The rear window wash system will function as long as you hold the lever in this position.

– Release the lever. The washer system stops and the wipers continue until the end of the cycle.

– Move the lever towards the steering wheel to switch off.

WARNING

- **Worn and dirty wiper blades reduce visibility and safety levels while driving.**
- **Always note the corresponding warnings** ››› **page 193**.

CAUTION

In icy conditions, always check that the wiper blade is not frozen to the glass before using the wiper for the first time. If you switch on the wiper when the wiper blade is frozen to the glass, this could damage both the wiper blade and the wiper motor.

Note

- **The rear window wiper will only work when the ignition is switched on.**
- **Depending on the version of the model, when you engage reverse gear and with the headlight wiper activated, this can start a wipe.**

Headlight washer*

The headlight washers clean the headlight lenses.

The headlight washers are activated automatically when the windscreen washer is used and the window wiper lever is pulled towards the steering wheel for at least 1.5 seconds – provided the dipped beam headlights or main beams are switched on. Clean off stubborn dirt (insects, etc.) from the headlights at regular intervals, for instance when filling the fuel tank.

Note

- **To ensure that the headlight washers work properly in winter, keep the nozzle holders in the bumper free of snow and remove any ice with a de-icer spray.**
- **To remove water, the windscreen wipers will be activated from time to time, the headlight washers will be activated every three cycles.**

Rear view mirrors

Interior rear vision mirror

It is dangerous to drive if you cannot see clearly through the rear window.

Manual anti-dazzle function for interior rear vision mirror

In the basic mirror position, the lever at the bottom edge of the rear vision mirror should be at the front. Pull the lever to the back to select the anti-dazzle function.

Automatic anti-dazzle interior rear vision mirror*

Read the additional information carefully ››› page 13

Anti-dazzle function

The anti-dazzle function is activated every time the ignition is switched on. The green warning lamp lights up in the rear vision mirror housing.

When the anti-dazzle function is enabled, the interior rear vision mirror will darken **automatically** according to the amount of light it receives. The anti-dazzle function is cancelled if reverse gear is engaged.

Note

- **The automatic anti-dazzle function will only work properly if the sun blind* for the rear window is retracted and there are no other objects preventing light from reaching the interior rear vision mirror.**
- **If you have to stick any type of sticker on the windscreen, do not do so in front of the sensors. Doing so could prevent the anti-dazzle function from working well or even from working at all.**

Folding in the exterior mirrors

The exterior mirrors of the vehicle may be folded in. For this, press the mirror housing towards the vehicle.

Note

Before washing the vehicle with an automatic car wash, fold in the exterior mirrors to avoid damage.

Electric exterior mirrors*

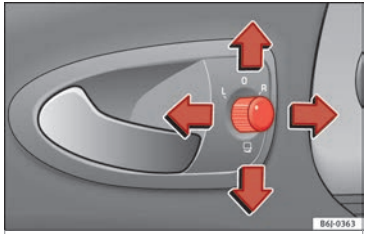

Fig. 97 Exterior mirror controls.

The exterior mirrors can be adjusted using the rotary knob in the driver door.

Basic setting of exterior mirrors

1. Turn knob ››› **Fig. 97** to position **L** (**left exterior mirror**).
2. Turn the rotary knob to position the exterior mirror so that you have a good view to the rear of the vehicle.
3. Turn the knob to position **R** (**right exterior mirror**).
4. Swivel the rotary knob to position the exterior mirror so that you have a good view to the rear of the vehicle ››› ⚠.

Heated exterior mirrors*

– Press the demisting button ››› **Fig. 94** »

– The mirrors demist for some minutes to prevent draining the battery unnecessarily.

– If necessary, press the button again to repeat the function.

– The exterior mirror heating is not activated in temperatures above approximately +20 °C (+68 °F).

Folding in exterior mirrors*

– Turn the control ››› Fig. 97 to position to fold in the exterior mirrors. You should always fold in the exterior mirrors if you are driving through an automatic car wash. This will help prevent damage.

Folding exterior mirrors back out to the extended position*

– Turn the knob to position L or R to return the exterior mirrors to their original position ›››.

WARNING

- **Convex or aspheric mirrors increase the field of vision however the objects appear smaller and further away in the mirrors. If you use these mirrors to estimate the distance to vehicles behind you when changing lane, you could make a mistake. Risk of accident.**
- **If possible, use the rear vision mirror to estimate distances to vehicles behind you.**
- **Make sure that you do not get your finger trapped between the mirror and the mirror base when folding back the mirrors. Risk of injury!**

For the sake of the environment

The exterior mirror heating should be switched off when it is no longer needed. Otherwise, it is an unnecessary fuel waste.

Note

- **If the electrical adjustment ever fails to operate, the mirrors can be adjusted by hand by lightly pressing the edge of the mirror glass.**
- **In vehicles with electric exterior mirrors, the following points should be observed: if, due to an external force (e.g. being knocked while manoeuvring), the adjustment of the mirror housing is altered, the mirror will have to be fully folded electrically. Do not readjust the rear vision mirror housing by hand, as this will interfere with the mirror adjuster function.**
- **The rear vision mirrors can be adjusted separately or simultaneously, as described above.**
- **The fold-in function on the exterior mirrors will not activate at speeds over 40 km/h (25 mph).**

Seats and head restraints

Adjusting the seat and head restraints

Adjusting the front seats

Read the additional information carefully ››› page 11

WARNING

- **Never adjust the driver or front passenger seat while the vehicle is in motion. While adjusting your seat, you will assume an incorrect sitting position. Risk of fatal accidents. Adjust the driver or front passenger seat only when the vehicle is stationary.**
- **To reduce the risk of injury to the driver and front passenger in case of a sudden braking or an accident, never drive with the backrest tilted towards the rear. The maximum protection of the seat belt can be achieved only when the backrests are in an upright position and the driver and front passenger have properly adjusted their seat belts. The further the backrests are tilted to the rear, the greater the risk of injury due to improper positioning of the belt web!**
- **Exercise caution when securing the seat height into forwards/backwards position. Injuries can be caused if the seat height is adjusted without due care and attention.**

- **To move the seat lengthways, pull upwards and not sideways on the lever, as the force exerted on it in this position could damage it.**

Folding and opening the front seat backrests

✓ Applies to vehicles with 3 doors:

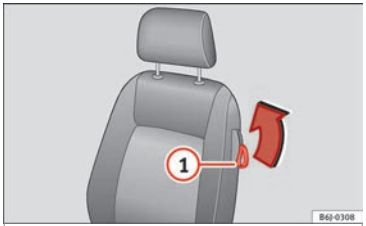

Fig. 98 Front seats: lever for folding down the backrest.

Vehicles without the Easy-Entry function

– To **fold** the backrest, pull the lever (1) upwards and push the backrest forwards.

– To **unfold** the backrest, push it back.

Vehicles with the Easy-Entry function

– To **fold** the backrest, pull the lever (1) upwards and push the backrest forwards. You can push the seat forwards at the same time to make entry to the rear seats easier.

– To **unfold** the backrest, first move the seat **completely** back.

The Easy-Entry function facilitates the access to the vehicle rear seats. Before lifting the backrest, return the seat to the original position. The seat inserts when the backrest is lifted.

Removing or adjusting head restraints

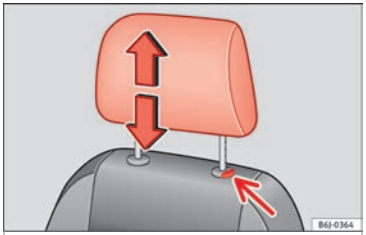

Fig. 99 Adjusting and removing the head restraints.

Adjusting height (front seats)

– Press the button on the side and pull upwards to the desired position.

– To lower the head restraint, press the button and push head restraint downwards.

– Make sure that it engages securely into one of its positions.

Adjusting height (rear seats)

– Press the button on the side and pull upwards to the desired position.

– To lower the head restraint, press the button and push head restraint downwards.

– Make sure that the head restraint engages securely in one of its positions ››› page 33.

Removing the head restraint

– Push the head restraint up as far as it will go.

– Press the button ››› **Fig. 99** (arrow).

– Pull head restraint out of fitting without releasing the button.

Fitting the head restraint

– Insert the head restraint into the guides on the corresponding backrest.

– Push head restraint down.

– Adjust the head restraint to suit body size ››› page 32.

⚠ WARNING

The safe driving chapter contains important information, tips, suggestions and warnings that you should read and observe for your own safety and the safety of your passengers ››› page 29.

»

⚠ WARNING

- **Never drive if the head restraints have been removed. Risk of injury.**
- **Never drive if the head restraints are in an unsuitable position, there is a risk of serious injury.**
- **After refitting the head restraint, you must always adjust it properly for height to achieve optimal protection.**
- **Please observe the safety warnings in ››› ⚠ in Correct adjustment of front head restraints on page 33.**

Note

- **To fit and remove the rear head restraints, gently tilt the seat backrest forwards.**
- **When fitting the head restraints again, insert the tubes as far as possible into the guides without pressing the button.**

Seat functions

Heated seats*

Fig. 100 Front seat heating switch.

The front seat cushions and backrests can be heated electrically.

– Press the corresponding switch ››› **Fig. 100** to switch on the seat heating.

– Press once to connect the heating at maximum force. The two LEDs illuminate ››› **Fig. 100**. After 15 minutes of high intensity, the upper LED goes out, the system is deactivated for 2 minutes and is then reactivated at low intensity (the lower LED remains on permanently).

– Press the switch again to set the heating to minimum force. (The lower LED lights up).

– To disconnect the heating, press the switch again.

CAUTION

To avoid damaging the heating elements, please do not kneel on the seat or apply sharp pressure at a single point to the seat cushion and backrest.

Note

The seats are only heated electrically when the engine is running.

Folding down rear seats

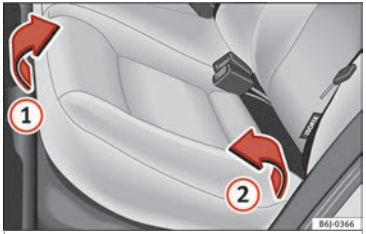

Fig. 101 Folding up the rear seat cushion.

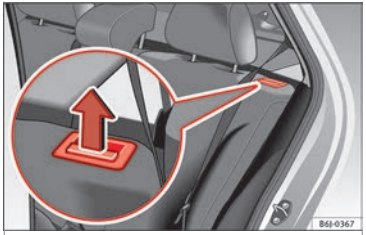

Fig. 102 Button for unlocking the rear backrest.

Folding seat down

– Remove the head restraint ››› page 101.

– Pull the front edge of the seat cushion ››› **Fig. 101** (1) upwards in the direction of the arrow.

– Lift the cushion (2) forwards in the direction of the arrow.

– Pull the release button ››› **Fig. 102** in the direction of the arrow and fold the backrest forwards.

– Insert the head restraints in the spaces on the rear of the seat cushion which are visible when the seat cushion is lowered.

Folding seat forward

– Remove the head restraints from the spaces in the seat cushion.

– Lift the backrest, and before securing it, replace the head restraints in the seat cushion, and then click the seat correctly onto the locking rails.

– Once the backrest is locked, pull on the central seat belt or directly on the backrest to check that the backrest has properly engaged in position.

– Check that the position lever is in neutral position.

– Lower the cushion and push it backwards below the seat belt buckles.

– Press the front part of the cushion downwards.

On split rear seats*, the backrest and cushion can be lowered and raised respectively in two sections.

⚠ WARNING

- **Please be careful when folding back the backrest! Injuries can be caused if the seat height is adjusted without due care and attention.**
- **Do no trap or damage seat belts when raising the backrest.**
- **After raising the backrest, check it has engaged properly in position. Do this by pulling on the central seat belt or directly on the backrest and check that the position lever is in the neutral position.**
- **The three point automatic seat belt only works correctly when the backrest of the central seat is correctly engaged.**

Transport and practical equipment

Practical equipment

Storage compartment on the front passenger side

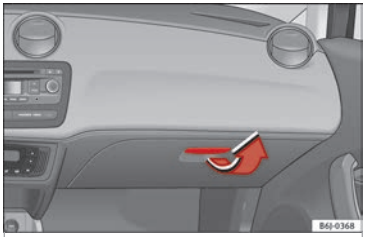

Fig. 103 Passenger side: storage compartment

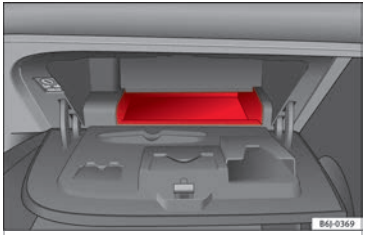

Fig. 104 Storage compartment for instruction manual.

The compartment can be opened by pulling the lever ››› **Fig. 103**.

This compartment can hold documents in A4 format, a water bottle of 1.5 L, etc.

⚠ WARNING

Always keep the storage compartment cover closed while the vehicle is in motion in order to reduce the risk of injury caused by a sudden braking or by an accident.

Storage compartment on the driver side.

Fig. 105 Compartment on the driver side

There is a storage compartment on the driver side

Navigator mount on dash panel*

Fig. 106 Mounting bracket for navigator on dash panel.

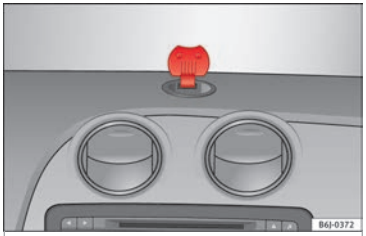

Fig. 107 Bracket with open cover for placing the navigator.

Your vehicle can be equipped with a portable navigator mounting bracket.

It is necessary to use a specific adapter for each navigator, so consult technical services.

This bracket supplies power to the portable navigator.

Storage compartment under the front seats*

Fig. 108 Storage compartment under the right front passenger seat.

To open

– The compartment is opened by pulling on the lever and assisting it with your hand.

To close

– Press the cover inwards until the closed drawer “clicks” into position.

Note

The storage drawer will hold a maximum weight of 1.5 kg.

Seat storage pocket*

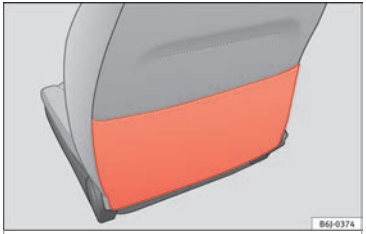

Fig. 109 Storage pocket.

There is a storage pocket on the rear of the front seats.

Storage compartment in front door panel*

In this storage compartment a 1.5l water bottle, etc. can be stored.

Front drink holder*

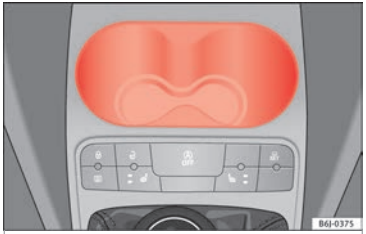

Fig. 110 Front drink holders in the centre console.

In the central console, in front of the gear lever, there are two drinks holders ››› **Fig. 110**.

⚠ WARNING

- **Do not put hot drinks in the drink holders. During sudden or normal driving manoeuvres, when braking suddenly or in case of an accident, the hot drink could spill. Risk of scalding.**
- **Never use rigid materials (for example, glass or ceramic), since they could cause injury in the case of an accident.**
- **When travelling, the drinks holder should always be closed to prevent risk in the event of sudden breaking or accident.**

Rear drink holder*

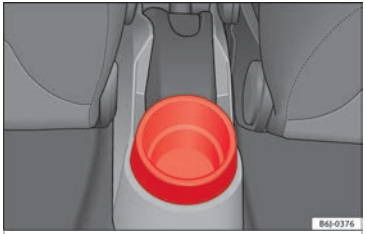

Fig. 111 Drinks holder in the centre console.

On the rear part of the centre console, behind the handbrake, there is a drink holder* installed ››› **Fig. 111**.

This drinks holder has a capacity for a bottle of up to 1 litre.

Front ashtray*

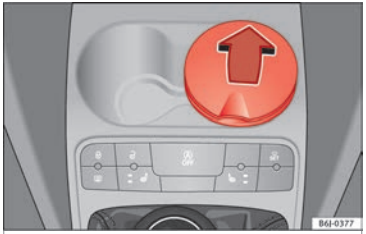

Fig. 112 Front ashtray.

Opening and closing the ashtray

– To open the ashtray, lift the cover ››› **Fig. 112**.

– To close, push the cover down.

Emptying the ashtray

– Extract the ashtray and empty it.

⚠ WARNING

Never put paper in the ashtray. Hot ash could ignite the paper in the ashtray and cause a fire.

Cigarette lighter*

Fig. 113 Lighter.

– Press on the cigarette lighter ››› **Fig. 113** to activate it ››› ⚠.

– Wait for the lighter to spring out.

– Pull out the cigarette lighter and light the cigarette on the glowing coil.

⚠ WARNING

- **Improper use of the cigarette lighter can lead to serious injuries or start a fire.**
- **Using the lighter carefully. Carelessness or negligence when using the cigarette lighter can cause burns and serious injuries.**
- **The lighter only works when the ignition is turned on or the engine is running. To avoid the risk of fire, never leave children alone inside the vehicle.**

Power socket

Fig. 114 Front power socket.

The 12 Volt cigarette lighter power socket can also be used for other electrical components with a power rating of up to 120 Watt. When the engine is switched off, however, the vehicle battery will discharge. For further information see ››› **page 155**.

⚠ WARNING

The power sockets and the connected accessories will only operate when the ignition is on or when the engine is running. Improper use of the sockets or electrical accessories can lead to serious injuries or cause a fire. To avoid the risk of injury, never leave children alone inside the vehicle.

Note

- **The use of electrical appliances with the engine switched off will cause a battery discharge.**
- **Before using any electrical accessories, see the instructions in ››› page 155.**

Power socket in the luggage compartment*

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA ST

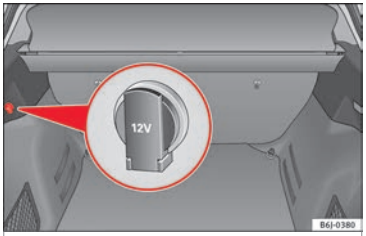

Fig. 115 Detailed view of the side trim in the luggage compartment: 12 volt socket

– Lift the power socket cover ››› **Fig. 115**.

– Insert the plug of the electrical appliance into the power socket.

Electrical equipment can be connected to any of the 12 volt sockets. The appliances connected to the power socket must not exceed a power rating of 100 W. »

CAUTION

Always use the correct type of plugs to avoid damaging the sockets.

Note

- **The power sockets will only work with the ignition on.**
- **The use of electrical appliances with the engine switched off will cause a battery discharge.**

Auxiliary audio connection (AUX)*

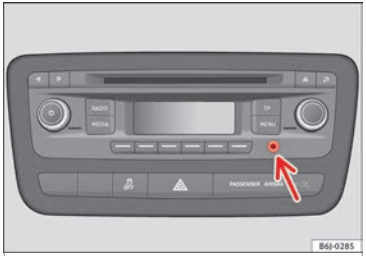

Fig. 116 Centre console: AUX Connection.

– Insert the pin as far as possible ››› **Fig. 116** (››› **Booklet Radio**).

Luggage compartment

Loading the luggage compartment

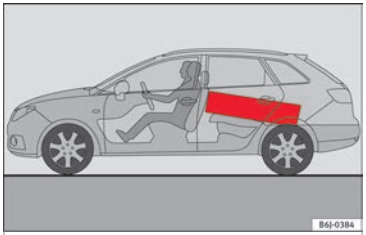

Fig. 117 Position heavy items as far forward as possible.

All luggage and other loose objects must be safely secured in the luggage compartment. Unsecured objects which shift back and forth could affect safety or driving characteristics of the vehicle by shifting the centre of gravity.

– Distribute the load evenly in the luggage compartment.

– Place heavy objects as far forward as possible in the luggage compartment ››› **Fig. 117**.

– Place the heavy objects first.

– Secure heavy objects to the fitted fastening rings* ››› **page 109**.

– Secure loose loads with a luggage net* or with non-elastic straps secured to the fastening* rings ››› **page 109**.

WARNING

- **Loose luggage and other objects in the luggage compartment could cause serious injuries.**
- **Always stow objects in the luggage compartment and secure them with the fastening rings*.**
- **During sudden manoeuvres or accidents, loose objects can be thrown forward, injuring vehicle occupants or even third parties. This increased risk of injury will be further increased if a loose object is struck by an inflating airbag. If this happens, objects may shoot outward like a missile. Risk of fatal injury.**
- **Always keep all objects in the luggage compartment and use appropriate grips to secure them, particularly in the case of heavy objects.**
- **Never exceed the allowed axle weights or allowed maximum weight. If said weights are exceeded, the driving characteristics of the vehicle may change, leading to accidents, injuries and damage to the vehicle.**
- **Please note that the centre of gravity may shift when transporting heavy objects; this may affect vehicle handling and lead to an accident. Therefore, it is essential to adjust your speed and driving style accordingly, to avoid accidents.**

- **Never leave your vehicle unattended, especially when the rear lid is open. Children could climb into the luggage compartment, closing the door behind them; they will be trapped and run the risk of death.**
- **Never allow children to play in or around the vehicle. Close and lock all the doors and rear lid when you leave the vehicle. Before you lock the vehicle, make sure that there are no adults or children in the vehicle.**
- **Please observe the notes on the ››› page 29.**

CAUTION

Hard objects on the rear shelf could chafe against the wires of the heating element in the heated rear window and cause damage.

Note

- **The tyre pressure must be adjusted according to the load. When necessary check the tyre pressures on the label located on the inside fuel tank flap ››› page 177.**
- **Air circulation in the vehicle helps reduce fogging of the windows. Used air escapes through ventilation slits in the side trim of the luggage compartment. Ensure that the ventilation slots are never covered.**
- **Straps for securing the load to the fastening rings* are commercially available from accessory shops.**

Fastening rings*

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA ST

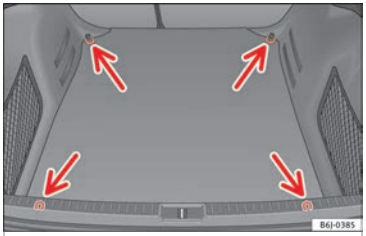

Fig. 118 Location of fastening rings in luggage compartment.

There may be four fastening rings included in the luggage compartment for fastening luggage and other objects ››› **Fig. 118** (arrows).

– Always use suitable and undamaged straps to secure luggage and other objects to the fastening rings ››› **⚠ in Loading the luggage compartment on page 108.**

– Pull up the fastening rings to attach the straps.

Example: An object weighing 4.5 kg is lying unsecured in the vehicle. During a frontal collision at a speed of 50 km/h (31 mph), this object generates a force corresponding to 20 times its weight. That means that the effective weight of the object increases to approximately 90 kg. You can imagine the severity of the injuries which might be sustained if this "object" strikes an occupant as it flies through the interior of the vehicle. This increased risk of injury will be further increased if a loose object is struck by an inflating airbag.

⚠ WARNING

- **If pieces of baggage or other objects are secured to the fastening rings with inappropriate or damaged retaining cords, injuries could result in the event of braking manoeuvres or accidents.**
- **Never secure a child seat on the fastening rings.**

Luggage net*

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA ST

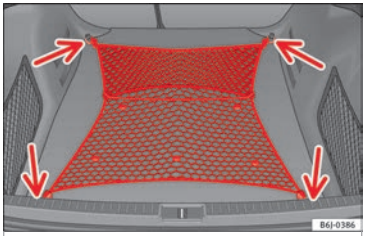

Fig. 119 Stretched luggage net.

»

The luggage net can be used to secure and retain light items in the luggage compartment.

Luggage net

– Secure the luggage net to the four fastening rings ››› **Fig. 119** (arrows).

⚠ WARNING

The luggage net should only be used to hold objects weighing up to 5 kg. Heavier objects cannot be safely secured (risk of injury).

Rear shelf

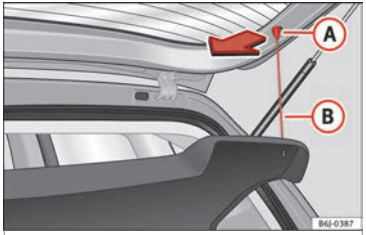

Fig. 120 Rear shelf.

Removing the shelf

– Unhook the loops ››› **Fig. 120** (B) from housings (A).

– Extract the cover from its slot, in its rest position and pull outwards.

⚠ WARNING

Do not place heavy or hard objects on the rear shelf, because they will endanger the vehicle occupants in case of sudden braking.

CAUTION

- **Before closing the rear lid, ensure that the rear shelf is correctly fitted.**
- **An overloaded luggage compartment could mean that the rear shelf is not correctly seated and it may be bent or damaged.**
- **If the luggage compartment is overloaded, remove the tray.**

Note

- **Ensure that, when placing items of clothing on the luggage compartment cover, rear visibility is not reduced.**

Rear shelf with storage compartment*

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA ST

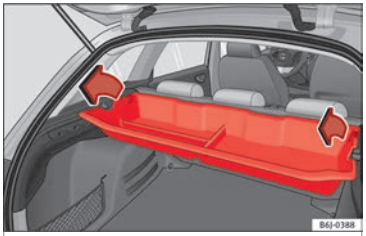

Fig. 121 Luggage compartment: removing storage compartment.

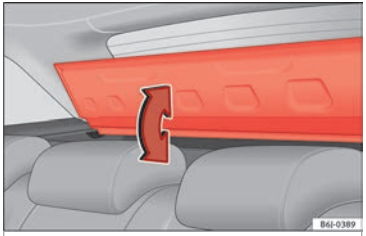

Fig. 122 Accessing storage compartment.

To remove the storage compartment

– Remove the rear shelf and pull the storage compartment upwards holding it by the edges ››› **Fig. 121**.

The storage compartment can be accessed from the rear seats by lifting the front part of the rear shelf ››› Fig. 122.

⚠ WARNING

Do not place heavy or hard objects on the rear shelf, because they will endanger the vehicle occupants in case of sudden braking.

CAUTION

- **Before closing the rear lid, ensure that the rear shelf is correctly fitted.**
- **An overloaded luggage compartment could mean that the rear shelf is not correctly seated and it may be bent or damaged.**
- **If the luggage compartment is overloaded, remove the tray.**
- **The load in the storage compartment should not exceed 3 kg.**

Note

- **Ensure that, when placing items of clothing on the luggage compartment cover, rear visibility is not reduced.**
- **If your vehicle has a storage compartment*, only place light objects inside.**

Roof carrier system*

Introduction

Please observe the following points if you intend to carry loads on the roof:

- For safety reasons, only luggage racks and accessories supplied by SEAT Official Services are recommended.
- It is essential that you follow the assembly instructions included with the bars exactly, being especially careful to position front and rear luggage compartment cover bars on the special housings in the longitudinal bars. You must also respect their position according to the direction of travel indicated in the assembly manual. Not following these instructions may damage the bodywork.
- Pay special attention to the tightening torque of the attachment bolts and check them following a short journey. If necessary, retighten the bolts and check them at regular intervals.
- Distribute the load evenly. A maximum load of 40 kg is permitted for each roof rack system support bar, the load must be distributed evenly along the entire length. However, the maximum load permitted for the entire roof (including the support system) of 75 kg must not be exceeded nor the total weight recommended for the entire vehicle. See the “Technical Data” section.
- When transporting heavy or large objects on the roof, any change in the normal vehicle behaviour due to a change in the centre of gravity or an increased wind resistance must be taken into account. For this reason, a suitable speed and driving style must be used.
- On vehicles fitted with a sliding/tilting sunroof*, make sure it does not hit the load on the roof upon opening.

Securing the crossbars and the roof carrier system

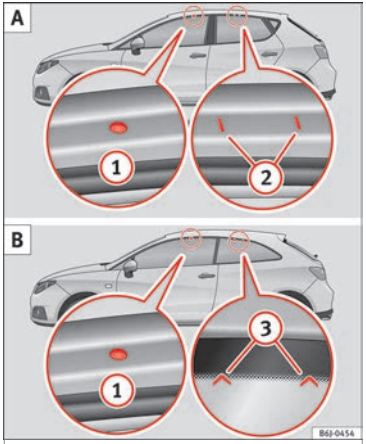

Fig. 123 Ibiza/Ibiza SC: attachment points for the roof railings for the roof carrier system.

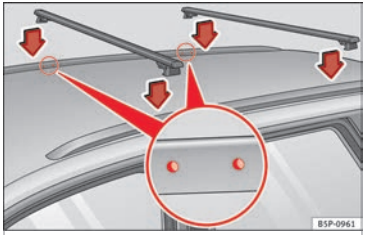

Fig. 124 Ibiza ST: attachment points for the roof railings for the roof carrier system.

The crossbars are the basis of a series of special roof carrier systems. For safety reasons, special fixtures must be used to safely transport luggage, bicycles, skis, surf boards or boats on the roof. Suitable accessories can be acquired at SEAT dealerships.

Always secure the crossbars and the roof carrier system properly. Always take the assembly instructions that come with the crossbars and the roof carrier system in question into account.

Ibiza Model

The front and rear attachment points (1) and (2) are only visible when the doors are open ››› **Fig. 123 A**.

Ibiza SC Model

The front attachment points (1) are only visible when the doors are open; the rear attachment points (3) are marked on the top edge of the side window with arrow heads ››› **Fig. 123 B**.

Ibiza ST Model

The crossbars are assembled on the roof railings. The attachment points can be seen on the inside of the roof railings ››› **Fig. 124**.

⚠ WARNING

Incorrect attachment and use of the crossbars and the roof carrier system may cause the whole system to detach from the roof and cause an accident and injuries.

- **Always take the manufacturer assembly instructions into account.**
- **Use only crossbars and the roof carrier system when they are in perfect condition and are properly secured.**
- **Always secure the crossbars and the roof carrier system properly.**
- **Check threaded joints and attachments travelling and if necessary tighten them after you have travelled a short distance. When making long trips, check the threaded joints whenever you stop for a rest.**
- **Always fit the special roof carrier systems correctly for wheels, skis and surfboards, etc.**
- **Do not modify or repair the crossbars or roof carrier system.**

Note

Always read the assembly instructions that come with the crossbars and the roof carrier system carefully and keep them in the vehicle.

Air conditioning

General notes

The pollution filter

The pollution filter (a combined particulate filter and active carbon filter) serves as a barrier against impurities in the outside air, including dust and pollen.

For the climate control system to work with maximum efficiency, the pollution filter must be replaced at the specified intervals in the Maintenance Programme.

If the filter loses efficiency prematurely due to use in areas reaching very high pollution levels, the pollen filter must be changed more frequently than stated in the Service Schedule.

CAUTION

- **If you suspect that the air conditioner is damaged, switch it off with the A/C button to prevent further damage and have it checked by a specialised workshop.**
- **Repairs to the air conditioner require specialist knowledge and special tools. Therefore, we recommend you to take the vehicle to a specialised workshop.**

Note

- **If the humidity and temperature outside the vehicle are high, condensation can drip off the evaporator in the cooling system and form a pool underneath the vehicle. This is normal and does not indicate a leak.**
- **Keep the air intake slots in front of the windscreen free of snow, ice and leaves to ensure heating and cooling are not impaired, and to prevent the windows from misting over.**
- **The air from the vents flows through the vehicle interior and is extracted by slots in the luggage compartment designed for this purpose. Therefore, you should avoid obstructing these slots with any kind of object.**
- **The air conditioner operates most effectively with the windows and the sliding/tilting sunroof* closed. However, if the temperature inside the vehicle is excessive because of the sun, the air inside can be cooled faster by opening the windows for a short time.**
- **Do not smoke while air recirculation mode is on, as smoke drawn into the air conditioning system leaves residue on the evaporator, producing a permanent unpleasant odour.**
- **At low outside temperatures, the compressor switches off automatically and cannot be switched on even with the AUTO button.**
- **It is advisable to turn on the air conditioning at least once a month, to lubricate the system gaskets and prevent leaks. If a decrease in the cooling capacity is detected, a**

»

Technical Service should be consulted to check the system.

- **To ensure correct operation, the grilles on both sides of the screen must not be obstructed**

- **When the engine is under extreme strain, switch off the compressor for a moment.**

Heating

Controls

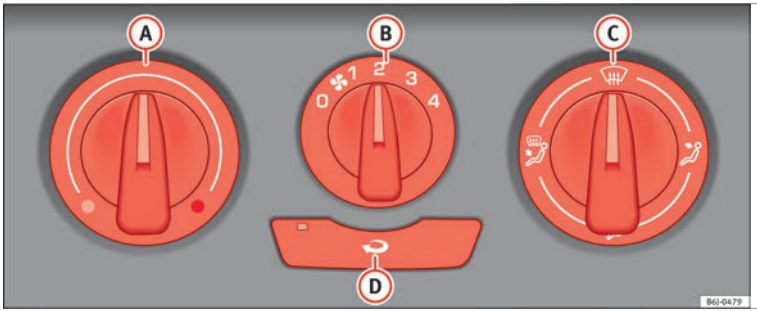

Fig. 125 Heating controls on the dash panel.

