arosa

Owner's manual

SEAT


AROSA

This owner's Manual

and the Supplements provided should be read carefully so that you can quickly become familiar with the controls and operation of your vehicle.

As well as care and regular maintenance, correct handling helps maintain the car's value.

For safety reasons please note also the information on "Accessories, modifications and replacement of parts".

One final request:

Please pass the complete vehicle wallet on to the new owner of your vehicle if you should sell it, as the vehicle literature belongs to the vehicle.

You should note these points before reading this Owner's Manual

Range of equipment

It describes the largest possible range of equipment envisaged at the time of going to press. Some of the equipment may not be available until later or will only be available in certain markets.

Items of equipment marked with this symbol are only available on certain model versions or are only available as optional extras on certain models or are only available in certain markets.

Environmental notes

Texts following this symbol and printed in italics are important notes on environmental protection.

Contents

On the next few pages you will find a contents list which lists all of the points detailed in this Owner's Manual in order.

Alphabetical index

At the end of the manual you will find a comprehensive alphabetical index.

You can find desired information quickly by looking for the key in the index.

Notes on direction

Apart from exceptions, all notes on the direction (left, right, front, rear) in this manual always refer to the vehicle's direction of travel.

Exception: possible specific steering descriptions.

Warning notes

All blocks of text in bold print, with this colour background and the title "Warning" refer to potential accident or injury risks.

Text in bold print warns against possible damage to the vehicle or notes particularly important information on how to treat your vehicle correctly.

Official SEAT service

The SEAT Dealers, Workshops and Official Service Centres have the most suitable specific tools and state-of-the-art technology and specialised staff to deal with and repair any problem or fault that may befall your SEAT vehicle, guaranteeing repairs inside or outside warranty, and using only genuine spares.

Do not hesitate to contact your Official SEAT Service Centre for any question that arises in the application or interpretation of the operations and revisions referred to in this manual.

Contents

Below

we offer a brief summary of the contents of the chapters that this Instructions Manual is divided into.

INDEX

Introduction to the subject

You will find important information, tips and notes on passive safety in your new AROSA in this chapter.

We have detailed everything you need to know about, for example, seat belts, Air Bags, child seats, safety for children and head restraints.

Please pay particular attention to the notes and warnings in this chapter – in your own interest and in the interest of all passengers.

Please drive carefully.

Seat belts

Why have seat belts?

It has been proven that seat belts give good protection in accidents. In most countries, therefore, the wearing of seat belts is required by law.

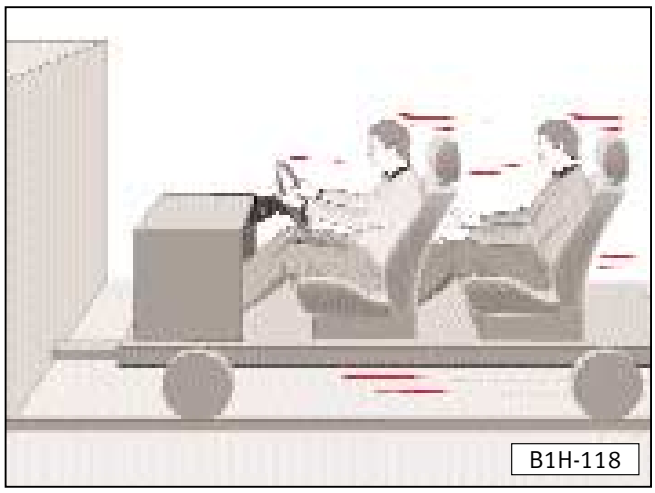
Warning

- **The belts should be put on before every journey – even in town traffic. This also applies to rear seats.**

Pregnant women too should always wear a seat belt. This is the only way to guarantee protection for the unborn child! For more information on this point please see page 1.11.

- **The routing of the belt is of major importance to the protective effect of the belt.**

How the belt should be worn is described on the next pages.



This illustration shows a car driving towards a wall. The vehicle occupants are not belted in.

The physical principle of a frontal crash is easy to explain.

As soon as the vehicle is moving, so-called “kinetic energy” is created by the movement of the vehicle , in the vehicle itself as well as in the vehicle occupants.

The extent of the “kinetic energy” effect depends largely on the speed of the vehicle and on the weight of the vehicle and the vehicle occupants.

The higher the speed and the greater the weight of the vehicle, the more energy must be dispersed should an accident occur.

The speed of the vehicle is, however, the more important factor. If, for example, the speed increases from 25 km/h to 50 km/h, the kinetic energy increases fourfold!

As the vehicle occupants in our example are wearing no seat belts, their entire kinetic energy can only be dispersed through the crash into the wall, should a crash occur. The consequences would be severe or possibly even fatal injuries.

If you are driving at a speed of only 30 km/h to 50 km/h, forces which can easily exceed 1000 kg are exerted on the body should an accident occur.

The forces exerted on the body will increase further at higher speeds, e.g. At twice the speed the forces increase fourfold!

Vehicle occupants not wearing their seat belts are thus not “linked” to their vehicle.

In a frontal crash, these people will continue to move forward at the same speed as the vehicle was travelling before the vehicle crashed!

In case of a frontal collision accident, the occupants who are not belted up are thrown forwards and collide with parts of the vehicle interior, e.g. the steering wheel, instrument panel or windscreen.

Vehicle occupants who are not belted in may even be thrown out of the vehicle. This could even lead to serious injuries.

The wide spread opinion that you can protect your body with your hands in the event of a light accident is not correct. Even at low speeds of collision, forces which cannot be deflected act on the body.

It is also important that occupants sitting in the rear seats are belted in as they can also be thrown out of the vehicle in the event of an accident. Somebody sitting in the rear and not using a seat belt is endangering not only himself but also the occupants of the front seats.

Protecting seat belts

Seat belts which are worn properly contribute to the correct seating position of the vehicle's occupants. The seat belts help reduce kinetic energy considerably.

They also prevent uncontrollable movements which can also be the cause of severe injuries.

Vehicle occupants who wear their seat belts correctly benefit greatly from the fact that kinetic energy is absorbed by the belt. The vehicle front structure and other passive safety measures, such as the Air Bag System, also guarantee a reduction in kinetic energy. The energy created is thus kept to a low level and the risk of injury reduced.

Our examples describe frontal crashes. These physical principles also apply, of course, to other types of accidents and to vehicles with the Air Bag System.

This is why you **must** put on your seat belt before every journey, even if you are only going "just around the corner". Please also ensure that your passengers are correctly belted in.

You have seen how seat belts function in the case of an accident on previous pages.

Accident statistics have proven that the risk of injury is reduced and the chance of survival in a serious accident is increased if the seat belt is worn properly.

For this reason, the wearing of seat belts is a legal requirement in most countries.

The correct method of wearing the seat belt, and how the Air Bag System functions, is described on the following pages.

Warning notes

- The belts should be put on before each journey–even in town traffic! This also applies to the rear seats.
- The maximum level of protection by the seat belts can only be attained if the belts are worn properly.
- Please ensure that the belts are put on exactly as described in this chapter.

Putting the seat belt on underneath your arm, for example, would considerably increase the risk of injury in the case of an accident!

- The belt must not be twisted or caught, nor should it be allowed to rub on any sharp edges.
- Two people (including children) must never be secured with one belt. It is particularly dangerous to belt your child in when it is sitting on your lap.

- The belt strap should not be worn over hard or breakable articles (glasses, ball pens, etc...), as it may cause injuries.
- Bulky and loose clothing (e.g. an overcoat on top of a jacket), hinder correct fitting and working of the seat belt.
- The belts give maximum protection only in the correct seating position – see also the “Front seats” chapter.

Please take notice of the warning notes on the next page.

- **You must always keep your feet in the foot well during a journey – never on the dashboard or on the seats.**
- **The seat belt must be kept clean as if it is too dirty the automatic device operation will be affected (see the "Care and maintenance" chapter).**
- **The slot for the belt tongue must not be blocked with paper or anything similar, as the tongue can otherwise not engage properly.**
- **You should check the condition of your seat belts regularly. If you find any damage on the belt, belt connections, retractor or the locking pieces, the belt must be replaced by a Technical Service Centre.**

- **The seat belts may not be removed from the vehicle or modified in any way. Do not attempt to remove the seat belts yourself.**
- **Belts which are stressed and thus stretched in an accident must be replaced by a Technical Service Centre. The belt anchorages should be checked.**

The belt anchorages should be checked.

Note

In some export countries seat belt functions could differ from the 3 point or lap belts described on the next pages

How are seat belts put on properly?

Putting 3 point belt on

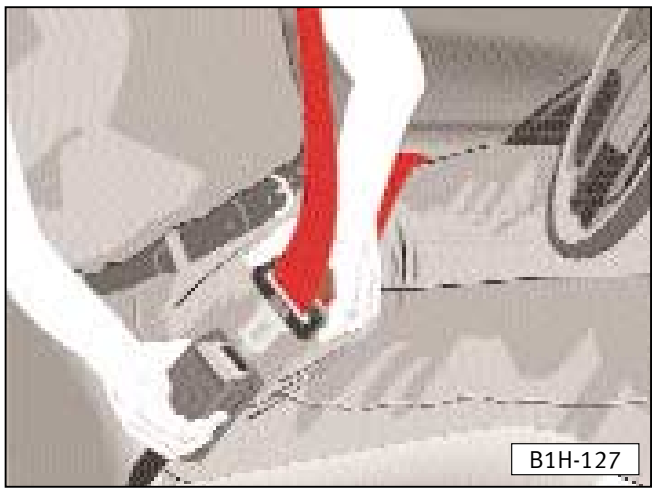
Before fastening on the seat belt you must adjust the front seat to your height. See the "Front seats" chapter.

The inertia reel belt gives complete freedom of movement when pulled slowly. Sudden braking, however, will cause the belt to lock.

The mechanism will also lock the belt when accelerating, driving down steep gradients or cornering.

Warning

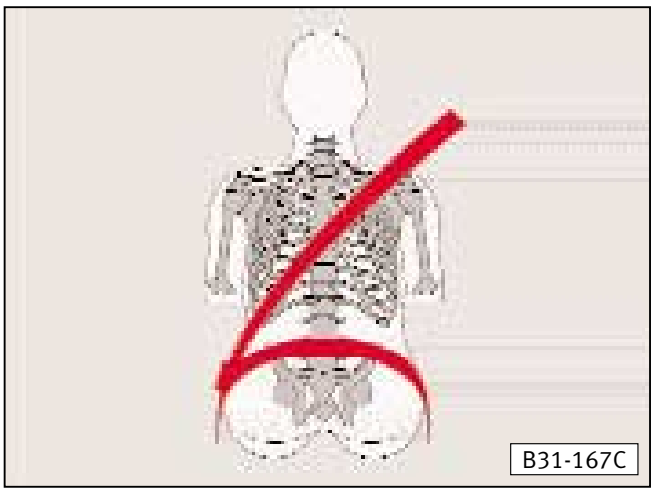
Seat belts can only give their maximum protection in an accident if the backrest is in an upright position and the belt is fitted closely to the body.



- Pull belt by the tongue slowly and smoothly across the chest and hips.
- Push the tongue into the locking part of the seal until it engages audibly **(pull to test!).**

Warning

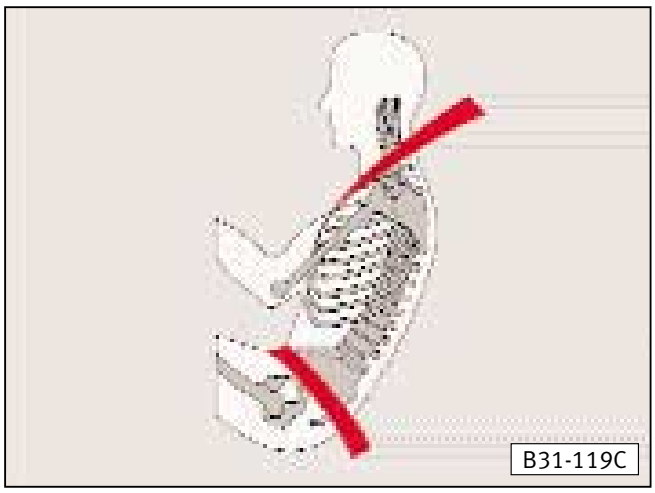
The tongue must be pressed into locking part designated for that seat and seat belt. The protective effect of the belt will otherwise be negatively affected and the risk of injury increases!



Warning

The shoulder part of the belt must run roughly across the centre of the shoulder, on no account against the neck and must also be firmly in contact with the body.

The lap part of the belt must fit tightly across the pelvis– not across the stomach. If necessary, pull the belt tight.



Warning

- **Please ensure that the seat belt is fitted properly. A seat belt which is worn incorrectly could also cause injury in an accident.**
- **A seat belt which is worn too loosely could cause injury as your kinetic energy will throw your body further forward in an accident and it will be caught abruptly by the seat belt.**

With the aid of the **belt height adjustment** the routing of the shoulder belt for the front and rear seats can be set to fit the body properly.

- To adjust, push the upper relay fitting in the direction shown, hold in this position and move up or down so that the shoulder part of belt runs roughly across the centre of the shoulder as shown in the left-hand illustration – **on no account against the neck.**
- After adjusting, pull the belt with a jerk to ensure that the relay fitting is properly engaged.

Note

The seat height adjustment* can also be used to adjust belt routing on front seats.

Warning

Pregnant women should always wear a seat belt too. The lap part of the belt should be as low as possible across the pelvis so that no pressure is exerted on the abdomen.

Taking three point belt off

To release the belt, press the red button in the lock. The tongue will then spring out.

Pass the tongue towards the door by hand so that the retractor can roll the belt up properly. A plastic knob in the belt holds the tongue in a convenient position.

Belt tensioner*

Safety for the **belted-in** driver and front passenger is increased by the belt tensioners fitted to the inertia reels of the front 3 point seatbelts to supplement the Air Bag.

In case of a severe frontal collision the system is activated by sensors which trigger off a pyrotechnic charge in both automatic roller devices.

This makes the devices roll up and tighten the tensioners.

Warning

- **Any repair work on the tensioner system or the removal or installation of system components for other repair work should be carried out by a Technical Service Centre.**
- **The protective function of the belt tensioner is capable of operating only once. If the belt tensioners have been activated at any time, the system must be renewed.**
- **If you sell the vehicle, please pass on this Manual to the new owner.**

Notes

- Smoke is released when the tensioners are activated. This smoke does not indicate a fire in the vehicle.
- It is of utmost importance to observe the relevant safety regulations when the vehicle or components of the system are scrapped. Technical Service Centres are familiar with these regulations and can provide details.

Securing the child seat

Warning

A child seat in which the child sits with its back to the direction of travel may only be used if the passenger side Air Bag has been deactivated by a Technical Service Centre. Failure to do so puts the child at risk of severe injury.

If you wish to deactivate the system, contact a Technical Service Centre.

As soon as the child seat is no longer needed, the passenger side Air Bag should be made operational again by a Technical Service Centre.

Air Bag system*

Supplementing the three-point seat belts, the Air Bag system offers additional protection for the driver's and passenger's head and chest in a serious frontal collision.

In serious lateral collisions the side Air Bags reduce the risk of injury to the body parts exposed to the danger for the front seat occupants.

The Air Bag system is not a replacement for the seat belt, but it is rather one part of the passive safety concept of the vehicle. Please note that the best possible protection to be offered by the Air Bag system can only be effective when the seat belts are fastened.

Therefore, the seat belts should always be used, not only for reasons of statutory regulations, but also for safety.

Also bear in mind the instructions from the "Seat belts" chapter.

The **driver's front Air Bag*** is located in the central cushioned part of the steering wheel.

The **passenger's front Air Bag*** is located in the dash panel above the glove compartment.

Both are marked with "AIR BAG".

Warning

The seat belts and Air Bag system only offer maximum protection when seated correctly.

The **side Air Bags*** are located on the backside of the front seats (see figure) and are marked with "AIR BAG" on the upper part of the back.

Components of the system

The system basically consists of:

- an electronic control and monitoring unit (control unit)
- two front Air Bags
- two side Air Bags
- a warning lamp in the instrument panel

Air Bag functions are controlled electronically:

- Each time that the ignition is turned on, the Air Bag warning light will light for about 3 seconds.
- If at least one of the Air Bag devices is deactivated, the warning light will flash for approx. 12 seconds.

There is a defect in the system if

- When switching on the ignition the warning lamp does not light.
- Following the connection of the ignition, the warning light will not go off until after approx. 3 seconds.
- After the ignition is switched on the warning lamp goes out and comes back on.
- The warning lamp lights or flashes while driving.

Warning

When a defect is present the system needs to be checked immediately by a Technical Service Centre. Failure to do so will jeopardise proper functioning of the Air Bag in the case of an accident.

When are the Air Bags activated?

The Air Bag system is designed so that the driver's side Air Bag and Passenger's side Air Bag are triggered in case of a **serious frontal collision**.

In a **serious side-on collision**, the corresponding side[1)] Air Bag is triggered.

In certain kinds of accidents, both the front and the side[1)] Air Bags could be triggered.

The Air Bag system **will not be triggered** in case of light frontal and lateral collisions, rear collisions and **overturning**. In these cases, the vehicles occupants are protected in the conventional way by the seat belts.

It is not possible to define globally when exactly the Air Bag system will be triggered given that the circumstances of each impact may vary enormously.

During inflation, the Air Bag emits a fine dust. This is quite normal and there is no fire risk.

[1)] This equipment may vary according to the country.

Frontal Air Bag[1)]

When the system is triggered, the bags are inflated by gas opening in front of the driver and passenger.

The Air Bag inflation is considerably rapid and takes fractions of a second, to offer the best protection in the case of an accident.

Information about the operation and possible faults of the system may be found on the previous page.

Please take notice of the warning notes on the next page

Warning notes

- It is important to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm from the steering wheel or instrument panel so that the front seat occupants have the best possible effective protection if the system is triggered. The front seats must always be correctly adjusted to the body height.
- If you are not wearing a seat belt or lean forward whilst driving or are sitting in the wrong position, you are open to a higher risk of injury in an accident when the Air Bag System inflates.
- Children must never be allowed to sit unsecured on the front seat whilst the vehicle is in motion. If the Air Bag System is triggered during an accident, children could be seriously injured or killed. For further important points please refer to the chapter on “Safety for children”.
- No persons, animals or objects should be located between the front-seat occupants and the effective range of the Air Bags.
- The protective function of the Air Bag will only be triggered for one accident. If the Air Bag has been triggered, the system must be replaced.
- The steering wheel padded plate and the padded surface of the Air Bag module on the passenger side of dash panel must not have stickers attached, nor should they be covered or re-worked in any other way. These parts should only be cleaned with a dry cloth or a cloth moistened with water. No other items such as, for example, telephone or cup holders should be attached to the Air Bag module.
- No modifications of any kind may be undertaken on the parts of the Air Bag System. All work on the Air Bag system, including the removal and installation of system parts during other repair work (ex.: removing steering wheel), should only be carried out by a Technical Service Centre.

Note

If the vehicle or individual parts of the Air Bag system is scrapped, one must always observe the relevant valid safety regulations. Technical Service Centres are familiar with these regulations.

Side Air Bag[1)]

When the system is triggered, the bags inflate using gas.

The Air Bag inflates in a split second to be able to offer additional protection during an accident.

On page 1.16 you will find notes on the function and possible defects in the system.

[1)] This equipment may vary according to the country.

Warning notes

Warning

- **Any repairs to the side Air Bag, such as the removal or assembly of any system component in connection with any other repair work (e.g. removing the front seat), should only be performed by a Technical Service Centre. The correct functioning of the Air Bag system could otherwise be adversely affected.**
- **If the seatbelt is not worn or an incorrect seating position is adapted (for example leaning to one side) during a voyage, there is a higher risk of injury due to the deployment of the Air Bag in the case of an accident.**
- **To guarantee a maximum of protection from the lateral Air Bag, a correct seating position should be adapted and the seatbelt should always be worn.**
- **There should be no person, animal or object between the front passengers and the action zone of the Air Bag. Also, no accessory or any other object should be installed in the deployment area of the lateral Air Bag that may impede its operation or even cause injury to the occupants of the vehicle.**

Please take notice of the warning notes on the next page.

- Only light articles of clothing should be hung on the coat hooks. No heavy or sharp-edged items should be left in the pockets.
- No excessive pressure should be applied to the sides of the backrest, nor should they be subjected to undue pushing or shoving etc. as the system could be damaged as a result. The side Air Bags would not be triggered should this happen!
- Do not fit seat covers on the driver's or passenger seat. Otherwise, the functioning of the side Air Bag could be limited since it could not come out of the seat back. For further notes refer to the chapter "Accessories, modifications and replacement of parts".

- Any damage to the original seat covers or to the seam in the side Air Bag module area must be repaired as soon as possible by a Technical Service Centre.
- The protective function of the Air Bag will only be triggered for one accident. If the Air Bag has been triggered, the system must be replaced.
- If children lean forward whilst the vehicle is in motion or adopt an incorrect seating position, they are exposing themselves to a higher risk of injury in the case of an accident. This applies in particular to children travelling on the passenger seat when the Air Bag system is triggered during an accident. Serious or even fatal injuries could result.

Deactivate Air Bags

Air Bags must not be deactivated unless there are specific reasons to do so, such as:

- in the **exceptional case** where it may become necessary to use a child seat in the passenger seat, where the child is facing backwards.
- if it is not possible to keep a minimum distance of 25 cm between the center of the steering wheel and the breastbone even though the driver's seat is in the correct position.
- if handicapped people need special equipment in the steering wheel area.
- if special seats are fitted (i.e. orthopedic seats without side Air Bags).

See the Technical Services for information about which Air Bags may be deactivated in your vehicle.

Always activate the Air Bags when possible, to protect the occupants of the vehicle in case of a collision.

Deactivation of the passenger Air Bag for the installation of a child seat

In the exceptional case where it may become necessary to use a child seat in the passenger seat, where the child is facing backwards, it is essential to deactivate the passenger Air Bag.

We still recommend the installation of the child seat **uniquely on the rear passenger seat**, and to avoid the need to deactivate the passenger Air Bag.

If use of the child seat has ceased, the passenger Air Bag must be reconnected.

Before the use of child seats, please read carefully the section on "Safety for children".

Warning!

If in an exceptional case where you may wish to install a child seat in the passenger seat, where the child is facing backwards, it is essential to deactivate the passenger Air Bag. To not do so will put the child at risk of serious or even fatal injury. For any doubt about the deactivation of the passenger Air Bag, consult the Technical Service.

Safety for children

It is clearly demonstrated by accident statistics that generally children are safer on the back seat than on the passenger's seat. Therefore, children under 12 years of age must normally travel on the rear seats. [1] Depending on age, height and weight, they have to use a suitable child restraint system or a seat belt. For safety reasons, the child seat must be fit in the center of the rear seat or behind the passenger's seat.

The physical principles apparent in an accident, which are detailed on pages 1.3 to 1.5, naturally also apply to children.

As opposed to adults, the muscle and bone structures of children are not yet fully formed. As such, children are subject to a higher risk of injury.

In order to reduce this risk of injury, children may only be transported in special child restraint systems!

Warning

- All vehicle occupants, and particularly children, must be belted in during the journey.
- You should never allow your child to stand or kneel whilst the vehicle is in motion. Should an accident occur, your children will be thrown out of the vehicle and could be seriously injured.
- If children lean whilst the vehicle is in motion or adopt an incorrect sitting position, they are subjected to an increased risk of injury. This applies in particular to children seated on the passenger seat when the Air Bag system is triggered during an accident. This could cause serious or fatal injuries.
- A suitable child restraint system can protect your child!
- Do not leave your child unattended in the child seat
- Children under 1.50 m (approx. under 12 years of age) must not use normal seat belts without the child restraint system. This could cause injury to the stomach and neck.

[1] Different norms may apply to different countries.

Approximate age group		Number of seats	
		Front passenger	Back sides
Group 0	‹ 10 kg (0-9 months)	**U** (only in exceptional cases). (Slide the front passenger seat as far back as possible and always disconnect the Air Bag)	**U**
Group 0 +	‹ 13 kg (0-24 months)	**U** (only in exceptional cases). (Slide the front passenger seat as far back as possible and always disconnect the Air Bag)	**U**
Group I	9-18 kg (9-48 months)	**U** (only in exceptional cases). (Slide the front passenger seat as far back as possible and always disconnect the Air Bag)	**U/L**
Group II/III	15-36 kg (4-12 years)	**X**	**UF**

U – Adequate for the universal retention systems officially authorized with this age group. (Universal retention systems are those fixed by the adult safety belt).

UF – Adequate for the universal retention systems oriented frontwards officialy authorized for use in this age group.

L – Adequate for retention systems with ISOFIX anchoring.

X – Seat space not adequate for children of this age group.

Note

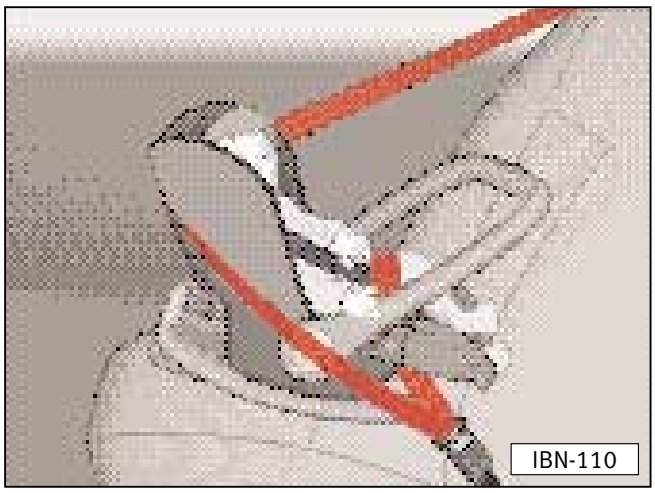
Child restraint systems tested according to ECE-R 44.03 standard are clearly marked with the ECE-R 44.03 test mark (capital E in a circle and a number which indicates the country of the norm, i.e. Spain is number 9).

Only officially approved child restraint systems which are suitable for the child should be used.

The ECE-R[1)] 44.03 standard applies to child restraint systems. This categorizes restraint systems into four classes.

Group 0: 0-10 kg
Group 0+: 0-13 kg
Group I: 9-18 kg
Group II: 15-25 kg
Group III: 22-36 kg

1) Regulation of the Economic Commission of Europe



Group 0/0+

For babies up to 10/13 kg we recommend child seats which can be adjusted to the horizontal position (see illustration).

Warning

The passenger Air Bag must be deactivated if, only in very rare exceptions, you wish to place a child seat in the passenger seat where the child travels with its back to the direction of travel. Disregarding this caution risks the danger of severe or even fatal injuries. If you wish to deactivate the system, contact a Technical Service Centre.

As soon as the child seat is no longer in use, the passenger Air Bag should be reactivated by a Technical Service Centre.

Group I

For babies and small children weighing between 9-18 kg. Best suited are child seats with safety board – see illustration – or child seats in which the child faces the direction of travel.

Warning

The passenger Air Bag must be deactivated if, only in very rare exceptions, you wish to place a child seat in the passenger seat where the child travels with its back to the direction of travel. Disregarding this caution risks the danger of severe or even fatal injuries. If you wish to deactivate the system, contact a Technical Service Centre.

As soon as the child seat is no longer in use, the passenger Air Bag should be reactivated by a Technical Service Centre.

Group II

For children weighing between 15-25 kg. Best suited are child seats combined with 3- point safety belts.

Warning

The shoulder part of the belt must run roughly across the centre of the shoulder, on no account against the neck, and must be firmly in contact with the body.

The lap part of the belt must fit tightly across the pelvis – not across the stomach. If necessary, pull the belt tight.