– Using the controls (A) and (C) and with the switch (B) ››› **Fig. 125** you can adjust the temperature, the air distribution and the blower speed.

– Press the (D) button to switch air recirculation mode on or off. When the function is activated, a warning light on the button is turned on.

Temperature

Switch (A) adjusts temperature. The desired temperature inside the vehicle cannot be lower than the ambient temperature. Maximum heat output, which is needed to defrost the windows quickly, is only available when the engine has reached its operating temperature.

Blower

The air flow can be set at four speeds with switch (B). The blower should always be set at the lowest speed when driving slowly.

Air distribution

Control (C) for setting the flow of air in the required direction.

– Air distribution towards the windscreen in order to demist. For safety reasons, **it is not recommended** to switch air recirculation on.

– Air distribution to upper body.

– Air distribution to footwell

– Air distribution to the windscreen and the footwell.

Air recirculation mode

Air recirculation mode (D) on (a lamp lights up in red) prevents strong odours from outside from entering the vehicle, for example when passing through a tunnel or in a traffic jam »» ⚠.

When the outside temperature is low, air recirculation mode improves heating performance by heating air from the interior instead of cold air from the outside.

⚠ WARNING

- **For your safety, the windows should never be fogged up or covered with snow or ice. This is essential to ensure good visibility. Please familiarise yourself with the correct operation of the heating and ventilation system, including the demist/defrost functions for the windows.**
- **In air recirculation mode, no cold air from the outside enters the vehicle interior. The windows can quickly fog over if the heating is switched off. Therefore, never leave the air recirculation mode switched on for a long time (risk of accident).**

Note

- **Please consider the general notes** »» page 113.

Vehicle ventilation or heating

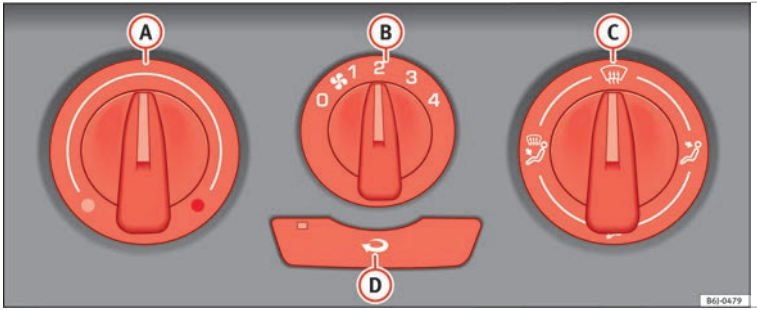

Fig. 126 Heating controls on the dash panel.

Ventilating the vehicle interior

– Turn the temperature selector ››› **Fig. 126** (A) anticlockwise.

– Turn blower switch (B) to any of the head settings 1 -4.

– Set the airflow to the desired direction using air distribution control (C).

– Open the relevant air outlets.

Interior heating

– Turn the temperature selector ››› **Fig. 126** (A) clockwise to select the desired temperature.

– Turn blower switch (B) to any of the head settings 1 -4.

– Set the airflow to the desired direction using air distribution control (C).

– Open the relevant air outlets.

Defrosting the windscreen

– Turn the temperature selector ››› **Fig. 126** (A) clockwise to reach the maximum temperature.

– Turn the blower switch (B) to setting 4.

– Turn air distribution control to ⌀.

– Close outlet (3).

– Open and turn outlet (4) towards the side windows.

Keeping the windscreen and the side windows demisted

– Turn the temperature selector ››› **Fig. 126** (A) to the heating area.

– Turn blower switch (B) to any of the head settings 2 -3.

– Turn air distribution control to ⌀.

– Close outlets (3)

– Open and turn outlets (4) towards side windows.

Once the windows are demisted and as a preventive measure, the control (C) can be set in position ⌀, thus obtaining greater comfort while preventing the windows from misting again.

Heating

Maximum heat output, which is needed to defrost the windows quickly, is only available when the engine has reached its operating temperature.

Note

Remember that the temperature of the engine coolant should be optimum to ensure that the heating system functions correctly (except in vehicles fitted with additional heating*).

Air outlets

Fig. 127 Air vents

Air distribution (C)

Symbol	Main air output through outlets
	1, 2
	5
	1, 2, 5
	3, 4

Outlets (3) and (4) can be closed or opened separately using the slats and the air flow directed as required.

Air conditioning*

Controls

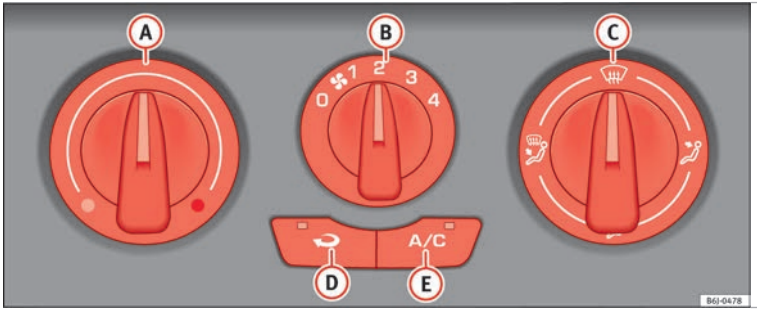

Fig. 128 Air conditioning controls on the dash panel.

The air conditioning system only works when the engine is running and the fan is switched on.

– Controls ››› **Fig. 128** (A) and (C) and control (B) regulate the temperature, blower speed and air distribution.

– To switch a function on or off, press the appropriate button (D) or (E). When the function is activated, a red warning light on the button is turned on.

To demist the windscreen:

– Turn air distribution to ⛆.

– Turn the fan control to one of the two levels depending on the speed required.

– Rotate the temperature control to the desired level of comfort.

– Close outlets (3)

– Open and turn outlets (4) towards side windows.

(A) Temperature selector ››› **page 119**

(B) Blower control. There are four speed settings for the blower. At low speed, it is recommended to set the blower to a minimum of 1 to improve the intake of fresh air.

(C) Air distribution control ››› **page 119**

(D) Air recirculation button ⟲ ››› **page 120**

(E) A/C button – Switches on the cooling system ››› **page 119**

⚠ WARNING

For your safety, the windows should never be fogged up or covered with snow or ice. This is essential to ensure good visibility. Please familiarise yourself with the correct operation of the heating and ventilation system, including the demist/defrost functions for the windows.

Note

Please consider the general notes.

Vehicle interior heating or cooling system

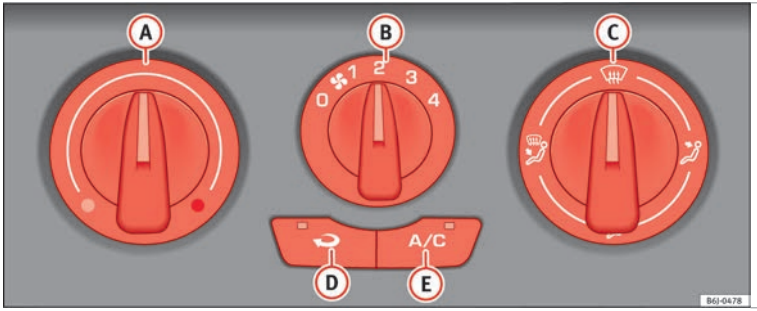

Fig. 129 Air conditioning controls on the dash panel.

Interior heating

– Turn off the cooling system using the ››› **Fig. 129** A/C button (the button light turns off).

– Turn the temperature selector (A) to set the desired temperature inside the vehicle.

– Turn the blower switch to any of the settings 1-4.

– Set the air distribution control (C) to the air flow configuration desired: (towards the windscreen), (towards the chest), (towards the footwell) and (towards the windscreen and footwell areas).

Interior cooling

– Turn on the cooling system using the A/C button (the button light *should* light up).

– Turn the temperature control switch until the desired interior temperature is reached.

– Turn the blower switch to any of the settings 1-4.

– Set the air distribution control to the air flow configuration desired: (towards the windscreen), (towards the chest), (towards the footwell) and (towards the windscreen and footwell areas).

Heating

Maximum heat output, which is needed to defrost the windows quickly, is only available when the engine has reached its operating temperature. »

Coolant system

When the air conditioning is switched on, the temperature and the air humidity go down. This way, if the outside humidity is extreme, the air conditioning prevents the misting of the windows and therefore, comfort is improved.

If the air conditioning does not work, this may be due to the following reasons:

- The engine is stationary.
- The fan blower is switched off.
- The outside temperature is lower than approximately +3 °C (+37 °F).
- The air conditioning system compressor has been temporarily switched off because of an increased engine coolant temperature.
- The air conditioner fuse is faulty.
- Another fault in the vehicle. Have the air conditioning checked by a specialised workshop.

Air recirculation

Air recirculation mode on ››› Fig. 129 (a lamp lights up on the button) prevents strong odours or contaminated air from the outside air from entering in the vehicle, for example when passing through a tunnel or in a traffic jam.

When the outside temperature is low, air recirculation mode improves heating performance by heating air from the interior instead of cold air from the outside.

When the outside temperature is high, air recirculation mode improves cooling performance by cooling air from the interior instead of warm air from outside.

For safety reasons, the air recirculation **should not be switched on** when the air distribution control is set to the windscreen setting.

WARNING

In air recirculation mode, no cold air from the outside enters the vehicle interior. If the air conditioner is switched off, the windows can quickly mist over. Therefore, never leave the air recirculation mode switched on for a long time (risk of accident).

Note

- **When engaging reverse gear, the air recirculation is connected automatically to prevent the entrance of exhaust gases in the vehicle on travelling backwards. The control lamp on the button does not light up.**
- **If the temperature control is turned to the coldest setting (blue point) and the A/C button is on, the "Air recirculation" function is automatically activated in order to cool the vehicle faster using less energy, and its function control lamp will light up.**
- **If the function is not deactivated by pressing the button, it will deactivate after approximately 20 minutes.**

Economic use of the air conditioning

When the air conditioning is switched on, the compressor consumes engine power and has influence on fuel consumption. Consider the following points in order to have the system operating in the minimum possible time.

- If the vehicle interior has overheated due to an excessive solar radiation, it is best to open the windows or doors to allow the hot air to escape.
- While in motion, the air conditioning should not be switched on if the windows or the sunroof* are open.

Climatronic*

Controls

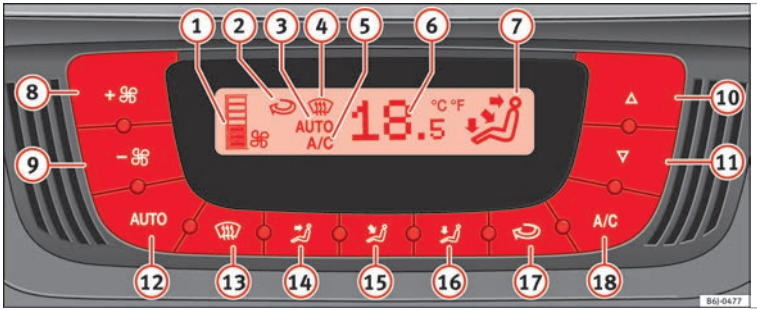

Fig. 130 Climatronic controls on the dash panel.

Read the additional information carefully ››› page 21

The air conditioner only works when the engine is running and the blower is on.

The functions will be switched on when its buttons are pressed, turning on the air conditioner if it was switched off, with the exception of button (17) (recirculation) When the function is activated, a symbol is displayed on the screen. Press the button again to switch off the function.

To switch off the climatronic, press button (9) until the segments in column (1) go off. After 1 second has passed, press the button again to switch off the display.

⚠ WARNING

For your safety, the windows should never be fogged up or covered with snow or ice. This is essential to ensure good visibility. Please familiarise yourself with the correct operation of the heating and ventilation system, including the demist/defrost functions for the windows.

Note

Please consider the general notes.

Automatic mode

In this mode, air temperature, air flow and distribution are automatically adjusted so that a comfortable temperature is attained as quickly as possible, and then maintained.

Switching on automatic mode

– Press the AUTO button. It displays the indication ››› **Fig. 130** (3).

– Press keys ››› **Fig. 130** (10) and (11) to adjust the desired temperature inside the vehicle. We recommend +22 °C (+72 °F). »

A comfortable interior climate is quickly reached when a temperature of +22 °C (+72 °F) is set in automatic mode. Therefore, we recommend you not to change this adjustment, except as necessary to suit individual preferences or particular circumstances. It is possible to select interior temperatures from +18 °C (+64 °F) to +29 °C (+86 °F). If a lower or higher temperature is selected, **LO** or **HI** are respectively displayed on the screen. These are approximate temperatures which may slightly vary depending on the outside conditions.

Climatronic maintains an excellent, comfortable temperature by automatically adjusting the supplied air temperature, the blower speed and the air distribution. The system also considers the sunlight radiation, so there is no need for manual readjustment. Therefore, **automatic mode** always provides the best comfort for the vehicle occupants throughout the year.

Automatic mode is switched off whenever an adjustment is made using the buttons for air distribution or blower. The temperature continues to self-regulate.

To switch off Climatronic, press the [–] (9) button repeatedly until the display switches off.

Manual mode

In manual mode the air temperature, flow, and the desired air distribution can be adjusted.

Switching on manual mode

– Press one of the buttons ››› **Fig. 130** (14) to (16) or press the blower control (8) and (9). The indicator is switched off (3).

Temperature

It is possible to select interior temperatures from +18 °C (+64 °F) to +29 °C (+86 °F). These are approximate temperatures which may slightly vary depending on the outside conditions.

If you select temperatures below +18 °C (+17.78 °C), the indication: **LO** will appear on the screen. In this setting the system runs at maximum cooling output and the temperature is not regulated.

If a temperature above +29 °C (+86 °F) is selected, the screen will show **HI**. In this setting the system runs at maximum heating output and the temperature is not controlled.

Blower

The blower can be adjusted using buttons ››› **Fig. 130** (8) and (9). If the blower is off (level (1) is not shown on the screen) and button (9) is pressed after 1 second, the Climatronic switches off.

Air distribution

The air distribution is adjusted using the buttons [⇶], [⇶] and [⇶]. It is also possible to open and close some of the air outlets separately.

Switching the air conditioning on and off

By pressing the [A/C] button, the air cooling system can be switched off in order to save fuel. The temperature continues to self-regulate. The set temperature can then only be reached if it is higher than the outside temperature.

In rain or high humidity, we recommend switching the [A/C] on so that the evaporator does not allow the windscreen to steam up.

Air recirculation mode

– Press the button [↻] to switch air recirculation mode on or off. This is ON if the symbol ↻ ››› **Fig. 130** is displayed on the screen.

Air recirculation mode prevents strong odours or contaminated air from the outside air from entering in the vehicle, for example when passing through a tunnel or in a traffic jam.

When the outside temperature is low, air recirculation mode improves heating performance by heating air from the interior instead of cold air from the outside.

When the outside temperature is high, air recirculation mode improves cooling performance by cooling air from the interior instead of warm air from outside.

For safety reasons, the air recirculation **should not be switched on** when the air distribution control is set to the windscreen setting.

⚠ WARNING

In air recirculation mode, no cold air from the outside enters the vehicle interior. If the air conditioner is switched off, the windows can quickly mist over. Therefore, never leave the air recirculation mode switched on for a long time (risk of accident).

Note

When engaging reverse gear, the air recirculation is connected automatically to prevent the entrance of exhaust gases into the vehicle upon travelling backwards. In this case the symbol for air recirculation is not displayed.

Driving

Starting and stopping the engine

Ignition key positions

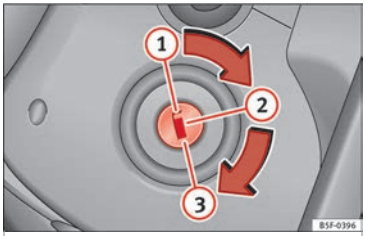

Fig. 131 Ignition key positions.

Ignition switched off, steering lock (1)

In this position ››› **Fig. 131**, the ignition and the engine are OFF and the steering may be locked.

For the **Steering lock** to operate without the ignition key, turn the steering wheel until it locks with an audible sound. You should always lock the steering wheel when you leave your vehicle. This will help prevent vehicle theft ››› ⚠.

Switching the ignition or the glow plug system on (2)

Turn the ignition key to this position and release it. If the key cannot be turned or it is difficult to turn from position (1) to position (2), move the steering wheel from one side to the other; this will release it.

Starting (3)

The engine is started when the key is in this position. Electrical devices with high power consumption are switched off temporarily at the same time.

Each time that the vehicle is restarted, the ignition key must be turned to position (1). The **repetitive start prevention lock** of the ignition prevents possible damage to the starter motor if the engine is already running.

⚠ WARNING

- **The ignition key must NOT be removed from the lock until the vehicle comes to a standstill. Otherwise, the steering could be immediately blocked- Risk of accident!**
- **Always remove the key from the ignition when leaving the vehicle, even if only for a short period. This is especially important if children or disabled people are left alone in the vehicle. They could accidentally start the engine or work electrical equipment such as the electric windows, resulting in an accident.**

»

- **Unsupervised use of the key could start the engine or any electrical system, such as the electric windows. This could result in serious injury.**

CAUTION

The starter motor will only work when the engine is stopped (ignition key position (3)).

Electronic immobiliser

The electronic immobiliser prevents unauthorised persons from driving the vehicle.

Inside the key there is a chip that deactivates the electronic immobiliser automatically when the key is inserted into the ignition.

The electronic immobiliser will be activated again automatically as soon as you pull the key out of the ignition lock.

The engine can only be started using a genuine SEAT key with its correct code.

Note

A perfect operation of the vehicle is ensured if genuine SEAT keys are used.

Starting petrol engines

The engine can only be started using a genuine SEAT key with its correct code.

– Move the gearbox lever to the neutral position and depress the clutch pedal thoroughly and hold it in this position for the starter to turn the engine on.

– Turn the ignition key to the starting position ››› page 123.

– Let go of the ignition key as soon as the engine starts; the starter motor must not run on with the engine.

After starting a very hot engine, you may need to slightly press down the accelerator.

When starting a cold engine, it may be a little noisy for the first few seconds until oil pressure has built up in the hydraulic valve compensators. This is quite normal, and no cause for concern.

If the engine does not start immediately, switch the starter off after 10 seconds and try again after half a minute. If the engine still does not start, the fuel pump fuse should be checked ››› page 195, Fuses.

WARNING

- **Never start or run the engine in unventilated or closed rooms. The exhaust gases contain carbon monoxide, an odourless and colourless poisonous gas. Risk of fatal accidents. Carbon monoxide can cause loss of consciousness and result in death.**
- **Never leave the vehicle unattended if the engine is running.**
- **Never use “cold start sprays”, they could explode or cause the engine to run at high revs. Risk of injury.**

CAUTION

- **When the engine is cold, you should avoid high engine speeds, driving at full throttle and over-loading the engine. Risk of engine damage.**
- **The vehicle should not be pushed or towed more than 50 metres to start the engine. Unburnt fuel could enter the catalytic converter and damage it.**
- **Before attempting to push-start or tow a vehicle in order to start it, you should first try to start it using the battery of another vehicle. Please observe and follow the notes on the** **››› page 188, Jump-starting****.**

For the sake of the environment

Do not warm-up the engine by running the engine with the vehicle stationary. Start off immediately, driving gently. This helps the engine reach operating temperature faster and reduces emissions.

Starting diesel engines

The engine can only be started using a genuine SEAT key with its correct code.

– Move the gearbox lever to the neutral position and depress the clutch pedal thoroughly and hold it in this position for the starter to turn the engine on.

– Turn the ignition key to position ››› Fig. 131 (2). The warning lamp ⌀ will light for engine pre-heating.

– When the lamp turns off, turn the ignition key to position (3) to start the engine. Do not press the accelerator.

– Release the ignition key as soon as the engine starts. The starter motor should not turn at the same time.

When starting a cold engine, it may be a little noisy for the first few seconds until oil pressure has built up in the hydraulic valve compensators. This is quite normal, and no cause for concern.

If there are problems starting the engine, see the ››› page 188.

Glow plug system for the diesel engine

To avoid unnecessary discharging of the battery, do not use any other major electrical equipment while the glow plugs are pre-heating.

Start the engine as soon as the glow plug warning lamp goes out.

Starting a diesel engine after the fuel tank has been completely run dry

If the fuel tank has been completely run dry, it may take longer than normal (up to one minute) to start a diesel engine after refuelling. This is because the fuel system must eliminate air first.

⚠ WARNING

Observe the safety warnings ››› ⚠ in Starting petrol engines on page 124.

ⓘ CAUTION

- **When the engine is cold, you should avoid high engine speeds, driving at full throttle and over-loading the engine. Risk of engine damage.**
- **The vehicle should not be pushed or towed more than 50 metres to start the engine. Unburnt fuel could enter the catalytic converter and damage it.**
- **Before attempting to push-start or tow a vehicle in order to start it, you should first try to start it using the battery of another vehicle. Please observe and follow the notes on the ››› page 188, Jump-starting.**

❀ For the sake of the environment

Do not warm-up the engine by running the engine with the vehicle stationary. You should drive off as soon as you start the engine. This helps the engine reach operating temperature faster and reduces emissions.

Switching off the engine

– Stop the vehicle.

– Turn the ignition key to position ››› Fig. 131 (1).

After switching the engine off, the radiator fan may run on for up to 10 minutes. The fan may also turn on again if coolant temperature increases from accumulated heat in the engine compartment or due to its prolonged exposure to solar radiation.

⚠ WARNING

- **Never switch the engine off until the vehicle is completely stationary.**
- **The brake servo works only when the engine is running. With the engine switched off, more strength is needed to brake. As normal brake operation cannot be performed, risk of accidents and serious injury may exist.**
- **The steering lock can be immediately blocked once the key is removed from the ignition. The vehicle cannot be steered. Risk of accident.**

»

CAUTION

When the engine has been running under a heavy load for a long period, heat can accumulate in the engine compartment and cause engine damage. For this reason, idle the engine for approximately 2 minutes before switching it off.

Braking and parking

Braking capacity and braking distance

The efficiency of the brakes depends directly on the **brake pad** wear. This wear depends to a great extent on the conditions under which the vehicle is operated and the way the vehicle is driven. If you often drive in town, drive short distances or have a sporty driving style, we recommend that you have the thickness of your brake pads checked by technical services more frequently than recommended in the Maintenance Programme.

If you drive with **wet brakes**, for example, after crossing areas of water, on days of heavy rainfall or even after washing the car, the effect of the brakes is reduced as the brake discs are wet or even frozen (in winter): in this case, the brakes should be "dried" by pressing the brake pedal several times.

WARNING

Longer braking distances and faults in the brake system increase the risk of accidents.

- **New brake pads must be run in and do not have the correct friction during the first 200 km. This reduced braking capacity may be compensated for by pressing on the brake pedal a little harder, which also applies when the brake pads have to be changed further on.**
- **If brakes are wet or frozen, or if you are driving on roads which have been salted, braking power may be lower than normal.**
- **On steep slopes, if brakes are excessively used, they will overheat. Before driving down a long steep slope, it is advisable to reduce speed and change down into a lower gear or range (depending on the type of transmission). Thus, make use of engine braking and relieve the brakes.**
- **Never let the brakes "drag" by applying light pressure. Continuous braking will cause the brakes to overheat and the braking distance will increase. Apply and then release the brakes alternately.**
- **Never let the vehicle run with the engine switched off. The braking distance is increased considerably when the brake servo is not active.**
- **If the brake fluid loses its viscosity and is subjected to heavy use, vapour bubbles can form in the brake system. This reduces the efficiency of the brakes.**
- **Non-standard or damaged front spoilers could restrict the airflow to the brakes and cause them to overheat. Before purchasing accessories please observe the relevant instructions** **»» page 155, Technical modifications.**
- **If a brake system circuit fails, the braking distance will be increased considerably. Contact a specialised workshop immediately and avoid unnecessary journeys.**

Handbrake

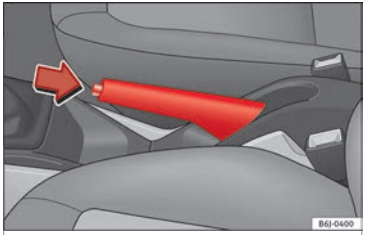

Fig. 132 Handbrake between the front seats.

The handbrake should be applied firmly to prevent the vehicle from accidentally rolling away. Always apply the handbrake when you leave your vehicle and when you park.

Applying the handbrake

– Pull the handbrake lever up firmly ››› Fig. 132.

Releasing the handbrake

– Pull the lever up slightly and press the release knob in the direction of the arrow ››› Fig. 132 and guide the handbrake lever down fully ››› ⚠.

Always pull the handbrake *all the way up*, so there is less risk of driving off with it still engaged ››› ⚠.

The handbrake warning lamp (P) lights up when the handbrake is applied and the ignition switched on. The warning lamp turns off when the handbrake is released.

⚠ WARNING

- **Never use the handbrake to stop the vehicle when it is in motion. The braking distance is considerably longer, because braking is only applied to the rear wheels. Risk of accident!**
- **If the handbrake is only partially released, this will cause the rear brakes to overheat, which can impair the function of the brake system and could lead to an accident. This also causes premature wear on the rear brake pads.**

ⓘ CAUTION

Always apply the handbrake before you leave the vehicle. Put it in 1st gear as well.

Parking

The handbrake should always be firmly applied when the vehicle is parked.

Always note the following points when parking the vehicle:

– Use the brake pedal to stop the vehicle.

– Apply the handbrake.

– Put it in 1st gear.

– Switch the engine off and remove the key from the ignition. Turn the steering wheel slightly to engage the steering lock.

– Always take you keys with you when you leave the vehicle ››› ⚠.

Additional notes on parking the vehicle on gradients:

Turn the steering wheel so that the vehicle rolls against the kerb if it started to roll.

- If the vehicle is parked facing **downhill**, turn the front wheels so that they point *towards the kerb*.
- If the vehicle is parked facing **uphill**, turn the front wheels so that they point *away from the kerb*.
- Secure the vehicle as usual by applying the handbrake firmly and putting it in 1st gear.

⚠ WARNING

- **Take measures to reduce the risk of injury when you leave your vehicle unattended.**
- **Never park where the hot exhaust system could ignite inflammable materials, such as dry grass, low bushes, spilt fuel etc.**
- **Never allow vehicle occupants to remain in the vehicle when it is locked. They would be unable to open the vehicle from the inside, and could become trapped in the vehicle in an emergency. In the event of an emergency, locked doors will delay assistance to vehicle occupants.**
- **Never leave children alone in the vehicle. They could set the vehicle in motion, for example, by releasing the handbrake or the gearbox lever.**
- **Depending on weather conditions, it may become extremely hot or cold inside the vehicle. This can be fatal.**

Hill driving assistant*

This function is only included in vehicles with ESC. »

The hill driving assistant helps the driver to move off and upward on a hill when the vehicle is stationary.

The system maintains brake pressure for approximately two seconds after the driver takes his foot off the brake pedal to prevent the vehicle from lurching backward when it is started. During these 2 seconds, the driver has enough time to release the clutch pedal and accelerate without the vehicle moving and without having to use the handbrake, making start-up easier, more comfortable and safer.

These are the basic operation conditions:

- being on a ramp or hill/slope,
- doors closed,
- vehicle completely stationary,
- engine running and foot on the brake,
- besides having a gear engaged or being in neutral for manual gear change and with the selector lever at position **S**, **D** or **R** for an automatic gearbox.

This system is also active when reversing uphill.

WARNING

- **If you do not start the vehicle immediately after taking your foot off the brake pedal, the vehicle may start to roll back under certain conditions. Depress the brake pedal or use the hand brake immediately.**
- **If the engine stalls, depress the brake pedal or use the hand brake immediately.**
- **When following a line of traffic uphill, if you want to prevent the vehicle from rolling back accidentally when starting off, hold the brake pedal down for a few seconds before starting off.**

Note

The Official Service or a specialist workshop can tell you if your vehicle is equipped with this system.

Manual gearbox

Driving with a manual gearbox

Read the additional information carefully
››› page 19

Certain versions of the model may include a 6-speed manual gearbox, and its diagram is shown on the gearbox lever.

The reverse gear can only be engaged when the car is stationary. When the engine is running and before engaging this gear, wait about 6 seconds with the clutch pressed down thoroughly in order to protect the gearbox.

The reverse lights switch on when the reverse gear is selected and the ignition is on.

WARNING

- **When the engine is running, the vehicle will start to move as soon as a gear is engaged and the clutch released.**
- **Never select the reverse gear when the vehicle is in motion. Risk of accident.**

Note

- **Do not rest your hand on the gear lever while driving. The pressure of your hand could cause premature wear on the selector forks in the gearbox.**
- **When changing gear, you should always depress the clutch fully to avoid unnecessary wear and damage.**
- **Do not “slip” the clutch to hold the vehicle on a hill. This causes premature wear and damage to the clutch.**
- **Do not leave your foot on the clutch pedal; although the pressure may seem insignificant, it can cause the premature wear of the clutch plate. Use the foot rest when you do not need to change gear.**

Automatic gearbox*

Gearbox programmes

Read the additional information carefully
››› page 20

The automatic gearbox has got two gearbox programmes.

Selecting the normal programme

– Put the selector lever into position D.

Selecting the sport programme

– Put the selector lever into position S.

If you select the normal programme, **D**, you will drive in the economy mode, i.e. the programme is designed to reduce fuel consumption. The gearbox changes up into a higher gear as soon as possible and down into a lower gear as late as possible.

If you select the sport programme, **S**, you will drive in a sporty mode, i.e. a programme in which shifts into high gears are postponed in order to use the full power of the engine.

Selector lever lock

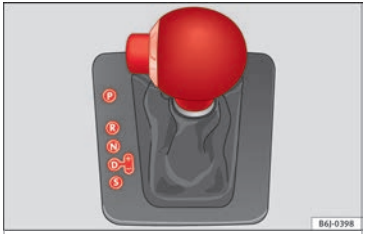

Fig. 133 Automatic gearbox

Fig. 134 Automatic gearbox: instrument panel display.

The selector lever lock in position P or N prevents gears from being engaged inadvertently, which would cause the vehicle to move.

The selector lever lock is released as follows:

– Switch the ignition on.

– Hold the brake pedal pressed down and at the same time, hold the selector lever lock on the left of the selector lever also pressed down.

The warning lamp on the instrument panel lights up when the brake pedal should be applied. This is essential when the selector lever is taken from the P or N positions.

Level lock only engages with the vehicle stationary at a speed of up to 5 km/h (3 mph). At speeds of over 5 km/h (3 mph) the selector lever lock is automatically deactivated in position **N**.

The selector lever lock is not engaged if the selector lever is moved quickly through position **N** (e.g. when shifting from **R** to **D**). This makes it possible, for instance, to “rock” the vehicle backwards and forwards if it is stuck in snow or mud. The selector lever lock engages automatically if the brake pedal is not depressed and the lever is in position **N** for more than about 1 second.

Driving a car with an automatic gearbox

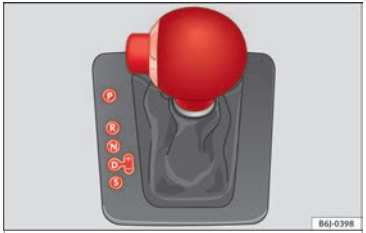

Fig. 135 Automatic gearbox

The gearbox changes gear ratios automatically as the vehicle moves.

Starting

– Start the engine with the selector lever in position **P** or **N**.

Driving

– Press and hold the brake pedal.

– Holding down the lock button (button on the selector lever), select **R** or **D**.

– Release the lever and wait a little for the gearbox to engage the gear (a slight movement can be felt).

– Release the brake and press the accelerator ››› ⚠.

Stopping briefly

– If stopping for a short time, keep the vehicle stationary by pressing the foot brake hard to prevent the vehicle moving backwards on a slope or "creeping" forwards, e.g. at traffic lights. The selector lever does not need to be put into the positions **P** or **N** for this.

– Do not press the accelerator.

Parking

– Press and hold the brake pedal until the vehicle comes to a standstill ››› ⚠.

– Apply the handbrake.

– By pressing the lock button down, move the selector lever to **P** and release the lock button.

Driving up and down hills

– Press the selector lever from position "D" to the right into the tiptronic selector gate.

– Lightly press the selector lever back to change down.

Holding the car on a hill

– The brake must be always pressed down to prevent the vehicle from "rolling backwards" ››› ⚠. Do not try to prevent the vehicle from "rolling backwards" by increasing the engine speed while a range of gears is selected.

Starting the vehicle up hills

– Apply the handbrake.

– With a selected gear, accelerate slowly and at the same time, release the handbrake.

The steeper the slope, the lower the needed gear. This increases the braking effect of the engine. For example, when driving down a very steep slope in third gear. If the engine brake effect is not enough, the vehicle will speed up. The automatic gearbox automatically changes up to prevent the engine overrevving. Use the foot brake to reduce speed and change into 3rd gear using Tiptronic* ››› ⚠.

Your vehicle has an automatic interlock which prevents the selector lever from being put into a position for driving forwards or in reverse from positions **P** or **N** if the brake pedal is not depressed.

The ignition key cannot be removed unless the selector lever is in position **P**.

Control lamp "Pressing brake pedal"

When the warning lamp next to the selector lever lights up, press the brake pedal. This is necessary when the automatic gearbox selector lever is moved out of positions **P** or **N**. A text message or instructions to perform necessary operations may appear on the instrument panel.

⚠ WARNING

- **As a driver, you should never leave your vehicle if the engine is running and a gear range is engaged. If you have to leave your vehicle while the engine is running, you must apply the parking brake and put the selector lever in position P.**
- **If the engine is running and if D or R is engaged, you will need to hold the car on the foot brake. The car will creep forward as the power transmission is not fully interrupted even when the engine is idling.**
- **Never accelerate when moving the selector lever or you may cause an accident.**
- **Never move the selector lever to R or P when driving. Risk of accident!**
- **Before driving down a long, steep slope, it is advisable to reduce speed and change into a lower gear.**
- **If you stop the vehicle up hill, always hold the foot brake strongly depressed down to stop it from rolling back.**
- **Never allow the brake to rub and do not use the brake pedal too often or for long periods. Constant braking will cause the brakes to overheat and will considerably reduce the brake effect. This increases the braking distance and could cause the brake system to fail.**
- **Never allow the car to roll down a gradient with the gear in neutral N, or in selector lever position D, even if the engine is not running.**

ⓘ CAUTION

- **If you stop the vehicle up hills, do not attempt to stop it from rolling back by depressing the accelerator when a gear has been selected. Otherwise, the automatic gearbox may overheat causing damage. Pull the handbrake up or fully depress the brake pedal to prevent the vehicle from rolling away.**
- **If you allow the vehicle to roll when the engine is not running, or with the selector lever in position N, a lack of lubrication in the automatic gearbox will damage it.**

Changing gear in tiptronic mode*

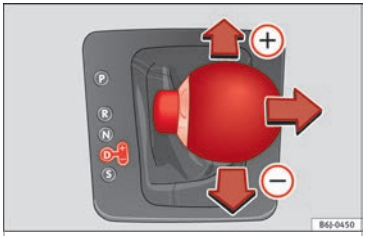

Fig. 136 Changing gear with Tiptronic.

Fig. 137 Steering wheel with paddle levers for automatic gearbox.

The Tiptronic system allows the driver to select gears manually.

General information about driving in tiptronic mode

Changing gear with the selector lever

– Press the selector lever from position **D** to the right into the tiptronic selector gate.

– Lightly press the selector lever forward ››› **Fig. 136** ⊕ to change up to a higher gear.

– Lightly press the selector lever backward ››› **Fig. 136** ⊖ to change down to a lower gear.

Changing gear with the steering wheel paddle levers*

– Press the right paddle lever ⊕ towards the steering wheel to change up ››› **Fig. 137**. »

– Press the left paddle lever (-) towards the steering wheel to change down ››› Fig. 137.

Using the paddle levers on the steering wheel, you can access manual driving mode regardless of the pre-selected driving mode.

General information about driving in tiptronic mode

When accelerating, the automatic gearbox / DSG automatic gearbox goes into a higher gear a little before the engine reaches its maximum permitted revolutions.

If a lower gear is selected, the automatic gearbox / DSG automatic gearbox will only change down when the engine cannot go over its maximum permitted revolutions.

If “tiptronic” is selected whilst the vehicle is in motion and the automatic gearbox / DSG automatic gearbox is in third gear and selector lever position **D**, “tiptronic” mode will then also be in third gear.

Changing gears in the normal or sport programme using the steering wheel paddle levers

If the paddle levers ››› Fig. 137 are used in the normal or sport programme, the system switches temporarily to “tiptronic” mode. To exit “Tiptronic” mode again, press the right paddle lever (+) towards the steering wheel for approximately one second. You will also leave “tiptronic” mode if the paddle levers are not moved for a certain time.

Note

• The gear paddle levers on the steering wheel can be operated with the selector lever in any position and with the vehicle in motion.

Selector lever positions

Fig. 138 Automatic gearbox: instrument panel display.

Selector lever positions

The selected gear is displayed on the side of the selector lever and on the instrument panel display. The currently selected gear for the automatic gearbox will also be shown on the display.

Tiptronic gear indicator

If the automatic gearbox is shifted manually, the selected gears are shown on the screen.

P - parking lock

When the selector lever is in this position, the driven wheels are locked mechanically.

Position P on the lever must only be selected if the vehicle is stationary.

To move selector lever from position **P**, the locking button on the selector lever handle must be pressed and the brake pedal depressed at the same time while the ignition is switched on.

To put the selector lever in position **P**, simply press the lock button down and, if necessary, depress the brake pedal down.

R - Reverse gear

The reverse gear is engaged in this position.

Reverse gear must be engaged only when the vehicle is stationary and the engine is idling.

To move the selector lever to position **R**, press the lock button down and, at the same time, press the brake pedal down, with the ignition switched on.

With the selector lever in position **R** and the ignition switched on the following occurs:

- Reverse lights light up.

- The air conditioner automatically changes the air recirculation mode.
- The wiper starts if the windscreen washer is on.
- The parking distance warning system* switches on.

N - Neutral (idling)

If this position is selected, the gearbox is in neutral. Power is not transmitted to the wheels and the engine does not have a braking function.

Never use the **N** position to drive down a long hill. There is no engine braking and the brakes are subjected to excessive stain.

You could damage the automatic gearbox if you drive down hills with the gearbox lever in position **N** and the engine switched off.

D - Drive (forward)

In this position the gearbox automatically changes to a lower or higher gear, according to the engine's requirements, the driving style and speed. The braking effect of the engine when driving downhill is very limited when the selector is in this position. The instrument panel display shows the selected gear as well as the selector lever in position **D**.

When travelling at speeds lower than 5 km/h (3 mph) or when the vehicle is stationary, press the brake pedal to change the selector lever from position **N** to position **D**.

S - Standard driving position (Sport programme)

When the selector lever is in position **S**, it will automatically change up into a higher gear later, and change down into a low gear, if compared with position **D**. This way, it is possible to take full advantage of the engine reserve power, depending on the engine demand, driving style and speed. The braking effect of the engine when driving downhill is very limited. On the instrument panel display the selected gear is shown as well as the selector lever to position **S**.

To select gear range **S**, press the lock button on the selector lever.

⚠ WARNING

Observe the safety warnings » ⚠ in Driving a car with an automatic gearbox on page 131.

- **If the vehicle moves with no control, an accident and serious injury may occur.**

⚠ WARNING

Never switch the engine off until the vehicle is stationary. You could lose control of your vehicle. This could cause an accident and serious injury.

- **The airbags and belt tensioners do not work when the ignition is switched off.**
- **The brake servo does not work with the engine off. You need more force to stop the vehicle.**
- **Power steering does not work when the engine is not running. That is why it is much more difficult to turn the steering wheel.**
- **Never remove the key from the ignition if the vehicle is in motion. The steering lock could suddenly engage, and you would not be able to steer the vehicle.**

ⓘ CAUTION

If you allow the vehicle to move when the engine is switched off or with the selector lever in position "N", take your foot off the accelerator and wait until the engine starts idling before returning to position "D".

Kick-down feature

This feature allows maximum acceleration.

If you press the accelerator down thoroughly, the gearbox automatically changes down, depending on speed and engine speed, into a lower gear to take full advantage of give the vehicle maximum acceleration.

The gearbox does not change gear until the engine reaches the maximum determined engine speed for the gear. »

⚠ WARNING

You could lose control of the vehicle if you accelerate on slippery road surfaces. Risk of serious injury.

- **Be particularly careful when using the kick-down features on slippery road surfaces. With a fast acceleration, the vehicle could lose traction and skid.**
- **You should use the kick-down feature only when traffic and weather conditions allow it to be used safely.**

Gear-change indicator

✓ Valid for vehicles: with a manual gearbox

The recommended gear for saving fuel is indicated on the dash screen of certain vehicles during driving.

Display	Meaning
3	The optimal gear is selected.
4▲	Changing to a higher gear is recommended.
2▼	Changing to a lower gear is recommended.

Information regarding the "cleanliness" of the diesel particulate filter

The exhaust system manager detects that the diesel particulate filter is nearly saturated and contributes to self-cleaning by recommending the optimal gear. For this purpose, it might be necessary to drive momentarily with a high rpm ››› page 59.

⚠ WARNING

The gear change indicator is only an auxiliary function and in no case should be a substitute for careful driving.

- **The responsibility of choosing the correct gear depending on the situation (e.g. overtaking, driving up or down a slope or towing a trailer) lies with the driver.**

For the sake of the environment

Selecting the correct gear can help to save fuel.

Note

The recommended gear display is switched off when the clutch pedal is pressed.

Run-in and economical driving

Running in a new engine

The engine needs to be run in over the first 1,500 km.

Up to 1000 kilometres

– Do not drive at speeds of more than 2/3 the maximum speed.

– Do not accelerate hard.

– Avoid high engine revolutions.

– Do not tow a trailer.

From 1000 to 1500 kilometres (600 to 900 miles)

– Speeds can be *gradually* increased to the maximum road speed or maximum permissible engine speed (rpm).

During its first few hours of running, the internal friction in the engine is greater than later on, when all the moving parts have bedded in.

For the sake of the environment

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

Running in tyres and brake pads

New tyres should be run-in carefully for the first 500 km (300 miles). New brake pads should be run-in carefully for the first 200 km.

During the first 200 km, you can compensate for the reduced braking effect by applying more pressure to the brake pedal. In case of a sharp braking, the braking distance will be longer with new brake pads than with brake pads which have been run-in.

⚠ WARNING

- **At first, new tyres do not give maximum grip, and require running-in. This may cause an accident. Drive particularly carefully in the first 500 km.**
- **New brake pads must be "run in" and do not have the correct friction properties during the first 200 km. However, the reduced braking capacity may be compensated by pressing on the brake pedal a little harder.**

Environmental friendliness

Environmental protection is a top priority in the design, choice of materials and manufacture of your new SEAT.

Constructive measures to encourage recycling

- Joints and connections designed for easy dismantling
- Modular construction to facilitate dismantling
- Increased use of single-grade materials.
- Plastic parts and elastomers are marked in accordance with ISO 1043, ISO 11469 and ISO 1629.

Choice of materials

- Use of recycled materials.
- Use of compatible plastics in the same part if its components are not easily separated.
- Use of recycled materials and/or materials originating from renewable sources.
- Reduction of volatile components, including odour, in plastic materials.
- Use of CFC-free coolants.

Ban on heavy metals, with the exceptions dictated by law (Annex II of ELV Directive 2000/53/EC): cadmium, lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium.

Manufacturing methods

- Reduction of the quantity of thinner in the protective wax for cavities.
- Use of plastic film as protection during vehicle transport.
- Use of solvent-free adhesives.
- Use of CFC-free coolants in cooling systems.
- Recycling and energy recovery from residues (RDF).
- Improvement in the quality of waste water.
- Use of systems for the recovery of residual heat (thermal recovery, enthalpy wheels, etc.).
- The use of water-soluble paints.

Catalytic converter

To maintain the useful life of the catalytic converter

– Use only unleaded petrol with petrol engines, as lead damages the catalytic converter.

– Do not let the fuel get too low in the tank.

– For engine oil changes, do not replenish with too much engine oil »» **page 170, Topping up engine oil**.

– Never tow the vehicle to start it, use jump leads if necessary »» **page 188**.

If you notice misfiring, uneven running or loss of power when the vehicle is moving, reduce speed immediately and have the vehicle inspected at the nearest specialised workshop. In general, the exhaust warning lamp will light up when any of the described symptoms occur »» **page 57**. If this happens, unburnt fuel can enter the exhaust system and escape into the environment. The catalytic converter can also be damaged by overheating.

⚠ WARNING

The catalytic converter reaches very high temperatures! Risk of fire!

- **Never park where the catalytic converter could come into contact with dry grass or flammable materials under the vehicle.**

»

- **Do not apply additional underseal or anti-corrosion coatings to the exhaust pipes, catalytic converter or the heat shields on the exhaust system. These materials could catch fire when the vehicle is being driven.**

CAUTION

Never run the fuel tank completely dry because the irregularity of the fuel supply may cause ignition problems. This allows unburnt fuel to enter the exhaust system, which could cause overheating and damage the catalytic converter.

For the sake of the environment

Even when the emission control system is working perfectly, there may be a smell of sulphur from the exhaust gas under some conditions. This depends on the sulphur content of the fuel used. Quite often the problem can be solved by changing to another brand of fuel.

Diesel engine particulate filter*

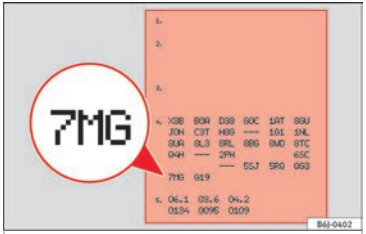

Fig. 139 Vehicle data sticker on back cover of the Maintenance Programme.

Your vehicle is fitted with a DPF (Diesel particulate filter) if the vehicle data sticker (back cover of the “Maintenance Programme)” lists the PR code 7GG or 7MG »» **Fig. 139**.

The diesel engine particulate filter eliminates most of the soot from the exhaust gas system. Under normal driving conditions, the filter cleans itself. If this is not possible (for example, multiple short trips) the filter will be obstructed by soot and the diesel engine particulate filter warning lamp will light up. This does not represent a fault, it is a warning that indicates that the filter has not been able to regenerate automatically and that you must perform a cleaning cycle, as indicated in »» **page 59**.

WARNING

- **The diesel engine particulate filter may reach extremely high temperatures; the vehicle should be parked so that the exhaust pipe does not come into contact with flammable materials underneath the vehicle. Otherwise there is a risk of fire.**

CAUTION

- **Your vehicle is not designed to use biodiesel fuel. Never, under any circumstances refuel with biodiesel. The use of biodiesel fuel could damage the engine and the fuel system. The addition of biodiesel to diesel by the diesel producer in accordance with standard EN 590 is authorised and will not cause damage to the engine or the fuel system.**
- **Using diesel fuel with a high sulphur content may significantly reduce the useful life of the diesel particulate filter. Your Technical Service will be able to tell you which countries have diesel with a high sulphur content.**

Economical and environmentally friendly driving

Fuel consumption, environmental pollution and wear to the engine, brakes and tyres depends in large part on your driving style. By adopting an economical driving style and anticipating the traffic situation ahead, you can easily reduce fuel consumption by 10-15%.

Some tips on how to help you reduce pollution while saving money are listed below.

Active cylinder management (ACT®)

Depending on the equipment, the vehicle may have active cylinder management (ACT®).

The active cylinder management (ACT®) may automatically deactivate some of the engine cylinders if the driving situation does not require too much power. When it is switched off, no fuel is injected into these cylinders, hence total fuel consumption may be reduced.

Drive anticipating the traffic situation

A vehicle uses most fuel when accelerating. When you anticipate situations, you have to brake less often and, thus, accelerate less. If it is possible, let the vehicle roll with a **gear engaged**, for example, if you see a red light ahead. The braking effect achieved in this way helps to reduce the wear of brakes and tyres; emissions and fuel consumption are reduced to zero (disconnection due to inertia).

Change gear early to save energy

An effective way of saving fuel is to change up *quickly* through the gears. Running the engine at high rpm in the lower gears uses an unnecessary amount of fuel.

Manual gearbox: shift up from first to second gear as soon as possible. We recommend that, whenever possible, you change to a higher gear upon reaching 2000 rpm. Follow the "recommended gear" indication that appears on the instrument panel ››› page 64.

Avoid driving at high speed

We advise you not to drive at the top speed permitted by the vehicle. Fuel consumption, exhaust emissions and noise levels all increase very rapidly at higher speeds. Driving at moderate speeds will help to save fuel.

Avoid idling

It is worthwhile switching off the engine when waiting in a traffic jam, at level crossings or at traffic lights with a long red phase. The fuel saved after only 30 - 40 seconds is greater than the amount of fuel needed to restart the engine.

The engine takes a long time to warm up when it is idling. Mechanical wear and pollutant emissions are also especially high during this initial warm-up phase. It is therefore best to drive off immediately after starting the engine. Avoid running the engine at high speed.

Periodic maintenance

Periodic maintenance work guarantees that, before beginning a journey, you will not consume more than the required amount of fuel. A well-serviced engine gives you the benefit of **improved fuel efficiency** as well as maximum reliability and an enhanced resale value.

A badly serviced engine can consume up to 10% more fuel than necessary.

Avoid short journeys

To reduce the consumption and emission of polluting exhaust gases, the engine and the exhaust gas filtration systems should reach the optimum **operating temperature**.

With the engine cold, fuel consumption is proportionally higher. The engine does not warm up and fuel consumption does not normalise until having driven approximately *four* kilometres (2.5 miles). This is why we recommend avoiding short trips whenever possible.

Maintain the correct tyre pressures

Bear in mind that keeping the tyres at an adequate pressure saves fuel. If the tyre pressure is just one bar (14.5 psi/100 kPa) too low, fuel consumption can increase by as much as 5%. Due to the greater rolling resistance, under-inflation also increases tyre **wear** wear and impairs handling.

The tyre pressures should always be checked when the tyres are *cold*. »

Do not use **winter tyres** all year round as they increase fuel consumption by up to 10%.

Avoid unnecessary weight

Given that every kilo of **extra weight** will increase the fuel consumption, it is advisable to always check the luggage compartment to make sure that no unnecessary loads are being transported.

A roof rack is often left in place for the sake of convenience, even when it is no longer needed. At a speed of 100 km/h (62 mph) and 120 km/h (75 mph) your vehicle will use about 12% more fuel as a result of the extra wind resistance caused by the roof rack even when it is not in use.

Save electricity

The engine activates the alternator, which produces electricity. With the need for electricity, fuel consumption also increases. Because of this, always turn off electrical devices when you do not need them. Examples of devices that use a lot of electricity are: the blower at high speeds, the rear window heating or the seat heaters*.

Note

- **If your vehicle has *Start-Stop*, it is not recommended that you switch this function off.**
- **It is recommended that you *close the windows* when driving at more than 60 km/h (37 mph)**
- **Do not drive with your foot resting *on the clutch pedal*, as the pressure can make the plate spin, more fuel will be used and it can burn the clutch plate lining, causing a serious fault.**
- **Do not hold the car on a hill with the clutch, use the foot brake or hand brake, using the latter to start. The fuel consumption will be lower and you will prevent the clutch plate from being damaged.**
- **On descents, use the engine brake, changing to the gear that is more suitable for the slope. Fuel consumption will be “zero” and the brakes will not suffer.**

Driving abroad

To drive abroad, the following must be taken into consideration:

- For vehicles fitted with a catalytic converter ensure that unleaded petrol is available for the journey. See the chapter “Refuelling”. Automobile organisations will have information about service station networks selling unleaded fuel.
- In some countries, it is possible that your car model is not sold, and therefore some spare parts are not available or the technical services may only be able to carry out limited repairs.

SEAT importers and distributors will gladly provide information about the technical preparation that your vehicle requires and also about necessary maintenance and repair possibilities.

Adhesive strips for headlights

In countries where vehicles drive on the other side of the road to your home country, the asymmetric dipped beam may dazzle drivers of oncoming vehicles.

To prevent dazzling, you must apply stickers to certain parts of the headlight lenses. Further information is available at any Technical Service.

In vehicles with adaptive headlights, the rotation system must previously be disconnected. To do this, please go to a specialised workshop.

Driver assistance systems

Braking and stability systems

Electronic Stability Control (ESC)*

Fig. 140 Detailed view of the dash panel: ESC switch.

This Electronic Stability System reduces the risk of skidding and improves the vehicle's stability and ability to hold the road.

The Electronic Stability Control (ESC) contains the electronic differential lock (EDL) and the traction control system (ASR). The ESC works together with the ABS. Both control lamps will light up if the ESC or ABS systems are faulty.

The ESC system is started automatically when the engine is started.

The ESC system is always active and cannot be switched off. The ESC switch only switches the ASR off.

The ASR can be deactivated when wheel spin is desirable ››› page 141.

For example:

- When driving with snow chains.
- When driving in deep snow or on loose surfaces.
- When the vehicle is stuck, to rock it backwards and forwards.

Press the button to switch the ASR back on when you no longer need wheel spin.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC)*

The ESC reduces the risk of skidding by braking the wheels individually.

The system uses the steering wheel angle and road speed to calculate the changes of direction desired by the driver, and constantly compares them with the actual behaviour of the vehicle. When irregularities occur, for example, if the vehicle begins to skid, the ESC brakes the appropriate wheel automatically.

The forces acting on the braked wheel bring the vehicle back to a stable condition. If the vehicle tends to oversteer (the rear end slides out), the system will act on the front wheel on the outside of the turn.

⚠ WARNING

- **Do not forget that the electronic stability control ESC cannot defy the laws of physics. This should be kept in mind, particularly on slippery and wet roads and when towing a trailer.**
- **Always adapt your driving style to suit the condition of the roads and the traffic situation. The greater safety provided by the ESC should not encourage you to run any risks.**

ⓘ CAUTION

- **To ensure that the ESC works correctly, all four wheels must be fitted with the same tyres. Any differences in the rolling radius of the tyres can cause the system to reduce engine power when this is not desired.**
- **Any modifications made to the vehicle (for example, to the engine, brake system, running gear or to the combination of wheels and tyres) may affect the operation of the ABS, EDL, ESC and ASR.**

Electronic differential lock (EDL)*

EDL helps the vehicle to start moving, accelerate and climb a gradient in slippery conditions where this may otherwise be difficult or even impossible.

It uses the ABS sensors to monitor the speed of the driven wheels. In case of an EDL fault, »

the warning light for ABS lights up
››› page 59.

At speeds of up to approximately 80 km/h (50 mph), it is able to balance out differences in the speed of the driven wheels of approximately 100 rpm/min caused by a *partially* slippery road surface. It does this by braking the wheel which has lost traction and distributing more driving force to the other driven wheel via the differential.

To prevent the disc brake of the braking wheel from overheating, the EDL cuts out automatically if subjected to excessive loads. The vehicle will continue to function normally without EDL. For this reason, the driver is not informed that the EDL has been switched off.

The EDL will switch on again automatically when the brake has cooled down.

⚠ WARNING

- **When accelerating on a slippery surface, for example on ice and snow, press the accelerator carefully. Despite EDL, the driven wheels may start to spin. This could impair the vehicle's stability.**
- **Always adapt your driving style to suit road conditions and the traffic situation. Do not let the extra safety afforded by EDL tempt you into taking any risks when driving, this can cause accidents.**

ⓘ CAUTION

Modifications to the vehicle (e.g. to the engine, the brake system, running gear or any components affecting the wheels and tyres) could affect the efficiency of the EDL
››› page 155.

Hydraulic Brake Assist (HBA)*

The function (Hydraulic Brake Assist HBA) is only included in vehicles with ESC.

In an emergency, most drivers brake in time, but not with maximum force. This results in unnecessarily long braking distances.

This is when the brake assist system comes into action. When pressing the brake pedal rapidly, the assistant interprets it as an emergency. It very quickly builds up the full brake pressure so that the ABS can be activated more quickly and efficiently, thus reducing braking distance.

Do not reduce the pressure on the brake pedal, since the brake assist system switches off automatically as soon as you release the brake.

Automatic hazard warning lights activation

The brake lights flash automatically to indicate that the vehicle is braking suddenly or in an emergency situation. If the emergency braking continues until the vehicle comes to a standstill, the hazard warning lights will then come on and the brake lights will remain on permanently from that moment. The warning lights will automatically switch off when the vehicle begins to move again or when the "warning" light button is pressed.

⚠ WARNING

- **The risk of accident is higher if you drive too fast, if you do not keep your distance from the vehicle in front, and when the road surface is slippery or wet. The increased accident risk cannot be reduced by the brake assist system.**
- **The brake assist system cannot defy the laws of physics. Slippery and wet roads are dangerous even with the brake assist system! Therefore, it is essential that you adjust your speed to suit the road and traffic conditions. Do not let the extra safety features tempt you into taking any risks when driving.**

Anti-lock brake system (ABS)

The anti-lock brake (ABS) system prevents the wheels from locking during braking and is an important part of the vehicle's active safety system.

How the ABS works

If one of the wheels turns too slowly in relation to the vehicle's speed, and is close to locking, the system will reduce the braking

pressure to this wheel. The driver is made aware of this control process by a **pulsating of the brake pedal** and audible noise. This is a deliberate warning to the driver that one or more of the wheels is tending to lock and the ABS control function has intervened. In this situation it is important to keep the brake pedal fully depressed so the ABS can regulate the brake application. Do not “pump”.

If you brake hard on a slippery road surface, the best possible control is retained as the wheels do not lock.

However, ABS will not necessarily guarantee shorter braking distances in *all* conditions. Braking distance could even be further if you brake on gravel or on fresh snow on a slippery surface.

⚠ WARNING

- **The anti-lock brake system cannot defy the laws of physics. Slippery and wet roads are dangerous even with ABS! If you notice that the ABS is working (to counteract locked wheels under braking), you should reduce speed immediately to suit the road and traffic conditions. Do not let the extra safety features tempt you into taking any risks when driving.**
- **The effectiveness of ABS is also determined by the tyres fitted** **»» page 176****.**
- **If the running gear or brake system is modified, the effectiveness of the ABS could be severely limited.**

Traction control system (ASR)*

The traction control system prevents the driven wheels from spinning when the vehicle is accelerating. This system always includes ABS.

Description and operation of the traction control system during acceleration (ASR

On front-wheel drive vehicles, the ASR system intervenes, reducing engine power and preventing the driven wheels from slipping during acceleration. The system works in the entire speed range in conjunction with ABS. If a failure occurs in the ABS, the ASR will also stop working.

TCS helps the car to start moving, accelerate and climb a gradient in slippery conditions where this may otherwise be difficult or even impossible.

The ASR automatically switches on when the engine is started. If necessary, it may be turned on or off by briefly pressing the ESC button on the centre console.

When the ASR is off, the warning lamp lights up. The ASR should normally be left on. Only in exceptional circumstances, when wheel spin is required, can they be turned off using the ESC button, for example:

- With compact temporary spare wheel.
- When using the snow chains.
- When driving in deep snow or on soft terrain.
- When the vehicle is bogged-down, to free it “by rocking it.”

The ASR should be switched on again as soon as possible.

⚠ WARNING

- **Remember that not even the ASR can defy the laws of physics. This should be kept in mind, particularly on slippery and wet roads and when towing a trailer.**
- **Always adapt your driving style to suit the condition of the roads and the traffic situation. The greater safety provided by the ASR should not encourage you to run any risks.**

ⓘ CAUTION

- **To ensure that the ASR works correctly, identical tyres should be fitted on all four wheels. Any differences in the rolling radius of the tyres can cause the system to reduce engine power when this is not desired.**
- **Any modifications made to the vehicle (for example, to the engine, brake system, running gear or to the combination of wheels and tyres) may affect the operation of the ABS and ASR.**

XDS*

When taking a curve, the driveshaft differential mechanism allows the outer wheel to turn at a higher speed than the inner wheel. In this way, the wheel that is turning faster (outer wheel) receives less drive torque than the inner wheel. This may mean that in certain situations the torque delivered to the inner wheel is too high, causing the wheels to spin. On the other hand, the outer wheel is receiving a lower drive torque than it could transmit. This causes an overall loss of lateral grip on the front axle, resulting in understeer or “lengthening” of the trajectory.

The XDS system can detect and correct this effect via the sensors and signals of the ESC.

Via the ESC, the XDS will brake the inside wheel and counter the excess driving torque of that wheel. This means that the driver's desired trajectory is much more precise,

The XDS system works in combination with the ESC and is always active, even when ASR traction control is disconnected.

Brake servo

The brake servo increases the pressure you apply to the brake pedal. It works **only when the engine is running**.

If the brake servo is not functioning, e.g. due to a malfunction, or if the vehicle is being towed, you will have to press the brake pedal considerably harder to make up for the lack of servo assistance.

⚠ WARNING

The braking distance can also be affected by external factors.

- **Never let the vehicle coast with the engine switched off. Failure to follow this instruction could result in an accident. The braking distance is increased considerably when the brake servo is not active.**
- **If the brake servo is not working, for example when the vehicle is being towed, you will have to press the brake pedal considerably harder than normal.**

Start-Stop System*

Description and operation

The Start-Stop function stops the engine when the vehicle is stopped and starts it automatically when required.

– When the vehicle is stopped, put it in neutral and release the clutch pedal. The engine will stop.

– When the clutch pedal is pressed, the engine starts again.

– The instrument panel display shows information about the status of the Start-Stop function ››› Fig. 142.

Start-Stop function conditions

- The driver seat belt must be buckled.
- The bonnet must be closed.
- The engine must be at operating temperature.
- The steering wheel must be straight.
- The vehicle must be on flat ground.
- The vehicle must not be in reverse.
- A trailer must not be connected.
- The temperature of the interior must be within the comfort limits (A/C button should be selected).
- The windscreen de-mist function must be off.
- If in an increase in airflow is **not** requested.
- The temperature must not be set to **HI** or **LO**.
- The driver door must be closed.
- The diesel particulate filter must not be in regeneration mode, for diesel engines.
- The battery charge must not be low for the next start.
- Battery temperature must be between -1 °C (+30 °F) and +55 °C (+131 °F).

Start-Stop function interruption

In the following situations, the Start-Stop function will be interrupted and the engine will automatically start:

- The vehicle starts moving.
- The brake pedal is pressed several times in a row.
- The battery has been discharged excessively.
- The Start-Stop System is manually deactivated.
- The windscreen de-mist function is turned on.
- The temperature of the interior exceeds the comfort limits (A/C button).
- If the airflow is increased by more than 3 presses.
- Temperature setting **HI** or **LO** is selected.
- The engine coolant temperature is insufficient.
- The alternator is faulty, for example the V-belt has ruptured.
- If any of the conditions described in the previous section are not fulfilled.

⚠ WARNING

Never allow the vehicle to move with the engine off for any reason. You could lose control of your vehicle. This could cause an accident and serious injury.

- **The brake servo does not work with the engine off. You need more force to stop the vehicle.**
- **Power steering does not work when the engine is not running. That is why it is much more difficult to turn the steering wheel.**
- **Turn off the Start-Stop system when driving through water (fording streams, etc.).**

Note

- **For vehicles with the Start-Stop function and a manual gearbox, when the engine is started, the clutch must be pressed.**
- **When the conditions for the Start-Stop function are not fulfilled, the instrument panel displays the Start-Stop indicator dimmed.**
- **If the steering wheel is turned more than 270°, it will not be possible to start the vehicle again. To start the vehicle, straighten the steering wheel so that it is turned less than 270°.**

Activating and deactivating the Start-Stop function

Fig. 141 The Start-Stop function button.

Every time the ignition is switched on, the Start-Stop function is automatically activated.

Manually deactivating the Start-Stop function

– Press the (A OFF) »» **Fig. 141** button located on the centre console. When the Start-Stop function is switched off, the warning lamp comes on.

– If the Start-Stop function is operating then the engine starts immediately. »

Switching the Start-Stop function on manually

– Press the [A OFF] ››› **Fig. 141** button located on the centre console. The warning lamp will switch off.

Driver messages

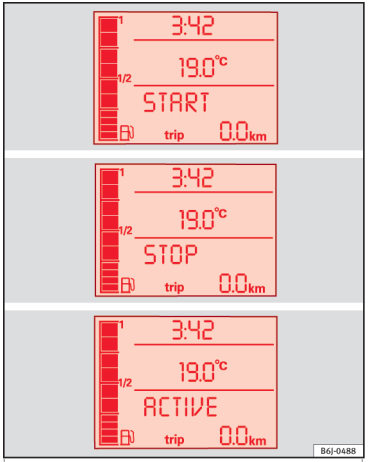

Fig. 142 Display on the instrument panel during Start-Stop function operation.

When the engine is turned off by the Start-Stop function, this is displayed on the instrument panel.

If the Start-Stop system is not switched on, the [A OFF] warning lamp will appear on the instrument panel.

Note

There are different versions of the dash panel; the display of indications on the screen may differ.