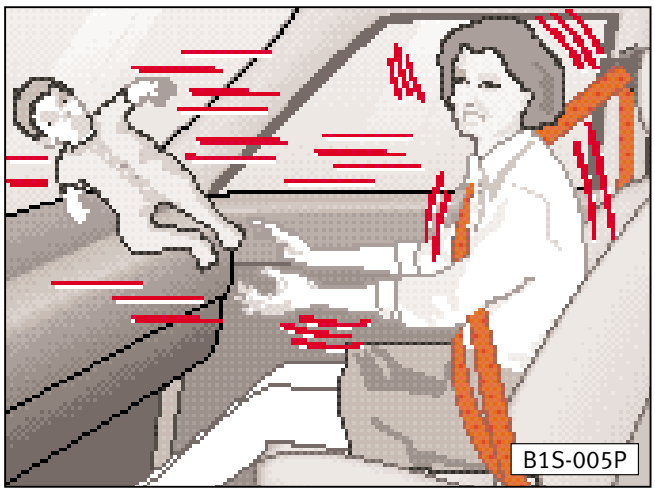
Group III

For children weighing between 22-36 kg. and less than 1.50 m (5') tall. Best suited are seat cushions combined with the 3-point seat belt.

Warning

The shoulder part of the belt must run roughly across the centre of the shoulder, on no account against the neck, and must be firmly in contact with the body. The lap part of the belt must fit tightly across the child's hips– not across the stomach. If necessary, pull the belt tight.

Children more than 1.50 m/5' tall can use the seat belts fitted without seat cushions.



Warning

Never, under any circumstances, should you transport children or infants in the vehicle, by carrying them in arms or seated on somebody's lap.

When using the belt, the section "Seat belts" should also be noted.

Notes

● Child retention systems designed for all ages are available for your vehicle from the SEAT Original Accessories Program under the name "Peke"[1]. These systems mentioned above have been especially designed and approved conforming to the ECE-R 44.03 regulation.

● For the installation and use, attention must be paid to statutory regulations and the instructions of the restraint system manufacturer.

Warning

● Particular care is required if child restraint systems are used which are bolted together with the seat belts fitted in the vehicle. The bolts must be screwed into the hole for the complete length and tightened to 40 Nm.

● Furthermore, the seat belts must be checked for correct routing. The belt must not be able to be damaged by sharply edged fittings.

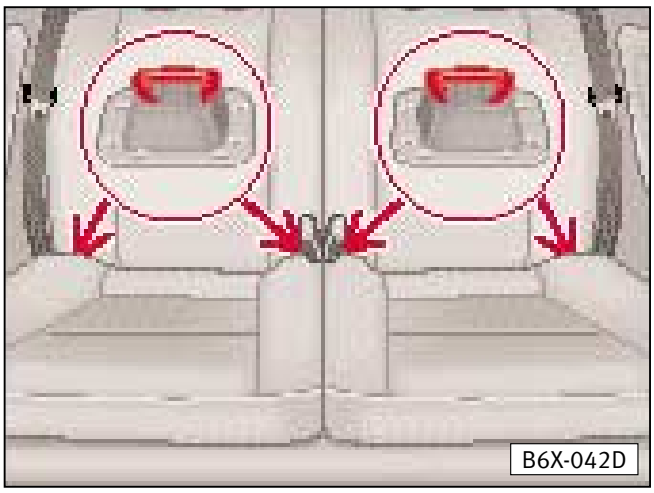
● Only one child per child restraint system is allowed.

Warning

The passenger Air Bag must be deactivated if, only in very rare exceptions, you wish to place a child seat in the passenger seat where the child travels with its back to the direction of travel. Disregarding this caution risks the danger of severe or even fatal injuries. If you wish to deactivate the system, contact a Technical Service Centre.

As soon as the child seat is no longer in use, the passenger Air Bag should be reactivated by a Technical Service Centre.

[1] Not available in all countries.



Attaching child seats with the ISOFIX system

There are four attachment rings (see arrows) on the body work between the chassis and the cushions of the rear seat.

You can use these rings to attach a maximum of two child seats with the ISOFIX system. When you fit the child seat you must be able to hear a "click" on both sides (sound of anchoring). Then, pull the seat to check whether it has been fitted properly (pull test!).

Warning

For safety reasons, carefully read the instructions of child seats with the ISOFIX system and the "Safety for children" chapter.

Front seats

The correct adjustment of the seats is important for:

– reaching the controls safely and quickly.

– relaxed low-fatigue body position.

– **maximum protection from the seat belts and the Air Bag System.**

Warning

● It is important to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm from the steering wheel or instrument panel so that the front seat occupants have the best possible effective protection if the system is triggered. In addition, the front seats and the head restraints must be adjusted to the body height.

Check the "Front seats" chapter for seat adjustment. Also note on this page the basic adjustment of the driver's and front passenger seats.

Warning

No items must be kept in the footwell, as these could block the pedals in case of sudden braking.

Consequently, it would be impossible to brake, change gear or accelerate.

Feet should remain in the footwell when the vehicle is moving, never resting on the instrument panel or seats.

Driver's seat

We recommend that you position the driver's seat as follows:

– Set the driver's seat forwards/backwards in such a way that the pedals can be fully depressed with a slightly angled leg.

– Set the backrest in such a way that it is fully against your back and that you can reach the upper point of the steering wheel with your arms at a slight angle.

Front passenger seat

We recommend that you position the front passenger seat as follows:

– Backrest in an upright position.

– Place the feet in the footwell in a comfortable position.

– At the same time push the seat back as far as possible.

Head restraints*

The head restraints are height adjustable and must be set to suit the size of the occupant. Correctly adjusted head restraints together with the seat belts offer effective protection. It is also possible to set the angle of the front head restraints.

Adjusting height

- Grip sides of head restraint with both hands and pull up or push down.
- The best protection is obtained when the upper edge of the restraint is **at least** at eye level or higher.

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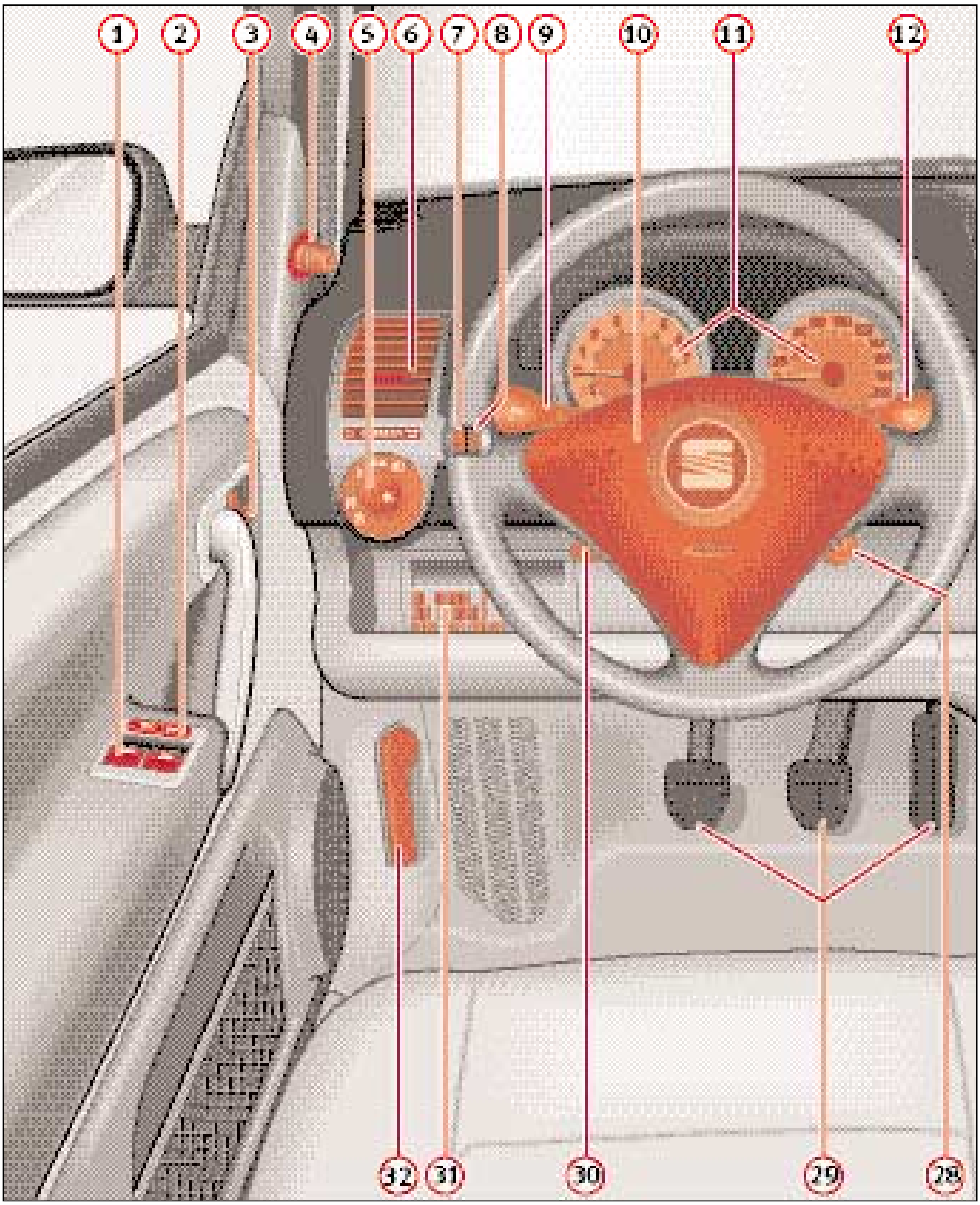

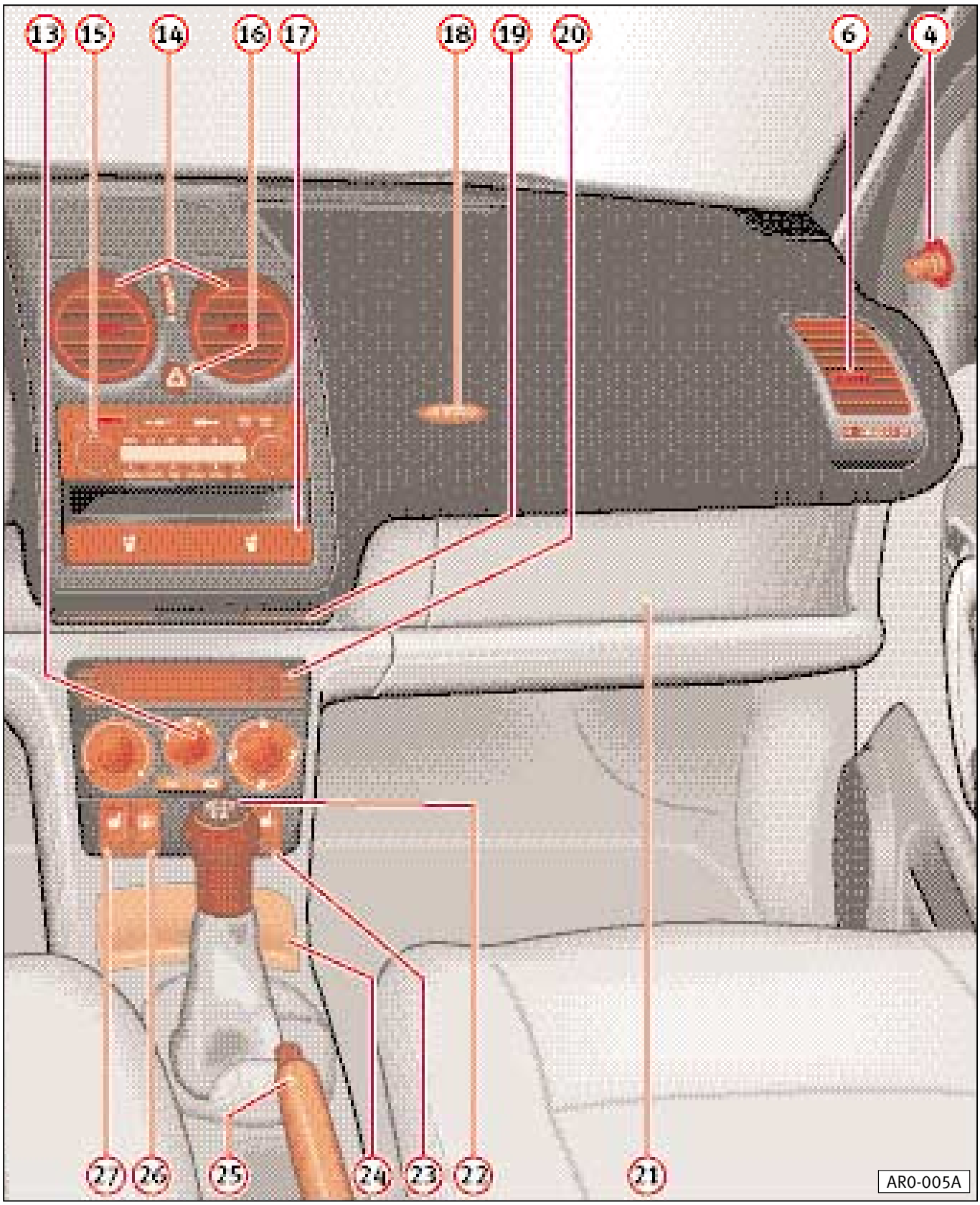
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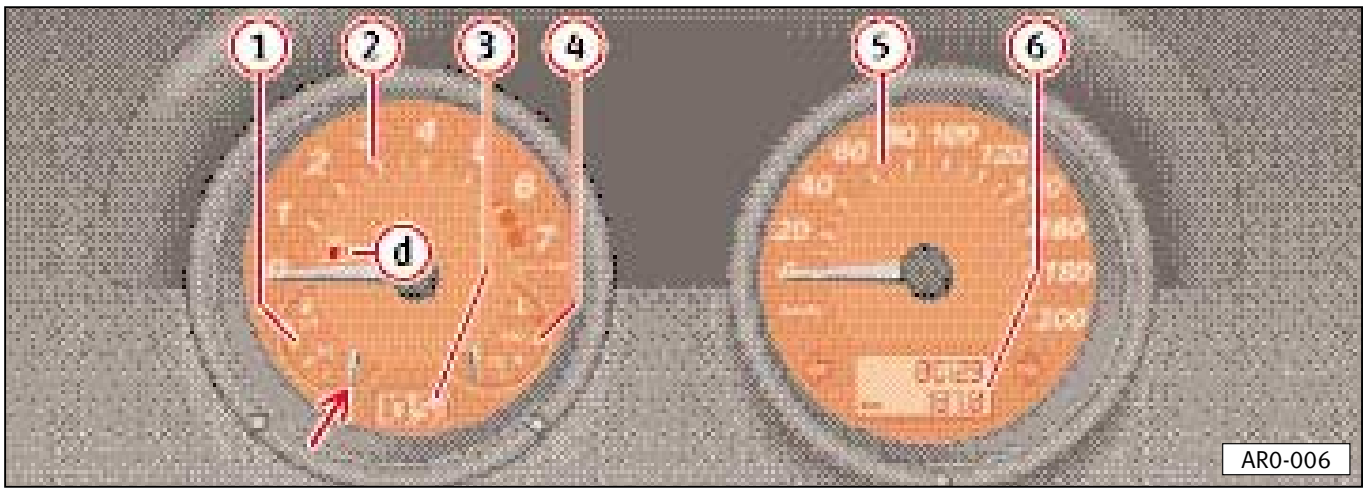
- Some of the items listed are only fitted on certain models or are optional extras.
- On right-hand drive vehicles the arrangement of the switches and the location of some items can vary. The symbols on the switches are the same as for left-hand drive vehicles.

[1)] The position of these controls may vary according to the model version or country.

[2)] An additional instructions manual is delivered with vehicles fitted with radio in the factory. If the radio is subsequently fitted, follow the instructions from the “Accessories, modifications and replacement of parts” chapter.

Instruments



The arrangement of the instruments depends on the model and the engine fitted.

1 – Fuel level

This gauge works when ignition is switched on.

The tank holds about 34 litres (approx. 8 gallons).

When the needle reaches the reserve zone (arrow) and the warning lamp **d** lights up, there is about 6 litres (2 gallons) of fuel left in the tank.

2 – Revolutions counter

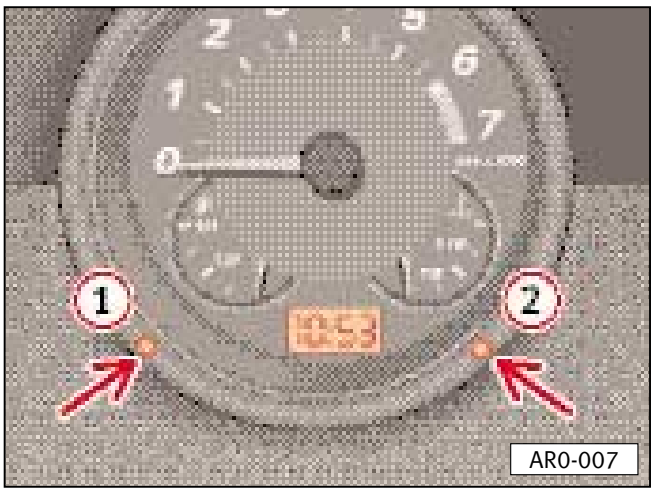
On no account must the revolutions counter needle move into the red zone of the scale.

The start of the red margin of the scale depends on the engine type.

Changing up in good time helps to save fuel and keep the noise down.

Change down a gear at the latest when the engine turn over is no longer smooth.

Avoid high engine revolutions during the running-in period.



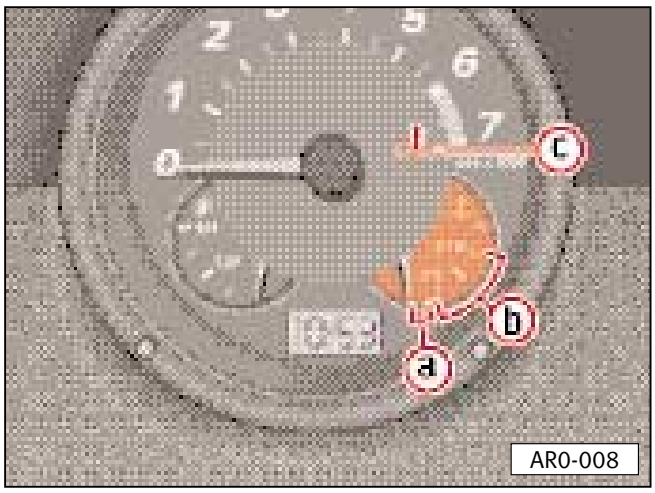
3 – Digital clock

Two buttons are used to set the time. The hours are set with the left button (arrow **1**) and the minutes with the right button (arrow **2**):

- If pressed briefly the time is advanced by one hour or one minute.
- If pressed continuously the hours and minutes change continuously.

With the minute button the time can be set to the second:

- Press the minute button up to one minute before the time you wish to set.
- At the moment when the seconds hand of an accurate watch completes one minute or if the radio acoustic signal sounds the time press the button.



4 – Coolant temperature

The gauge starts to work when ignition is switched on.

When the ignition is switched on the warning lamp (**c**) flashes for a few seconds as a funcional check.

a – Cold

Avoid high engine speeds and do not work engine too hard yet.

b – Normal

When the vehicle is driven normally the needle should settle down in the central zone.

When engine is working hard and the ambient temperature is high, the needle may move a long way to the right.

This is not serious as long as the warning lamp (c) does not flash.

c – Warning lamp

If the lamp flashes and a tone is heard at the same time when driving, first check the coolant temperature being displayed.

If the needle is in the normal zone, top the coolant up at the next opportunity.

If the needle is in the right-hand side range of the gauge the temperature of the coolant is too high. **Stop the car and engine** and find the cause of the problem. See the "Cooling system" chapter.

Warning

Please take notice of the warning notes on page 2.11.

Additional lights in front of the cooling air intake interfere with the flow of cooling air. At high ambient temperatures and full throttle there is a danger that the engine will then overheat

5 – Speedometer

During the running in period you must note the instructions in the chapter "The first 1,500 km – and afterwards".

6 – Mileage clock

The upper counter registers the total distance driven and the lower one the short trips.

The last figure of the lower counter indicates 100 m or 1/10 mile.

The lower counter (trip meter) can be zeroed by pressing the reset knob below the speedometer.

Service Interval Display*

If a service is due, one of the following services will appear in the lower speedometer counter (trip meter):

- Oil Change Service .....service OEL

or.....service OIL

- Inspections Service.....service INSP

The service display will go out approx. three minutes after the engine has been switched on. You can also switch back to the trip meter by pressing and holding (longer than 0.5 seconds) the reset button.

The Technical Service Centre will reset the display to zero after performing the corresponding service.

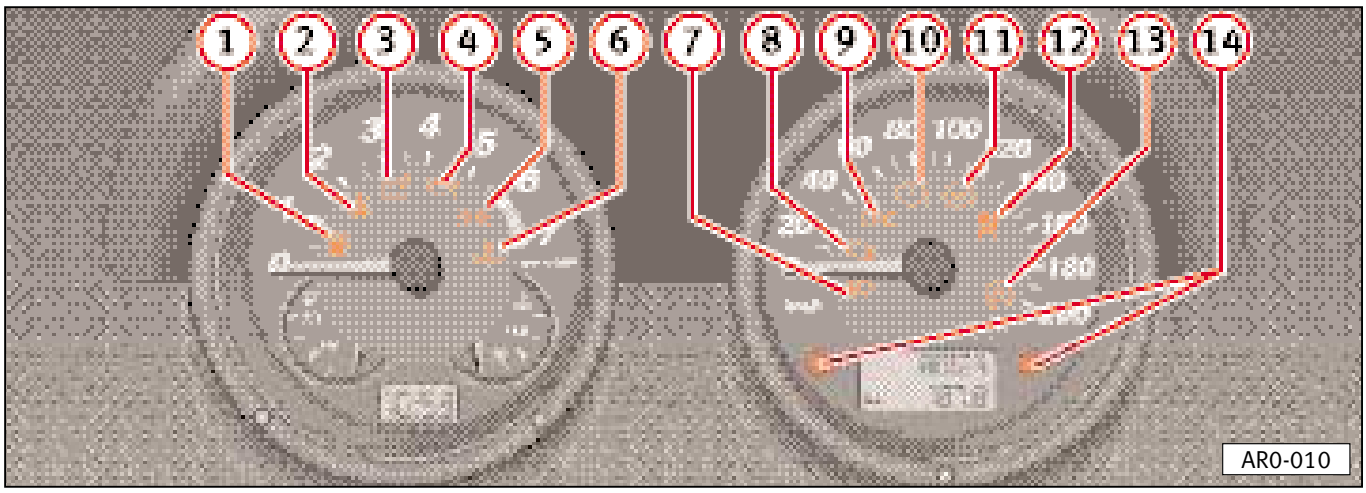
If the service is not performed by a Technical Service Centre, the display must be reset as follows:

- With the ignition switched off, press and hold the trip meter reset button below the speedometer.
- Switch ignition on and hold the reset button for a least 10 seconds. Dashes will appear in the display. The service has been reset.

Notes

- Only the desired service may be reset. The date for a service would otherwise be incorrect. You can switch from one individual service to another by pressing the reset knob.
- Do not zero the display between the service intervals – otherwise an incorrect reading will be shown.
- If you are not sure if the Service interval indicator is correct, work should be done in accordance with the Maintenance and Inspection Plan and not the indicator.
- If the vehicle battery is disconnected the details in the service display are retained.
- If the instrument panel changes following a repair, the service interval display must be reset, preferably by a Technical Service Centre. If the indicator is not reprogrammed, schedule service work in accordance with the Maintenance and Inspection Plan and not the service interval indicator.

Warning lamps



The arrangements of the warning lamps depends on the model and the engine fitted. The symbols shown here are also on the actual warning lamps.

[1] Only in some countries

[2] This warning lamp is incorporated in the control for the beams.

1 – Fuel level

The warning lamp lights up when the fuel level is around 6 liters.

2 – Seat belt warning lamp*

The warning lamp lights up (only for some countries) for about 6 seconds after ignition is switched on as a reminder to fasten your safety belt.

If the seat belt is not fastened an acoustic signal will sound after switching on the ignition which will stop after 6 seconds or when the seat belt is fastened.

Please refer to the "Seat belts" chapter.

3 – Alternator

The warning lamp comes on when the ignition is switched on and must go out when the engine is started.

The alternator is driven by a long-life ribbed belt.

If the warning lamp lights during the journey, **stop, switch off engine** and have ribbed belt checked.

If the warning lamp comes on even though the ribbed belt is not broken or loose, one can generally wait until the next Technical Service to have it checked.

Since the battery will continue to discharge, all electrical consumers which are not absolutely necessary should be switched off.

If the coolant liquid warning lamp lights up together with the alternator warning lamp do not drive on. The coolant liquid pump is no longer driven.

Proceed immediately to a Technical Service Centre to have the belt checked and/or replaced.

4 – Engine oil pressure

The warning lamp comes on when the ignition is switched on and must go out when the engine is started.

If it does not go off, or if begins to flash during driving – at over 1,500 revs/min a buzzer* begins to sound – **you must stop and turn the engine off,** check the oil level and if necessary top up. See the "Engine oil" chapter.

If the lamp comes on although the oil level is in order, **do not drive on**. Do not even run the engine at idling speed – call in expert assistance.

Note

The oil pressure warning lamp is not an oil level indicator. The oil level should therefore be checked at regular intervals, preferably every time the fuel tank is filled.

5 – Side lights

The warning lamp comes on when the side lights are switched on.

6 – Coolant temperature/ Coolant level*

The warning lamp lights up for a few seconds as a functional check when ignition is switched on.

If the lamp does not go out afterwards or flashes when driving, either the coolant temperature is too high or the coolant level too low:

Stop, switch engine off and check level. Add coolant if necessary.

Warning

- **Never open the bonnet if you can see steam or coolant coming from the engine compartment – Risk of scalding! Wait until no more steam or coolant can be seen.**
- **Do not touch the fan. The fan can switch on suddenly – even when ignition is switched off.**
- **Please note the following points to prevent scalding by hot coolant:**
  - **Exercise caution when opening the coolant expansion tank! When the engine is hot the cooling system is under pressure – Danger of scalding! Therefore let engine cool down before unscrewing the cap!**
  - **To protect the face, hands and arms you should cover the cap of the radiator with a large, thick cloth to offer protection against steam or hot fluid.**
- **Ensure that the coolant liquid does not drop on the hot exhaust or any other hot engine components. The frost protection mixture contained in the coolant could ignite.**

For more specific information see the "Cooling system" chapter.

If the level is correct, the problem may be due to a fan fault. In such a case you must check the radiator fan fuse and replace it if necessary. See the "Fuses" chapter.

If the warning lamp does not go out although coolant level and fan fuse are in order, **do not drive on** – call in expert assistance.

If the trouble is located only in the radiator fan and the coolant level is in order and temperature warning lamp is off – you may drive on to the nearest Technical Service Centre. In order to make good use of the air stream for cooling, do not let the engine idle or drive very slowly.

7 – Main beam

The warning lamp comes on when main beam is on or when the headlight flasher is used.

8 – Exhaust emissions warning lamp*

Any faults in the engine management system of the petrol engine which occur while driving will be indicated by a flashing warning lamp. In this case, have the engine checked by a Technical Service Centre immediately.

9 – Engine management

EPC

(petrol engine only)

The warning lamp comes on when the ignition is switched on and must go out when the engine is started.

If a fault occurs in the engine management system while the vehicle is in motion, the warning lamp will light up. In this case, have the engine checked by a Technical Service Centre immediately.

9 – Preheating

(only diesel engines)

When the engine is **cold** the pilot light comes on when the running position (engine on) is selected.

If the pilot light does not come on during this operation there may be a fault in the system – seek technical assistance.

Once the warning light goes off, start the engine immediately. See the "Starting the engine" chapter.

When the engine is at **service temperature** this pilot light does not come on – you may start the engine immediately.

Note

If while driving a fault occurs in the diesel engine management system, this is indicated by the warning lamp flashing. Have the engine checked by a Technical Service Centre immediately.

10 – Brake system

The warning lamp must light up when

- the handbrake is set
- the brake fluid is too low

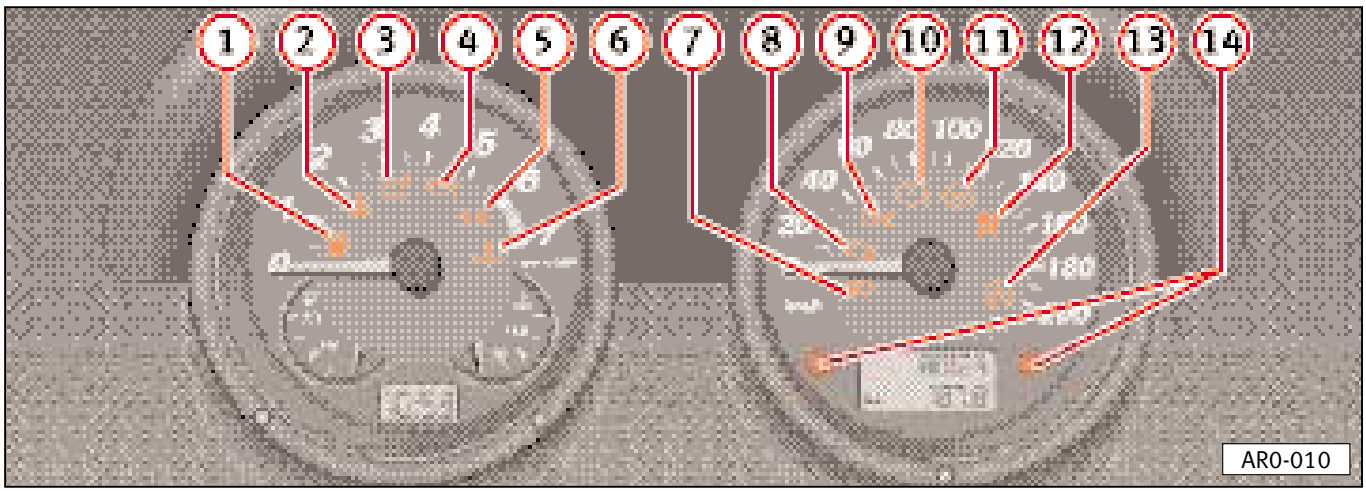
The ignition must be switched on.

Warning

If the lamp does not go out after the handbrake has been released or comes on when driving, the brake fluid level in the reservoir is too low. Stop the vehicle and wait for expert assistance before driving on.

If the brake system warning lamp lights up with the ABS warning lamp, it may indicate a fault in the ABS regulation. The rear wheels might block when braking which may cause the rear of the vehicle to skid.

Proceed immediately to the nearest Technical Service Centre while exercising extreme caution to have the fault repaired.



11 – Anti-locking brake system (ABS)*

This warning lamp monitors the **ABS*** systems.

Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)*

The warning lamp comes on for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on or the engine started. The lamp goes out after an automatic test sequence has been completed.

If the ABS warning lamp does not come on when the ignition is switched on, does not go out, or comes on when driving, the system is faulty.

A fault in the ABS system is indicated as follows:

- **If only the ABS lamp lights up,** the vehicle will continue to brake using the normal braking system but without ABS. The vehicle should be taken to a Technical Service Centre as soon as possible.
- **ABS warning lamp lights up together with brake system warning lamp.** Not only is the ABS system defective, a change in the braking characteristics can also be expected.

Warning

If both warning lamps light up, you must stop the vehicle immediately and check the brake fluid level. If the fluid level is below the "MIN" mark, do not drive on. Please ask for expert assistance.

If the brake fluid level is at a satisfactory level, the fault might stem from the ABS. The rear wheels can block relatively quickly if the regulating function of the ABS fails. This could possibly lead the rear of the vehicle to skid.

Proceed immediately to the nearest Technical Service Centre while exercising extreme caution to have the fault repaired.

Further details on ABS are given on page 3.8.

12 – Air Bag system*

When turning on the key in the ignition, the warning light lights up for about 3 seconds. **For cars with the front passenger's Air Bag disconnected** (see the "Air Bag" chapter) the warning light will flash constantly for about 12 seconds.

If it does not go off or if it lights up, flashes or flickers during a journey, there is a fault in the Air Bag system. **The system should immediately be checked by a Technical Service Centre.** For further details, see the "Air Bag System" chapter.

13 – Electronic Stability Program (ESP)*

The warning lamp lights up upon ignition and should go out after approximately 2 seconds.

The lamp flashes when the system is in operation while the vehicle is in motion.

If the unit is switched off or if there is a fault in the system the warning lamp is permanently on.

As the ESP unit functions together with the ABS and EDS, the ESP warning lamp will also come on if the ABS fails.

14 – Indicators

The right or left arrow will flash depending upon which direction has been selected. If a turn signal fails, the warning lamp flashes twice as fast. (Not when towing a trailer).

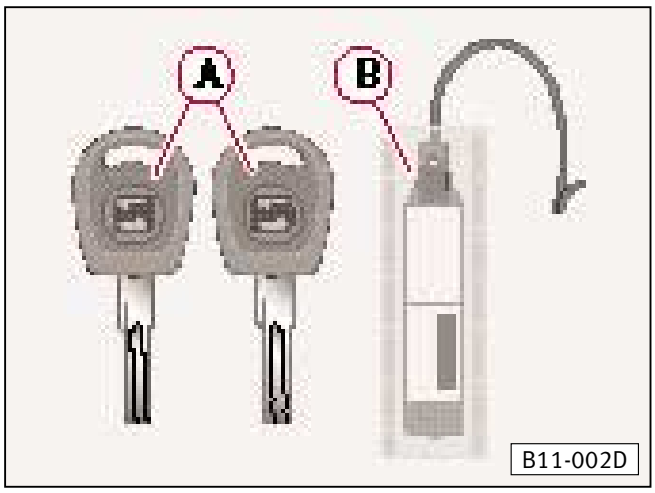
For more information, see the "Indicators and dipped beam lever" chapter.

Rear fog light

This warning lamp lights up when the rear fog light is connected.

This warning light is integrated in the lights switch. See the "Switches" chapter.

Keys



The vehicle is supplied with two keys **A** which fit all locks.

In addition a key tag **B** with the key number is provided.

Warning

- **Always take the key from the ignition whenever you leave the vehicle – even if only for a moment. This is particularly important if children are to remain in the vehicle. They might start the engine or some other electrical component, e.g. electric windows. Risk of accident!**
- **Do not wait until the vehicle has stopped before taking the key out. Otherwise the steering may block.**

Replacement keys

For reasons of security, replacement keys are only available from SEAT Official Service Centres.

Key tag

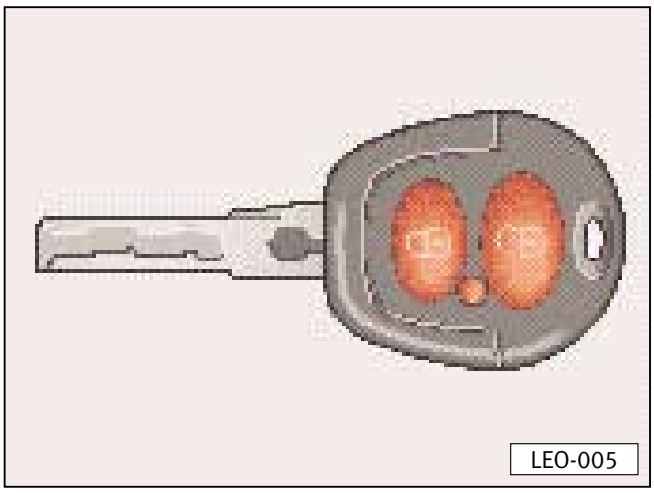
The key tag contains the key number, which is needed to obtain replacement keys. SEAT dealers can only order replacement keys if they have this number.

Note

The key tag should be kept separately as keys can only be replaced using this number.

For this reason you should give the buyer this key tag if you sell the vehicle.

Keys with remote control*



Vehicles with remote control* have two keys. One is a conventional key (see previous page). The other incorporates a remote control function* (see "Radio-frequency remote control key" chapter).

Electronic immobiliser

The immobiliser prevents unauthorised persons using your vehicle.

A micro-chip is located in the head of the key which automatically deactivates the immobiliser when the key is inserted in the ignition lock.

The system is automatically activated when the ignition is switched off.

Note

The engine can thus only be started with a correctly coded Genuine SEAT key.

Trouble free operation of your vehicle can only be guaranteed when using genuine keys.

Doors

From the outside the driver door can be opened with the key.

When opening, the locking knobs move up.

If the key is held in the opening position in the driver's door on vehicles with electric windows, all the windows will be opened.

When **locking** the locking knobs move down.

If the key is held in the locking position in the driver's door, on model versions fitted with electric windows, any windows left open, as well as the sliding roof, will be closed.

The passenger and rear doors can be locked from the outside without using the key. Just press the locking knob down and close the door.

The driver's door cannot be locked when open by pressing the locking knob down and closing the door. This stops you from locking the key inside the car.

Warning

● Be very careful when closing the electric windows and the sun roof from the outside!

● Closing from outside in a careless manner or without visibility can cause serious injury, especially in children.

● Never leave children alone inside when locking the vehicle. Outside help will be hindered in the event of a problem.

From inside all the doors can be locked by pressing down the locking knobs.

Warning

By locking the doors, this may prevent them from opening in the event of an accident. It also prevents intruders from getting in, for instance while you are stopped at a traffic light. On the other hand, outside help is hindered in the event you need it.

Central locking*

When locking and unlocking the driver's door, all doors and the tailgate are locked and unlocked at the same time with the central locking system.

The central locking system is equipped **with a dead-lock mechanism**: once the vehicle has been locked from the outside, the door safety locking pins on the inside are blocked immediately. This makes breaking in difficult.

The system can be activated from the **outside** by using either the key or the radio-frequency remote control*.

Locking points on the vehicle

outside:

Driver's door or the radio-frequency remote control*.

inside:

Central locking button in the handle on the driver's door (see page 2.20)

Unlocking

To **unlock** your vehicle turn the key in the driver's door lock to the open position. All locking pins in the door move upwards.

The dead-lock mechanism and the anti-theft alarm are immediately deactivated. The warning light in the driver's door stops flashing. This warning light is only fitted in cars provided with the anti-theft alarm system.

When opening the car, the interior lights which are switched on to the door contact position will be switched on for approx. 30 seconds.

Should there be a defect in the functioning of the central locking system, the display symbols in the controls for the electric power windows on the driver and passenger sides will flash for some 15 seconds to indicate the fault. When this occurs, contact a Technical Service Centre.

If the central locking fails, the driver's door and the tailgate can, generally, be unlocked manually. However, neither the lock safety system nor the anti-theft alarm can be activated.

For cars equipped with electric powered windows the front windows will open from the driver's seat by keeping the key in the open position[1)] .

Notes

The lock barrels in the driver's door, the tailgate and the ignition lock are equipped with **a free-wheel device** (the key will turn freely)*. When the lock barrel is manipulated with any kind of object free-wheeling is activated. The barrel only "free-wheels" without unlocking the door or switching the ignition on.

If the free-wheel is still effective with the key fully inserted, remove the key completely, insert it in again and unlock the car. The locks will not be damaged.

1) This function may vary according to the model or country.

Locking

● To **lock** your vehicle **turn the key** to the lock position **once** in the lock of the driver's door. All doors and the tailgate will be locked. The dead-lock mechanism and the anti-theft alarm* will be activated immediately and the warning light in the driver's door will briefly flash. Only vehicles with an anti-theft alarm system* are fitted with this pilot light.

When locking the vehicle, the interior lights which are switched to the door contact position will be switched off.

The readiness of the dead-lock mechanism is displayed by a flashing light* near the locking knob in the driver's door.

Warning

●If the vehicle is locked from the outside no one should remain in the vehicle, particularly children, since the doors cannot be unlocked from the inside. If the vehicle is fitted with electric windows the windows cannot be opened (see "Electric windows" chapter).

●When pushing down the driver's door safety button all doors are automatically closed

●You should never leave children unattended in the car, as assistance from the outside is more difficult in case of an emergency once the doors are locked.

● If you turn the key **twice in a second** in the driver's door lock:

All doors and tailgate will be locked. **Neither** the lock safety system **nor** the anti-theft alarm* will be activated (see the "Anti-theft alarm system" chapter).

If the dead-lock mechanism has not been activated, the vehicle can be unlocked **from the inside**. To do this, operate the door release lever until the locking knob moves upward. By pulling the release lever again, the door will open.

● On vehicles[1)] equipped with electric windows or electric sliding roof, windows or the electric sliding roof which have been left open can be automatically closed when the doors are locked. To do this you only need to hold the key in the locking position, until all windows and the sliding roof are completely closed (first the windows close, followed by the sliding roof).

● The doors can also be locked by **pushing down the locking knobs.** However, the dead-lock system is not activated when this is done.

● If the driver's door is **open** or **not completely closed** (door on catch) the vehicle cannot be locked. To lock the vehicle doors, the passenger and driver's door must be completely closed.

If you do not activate the locks or open the doors within 30 seconds, the vehicle will lock automatically to stop it from being left open by accident.

1) This function may vary according to the model or country.

Central locking button

The central locking button makes it possible to lock/unlock the whole vehicle from the inside. The button is located in the door release lever on the driver's door (see illustration).

Locking

By pressing the right hand side of the switch **A** all doors and the boot lid/tailgate are locked. It is now no longer possible to open the doors or boot lid/tailgate. Unwanted access from **outside** (e.g. at traffic lights) is also prevented in this way.

If the driver's door is **open** it will **not** be locked. This is to prevent you from locking yourself out.

The dead-lock mechanism is **not** activated when the button is operated.

Auto-locking

The doors will lock automatically when the speed of 15 km/h is overreached.

Unlocking

By pressing the left hand side of the switch **B** all doors and – according to the position of the boot lid/tailgate lock – the boot lid/tailgate are unlocked.

Notes

If the vehicle is locked using the button, it is possible to open the doors separately. To do this, pull the door until the locking knob moves upwards. You can now open the door by pulling the release lever again.

Auto-unlocking

The doors unlock when the key is removed from the ignition lock.

The button will also function when the ignition is switched off.

Warning

● If the central locking button in the door release lever on the driver's door is operated, all other doors and the boot lid/tailgate are locked automatically.

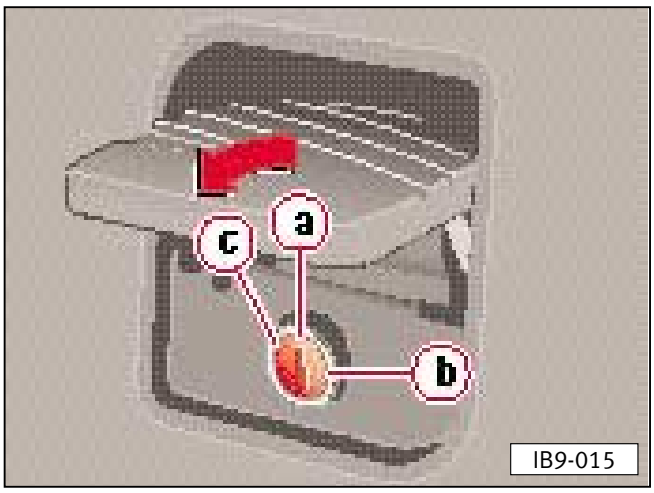
● Since it would be difficult to render assistance from the outside in an emergency, when the doors are locked, children should never be left in the vehicle on their own.

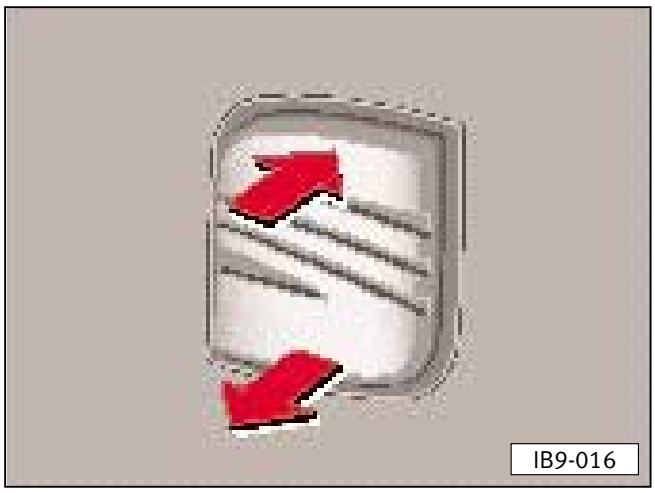
● Locking the doors and the boot lid/tailgate prevent uninvited persons from entering the vehicle, e.g. at traffic lights.

● In vehicles fitted with an Air Bag, and only in crashes where the Air Bag is activated, the central locking system automatically unlocks the doors to enable help from outside.

- Once the vehicle has been locked with the radio wave remote control or with a regular key the central locking knob becomes inactive. It no longer works. For this reason, do not leave anyone in the vehicle, in particular children, since it is not possible to open from the inside or from the outside. Furthermore, the vehicle cannot be unlocked by sticking the hand in the window and pulling the knob from the inside or the central lock command. Therefore, no intruder can unlock the vehicle.
- Take great care when closing the windows and the electric roof* from the outside!
- If you close from the outside carelessly or without visibility you may cause serious injury especially to children.

Tailgate





Tailgate

● When the key slot is vertical (**a**) the tailgate/boot lid is locked or unlocked automatically by the central locking system. It can also be locked or unlocked separately with the main key.

● When key slot is horizontal (**b**) the tailgate/boot lid will be locked all the time after closing. It can then only be unlocked with the main key.

To unlock boot lid, insert key and turn as far as possible in the direction of the arrow (**c**). The key cannot be pulled out of the slot in this position.

Note

In vehicles without an alarm, locking and unlocking of the boot is independent from all other doors. It is separate.

To open the tailgate when the key slot is vertical (see illustration), pull the handle and lift the tailgate.

To close pull the tailgate down using one of the handles on the interior embellishment and slam it gently.

If the key slot is horizontal it means the tailgate is permanently locked and may only be opened with the main key.

Warning

● After closing the tailgate always pull it upwards to make sure it is properly closed. Otherwise it may spring open while the vehicle is in motion, even if it has been locked.

● The tailgate must always be properly closed when the vehicle is in motion to prevent exhaust fumes from getting inside.

Danger of intoxication!

Anti-theft alarm system*

With the anti-theft alarm, break-in attempts and theft of the vehicle are rendered more difficult. The system triggers acoustic and optical warning signals if someone tries to gain unauthorised access to the vehicle.

The alarm system is switched on automatically when the driver's door is locked. Turn the key **once** to the locking position or press the button **2** on the radio-frequency remote control*. The system immediately becomes active and the pilot light in the driver's door and the indicators flicker to show that the system has been activated.

Note

When you lock the car the indicator pilot lights will only come on if the alarm has been properly activated (all security areas have been properly locked).

If a door or the boot are left open when the alarm is connected, they will not be incorporated into the car's protection system. If after you lock the doors or boot, they will be automatically incorporated into the security areas and the indicator signals will show.

If the vehicle is locked and the alarm is activated, you do not need to open the car to deactivate it.

To do this, turn the key twice in the driver's door lock to the lock position or press twice the lock button in the key handle fitted with the radio frequency remote control.

The alarm will be triggered if, with the vehicle locked, one of

- the doors,
- the bonnet, or
- the boot

is opened or

- the ignition is switched on.

When the alarm is triggered the horn sounds and a flashing signal is activated for about 30 seconds.

To disactivate the anti-theft alarm turn the key in the opening direction or press the "open" key on the remote control.

– two flickers: open and disactivate the alarm

– one flicker: lock and activate alarm

Notes

- The warning lamp goes out after approx. 28 days. This prevents the battery becoming discharged when the vehicle is not used for a long period. The alarm system remains activated.
- The alarm signal will be triggered a second time if one of the protected parts of the car is interfered with again after the alarm signal has stopped (for instance if the tailgate is opened after one of the doors has been opened).
- The alarm can also be activated and deactivated via the radio wave remote control*. Further information can be found under the heading "Radio-frequency remote control key".

Volumetric sensor*

This is a surveillance function or a control incorporated in the anti-theft alarm system which detects through ultrasound unauthorized access to the vehicle interior (i.e. through a window).

This system has two sensors: a transmitter and a receiver.

Activate

The volumetric sensor is switched on automatically when the anti-theft alarm is activated whether by locking manually with the key or by remote control.

Deactivate

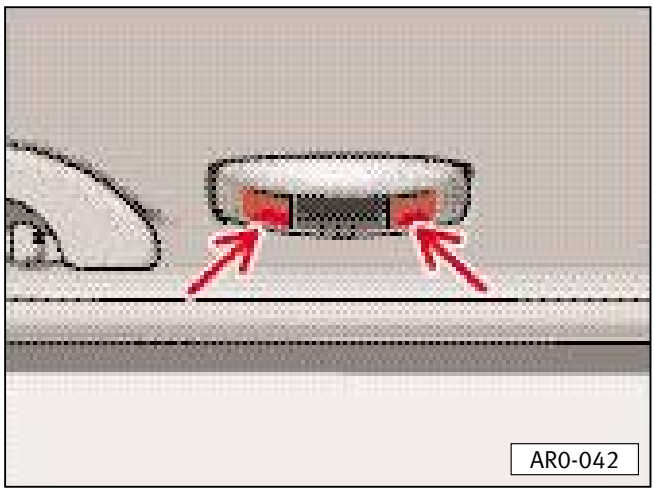
The volumetric sensor is deactivated when:

1 – Unlocking the vehicle manually with the key in the door lock or by radio wave remote control.

2 – Pressing the button located in the vehicle's interior behind the driver's door in the lower part for at least one second immediately after having unlocked the driver's door and after having removed the key from the ignition.

Note

- If, after deactivating the volumetric sensor, the door is locked with the remote control or manually with the key in the door lock within less than 30 seconds the volumetric sensor is deactivated even though all other anti-theft alarm functions remain activated.
- After this time-span the deactivation of the volumetric sensor is canceled.
- In case of relocking while the alarm was activated without the volumetric sensor function, this relocking will cause a connection of all the alarm functions, except for the volumetric sensor. If it was not disconnected voluntarily it will be reactivated during the following alarm connection.
- If the volumetric sensor caused the alarm to set off this will be indicated by flickering of the pilot light in the driver's door when unlocking the vehicle. This flickering is different than the flickering of the activated alarm.
- If the volumetric sensor has caused the alarm to set off three times the alarm system will no longer go off.
- Other sensors (door opening, luggage compartment, etc.) will continue to set off the alarm.



Sensors

The sensors for the interior monitoring system are located next to the rear roof base (see arrows). Do not cover the sensors otherwise correct functioning of the interior monitoring system is hindered.

Radio-frequency remote control key*

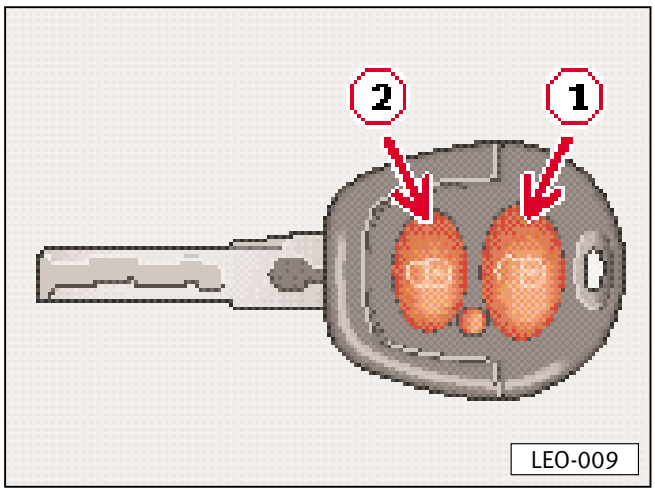
The following functions can be operated using the radio wave remote control. The key is not needed.

– Locking and unlocking central locking system.
– Deadlock and anti-theft* warning systems on/off.
– Switch on the interior light (see the "Interior lights" chapter).

The radio wave transmitter with its battery is located in the handle of the key. The radio wave receiver is located inside the vehicle.

The **effective range** (red zone) of the remote control is shown in the illustration. The maximum range depends on various conditions.

The range will reduce as the batteries lose power.



Opening and closing the vehicle

To **unlock** the vehicle, point the key from within the effective range at the vehicle and briefly press the “open” button (arrow **1**). The indicators will flicker. To **lock** the vehicle, briefly press the “close” button (arrow **2**). The indicators flicker once.

If you press the ”close” button (arrow **2**) **twice**, the dead-lock mechanism and anti-theft alarm are **deactivated** and the indicators do not work.

Selective Unlocking

Press the opening button (arrow **1**) once to open only the driver’s door, leaving the rest closed.

Press the opening button (arrow **1**) twice to open all doors.

Notes

When the close or open buttons are pressed, a warning lamp will flash in the key. If this warning lamp does not flash, the battery in the key may be empty. In this case a Technical Service Centre should check and/or change the battery.

When the dead-lock mechanism and the anti-theft alarm* are activated, proceed as follows:

If the vehicle is unlocked using the button on the radio wave remote control, all areas will be automatically locked again if the doors or tailgate[1)] are not opened within 30 seconds. The dead-lock mechanism and the anti-theft alarm* are, however, not activated. This function prevents the vehicle from being opened **involuntarily** within the effective range of the radio wave remote control.

[1)] The alarm and dead-lock mechanism will remain in the same position as before opening.

This function may not be available in some versions or may only be offered in certain countries.

Synchronization

If the vehicle fails to open when the radio transmitter button is pressed, it could be that the key code does not match the vehicle control unit code. This can happen when the transmitter button is frequently pressed outside the effective range of the system. **It is recommended that this operation be done by a Technical Service Centre.**

To synchronize the key again the following procedure must be followed:

1- **Both** vehicle keys, the key **with the radio transmitter** (**A**) and the conventional key (**B**), must be used.

2- The synchronization process must be completed within **30 seconds**.

3- Use key (**B**) to switch on ignition and key (**A**) to program.

4- Make sure that the vehicle is **open** before you proceed to the programming.

5- Place key (**B**) in the ignition and switch on.

6- Use key (**A**) to lock the driver's door manually.

7- Now **unlock** and **lock** manually the driver's door with key (**A**) while pressing button (**1 open**).

8- Take the key out of the ignition.

Uncoded keys can be obtained at SEAT Official Service Centers. These keys, however, must be synchronized by a SEAT Official Service Center as the code for the immobilizer also has to be programmed in the head of the key.

Authorization for use

The radio wave remote control fulfills all norms. Its use has been approved by the corresponding German office (Federal Approvals Office For Telecommunications of The Federal Republic of Germany).

All components have been marked according to current stipulations.

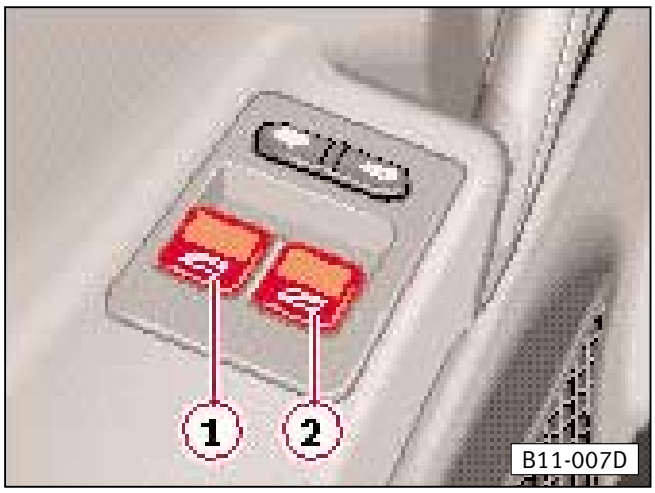
This authorization is the basis for approval in other countries.

Replacing the batteries

As the batteries wear out, the effective range of the remote control is obviously reduced. If this happens change the batteries, which are housed in the key grip.

Because of the difficulties in disposing of used batteries, it is best to have them replaced at a Technical Service Centres. Batteries contain pollutants and they should never be thrown out with household rubbish.

Electric windows*



The switches are in the armrest of the driver's seat (see illustration).

1 – Driver's door.

2 – Passenger door.

An additional switch has been fitted in the armrest of the passenger seat.

Operating electric windows with the ignition on

The switches are characterised by **"two operating positions"**.

If you press or pull the switch to the first position, the window will open or close **as long as you hold the switch**.