Rear Assist

Operating and safety warnings

WARNING

- **The Rear Assist does not make it possible to precisely calculate the distance from obstacles (people, vehicles, etc.) and nor can it overcome the system's own limits, hence using it may cause serious accidents and injuries if used negligently or without due care. The driver should be aware of his/her surroundings at all times to ensure safe driving.**
- **The camera lens expands and distorts the field of vision and displays the objects on the screen in a different, vague manner. The perception of distances is also distorted by this effect.**
- **Some objects may, due to the resolution of the display screen - not be displayed in a satisfactory manner or may not be displayed at all. Take special care with thin posts, fences, railings or trees that might not be displayed on screen and could damage the vehicle.**
- **The rear assist has blind spots where it is not possible to represent people or objects (small children, animals and certain objects cannot be detected in its field of vision). Monitor the vehicle's surrounding area at all times.**
- **Keep the camera lens clean, free of ice and snow, and do not cover it.**
- **The system is not a replacement for driver awareness. Supervise the parking operation at all times, as well as the vehicle's surrounding area. Adapt your speed and driving style at all times to suit visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.**
- **Do not be distracted from the traffic by looking at the screen.**
- **The images on the rear assist screen are only two-dimensional. Due to a lack of spatial depth, protruding parts or holes in the road, for example, are more difficult to detect or may not be seen at all.**
- **Vehicle load modifies the representation of the orientation lines displayed. The width represented by the lines diminishes with vehicle load. Pay special attention to the vehicle's surroundings when the inside of the vehicle of the luggage compartment is carrying a heavy load.**

- **In the following situations, the objects or other vehicles shown in the navigation system display appear to be further away or closer than they really are: Pay special attention:**
  - **On moving from a horizontal plane to a slope.**
  - **On moving from a slope to a horizontal plane.**
  - **If the vehicle is heavily loaded at the rear.**
  - **When the vehicle approaches objects that are not on the ground surface or are jutting out from it. These objects may also be outside the camera's angle of vision when reversing.**

Note

It is important to take great care and pay special attention if you are not yet familiar with the system.

Instructions for use

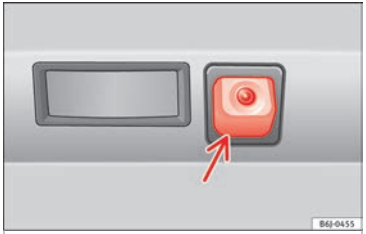

Fig. 143 On the rear bumper: location of the rear assist camera

A camera on the rear bumper aids the driver during reverse parking or manoeuvring ››› **Fig. 143**. The picture on the camera is displayed together with orientation lines projected by the system on the display on the left of the interior rear view mirror. The bottom of the screen displays part of the bumper corresponding to the registration plate area that will be used as reference by the driver.

Necessary conditions for parking and manoeuvring with the

The system should not be used in the following cases:

- If the image displayed is not very reliable or is distorted, for example low visibility or dirty lens.
- If the area behind the vehicle is not displayed very clearly or is incomplete.
- If the vehicle is heavily loaded at the rear.
- If the position and installation angle of the camera have been changed, e.g. after a rear-end collision. Have the system checked by a specialised workshop.

Familiarising yourself with the system

To familiarise yourself with the system, the orientation lines and their function, SEAT recommends practising parking and manoeuvring with the rear assist in a place without too much traffic or in a car park when there are good weather and visibility conditions.

Cleaning the camera lens

Keep the camera lens clean and clear of snow and ice:

- Moisten the lens using a normal alcohol-based glass cleaning product and clean the lens with a dry cloth.
- Remove snow using a small brush.
- Use de-icing spray to remove any ice.

CAUTION

- **Never use abrasive cleaning products to clean the camera lens.**
- **Do not use hot or warm water to remove ice or snow from the camera lens. Doing so could damage the camera.**

Parking and manoeuvring with the rear assist

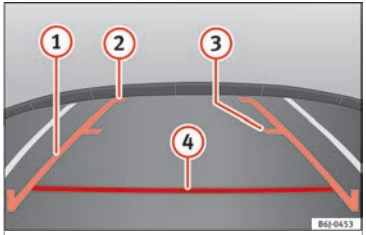

Fig. 144 View of the left side of the interior rear view mirror on the display: orientation lines.

Switching the system on and off

- The rear assist will switch on when the ignition is on or the engine running, on engaging reverse gear (manual gearbox) or on changing the selector lever to the **R** position (automatic gearbox).
- The system switches off 8 seconds after disengaging reverse gear (manual gearbox) or removing the selector lever from the **R** position (automatic gearbox). The system will also disconnect immediately after the ignition is switched off.

Meaning of the orientation lines

››› Fig. 144

1. **Side lines:** extension of the vehicle (the approximate width of the vehicle plus the rear view mirrors) on the road surface.
2. **End of the side lines:** the area marked in green ends approximately 2 m behind the vehicle on the road surface.
3. **Intermediate line:** indicates a distance of approximately 1 m behind the vehicle on the road surface.
4. **Red horizontal line:** indicates a safe distance of approximately 40 cm at the rear of the vehicle on the road surface.

Parking manoeuvre

- Place the vehicle in front of the parking space and engage reverse gear (manual gearbox) or move the selector to the **R** position (automatic gearbox).
- Reverse slowly, and turn the steering wheel so that the side orientation lines lead towards the parking space.
- Guide the vehicle into the parking space so that the side orientation lines run parallel to it.

Parking aid*

General information

Various aid systems are in place to help in parking and manoeuvring depending on the vehicle's equipment:

The **rear parking aid** is an audible aid that warns against obstacles *behind* the vehicle ››› page 147.

The **front parking aid** is an audible aid that warns against obstacles *both behind and in front of* the vehicle ››› page 148.

Apart from the acoustic signals, when the vehicle is equipped with a portable navigator (PND), this visually displays information regarding front and/or rear areas.

⚠ WARNING

- **The sensors have blind spots in which obstacles may not be detected.**
- **Always look out for small children and animals because the system will not always detect them. Pay attention when reversing to avoid accidents.**
- **The parking aid is not a replacement for driver awareness. The driver must take full responsibility for parking and other manoeuvres.**

Rear parking aid

The parking aid system will use an audible warning to indicate of the approach of any object towards the rear of the vehicle.

Description

The acoustic parking aid system will measure the distance between the rear of the vehicle and any possible obstacle using four ultrasonic sensors located on the rear bumper. The measuring range of the sensors starts **approximately and depending on the nature of the obstacle** at a distance of:

- side of the rear bumper: 0.6 m
- middle of the rear bumper: 1.6 m

Activation

The system is activated by engagement of the reverse gear. A brief audible warning confirms the activation and correct function of the system.

Reverse gear

The distance warning will begin as soon as an obstacle is detected by the system. The frequency of the bleeps emitted by the system will increase rapidly as the vehicle approaches the obstacle. After a distance lower than approximately 30 cm, a continuous signal sounds (stop signal). The driver should not reverse any further.

Models with a factory-fitted towing bracket: when the vehicle is less than 0.35 m away the warning tone will sound continuously. The driver should then not reverse any further.

The warning tone volume decreases by 30% 3 seconds after it the system is triggered *if the detected obstacle stays at a constant distance from the vehicle*.

Provided that it is not in continuous mode, the tone on the parking aid system stops when it detects a wall parallel to the vehicle.

Trailer towing

For vehicles factory-fitted with a towing bar, the parking aid system will not be activated by the engagement of the reverse gear when pulling a trailer, as the trailer's electric connector will be plugged into the vehicle.

Possible faults

If a continuous beep sounds for some seconds when the reverse gear is engaged, this indicates that there is a fault in the parking aid system. If the fault continues until the ignition is turned off, the audible warning of the fault will not be emitted every time the system is reactivated (by engaging the reverse gear). Thus, the system ready indication will not sound either. Have the fault repaired by technical services as soon as possible.

If there is no ready signal or no acoustic warning signal, then the parking aid loudspeaker is faulty and may not warn of obstacles. To ensure that the system works properly, the sensors must be kept clean and free of ice and snow.

CAUTION

- **Please note that low obstacles detected by the system may no longer be registered by the sensors as the car moves closer, so the system will not give any further warning. Certain kinds of obstacles, such as wire fences, chains, thin posts or trailer draw bars, high kerbs or painted railings, etc., may not always be detected by the system, so there is a risk of damaging the vehicle in such cases.**
- **In some case, obstacles with edges and bumps may not be detected immediately by the system due to their geometry. Take special care with this type of obstacle (corners, rectangular objects, etc.), as they can cause damage to the vehicle.**
- **Be especially careful when manoeuvring into a corner between two perpendicular walls. Pay special attention to the side distance from the wall using the mirrors.**
- **The parking aid system does not replace use of the mirrors for manoeuvres.**
- **External ultra-sonic sources (pneumatic drills, construction machinery, other vehicles with PDC) may interfere with the operation of the system.**

»

- **Periodic cleaning of the sensors, take care not to damage or scratch them. When cleaning with high pressure washers or steam cleaners, the sensors should be sprayed for only a very short period and from a distance of more than 10 cm.**
- **If the licence plate (especially the front one) is bent in such a way that it noticeably juts out from the bumper, false alarms may sound for the area in front of the vehicle.**

Rear parking aid with navigator view

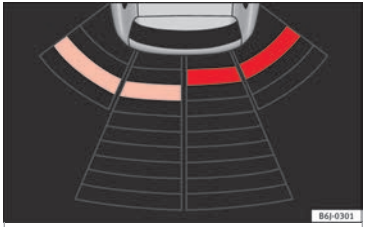

Fig. 145 Parking aid view on the navigation screen.

When the parking aid system has been activated, the navigation view screen is also simultaneously activated (if one of the doors or the rear lid is open, it must be closed before the on-screen information can be viewed).

The distance of separation from the obstacle can be estimated ››› **Fig. 145** with the help of the segments around the vehicle. The white segments represent obstacles located between 30 cm and 160 cm from the vehicle's rear. As the vehicle approaches an obstacle, the segments are displayed closer to the vehicle. The red segments represent obstacles located at less than 30 cm from the front bumper. At this point the driver should not reverse any further.

Front parking aid

Description

The acoustic parking aid system measures the distance between the vehicle and any possible obstacle using 8 ultrasonic sensors (4 of which are located on the rear bumper and 4 of which are located on the front bumper).

The measuring range of the sensors starts **approximately and depending on the nature of the obstacle** at a distance of:

- side of the front bumper: 0.6 m
- middle of the front bumper: 1.2 m
- side of the rear bumper: 0.6 m
- middle of the rear bumper: 1.6 m

Activation

The system may be activated in the following ways:

- Engage the reverse gear (a brief, sharp acoustic signal confirms activation and the correct operation of the system) or
- Push the central console button P (a brief confirmation signal will sound and the button's LED will light up).

Disconnection

The system may be deactivated in the following ways:

- Drive forwards at more than approx. 10 km/h (6 mph) or
- Press the P button, or
- Switch the ignition off.

Manoeuvres

The distance warning will begin as soon as an obstacle is detected in the system's field of detection (front and rear). The frequency of the bleeps emitted by the system will increase rapidly as the vehicle approaches the obstacle. Two speakers, one in the front and one in the rear, indicate the location of the obstacle (front and rear, respectively).

After a distance lower than approximately 30 cm, a continuous signal sounds (stop signal). At this point the driver should halt the vehicle.

Models with a factory-fitted towing bracket: when the vehicle is less than 0.35 m away the warning tone will sound continuously.

The driver should then not reverse any further.

The warning tone volume decreases by 30% 3 seconds after it is triggered if the detected obstacle stays at a constant distance from the vehicle.

Provided that it is not in continuous mode, the tone on the parking aid system stops when it detects a wall parallel to the vehicle.

Trailer towing

For vehicles factory-fitted with a towing bar, the parking aid system will not be activated by the engagement of the reverse gear when pulling a trailer, as the trailer's electric connector will be plugged into the vehicle.

Possible faults

If a continuous, sharp beep sounds for a few seconds, there is a fault in the parking aid system.

If the fault continues until the ignition is turned off, the audible warning of the fault will not be emitted every time the system is reactivated (by engaging the reverse gear or pressing the buttonP). Thus, the system ready indication will not sound either. Have the fault repaired by technical services as soon as possible.

If there is no ready signal or no acoustic warning signal, then the parking aid loudspeaker is faulty and may not warn of obstacles. To ensure that the system works properly, the sensors must be kept clean and free of ice and snow.

CAUTION

- **Please note that low obstacles detected by the system may no longer be registered by the sensors as the car moves closer, so the system will not give any further warning. Certain kinds of obstacles, such as wire fences, chains, thin posts or trailer draw bars, high kerbs or painted railings, etc., may not always be detected by the system, so there is a risk of damaging the vehicle in such cases.**
- **In some cases, obstacles with uniform edges and bumps may not be detected immediately by the system due to their geometry. Take special care with this type of obstacle (corners, rectangular objects, etc.), as they can cause damage to the vehicle.**
- **Be especially careful when manoeuvring into a corner between two perpendicular walls. Pay special attention to the side distance from the wall using the mirrors.**
- **The parking aid system does not replace use of the mirrors for manoeuvres.**
- **External ultra-sonic sources (e.g. pneumatic drills, construction machinery or other vehicles equipped with PND) may interfere with the operation of the system.**
- **Periodic cleaning of the sensors, take care not to damage or scratch them. When cleaning with high pressure washers or steam cleaners, the sensors should be sprayed for only a very short period and from a distance of more than 10 cm.**
- **If the licence plate (especially the front one) is bent in such a way that it noticeably juts out from the bumper, false alarms may sound for the area in front of the vehicle.**

Front parking aid with navigator view

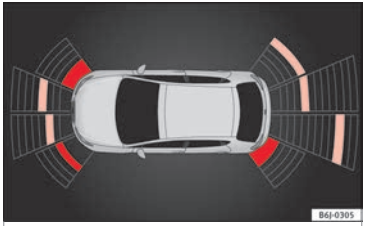

Fig. 146 Parking aid view on the navigation screen.

When the parking aid system has been activated, the navigation view screen is also simultaneously activated (if one of the doors or the rear lid is open, it must be closed before the on-screen information can be viewed).

The distance of separation from the obstacle can be estimated ››› **Fig. 146** with the help of the segments around the vehicle. At the front, the white segments indicate obstacles located between 30 cm and 120 cm from the »

front of the vehicle. At the rear, these indicate obstacles located between 30 cm and 160 cm from the vehicle's rear. As the vehicle approaches an obstacle, the segments are displayed closer to the vehicle. The red segments represent obstacles located at less than 30 cm from the bumper. At this point the driver should not move forward/reverse any further.

Cruise speed* (cruise control system - CCS)

Description

The CCS is able to maintain the set speed in the range from approx. 30 km/h (19 mph) to 180 km/h (112 mph).

Once the speed setting has been saved, you may take your foot off the accelerator.

⚠ WARNING

It could be dangerous to use the cruise control system if it is not possible to drive at constant speed.

- **Do not use the cruise control system when driving in dense traffic, on roads with lots of bends or on roads with poor conditions (with ice, slippery surfaces, loose grit or gravel), as this could cause an accident.**
- **Always switch the cruise control system off after using it in order to avoid involuntary use.**
- **It is dangerous to use a set speed which is too high for the current road, traffic or weather conditions. Risk of accident.**

Note

The cruise control cannot maintain a constant speed when descending downhill. It will increase due to its own weight. Use the foot brake to slow the vehicle.

Switching the cruise control system on and off

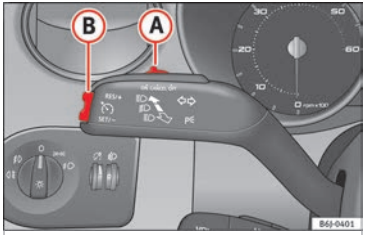

Fig. 147 Turn signal and main beam headlight lever: switch and rocker switch for the cruise control.

Switching on the cruise control system

– Move the control ››› **Fig. 147** (A) to the left to **ON**.

Switching off the cruise control system

– Move the control (A) to the right to **OFF** or turn the ignition off when the vehicle is stationary.

When the cruise control is on and a speed is programmed, the indicator on the instrument panel* is lit.

If the cruise control system is *switched off*, the symbol is switched off. The system will also be switched off fully when the **1st** gear is engaged.*

Setting speed*

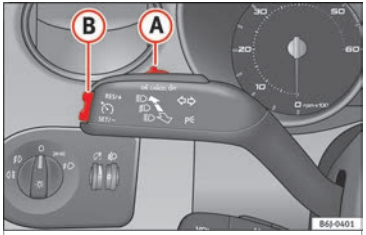

Fig. 148 Turn signal and main beam headlight lever: switch and rocker switch for the cruise control.

– Press the lower part **SET** of the rocker switch ››› Fig. 148 (B) once briefly when you have reached the speed you wish to set.

When you release the rocker switch, the current speed is set and held constant.

Adjusting set speed*

The speed can be altered without touching the accelerator or the brake.

Setting a higher speed

– Press the upper part **RES** of the rocker switch ››› Fig. 148 (B) to increase the speed. The vehicle will continue to accelerate as long as you keep the rocker switch pressed. When you release the switch, the new speed is stored.

Setting a lower speed

– Press the lower part of the rocker switch **SET–** ››› Fig. 148 (B) to reduce the speed. The vehicle will automatically reduce its speed for as long as you keep the switch pressed. When you release the switch, the new speed is stored.

When you increase speed with the accelerator and then release the pedal, the system will automatically restore the set speed. This will not be the case, however, if the vehicle speed exceeds the stored speed by more than 10 km/h (6 mph) for longer than 5 minutes. The speed will have to be stored again.

Cruise control is switched off if you reduce speed by depressing the brake pedal. Reactivate the control by pressing once on the upper part of the rocker switch **RES+** ››› Fig. 148 (B).

Switching off cruise control temporarily*

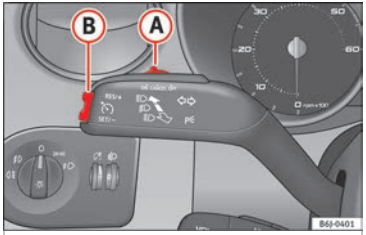

Fig. 149 Turn signal and main beam headlight lever: switch and rocker switch for the cruise control.

The cruise control system will be switched off in the following situations:

- if the brake pedal is depressed,
- if the clutch pedal is depressed,
- if the vehicle is accelerated to over 180 km/h (112 mph),
- when the lever (A) is moved in the direction of **OFF** without fully being engaged.

To resume cruise control, release the brake or clutch pedal or reduce the vehicle speed to less than 180 km/h (112 mph) and press once on the upper part of the rocker switch **RES** ››› Fig. 149 (B).

Completely switching off the system

Vehicles with a manual gearbox

The system **is completely turned off** by moving the control (A) ››› Fig. 149 all the way to the right hand side (OFF engaged), or when the vehicle is stationary, switching off the ignition.

Vehicles with an automatic gearbox

To completely disengage the system, the selector lever must be placed in one of the following positions: **P**, **N**, **R** or **1** or with the vehicle stopped and the ignition turned off.

Towing bracket device

Trailer towing

What do you need to bear in mind when towing a trailer?

Your vehicle may be used to tow a trailer when fitted with the correct equipment.

If the car is supplied with a **factory-fitted** towing bracket it will already have the necessary technical modifications and meet the statutory requirements for towing a trailer. If you wish to **retrofit** a towing bracket, consult ››› page 153.

Connectors

Your vehicle is fitted with a 12-pin connector for the electrical connection between the trailer and the vehicle.

If the trailer has a **7-pin plug** you will need to use an adapter cable. It is available at any Technical Service.

Trailer weight/drawbar load

Never exceed the authorised trailer weight. If you do not load the trailer up to the maximum permitted trailer weight, you can then climb correspondingly steeper slopes.

The maximum trailer weights listed are only applicable for **altitudes** up to 1000 m above sea level. With increasing altitude the engine power and therefore the vehicle climbing ability are impaired because of the reduced air density. The maximum trailer weight has to be reduced accordingly. The weight of the vehicle and trailer combination must be reduced by 10% for every further 1000 m (or part thereof). The gross combination weight is the actual weight of the laden vehicle plus the actual weight of the laden trailer. When possible, operate the trailer with the maximum permitted **drawbar load** on the ball joint of the towing bracket, but do not exceed the specified limit.

The figures for **trailer weights** and **drawbar loads** that are given on the data plate of the towing bracket are for certification purposes only. The correct figures for your specific model, which may be *lower* than these figures for the towing bracket, are given in the vehicle documentation or in ››› chapter Technical Data.

Distributing the load

Distribute loads in the trailer so that heavy objects are as near to the axle as possible. Loads carried in the trailer must be secured to prevent them moving.

Tyre pressure

Set tyre pressure to the maximum permissible pressure shown on the sticker on the inside of the fuel tank flap. Set the tyre pressure of the trailer tyres in accordance with the trailer manufacturer's recommendations.

Exterior mirrors

Check whether you can see enough of the road behind the trailer with the standard rear vision mirrors. If this is not the case, you should have additional exterior mirrors fitted. Both exterior mirrors should be mounted on hinged extension brackets. Adjust the mirrors to give sufficient vision to the rear.

⚠ WARNING

Never transport people in a trailer. This could result in fatal accidents.

Note

- **Towing a trailer places additional demands on the vehicle. We recommend additional services between the normal inspection intervals if the vehicle is used frequently for towing a trailer.**
- **Find out whether special regulations apply to towing a trailer in your country.**

Ball coupling of towing bracket*

The ball coupling is provided with instructions on fitting and removing the ball coupling of the towing bracket.

⚠ WARNING

The towing bracket ball coupling must be stored securely in the luggage compartment to prevent them being flung through the vehicle and causing injury.

Note

- **By law, the ball coupling must be removed if a trailer is not being towed if it obscures the number plate.**

Driving tips

Driving with a trailer always requires extra care.

Weight distribution

The weight distribution of a loaded trailer with an unladen vehicle is very unfavourable. However, if this cannot be avoided, drive extra slowly to allow for the unbalanced weight distribution.

Speed

The stability of the vehicle and trailer is reduced with increasing speed. For this reason, it is advisable not to drive at the maximum permissible speed in an unfavourable road, weather or wind conditions. This applies especially when driving downhill.

You should always reduce speed immediately if the trailer shows the slightest sign of **snaking**. Never try to stop the "snaking" by increasing speed.

Always brake in due course. If the trailer has an **overrun brake**, apply the brakes *gently at first* and then, firmly. This will prevent the jerking that can be caused by locking of trailer wheels. Select a low gear in due course before going down a steep downhill. This enables you to use the engine braking to slow down the vehicle.

Reheating

At very high temperatures and during prolonged slopes, driving with a low gear and high engine speed; always monitor whether the excessive coolant temperature gauge is activated ››› page 63.

Electronic Stability Control*

The ESC* system helps to stabilise the trailer in case of skidding or rocking.

Fitting a towing bracket*

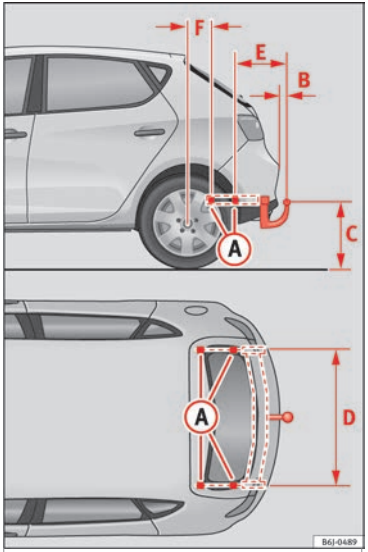

Fig. 150 IBIZA/IBIZA SC: attachment points for towing bracket.

If a towing bracket is to be fitted after the vehicle is purchased, this must be completed according to the instructions of the towing bracket manufacturer. »

The attachment points (A) for the towing bracket are underneath the vehicle.

The distance between the centre of the ball coupling and the ground should never be lower than the indicated value, even with a fully loaded vehicle and including the maximum drawbar load.

Elevation values for securing the towing bracket:

	IBIZA	IBIZA SC	IBIZA ST
(B)	65 mm (minimum)		
(C)	350 mm to 420 mm (fully laden vehicle)		
(D)	959 mm		
(E)	438 mm		379 mm
(F)	209 mm		386 mm

Fitting a towing bracket

- Driving with a trailer involves an extra effort for the vehicle. Therefore, before fitting a towing bracket, please contact a Technical Service to check whether your cooling system needs modification.
- The legal requirements in your country must be observed (e.g. the fitting of a separate control lamp).
- Certain vehicle components, for example the rear bumper, must be removed and reinstalled. The towing bracket securing bolts must be tightened using a torque wrench, and a power socket must be connected to the vehicle electrical system. This requires specialised knowledge and tools.
- Figures in the illustration show the elevation value and the attachment points which must be considered if you are retrofitting a towing bracket.

WARNING

The towing brackets should be fitted at a specialised workshop.

- **If the towing bracket is incorrectly installed, there is a serious danger of accident.**
- **For your own safety, please observe the tow bracket manufacturer's instructions.**

CAUTION

- **If the power socket is incorrectly installed, this could cause damage to the vehicle electrical system.**

Note

- **SEAT recommends that the towing hooks be fitted at a specialised workshop. In certain versions this may entail fitting a heat insulating plate, which is why it is recommended that you go to a SEAT Dealer. In the event that the plate is not installed correctly, SEAT is exempt from any liability.**
- **Due to the specific design of the exhaust, the fitting of a conventional towing hook is not recommended for some sportier versions. Please consult your Technical Service.**

Advice

Care and maintenance

Accessories and modifications to the vehicle

Accessories, replacement of parts and modifications

Your vehicle is designed to offer a high standard of active and passive safety.

Before purchasing accessories and parts, and before making technical changes to your vehicle, we recommend that you consult your Technical Service.

SEAT dealerships will be happy to provide you with the latest information about the use, legal requirements and recommendations from the manufacturer regarding accessories and spare parts.

We recommend you use only **SEAT Approved Accessories®** and **SEAT Approved Spare Parts®**. This way, SEAT can guarantee that the product in question is suitable, reliable and safe. SEAT Technical Services have the necessary experience and facilities to ensure that parts are correctly and professionally installed.

Despite a continuous observation of the market, SEAT is not able to assess the reliability, safety and suitability of parts that **SEAT has not approved**. For this reason, SEAT cannot assume responsibility for any non-genuine parts used, even if these parts have been approved by an official testing agency or are covered by an official approval certificate.

Any **retro-fitted equipment** which has a direct impact on the driver's control of the vehicle, such as a cruise control system or electronically-controlled suspension, must be approved by SEAT for use in your vehicle and bear the **e** mark (the European Union's authorisation symbol).

If **any additional electrical devices** are fitted which do not serve to control the vehicle itself, such as refrigerator boxes, laptops or ventilator fans, they must bear the **CE** mark (European Union manufacturer conformity declaration).

⚠ WARNING

Accessories, for example telephone holders or cup holders, should never be fitted on the covers, or within the working range, of the airbags. Otherwise, there is a danger of injury if the airbag is triggered in an accident.

Technical modifications

Modifications must always be carried out according to our specifications. Unauthorised modifications to the electronic components or software in the vehicle may cause malfunctions. Due to the way the electronic components are linked together in networks, other indirect systems may be affected by the faults. This can seriously impair safety, lead to excessive wear of components, and also invalidate your vehicle registration documents.

SEAT Technical Services cannot be held liable for any damage caused by modifications and/or work incorrectly performed. For this reason, we recommend having all work performed by a SEAT Technical Service using **SEAT®** Original Spare Parts.

⚠ WARNING

Any type of work or modification performed incorrectly on your vehicle can lead to malfunctions and can cause accidents.

Roof aerial*

The vehicle can be fitted with a foldable* and anti-theft* roof aerial which can be folded backwards, for example when going through an automatic car wash. »

To fold

Unscrew the aerial rod, tilting it backwards into a horizontal position and then screw in again.

To return to working position

Continue in the reverse order to the previous instruction.

CAUTION

If an automatic car wash tunnel is used, before entering the tunnel, put the aerial down parallel to the roof and do not tighten to avoid damage.

Mobile phones and two-way radios

SEAT has approved for your vehicle the use of mobile telephones and two-way radios providing under the following conditions:

- The external aerial should be correctly installed.
- The transmitting power should be a maximum 10 watts.

The optimal reach of the equipment is only achieved with an external aerial.

First consult your Technical Service if you wish to use a mobile telephone or a two-way radio with a transmitting power output in excess of 10 watts. Here you will receive information concerning the technical possibilities for retrofitting this equipment.

Mobile telephones and two-way radios should be only fitted by a specialised workshop, for example a SEAT dealership.

WARNING

- **Always concentrate primarily on driving. If you are distracted while driving you could have an accident.**
- **Never attach the telephone mountings to the surfaces covering the airbag units or within the range of the airbags. There is a high danger of injury if the airbag is triggered.**
- **Using your mobile telephones or two-way radios in the vehicle without an external aerial, electromagnetic radiation in the vehicle could exceed authorised limits. This also may occur to external aerials that have not been correctly installed.**

CAUTION

Failure to consider the above-mentioned conditions could cause the electronics to malfunction. The most common causes of faults are:

- **no external aerial,**
- **external aerial incorrectly installed,**
- **transmitting power output in excess of 10 watts.**

Note

Please observe the operating instructions of your mobile telephone/two-way radio.

Care and cleaning

General notes

Vehicle maintenance

Regular care and washing help to **maintain the value** of the vehicle. This may also be one of the requirements for acknowledging warranty claims in the event of bodywork corrosion or paint defects.

The best way to protect your vehicle against the harmful effects of the environment is through correct maintenance and *frequent* washing. The longer substances such as insect remains, bird droppings, resinous tree sap, road dirt, industrial deposits, tar, soot or road salt and other aggressive materials remain on the vehicle, the more damage they do to the paintwork. High temperatures, for instance in strong sunlight, further intensify the corrosive effect.

After winter, a period when salt is put on the roads, it is important to have the **underside** of the vehicle washed thoroughly.

Products for vehicle maintenance

Car-care products are available in your Technical Services. Keep the product instructions until you have used them up.

⚠ WARNING

- **Car-care products can be toxic. Because of this, they must always be kept closed in their original container. Keep them out of the reach of children. Failure to comply could result in poisoning.**
- **Always read and observe the instructions and warnings on the package before using car-care products. Improper use could cause health problems or damage the vehicle. The use of certain products may produce noxious vapours; they should be used in well ventilated areas.**
- **Never use fuel, turpentine, engine oil, nail varnish remover or other volatile fluids. These are toxic and highly flammable. Risk of fire and explosion.**
- **Before washing your vehicle, or carrying out any maintenance, switch the engine off, apply the handbrake firmly and remove the key from the ignition.**

ⓘ CAUTION

Never attempt to remove dirt, mud or dust if the surface of the vehicle is dry. Never use a dry cloth or sponge for cleaning purposes. This could damage the paintwork or the windows of your vehicle. Soak dirt, mud or dust with plenty of water.

For the sake of the environment

- **When purchasing products for your vehicle maintenance, select the ones which are not harmful to the environment.**
- **The waste from car-care products should not be disposed of with ordinary household waste. Observe the disposal information on the package.**

Care of the vehicle exterior

Automatic car washing tunnel

The vehicle paintwork is so durable that the vehicle can normally be washed without problems in an automatic car wash tunnel. However, the paintwork wear depends to a large extent on the kind of the car wash tunnel, the brushes used, its water filtering and the type of cleaning and preservative products.

Before going through a car wash, be sure to take the usual precautions such as closing the windows and sunroof. There is nothing to note apart from that.

If the vehicle has special accessories such as spoilers or a roof rack or two-way radio aerial, etc., it is advisable to consult the car wash tunnel operator first.

After washing, **the brakes** could take some time to respond as the brake discs and pads could be wet, or even frozen in winter. “Dry” the brakes by braking several times.

⚠ WARNING

Water, ice and salt on the brake system can reduce braking effectiveness. Risk of accident.

ⓘ CAUTION

Before putting the vehicle through the car wash, do not tighten the aerial if it is folded because it can be damaged.

Washing by hand

Vehicle washing

– First soften the dirt and rinse it off with water.

– Clean your vehicle from top to bottom with a soft sponge, a glove or a brush. Use very light pressure.

– Rinse the sponge or glove often with clean water.

– Special car shampoo should only be used for very stubborn dirt.

– Leave the wheels, sill panels etc. until last, using a different sponge or glove. »

– Rinse the vehicle thoroughly with water.

– Dry the vehicle surface gently with a chamois leather.

– In **cold temperature**, dry the rubber seals and their surfaces to prevent them from freezing. Apply silicone spray to the rubber seals.

After washing the vehicle

– After washing, avoid sudden and sharp braking. “Dry” the brakes by braking several times.

⚠ WARNING

- **Wash your vehicle with the ignition switched off.**
- **Protect your hands and arms from cuts on sharp metal edges when cleaning the underbody, the inside of the wheel housings etc. Risk of injury.**
- **Water, ice and salt on the brake system can reduce braking effectiveness. Risk of accident.**

CAUTION

- **Never remove dirt, mud or dust if the vehicle surface is dry. Never use a dry cloth or sponge for cleaning purposes. This could scratch the paintwork or glass on your vehicle.**
- **Washing the vehicle in low temperatures: when washing the vehicle with a hose, do not direct water into the lock cylinders or the gaps around the doors, rear lid, or sunroof. Risk of freezing.**

For the sake of the environment

To protect the environment, the vehicle should be washed only in specially provided wash bays, to prevent toxic, oil-laden waste water from entering the sewer system. In some places, washing vehicles outside wash bays is prohibited.

Note

Do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight.

Washing the vehicle with a high pressure cleaner

Be particularly careful when using a high pressure cleaner!

– Always observe the instructions for the high-pressure cleaner, particularly those concerning the **pressure** and the **spraying distance**.

– Increase the spraying distance for soft materials and painted bumpers.

– Do not use a high pressure cleaner to remove ice or snow from windows ››› page 159.

– Never use concentrated jet nozzles (“rotating jets”) ››› ⚠.

– After washing, avoid sudden and sharp braking. “Dry” the brakes by braking several times ››› page 126.

⚠ WARNING

- **Never wash tyres with a concentrated jet (“rotating nozzle”). Even at large spraying distances and short cleaning times, damage can occur to the tyres. This may cause an accident.**
- **Water, ice and salt on the brake system can reduce braking effectiveness. Risk of accident.**

CAUTION

- **Do not use water hotter than +60 °C (+140 °F). This could damage the vehicle.**
- **To avoid damage to the vehicle, keep a sufficient distance from sensitive materials such as flexible hoses, plastic, soundproofing material, etc. This also applies to bumpers painted in the colour of the bodywork. The closer the nozzle is to the surface, the greater the wear on the material.**

Vehicle paint maintenance

Regular waxing protects the paintwork.

You need to apply wax to your vehicle if water does not form small drops and run off the paintwork when it is *clean*.

Good quality *hard wax products* are available at your Technical Service.

Regular wax applications help to protect the paintwork from environmental contaminants ››› page 156. It is also effective in protecting against minor scratches.

Even if a **wax solution** is used regularly in the vehicle washing tunnel, it is advisable to protect the paint with a hard wax coating at least twice a year.

Polishing the paintwork

Polishing is only necessary if the paint has lost its shine, and the gloss cannot be brought back by applying wax. Polishing products can be purchased in your Technical Service.

The vehicle must be waxed after polishing if the polish used does not contain wax compounds to seal the paint ››› page 159, Vehicle paint maintenance.

CAUTION

To prevent damage to the paintwork:

- **Do not use polishes and hard wax on painted parts with a matt finish or on plastic parts.**
- **Do not polish your vehicle in a sandy or dusty environment.**

Caring for plastic parts

If normal washing fails to clean plastic parts, clean them with approved **solvent-free** plastic cleaning and care products.

CAUTION

- **The use of liquid air freshener directly over the air vents of the vehicle may damage plastic parts if the liquid is accidentally spilled.**
- **Cleaning products which contain solvents will damage the material.**

Cleaning windows and exterior mirrors

Cleaning windows

– Moisten the windows with commercially available, alcohol based glass cleaner.

– Dry the windows with a clean chamois leather or a lint-free cloth.

Removing snow

– Use a small brush to remove snow from the windows and mirrors.

Removing ice

– Use a de-icer spray.

Use a clean cloth or chamois leather to dry the windows. The chamois leathers used on painted surfaces are not suitable to clean windows because they are soiled with wax deposits which could smear the windows.

If possible, use a de-icing spray to remove ice. If you use an ice scraper, push it in one direction only without swinging it.

Use window cleaner or a silicone remover to clean rubber, oil, grease and silicone deposits off.

Wax deposits can only be removed with a special cleaner available at your Technical Service. Wax deposits on the windscreen could cause the wiper blades to judder. Adding a window cleaner that dissolves wax to the windscreen washer fluid prevents wiper blades from juddering, but wax deposits are not removed.

CAUTION

- **Never use warm or hot water to remove snow and ice from windows and mirrors. This could cause the glass to crack!**

»

• The heating element for the rear window is located on the inner side of the window. To prevent damage, do not put stickers over the heating elements on the inside of the window.

Cleaning windscreen wiper blades

Clean wiper blades improve visibility.

1. Use a soft cloth to remove dust and dirt from the windscreen wiper blades.
2. Use window cleaner to clean the windscreen wiper blades. Use a sponge or a cloth to remove stubborn dirt.

Rubber seals maintenance

If rubber seals are well looked after, they will not freeze so quickly.

1. Use a soft cloth to remove dust and dirt from the rubber seals.
2. Apply a specialist care product to the rubber seals.

The rubber strips on the doors, windows, etc. will remain pliable and last longer if they are treated with a suitable rubber care product from time to time (for example silicone spray).

Caring for rubber seals will also prevent premature ageing and leaks. The doors will be easier to open. If rubber seals are well looked after, they will not freeze so quickly in winter.

Door lock cylinders

The door lock cylinders can freeze up in winter.

To de-ice the lock cylinders you should only use spray with lubricating and anti-corrosive properties.

Cleaning chrome parts

1. Clean chrome parts with a damp cloth.
2. Polish chrome parts with a soft, dry cloth.

If this does not provide satisfying results, use a specialist **chrome cleaning product**. Chrome cleaning products will remove stains from the surface.

CAUTION

To prevent scratching chrome surfaces:

• Never use an abrasive cleaning product on chrome.

• Do not clean or polish chrome parts in a sandy or dusty environment.

Steel wheel rims

– Clean steel wheel rims regularly using a separate sponge.

Use an industrial cleaner to remove brake dust. Any damage to the paint on steel wheel rims should be repaired before starting to rust.

WARNING

• Never wash tyres with a cylindrical jet. Even at large spraying distances and short cleaning times, damage can occur to the tyres. This may cause an accident.

• Water, ice and salt on the brake system can reduce braking effectiveness. Risk of accident. Directly after washing, avoid sudden and sharp braking. “Dry” the brakes by braking several times **»» page 126, Braking capacity and braking distance.**

Alloy wheel rims

Every two weeks

– Wash salt and brake dust from alloy wheels.

– Use an acid free detergent to clean the wheel rims.

Every 3 months

– Apply a hard wax compound to the wheels.

Alloy wheels require regular attention to preserve their appearance. If road salt and brake dust are not often removed, the aluminium finish will be impaired.

Always use an acid-free detergent for alloy wheel rims.

Car polish or other abrasive agents should not be used for maintaining the rims. If the protective coating is damaged, e.g. by flying stones, the damaged area should be repaired immediately.

⚠ WARNING

Observe the safety warnings »» ⚠ in Steel wheel rims on page 160.

Underbody protection

The vehicle underbody is coated to protect it from chemical and mechanical damage.

The protective coating can be damaged when driving. We recommend that you check the protective coating under the body and on the running gear, and retouch it if necessary, before and after the winter season.

We recommend that you go to your Technical Service to carry out repair work and additional anti-corrosion work.

⚠ WARNING

Do not apply underseal or anti-corrosion coatings to the exhaust pipes, catalytic converter or the heat shields on the exhaust system. The heat of the exhaust system or the engine could cause them to ignite. Risk of fire.

Cleaning the engine compartment

Take special care when cleaning the engine compartment.

Anti-corrosion treatment

The engine compartment and the surface of the power unit are given anti-corrosion treatment at the factory.

Good corrosion protection is particularly important in winter when the vehicle is frequently driven on salted roads. To prevent the salt corroding the vehicle, the entire engine compartment should be thoroughly cleaned before and after winter.

Technical Services have the proper products for cleaning and preservation as well as the necessary workshop equipment. For this reason, we recommend having this work performed by them.

The anti-corrosion protection is usually removed if the engine compartment is cleaned with grease removing solutions, or if you have the engine cleaned. On commissioning this work, ensure that all surfaces, seams, joints and components in the engine compartment are given anti-corrosion treatment.

⚠ WARNING

- **When working in the engine compartment, always observe the safety warnings** »» page 166.
- **Before opening the bonnet, switch the engine off, apply the handbrake firmly and always remove the key from the ignition.**
- **Allow the engine to cool before you clean the engine compartment.**
- **Do not clean, for example, the vehicle underbody, wheel arches or wheel trims without protecting your hands and arms. You may cut yourself on sharp-edged metal parts. Failure to comply could result in injury.**
- **Moisture, ice and salt on the brake system may affect braking effectiveness. Risk of accident. Directly after washing, avoid sudden and sharp braking.**
- **Never touch the radiator fan. It is temperature-controlled and could start automatically, even when the key is removed from the ignition!**

For the sake of the environment

Fuel, grease and oil deposits can be removed when the engine is washed. The polluted water must be cleaned in an oil separator. For this reason, engine washing should be »

carried out only by a specialised workshop or a petrol station.

Caring for the vehicle interior

Cleaning plastic parts and the instrument panel

– Use a clean, damp cloth to clean plastic parts and the dash panel.

– If this does not provide satisfactory results, use a special **solvent-free** plastic cleaning product.

⚠ WARNING

Never clean the dash panel and the airbag module surface with cleaners containing solvents. Solvents cause the surface to become porous. If the airbag triggered, plastic parts could become detached and cause injuries.

ⓘ CAUTION

Cleaning products which contain solvents will damage the material.

Wooden trim cleaning*

– Clean the wooden trim with a water-moistened clean cloth.

– If this does not provide satisfactory results, use a *gentle* soap solution.

ⓘ CAUTION

Cleaning products which contain solvents will damage the material.

Cloth seat covers and fabric trim cleaning

Cloth seat covers and fabric trim on the doors, headlining etc. can be cleaned with a special interior cleaner or with dry foam and a soft brush.

Cleaning the radio and climate controls

To clean the radio and/or climate controls, use a soft damp cloth. For more resistant dirt, a neutral soap solution may be used.

Leather cleaning*

Normal cleaning

– Moisten a cotton or woollen cloth with water and wipe over the leather surfaces.

Cleaning stubborn stains

– More stubborn dirt can be removed using a mild soap solution (pure liquid soap; two tablespoons diluted in one litre of water) and a cloth.

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

– Then wipe off with a soft, dry cloth.

Leather maintenance

– The leather should be treated twice a year with a special leather-care product, available at Technical Services.

– Apply these products very sparingly.

– Then wipe off with a soft, dry cloth.

SEAT does everything possible to preserve the genuine qualities of this natural product. Due to the natural properties of the specially selected hides employed, the finished leather has a certain sensitivity to grease and dirt, etc. so a degree of care is required in everyday use and when looking after the leather.

Dust and grit in the pores and seams can scratch and damage the surface. If the vehicle is under solar radiation for long periods, the leather should be protected to prevent it from fading. However, slight colour variations in high-quality natural leather are normal.

CAUTION

- **Do not use solvents, wax polish, shoe cream, spot removers or similar products on leather.**
- **To avoid damage, stubborn stains should be removed by a specialised workshop.**

Seat belt cleaning

A dirty belt may not work properly. Check all seat belts regularly and keep them clean.

Seat belts cleaning

– Pull the dirty seat belt right out and unroll it.

– Clean dirty seat belts with a *gentle* soap solution.

– Allow it to dry.

– Do not roll the seat belt up until it is dry.

If large stains form on the belts, the automatic belt retractor will not work correctly.

WARNING

- **Do not use chemical cleaning agents on the seat belts, as this can impair the strength of the webbing. Ensure that seat belts do not come into contact with corrosive fluids.**
- **Check the condition of the seat belts at regular intervals. If you notice that the belt webbing, fittings, retractor mechanism or buckle of any of the belts is damaged, the belt must be replaced by a specialised workshop.**
- **Do not attempt to repair a damaged seat belt yourself. The seat belts must not be removed or modified in any way.**

CAUTION

After cleaning, allow seat belts to dry completely before rolling them up. Otherwise, the belt retractors could become damaged.

Checking and refilling levels

Fuel

Refuelling

Read the additional information carefully
››› page 23

The tank flap is released manually and is located at the rear of the vehicle on the right. The tank holds approximately 45 litres.

Opening the fuel tank cap

– Lift the lid.

– Hold the cap firmly with one hand, then insert the key into the lock and rotate 180° to the left.

– Unscrew the cap, turning it anticlockwise.

Closing the fuel tank cap

– Screw the tank cap to the right until it “clicks”.

– Turn the key in the lock, without releasing the cap, clockwise through 180°.

– Remove the key and close the flap until it clicks into place. The tank cap is secured with an anti-loss attachment

If the automatic filler nozzle is operated correctly, it will switch itself off as soon as the »

tank is “full”. Never attempt to fill beyond this point, as this will fill the expansion chamber. Fuel may leak out if ambient conditions are warm.

The correct fuel grade for your vehicle is given on a sticker on the inside of the fuel tank flap.

⚠ WARNING

- **Fuel is highly flammable and can cause serious burns and other injuries.**
  - **Never smoke or come into contact with sparks when filling the fuel tank of the vehicle or a spare fuel canister with fuel. This is an explosion hazard.**
  - **Follow legal requirements for the use of spare fuel canisters.**
  - **For safety reasons we do not recommend carrying a spare fuel canister in the vehicle. The canister could be damaged in an accident and leak.**
- **If, in exceptional circumstances, you have to carry a spare fuel canister, please observe the following:**
  - **Never fill the spare fuel canister inside the vehicle or on it. An electrostatic charge could build up during filling, causing the fuel fumes to ignite. This could cause an explosion. Always place the canister on the ground to fill it.**
  - **Insert the fuel nozzle into the mouth of the canister as far as possible.**
  - **If the spare fuel canister is made of metal, the filling nozzle must be in contact with the canister during filling. This helps prevent an electrostatic charge building up.**
  - **Never spill fuel in the vehicle or in the luggage compartment. Fuel vapours are explosive. Danger of death.**

ⓘ CAUTION

- **Fuel spills should be removed from the paintwork immediately.**
- **Never run the tank completely dry. Irregular fuel supply can cause misfiring. As a result, unburnt fuel could enter the catalytic converter and cause damage.**
- **When filling the fuel tank after having run it completely dry on a vehicle with a diesel engine the ignition must be switched on for at least 30 seconds before starting the engine. Subsequently, when you start the engine it may take longer than normal to start firing (up to one minute). This is due to the fact that the fuel system has to purge itself of air before starting.**

For the sake of the environment

Do not try to put in more fuel after the automatic filler nozzle has switched off; this may cause the fuel to overflow if it becomes warm.

Petrol

Petrol types

The correct petrol types are listed on a sticker inside the fuel tank flap.

Only **unleaded petrol conforming to standard DIN EN 228** may be used for vehicles with catalytic converters (EN = “European Standard”).

Types of petrol differ from each other according to the **octane rating**, for example: 91, 95, 98 RON (RON = “Research Octane Number”, unit for determining the knock resistance of petrol). You may use petrol with a higher octane number than the one recommended for your engine. However, this has no advantage in terms of fuel consumption and engine power.

ⓘ CAUTION

- **Even one tankful of leaded fuel would permanently impair the efficiency of the catalytic converter.**
- **High engine speed and full throttle can damage the engine when using petrol with an octane rating lower than the correct grade for the engine.**

For the sake of the environment

Just one full tank of leaded fuel would seriously impair the efficiency of the catalytic converter.

Petrol additives

The quality of the fuel influences the behaviour, power and service life of the engine.

This is why the petrol you use should carry suitable additives already included by the petrol industry, free of metals. These additives will help to prevent corrosion, keep the fuel system clean and prevent deposits from building up in the engine.

If good-quality petrol with metal-free additives is not available or engine problems arise, the necessary additives must be added when refuelling.

Not all petrol additives have been shown to be effective. The use of unsuitable petrol additives may cause significant damage to the engine and the catalytic converter. Metal additives should never be used. Metal additives may also be contained in petrol additives for improving anti-detonation ratings or octane ratings.

SEAT recommends “genuine Volkswagen Group fuel additives for petrol engines”. These additives can be bought at SEAT dealers, where information on how to use them can also be obtained.

CAUTION

Do not refuel if the filler indicates that the fuel contains metal. LRP (lead replacement petrol) fuels contain high concentrations of metal additives. Using them may damage the engine!

Diesel

Diesel*

Diesel fuel must conform to DIN EN 590 (EN = “European Standard”). It must have a cetane number (CN) of at least 51. The cetane number indicates the ignition quality of the diesel fuel.

Notes on refuelling ››› page 163.

Biodiesel*

CAUTION

• Your vehicle is not designed to use biodiesel fuel. Never, under any circumstances refuel with biodiesel. The use of biodiesel fuel could damage the engine and the fuel system. The addition of biodiesel to diesel fuel by the diesel manufacturer in accordance with standard EN 590 or DIN 51628 is authorised and will not cause damage to the engine or the fuel system.

• The diesel engine has been designed to be used exclusively with diesel fuel conforming to standard EN 590. Never refuel or use petrol, kerosene, fuel oil or any other type of fuel. If you accidentally fill up the vehicle with the wrong type of fuel, do not start the engine. Seek assistance from specialised personnel. The composition of these fuels may severely damage the fuel system and the engine.

Winter operation

Winter-grade diesel

When using “summer-grade diesel fuel”, difficulties may be experienced at temperatures below 0 °C (+32 °F) because the fuel thickens due to wax separation. For this reason, “winter-grade diesel fuel” is available in some countries during the cold months. It can be used at temperatures as low as -22 °C (-8 ºF).

In countries with different climatic conditions the diesel fuel generally sold has different temperature characteristics. Check with the Technical Services or filling stations in the country concerned regarding the type of diesel fuels available. »

Filter pre-heater

Your vehicle is fitted with a fuel filter glow plug system, making it well equipped for operation in winter. This ensures that the fuel system remains operational to approx. -24 °C (-11 ºF), provided you use winter-grade diesel which is safe to -15 °C (+5 °F).

However, if the fuel has waxed to such an extent that the engine will not start at temperatures of under -24 °C (-11 °F), simply place the vehicle in a warm place for a while.

CAUTION

Do not mix fuel additives, the so-called "thinners", or similar additives with diesel fuel.

Working in the engine compartment

Safety instructions on working in the engine compartment

Before starting any work on the engine or in the engine compartment:

1. Switch off the engine and remove the key from the ignition.
2. Apply the handbrake.
3. Move the gear lever to neutral or the selector lever to position P.
4. Wait for the engine to cool down.
5. Keep children away from the vehicle.
6. Raise the bonnet ››› page 167.

You should not do any work in the engine compartment unless you know exactly how to carry out the jobs and have the correct tools! Have the work carried out by a specialised workshop if you are uncertain.

All service fluids and consumables, e.g. coolant, engine oil, spark plugs and batteries, are under constant development. SEAT provides a constant flow of information to Technical Services concerning modifications. For this reason, we recommend you have service fluids and consumables replaced by a Technical Service. Please observe the relevant instructions ››› page 155. The engine compartment of the vehicle is a hazardous area ››› ⚠.

WARNING

All work on the engine or in the engine compartment, e.g. checking and refilling fluids, involves the danger of injury and burns, accidents and even fire.

- **Never open the bonnet if you see steam, smoke or coolant escaping from the engine compartment. Otherwise, there is a risk of sustaining burns. Wait until no more steam or coolant is emitted, then allow the engine to cool before carefully opening the bonnet.**
- **Switch off the engine and remove the key from the ignition.**
- **Apply the handbrake and move the gear lever to neutral or selector lever to position P.**
- **Keep children away from the vehicle.**
- **Never touch hot engine parts. There is a risk of burns.**
- **Never spill liquids on a hot engine or on a hot exhaust gas system. This is a fire hazard.**
- **Avoid causing short-circuits in the electrical system, particularly at the points where the jump leads are attached ›› page 188. The battery could explode.**
- **Never touch the radiator fan. It is temperature controlled and could start automatically, even when the engine has been switched off and the key removed from the ignition!**
- **Never cover the engine with additional insulating materials such as a blanket. Risk of fire!**
- **Do not unscrew the cap on the coolant expansion tank when the engine is hot. If the coolant is hot, the cooling system will be pressurised!**
- **Protect face, hands and arms by covering the cap with a large, thick cloth to protect against escaping coolant and steam.**
- **Always make sure you have not left any objects, such as cleaning cloths or tools, in the engine compartment.**
- **If you have to work underneath the vehicle, you must use suitable stands additionally to**

support the vehicle, there is a risk of accident!. A hydraulic jack is insufficient for securing the vehicle and there is a risk of injury.

- **If any work has to be performed when the engine is started or with the engine running, there is an additional, potentially fatal, safety risk from the rotating parts, such as the drive belts, alternator, radiator fan, etc., and from the high-voltage ignition system. You should also observe the following:**
  - **Never touch the electrical wiring of the ignition system.**
  - **Ensure that jewellery, loose clothing and long hair do not get trapped in rotating engine parts. Danger of death. Before starting any work remove jewellery, tie back and cover hair, and wear tight-fitting clothes.**
  - **Never accelerate with a gear engaged without taking the necessary precautions. The vehicle could move, even if the handbrake is applied. Danger of death.**
- **If work has to be carried out on the fuel system or on electrical components, you must observe the following safety notes in addition to the above warnings:**
  - **Always disconnect the battery from the on-board network. The vehicle must be unlocked when this is done, otherwise the alarm will be triggered.**
  - **Do not smoke.**
  - **Never work near naked flames.**
  - **Always have a fire extinguisher on hand.**

CAUTION

When topping up service fluids, make sure not to mistake them. Using the wrong fluids could cause serious malfunctions and engine damage!

For the sake of the environment

Service fluids leaks are harmful to the environment. For this reason you should make regular checks on the ground underneath your vehicle. If you find spots of oil or other fluids, have your vehicle inspected in a specialised workshop.

Opening the bonnet

Read the additional information carefully
»» page 10

The bonnet is released from inside the vehicle.

Before opening the bonnet ensure that the windscreen wipers are in rest position.

WARNING

Hot coolant can scald!

- **Never open the bonnet if you see steam, smoke or coolant escaping from the engine compartment.**
- **Wait until no more steam, smoke or coolant is emitted from the bonnet, then carefully open the bonnet.**
- **When working in the engine compartment, always observe the safety warnings**
»» page 166.

Closing the bonnet

– Slightly lift the bonnet.

– Release the bonnet stay and replace it in its support.

– At a height of approximately 30 cm let it fall so it locks.

If the bonnet does not close, do not press downwards. Open it again and let it fall as mentioned above.

WARNING

If the bonnet is not closed properly, it could open while you are driving and completely obscure your view of the road. Risk of accident.

- **After closing the bonnet, always check that it is properly secured. The bonnet must be flush with the surrounding body panels.**
- **If you notice that the bonnet latch is not secured when the vehicle is moving, stop the vehicle immediately and close the bonnet properly. Risk of accident.**

Checking fluid levels

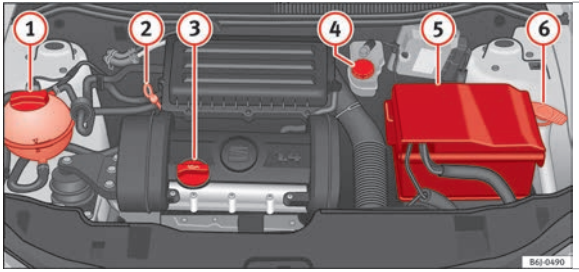

Fig. 151 Diagram for the location of the various elements.

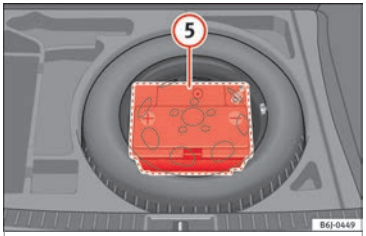

Fig. 152 For vehicles with the battery in the luggage compartment.

From time to time, the levels of the different fluids in the vehicle must be checked. Never fill with incorrect fluids, otherwise serious damage to the engine may be caused.

(1) Coolant expansion tank

(2) Engine oil level dipstick

(3) Engine oil filler cap

(4) Brake fluid reservoir

(5) Vehicle battery

(6) Windscreen washer reservoir

The checking and refilling of service fluids are carried out on the components mentioned above. These operations are described in the »» page 166.

Overview

You will find further explanations, instructions and restrictions on the technical specifications as of »» page 208.

Note

The layout of parts may vary depending on the engine.

Engine oil

General notes

The engine comes with a special, multi-grade oil that can be used all year round.

Because the use of high-quality oil is essential for the correct operation of the engine and its long useful life, when topping up or changing oil, use only those oils that comply with VW standards.

The specifications (VW standards) set out in the following page should appear on the container of the service oil; when the container displays the specific standards for petrol and diesel engines together, it means that the oil can be used for both types of engines.

We recommend that the oil change indicated in the Maintenance Programme, be performed by a technical service or specialised workshop.

The correct oil specifications for your engine are listed in the ››› page 169, Oil properties.

Service intervals

Service intervals can be flexible (LongLife service) or fixed (dependent on time/distance travelled).

If the PR code that appears on the back of the Maintenance Programme booklet is PR QI6, this means that your vehicle has the LongLife service program. If it lists the codes QI1, QI2, QI3, QI4 or QI7, the interval service is dependent on the time/distance travelled.

Flexible service intervals (LongLife service intervals*)

Special oils and processes have been developed which, depending on the characteristics and individual driving profiles, enable the extension of the oil change service (LongLife service intervals).

Because this oil is essential for extending the service intervals, it **must only** be used observing the following indications:

- Avoid mixing it with oil for fixed service intervals.
- Only in exceptional circumstances, if the engine oil level is too low ››› page 170 and LongLife oil is not available, it is permitted to top up (once) with oil for **fixed service intervals** ››› page 169 (up to a maximum of 0.5 litres).

Fixed service intervals*

If your vehicle does not have the “LongLife service interval” or it has been disabled (by request), you may use oils for **fixed service intervals**, which also appear in ››› page 169, Oil properties. In this case, your vehicle must be serviced after a fixed interval of 1 year/15,000 km (10,000 miles)(whatever comes first) ››› Booklet Maintenance Programme.

- In exceptional circumstances, if the engine oil level is too low ››› page 170 and you cannot obtain the oil specified for your vehicle, you can add a small quantity of oil conforming to the specification ACEA A2 or ACEA A3 (petrol engines) or ACEA B3 or ACEA B4 (diesel engines) (up to 0.5 l).

Vehicles with diesel particulate filter*

The Maintenance Programme states whether your vehicle is fitted with a diesel particulate filter.

Only VW 507 00 engine oil, with reduced ash formation, may be used in diesel engines equipped with particulate filter. Using other types of oil will cause a higher soot concentration and reduce the life of the DPF. Therefore:

- Avoid mixing this oil with other engine oils.
- Only in exceptional circumstances, if the engine oil level is too low ››› page 170 and you cannot obtain the oil specified for your vehicle, you can use a small quantity of oil (once) conforming to the VW 506 00, VW 506 01, VW 505 00, VW 505 01 or ACEA B3/ACEA B4 specification. (up to 0.5 l).

Oil properties

Engine type	Specification
Petrol without flexible service interval	VW 502 00/VW 504 00
Petrol with flexible service interval (LongLife)	VW 504 00
Diesel. Engines without Particulate filter (DPF)	VW 505 01/VW 506 01/VW 507 00

»

Engine type	Specification
Diesel. Particulate Filter Engines (DPF). With or without flexible service interval (with and without LongLife)[a)]	VW 507 00

[a)] Only use recommended oils, otherwise you may damage the engine.

Engine oil additives

No type of additive should be mixed with the engine oil. The deterioration caused by these additives is not covered by the warranty.

Note

Before a long trip, we recommend finding an engine oil that conforms to the corresponding VW specifications and recommend keeping it in the vehicle. This way, the correct engine oil will always be available for a top-up if needed.

Checking the engine oil level

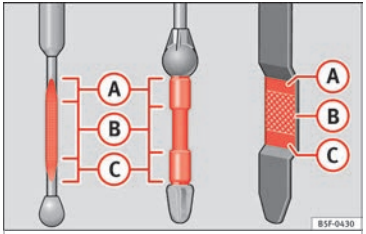

Fig. 153 Engine oil dipstick.

Read the additional information carefully ››› page 24

Checking oil level

– Park the vehicle in a horizontal position.

– Briefly run the engine at idle speed until the operating temperature is reached and then stop.

– Wait for about two minutes.

– Pull out the dipstick. Wipe the dipstick with a clean cloth and insert it again, pushing it in as far as it will go.

– Then pull it out again and check the oil level. Top up with engine oil if necessary.

Depending on how you drive and the conditions in which the vehicle is used, oil consumption can be up to 0.5 l/1000 km. Oil consumption is likely to be higher for the first 5,000 km. For this reason the engine oil level must be checked at regular intervals, preferably when filling the tank and before a journey.

WARNING

Any work carried out in the engine compartment or on the engine must be carried out cautiously.

- **When working in the engine compartment, always observe the safety warnings** **››› page 166.**

CAUTION

If the oil level is above the area (A) do not start the engine. This could result in damage to the engine and catalytic converter. Contact a Technical Service.

Topping up engine oil

Read the additional information carefully **››› page 24**

Before opening the bonnet, read and observe the warnings **››› ⚠ in Safety instructions on working in the engine compartment on page 166.**

The position of the oil filler opening is shown in the corresponding engine compartment illustration **››› page 168.**

Engine oil specification ››› page 169.

⚠ WARNING

Oil is highly inflammable! Ensure that no oil comes into contact with hot engine components when topping up.

ⓘ CAUTION

If the oil level is above the area Ⓐ do not start the engine. This could result in damage to the engine and catalytic converter. Contact a specialised workshop.

❀ For the sake of the environment

The oil level must never be above area Ⓐ. Otherwise oil can be drawn in through the crankcase breather and escape into the atmosphere via the exhaust system.

Changing engine oil

Read the additional information carefully ››› page 24

The engine oil must be changed at the intervals given in the service schedule.

We recommend that you have the engine oil changed by a Technical Service.

The oil change intervals are shown in the Maintenance Programme.

⚠ WARNING

Only change the engine oil yourself if you have the specialist knowledge required!

- **Before opening the bonnet, read and observe the warnings** **››› page 166, Safety instructions on working in the engine compartment****.**
- **Wait for the engine to cool down. Hot oil may cause burn injuries.**
- **Wear eye protection to avoid injuries, such as acid burns, caused by splashes of oil.**
- **When removing the oil drain plug with your fingers, keep your arm horizontal to help prevent oil from running down your arm.**
- **Wash your skin thoroughly if it comes into contact with engine oil.**
- **Engine oil is poisonous! Used oil must be stored in a safe place out of the reach of children.**

ⓘ CAUTION

No additives should be used with engine oil. This could result in engine damage. Any damage caused by the use of such additives would not be covered by the factory warranty.

❀ For the sake of the environment

- **Because of disposal problems and the special tools and specialist knowledge required, we recommend that you have the engine oil and filter changed by a Technical Service.**
- **Never pour oil down drains or into the ground.**
- **Use a suitable container when draining the used oil. It must be large enough to hold all the engine oil.**

Cooling system

Engine coolant specifications

The engine cooling system is supplied from the factory with a specially treated mixture of water and, at least, 40 % of the additive **G 13** (TL-VW 774 J). The engine coolant additive is recognisable by its purple colour. This mixture of water and additive gives the necessary frost protection down to -25°C (-13 F) and protects the light alloy parts of the cooling system against corrosion. It also prevents scaling and considerably raises the boiling point of the coolant.

To protect the engine cooling system, the percentage of additive must *always* be at least 40 %, even in warm climates where anti-freeze protection is not required.

If greater frost protection is required in very cold climates, the proportion of additive can be increased. However, the percentage of additive should not exceed 60%, as this would reduce the frost protection and, in turn, decrease the cooling capacity. »

When the coolant is topped up, use a mixture of **distilled water** and, at least, 40 % of the G 13 or G 12 plus-plus (TL-VW 774 G) additive (both are purple) to obtain an optimum anti-corrosion protection ››› ❗. The mixture of G 13 with G 12 plus (TL-VW 774 F), G 12 (red) or G 11 (green-blue) engine coolants will significantly reduce the anticorrosion protection and should, therefore be avoided ››› ❗.

⚠ WARNING

If there is not enough anti-freeze in the coolant system, the engine may fail leading to serious damage.