Warning

● Take great care when closing the windows! If you close the windows in a careless or uncontrolled maner, you may cause serious injury, especially in children.

● The driver should warn the other occupants of the vehicle that careless operation of electric windows is dangerous.

● When you leave the vehicle, even if only for a moment, you must always remove the ignition key. Never leave children unaccompanied in the vehicle.

You should also read the instructions on the next page on the roll-back function.

If you brielfy press or pull the switch **as far as it will go**, the window will open or close **automatically.**

Electric windows with automatic closing* have a **roll-back function.**

The window stops closing automatically if it meets with an obstacle. **However this function does not work when the windows are closed from outside using the ignition key.**

Warning

● Always remove the ignition key when leaving the vehicle – even if only temporarily. Please ensure that children are never left unattended in the vehicle.

The electric windows are, however, only fully non-functional when the driver's door has been opened.

● Take great care when closing the windows! If you close the windows in a careless or uncontrolled manner, you may cause serious injury, especially in children.

● The driver should warn the other occupants of the vehicle that careless operation of electric windows is dangerous.

● When you lock the vehicle from the outside no one must be left inside, as if there is an emergency it will not be possible to open the windows or doors.

Opening

Press and briefly hold the front edge of the respective button and the window will open fully (automatic window opening).

If the switch is pressed again, the window will stop immediately.

Closing windows with automatic closing function* (driver door)

Lift and briefly hold the front edge of the respective button (driver or passenger door) and the window will close fully (automatic window closing)[1)].

If the switch is pressed again, the window will stop immediately.

Warning

● Take great care when closing the windows! If you close the windows in a careless or uncontrolled manner, you may cause serious injury, especially in children.

● The driver should warn the other occupants of the vehicle that careless operation of electric windows is dangerous.

To **open** the window, the switch must be operated until the desired position has been reached.

[1)] This function can only be operated by the controls in the driver's door.

The roll-back function*

(There may be slight operative differences in some versions or in vehicles for certain countries).

1 – If the window is hindered whilst closing through stiffness or by an obstacle (**roll-back function**), the window will open again immediately.

2 – After the window has opened, you must lift and hold the appropriate switch for no more than 10 seconds. If the window is still hindered whilst closing through stiffness or by an obstacle, the window will stop closing.

3 – After the window has stopped, you must lift and hold the switch again within 10 seconds in order to close the window.

The window will now close without power limitation.

Warning

● Careless or uncontrolled closing of the windows may cause injury, especially with children.

● The driver should warn the other occupants of the vehicle that careless operation of electric windows is dangerous.

Note

If you wait for longer than 10 seconds between the individual steps, the window will open again on switch operation.

Closing the windows without automatic closing function*

Lift the switch by the front edge until the window is completely closed.

Please note that the window closes without power limitation.

Warning

● Careless or uncontrolled closing of the windows may cause injury, especially with children.

● The driver should warn the other occupants of the vehicle that careless operation of electric windows is dangerous.

Function of the electric windows with ignition switched off

After the ignition has been switched off, the windows can still be operated for about ten minutes so long as the driver's or passenger doors are not opened.

The automatic closing does not work with the ignition off.

If the window in the driver's door is hindered whilst closing through stiffness or by an obstacle (roll-back function), the window will open again immediately.

In this case you can only close the window again after the ignition has been switched on.

Opening

Press the front edge of the respective button.

Closing

Lift the front edge of the respective button.

The windows on vehicles with central locking can also be closed or opened from the outside (in cars with a sliding/electric roof you can only close them). For this purpose, the key must be in the lock of the driver's door and held in the locking or open position for more than 2 seconds. First the windows are closed and then the sliding roof.

Warning

- **Take great care when closing the windows and the electric roof from the outside!**
- **If you close from the outside carelessly or without visibility, you may cause serious injury, especially in children.**
- **When you lock the car you must never leave children alone unaccompanied inside, as it is more difficult to help them if there are problems.**

Notes

The automatic opening/closing function* on the driver door windows will not function **after the vehicle battery has been disconnected/reconnected**.

To reinstall this function after reconnecting the battery, please note the following points.

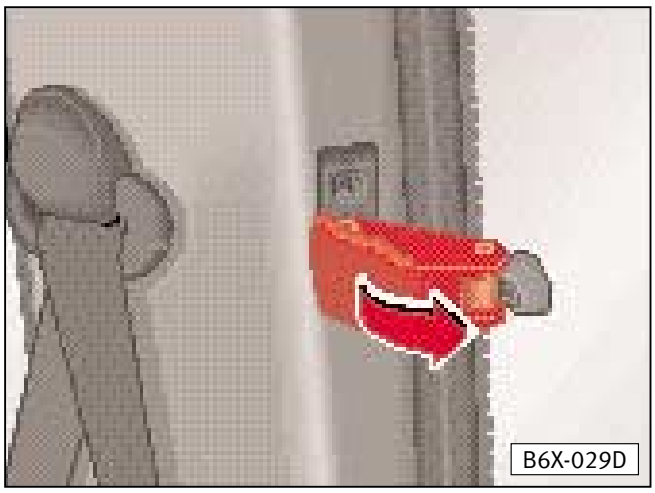
- **Lock vehicle** from the outside via the driver's door. When doing this please ensure that all doors and windows are closed completely.
- **Lock the vehicle again** via the driver's door. **Hold the key in the locking position for at least one second.**

The automatic closing function* on the driver's and passenger side has been reactivated.

If there is a breakdown in the electric windows, this will be shown by the light blinking in the switches on the driver's and passenger door.

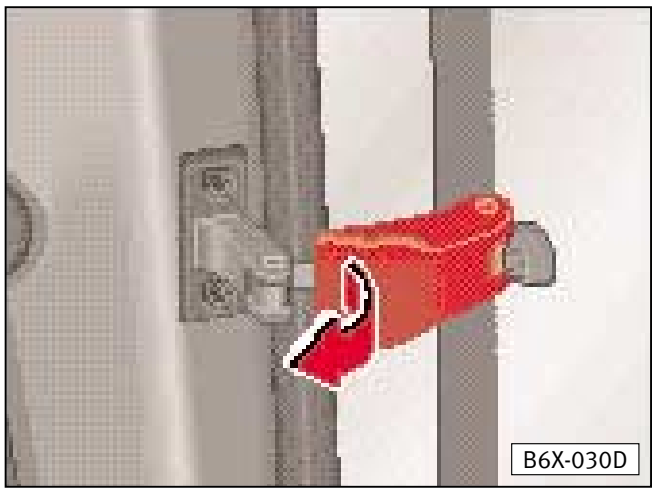
In this case, the symbols in the above-mentioned controls will flash for some 15 seconds after switching the ignition on. Contact a Technical Service Centre.

Side opening rear windows*



Opening

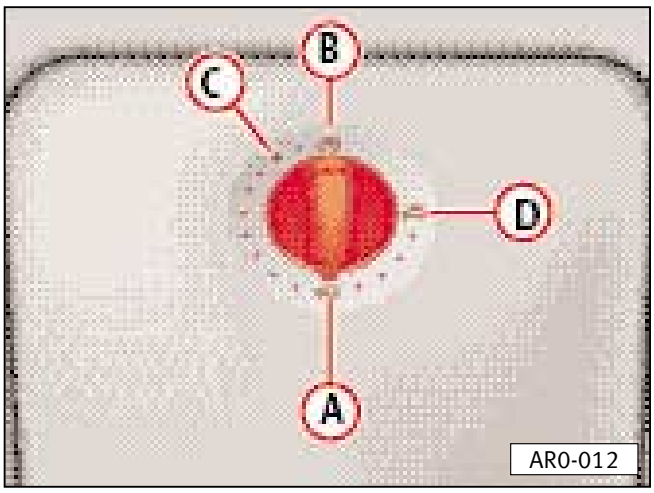
Pull the lever in the direction of the arrow and then push the lever outwards, until it fits into place.



Closing

Pull the lever in the direction of the arrow and then push the lever backwards until it fits into place.

Sliding/tilting roof*



With the ignition switched on, the sliding/tilting roof can be opened and closed with the rotary switch.

After the ignition is switched off the roof can still be opened or closed for approximately 10 minutes as long as the driver's or passenger doors are not opened.

Warning

- **Care should be taken when closing the roof! Careless or uncontrolled closing of the roof may cause bruises, particularly with children.**
- **The driver must warn vehicle occupants about the danger of careless use of electric windows.**
- **When leaving the vehicle, even if just for a second, always remove the key from the ignition. Never leave children unattended in the vehicle.**

Closing (A)

To close turn the switch to position **A**.

The sliding roof is equipped with a **roll-back function**. If the roof is hindered in closing by stiffness or by an obstacle, it will open again immediately.

Close the roof by pressing the rotary switch at the front in position **A** until the roof is fully closed.

The roof will now close without the roll-back function.

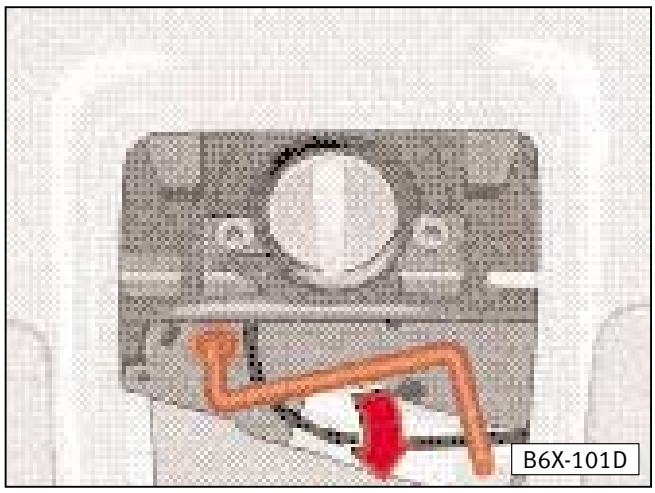
Note

The roof may not fully close after the battery has been disconnected and then reconnected. If this is the case, press the rotary switch for 10 seconds either at the front or rear.

Opening (B)

Turn switch clockwise to the desired position. When the switch is in position **C** the roof will open to the **comfort position**.

To open the roof completely you have to keep turning the handle until you reach position **B**. However, this position may be noisy due to the wind.



Note

The sun screen will open automatically as a protection from excessive sun rays when the glass roof is opened. If you wish, you can close it by hand once the roof is closed.

To tilt (D)

Turn switch clockwise to the desired position. With the switch in position **D** the roof is fully tilted.

The roof is closed **without the roll-back function.**

Convenience locking*

The sliding roof can also be closed when locking the vehicle at the driver's door if the vehicle is fitted with a central locking system*:

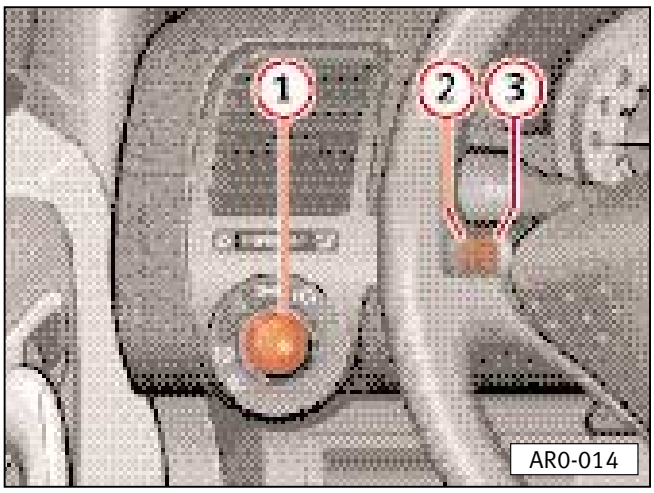
Hold the key in the locking position until the roof is closed.

Emergency operation

If the system is faulty, the roof can also be closed manually:

- Remove the plastic cover at the rear using a screwdriver.
- Pull crank out of cover retainer, insert it fully in the opening (against spring pressure) and close sliding roof.
- Place crank in retainer and place cover.

Switches



Notes

● On vehicles with right-hand drive the arrangement of the switches differs. The symbols on the switches are however the same as on vehicles with left-hand drive.

● The use of the lighting described here is subject to local regulations.

1 – Lighting switch

O – Switched off

– Side lights[1)]

– Dipped or main beam

The headlights only work when the ignition is on. When the engine is being started and after ignition has been switched off, the headlights are automatically switched to side lights.

Dipped or main beam and flood lights. See "Indicators and dipped beam lever" chapter.

[1)] In some countries, when the side lights are switched on with the ignition on, the dipped headlights also come on with reduced intensity.

Note

If lights are not switched off and the ignition key is removed, a buzzer* will sound when the driver's door is open.

Front fog lights*

With lighting switch in side light or dipped/main beam position pull switch out to first detent.

Rear fog light*

Vehicles without fog lights

Turn lighting switch to dipped/main beam position and pull switch out to stop.

Vehicles with fog lights

With lighting switch in dipped/main beam position, pull switch out to 2nd detent.

Turn lighting switch to dipped/main beam position and pull switch out to stop.

Notes

● A warning lamp next to the rear fog light warning lamp lights up when the rear fog light is switched on.

● Due to the amount of dazzle it causes the rear fog light should only be switched on when visibility is very poor (i.e. in Germany when below 50 m).

2 – Instrument lighting

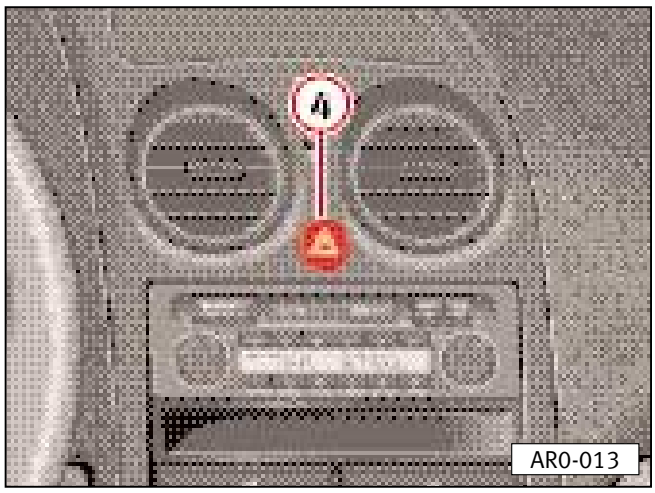
When the lights are on, the level of the instrument lighting can be set to any intensity by turning the knurled wheel next to the switch.

3 – Headlight range control*

With the electrical range control the headlight settings can be matched exactly to the load condition of vehicle. This prevents oncoming traffic from being dazzled more than is unavoidable. At the same time the correct headlight beam setting provides the best possible visibility for the driver.

The headlights can only be regulated with the dipped headlights switched on.

To lower the beams, turn knurled disc from the basic position (–) downwards.



4 – Hazard warning lights

The system also works when the ignition is switched off.

Switch on the hazard warning lights if, for example:

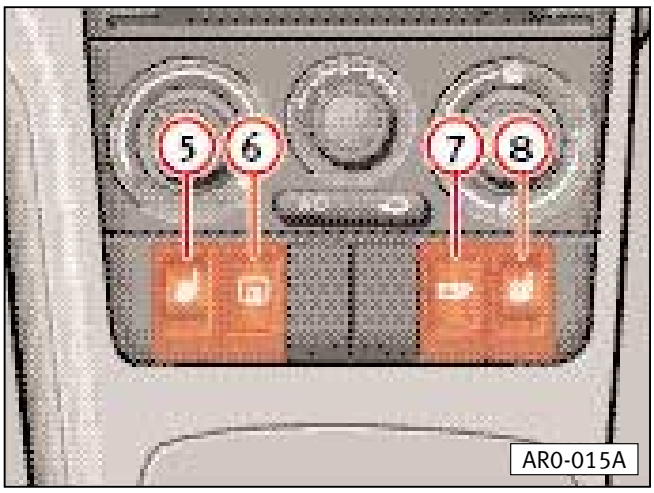
– Your vehicle stops because of a technical defect,

– You have an emergency.

– You reach the tail end of a traffic jam.

When the hazard warning lights are switched on, all four signal lights flash simultaneously. The warning lamps for the indicators and a warning lamp in the switch will also flash.

Note legal requirements when employing such safety measures.



5 – Seat heating* for left seat

For more information on how it works see the “Heated seats” chapter.

6 – Heated rear window

The heating only works when the ignition is on: When connected a warning light lights up.

As soon as the glass is clear the rear window heating must be switched off. The reduction of current consumption helps to reduce fuel consumption. See the "Economy and environment friendly driving" chapter.

The electric powered wing mirrors heat up at the same time as the rear window. For this, the ignition must be on.

For the very cold export market countries, the wing mirrors’ heating is connected through the power mirrors’ adjusting knob (see the "Rear-view mirrors" chapter).

7 – Electronic Stability Program (ESP)*

The ESP connects automatically when starting the engine. If required, it can be switched on or off by using the appropriate key (7).

The warning light will go on when it is off. See the "Warning lamps" chapter.

8 – Right heated seat*

For more information on how it works see the "Heated seats" chapter.

Switches in driver’s door

Electric powered windows

To use the switches for the power windows see page 2.29.

Central locking switch

On how to use this press button see page 2.20.

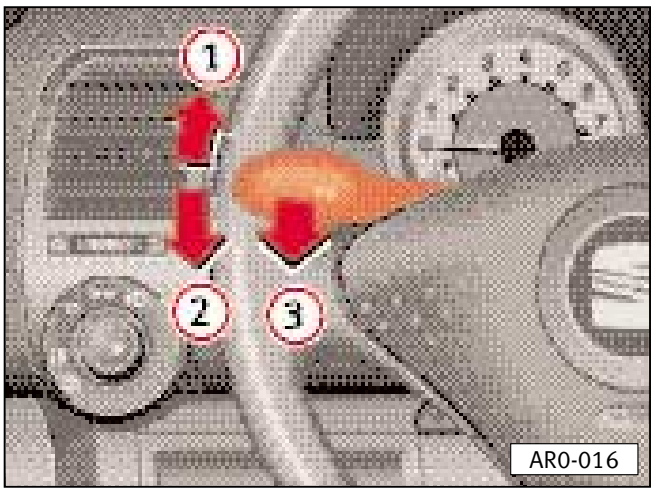
Sun visors

The sun visors can be pulled out of the side mountings and swung towards the doors.

The make-up mirrors on the rear side of the sun visors also have a cover flap*.

There is a small sun visor* over the rear view mirror, which can be pulled out in the direction of the arrow (see illustration).

Indicators and dipped beam lever



The turn signals only work when the ignition is switched on.

Right turn signals – lever up (**1**)

Left turn signals – lever down (**2**)

When the indicators are on, the warning light flashes simultaneously. See the "Warning lamps" chapter.

The turn signals cancel automatically after completing a turn.

To signal a lane change

Move the lever up (**1**) or down (**2**) to the pressure point and hold in this position – the warning lamp should flash.

To dip headlights

Pull the lever past the pressure point towards the steering wheel (**3**) with dipped or main beam on. When main beam is on, the main beam warning lamp will light up.

Headlight flasher

Pull the lever towards the steering wheel to the pressure point – the main beam warning lamp will light up.

Parking lights

The parking lights only work when ignition is switched off.

Right parking lights – lever up (**1**)

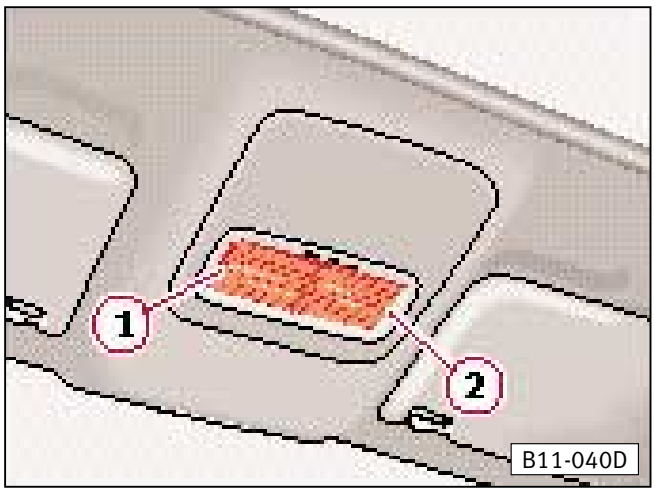
Left parking lights – lever down (**2**)

If the ignition key has been removed, a buzzer* will sound when the driver's door is open.

Notes

- The use of the signals and lighting described here is subject to local regulations.
- If lights or turn signals are not switched off, and the ignition key has been withdrawn, a buzzer* will sound when the driver's door is opened.

Interior lights



Lens pressed on left (pos. **1**) – light permanently on.

- Lens in centre position – door contact position.
- Lens pressed on right (pos. **2**) – light off.

Notes on door contact position

The interior light is switched on:

- when the doors are open.
- for approx. 20 seconds after opening the vehicle with the key.
- for approx. 20 seconds after the key has been removed from the ignition.

The interior light will go out:

- approx. 20 seconds after the doors have been closed.
- as soon as the vehicle has been locked from the outside.
- as soon as the ignition has been switched on.

Switching on interior light*

In vehicles with central locking, the interior light comes on for about 20 seconds when the vehicle is unlocked, a door is opened, or the ignition key is opened. The interior light must be in the door contact position.

When the vehicle is locked or the ignition is switched on, the light switches off immediately.

When the door is open the light stays on for a maximum of 10 seconds. This avoids unnecessary use of the battery.

Windscreen wipers and washers

Warning

The windshield wiper blades must be in perfect condition to ensure good visibility (see the "Wiper blades" chapter).

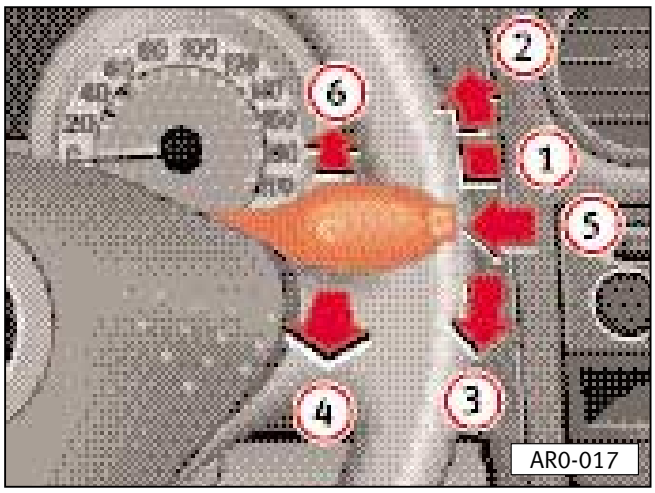
Wipers and washers only work when the ignition is on.

When freezing, check that the wiper blades are not frozen to the glass before turning the wipers on!

The heating power of heated windscreen washer jets* is automatically adjusted when switching the ignition on according to the outside temperature.

Note

- Filling up the container
  – see the "Windscreen washer" chapter.
- Replacing the wiper blades
  – see the "Wiper blades" chapter.



Windscreen wipers

- **Brief wipe**

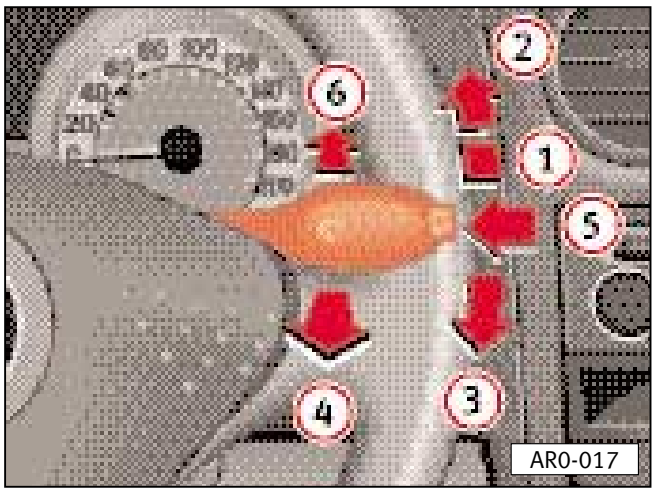
Lift the lever up to the pressure point just before position **1**.

- **Slow wipe**

Lever at position **1**.

- **Fast wipe**

Lever at position **2**.



● Intermittent wipe

Lever down in position **3**. The wipers work about every 6 seconds.

With an **infinitely variable intermittent wipe*** the wipe delay can be programmed between about 1.5 and 22 seconds:

– Switch on intermittent wipe and wipe once.

– Switch off intermittent wipe and then switch on again after the desired delay.

The selected delay can be changed as often as required. After switching off the ignition the selected pause reverts back to a six second interval.

● Automatic wash/wipe facility

Pull lever towards steering wheel **4** – wipers and washer work.

Release lever –
The washer stops and the wipers carry on for about 4 seconds.

Rear window

● Quick wipe

If you push the button to the pressure point in the direction of the arrow **5**, the rear windscreen wiper will wipe once.

● Intermittent wipe of rear wiper

If you push the button in the direction of arrow **5** past the pressure point, the wiper will begin to work every six seconds (intermittently). The button will remain pressed.

If you release the button by pressing it again, the wiper will switch off.

Automatic wash/wipe

Press lever briefly away from steering wheel **6** –
The wiper and washer work as long as the lever is held in this position.

Release lever –
The washer stops and the wiper carries on for about 4 seconds.

Headlight washer system*

When the main or dipped beam is on, the lenses are washed every time the windscreen is washed.

At regular intervals such as when filling the tank, caked-on dirt and insects should be removed.

Wiper blades

Warning

- **The wiper blades must be in good condition for clear visibility.**
- **In order to prevent streaks on the windscreen you should clean the wiper blades regularly with a window cleaning product. If the windows are particularly dirty, e.g. insect remains, a sponge or cloth should be used to clean the blades.**
- **Change the wiper blades once or twice a year for safety reasons. Wiper blades may be purchased from Technical Service Centres.**

When it is freezing, check that the wiper blades are not frozen to the glass before switching the wipers on for the first time.

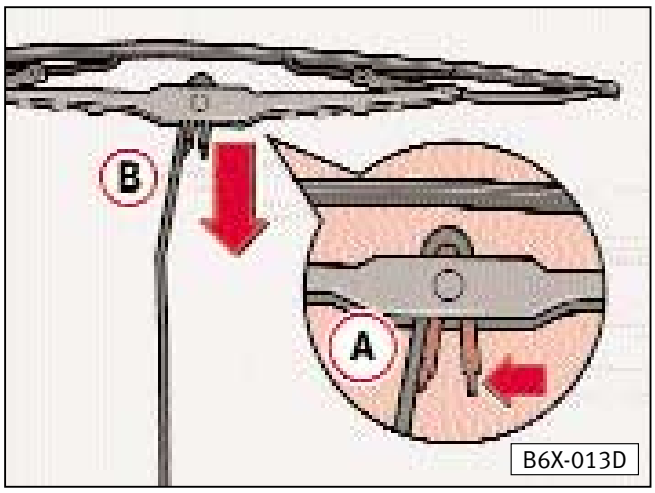
If the wiper blades drag, it may be caused by one of the following:

- If the vehicle has been washed in an automatic car wash, residual wax may be left on the windscreen. This wax can only be removed with special detergent. Consult a Technical Service Centre for more information.

The blades will not drag if you use a wax dissolving windscreen cleaner.

- **Damaged wiper blades can also drag. In this case the blades should be renewed.**
- **The blades are set at an incorrect angle.**

Have the angle checked and, if necessary, adjusted by a Technical Service Centre.



Changing wiper blades

Taking the wiper blade off

- Hinge the wiper arm up and position the blade perpendicular to the wiper arm.
- Press the retaining spring in the direction of arrow **A**.
- Detach the wiper blade in the direction of arrow **B** and then remove from the arm in the opposite direction.

Securing the wiper blade

The retaining spring must engage audibly in the wiper arm.

When fitting wiper blades with moulded wind deflectors one should ensure that the deflector is pointing downwards.

Rear-view mirrors

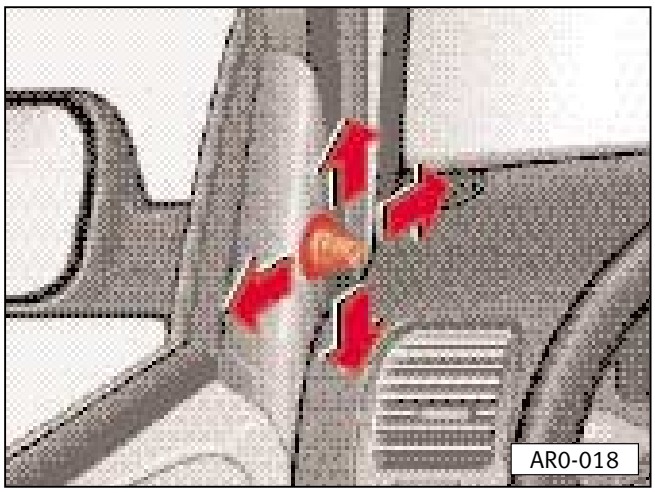
Adjusting mirrors

The rear view mirrors should always be adjusted properly before moving off so that good vision to the rear is obtained.

Anti-dazzle inside mirror

The lever on the lower edge of the mirror should be pointing to the rear when the basic setting is made.

To set the anti-dazzle position, pull lever forwards.



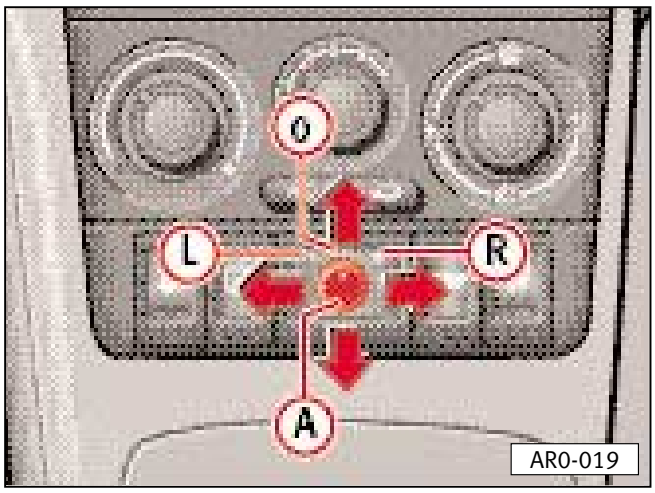
Exterior mirror

The exterior mirrors are adjusted by operating the knob in the door trim panel.

If this method of adjusting the mirror fails at any time the mirrors can be adjusted manually by pressing on the edge of the mirror surface.

Note for vehicles with aspherical outside mirrors

Aspherical mirrors have a surface with varied curvature. These mirrors enlarge the field of view but they make objects look smaller. **These mirrors are only of limited use in estimating how far away a following vehicle is.**



Electrically adjusted wing mirrors*

The mirrors are adjusted with the turn switch.

L – Driver's wing mirror

0 – Zero[1)] position

R – Passenger wing mirror

The surface of the mirror is adjusted with button **A** in the direction of the pressed arrow.

If the electrical adjustment of the mirrors breaks down, they can be manually adjusted by pressing on the edge of the glass.

[1)] In export vehicles for countries with very cold climates, this turn switch position activates mirror heating.

Note for vehicles with convex or aspherical outside mirrors *

Convex (curved outwards) mirrors enlarge the field of view but they make objects look smaller. **These mirrors are only of limited use in estimating how far away a following vehicle is.**

Aspherical exterior mirrors have a mirror surface with different curvature. This wide-angle mirror increases the area of vision even more so than conventional convex mirrors. **Their usefulness is also limited when judging the distance to vehicles approaching from behind.**

Mirror heating*

The electrically operated outside mirrors are heated as long as the heated rear window is switched on. The ignition must be switched on for this purpose.

In export vehicles for very cold countries, the wing mirror heating is connected with the adjustment turn switch for the electrically adjusted wing mirrors.

Front seats

The correct adjustment of the seats is important for:

– reaching the controls safely and quickly

– relaxed low-fatigue body position

– **maximum protection from the seat belts and the Air Bag System.**

Warning

● **For this reason, the front seats should not be pushed too close to the steering wheel or the instrument panel.**

● **Feet should remain in the footwell when the vehicle is moving – never resting on the instrument panel or seats.**

Please adjust your seat as detailed on the next two pages.

Driver's seat

We recommend that you position the driver's seat as follows:

– Set the driver's seat forwards/backwards is such a way that the pedals can be fully depressed with a slightly angled leg.

– Set the backrest in such a way that it is fully against your back and that you can reach the upper point of the steering wheel with your arms at a slight angle.

Warning

No items should be kept in the footwell, as these could block the pedals in the case of a sudden braking manoeuvre.

You would no longer be able to brake, change gear or accelerate!

Front passenger seat

We recommend that you position the front passenger seat as follows:

– Backrest in an upright position.

– Place the feet in the footwell in a comfortable position.

– At the same time push the seat back as far as possible.

1 – To move seat backwards and forwards

Lift lever and move seat. Then release lever and move seat further so that the catch engages.

Warning

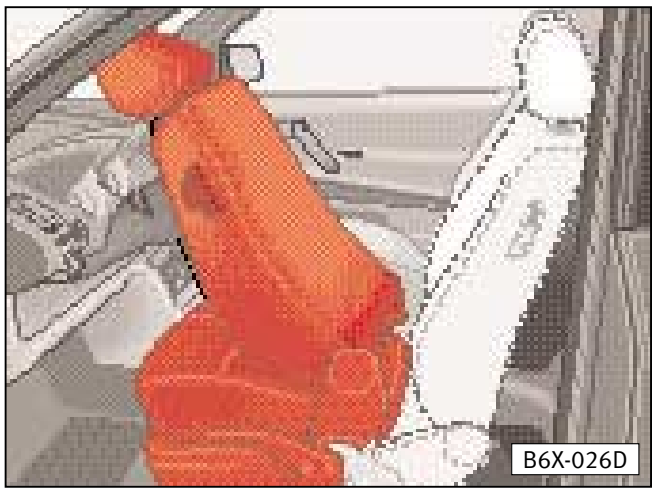
For safety reasons the driver's seat must only be moved backwards or forwards when vehicle is stationary.

2 – Adjusting backrest

Take weight off backrest and turn handwheel (on inner side of seat).

Warning

Do not lower the backrest too far when on the move because the seat belts are then no longer fully effective.



3 – Releasing backrest

Lift the lever and move the backrest forward.

Warning

For safety reasons, ensure that the backrest lock is engaged when the vehicle is moving!

3 – Easy-Entry function*

This function makes it easier to gain access to the rear seats of the vehicle. Pull the lever up and push the back rest forwards. At the same time the surface of the seat lifts slightly and moves forward.

Warning

For safety reasons, the back rests of the front seats must always be blocked whilst the vehicle is in motion.

4 – Adjusting seat height*

By “pumping” the lever next to the seat, the seat can be lifted or lowered.

Lifting: Lift/pump lever up from base position.

Lowering: Press/pump the lever down from the base position.

Warning

- **For safety reasons the height of the driver’s seat must only be adjusted when vehicle is stationary.**
- **Be careful when adjusting the seat height! Careless and uncontrolled adjustment can cause injuries.**

Heated seats*

5 – Seat heating* for left seat

The cushion and backrest of the front seats can be heated electrically when the ignition is on.

The heating is switched on and regulated to your comfort with the knurled wheel.

To switch heating off, turn knurled wheel to the basic position (O).

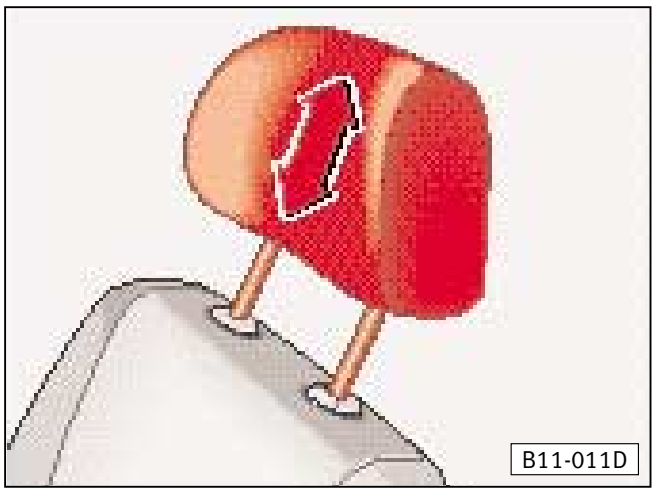
8 – Seat heating* for right seat

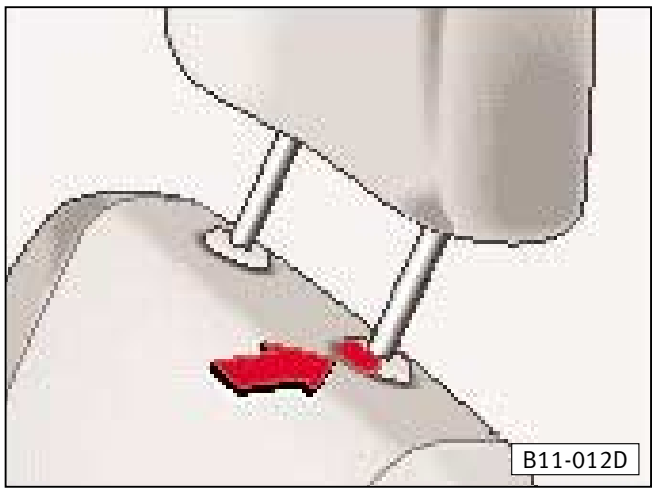
The cushion and backrest of the front seats can be heated electrically when the ignition is on.

The heating is switched on and regulated to your comfort with the knurled wheel.

To switch heating off, turn knurled wheel to the basic position (O).

Head restraints*





The front head restraints are height adjustable and should be set to suit the size of the person in the seat. **Correctly adjusted head restraints together with the seat belts offer effective protection.**

The front head restraints can also be adjusted to a different angle[1)].

Adjusting height

- Grip sides of head restraint with both hands and pull up or push down.
- The best protection is obtained when the upper edge of restraint is **at least** at eye level.

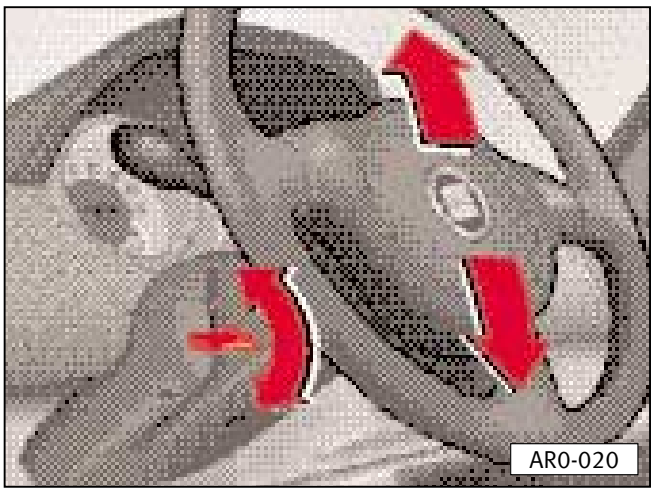
Removing and installing

To remove, pull restraints up to the stop, press button (arrow) and at the same time take restraints out.

To install again, push the restraint rods into the guides until they are heard to engage.

1) This option may not be available in certain versions or for certain countries.

Adjustable steering column*



The steering wheel height can be adjusted as required. To do this pull the lever on the left of the steering column down and move the steering wheel to the desired position. Afterwards press the lever upwards firmly.

Warning

- **The steering column may only be adjusted whilst the vehicle is stationary.**
- **For safety reasons, the lever must always be firmly pressed up, so that the position of the steering column does not suddenly change whilst the vehicle is in motion.**

Pedals

The movement of the pedals must not be restricted!

For this reason, do not locate any items in the footwell which could roll or slide underneath the pedals.

Around the pedal area there should not be any foot mats or other additional floor covering materials:

- In the case of defects on the brake system, a greater pedal travel may be necessary.
- It should always be possible to depress the clutch and accelerator pedals fully.
- All pedals must be able to return, unhindered, to their rest positions.

For these reasons, the only foot mats which may be used are those which leave the pedal area completely free and which are prevented from slipping.

Warning

No items should be kept in the footwell as these could block the pedals in the case of a sudden braking manoeuvre or accident.

You would no longer be able to brake, change gear or accelerate.

Luggage compartment

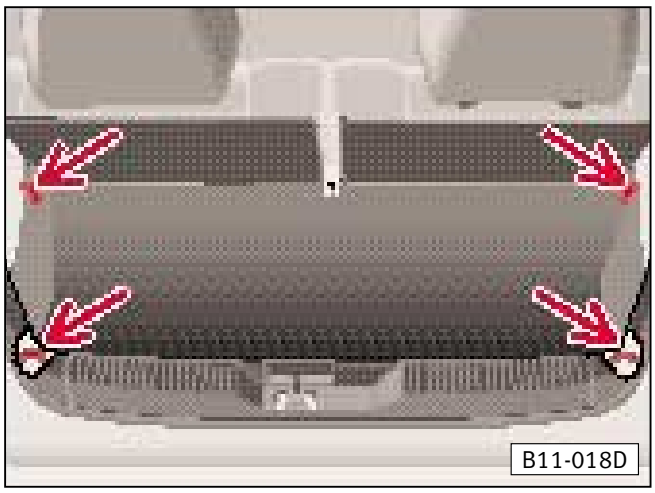
In the interests of good handling ensure that the load (persons and luggage) is distributed evenly. Heavy items should always be carried as near to the rear axle as possible or better still, between the axles.

- **You must ensure that the heating elements of the rear window are not destroyed by items rubbing against them.**
- The stale air escapes through openings in the luggage compartment side panels. Therefore when loading the luggage compartment ensure that the openings are not covered.

Warning notes

Warning

- The permissible payloads and MAW (Maximum Authorized Weight) must not be exceeded (see chapter on “Technical Data”).
- It should be noted that when transporting heavy items the handling will change due to the displacement of the centre of gravity. Driving style and speed must be altered to suit.
- The load must be stowed in such a way that no items can fly forward if the brakes are applied suddenly – use the lashing eyes* if necessary.
- Neither adults nor children are allowed to travel in the loading area or the boot. All passengers must wear their seat belts properly fastened. See the "Seat belts" chapter.
- You should never drive with the tailgate slightly or even fully open, as exhaust gases could otherwise enter the vehicle!



Lashing eyes*

Four eyelets are provided in the luggage compartment for securing items of luggage. There are two eyelets in the front sides of the luggage compartment, one left and one right. The other two eyelets are near the loading edge.

The lashing eyes comply with Standard DIN 75410.

Luggage compartment cover

Clothing can be placed on the shelf behind the rear backrests.

Note

Please note that the field of vision of the rear view mirror can be obstructed by articles of clothing.

Warning

When the vehicle is moving no animals or heavy items are to be carried on the shelf – they are a danger to passengers when brakes are applied suddenly or when vehicle is involved in an accident!

Furthermore the heating elements of the rear windscreen could be damaged by articles rubbing against them.

To make loading the luggage compartment easier, move the luggage compartment cover to the position shown in the illustration above.

If large items of luggage are to be carried, the cover can be removed:

- Pull cover to rear out of the retainers – see arrows in illustration.
- When installing, slide the cover forward into the side retainers.

Rear seat

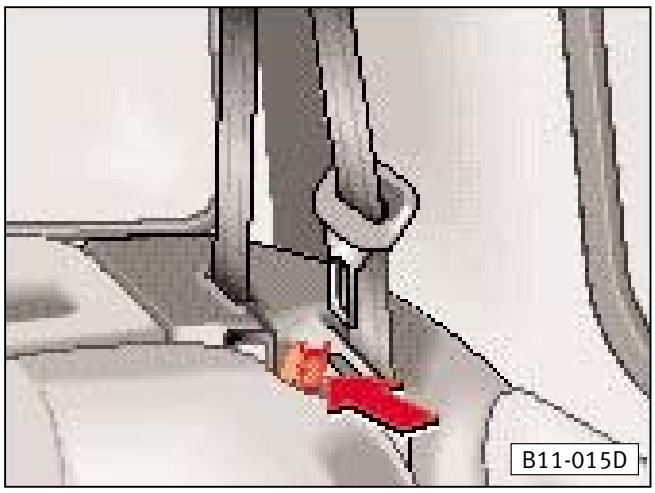
To increase the size of the luggage area the rear seat can be folded forward; on vehicles with split rear seat the two parts can be moved separately.

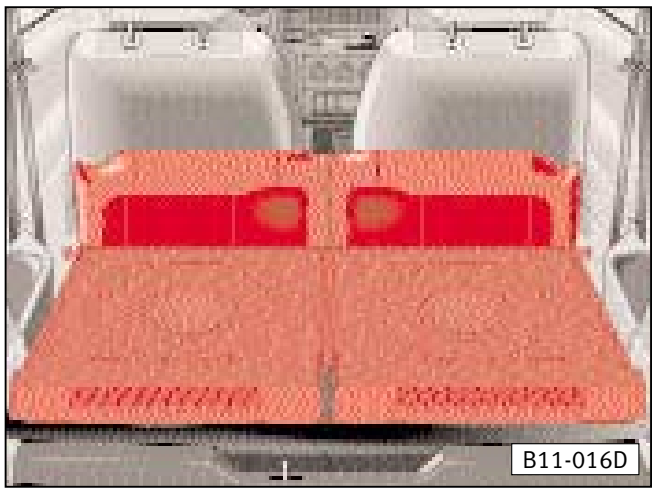
Before folding the backrest the rear head restraints* have to be removed. See the "Head restraints" chapter.

To prevent damage, the front seats must be positioned beforehand so that the rear seat does not contact the front seats when the rear seat bench is folded forward.

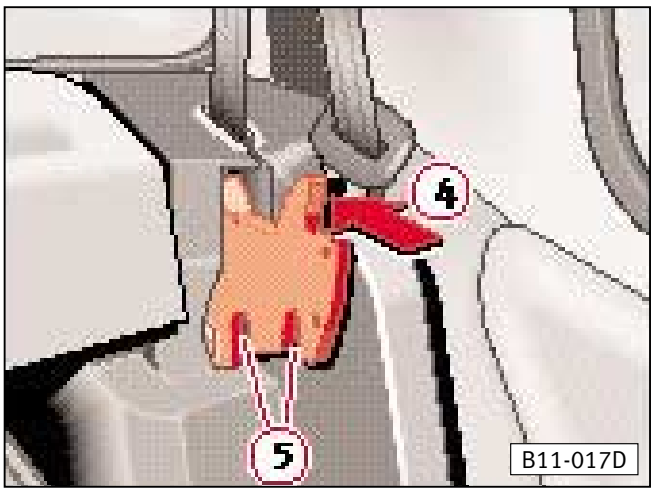
Folding seat bench down

- Press the seat up in the area of the recess (arrow **1**) and fold the cushion forward in the direction of the arrow (**2**) – see left illustration.
- Place the head restraints in the recesses that appear on the floor when the seat cushion is folded away.





- Press the release lever in the direction of the arrow – both release levers at the same time on one-piece backrests – and fold the backrest forwards.
- To avoid noises and or wear and tear to the seatbelts, the tongues of the rear seatbelts should be placed in the slots in the side mouldings.



Folding seat bench back

- Press the backrest release lever in the direction of the arrow (**4**) and fold the backrest back. You can latch the backrest into one of the two positions (arrow **5**).
- Remove the head restraints from the floor recesses.
- Fold the seat cushion back and push the cushion under the belt locks to the rear. Then press the cushion down at the front.
- Put the rear head restraints* back into place again – see the “Head restraints” chapter.

Warning

The rear seat backrest must be properly engaged so that articles in the luggage area cannot slide forward if the brakes are applied suddenly.

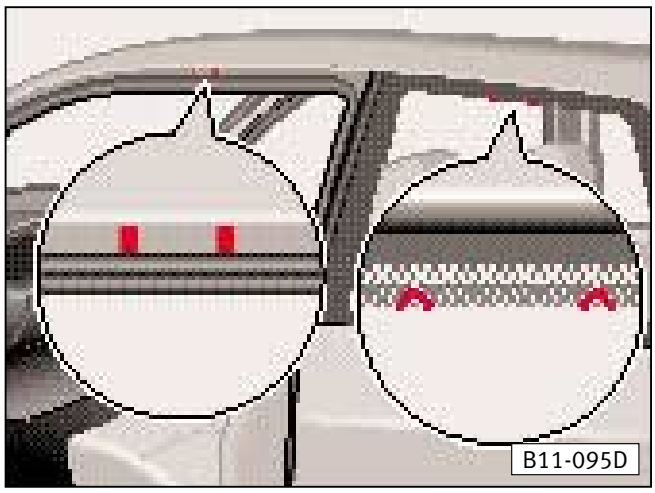
Roof rack*

When loads are to be carried on the roof, the following should be noted:

- As the rain channels are moulded into the roof for streamlining reasons, the normal type of roof rack cannot be used. To avoid risks we advise that only the cross bars provided by the factory are used.
- These cross bars are the basis for a complete roof load carrying system. For safety reasons when carrying luggage, bicycles, surf boards, skis and boats, the appropriate special adapters are required.
- **Any damage which may occur to the vehicle as a result of using other roof load carrying systems or by incorrect fitting will not be covered by the Warranty.**

Warning

- **When using the roof load carrying system the assembly instructions must be adhered to.**
- **Check any screwed joints and attachments after a short journey and if necessary, tighten again at appropriate intervals.**



- **The roof load carrying system must be secured exactly as described in the instructions supplied.**

The system may only be secured between the marks shown in the illustration. The marks are in the door openings and above the side windows (see arrows).

Roof load

The permissible roof load (including the carrier system) of 50 kg in total and the maximum permissible weight of the vehicle must not be exceeded – (see chapter on "Technical Data").

- Distribute the load evenly. When using carrier systems of a low load threshold, it is not possible to carry loads corresponding to the maximum permissible roof load. **The roof load carrier can only carry loads up to the limit defined in the assembly instructions.**

Warning

- **When carrying heavy or large objects on the roof, bear in mind that the vehicle handling changes due to the displacement of the centre of gravity and the increased area exposed to the wind. Driving style and speed must be adapted to allow for this.**
- **Ensure that the opened tailgate does not knock against the roof load.**

Drink can holder*

The illustration shows the open drink can holder in the central console.

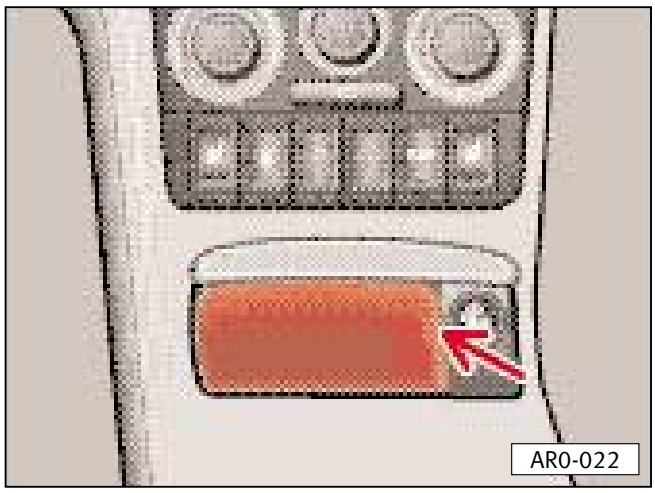
Warning

Do not place any hot drinks, such as coffee or tea, in the drink can holder while the vehicle is in motion. Hot drinks may spill in case of an accident or sudden braking and cause burns.

To open – press on the cover of the drink can holder. It springs open.

To close – press on the cover of the drink can holder.

Ashtrays



Remove

Open ashtray, grip ashtray on the sides (see arrow) and remove.

Place

Place ashtray on the insert guides and push in.

Warning

Never use ashtray as paper container.

Fire hazard.

Cigarette lighter/ Electric socket

The **cigarette lighter** is switched on by pushing in the element. When the heating element glows, the lighter springs out automatically – pull it out immediately and use it.

Warning

Exercise caution when using the cigarette lighter!

Careless or uncontrolled use of the cigarette lighter can cause burns.

The cigarette lighter and the socket also work when the ignition is switched off and the key removed.

For this reason children should never be left in the vehicle on their own.

The **12-Volt socket** of the lighter can be used for other electrical accessories with a capacity of up to 120 Watts. When the engine is not running this will however discharge the battery. For further information see the “Accessories” chapter.

Stowage box

You will find different stowage boxes inside the vehicle.

Warning

Do not place loose items on the shelves. While driving these items could be flung towards the interior of the vehicle (acceleration, curves).

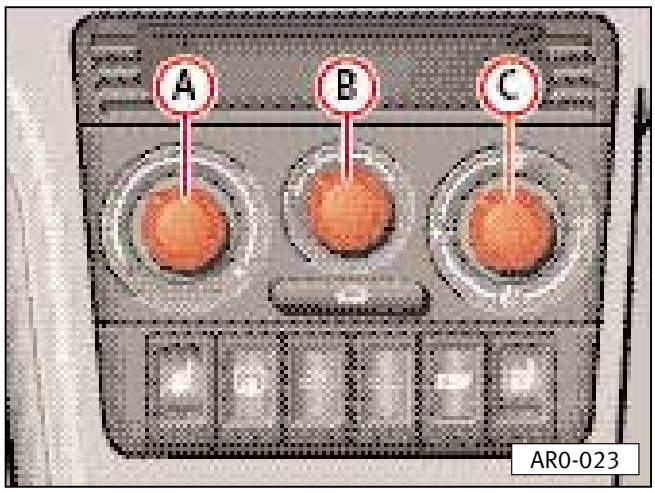
Vehicle literature* compartment

Some versions are fitted with a bag on the back rest of the front seats, which is used to keep the vehicle literature in.

Heating and ventilation

Warning

- **Clear vision, which contributes to road safety, can only be guaranteed if all windows are free of ice, snow and mist.**
- **You should, therefore, familiarise yourself with the correct operation of the heating and ventilation system as well as removing dampness and frost from the windows.**
- **The highest possible level of heating and a quick defrosting of the windows can only be achieved when the engine has reached its operating temperature.**



Controls

Rotary regulator A – Temperature selector

Clockwise – increases heat output

Anti-clockwise – decreases heat output

Rotary switch B – Blower

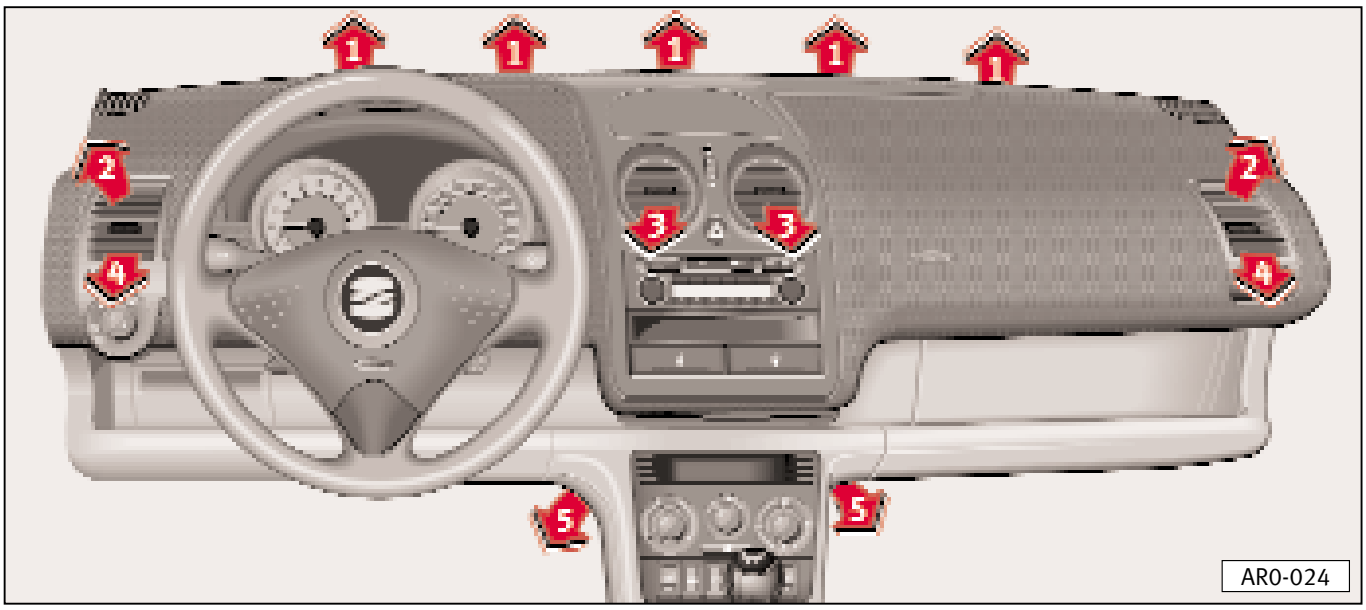
The air flow can be regulated in four stages. In position O, fresh air is supplied without the blower assistance.