- **Please make sure that the percentage of additive is correct with respect to the lowest expected ambient temperature in the zone in which the vehicle is to be used.**
- **When the outside temperature is very low, the coolant could freeze and the vehicle would be immobilised. In this case, the heating would not work either and inadequately dressed passengers could die of cold.**

CAUTION

The original additives should never be mixed with coolants which are not approved by SEAT. Otherwise, you run the risk of causing severe damage to the engine and the engine cooling system.

- **If the fluid in the expansion tank is not purple but is, for example, brown, this indicates that the G 13 additive has been mixed with an inadequate coolant. The coolant must be changed as soon as possible if this is the case! This could result in serious faults and engine damage.**

For the sake of the environment

Coolants and additives can contaminate the environment. If any fluids are spilled, they should be collected and correctly disposed of, with respect to the environment.

Checking the coolant level and topping up

Read the additional information carefully ››› page 24

Before opening the bonnet, read and observe the warnings ››› ⚠ in Safety instructions on working in the engine compartment on page 166.

Opening the coolant expansion tank

– Switch off the engine and allow it to cool.

– To prevent scalding, cover the cap on the coolant expansion tank with a thick cloth and carefully unscrew the cap ››› ⚠ .

Checking coolant level

– Look into the open coolant expansion tank and read off the coolant level.

– If the level is below the “MIN” mark, top up with coolant.

Topping up coolant

– Only use **new** coolant liquid.

– Do not fill above the “MAX” mark.

Closing the coolant expansion tank

– Screw the cap on again *tightly*.

The position of the coolant expansion reservoir is shown in the corresponding engine compartment illustration ››› page 168.

Ensure the coolant conforms to the required specifications. Do not use a different type of additive if additive G 12++ is not available. In this case use only water and bring the coolant concentration back up to the correct level as soon as possible by putting in the specified additive.

Always top up with *new* coolant.

Do not fill above the “MAX” mark. Otherwise the excess coolant will be forced out of the cooling system when the engine is hot.

The additive G 12++ can be mixed with the G 12+ in any proportion.

⚠ WARNING

Any work carried out in the engine compartment or on the engine must be carried out cautiously.

- **When working in the engine compartment, always observe the safety warnings** **››› page 166.**
- **When the engine is warm or hot, the cooling system is pressurised! Do not unscrew the cap on the coolant expansion tank when the engine is hot. This is a burn injury risk.**

CAUTION

- **If you notice a change in the colour of the liquid because it has been in use for a long time, it is recommended to change it, as it will have lost some of its properties and could cause damage to the engine.**
- **If a lot of coolant fluid has been lost, wait for the engine to *cool*. This avoids damaging the engine. Large coolant losses are an indication of leaks in the cooling system. See a specialised workshop immediately and have the cooling system checked. Otherwise, there is a risk of engine damage.**

Brake fluid

Checking the brake fluid level

Read the additional information carefully **››› page 25**

The position of the brake fluid reservoir is shown in the corresponding engine compartment illustration **››› page 168**. The brake fluid reservoir has a black and yellow cap.

The brake fluid level drops slightly when the vehicle is being used as the brake pads are automatically adjusted as they wear.

However, if the level goes down noticeably in a short time, or drops below the “MIN” mark, there may be a leak in the brake system. A display on the instrument panel will warn you if the brake fluid level is too low **››› page 57**.

WARNING

Before opening the bonnet to check the brake fluid level, read and observe the warnings **››› page 166.**

Changing the brake fluid

The Maintenance Programme indicates brake fluid change intervals.

We recommend that you have the brake fluid changed by a Technical Service.

Before opening the bonnet, please read and follow the warnings **››› ⚠ in Safety instructions on working in the engine compartment on page 166** in section “Safety notes for working in the engine compartment”.

In the course of time, brake fluid becomes hygroscopic and absorbs water from the ambient air. If the water content in the brake fluid is too high, the brake system could corrode. This also considerably reduces the boiling point of the brake fluid. Heavy use of the brakes may then cause a vapour lock which could impair the braking effect.

Be sure to always use the correct brake fluid. Only use brake fluid that expressly meets the VW 501 14 standard.

You can buy VW 501 14 standard brake fluid in a SEAT dealership or a SEAT Official Service. If none is available, use only high-quality brake fluid that meets DIN ISO 4925 CLASS 4 standards, or USA Standards FMVSS 116 DOT 4.

Using any other kind of brake fluid or one that is not of a high quality may affect operation of the brake system and reduce its effectiveness. Never use a brake fluid if the container does not state that it complies with VW 501 14, DIN ISO 4925 CLASS 4 standards, or USA standards FMVSS 116 DOT 4.

WARNING

Brake fluid is poisonous. Old brake fluid impairs the braking effect.

- **Before opening the bonnet to check the brake fluid level, read and observe the warnings** **››› page 166.**
- **Brake fluid should be stored in the closed original container in a safe place out of reach of children. There is a toxic risk.**

»

- **Perform the brake fluid change according to the Maintenance Programme. Heavy use of the brakes may cause a vapour lock if the brake fluid is left in the brake system for too long. This would seriously affect the effectiveness of the brakes and the safety of the vehicle. This may cause an accident.**

CAUTION

Brake fluid damages the vehicle paintwork. Wipe off any brake fluid from the paintwork immediately.

For the sake of the environment

The brake pads and brake fluid must be collected and disposed of according the applicable regulations. The SEAT Technical Service network has the necessary equipment and qualified personnel for collecting and disposing of this waste material.

Windscreen washer reservoir

Topping up washer fluid

Read the additional information carefully
››› page 25

The **windscreen washer** and the **headlight washers** are supplied with fluid from the windscreen washer fluid container in the engine compartment. The container holds approx. 2 litres; in vehicles with headlight washers* it holds approx. 4.5 litres.

The tank is in the engine compartment.

Plain water is not enough to clean the windscreen and headlights. We recommend that you always add a product to the windscreen washer fluid. Approved windscreen cleaning products exist on the market with high detergent and anti-freeze properties, these may be added all-year-round. Please follow the dilution instructions on the packaging.

WARNING

Any work carried out in the engine compartment or on the engine must be carried out cautiously.

- **When working in the engine compartment, always observe the safety warnings**
››› page 166.

CAUTION

- **Never put radiator anti-freeze or other additives into the windscreen washer fluid.**
- **Always use approved windscreen cleansing products diluted as per instructions. If you use other washer fluids or soap solutions, the tiny holes in the fan-shaped nozzles could become blocked.**

Vehicle battery

Warnings on handling the battery

	Wear eye protection
	Battery acid is extremely corrosive. Wear protective gloves and eye protection!
	Fires, sparks, open flames and smoking are prohibited!
	A highly explosive mixture of gases is released when the battery is under charge.
	Keep children away from acid and batteries!

WARNING

Always be aware of the danger of injury and chemical burns as well as the risk of accident or fire when working on the battery and the electrical system:

- **Wear eye protection. Protect your eyes, skin and clothing from acid and particles containing lead.**
- **Battery acid is extremely corrosive. Wear protective gloves and eye protection. Do not tilt the batteries. This could spill acid through the vents. Rinse battery acid from eyes immediately for several minutes with clear water. Then seek medical care immediately. Neutralise any acid splashes on the skin or clothing with a soapy solution, and rinse off with plenty of water. If acid is swallowed by mistake, consult a doctor immediately.**

- **Fires, sparks, open flames and smoking are prohibited. When handling cables and electrical equipment, avoid causing sparks and electrostatic charge. Never short the battery terminals. High-energy sparks can cause injury.**
- **A highly explosive mixture of gases is released when the battery is under charge. The batteries should be charged in a well-ventilated room only.**
- **Keep children away from acid and batteries.**
- **Before working on the electrical system, you must switch off the engine, the ignition and all electrical devices. The negative cable on the battery must be disconnected. When a light bulb is changed, you need only switch off the light.**
- **Deactivate the anti-theft alarm by unlocking the vehicle before you disconnect the battery! The alarm will otherwise be triggered.**
- **When disconnecting the battery from the vehicle on-board network, disconnect first the negative cable and then the positive cable.**
- **Switch off all electrical devices before reconnecting the battery. Reconnect first the positive cable and then the negative cable. Never reverse the polarity of the connections. This could cause an electrical fire.**
- **Never charge a frozen battery, or one which has thawed. This could result in explosions and chemical burns. Always replace a battery which has frozen. A flat battery can also freeze at temperatures close to 0 °C (+32 °F).**
- **Ensure that the vent hose is always connected to the battery.**
- **Never use a defective battery. This could cause an explosion. Replace a damaged battery immediately.**
- **For vehicles with the battery in the luggage compartment: Check that the battery gas ventilation hose is securely attached.**

CAUTION

- **Never disconnect the battery if the ignition is switched on or if the engine is running. This could damage the electrical system or electronic components.**
- **Do not expose the battery to direct sunlight over a long period of time, as the intense ultraviolet radiation can damage the battery housing.**
- **If the vehicle is left standing in cold conditions for a long period, protect the battery from "freezing". If it freezes it will be damaged.**

Checking the electrolyte level

The electrolyte level should be checked regularly in high-mileage vehicles, in hot countries and in older batteries.

– Open the bonnet and open the battery cover at the front ›› ⚠ in Safety instructions on working in the engine compartment on page 166 ›› ⚠ in Warnings on handling the battery on page 174. For vehicles with the battery under the spare wheel, open the rear lid and lift the floor covering. The battery is located next to the spare wheel.

– Check the colour display in the "magic eye" on the top of the battery.

– If there are air bubbles in the window, tap the window gently until they disperse.

The position of the battery is shown in the corresponding engine compartment diagram ›› page 168. The location of the battery in the luggage compartment can be seen in ›› Fig. 152.

The "magic eye" indicator, located on the top of the battery changes colour, depending on the charge state and electrolyte level of the battery.

There are two different colours:

- Black: correct charge status.
- Transparent/clear yellow: the battery must be replaced. Contact a specialised workshop.

Charging and changing the vehicle battery

The battery is maintenance-free and is checked during the inspection service. All work on the vehicle battery requires specialist knowledge. »

If you often drive short distances or if the vehicle is not driven for long periods, the battery should be checked by a specialised workshop between the scheduled services.

If the battery has discharged and you have problems starting the vehicle, the battery might be damaged. If this happens, we recommend you have the vehicle battery checked by a Technical Service where it will be re-charged or replaced.

Charging the battery

The vehicle battery should be charged by a specialised workshop only, as batteries using special technology have been installed and they must be charged in a controlled environment.

Replacing a vehicle battery

The battery has been developed to suit the conditions of its location and has special safety features.

Genuine SEAT batteries meet the maintenance, performance and safety specifications of your vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

- **We recommend you use only maintenance-free or cycle free leak-proof batteries which comply with standards T 825 06 and VW 7 50 73. This standard applies as of 2001.**

- **Before starting any work on the batteries, you must read and observe the warnings** **››› ⚠ in Warnings on handling the battery on page 174.**

❀ For the sake of the environment

Batteries contain toxic substances such as sulphuric acid and lead. They must be disposed of appropriately and must not be disposed of with ordinary household waste.

Wheels

Wheels and tyres

General notes

Avoiding damage

– If you have to drive over a kerb or similar obstacle, drive very slowly and at a right angle.

– Keep grease, oil and fuel off the tyres.

– Inspect the tyres regularly for damage (cuts, cracks or blisters, etc.). Remove any foreign objects embedded in the treads.

Storing tyres

– When you remove the tyres, mark them in order to maintain the same direction of rotation when they are installed again.

– When removed, the wheels and/or tyres should be stored in a cool, dry and preferably dark location.

– Store tyres in a vertical position, if they are not fitted on wheel rims.

New tyres

New tyres must be run in **››› page 134**.

The tread depth of new tyres may vary, according to the type and make of tyre and the tread pattern.

Concealed damage

Damage to tyres and rims is often not readily visible. If you notice unusual vibrations or the vehicle pulling to one side, this may indicate that one of the tyres is damaged. They should be checked immediately by a Technical Service.

Tyres with directional tread pattern

An arrow on the tyre sidewall indicates the direction of rotation on tyres with directional tread. Always observe the direction of rotation indicated when fitting the wheel. This guarantees optimum grip and helps to avoid aquaplaning, excessive noise and wear.

⚠ WARNING

- **New tyres do not have maximum grip during the first 500 km. Drive particularly carefully to avoid possible accidents.**
- **Never drive with damaged tyres. This may cause an accident.**
- **If you notice unusual vibrations or if the vehicle pulls to one side when driving, stop the vehicle immediately and check the tyres for damage.**

Checking tyre pressure

The correct tyre pressure can be seen on the sticker on the inside of the fuel tank flap.

1. Read the required tyre inflation pressure from the sticker. The values refer to Summer tyres.
2. The tyre pressures should only be checked when the tyres are cold. The slightly raised pressures of warm tyres must not be reduced.
3. Adjust the tyre pressure to the load you are carrying.

Tyre pressure

The correct tyre pressure is especially important at high speeds. The pressure should therefore be checked at least once a month and before starting a journey.

⚠ WARNING

A tyre can easily burst if the pressure is too low, causing an accident!

- **At continuously high speeds, a tyre with insufficient pressure flexes more. In this way it becomes too hot, and this can cause tread separation and tyre blow-out. Always observe the recommended tyre pressures.**
- **If the tyre pressure is too low or too high, the tyres will wear prematurely and the vehicle will not handle well. Risk of accident!**

❀ For the sake of the environment

Under-inflated tyres will increase fuel consumption.

Tyre useful life

Fig. 154 Tyre tread wear indicators.

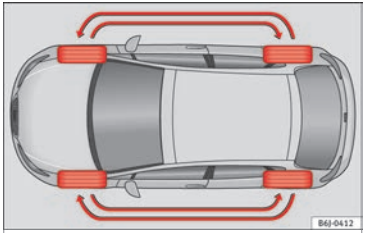

Fig. 155 Diagram for changing wheels

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

Wear indicators

The original tyres on your vehicle have 1.6 mm high “tread wear indicators” ››› **Fig. 154**, running across the tread. »

Depending on the make, there will be 6 to 8 of them evenly spaced around the tyre. Markings on the tyre sidewall (for instance the letters “TWI” or other symbols) indicate the positions of the tread wear indicators. The minimum tread depth required by law is 1.6 mm (measured in the tread grooves next to the tread wear indicators). Worn tyres must be replaced. Different figures may apply in export countries ››› ⚠.

Tyre pressure

Incorrect tyre pressure causes premature wear and could cause tyre blow-out. For this reason, the tyre pressure should be checked at least once per month ››› page 177.

Driving style

Fast cornering, heavy acceleration and hard braking all increase tyre wear.

Changing wheels around

If the front tyres are worn considerably more than the rear ones it is advisable to change them around as shown ››› **Fig. 155**. The useful life of all the tyres will then be about the same time.

Wheel balance

The wheels on new vehicles are balanced. However, various factors encountered in normal driving can cause them to become unbalanced, which results in steering vibration.

Unbalanced wheels should be rebalanced, as they otherwise cause excessive wear on steering, suspension and tyres. A wheel must also be rebalanced when a new tyre is fitted.

Incorrect wheel alignment

Incorrect wheel alignment causes excessive tyre wear, impairing the safety of the vehicle. If tyres show excessive wear, you should have the wheel alignment checked by a Technical Service.

⚠ WARNING

There is a serious danger of accidents if a tyre bursts during driving!

- **The tyres must be replaced at the latest when the tread wear indicators are worn ››› page 177. Failure to follow this instruction could result in an accident. Worn tyres do not grip well at high speeds on wet roads. There is also a greater risk of “aquaplaning”.**
- **At continuously high speeds, a tyre with insufficient pressure flexes more. This causes it to overheat. This can cause tread separation and tyre blow-out. Risk of accident. Always observe the recommended tyre pressures.**
- **If tyres show excessive wear, you should have the running gear checked by a Technical Service.**
- **Keep chemicals such as oil, fuel and brake fluid away from tyres.**
- **Damaged wheels and tyres must be replaced immediately!**

❀ For the sake of the environment

Under-inflated tyres will increase fuel consumption.

New tyres and wheels

New tyres and wheels have to be run in.

The tyres and wheel rims are an essential part of the vehicle's design. Those approved by SEAT are specially matched to the characteristics of the vehicle and make a major contribution to good road-holding and safe handling ››› ⚠.

Tyres should be replaced at least in pairs and not individually (i.e. both front tyres or both rear tyres together). A knowledge of tyre designations makes it easier to choose the correct tyres. Radial tyres have the tyre designations marked on the sidewall, for example:

195/65 R15 91T

This contains the following information:

195	Tyre width in mm
65	Height/width ratio in %
R	Tyre construction: **R**adial
15	Rim diameter in inches
91	Load rating code
T	Speed rating

The tyres could also have the following information:

- A direction of rotation symbol
- “Reinforced” denotes heavy-duty tyres.

The manufacturing date is also indicated on the tyre sidewall (possibly only on the inner side of the wheel).

“DOT ... 1103 ...” means, for example, that the tyre was produced in the 11th week of 2003.

We recommend that work on tyres and wheels be carried out by a Technical Service. They are familiar with the procedure and have the necessary special tools and spare parts as well as the proper facilities for disposing of the old tyres.

Any technical service has full information on the technical requirements when installing or changing tyres, wheels or wheel trims.

Note for Italy: A SEAT Service Centre should be consulted whether different sized wheels or tyres to those originally fitted by SEAT may be fitted, as well as the combinations allowed between the front axle (axle 1) and back axle (axle 2).

⚠ WARNING

- **We recommend that you use only wheels and tyres which have been approved by SEAT for your model. Failure to do so could impair vehicle handling. Risk of accident.**
- **Avoid running the vehicle on tyres that are more than 6 years old. If you have no alternative, you should drive slowly and with extra care at all times.**
- **Never use old tyres or those with an unknown “history of use”.**
- **If wheel trims are retrofitted, you must ensure that the flow of air to the brakes is not restricted. This could cause the brake system to overheat.**
- **All four wheels must be fitted with radial tyres of the same type, size (rolling circumference) and the same tread pattern.**

For the sake of the environment

Old tyres must be disposed of according to the laws in the country concerned.

Note

- **For technical reasons, it is not generally possible to use the wheels from other vehicles. This can also apply to wheels of the same model. The use of wheels or tyres which have not been approved by SEAT for use with your model may invalidate the vehicle's type approval for use on public roads.**
- **If the spare tyre is not the same as the tyres that are mounted on the vehicle (e.g. winter tyres) you should only use the spare tyre for a short period of time and drive with extra care. Refit the normal road wheel as soon as possible.**

Wheel bolts

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

In certain circumstances, you should not use wheel bolts from a different vehicle, even if it is the same model ››› page 155.

⚠ WARNING

If the wheel bolts are not tightened correctly, the wheel could become loose while driving. Risk of accident.

- **The wheel bolts must be clean and turn easily. Never apply grease or oil to them.**
- **Use only wheel bolts which belong to the wheel.**
- **If the prescribed torque of the wheel bolts is too low, they could loosen whilst the vehicle is in motion. Risk of accident! If the tightening torque is too high, the wheel bolts and threads can be damaged.**

»

CAUTION

The prescribed tightening torque for wheel bolts for steel and alloy wheels is 120 Nm.

Winter service

Winter tyres

In winter conditions winter tyres will considerably improve the vehicle's handling. The design of summer tyres (width, rubber compound, tread pattern) gives less grip on ice and snow.

Winter tyres must be inflated to a pressure of 0.2 bar (2.9 psi/20 kPa) higher than the pressures specified for summer tyres (see sticker on fuel tank flap).

Winter tyres must be fitted on all four wheels.

Information on permitted **winter tyre sizes** can be found in the vehicle's registration documentation. Use only radial winter tyres. All tyre sizes listed in the vehicle documentation also apply to winter tyres.

Winter tyres lose their effectiveness when the tread is worn down to a depth of 4 mm.

The speed rating code **»» page 178, New tyres and wheels** determines the following **speed limits** for winter tyres: »» ⚠

Q max. 160 km/h (99 mph)

S max. 180 km/h (112 mph)

T max. 190 km/h (118 mph)

H max. 210 km/h (130 mph)

In some countries, vehicles which can exceed the speed rating of the fitted tyre must have an appropriate sticker in the driver's field of view. These stickers are available from your technical service. The legal requirements of each country must be followed.

Do not have winter tyres fitted for unnecessarily long periods. Vehicles with summer tyres handle better when the roads are free of snow and ice.

If you have a flat tyre, please refer to the notes on the spare wheel **»» page 178, New tyres and wheels**.

WARNING

The maximum speed for the winter tyres must not be exceeded. Otherwise, this could lead to damage and risk of accident.

For the sake of the environment

Fit your summer tyres again as soon as possible. They are quieter, do not wear so quickly and reduce fuel consumption.

Snow chains

Snow chains may be fitted only to the front wheels, and only for the following tyres:

175/70R14 185/60R15	Chains with links not exceeding 15 mm (including the chain closure)
215/45R16	Chains with links not exceeding 9 mm (including the chain closure)
215/40R17	Chains with links not exceeding 7 mm (including the chain closure)

Remove wheel hub covers and trim rings before fitting snow chains. For safety reasons, cover caps, available in any Technical Services, must then be fitted over the wheel bolts.

WARNING

Snow chains should be correctly tightened in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. This will prevent the chains coming into contact with the wheel housing.

CAUTION

Remove the snow chains to drive on roads without snow. Otherwise they will impair handling, damage the tyres and wear out very quickly.

Note

In some countries, the maximum permitted speed with snow chains is 50 km/h (31 mph). The legal requirements of each country must be followed.

Emergencies

Emergency equipment

Warning triangle*

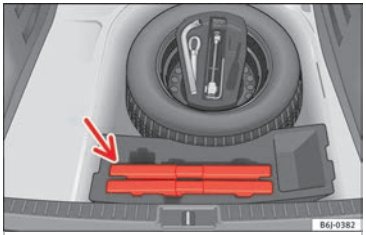

Fig. 156 IBIZA ST model: Housing for the emergency warning triangle in the luggage compartment.

The use of reflective warning triangles is obligatory in emergencies in some countries. As are the first aid kit and a set of spare light bulbs.

The warning triangle is under the storage compartment which is located under the luggage compartment floor.

Note

- **The warning triangle is not part of the vehicle's standard equipment.**
- **The warning triangle should meet legal requirements.**

First-aid kit and fire extinguisher*

Fig. 157 IBIZA ST model: Housing for the first-aid kit in the luggage compartment.

The first-aid kit can go in the storage compartment which is located under the luggage compartment floor.

The fire extinguisher* is attached to the luggage compartment carpet with Velcro.

Note

- **The first-aid kit and the fire extinguisher are not part of the vehicle's standard equipment.**
- **The first aid kit must comply with legal requirements.**

»

- **Observe the expiry date of the contents of the first aid kit. After it has expired you should purchase a new one.**
- **The fire extinguisher must comply with legal requirements.**
- **Ensure that the fire extinguisher is fully functional. The fire extinguisher should, therefore, be checked regularly. The sticker on the fire extinguisher will inform you of the next date for checking.**
- **Before acquiring accessories and emergency equipment see the instructions in "Accessories and spares"** »» page 155.

Vehicle Tools

Read the additional information carefully »» page 27

Some of the items listed are only provided in certain model versions, or are optional extras.

WARNING

- **The factory-supplied jack is only designed for changing wheels on this model. On no account attempt to use it for lifting heavier vehicles or other loads. Risk of injury.**
- **Use the jack only on a firm, level ground.**
- **Never start the engine when the vehicle is on the jack. Risk of accident.**
- **If work is to be carried out underneath the vehicle, this must be secured by suitable means. Otherwise, there is a risk of injury.**

Note

The jack does not generally require any maintenance. If required, it should be greased using universal type grease.

Spare wheel (temporary spare wheel)*

The temporary spare wheel is stored under the floor panel in the luggage compartment and is attached by a thumbnut.

How to use the temporary spare wheel

If you ever have a punctured tyre or loss of pressure, the temporary spare wheel is only intended for temporary use until you reach a workshop. Change it for a duty wheel as soon as possible.

Please note the following restrictions when using the temporary spare wheel. This temporary spare wheel has been specially designed for your vehicle, thus, it cannot be changed with the temporary spare wheel from another vehicle.

No other type of tyre (normal summer or winter tyre) may be fitted on the compact temporary spare wheel rim.

Snow chains

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

If you have a puncture on one of the front wheels when using snow chains, fit the temporary spare wheel in place of one of the rear wheels. Fit the snow chains on the rear wheel that you have removed and replace the punctured front wheel with this wheel.

WARNING

- **After fitting the temporary spare wheel, check the tyre pressures as soon as possible. Failure to do so may cause an accident. The tyre pressures are listed on the inside of the fuel tank flap.**
- **Do not drive at over 80 km/h (50 mph) when the temporary spare wheel is fitted on the vehicle: risk of accident!**
- **Avoid heavy acceleration, hard braking and fast cornering: risk of accident!**
- **Never use more than one temporary spare wheel at the same time, risk of accident.**
- **No other type of tyre (normal summer or winter tyre) may be fitted on the compact temporary spare wheel rim.**

Wheel change

Preparation work

– If you have a flat tyre or puncture, park the vehicle as far away from the flow of traffic as possible. Choose a location that is as level as possible.

– All vehicle occupants should leave the vehicle. They should wait in a safe area (for instance behind the roadside crash barrier).

– Switch the engine off. Switch the hazard warning lights on and place the warning triangles in position.

– Apply the **handbrake** firmly.

– Engage the **first gear**, or put the selector lever to position **P** for those vehicles with an automatic gearbox.

– If you are towing a trailer, unhitch it from your vehicle.

– Take the **vehicle tools** and the **spare wheel** out of the luggage compartment.

⚠ WARNING

- **Switch on the hazard warning lights and place the warning triangles in position. This is for your own safety and also warns other road users.**

- **If you change the wheel on a slope, block the wheel on the opposite side of the car with a stone or similar to prevent the vehicle from moving.**

Changing a wheel

Change the wheel as described below:

– Remove **the hub caps or the integral trim**.

– Slacken the **wheel bolts**.

– **Raise** the vehicle with the jack at the corresponding area.

– **Remove** the wheel and **put on** the spare one.

– **Lower** the vehicle.

– Tighten the wheel bolts **firmly** with the box spanner.

– Replace the **hub cap**.

After changing a wheel

– Put the tools back in their storage location.

– Place the wheel with the defective tyre in the luggage compartment and secure it.

– Check the tyre pressure of the newly fitted tyre as soon as possible.

– Have the tightening torque of the wheel bolts checked as soon as possible with a torque wrench. The prescribed torque must be 120 Nm.

Note

- **If you notice that the wheel bolts are corroded and difficult to turn when changing a wheel, they must be replaced before having the wheel bolt tightening torque checked.**
- **For safety reasons, drive at moderate speeds until the wheel bolt tightening torque has been checked.**

Wheel covers*

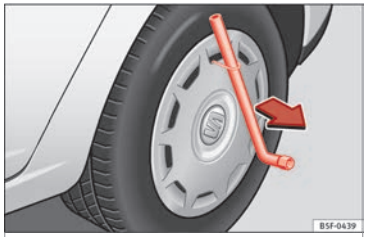

Fig. 158 Remove the wheel cover.

The wheel covers must be removed for access to the wheel bolts. »

Removing

– Remove the wheel cover using the wire hook ››› Fig. 158.

– Hook this into one of the cut-outs of the wheel cover.

Fitting

– Fit the wheel cover onto the wheel rim by pressing it firmly. Put pressure initially on the point of the cut-out for the valve. Next fit the rest of the hubcap

Loosening the wheel bolts

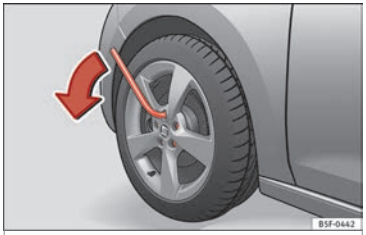

Fig. 159 Changing a wheel: loosen the wheel bolts.

The wheel bolts must be loosened before raising the vehicle.

Loosening

– Fit the **box spanner** as far as it will go over the wheel bolt.

– Grasp the box spanner by the end turn it about one full turn to the **left** ››› Fig. 159.

Tightening

– Fit the box spanner as far as it will go over the wheel bolt.

– Grasp the box spanner close to the end and turn the bolt to the right until it is secured.

– An adapter is required to unscrew or tighten the anti-theft wheel bolts.

⚠ WARNING

Loosen the wheel bolts (only about one turn) before raising the vehicle with the jack, otherwise there is a risk of accident.

Note

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

Raising the vehicle

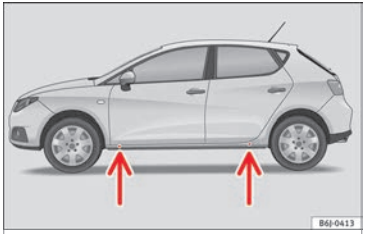

Fig. 160 Jack position points

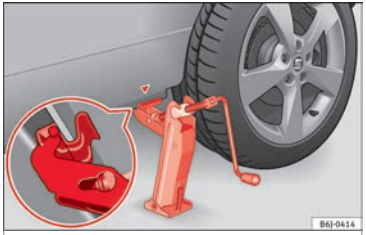

Fig. 161 Fitting the jack.

Read the additional information carefully ››› page 27

In order to remove the wheel, the vehicle must be raised with a jack.

– Locate the jacking point under the door sill closest to the punctured wheel ››› Fig. 160.

– Place the jack under the jacking point and turn the crank until the arm of the jack is directly below the vertical rib under the door sill.

– Align the jack so that the arm of the jack fits around the rib under the door sill and the movable base plate of the jack is flat on the ground ››› Fig. 161.

– Raise the vehicle until the defective wheel is just clear of the ground.

Recesses at the front and rear of the door sills mark the jacking points ››› Fig. 160. There is only one jacking point for each wheel. Do not fit the jack anywhere else.

An **unstable surface** under the jack may cause the vehicle to slip off the jack. Therefore, it must be fitted on solid ground offering good support. Use a large and stable base, if necessary. On a hard, slippery surface (such as tile) use a rubber mat or similar to prevent the jack from slipping.

⚠ WARNING

- **Take all precautions so that the base of the jack does not slip. Failure to follow this instruction could result in an accident.**
- **The vehicle can be damaged if the jack is not applied at the correct jacking points. There is also a risk of injury since the jack can slip off suddenly if it is not properly engaged.**

Removing and fitting the wheel

Change the wheel as described below after loosening the wheel bolts and raising the vehicle with the jack.

Removing a wheel

– Unscrew the wheel bolts using the box spanner and place them on a clean surface.

Fitting a wheel

– Screw on the wheel bolts in position and tighten them loosely with a box spanner.

The wheel bolts should be clean and easily screwed. Before fitting the spare wheel, inspect the wheel condition and hub mounting surfaces. These surfaces must be clean before fitting the wheel.

If tyres with a specific direction of rotation are fitted, note the direction of rotation.

Anti-theft wheel bolts*

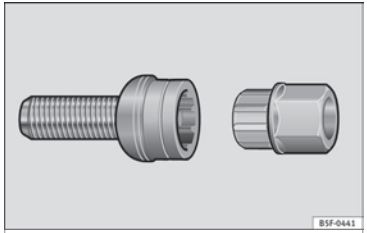

Fig. 162 Anti-theft wheel bolt with cap and adapter.

A special adapter is required to turn the anti-theft wheel bolts. This is found in the tool box.

– Insert the adapter onto the wheel bolt and push it on as far as it will go ››› Fig. 162.

– Fit the box spanner as far as it will go over the adapter.

– Loosen or tighten the wheel bolt as appropriate.

Code

The code number of the anti-theft wheel bolt is stamped onto the front part of the adaptor.

The code number should be noted and kept in a safe place, as it is only by using the code number that a duplicate adaptor can be obtained from SEAT Official Services.

Tyres with directional tread pattern

A directional tread pattern can be identified by arrows on the sidewall that point in the direction of rotation. Always note the direction of rotation indicated when fitting the wheel. This is important so that these tyres can give maximum grip and avoid excessive noise, tread wear and aquaplaning.

If, in an emergency, you have to mount the spare wheel so it rotates in the wrong direction, you must drive extremely carefully. The tyre will not give optimum performance. This is particularly important when driving on wet roads.

To benefit from the advantages of tyres with this type of tread pattern, the defective tyre should be replaced as soon as possible so that all tyres again rotate in the correct direction.

Tyre repair

TMS (Tyre Mobility System)*

Read the additional information carefully
››› page 26

The Anti-puncture kit* (Tyre Mobility System) will reliably seal punctures caused by the penetration of a foreign body of up to about **4 mm** in diameter. **Do not remove foreign objects, e.g. screws or nails, from the tyre.**

After inserting the sealant residue in the tyre, you must again check the tyre pressure about 10 minutes after starting the engine.