On vehicles with a dust and pollen filter*, dust, pollen, etc. will be held back by the filter regardless of the position of blower switch **B**.

Rotary regulator C – Air distribution

Switch at symbol...	Vents... fully open	Vents... slightly open
	1, 2	3, 4
	5	1, 2, 3, 4
	3, 4, 5	1, 2
	3, 4	–

For vent layout, see next page.



Air vents

Depending on the position of rotary regulator **A** heated or unheated fresh air flows from all vents.

The vents are controlled by the rotary regulator **C**.

The vents **3** and **4** can be opened and closed separately:

Knurled wheel upwards or to right – vent opened.

Knurled wheel downwards or to left – vent closed.

By swinging the complete outlet grille of vents **3** and **4** the air flow can be moved vertically.

When the knurled disc in the grille is rotated to and fro the air flow direction is altered laterally.

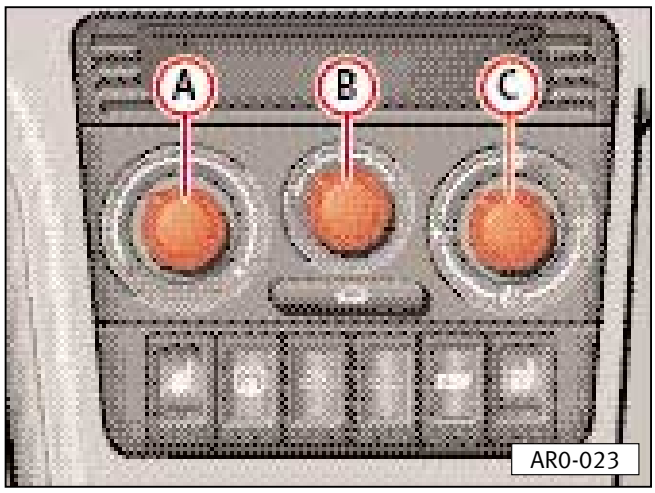
Defrosting windscreen and side windows

- Rotary switch **B** to stage 3.
- Rotary regulators **A** and **C** turned fully to right.
- Vents **3** closed
- Adjust vents **4** so that additional warm air can be directed to the side windows.

Demisting windscreen and side windows

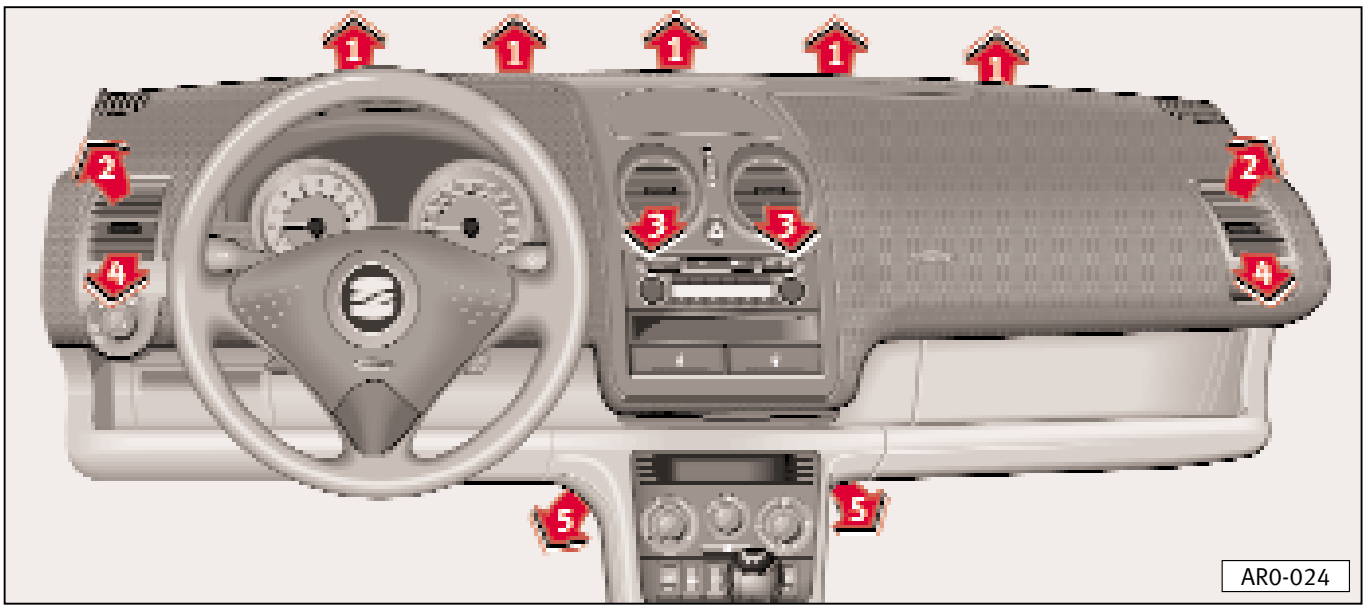
When the windows mist up due to high air humidity, e.g. when it is raining, we recommended the following settings:

- Rotary switch **B** to stage 2 or 3.
- Rotary regulator **A**, if necessary, into heating range.
- Rotary regulator **C** to ..... 
- Vents **3** closed.
- Additional warm air can be directed to the side windows via vents **4**.



Heating interior quickly

- Rotary switch **B** to stage 3.
- Rotary regulator **A** fully to right.
- Rotary regulator **C** to ..... 
- Vents **3** closed.
- Vents **4** fully or partially opened with knurled discs as required.



Heating interior comfortably

When the windows are clear and the desired temperature has been reached we recommended the following settings:

- Rotary switch **B** at stage 1 or 2.
- Rotary regulator **A** at the desired heat output.
- Rotary regulator **C**, depending on desired air distribution, to ..... 

or to ..... 

If the windscreen mists over again, the rotary regulator can also be turned between ..... 

and ..... 

- Vents **3** closed.
- With vents **4** the desired amount of warm air and the air flow direction can be set.

Ventilation (fresh air operation)

With the following settings, unheated fresh air flows from vents **3** and **4**:

- Rotary switch **B** to desired stage.
- Rotary regulator **A** anti-clockwise to the stop
- Rotary regulator **C** to ..... 
- Vents **3** and **4** open.

If required, regulator **C** can be turned to another position.

- Vents **3** and **4** set as required.

General notes

- To ensure that the heating and ventilation can work properly, the air inlet in front of the windscreen should be kept free of ice, snow and leaves.
- All controls except the rotary switch **B** can be set to any intermediate position.
- To prevent the windows from misting up the blower should be running slowly when driving at low speeds.
- The heat output depends on the coolant temperature – the full heat output it therefore only available when the engine is warm.
- The stale air escapes through openings in the luggage compartment side panels. Therefore when loading the luggage compartment ensure that the openings are not covered.

Air conditioning*

Warning

- **Clear vision, which contributes to road safety, can only be guaranteed if all windows are free of ice, snow and mist.**

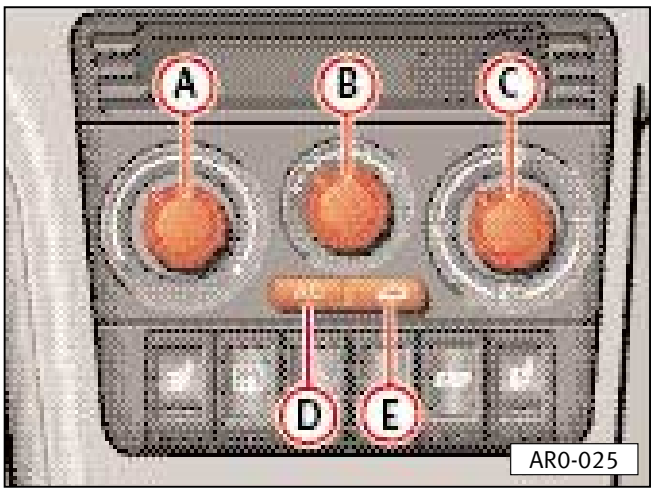
You should, therefore, familiarise yourself with the correct operation of the heating and ventilation system, the removal of dampness and frost from the windows as well as the cooling system.

- **The highest possible level of heating and a quick defrosting of the windows can only be achieved when the engine has reached its operating temperature.**

The air conditioner is a combined cooling and heating system which provides the maximum possible comfort all the year round.

The cooling system only works when the engine is running, the ambient temperature is above about +5°C and the blower speed is between 1 and 4 rotary switch **B**.

When the cooling system is switched on it reduces not only the temperature inside the vehicle but also the air humidity. When the ambient air humidity is high, this not only makes the vehicle occupants feel more comfortable, even in winter, but also prevents the windows from steaming up.



Controls

Rotary regulator A – Temperature selector

Clockwise – increases heat output

Anti-clockwise – decreases heat output

When the **air conditioner** is switched on, turning the switch anti-clockwise increases the cooling.

Rotary switch B – Blower

The air flow can be regulated in four stages.

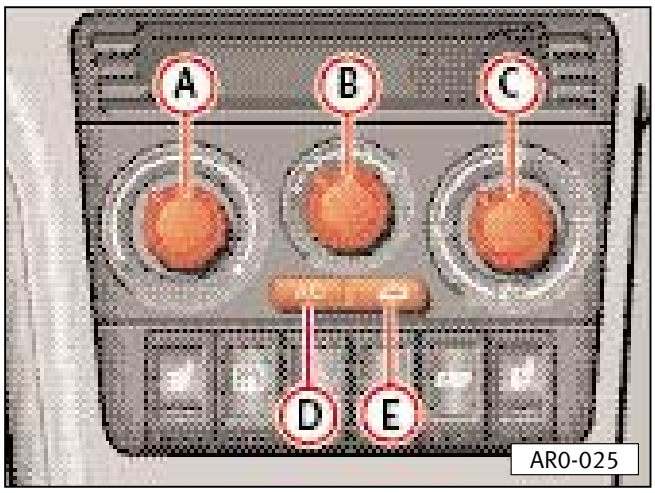
In position O, the blower and air conditioner are switched off. To prevent contaminated air (smells) entering the vehicle interior, press button **E** (air recirculation).

On vehicles with a dust and pollen filter*, dust, pollen etc. will be held back by the filter regardless of the position of blower switch **B**.

Rotary reg. C – Air distribution

Switch at symbol...	Vents... fully open	Vents... slightly open
	1, 2	3, 4
	5	1, 2, 3, 4
	3, 4, 5	1, 2
	3, 4	–

For vent layout, see next page.



Button D – Air conditioner on/off

The system is switched on by pressing this button. A warning lamp lights up inside the pressed button.

Warning

The idling speed of the engine is increased automatically when the air conditioner is switched on. For this reason, vehicles with an automatic gearbox in a driving position must always be braked using the foot pedal when at a stop e.g. at a traffic light.

The system is switched off by pressing the button again. The warning lamp then goes out.

Button E – Air recirculation

Air recirculation is selected by pressing this button. A warning lamp lights up in the button.

Air recirculation is switched off by pressing the button again. The warning lamp then goes out.

The air recirculation function prevents strong outside smells from entering the vehicle, for example when driving through a tunnel or standing in a traffic jam.

Air recirculation can also be selected if the vehicle is to be heated or cooled quickly. In this mode, air is drawn in from the vehicle interior and heated or cooled.

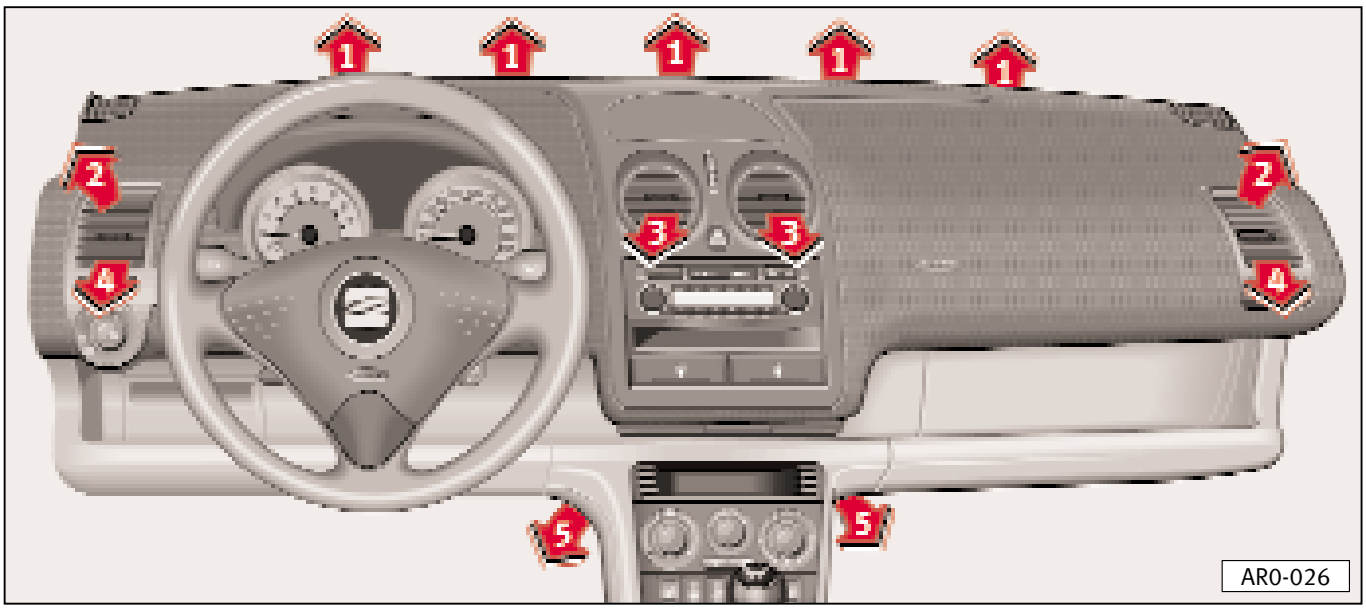
Warning

You should not use the air recirculation mode for an extended period of time, as no fresh air is drawn in and the windows could mist up.

Smoking should be avoided when air recirculation is selected, as the smoke drawn in from the vehicle interior deposits on the evaporator of the air conditioner. This leads to permanent odours when the air conditioner is in operation. These can only be eliminated by exchanging the evaporator, which is time-consuming and expensive.

Note

Buttons **D** and **E** can be used in combination.



Air vents

Depending on the position of rotary regulator **A** and buttons **D**, and **E**, heated or unheated fresh air or cooled air flows from all vents.

The outlets are controlled by the rotary regulator **C**.

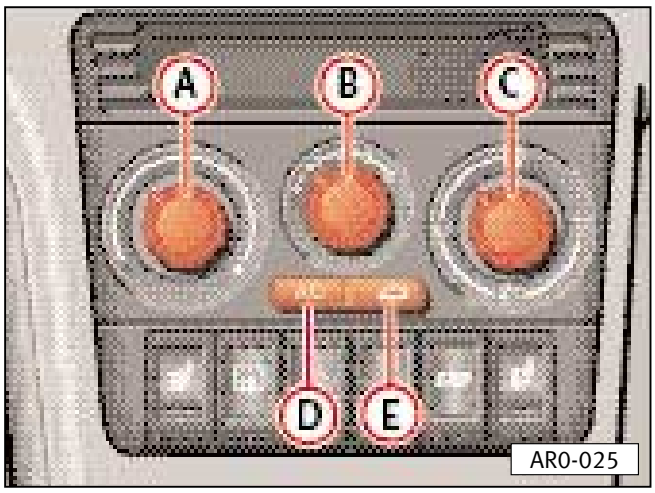
The vents **3** and **4** can be opened and closed separately:

Knurled wheel upwards or to right – vent opened.

Knurled wheel downwards or to left – vent closed.

By swinging the complete outlet grille of vents **3** and **4** the air flow can be moved vertically.

When the knurled disc in the grille is rotated to and fro the air flow direction is altered laterally.



Defrosting windscreen and side windows

- Rotary switch **B** to stage 3.
- Rotary regulators **A** and **C** turned fully to right.
- Vents **3** closed
- Additional warm air can be directed to the side windows via vents **4**.

Demisting windscreen and side windows

When the windows mist up due to high air humidity, e.g. when it is raining, we recommend the following settings:

- Rotary switch **B** to stage 2 or 3.
- Rotary regulator **A**, if necessary, clockwise into heating range.
- Switch on air conditioner by pressing button **D**.
- Rotary regulator **C** to .....
- Vents **3** closed.
- Additional warm air can be directed to the side windows via vents **4**.

Heating interior as quickly as possible

- Rotary switch **B** to stage 3.
- Rotary regulator **A** fully to right.
- Rotary regulator **C** to .....
- Vents **3** closed.
- Vents **4** fully or partially opened with knurled discs as required.
- Switch on air recirculation by pressing button **E** (air conditioner off).

Warning

You should not use the air recirculation mode for an extended period, as no fresh air is drawn in and the windows could mist up.

Note information on recirculating air operation on page 2.69.

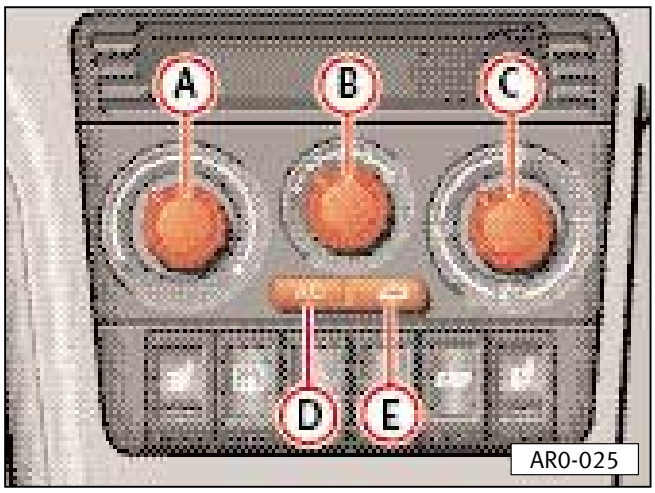
Heating interior comfortably

When the windows are clear and the desired temperature has been reached we recommend the following settings:

- Rotary switch **B** at stage 1 or 2.
- Rotary regulator **A** at the desired heat output.
- Rotary regulator **C**, depending on desired air distribution, to ..... 

or to ..... 

- If windscreen is misted over, rotary regulator **C** to ..... 
- Vents **3** closed.
- With vents **4** the desired amount of warm air and the air flow direction can be set.



Normal cooling

- Rotary switch **B** to stage 1-4 as required.
- Rotary regulator **A** to the desired air temperature (so that heating is also possible).
- Rotary regulator **C** to desired position.
- When rotary regulator **C** is in this position, at least one air vent must be open at all times as the cooling system could otherwise ice up ..... 
- Press button **D**.
- Vents **3** and **4** set as required.

In this operating mode air is drawn in from outside and cooled.

Maximum cooling

- All windows and sliding/tilting roof* closed.
- Switch on air conditioner by pressing button **D**.
- Rotary switch **B** to stage 4.
- Rotary regulator **A** to left.
- Rotary regulator **C** to ..... 
- Vents **3** and **4** open.

At least one vent must always be open otherwise the A/C system will ice up.

- Switch on air recirculation by pressing button **E**.

Warning

You should not use the air recirculation mode for an extended period of time as no fresh air is drawn in from outside.

Note information on recirculating air operation on page 2.69.

Ventilation (fresh air operation)

With the following settings, unheated fresh air flows from vents **3** and **4**:

- Switch off air conditioner by pressing button **D**.
- Rotary switch **B** to desired stage.
- Rotary regulator **A** anti-clockwise to the stop.
- Rotary regulator **C** to ..... 
- Vents **3** and **4** open.

If required, regulator **C** can be turned to another position.

Using air conditioner economically

In cooling operation the air conditioner compressor places demands on the engine and therefore influences the fuel consumption. To keep the period switched on as short as possible, the following points should be noted:

- If the inside temperature is very high after the car has been parked in the sun, it is recommended to open doors or windows briefly to enable the hot air to escape.
- The air conditioner should not be switched on during a journey if the windows or folding fabric roof* are open.
- If the desired interior temperature can be attained without switching on the air conditioner, the fresh air operation should be selected.

General notes

- When the ambient temperature is high and the air very humid, condensed water can drip off the evaporator and form a puddle under the vehicle. This is quite normal and does not indicate a leak.
- All controls except the rotary switch **B** and buttons **D** and **E** can be set to any intermediate position.
- In order to prevent the windows from misting up, you should always set rotary switch **B** to a low level when driving at low speeds and set rotary regulator **C** to the following position:

..... 

- Odours caused by a build-up of natural deposits in the vaporiser can occur if the air conditioner has not been used for some time. The air conditioner should be turned on at full blast at least once a month – even during cold spells – to clear or to prevent the odours. Open a window for a short period whilst doing this.
- The heat output depends on the coolant temperature – the full heat output is therefore available when the engine is warm.
- To ensure that the heating, ventilation and air conditioner* can work properly, the air inlet in front of the windscreen should be kept free of ice, snow and leaves.
- The stale air escapes through openings in the luggage compartment side panels. Therefore when loading the luggage compartment ensure that the openings are not covered.
- The dust and pollen filter elements* should be changed in accordance with the Maintenance and Inspection Plan, to prevent a loss in the air conditioning capacity.

Operating faults

● Should the air conditioner not work at any time, either:

– the ambient temperature is below about +5°C,

– the fuse has blown.

Check fuse and if necessary renew it – see the “Fuses” chapter. If the trouble is not due to a defective fuse, switch the system off and have it checked.

– the air conditioner has switched off due to coolant temperature being too high.

● If the cooling output drops off, switch the A/C off and have the system checked.

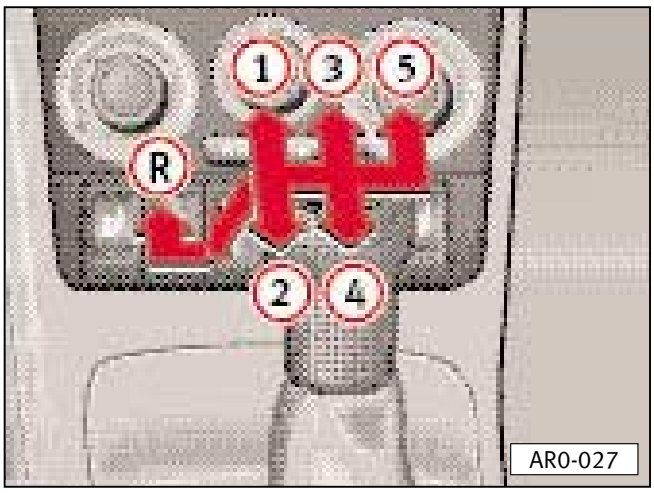
● If you think the air conditioning may be damaged, switch it off and have it checked immediately at a Technical Service Centre.

Only then should you switch it on again.

● All repairs of SEAT air conditioning modules require specialised information and tools.

For this reason, it is important to contact a Technical Service Centre in case there is any defect.

Manual gearbox



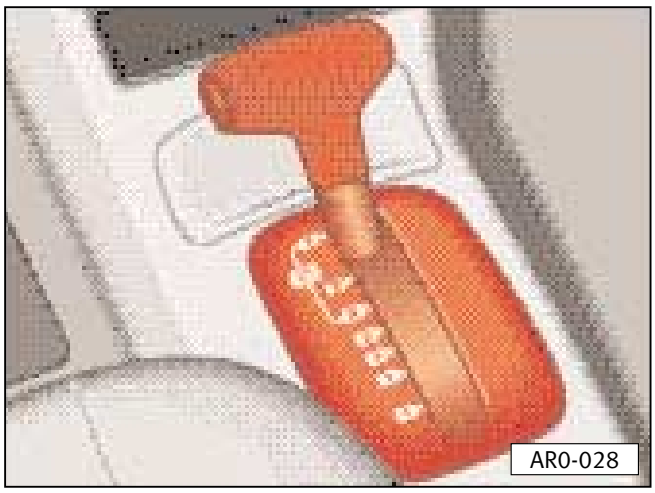
Reverse gear may only be engaged when the vehicle is stationary. When engine is running, depress clutch fully and wait a few seconds before moving gear lever, to prevent grating noises.

When reverse gear is engaged with ignition on, the reversing lights come on

Note

When driving you should not rest your hand on the gear lever. The pressure of your hand is transmitted to the selector forks in the gearbox and can cause premature wear on the forks.

Automatic gearbox*



Driving programmes

The gearbox management is fitted with several driving programmes. According to the driving style or to the momentary situation, an **economy,** low-consumption, or a more **“sporty”** programme will be selected.

The programme is selected **automatically** depending on the movement of the accelerator pedal.

If the accelerator pedal is moved slowly, or at a normal rate, the gearbox will shift into a higher gear earlier, and down into a lower gear later to **reduce fuel consumption**.

A more **“sporty”** programme is selected when the accelerator pedal moves **fast**. The pedal does not have to be depressed to the point of **kick-down** (see page 2.79). In this mode, the gearbox will shift up later to make full use of the engine power reserves.

The downward shift occurs at a higher rate of revolutions than in the economy programmes.

The gear box is self adapting, and continuously selects the most suitable gear programme. At the same time, the driver can also make the gear box switch to a more “sporty” programme by pressing the accelerator quickly. Depending on road speed, this makes the gearbox shift down early into a lower gear for quicker acceleration (for instance to overtake another vehicle), without having to press the accelerator all the way down to the kick-down position. After the gear box has shifted back up it returns to the original programme, depending on your style of driving.

The gear box adapts the gear shifts for uphill and downhill gradients. This prevents the gearbox from shifting up and down unnecessarily on uphill gradients. On downhill gradients, the gearbox shifts down into a lower gear when the driver presses the brake pedal. This makes use of the braking effect of the engine without having to change down manually.

Note

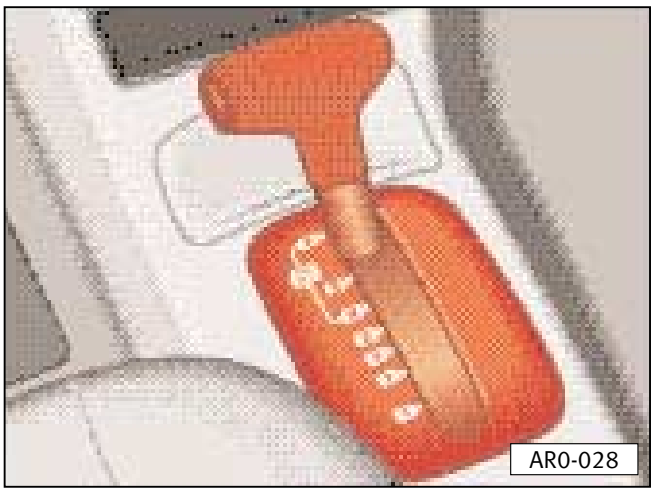
Depending on road resistance, for example when trailer towing or on uphill stretches, a programme is automatically selected which provides more power by shifting into a lower gear. This prevents frequent gear changes.

Selector lever lock

In positions **“P”** and **“N”** with the ignition switched on the selector lever is locked. To move the selector lever out of these positions the brake pedal must be depressed and the selector lever button pushed-in. This prevents a gear from being engaged inadvertently and the vehicle from unintentionally moving off.

A delay circuit prevents the selector lever from locking when it is moved quickly past the **“N”** position (for instance from **“R”** to **“D”**). This enables for example the vehicle to be “rocked” out of a “bogged down” position. The shift lock only locks the selector lever if it is left in the **“N”** position for more than about 1 second without the brake pedal being depressed.

At speeds above 5 km/h the selector lever lock is automatically switched-off in position **“N”**.



Selector lever positions

Warning

Never shift selector lever to position “R” or “P” whilst the vehicle is in motion.

The gears could be damaged – risk of accident!

P – Parking lock

The driving wheels are locked mechanically.

The parking lock may only be engaged when the vehicle is stationary. Before moving the lever in or out of the **“P”** position the lock button in the selector lever handle must be pressed. Before moving the selector lever out of the **“P”** position with the ignition switched on, the brake pedal must also be depressed.

R – Reverse gear

The reverse gear should only be engaged when the vehicle is stationary and with the engine idling. Before engaging the position **“R”** from the positions **“P”** or **“N”** the brake pedal must be depressed and the lock button in the selector lever handle must also be pressed.

The reversing lights come on when the selector lever is in the **“R”** position with the ignition switched on.

N – Neutral (idling position)

To move the lever out of neutral when stationary or at speeds below 5 km/h and with ignition switched on depress the brake pedal and press the lock button in the selector lever handle.

D – Normal driving position

The four forward gears are shifted up and down automatically depending upon engine load and road speed.

Under certain driving conditions it is advantageous to engage one of the following described selector lever positions.

3 – Position for “hilly” regions

The **1st**, **2nd** and **3rd** gears are shifted up and down automatically depending upon engine load, road speed and selected programme (**E** or **S**). The **4th** gear is not engaged. This increases the engine braking effect when the accelerator pedal is released.

This selector position is recommended in situations where the gearbox alternates frequently between **3rd** and **4th** gears in the **“D”** position.

2 – Position for steep hills

This selector lever position is suitable for long climbs and descents.

The **1st** and **2nd** gears are shifted up and down automatically depending on engine load and road speed. The **3rd** and **4th** gears are not engaged in order to avoid unnecessary gear changes. This further increases the engine braking effect on deceleration.

1 – Position for very steep hills

This selector lever position is recommended for very steep descents.

To engage this gear, the lock button in the selector lever handle must be pressed in. The vehicle only moves in **1st** gear. The **2nd**, **3rd** and **4th** gears are not engaged. Maximum possible engine braking effect is now available.

Note

When changing down manually the selector lever can be moved into the lower gear position, but the gearbox will not change down until it is no longer possible to overrev the engine.

Kick-down device

The kick-down device gives maximum acceleration. When the accelerator pedal is pressed right down past the full throttle position, depending on road speed and engine speed, the box changes down into a lower gear. The shift into the next higher gear then takes place as soon as the maximum specified engine speed is reached.

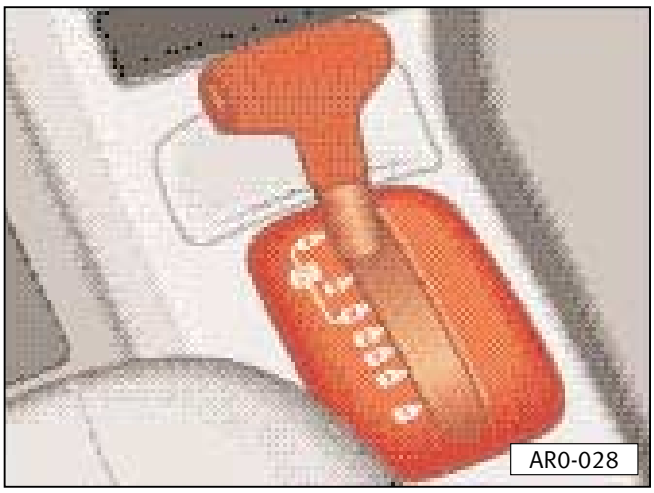
Warning

Please note that the driven wheels could go into a spin if the kick-down device is applied on roads with black ice.

Risk of skidding!

Note

To ensure that full engine power is available the air conditioner, if fitted to the vehicle, will switch off for approx. 8 seconds when the kick-down device is in operation.



Notes on driving

Starting[1)]

The engine can only be started when selector lever is at **“N”** or **“P”**. See also “Starting engine”.

Selecting a driving range

When the vehicle is stationary and the engine is running always depress the foot brake when selecting a gear.

When the vehicle is stationary do not depress the accelerator when selecting a gear.

If the lever is moved accidentally into “N” when driving, release accelerator and let the engine speed drop to idling before selecting a forward gear again.

Warning

When the engine is running it is necessary to hold the vehicle with the foot brake in all gears.

Because with an automatic gearbox the transfer of power is not fully interrupted even at idling speed – and the vehicle tends to “creep”.

This applies in particular to vehicles equipped with an air conditioner. On these vehicles, the idling speed of the engine is increased automatically.

When the vehicle is stationary and a gear is engaged, the throttle must not be opened inadvertently on any account (for instance by hand from the engine compartment). Otherwise the vehicle will move immediately – even if the handbrake has been fully applied.

Before working on the vehicle with the engine running, apply the handbrake and put the selector lever in “P”.

Moving off

Select driving range (R, D, 3, 2, 1). Wait until the gearbox has shifted and the power flow is made to the driving wheels (light selection jerk perceptible). Then one can accelerate.

1) If the button in the selector lever is pressed and held before the ignition is switched on, the ignition key will not be able to be turned.

Stopping

When the vehicle is stopped for a short period, for example at traffic lights, it is only necessary to apply the brakes. It is not necessary to move selector lever to "**N**". The engine should however only be running at idling speed.

Parking

Warning

To prevent the vehicle from rolling away inadvertently, you should always apply the handbrake firmly when the vehicle has come to a complete stop. Also place the gear selector lever in position "P".

On a gradient the handbrake should be applied firmly first and then the parking lock engaged. This will ensure that the locking mechanism is not too heavily loaded and makes the lock easier to disengage.

Tow starting

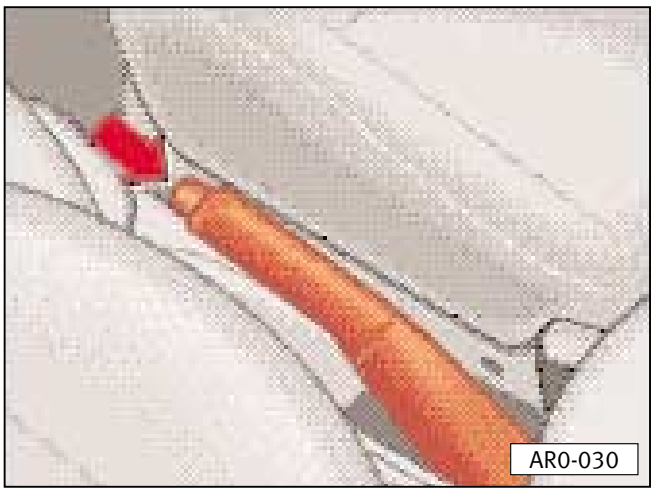
On vehicles with automatic gearbox the engine cannot be started by towing or pushing the vehicle – see page 3.77.

When the battery is flat, the engine can be started from the battery of another vehicle by using jumper cables. See "Emergency starting".

Towing

If the vehicle has to be towed at any time, you must read the instructions in the section "Tow start/towing".

Handbrake



To apply the handbrake pull lever up firmly.

On hills the 1st gear or with automatic gearbox the parking lock should also be engaged. The handbrake should always be applied so firmly that it is not possible to drive inadvertently with the handbrake on.

When handbrake is applied with the ignition on, the brake warning lamp comes on.

To release handbrake, pull lever up slightly, press locking knob in and push lever right down.

Warning

- **To prevent the vehicle from rolling away inadvertently, you should always apply the handbrake firmly after the vehicle has come to a complete stop.**

You should also put the car into gear (manual gearbox) or the gear selector lever in position P (automatic gearbox).

- **Please note that the handbrake must be released completely after application. If the handbrake is only partly released it could lead to overheating of the brakes and thus negatively affect the function of the brake system. This could also lead to premature rear brake lining wear.**

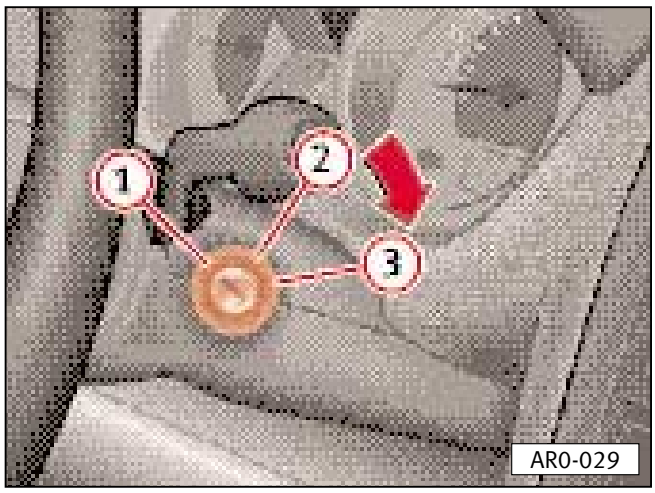
Ignition lock

Warning

- Do not withdraw key from lock until vehicle is stationary! The steering lock could be unintentionally engaged.
- If the vehicle is left – even if only temporarily – always remove the ignition key. This is particularly important if children are to remain in the vehicle. They could otherwise start the engine or operate the electric equipment e.g. electric windows.

Risk of accident!

- To prevent the vehicle from rolling away inadvertently, you should always apply the handbrake firmly when the vehicle has come to a complete stop.



Petrol engines

1 – Ignition off/engine off

2 – Ignition on

3 – Starting engine

Diesel engines

1 – Fuel supply cut off/engine off

2 – Glow and drive position

To prevent the battery from draining unnecessarily, large current consumers should not be switched on together with the glow plugs.

3 – Starting engine

For all vehicles:

Position 1:

To **lock the steering wheel** withdraw key and turn wheel until you hear the locking pin engage.

Note

If lights or turn signals are not switched off, a buzzer* will sound, after the ignition key has been removed, when the driver's door is open.

Position 2:

If the key is difficult to turn in the lock or cannot be turned to this position at all, the steering wheel must be rocked to and fro slightly to release the locking pin.

Position 3:

In this position the headlights and other heavy current consumers are switched off.

Before the starter can be operated again the key must be turned back to position **1**. The non-repeat mechanism in the ignition lock prevents the starter from being operated when engine is running, as this could damage the starter.

Starting the engine

General notes

Warning

When running the engine in confined spaces there is a danger of poisoning.

- Before starting, move gear lever to neutral (with automatic gearbox, selector lever in **"P"** or **"N"** position) and apply handbrake firmly.
- On vehicles with a manual gearbox depress the clutch pedal when operating starter so that starter only has to turn engine.
- As soon as engine starts, release the ignition key so that starter can disengage.
- After starting a cold engine it may sound noisy for a moment or two because the oil pressure has to build up in the hydraulic tappets first. This is normal and no cause for alarm.

Do not warm engine up by running it with vehicle stationary. Drive off straight away.

- Do not overrev or use full throttle until the engine has reached the normal operating temperature.
- **On vehicles with a catalytic converter the engine must not be started by towing the vehicle in excess of 50 m. Otherwise unburnt fuel can pass into the converter and lead to damage.**
- **Before tow starting an engine, an attempt should be made at using the battery from another vehicle as starting help. See the "Emergency starting" chapter.**

Petrol engines

These engines are equipped with a petrol injection system that automatically supplies the correct fuel/air mixture at all ambient temperatures.

When engine **is cold or at operating temperature** do **not** accelerate before or during the starting procedure.

If the engine does not start at once, stop using the starter after 10 secs. wait about half a minute and then try again.

If the engine does still not start, this may be due to a blow out of the electric fuel pump fuse. See "Fuses" chapter.

When the engine **is very hot** it may be necessary to accelerate slightly after the engine has started.

Diesel engines

Glow plug system

After switching to the driving position (ignition on) the required warm-up time is monitored by a glow lamp which is controlled by the coolant temperature. See "Warning lamps" chapter.

Starting a cold engine

Ambient temperature above +5°C:

- The engine can be started **without** preglow. Do not depress throttle during the starting procedure.

Ambient temperature below +5°C:

- Turn the key to position **2** in the steering and ignition lock; the pre-heat glow plug will light up. Once it reaches the starting temperature it goes off (see "Warning lamps" chapter).

While the glow plugs are working do not switch on any heavy current consumers because this would place an unnecessary load on the battery.

● When the warning lamp goes out, start the engine immediately.

If the engine does not start, repeat preglow and try starting it again as described. If the engine still does not start the fuse for the Diesel glow plugs may have blown – see the “Fuses” chapter.

Do not depress the accelerator while starting.

If the engine only fires irregularly, continue to operate the starter a few seconds longer (30 seconds at maximum) until the engine runs under its own power.

Starting a warm engine

The glow plug lamp does not come on – the engine can be started straight away.

Starting after running out of fuel

If the tank on vehicles with a diesel engine was empty, starting after filling with diesel fuel can take longer than normal – up to one minute. This is because the fuel system must first be freed of air before starting.

Stopping the engine

● Valid for all engines:

When engine has been running fast for a long time, let it idle for about 2 minutes before stopping.

Warning

After the engine has been stopped the fan can continue running for a while (up to about 10 minutes) with the ignition switched off. It can also start to run again suddenly after a short time if

– the coolant temperature increases due to heat build-up

– when the engine is hot and the engine compartment is heated additionally by strong sunlight.

Special care must therefore be taken when working in the engine compartment.

● Valid for all versions with catalytic converter*:

Do not switch off the ignition while the vehicle is in motion with a gear engaged; otherwise unburned fuel may go to the converter, where it would burn and cause overheating, which would damage the converter.

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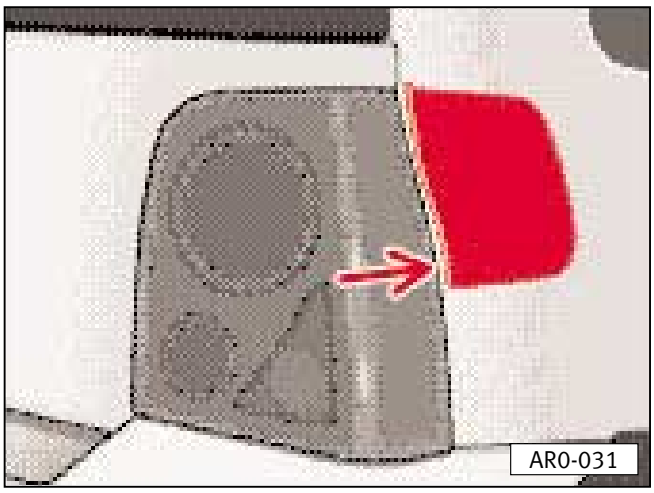
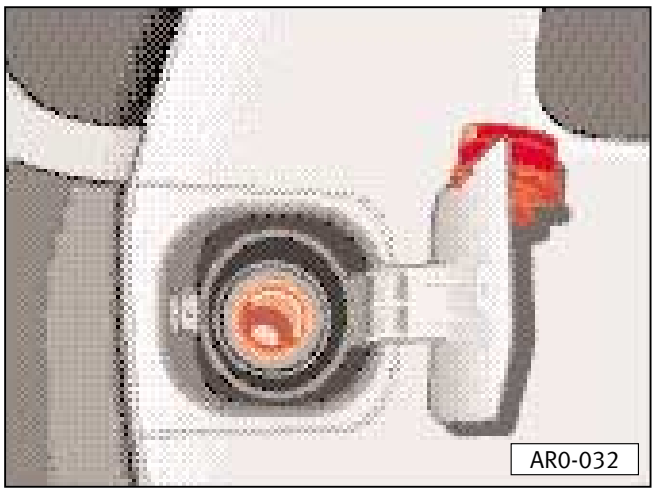
IF AND WHEN

Filling the tank





Filling the tank

The filler neck is in the rear right side panel.

Open tank flap as shown in left illustration.

The tank holds about 34 litres.

When tank cap has been taken off it can be placed on the tank flap – see illustration.

As soon as the correctly operated automatic nozzle switches off for the first time, the tank is full. Do not try then to put more fuel in because the expansion space in tank will be filled – the fuel can then overflow when it becomes warm.

After filling tank, screw cap on tightly and lock it.

Notes

Any fuel spillage should be wiped off the paint finish immediately, as the paint could otherwise be damaged, especially if it is RME (“biodiesel”) fuel.

On vehicles with a catalytic converter, never drive until the fuel tank is completely empty. The irregular fuel supply can cause misfiring. This allows unburnt fuel into the exhaust system, which can cause overheating and damage to the catalyst.

Petrol

In the chapter “Technical Data” and on the inside of the tank flap you will find information on the correct octane rating for your engine.

General notes

- Unleaded petrol must comply with DIN EN[1)] 228 and leaded petrol with DIN 51 600.
- If, in an emergency, the octane rating of the available petrol is lower than that required by the engine, only drive with medium engine speeds and low engine loading. **High engine loading with full throttle or high revs can cause engine damage.** Fill tank with petrol of the correct octane rating as soon as possible.
- Fuel with a higher octane rating than that required by the engine can be used without limitation. There are, however, no advantages regarding output and consumption.

Even one tankful of leaded petrol will detract from the efficiency of the catalytic converter.

See chapter “Filling the tank”.

Petrol additives

The quality of the fuel has a decisive influence upon the running behavior, performance and service life of the engine. The additives which are mixed into the petrol are of particular significance. It is therefore advisable only to use good **quality petrol containing additives.**

1) European norm

Diesel

Diesel fuel must correspond to DIN EN[1] 590.

CZ[2] no lower than 49.

RME fuel (“diester”)

According to norm DIN 51 606[3].

Vehicles with diesel engines can also run on **RME fuel** (Rapeseed Methyl Ester).

Ask a Technical Service Centre or automobile club where biodiesel is available.

See chapter "Filling the tank".

Properties of RME

- RME is chemically produced from vegetable oil (predominantly rapeseed oil) in a process whereby the oil is mixed with methanol and converted, via a catalyst, into RME.
- RME is almost totally sulfur free. The combustion of RME thus emits practically no sulfur dioxide (SO_2).
- Exhaust gas contains less

– carbon monoxide

– hydrocarbons

– particles (i.e. soot)

than with conventional diesel fuel.

All emission values are lower than legal requirements.

- RME fuel is biodegradable.
- Performance may be slightly lower.
- Fuel consumption may be slightly higher.
- RME can be used in temperatures down to approximately –10°C.
- Diesel fuel must be added at ambient temperatures of less than –10°C to prevent flakes forming in the RME fuel. The mixing ratio of diesel to RME must be approximately 50:50.

If the RME ratio exceeds 50%, too much smoke may be formed.

- During the summer months, RME may be mixed with diesel at any ratio.

[1] **E**uropean **N**orm

[2] **C**etan-**Z**ahl (Cetane Number). Measure of diesel fuel ignitability.

[3] DIN preliminary Norm

Driving in the winter

If you use summer diesel when the outside temperature is below 0°C, faults may occur, as the fuel becomes too thick because the paraffins solidify.

That is why in some countries there is a "winter diesel" for the cold season, which resists cold better and guarantees normal working at temperatures from –15°C to –22°C, depending on the brand.

The biodiesel available in countries with different climactic conditions usually has different temperature characteristics. Technical Service Centres or service stations in each country can inform you of the specific characteristics of the respective diesel.

Pre-heating the filter

The vehicle is equipped with a pre-heating installation for the filter that preserves the safety of the fuel installation up to a temperature of -25°C if winter diesel is used, cold resistant up to -15°C.

If the fuel has become so thick that the engine will not start at temperatures below -25°C, just place the car inside a heated enclosure.

No additives (thinners) should be added to diesel fuel, petrol or similar.

Brakes

General notes

- Brake lining wear depends to a large extent on traffic conditions and driving style. Especially in the case of vehicles which are used mainly for town traffic and brief trips, or are driven hard, it may be necessary to have the thickness of the brake linings checked by a Technical Service Centre in between intervals given in the Inspection and Service Schedule.
- Change down in good time when driving downhill, in order to make use of the engine braking effect. This relieves strain on the brake system. When the brakes are applied do not keep them on continuously, apply and release alternately.

What can have a negative effect on the brakes?

Wet or gritted road surface

Warning

- **Under certain conditions e.g. after driving through water, heavy rain falls or after the vehicle has been washed, the brakes could set in later than normal due to damp, or in winter – frozen, brake discs and linings – the brakes must first be dried through careful braking.**
- **Full braking power might also set in later than normal even when driving on gritted roads if you have not braked for some time – the layer of salt on the brake disks and brake linings must first be worn down whilst braking.**

Overheating of the brakes

Warning

- **Never let the brakes “rub” by pressing the pedal too lightly when you do not really need to brake. This causes the brakes to overheat, leads to longer braking distances and to a higher level of wear.**
- **Before starting on a long stretch of road in a very hilly area, please reduce your speed, change to a lower gear (manual gearbox) or choose a lower position (automatic gearbox). In this way you will use the braking power of the engine and relieve pressure on the brakes.**
- **If a front spoiler, full size wheel trims etc., is retrofitted, it is necessary to ensure that the flow of air to the front brakes is not restricted – otherwise the brakes can overheat.**

Servobrake

Warning

The servo is operated by a vacuum which is only generated when the engine is running. For this reason the vehicle should not be allowed to roll with the engine switched off.

When the brake servo is not working because, for example, the vehicle is being towed or a defect has occurred on the brake servo itself, the brake pedal must be pressed considerably harder to compensate for the absence of servo assistance.

Anti-locking brake system*

The ABS plays a major part in increasing the active safety of the vehicle. The big advantage when compared with a conventional brake system is that even when braking hard on a slippery road surface the best possible steerability is retained for the road condition because the wheels do not lock. **Steering control is therefore maintained, giving the best driving stability possible.**

However, one must not expect the ABS system to shorten the braking distance under all conditions. When driving on gravel or on fresh snow covering a slippery surface, i.e. when one should be driving very slowly and carefully, the stopping distance may even be slightly longer.

How the ABS* system works

An automatic check is made when a speed of approx. 6 km/h is reached. When this happens a pumping noise can be heard.

When the turning speed of a wheel reaches a level which is too low for the vehicle speed and it tends to lock, the brake pressure to this wheel is reduced. On the front axle the brake pressure is regulated for each wheel individually, whereas on the rear axle, the pressure is regulated for both wheels at the same time. As a result the braking effect is the same for both rear wheels and the driving stability is retained as far as possible. **This regulating process makes itself known by movement of the brake pedal and is accompanied by noises.** This is done deliberately as a warning to the driver that a wheel or the wheels are in the locking range. **So that the ABS can regulate effectively in this range the brake pedal must remain depressed – on no account should it be pumped!**

Warning

However the ABS system cannot overcome the physical limits. This must be borne in mind particularly on slippery or wet roads. When the ABS comes into the control range the speed must immediately be adapted to the road and traffic conditions. The increased amount of safety available must not tempt one into taking risks.

Should the ABS system fail this is shown by one or two warning lights. See the "Warning lamps" chapter.

Electronic Differential Lock (EDL)*

Vehicles with anti-lock brakes (ABS)* can also be equipped with an electronic differential lock.

The EDL makes it much easier, or even possible, to pull away, accelerate and climb steep gradiants in unfavourable conditions.

The EDL works fully automatically – the driver does not need to do anything at all.

It uses the ABS* sensors to monitor the speed of the driving wheels. Up to a speed of about 40 km/h (25 mph), a difference in speed of the drive wheels of approximately 100 rpm caused by a slippery road surface on **one side** is balanced out by slowing down the wheel which is slipping and thereby applying more driving force to the other drive wheel through the differential.

This control procedure can be detected by the sound it makes.

In order to obtain the best possible effect from the EDL, always use the clutch and accelerator pedals according to the road conditions.

Warning

When accelerating on a slippery road surface, e.g. on ice or snow, use the accelerator pedal carefully. The wheels can spin, even with EDL, and thus impair driving stability.

To ensure that the brake disc of the braked wheel does not overheat, the EDL will automatically switch itself off if excessive demands are placed on it. The vehicle remains operational and has the same characteristics as a vehicle without EDL. For this reason, the switching off of the EDL is not noticed.

As soon as the brakes have cooled off, the EDL will switch itself back on again.

If the ABS* warning lamp lights up there may be a fault present in the EDL. Contact a Technical Service Centre as soon as possible.

Warning

The style of driving must always be adapted to suit the road surface and traffic conditions. The increased safety offered by the EDL should not encourage one to take unnecessary risks.

Power steering*

Do not keep the steering wheel fully turned more than 15 seconds when the engine is switched on, as the hydraulic oil will be heated to a high temperature by the servo pump.

This could damage the power steering system.

Furthermore every time you turn the steering wheel as far as it will go with the engine off, you will hear a series of noises made by the excessive effort of the servo pump. The engine tick over may also be reduced for a short time.

The first 1,500 km – and afterwards

Running-in

During the first few operating hours the engine internal friction is higher than later on when all the moving parts have bedded down. How well this running in process is done depends to a considerable extent on the way the vehicle is driven during the first 1500 km.

Up to 1000 kilometres

the following general rules apply:

- **Do not use full throttle**
- **Do not drive faster than 3/4 of top speed**
- **Avoid high engine speeds**
- Trailer towing should if possible be avoided.

Warning

- **New tyres must also be “run in” because they do not have maximum adhesion at the start. This must be taken into account by driving carefully during the first 100 km.**
- **New brake linings must also be run in and do not have the optimum friction properties during the first 200 km. The slightly reduced braking effect can be compensated for by more pressure on the brake pedal. This also applies when new linings have been fitted.**

From 1000 – 1500 km

The speed can be gradually increased to the road or engine maximum.

During and after the running-in period the following applies:

- Do not overrev the engine when cold – either in neutral or in the gears.

All speeds and revs given are only valid when engine is properly warm.

Do not drive at unnecessarily high engine revs. Changing up one gear sooner helps to save fuel, reduces noise and pollution. See also the "Economical and environment-friendly driving" chapter.

- Do not let engine labour – change down when engine no longer runs smoothly.

After the running-in period

- On vehicles with a rev counter* the maximum permissible engine speed is shown by the beginning of the red zone on the rev counter scale. The needle of the counter must not move into this zone.

Extremely high engine revs will be automatically governed.

Cleaning the exhaust fumes

The perfect functioning of the cleaning system for exhaust fumes is of great importance for the environment-friendly functioning of your vehicle.

Therefore, keep in mind the following points:

- Versions with a catalytic converter must only use unleaded fuel. See the “Filling the tank” chapter.
- In vehicles with a catalytic converter never drive until the fuel tank is completely empty. Irregular fuel supply can cause misfiring, thus allowing unburned fuel into the exhaust system which can cause overheating and damage to the catalyst.
- If while driving you experience starting difficulties, loss of power or engine problems the cause could be a failure in the ignition. In this case, fuel may have entered the exhaust system without burning and may be released to the atmosphere. In addition, the catalyst can deteriorate due to overheating. Speed needs to be decreased immediately. This failure should be fixed by the nearest Technical Service Centre.
- Do not fill the engine with too much oil. See the “Engine oil” chapter.
- Do not tow vehicles for more than 50 m when trying to tow start. See “Tow start/towing” chapter.

Warning

- **Due to possible high temperatures of the catalyst, do not park in places where the catalyst is easily exposed to inflammable material.**
- **Do not use additional protection for the body or anticorrosive products for sumps and exhaust pipes, catalytic converters or heat shields. The above mentioned material could ignite while driving.**

Note

Even when the cleaning system for exhaust fumes is in perfect working order, under certain circumstances, the fumes may smell like sulfur.

This depends on the percentage of sulfur in the fuel.

Often it is sufficient to change brand or buy super unleaded.