You should only use the tire mobility set if the vehicle is parked in a safe place, you are familiar with the procedure and you have the necessary tire mobility set! Otherwise, you should seek professional assistance.

The tyre sealant must not be used in the following cases:

- If the wheel rim has been damaged.
- In outside temperatures below -20 °C (-4 °F).
- In the event of cuts or perforations in the tyre greater than 4 mm.
- If you have been driving with very low pressure or a completely flat tyre.
- If the sealant bottle has passed its use by date.

⚠ WARNING

Using the tyre mobility system can be dangerous, especially when filling the tyre at the roadside. Please observe the following rules to minimise the risk of injury:

- **Stop the vehicle safely as soon as possible. Park it at a safe distance from surrounding traffic to fill the tyre.**
- **Ensure the ground on which you park is flat and solid.**
- **All passengers and particularly children must keep a safe distance from the work area.**
- **Turn on the hazard warning lights to warn other road users.**
- **Use the tyre mobility system only if you are familiar with the necessary procedures. Otherwise, you should seek professional assistance.**
- **The tyre mobility set is intended for temporary emergency use only until you can reach the nearest specialised workshop.**
- **Replace the repaired tyre with the tire mobility set as soon as possible.**
- **The sealant is a health hazard and must be cleaned immediately if it comes into contact with the skin.**
- **Always keep the tire mobility set out of the reach of small children.**
- **Never use an equivalent jack, even if it has been approved for your vehicle.**
- **Always stop the engine, apply the handbrake lever firmly and engage gear if using a manual gearbox, in order to reduce the risk of vehicle involuntary movement.**

⚠ WARNING

A tyre filled with sealant does not have the same performance properties as a conventional tyre.

- **Never drive faster than 80 km/h (50 mph).**

- **Avoid heavy acceleration, hard braking and fast cornering.**
- **Drive for only 10 minutes at a maximum speed of 80 km/h (50 mph) and then check the tyre.**

For the sake of the environment

Dispose of used or expired sealant observing any legal requirements.

Note

- **A new bottle of sealant can be purchased at SEAT dealerships.**
- **Take into account the separate instruction manual of the tyre mobility set* manufacturer.**

Contents of the tyre mobility system*

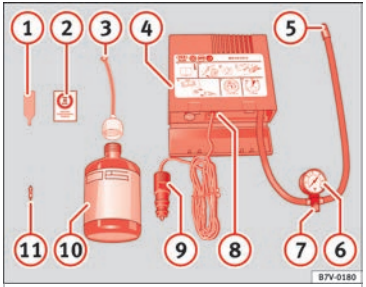

Fig. 163 Standard representation: Contents of the tyre mobility system.

The tyre mobility set is located underneath the floor covering in the luggage compartment. It includes the following components ›› **Fig. 163**:

1. Tyre valve remover
2. Sticker indicating maximum speed “max. 80 km/h” or “max. 50 mph”
3. Filler tube with cap
4. Air compressor
5. Tube for inflating tyres
6. Warning provided by tyre pressure monitoring system (it can also be integrated in the compressor).
7. Air bleed screw (in its place, the compressor may have a button).
8. ON/OFF switch
9. 12 volt connector
10. Bottle of sealant
11. Spare tyre valve

The **valve insert remover** (1) has a gap at the lower end for a valve insert. The valve insert can only be screwed or unscrewed in this way. This also applies to its replacement part (11).

WARNING

When inflating the wheel, the air compressor and the inflator tube may become hot.

- **Protect hands and skin from hot parts.**
- **Do not place the hot flexible inflator tube or hot air compressor on flammable material.**
- **Allow them to cool before storing the device.**
- **If it is not possible to inflate the tyre to at least 2.0 bars (29 psi / 200 kPa), the tyre is too badly damaged. The sealant is not in a good condition to seal the tyre. Do not continue driving. Seek specialist assistance.**

CAUTION

Switch off the air compressor after a maximum of 8 operational minutes to avoid overheating! Before switching on the air compressor again, let it cool for several minutes.

Check after 10 minutes of driving

Screw in the inflator tube ››› Fig. 163 (5) again and check the pressure on the gauge (6).

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

- **Stop the vehicle!** The tyre cannot be sealed sufficiently with the tyre mobility set.
- You should obtain professional assistance ››› ⚠.

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

- Set the tyre pressure to the correct value again.
- Carefully resume your journey until you reach the nearest specialised workshop without exceeding 80 km/h (50 mph).
- Have the damaged tyre replaced.

⚠ WARNING

Driving with an unsealed tyre is dangerous and can cause accidents and serious injury.

- **Do not continue driving if the tyre pressure is 1.3 bar (19 psi / 130 kPa) and lower.**
- **Seek specialist assistance.**

Jump-starting

Jump leads

The jump lead must have a sufficient wire cross section.

If the engine fails to start because of a discharged battery, the battery can be connected to the battery of another vehicle to start the engine.

Jump leads

Jump leads must comply with standard **DIN 72553** (see cable manufacturer's instructions). The wire cross section must be at least 25 mm^2 for petrol engines and at least 35 mm^2 for diesel engines.

Note

- **The vehicles must not touch each other, otherwise electricity could flow as soon as the positive terminals are connected.**
- **The discharged battery must be properly connected to the on-board network.**

How to jump start: description

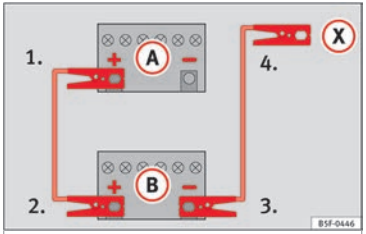

Fig. 164 Diagram of connections for vehicles without Start-Stop system.

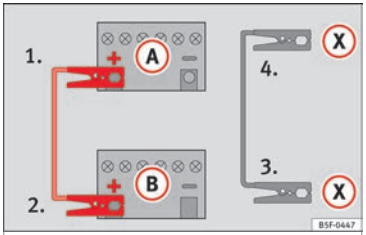

Fig. 165 Diagram of connections for vehicles with Start-Stop system.

Jump lead terminal connections

1. Switch off the ignition of both vehicles ››› ⚠.

2. Connect one end of the *red* jump lead to the positive (+) terminal of the vehicle with the flat battery (A) ››› Fig. 164.

3. Connect the other end of the *red* jump lead to the positive terminal (+) in the vehicle providing assistance (B).

4. **For vehicles without Start-Stop system:** connect one end of the *black* jump lead to the negative terminal (–) of the vehicle providing the current (B) ››› Fig. 164.

– **For vehicles with Start-Stop system:** connect one end of the *black* jump lead (X) to a suitable ground terminal, to a solid piece of metal in the engine block, or to the engine block itself ››› Fig. 165.

5. Connect the other end of the *black* jump lead (X) to a solid metal component bolted to the engine block or to the engine block itself of the vehicle with the flat battery. Do not connect it to a point near the battery (A).

6. Position the leads in such a way that they cannot come into contact with any moving parts in the engine compartment.

Starting

7. Start the engine of the vehicle with the boosting battery and let it run at idling speed.

8. Start the engine of the vehicle with the flat battery and wait 2 or 3 minutes until the engine is “running”.

Removing the jump leads

9. Before you remove the jump leads, switch off the dipped beam headlights (if they are switched on).

10. Turn on the heater blower and heated rear window in the vehicle with the flat battery. This helps minimise voltage peaks which are generated when the leads are disconnected.

11. When the engine is running, disconnect the leads in reverse order to the details given above.

Connect the battery clamps so they have good metal-to-metal contact with the battery terminals.

If the engine fails to start, switch off the starter after about 10 seconds and try again after about a minute.

⚠ WARNING

- **Please note the safety warnings referring to working in the engine compartment** **››› page 166, Working in the engine compartment.**
- **The battery providing assistance must have the same voltage as the flat battery (12 V) and approximately the same capacity (see imprint on battery). Failure to comply could result in an explosion.**
- **Never use jump leads when one of the batteries is frozen. Danger of explosion! Even after the battery has thawed, battery acid could leak and cause chemical burns. If a battery freezes, it should be replaced.**
- **Keep sparks, flames and lighted cigarettes away from batteries, danger of explosion. Failure to comply could result in an explosion.**
- **Observe the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the jump leads.**
- **Do not connect the negative cable from the other vehicle directly to the negative terminal of the flat battery. The gas emitted from the battery could be ignited by sparks. Danger of explosion.**
- **Do not attach the negative cable from the other vehicle to parts of the fuel system or to the brake line.**
- **The non-insulated parts of the battery clamps must not be allowed to touch. The jump lead attached to the positive battery terminal must not touch metal parts of the vehicle, this can cause a short circuit.**
- **Position the leads in such a way that they cannot come into contact with any moving parts in the engine compartment.**
- **Do not lean on the batteries. This could result in chemical burns.**

»

Note

The vehicles must not touch each other, otherwise electricity could flow as soon as the positive terminals are connected.

Towing or tow starting

Tow-starting*

We recommend that you do **not** tow-start your vehicle. Jump-starting is preferable ››› page 188.

However, if your vehicle has to be tow-started:

– Engage 2nd or 3rd gear.

– Keep the clutch pressed down.

– Switch the ignition on.

– Once both vehicles are moving, release the clutch.

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

WARNING

The risk of accidents is high when tow-starting. The vehicle being towed can easily collide with the towing vehicle.

CAUTION

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

Comments

Please observe the following points if you use a tow rope:

Notes for the driver of the towing vehicle

– Drive slowly at first until the tow rope is taut. Then accelerate gradually.

– Begin and change gears cautiously. If you are driving an automatic vehicle, accelerate gently.

– Remember that the brake servo and power steering are not working in the vehicle you are towing. Brake sooner than normal and pressing the pedal gently.

Notes for the driver of the towed vehicle

– Ensure that the tow rope remains taut at all times when towing.

Tow rope or tow bar

It is easier and safer for the vehicle to be towed using a tow bar. You should only use a tow-rope if you do not have a tow-bar.

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

Attach the tow rope or the tow bar only to the towline anchorages provided or a towing bracket.

Driving style

Towing requires some experience, especially when using a tow rope. Both drivers should be familiar with the technique required for towing. Inexperienced drivers should not attempt to tow.

Do not pull too hard with the towing vehicle and take care to avoid jerking the tow rope. When towing on an unpaved road, there is always a risk of overloading and damaging the anchorage points.

The ignition of the vehicle being towed must be switched on to prevent the steering wheel from locking and also to allow the use of the turn signals, horn, windscreen wipers and washers.

The brake servo only works when the engine is running. When not running, you must apply considerably more pressure to the brake pedal.

As the power assisted steering does not work if the engine is not running, you will need more strength to steer than you normally would.

Towing vehicles with an automatic gearbox

- Put the selector lever into position “N”.
- Do not drive faster than 50 km/h (31 mph).
- Do not tow further than 50 km.
- If a breakdown vehicle is used, the vehicle must be towed with the front wheels raised.

Note

- **Observe legal requirements when towing or tow-starting.**
- **Switch on the hazard warning lights of both vehicles. However, observe any regulations to the contrary.**
- **For technical reasons, vehicles with an automatic gearbox must not be tow-started.**
- **If there is no lubricant in the gearbox as the result of a fault, you must raise the driven wheels while the vehicle is being towed.**
- **If the vehicle has to be towed more than 50 km (30 miles), the front wheels should be raised during towing, and towing should be carried out by a qualified person.**
- **The steering wheel is locked when the vehicle has no electrical power. The vehicle must then be towed with the front wheels raised. Towing should be carried out by a qualified person.**
- **The towline anchorage should always be kept in the vehicle.**

Front towline anchorage

Fig. 166 Towline anchorage at the front of the vehicle

Read the additional information carefully
››› page 28

Fitting the towline anchorage

– Take the towline anchorage from the on-board tool set.

– Remove the front cover by pressing down on its left-hand side. For FR finishes, press down and pull outwards. For the rest of the Sport finishes, remove the cover by inserting a screwdriver into the lower slot and levering gently.

– Bolt the anchorage to its limit to the *left*, in the direction of the arrow ››› **Fig. 166**.

Rear towline anchorage

Read the additional information carefully
››› page 28

There is a towline anchorage at the rear on the right below the rear bumper.

Emergency locking and unlocking

Emergency opening of the rear lid

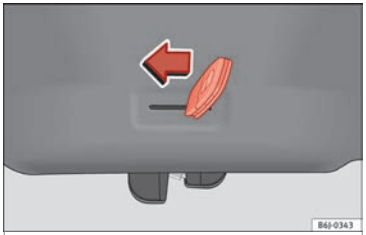

Fig. 167 IBIZA/IBIZA SC: Unlocking the rear lid manually.

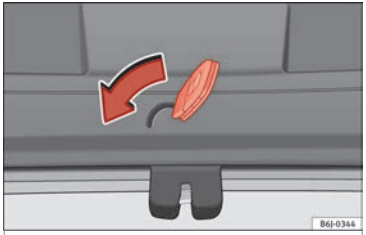

Fig. 168 IBIZA ST: Unlocking the rear lid manually.

This allows the vehicle to be opened if the central locking does not work (for example, if the battery is flat)

There is a groove in the luggage compartment allowing access to the emergency opening mechanism.

Opening the rear lid from inside the luggage compartment

– Insert the key in the groove and unlock the locking system, turning the key from right to left, as shown by the arrow ››› Fig. 167, ››› Fig. 168.

Manual release of the selector lever

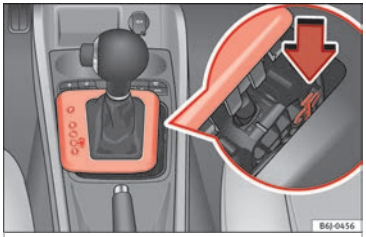

Fig. 169 Manual release of the selector lever.

If there is a fault in the power system to the electronic selector lever lock system (flat battery, blown fuse) or the system itself is faulty, the selector lever cannot be moved from position **P** in the normal manner, which prevents the vehicle from being moved. The selector lever must be unlocked using the manual release.

– Apply the handbrake.

– Pull gently on both sides at the front of the selector lever cover.

– Also loosen the cover at the rear.

– Press the yellow plastic part with your finger in the direction indicated by the arrow ››› Fig. 169.

– Press the interlock button on the selector lever knob at the same time and move the selector lever to position **N** (if the selector lever is moved back to position **P**, it will lock again).

Changing the wiper blades

Changing windscreen wiper blades

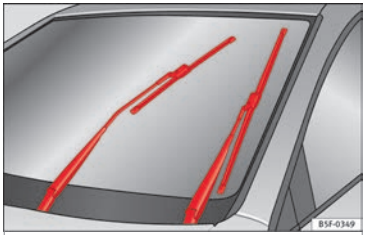

Fig. 170 Wipers in service position

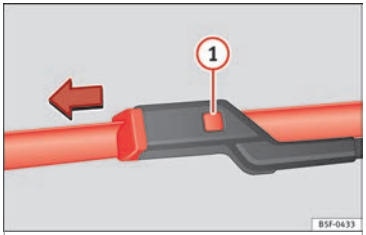

Fig. 171 Changing the windscreen wiper blade.

Perfect wiper blade condition is essential for clear vision. Damaged wiper blades should be replaced immediately.

To change the blades it is necessary to move the wipers from the rest position into the service position.

Do not change the windscreen wipers when out of the service position, as it could cause paint to flake off the bonnet due to friction with the windscreen wiper arm.

Service position (for changing wiper blades)

– Ensure that the wiper blades are not frozen.

– Turn the ignition on and off and then (within approximately 9 seconds) push the windscreen wiper lever down (short wipe). The windscreen wipers will move to the service position ››› **Fig. 170**.

Removing the wiper blade

– Lift the windscreen wiper arm.

– Press the securing tab down (1) ››› **Fig. 171**.

– Extract the wiper blade from the wiper arm.

Fitting the wiper blade

– Insert the wiper blade onto the windscreen wiper arm until it clicks into place.

– Place the windscreen wiper arms to their initial position.

If the **windscreen wipers scratch**, they should be replaced if they are damaged, or cleaned if they are soiled.

If this does not produce the desired results, the setting angle of the windscreen wiper arms might be incorrect. They should be checked by a specialised workshop and corrected if necessary.

⚠ WARNING

Do not drive unless you have good visibility through all windows!

- **Clean the windscreen wiper blades and all windows regularly.**
- **The wiper blades should be changed once or twice a year.**

ⓘ CAUTION

- **Damaged or dirty windscreen wipers could scratch the windscreen.**
- **Never use fuel, nail varnish remover, paint thinner or similar products to clean the windows. This could damage the windscreen wiper blades.**
- **Never move the windscreen wiper or windscreen wiper arm manually. This could cause damage.**
- **To prevent damage to the bonnet and the windscreen wiper arms, the latter should only be lifted off the windscreen when in service position.**

»

Note

- **The windscreen wiper arms can be moved to the service position only when the bonnet is properly closed.**
- **You can also use the service position, for example, if you want to fix a cover over the windscreen in the winter to keep it clear of ice.**

Changing the rear wiper blade

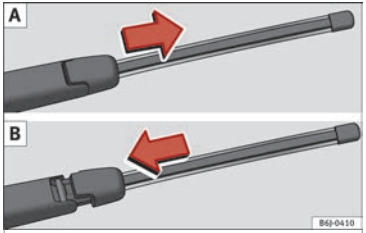

Fig. 172 Removing and fitting the rear window wiper blade.

Perfect rear wiper blade condition is essential for clear rear vision. Damaged wiper blades should be replaced immediately.

Removing the wiper blade

– Lift the wiper arm away from the glass

– Slide the blade adapter in the direction of the arrow and remove the blade ››› **Fig. 172 A**.

Fitting the wiper blade

– With one hand, hold the top end of the wiper arm.

– Place the blade as shown in ››› **Fig. 172 B** and slide the adapter along until it engages.

Check the condition of the wiper blade regularly. Change as required.

If the **windscreen wiper scrapes**, it should be replaced if damaged, or cleaned if soiled.

If this is not sufficient, refer to a specialised workshop.

WARNING

Do not drive unless you have good visibility through all windows!

- **Clean the windscreen wiper blades and all windows regularly.**
- **The wiper blades should be changed once or twice a year.**

CAUTION

- **A damaged or dirty window wiper could scratch the rear window.**
- **Never use fuel, nail varnish remover, paint thinner or similar products to clean the window as they may damage the blades.**
- **Never move the windscreen wiper by hand. This could cause damage.**

Fuses and bulbs

Fuses

Introduction

Due to the constant updating of vehicles, fuse assignments based on equipment and the use of the same fuse for various electrical components, it is not possible to provide an up-to-date summary of the fuse positions for the electrical components at the time this manual was printed. For detailed information about the fuse positions, please consult a technical service.

In general, a fuse can be assigned to various electrical components. Likewise, an electrical component can be protected by several fuses.

Only replace fuses when the cause of the problem has been solved. If a newly inserted fuse blows after a short time, you must have the electrical system checked by a specialised workshop as soon as possible.

Additional information and warnings:

- Working in the engine compartment ››› page 166.

⚠ WARNING

The high voltages in the electrical system can give serious electrical shocks, causing burns and even death!

- **Never touch the electrical wiring of the ignition system.**
- **Take care not to cause short circuits in the electrical system.**

⚠ WARNING

Using unsuitable fuses, repairing fuses or bridging a current circuit without fuses can cause a fire and serious injury.

- **Never use a fuse with a higher value. Only replace fuses with a fuse of the same amperage (same colour and markings) and size.**
- **Never repair a fuse.**
- **Never replace a fuse by a metal strip, staple or similar.**

CAUTION

- **To prevent damage to the vehicle's electric system, before replacing a fuse always turn off the ignition, the lights and all electrical elements and remove the key from the ignition.**
- **If you replace a fuse with higher-rating fuse, you could cause damage to another part of the electrical system.**
- **Protect the fuse boxes when open to prevent the entry of dust or humidity as they can damage the electrical system.**

Note

- **One component may have more than one fuse.**
- **Several components may run on a single fuse.**

Vehicle fuses

Read the additional information carefully ››› page 25

Only replace fuses with a fuse of the same amperage (same colour and markings) and size. »

Identifying fuses situated below the driver-side dash panel by colours

Colour	Amp rating
Grey	2
Purple	3
Light brown	5
Brown	7.5
Red	10
Blue	15
Yellow	20
White or transparent	25
Green	30
Orange	40

CAUTION

- **Always carefully remove the fuse box covers and refit them correctly to avoid problems with your vehicle.**
- **Protect the fuse boxes when open to avoid the entry of dust or humidity. Dirt and humidity inside fuse boxes can cause damage to the electrical system.**

Note

In the vehicle, there are more fuses than those indicated in this chapter. These should only be changed by a specialised workshop.

Replacing a blown fuse

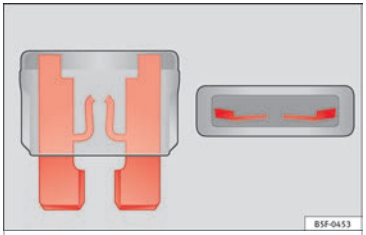

Fig. 173 Image of a blown fuse

Preparation

- Switch off the ignition, lights and all electrical equipment.
- Open the corresponding fuse box ››› page 195.

Identifying a blown fuse

A fuse is blown if its metal strip is ruptured ››› **Fig. 173**.

Point a lamp at the fuse. This will make it easier to see if the fuse is blown.

To replace a fuse

- Remove the fuse.
- Replace the blown fuse by one with an *identical* amperage rating (same colour and markings) and *identical* size ››› ❗.
- Replace the cover again or close the fuse box lid.

CAUTION

If you replace a fuse with higher-rating fuse, you could cause damage to another part of the electrical system.

Changing the bulbs

General notes

Before changing any bulb, first turn off the failed device.

Do not touch the glass part of the bulb with your bare hands. The fingerprints left on the glass will vaporise as a result of the heat generated by the bulb, reducing bulb life and causing condensation on the reflector surface, thus reducing effectiveness.

A bulb must only be replaced by one of the same type. The type is indicated on the bulb, either on the glass part or on the base.

Below, the light source used for all functions is broken down.

Double headlights

Dipped beam - H7 Long Life

Main beam - H7

Position - W5W Long Life

Turn signal - PY 21W

Single headlight

Dipped/Main - H4 Long Life

Position - W5W Long Life

Turn signal - PY 21W

Xenon[1]/ adaptive headlights*

Dipped and full beam - D1S[2]

Position - LED[3]

DRL (day light) - LED[3]

Turn signals - PY 21W

Front fog light

Fog light/cornering - H11

WARNING

- **Take particular care when working on components in the engine compartment if the engine is warm, there is a risk of burns.**
- **Bulbs are highly sensitive to pressure. The glass can break when you touch the bulb, causing injury.**
- **The high voltage element of gas discharge bulbs* (xenon light) must be handled correctly. Otherwise, there is a risk of death.**
- **When changing bulbs, please take care not to injure yourself on sharp parts in the headlight housing.**

CAUTION

- **Remove the ignition key before working on the electric system. Otherwise, a short circuit could occur.**
- **Switch off the lights or parking lights before you change a bulb.**

For the sake of the environment

Please ask your specialist retailer how to dispose of used bulbs in the proper manner.

Note

- **Depending on weather conditions (cold or wet), the front lights, the fog lights, the tail lights and the turn signals may be temporarily misted. This has no influence on the useful life of the lighting system. By switching on the lights, the area through which the beam of light is projected will quickly be demisted.**

»

[1] With this type of headlight, the user can replace the turn signal bulb. Replacement of the dipped/main beam bulb must be done by Technical Services, given that complex elements must be removed from the vehicle and the automatic control system that incorporates it must be reset.

[2] The Xenon bulbs discharge 2.5 times the light flux and have an average lifespan of 5 times more than that of halogen bulbs, this means that, except due to unusual circumstances, there is no need to change the bulbs for the whole life of the vehicle.

[3] In the event that there is a fault in the LEDs, the complete headlight must be replaced.

However, the edges may continue to be misted.

- **Please check at regular intervals that all lighting (especially the exterior lighting) on your vehicle is functioning properly. This is not only in the interest of your own safety, but also that of all other road users.**
- **Before changing a bulb, make sure you have the correct new bulb.**
- **Do not touch the glass part of the bulb with your bare hands, use a cloth or paper towel instead. The residue left by the fingerprints would vaporise as a result of the heat generated by the bulb, they will be deposited on the reflector and will impair its surface.**

Single headlight bulb change

Single headlight bulbs

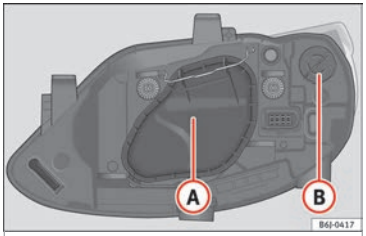

Fig. 174 Single headlight.

(A) Side lights - Dipped beam/main beam.

(B) Turn signal.

Turn signal bulb

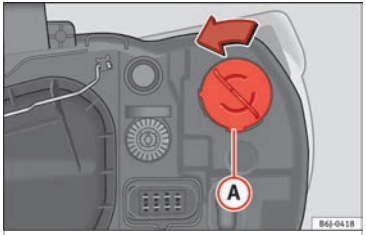

Fig. 175 Single turn signal lamp.

– Raise the bonnet.

– Turn bulb holder ››› **Fig. 175** (A) to the left and pull.

– Remove the bulb by pressing on the bulb holder and turning it anti-clockwise at the same time.

– Installation involves all of the above steps in reverse sequence.

Dipped/main beam headlights

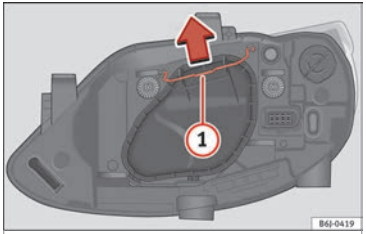

Fig. 176 Dipped beam/main beam of the single headlight.

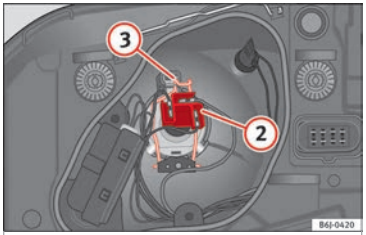

Fig. 177 Dipped beam/main beam of the single headlight.

– Raise the bonnet.

– Move the loop ››› **Fig. 176** (1) in the direction of the arrow and remove the cover.

– Remove connector ››› **Fig. 177** (2) from the bulb.

– Unclip the retainer spring ››› Fig. 177 ③ pressing inwards to the right.

– Extract the bulb and fit the replacement so that the lug on the base fits into the recess on the reflector.

– Fit the connector.

– Fit the cover and close the strap. Make sure that the gasket sits well on the casing cover during the operation.

– Check whether the new bulb is working.

Side light

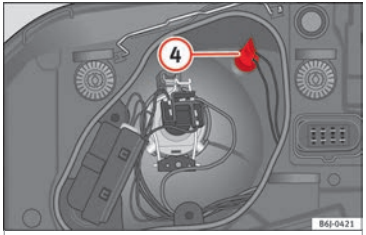

Fig. 178 Side lights.

– Raise the bonnet.

– Move the loop ››› Fig. 176 ① in the direction of the arrow and remove the cover.

– Remove the bulb holder ④ ››› Fig. 178 outwards.

– Replace the bulb by pulling it out and inserting the replacement.

– Installation is done in the reverse order.

Double headlight bulb change

Double headlight bulbs

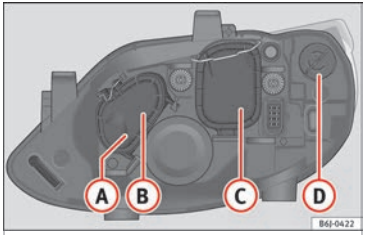

Fig. 179 Double headlight.

Ⓐ Side lights
Ⓑ Main beam headlights
Ⓒ Dipped beam headlights
Ⓓ Turn signal lights

Side light

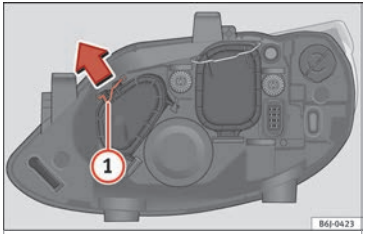

Fig. 180 Side lights.

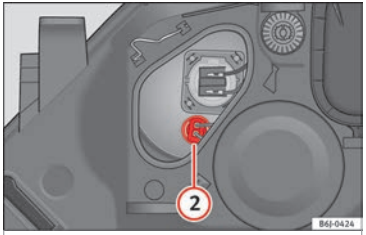

Fig. 181 Side lights.

– Raise the bonnet.

– Move the loop ① in the direction of the arrow and remove the cover ››› Fig. 180.

– Remove connector ››› Fig. 181 ② by pulling outward. »

– Remove the bulb by pulling it out and fitting the new one.

– Installation involves all of the above steps in reverse sequence.

– Fit the cover and close the strap. Make sure that the gasket sits well on the casing cover during the operation.

– Check whether the new bulb is working.

Main beam headlight

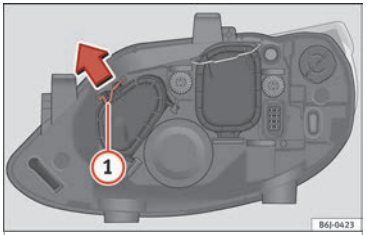

Fig. 182 Main beam headlight.

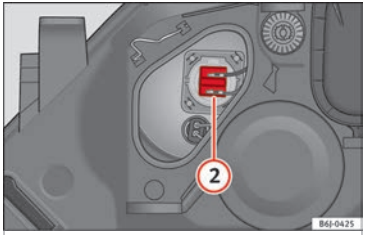

Fig. 183 Main beam headlight.

– Raise the bonnet.

– Move the loop (1) in the direction of the arrow and remove the cover ››› **Fig. 182**.

– Remove connector ››› **Fig. 183** (2) by pulling outward.

– Extract the bulb and fit the replacement so that it sits correctly into the cut-out on the reflector.

– Installation involves all of the above steps in reverse sequence.

– Fit the cover and close the strap. Make sure that the gasket sits well on the casing cover during the operation.

– Check whether the new bulb is working.

Dipped beam headlight

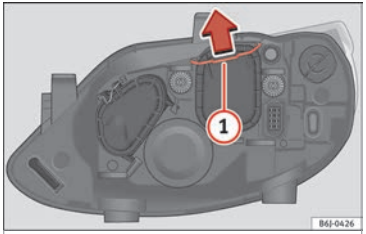

Fig. 184 Dipped beam headlights.

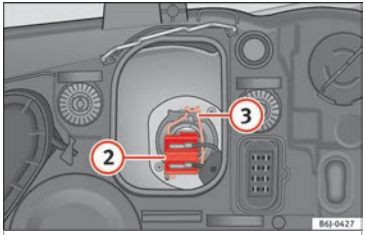

Fig. 185 Dipped beam headlights.

– Raise the bonnet.

– Move the loop ››› **Fig. 184** (1) in the direction of the arrow and remove the cover.

– Remove connector ››› **Fig. 185** (2) from the bulb.

– Unclip the retainer spring ››› Fig. 185 (3) pressing inwards to the right.

– Extract the bulb and fit the replacement so that the lug on the base fits into the recess on the reflector.

– Fit the connector.

– Fit the cover and close the strap. Make sure that the gasket sits well on the casing cover during the operation.

– Check whether the new bulb is working.

Turn signal lamp

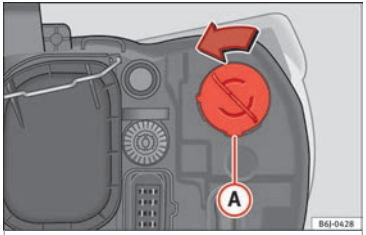

Fig. 186 Turn signal light.

– Raise the bonnet.

– Turn bulb holder ››› Fig. 186 (A) to the left and pull.

– Remove the bulb by pressing on the bulb holder and turning it anti-clockwise at the same time.

– Installation involves all of the above steps in reverse sequence.

AFS headlight bulb change

AFS headlight bulbs

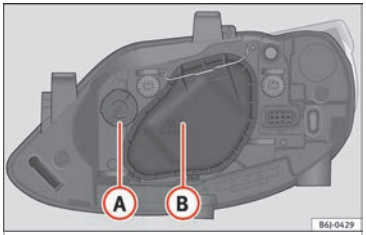

Fig. 187 AFS headlight bulbs.

(A) Turn signal lights

(B) Xenon headlight (dipped beam/main beam)

Changing the xenon bulb

The procedure for changing the bulb is the same on both sides of the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

This type of bulb should be changed at a specialised workshop.

Turn signal bulb

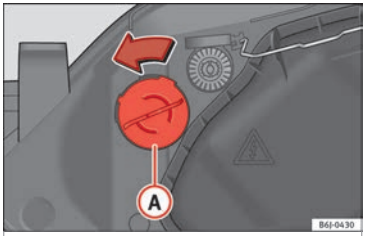

Fig. 188 Turn signal light.

– Raise the bonnet.

– Turn bulb holder ››› Fig. 188 (A) to the left and pull.

– Remove the bulb by pressing on the bulb holder and turning it anti-clockwise at the same time.

– Installation involves all of the above steps in reverse sequence.

Changing the fog light bulbs

Front fog light bulb

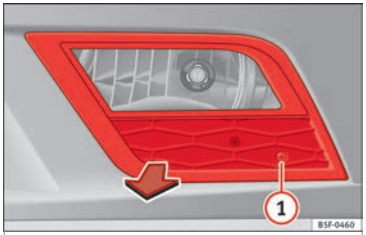

Fig. 189 Front fog light.

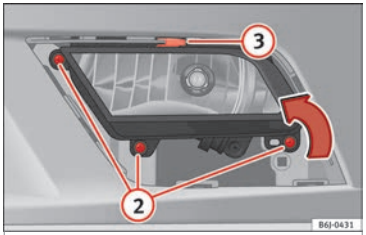

Fig. 190 Front fog light.

– Remove the bolt ››› **Fig. 189** (1) from the fog light grille with a screwdriver.

– Subsequently, remove the clips located on the edge of the grill with gentle leverage.

– Remove the 3 bolts ››› **Fig. 190** (2) to remove the fog light.

– Remove the metal clip situated on the upper part of the fog light by pulling towards the exterior of the vehicle ››› **Fig. 190** (3).

Fog light, FR version

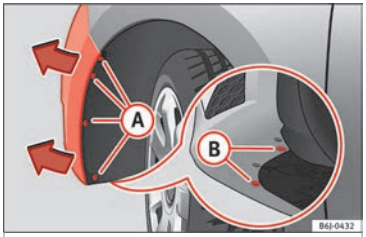

Fig. 191 Fog light: access to the connector and to the light bulb holder.

– Remove the 4 bolts (A) ››› **Fig. 191** from the inside of the wheel housing and the 2 bottom bolts (B) ››› **Fig. 191** from the bumper with a screwdriver.

– Pull the bumper to release it from its anchorages to access the connector and the light bulb holder.

Note

Due to the difficulty of accessing fog light bulbs, have them replaced at a Technical Service or specialised workshop.

Remove the bulb holder

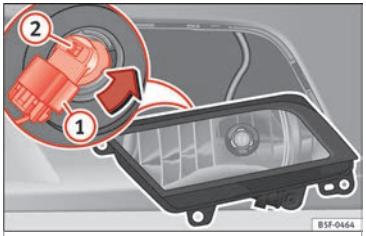

Fig. 192 Front fog light.

– Remove connector ››› **Fig. 192** (1) from the bulb.

– Turn the bulb holder ››› **Fig. 192** (2) to the left and pull.

– Remove the bulb by pressing on the bulb holder and turning it counter-clockwise at the same time.

– Installation involves all of the above steps in reverse sequence.

– Check that the bulb works properly.

Changing the rear bulbs

Summary of LED tail lights

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA/IBIZA SC

LED

- Brake lights
- Side lights

Bulbs

- Retro fog light
- Reverse lights
- Turn signal

Tail lights

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA SC

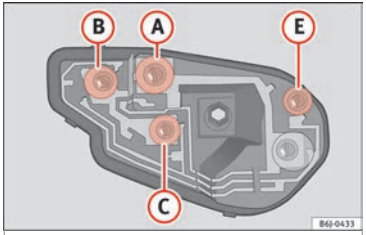

Fig. 193 Left tail light.

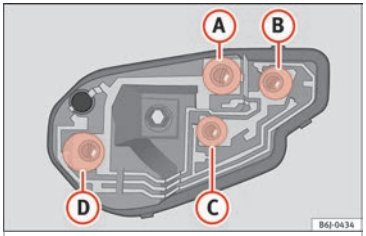

Fig. 194 Right tail light.

(A) Turn signals
(B) Side and brake
(C) Position
(D) Retro-fog light (left tail light)
(E) Reverse light (right tail light)

Note

In countries driving on the right (left-driving), both the (D) and (E) bulbs are located the other way round (Retro-fog light on driver side and reverse light on passenger side).

Access to tail lights

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA/IBIZA SC

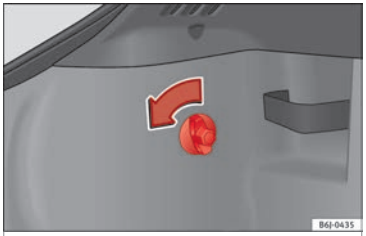

Fig. 195 Access to tail lights.

– Open the rear lid.

– Turn the bolt in the direction of the arrow, by hand or with a screwdriver ››› **Fig. 195**.

– Remove the tail light, by pulling it outwards.

Changing the tail light bulbs

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA/IBIZA SC

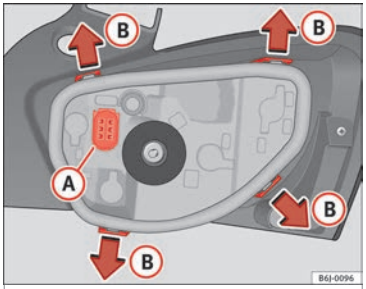

Fig. 196 Changing the tail light bulbs

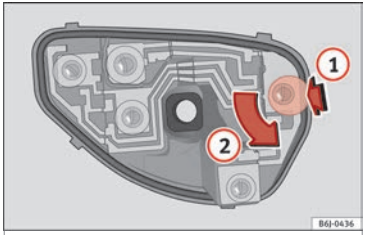

Fig. 197 Changing the tail light bulbs

– Remove the connector from housing (A) ››› **Fig. 195**.

– Remove the bulb holder, separating it from the casing. To do this, press tabs (B) in the direction of the arrows ››› **Fig. 196**.

– When the bulb holder has been removed, press in the direction of the arrow (1) and at the same time, turn in the direction of the arrow (2) ››› **Fig. 197**

Changing bulbs. LED lamps

Carry out the same operations as in lights fitted with bulbs.

If necessary, remove the socket, as if it were a bulb.

If the brake light and/or side light with LEDs have to be replaced, the tail light must be replaced.

Changing the tail light bulbs (on the side panel)

Overview of tail lights

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA ST

Tail lights on side panel Bulb lamps

- Brake lights
- Side lights
- Turn signal

Tail lights on side panel LED lamps

- Brake light (LED)
- Side light (LED)
- Turn signal

Accessing the side light bulbs

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA ST

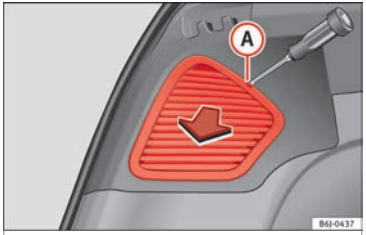

Fig. 198 Lights on the side.

– Open the rear lid.

– Look for a lid with a grill behind the side lights.

– Remove the lid with a flat screwdriver, placing it in notch (A) ››› **Fig. 198**.

Changing bulbs

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA ST

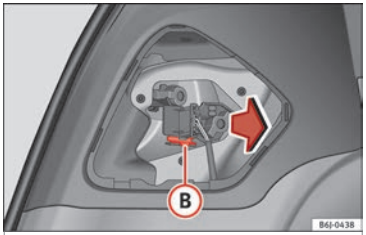

Fig. 199 Removing the bulb holder.

– Remove the bulb holder by pressing the fastening clip (B) ››› **Fig. 199** and pulling it outwards.

– Replace the faulty bulb, rotating it to the left and outwards.

– To refit follow the steps in reverse order, taking special care when fitting the bulb holder.

Changing bulbs. LED lamps

Carry out the same operations as in lights fitted with bulbs.

If necessary, remove the socket, as if it were a bulb.

If the brake light and/or side light with LEDs have to be replaced, the tail light must be replaced.

Changing the tail light bulbs (on the rear lid)

Overview of tail lights

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA ST

Lights on the rear lid Bulb lamps

- Reverse lights
- Side lights
- Fog lights

Lights on the rear lid LED lamps

- Reverse lights
- Side light (LED)
- Fog lights

Accessing the rear lid lights

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA ST

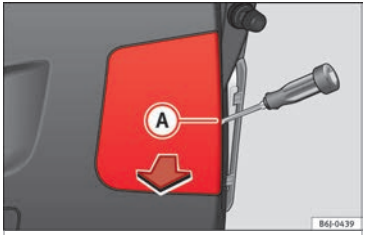

Fig. 200 Lights on the boot.

– Open the rear lid.

– On the rear lid lining there is a lid behind each light.

– Remove the lid with a flat screwdriver, placing it in notch (A) ››› **Fig. 200**.

Changing bulbs

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA ST

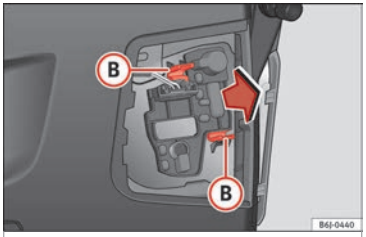

Fig. 201 Removing the bulb holder.

– Remove the bulb holder by pressing the fastening clips (B) ››› **Fig. 201** and pulling outwards.

– Replace the faulty bulb, rotating it to the left and outwards.

– To refit follow the steps in reverse order, taking special care when fitting the bulb holder.

»

Changing bulbs. LED lamps

Carry out the same operations as in lights fitted with bulbs.

If necessary, remove the socket, as if it were a bulb.

If the brake light and/or side light with LEDs have to be replaced, the tail light must be replaced.

Changing the side and interior bulbs

Turn signals

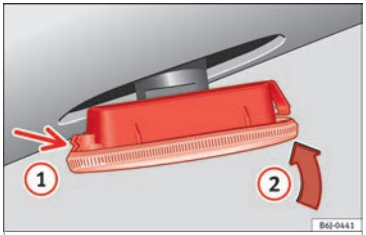

Fig. 202 Turn signals.

– Press the turn signal to the left or to the right to remove the bulb.

– Remove the bulb holder from the turn signal.

– Remove the failed bulb and replace with a new bulb.

– Insert the bulb holder in the turn signal guide until it clicks into place.

– First fit the turn signal in the opening in the chassis, fastening the tabs (1) ››› **Fig. 202**, and then fit in the bulb as shown by the arrow (2) ››› **Fig. 202**.

Number plate light

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA/IBIZA SC

– Insert the flat part of a screwdriver into the special slot and remove the bulb.

– Remove the bulb holder, by turning it until it is free.

– Change the bulb.

– Replace the bulb holder, by turning it until it fits fully.

– Fit the light into the space and press until you hear a “click”.

Number plate light

✓ Applies to the model: IBIZA ST

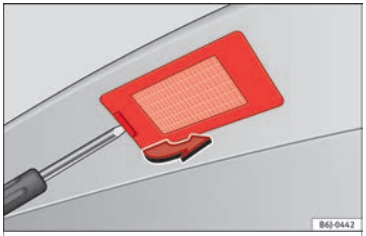

Fig. 203 Remove the number plate light.

– Insert the flat part of a screwdriver into the special slot and remove the number plate light from its moulding.

– Remove the connector and extract the bulb. After changing the bulb, fit the connector again.

– Place the light in its moulding, pressing the left side. Once it is fitted into place, press the right side until you hear a click.

Interior light and front reading lights

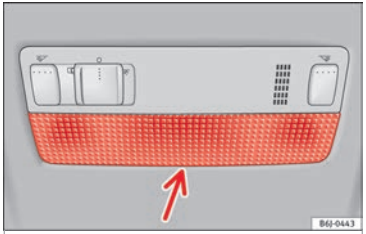

Fig. 204 Front reading light.

To remove the glass

– Insert a fine screwdriver between the casing and the glass ››› **Fig. 204**.

– Carefully remove the glass, levering it to avoid possible damage.

To replace the bulbs

– Pull the bulbs outwards.

– To remove the central bulb, hold and press to one side.

Assembly

– Proceed in the reverse order, pressing gently on the outer edge of the side light.

– First fit the glass with the fastening tabs over the frame of the switch. Next press the front part until the two long tabs click on the support.

Additional brake light*

Given the difficulty involved in the replacement of this light it should be done by Technical Services.

Luggage compartment light*

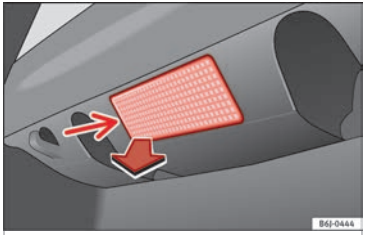

Fig. 205 Boot light.

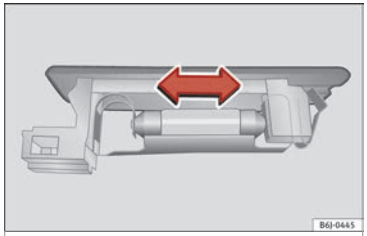

Fig. 206 Boot light.

– Remove the tulip-shaped fitting by pressing on its inside edge (arrow) using the flat side of a screwdriver ››› **Fig. 205**.

– Press the bulb sideways and remove it from its housing ››› **Fig. 206**.

Technical specifications

Technical features

Important information

Important

The information in the vehicle documentation always takes precedence over the information in this Instruction Manual.

All technical specifications provided in this documentation are valid for the standard model in Spain. The vehicle data card included in the Maintenance Programme or the vehicle registration documents shows which engine is installed in the vehicle.

The figures may be different depending whether additional equipment is fitted, for different models, for special vehicles and for other countries.

Abbreviations used in the technical specifications section

Abbreviation	Meaning
kW	Kilowatt, engine power measurement.
PS	Pferdestärke (horsepower), formerly used to denote engine power.
rpm	Revolutions per minute - engine speed.
Nm	Newton metres, unit of engine torque.
litres per 100 km	Fuel consumption in litres per 100 km (70 miles).
g/km	Carbon dioxide emissions in grams per km (mile) travelled.
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CN	Cetane number, indication of the diesel combustion power.
RON	Research octane number, indication of the knock resistance of petrol.

Vehicle identification data

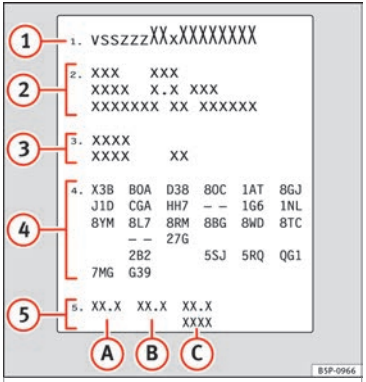

Fig. 207 Vehicle data sticker (boot).

Fig. 208 Chassis number.

Vehicles for certain export countries do not have an identification plate.

Identification plate

The identification plate is located on the right rib inside the engine compartment.

Vehicle data

The data sticker is placed on the inside of the spare wheel well, in the boot and on the rear cover of the Maintenance Programme.

The following information is provided on the vehicle data sticker: ››› Fig. 207

1. Vehicle identification number (chassis number)
2. Vehicle type, model, capacity, engine type, finish, engine power and gearbox type
3. Engine code, gearbox code, external paint code and internal equipment code
4. Optional extras and PR numbers
5. Consumption values (l/100 km) and CO_2 emissions (g/km)
   - A Urban cycle consumption
   - B Out-of-town consumption
   - C Combined consumption and CO_2 emissions

Chassis number

The vehicle identification number can be read from outside the vehicle through a viewer in the windscreen ››› Fig. 208. The viewer is located near the lower corner of the windscreen. The chassis number is printed on the right water drain channel. The water drain channel is located between the suspension turret and the fender. To access the chassis number, open the bonnet ››› page 166.

Information on fuel consumption

Fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions

The consumption and emission details shown on the vehicle data sticker differ from one vehicle to another.

Vehicle fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions appear on the vehicle data sticker in the spare wheel well, inside the boot and on the rear cover of the Maintenance Programme.

The fuel consumption and CO_2 emission values refer to the weight category assigned to your vehicle according to the engine and gearbox combination, as well as the specific equipment fitted, and is only used to compare between the different models.

The fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions do not depend only on the performance of the vehicle, they can also differ from the established values depending on other factors such as driving style, road conditions, traffic conditions, environmental conditions, load and number of passengers.

Calculation of fuel consumption

The consumption values have been calculated based on measurements performed or supervised by certified CE laboratories according to the latest version of directives 715/2007/EC and 80/1268/CEE (for more information consult the European Union Publications Office at EUR-Lex: © European Union, http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm) and are valid for the kerb weight indicated for the vehicle.

Note

In practice, and considering all the factors mentioned here, consumption values can differ from those calculated in the current European regulations.

Weights

Kerb weight refers to the basic model with a fuel tank filled to 90% capacity and without optional extras. The figure quoted includes 75 kg to allow for the weight of the driver. »

Special versions, optional equipment fittings or retro-fitting accessories will increase the weight of the vehicle ››› ⚠.

⚠ WARNING

- **Please note that the centre of gravity may shift when transporting heavy objects; this may affect vehicle handling and lead to an accident. Always adjust your speed and driving style to suit road conditions and requirements.**
- **Never exceed the gross axle weight rating or the gross vehicle weight rating. If the permissible axle load or the permissible total weight is exceeded, the driving characteristics of the vehicle may change, leading to accidents, injuries and damage to the vehicle.**

Towing a trailer

Trailer weights

Trailer weight

The trailer weights and drawbar loads approved are selected in intensive trials according to precisely defined criteria. The approved trailer weights are valid for vehicles in the *EU* for maximum speeds of 80 km/h (50 mph) (in certain circumstances up to 100 km/h (62 mph)). The figures may be different in other countries. All data in the official vehicle documentation takes precedence over these data at all times ››› ⚠.

Drawbar loads

The *maximum* permitted drawbar load on the ball joint of the towing bracket must not exceed **75 kg**.

In the interest of road safety, we recommend that you always tow approaching the maximum drawbar load. The response of the trailer on the road will be poor, if the drawbar load is too small.

If the maximum permissible drawbar load cannot be met (e.g. with small, empty and light-weight single axle trailers or tandem axle trailers with a wheelbase of less than 1 metre), a minimum of 4% of the actual trailer weight is legally required for the drawbar load.

⚠ WARNING

- **For safety reasons, you should not drive at speeds above 80 km/h (50 mph) when towing a trailer. This also applies in countries where higher speeds are permitted.**
- **Never exceed the maximum trailer weights or the drawbar load. If the permissible axle load or the permissible total weight is exceeded, the driving characteristics of the vehicle may change, leading to accidents, injuries and damage to the vehicle.**

Wheels

Tyre pressure, snow chains, wheel bolts

Tyre pressures

The sticker with the tyre pressure values can be found on the inside of the fuel tank flap. The tyre pressure values given there are for *cold* tyres. Do not reduce the slightly raised pressures of warm tyres ››› ⚠.

Snow chains

Snow chains may be fitted only to the front wheels, and only for the following tyres:

175/70R14 185/60R15	Chains with links not exceeding 15 mm (including the chain closure)
215/45R16	Chains with links not exceeding 9 mm (including the chain closure)
215/40R17	Chains with links not exceeding 7 mm (including the chain closure)

Wheel bolts

After the wheels have been changed, the **tightening torque** of the wheel bolts should be checked as soon as possible with a torque wrench ››› ⚠. The tightening torque for steel and alloy wheels is **120** Nm.

WARNING

- **Check the tyre pressure at least once per month. Checking the tyre pressure is very important. If the tyre pressure is too high or too low, there is an increased danger of accidents - particularly at high speeds.**
- **If the tightening torque of the wheel bolts is too low, they could loosen while the vehicle is in motion. Risk of accident! If the tightening torque is too high, the wheel bolts and threads can be damaged.**

Note

We recommend that you ask your Technical Service for information about appropriate wheel, tyre and snow chain size.

Engine specifications

Petrol engine 1.2 44 kW (60 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
44 (60)/5,200	108/3,000	3/1,198	Super 95 RON[a)]/Normal 91 RON[b)]

[a)] **R**esearch **O**ctane **N**umber = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

[b)] Slight power loss.

Performance	IBIZA	IBIZA SC	IBIZA ST
Top speed (km/h)	155 (4)	155 (4)	155 (4)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	10.3	10.3	10.8
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	15.9	15.9	16.7
Weights (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,540	1,540	1,605
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,049	1,049	1,110
Gross front axle weight	820	820	835
Gross rear axle weight	770	770	820
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	520	520	550
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,000	1,000	1,000
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	800	800	800

Petrol engine 1.2 51 kW (70 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
51 (70)/5,400	112/3,000	3/1,198	Super 95 RON[a)]/Normal 91 RON[b)]

[a)] **R**esearch **O**ctane **N**umber = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

[b)] Slight power loss.

Performance	IBIZA	IBIZA SC	IBIZA ST
Top speed (km/h)	163 (4)	163 (4)	163 (4)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	9	9	9.4
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	13.9	13.9	14.6
Weights (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,540	1,540	1,605
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,049	1,049	1,110
Gross front axle weight	820	820	835
Gross rear axle weight	770	770	820
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	520	520	550
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,000	1,000	1,000
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	800	800	800

Petrol engine 1.2 TSI 63 kW (85 PS) Start-Stop

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
63 (85)/4,800	160/1,500-3,500	4/1,197	Super 95 RON[a)]/Normal 91 RON[b)]

[a)] **R**esearch **O**ctane **N**umber = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

[b)] Slight power loss.

Performance	IBIZA	IBIZA SC	IBIZA ST
Top speed (km/h)	180 (5)	180 (5)	180 (5)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	7.4	7.4	7.7
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	11.3	11.3	11.7
Weights (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,570	1,570	1,605
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,095	1,095	1,150
Gross front axle weight	870	870	860
Gross rear axle weight	770	770	820
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	540	540	570
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,200	1,200	1,200
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,000	1,000	1,000

Petrol engine 1.4 63 kW (85 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
63 (85)/5,000	132/3,800	4/1,390	Super 95 RON[a)]/Normal 91 RON[b)]

[a)] **R**esearch **O**ctane **N**umber = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

[b)] Slight power loss.

Performance	IBIZA	IBIZA SC	IBIZA ST
Top speed (km/h)	177 (5)	177 (5)	177 (5)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	7.6	7.6	8
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	11.8	11.8	12.4
Weights (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,560	1,560	1,605
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,075	1,075	1,130
Gross front axle weight	840	840	835
Gross rear axle weight	770	770	820
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	530	530	560
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,200	1,200	1,200
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,000	1,000	1,000

Petrol engine 1.2 TSI 77 kW (105 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
77 (105)/5,000	175/1,550-4,100	4/1,197	Super 95 RON[a)]/Normal 91 RON[b)]

[a)] **R**esearch **O**ctane **N**umber = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

[b)] With a slight power loss

Performance	IBIZA Manual	IBIZA Automatic	IBIZA SC Manual	IBIZA SC Automatic	IBIZA ST Manual	IBIZA ST Automatic
Top speed (km/h)	190 (5)	190 (6)	190 (5)	190 (6)	190 (5)	190 (6)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.7
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	10.2	10
Weights (in kg)						
Gross vehicle weight	1,580	1,590	1,580	1,590	1,605	1,640
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,090	1,115	1,090	1,115	1,145	1,165
Gross front axle weight	860	890	860	890	860	880
Gross rear axle weight	770	770	770	770	820	820
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)						
Trailer without brakes	540	550	540	550	570	580
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200

Petrol engine 1.2 TSI 77 kW (105 PS) Start-Stop

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
77 (105)/5,000	175/1,550-4,100	4/1,197	Super 95 RON[a)]/Normal 91 RON[b)]

[a)] **R**esearch **O**ctane **N**umber = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

[b)] Slight power loss.

Performance	IBIZA	IBIZA SC	IBIZA ST
Top speed (km/h)	190 (5)	190 (5)	190 (5)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	6.5	6.5	6.8
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	9.8	9.8	10.2
Weights (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,570	1,570	1,605
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,095	1,095	1,150
Gross front axle weight	870	870	860
Gross rear axle weight	770	770	820
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	540	540	570
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,200	1,200	1,200
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,200	1,200	1,200

Petrol engine 1.6 77 kW (105 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
77 (105)/5,600	153/3,800	4/1,598	Super 95 RON[a)]/Normal 91 RON[b)]

[a)] **R**esearch **O**ctane **N**umber = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

[b)] Slight power loss.

Performance	IBIZA Manual	IBIZA Automatic	IBIZA SC Manual	IBIZA SC Automatic	IBIZA ST Manual	IBIZA ST Automatic
Top speed (km/h)	189 (5)	188 (6)	189 (5)	188 (6)	189 (5)	188 (6)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.1	10.8	10.6
Weights (in kg)						
Gross vehicle weight	1,570	1,600	1,570	1,600	1,605	1,660
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,090	1,120	1,090	1,120	1,145	1,175
Gross front axle weight	860	890	860	890	860	890
Gross rear axle weight	770	770	770	770	820	820
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)						
Trailer without brakes	540	560	540	560	570	580
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Petrol engine 1.4 TSI ACT 103 kW (140 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
103 (140)/4,500-6,000	250/1,500-3,500	4/1,395	Super 95 RON[a)]/Normal 91 RON[b)]

[a)] **R**esearch **O**ctane **N**umber = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

[b)] Slight power loss.

Performance	IBIZA	IBIZA SC	IBIZA ST
Top speed (km/h)	210 (5)	210 (5)	210 (5)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	5.4	5.4	5.6
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	7.8	7.8	8.1
Weights (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,630	1,630	1,680
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,167	1,167	1,222
Gross front axle weight	890	890	910
Gross rear axle weight	790	790	820
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	580	580	610
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,200	1,200	1,200
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,200	1,200	1,200

Petrol engine 1.4 TSI 110 kW (150 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
110 (150)/5,800	220/1,250-4,500	4/1,390	Super 95 RON[a)]/Normal 91 RON[b)]

[a)] **R**esearch **O**ctane **N**umber = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

[b)] Slight power loss.

Performance	IBIZA	IBIZA SC	IBIZA ST
Top speed (km/h)	212 (6)	212 (6)	212 (6)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	5.4	5.4	5.7
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	7.6	7.6	8
Weights (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,680	1,680	1,735
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,254	1,254	1,280
Gross front axle weight	930	930	950
Gross rear axle weight	800	800	820
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	620	620	640
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,300	1,300	1,300
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,200	1,200	1,200

Petrol engine 1.4 132 kW (180 PS) - Cupra

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
132 (180)/6,200	250/2,000-4,500	4/1,390	Super 95 RON[a)]/Normal 91 RON[b)]

[a)] **R**esearch **O**ctane **N**umber = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

[b)] Slight power loss.

Performance	IBIZA SC
Top speed (km/h)	228 (6)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	5.2
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	6.9
Weights (in kg)	
Gross vehicle weight	1,670
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,259
Gross front axle weight	930
Gross rear axle weight	800
Permitted roof load	75

Diesel engine 1.2 TDI CR 55 kW (75 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
55 (75)/4,200	180/2,000	3/1,199	Min, diesel acc. to DIN EN 590 51 CN[a)]

[a)] **C**etane **N**umber (cetane index) = Measure of the diesel combustion power.

Performance	IBIZA DPF Start&Stop Ecomotive	IBIZA DPF	IBIZA SC DPF Start&Stop Ecomotive	IBIZA SC DPF	IBIZA ST DPF Start&Stop Ecomotive	IBIZA ST DPF
Top speed (km/h)	173 (5)	168 (4)	173 (5)	168 (4)	173 (5)	168 (4)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.5	9.5
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.6	14.5
Weights (in kg)						
Gross vehicle weight	1,620	1,630	1,620	1,630	1,680	1,680
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,150	1,135	1,150	1,135	1,205	1,190
Gross front axle weight	900	910	900	910	910	910
Gross rear axle weight	770	770	770	770	820	820
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)						
Trailer without brakes	570	560	570	560	600	590
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Diesel engine 1.6 TDI CR 66 kW (90 PS) DPF

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
66 (90)/4,200	230/1,500-2,500	4/1,598	Min, diesel acc. to DIN EN 590 51 CN[a)]

[a)] **C**etane **N**umber (cetane index) = Measure of the diesel combustion power.

Performance	IBIZA Manual gearbox	IBIZA Automatic gearbox	IBIZA SC Manual gearbox	IBIZA SC Automatic gearbox	IBIZA ST Manual gearbox	IBIZA ST Automatic gearbox
Top speed (km/h)	178 (4)	178 (6)	178 (4)	178 (6)	178 (4)	178 (6)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8	8
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.6	12.2	12
Weights (in kg)						
Gross vehicle weight	1,670	1,690	1,670	1,690	1,680	1,700
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,170	1,189	1,170	1,189	1,225	1,244
Gross front axle weight	930	950	930	950	930	930
Gross rear axle weight	770	770	770	770	820	820
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)						
Trailer without brakes	580	590	580	590	610	620
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200

Diesel engine 1.6 TDI CR 77 kW (105 PS) with/without DPF

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
77 (105)/4,400	250/1,500-2,500	4/1,598	Min, diesel acc. to DIN EN 590 51 CN[a)]

[a)] **C**etane **N**umber (cetane index) = Measure of the diesel combustion power.

Performance	IBIZA	IBIZA SC	IBIZA ST
Top speed (km/h)	188 (5)	188 (5)	188 (5)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	6.9	6.9	7.3
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	10.5	10.5	10.9
Weights (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,670	1,670	1,680
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,170	1,170	1,225
Gross front axle weight	930	930	930
Gross rear axle weight	770	770	820
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	580	580	610
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,200	1,200	1,200
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,200	1,200	1,200

Diesel engine 2.0 TDI CR 105 kW (143 PS) DPF

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	Fuel
105 (143)/4,200	320/1,750-2,500	4/1,968	Min, diesel acc. to DIN EN 590 51 CN[a)]

[a)] **C**etane **N**umber (cetane index) = Measure of the diesel combustion power.

Performance	IBIZA	IBIZA SC
Top speed (km/h)	210 (5)	210 (5)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (seconds)	5.7	5.7
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (seconds)	8.2	8.2
Weights (in kg)		
Gross vehicle weight	1,690	1,690
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,245	1,245
Gross front axle weight	950	950
Gross rear axle weight	800	800
Permitted roof load	75	75
Maximum trailer weights (in kg)		
Trailer without brakes	620	620
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,300	1,300
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,200	1,200

Dimensions

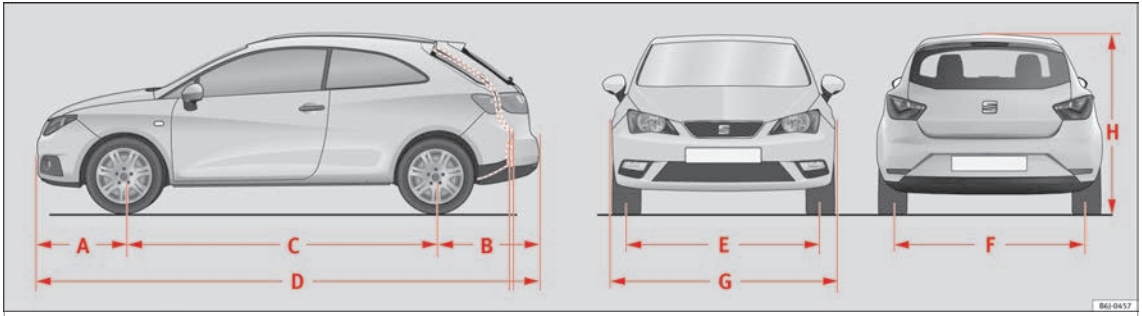

Fig. 209 Dimensions

		IBIZA	IBIZA SC	IBIZA ST
A/B	Front and rear projections (mm)	857/735	857/717	857/910
C	Wheelbase (mm)	2,469	2,469	2,469
D	Length (mm)	4,061	4,043	4,236
E/F	Front/rear[a)] track width (mm)	1,465/1,457	1,465/1,457	1,465/1,457
G	Width (mm)	1,693	1,693	1,693
H	Height at kerb weight (mm)	1,445	1,428	1,445
	Turning radius (m)	10.7	10.7	10.7

[a)] This data will change depending on the type of wheel rim.

Capacities

Capacities	
Fuel tank	45 litres. Reserve 7 litres.
Windscreen washer fluid container with headlight washer	2 l/ 4.5 l
Tyre pressure	
Summer tyres: Correct tyre pressure can be seen on the sticker on the inside of the fuel tank flap.	
Winter tyres: The pressure of these tyres is 0.2 bar higher than that of summer tyres (2.9 psi / 20 kPa).	

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