Environment-friendly and economical driving

Three factors determine the fuel consumption, the burden on the environment and the wear on the engine, brakes and tyres:

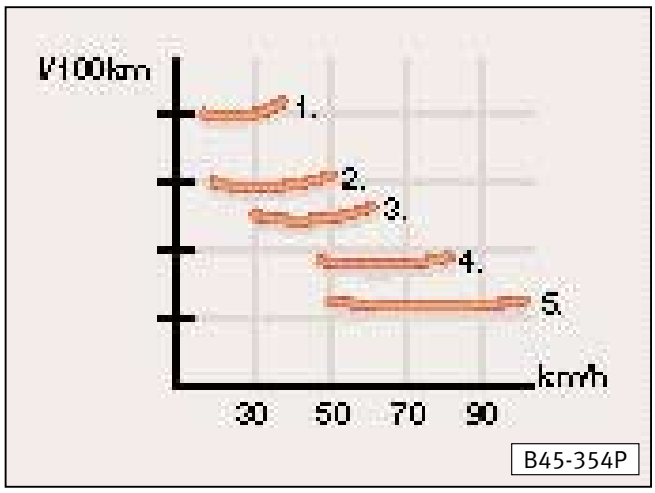
- The personal driving style.
- The individual conditions of the use of the car.
- Technical prerequisites.

The fuel consumption can be reduced by 10 to 15 percent by adopting a thoughtful and economic driving style. This chapter will help you lower pollution and save money by following 10 suggestions.

Suggestion 1

Thoughtful driving style

The highest fuel consumption takes place during acceleration. If you drive in a thoughtful manner you will have to brake less and, therefore, accelerate less. You can also let the vehicle roll, i.e. when you can foresee that the following traffic light will be red.



Suggestion 2

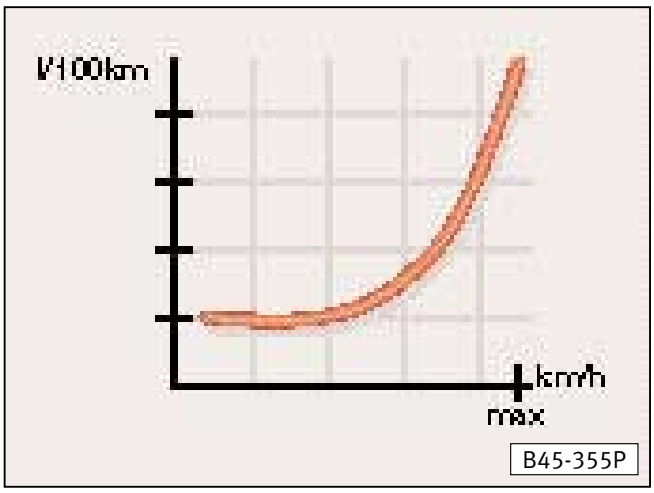
Changing gears saves energy

Another way to save fuel is to change up as quickly as possible. If you drive with high engine revs the car will use up more energy.

The illustration shows the relation between the consumption (l/100 km) and speed (km/h) in first, second, third, fourth and fifth gear.

The following rules may be helpful. Never drive more than a few meters in first gear. When you reach 2,000 revolutions, you should change up.

If you drive a vehicle with an automatic gearbox, press the accelerator pedal gently. Do not press it to the kick-down position. This way, a consumption oriented program is automatically selected. It changes up as soon as possible and takes longer to change down.



Suggestion 3

Avoid driving at maximum speed

Try not to drive at maximum speed. The increase of fuel consumption, exhaust pollution and noise is disproportionate at high speeds.

The illustration shows the relation between consumption (l/100 km) and speed (km/h).

If only about 3 quarters of top speeds are utilized, the fuel consumption will be reduced by about half.

Warning

Driving at high speeds decreases road safety.

Suggestion 4

Decrease idling

It is worth switching off[1)] the engine in traffic jams, at railroad crossings and at traffic lights with a long red light. The savings in fuel after 30-40 seconds with the engine switched off is higher than the fuel used to switch the engine on again.

Suggestion 5

Periodic revisions

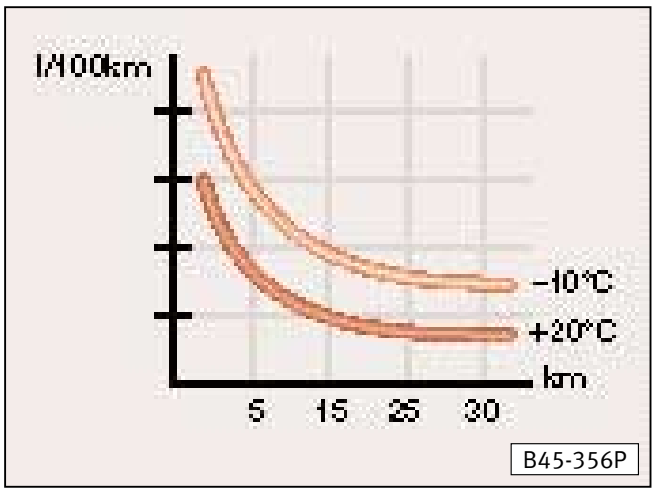
Your fuel savings will be guaranteed even before going on a trip with periodic revisions by your Technical Service Centre. Proper engine maintenance is not only a safety and maintenance issue but also a fuel consumption issue.

Poor fine tuning of the engine may increase fuel consumption by up to 10%.

Check the oil level every time you fill up. The oil consumption depends largely on the engine load. Depending on the driving style, the oil consumption can be up to 1.0 l/1000 km.

Another suggestion: You can also lower oil consumption by using synthetic oils.

[1)] Statutory regulations must be respected.



Suggestion 6

Avoid short drives

The engine and the catalytic converter must reach its optimum functioning temperature in order to effectively reduce consumption and toxic gas emissions.

The fuel consumption of a cold engine of a normal vehicle right after the start is about 30-40 liters per 100 km. After about one kilometer the consumption decreases to 20 liters. After about **four** kilometers the engine has warmed up and the consumption is normal. For this reason, it is important to avoid short drives and heating the vehicle's engine when the vehicle is not moving. Drive on quickly!

The ambient temperature also counts. The illustration shows the difference in consumption (l/100km) for the same distance (km) at +20°C and –10°C. Your vehicle's consumption is higher in the summer than in the winter.

Suggestion 7

Check the tyre pressure

Make sure that the tyres have always adequate pressure. Even half a bar less increases the level of fuel consumption by 5 percent. If the pressure is not correct, the tyres wear out faster due to an excessive deformation and overheating which, in turn, will decrease the driving performance.

Always check the tyre pressure when the tyre is cold.

In addition, do not drive year round with winter tyres. They make more noise and increase fuel consumption by 10 percent. Change to summer tyres on time.

Suggestion 8

Avoid unnecessary weight

Apart from driving habits and periodic revisions of your vehicle, there are other ways to reduce fuel consumption:

Avoid unnecessary weight

Every kilogram increases fuel consumption. For this reason, it is worth checking your boot to avoid unnecessary weight.

Frequently, the roof rack will stay on the roof even though it is no longer needed. Due to greater air resistance, an unloaded roof rack at a speed of 100-120 km/h increases the consumption by approx. 12%.

Suggestion 9

Save electricity

The alternator generates electricity while driving. The more electricity is used, the higher the fuel consumption.

The heated rear window, extra lights, the heater fan and air conditioning* use a large amount of energy. The heated rear window creates a consumption of approx. one liter for every 10 hours.

For this reason, disconnect electrical consumers as soon as they are no longer needed. The alternator generates electricity when the engine is running.

Suggestion 10

Written check-up

If you wish to reduce fuel consumption keep a trip book. It is not much work and is worth while since it allows you to detect possible consumption variations (positive or negative) on time and intervene, if necessary. If you detect an increase in consumption you should examine the driving conditions since the last filling.

Trailer towing

The vehicle is intended mainly for the transportation of persons and luggage. However it can also be used to tow a trailer if fitted with the appropriate technical equipment.

Towing a trailer not only demands more from the car, but from the driver too.

You should therefore strictly adhere to the service and running-in instructions on the following pages.

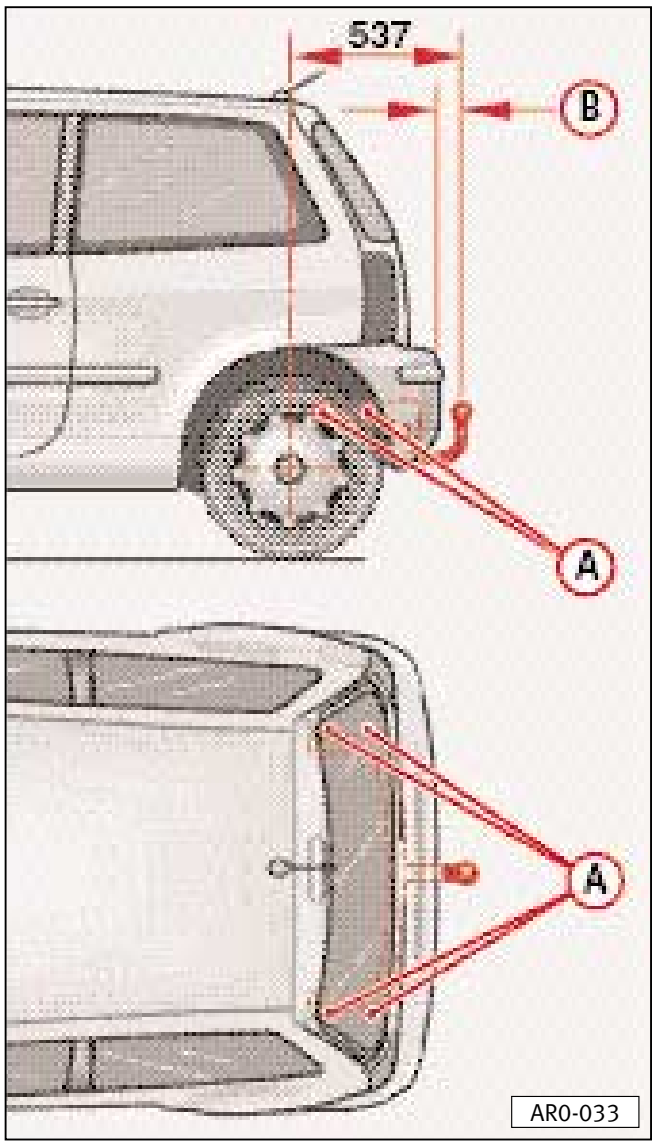
Technical requirements

- The towing device is a safety element and you should therefore only use a device specifically designed for your vehicle and which is duly approved.
- If the trailer to be towed has a 7-pin plug, an adapter cable can be used which may be obtained in any Technical Service Centre.
- The installation of a towing bracket should be carried out according to the instructions of the towing bracket manufacturer.

Warning

Danger of accident!

We recommend that you leave the fitting of a tow hook to a Technical Service Centre.



A = Attachment points

B = min. 65 mm

All measurements are in mm.

- Technical Service Centres are fully equipped with the necessary information and expertise for the retrofitting of towing devices and the concurrent requirements for reinforcing the cooling system. For these reasons, it is best to have them perform the fitting.

Operations instructions

- If you drive without a trailer remove the spherical head, so that visibility of the license plate is not impaired.
- The permissible trailer weight must not be exceeded on any account. See the “Technical Data” chapter.
- Where possible make full use of the maximum permissible drawbar weight on ball of the towing bracket but do not exceed it. See the “Technical Data” chapter.
- When using a trailer on mountain routes you must bear in mind that the tow loads given in the “Technical data” chapter are only applicable for slopes of 12%. If you do not use the full tow load you may drive up steeper slopes.
- If the maximum permissible trailer weight is not used, correspondingly steeper gradients can be climbed.
- The given trailer weights –see the “Technical Data” chapter– are only applicable for altitudes up to 1000 m above sea level. As the engine output drops due to the decreasing air density, the climbing ability[1)] must also be reduced by 10 % for each further 1000 m.
- While observing the permissible trailer and drawbar weight, distribute the load in the trailer so that heavy objects are as near as possible to the axle. The objects must also be secured so that they cannot slip about.
- The tyre pressures on the towing vehicle must be adjusted for full load conditions, and also check the pressures on the trailer.
- Additional mirrors are required if the traffic behind the trailer is not visible with the exterior mirrors fitted as standard. Both exterior mirrors must be attached to brackets in such a way that a sufficient field of vision to the rear is guaranteed at all times.
- The headlight settings, should be checked with trailer attached before moving off and adjusted as necessary.

On vehicles with headlight beam control it is only necessary to turn the knurled disc on the dash board in the appropriate direction.

[1)] The combined weight is made up of the actual weight of the pulling vehicle and the actual weight of the trailer. If the max. permissible towing weight is to be used, the weight of the pulling vehicle might have to be reduced if necessary.

Driving tips

To obtain the best possible handling of vehicle and trailer, the following should be noted:

- Try to avoid driving with an unladen vehicle and a loaded trailer. If this cannot be avoided, only drive slowly to allow for the unfavourable weight distribution.
- As driving stability of vehicle and trailer decreases when the speed increases do not drive at the maximum permissible top speed in unfavourable road, weather or wind conditions – particularly when going downhill.

In any case the speed must be reduced as soon as the trailer shows the slightest sign of snaking. On no account try to stop the snaking by accelerating.

- **For safety reasons one should not drive faster than 80 km/h (50 mph). This also applies in countries where higher speeds are permitted.**
- Always brake in good time. If the trailer has an overrun brake, apply the brakes gently at first then firmly. This will avoid the jerking caused by the trailer wheels locking.

Change down before going down a steep hill so that the engine can act as a brake.

- When a long climb in a low gear with extremely high engine revs must be negociated at exceptionally high ambient temperatures the coolant temperature gauge must be observed. When the gauge needle moves to the right end of the scale, the road speed must be reduced immediately. If, however, the warning lamp flashes, stop immediately and allow the engine to cool off at idling speed for several minutes.

General notes

- **During the running in period you should avoid towing a trailer if possible.**
- **It is advisable to have the vehicle serviced between the Inspection intervals if it is used frequently for towing a trailer.**
- The trailer and drawbar load figures on the data plate of the towing bracket are for test certification only. The correct figures for the vehicle, which may be lower than the above figures, are given in the vehicle documents and in this manual.
- When using the towing device the car's empty weight is reduced, and as a result its effective load is decreased.
- Observe all statutory requirements regarding the use of a trailer.

Driving abroad

If the vehicle is to be taken abroad, the following must also be borne in mind:

- If the vehicle has a petrol engine and catalytic converter, one must ensure that unleaded petrol will be available during the journey – see page 3.4. The automobile clubs offer information about the unleaded filling station network.
- In some countries it is possible that a vehicle model is sold under conditions where some spare parts are not available or that the Technical Services may only carry out limited repairs.

SEAT importers and distributors will gladly provide information about the technical preparation of your vehicle in addition to necessary maintenance and repair possibilities.

The addresses are given in the SEAT International Assistance Guide which comes with the car documentation.

Changing bulbs

It is usually no longer possible to replace a bulb without first removing other vehicle parts. This applies in particular to bulbs which can only be accessed from the engine compartment. Special skills are thus required to carry out this work.

Warning

Particular care and attention should be paid when working in the engine compartment.

- **H7 bulbs* are pressurized and can explode when changing the bulb. Risk of injury.**

For this reason, the bulbs should always be changed by Technical Service Centre or qualified personnel.

Headlight covering

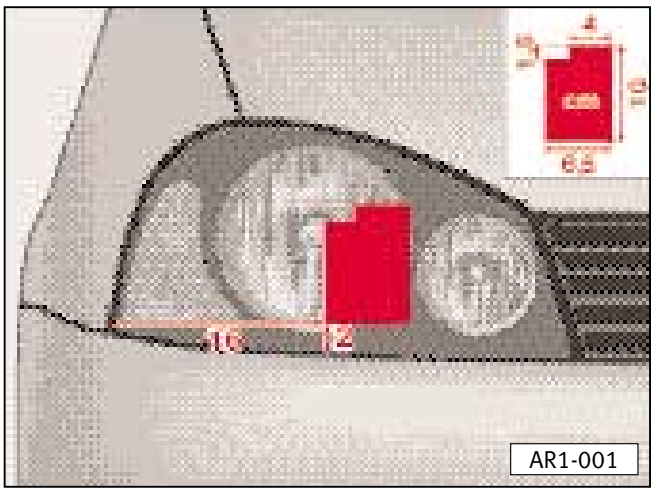
When the vehicle is used in a country which drives on the opposite side of the road to the home country, the asymmetric dipped headlights will dazzle oncoming traffic.

To prevent this, the areas of the headlight lenses shown in the illustration must be covered up with an opaque adhesive strip.

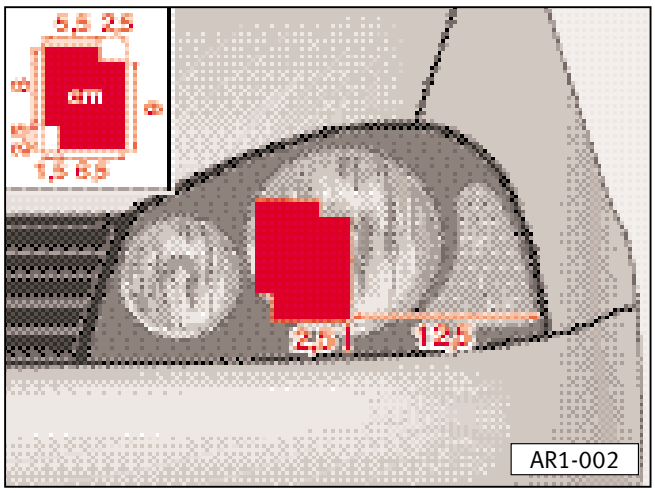
When using a sharp object (for example a razor blade) to cut the tape, do not do this directly on the headlights as you may scratch them.

Warning

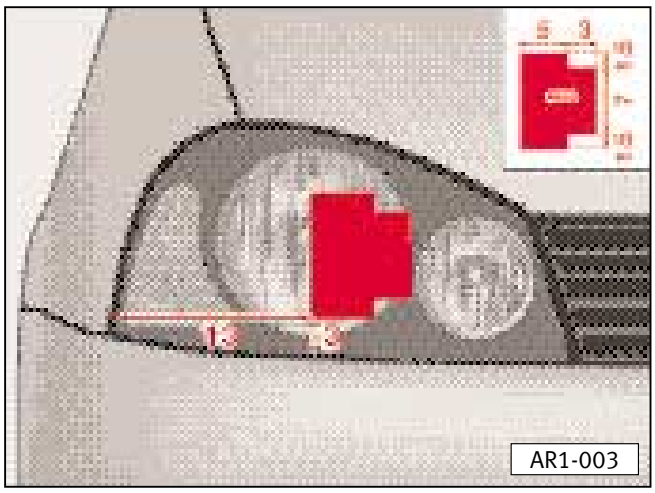
When you drive on the opposite side of the road to your own country, and with your headlights masked, bear in mind that visibility is reduced, and you will have to adapt your driving and speed accordingly for safety reasons.



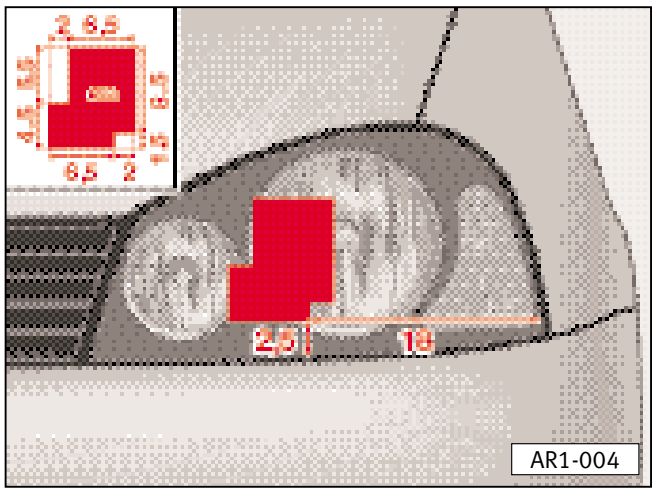
On the right headlight, if you change from driving on the right hand side to the left hand side of the road.



On the left headlamp, if you change from driving on the right hand side to the left hand side of the road.



On the right headlamp, if you change from driving on the left hand side to the right hand side of the road.



On the left headlamp, if you change from driving on the left hand side to the right hand side of the road.

Care of the vehicle

Regular and expert care helps to maintain the value of the vehicle.

Warning

- **If misused, car care materials can be harmful to health.**
- **Car care materials must always be stored in a safe place where they are out of reach of children.**

When buying car care materials one should select products which do not damage the environment. Empty containers which these materials were in do not belong with household waste.

Washing

Warning

Dampness and ice in the brake system can have a negative effect on the braking power.

The best protection against environmental influences is frequent washing and use of the right waxing product.

How often this treatment is required depends, amongst other things on how much the vehicle is used, how it is parked (garage, in open under trees etc.), the seasons, weather conditions and environmental influences.

The longer bird droppings, insects, tree resin, road and industrial grime, tar spots, soot, road salt and other aggressive materials remain on the vehicle paint the more lasting their destructive effect will be. High temperatures e.g. from strong sunlight intensifies the corrosive effect.

In certain circumstances weekly washing can be necessary, in other conditions monthly washing with appropriate waxing may be fully adequate.

After the period when salt is put on the roads the underside of the vehicle should always be washed thoroughly.

Automatic car washes

The vehicle paint is so durable that the vehicle can normally be washed without problems in an automatic car wash. However the influence on the paint depends to a large extent on the design of the car wash, the filtering of the wash water, the type of wash and care material, etc. If the paint has a matt appearance after going through the wash or is even scratched this should be brought to the notice of the car wash operator immediately. If necessary a different car wash should be used.

Vehicles with a folding fabric roof may also be washed in an automatic car wash. It is necessary however to ensure that the cleaning solutions used do not contain alkaline detergents. **Do not use a hot wax wash programme.** The wax used could attack the top's vinyl covering and in time lead to damage. It should also be noted that a small amount of water might seep between the top and the bodywork, depending on the type of car wash.

Notes

- Before going through the car wash, apart from the usual precautions (closing windows and sliding roof).

You do not need to remove the Original roof aerial.

- **If there are special fittings on the vehicle – e.g. spoilers, roof rack, two-way radio aerial – it is best to speak to the car wash operator.**

Washing the vehicle by hand

In the interests of environmental protection the vehicle should only be washed in specially provided wash bays. In some districts, washing cars elsewhere may even be forbidden.

First soften the dirt with plenty of water and rinse off as well as possible. Then clean the car **with a soft sponge, glove or brush** starting on the roof and going from top to bottom **using only slight pressure especially when cleaning the headlight area.** Paint shampoo, preferably with a neutral pH, should only be used for very persistent dirt. Rinse the sponge or glove out thoroughly at short intervals.

Wheels and sill panels should be cleaned last, using a different sponge if possible.

After cleaning the vehicle, rinse thoroughly with water and leather it off.

Note

- The vehicle should not be washed in strong sunshine.
- If the vehicle is rinsed with a hose, do not direct the jet of water at the lock cylinders and the door/boot lid/tailgate shut lines – they can freeze up in the winter.

Warning

- **Never wash the vehicle whilst the engine is running.**
- **Protect your hands from possible cuts on sharp metal edges when cleaning the underbody, the underside of the mudguard (wheel house) or the wheel covers.**

Washing vehicle with high pressure cleaner

- The operating instructions for the high pressure cleaner must be followed closely – particularly with regard to pressure and working distance.
- Do not use a concentrated jet.
- The water temperature must not be above 60°C.

Warning

Tyres must never be cleaned with a concentrated jet! Even at a relatively large working distance and a very short spraying time, damage can occur.

Conservation

Regular application of protection products protects the vehicle paintwork to a large extent against the environmental influences listed under “Washing” on the previous page and even against light mechanical damage.

At the latest when water on the clean paint does not form small drops and roll off, the vehicle should be protected by applying a coat of good hard wax. Even when a wax solution is used regularly in the washing water it is advisable to protect the paint with a coat of hard wax at least twice a year.

Polishing

Should only be done if paint has lost its shine and gloss cannot be brought back with wax. If the polish used does not contain preservative compounds, the paint must be waxed afterwards.

Note

Matt painted and plastic parts should not be treated with polish or hard wax.

Paint damage

Small imperfections such as scratches, scrapes and stone impacts should be immediately mended before they cause oxidation.

However, should rust be found at any time it must be removed thoroughly and then the area treated first with an anti-corrosion primer and then the correct paint applied.

The number of the original vehicle paint is given on the data sticker – see page 4.5.

Windows

Remove snow and ice from windows and mirrors with a plastic scraper only. To avoid scratches due to dirt on the glass, the scraper should only be pushed in one direction and not moved to and fro.

Traces of rubber, oil, wax[1)], grease or silicone can be removed with a window cleaning solution or a silicone remover.

To avoid damaging **the heating element wires** in the rear window do not put stickers over the wires on the inside.

The windows should also be cleaned on the inside at regular intervals.

Do not dry the windows with the leather used for the paintwork because traces of paint cleaner will cause streaks to appear on the glass, which will hinder vision.

1) This wax residue can only be removed with a special cleaner. Your Technical Service Centre can provide you with more detailed information.

Door, boot and window seals

The weatherstrips will remain flexible and last longer if they are rubbed lightly with a rubber protective compound from time to time. This will also stop the weatherstrips from freezing on in winter.

Door lock cylinder

You should only use an appropriate spray, which has lubricating and anti-corrosive qualities, to de-ice the lock cylinder.

Plastic parts and leatherette

Exterior plastic parts are cleaned with normal washing and interior parts with a damp cloth. If this is not sufficient, **these parts and leatherette may only be cleaned with special plastic cleaners that are free from alcohol and other solvents.**

Note

The use of liquid air conditioners directly over the air vents of the vehicle may damage the plastic parts if the liquid is accidentally spilled over them.

Upholstery cloth and textile trim

Upholstery cloth and textile trim on door panels, parcel shelves, luggage compartment covers, headlining etc. must be cleaned with special cleaners or dry foam and a soft brush.

Natural leather

Leather should, depending on usage, be treated from time to time in accordance with the following instructions. It must be noted that on no account may **solvents, floor wax, shoe polish, spot removers and similar products be used for this purpose.**

To clean leather a cotton or woollen cloth lightly moistened with water should be used for the dirty surfaces.

Dirtier areas may be cleaned with a mild soap solution (2 dessert spoonfuls of neutral soap to 1 litre of water). Make sure that the **leather is not made too wet** and that no water seeps through the seams. After cleaning, wipe dry with a soft cloth.

Furthermore we recommend that, with normal usage, the leather is treated at half yearly intervals with a special leather care agent. Apply one coat and clean off with a soft cloth once it has taken effect.

Cleaning seat belts

Keep belts clean. They may not retract properly if very dirty.

Dirty belts can be cleaned by washing with a mild soap solution without taking the belts out of the vehicle.

Note

Inertia reel belts should be completely dry before they are allowed to roll up.

Warning

- **The seat belts must not be removed for cleaning.**
- **Do not have the belts cleaned chemically because the cleaning compounds damage the webbing material. Ensure that the belts do not come into contact with corrosive fluids.**
- **Check your seat belts regularly. If you find any damage to the belt webbing, belt connections, the belt retractor or the locking parts, the belt in question must be replaced by a Technical Service Centre.**

Steel wheels

The wheels and the wheel trims should be cleaned thoroughly at regular intervals when the vehicle is being washed. This will prevent brake dust, dirt and road salt from accumulating on the wheel. Persistent ingrained brake dust can be removed with an industrial grime remover. Paint damage should be repaired before rust can form.

Warning

Please note when cleaning the wheels that dampness, ice and grit can have a negative effect on the braking power.

Alloy wheels*

In order to maintain the smart appearance of alloy wheels for a long period, regular care is necessary. In particular, salt and brake pad dust must be washed off thoroughly at least every two weeks otherwise the surface of the alloy will be damaged. After being washed, the wheels should be treated with an acid-free cleaner for alloy wheels. About every three months it is necessary to give wheels a good rubbing with hard wax. Paint polish or other abrasive solutions must not be used. If the protective paint coat has been damaged, e.g. by stone impact, the damaged spots should be dealt with as soon as possible.

Warning

Please note when cleaning the wheels that dampness, ice and grit can have a negative effect on the braking power.

Cleaning and anti-corrosion treatment of engine compartment

Warning

- **Before working on the engine compartment note instructions in the "Engine compartment" chapter.**
- **For safety reasons pull out ignition key before reaching into the water box. Otherwise if the windscreen wipers are switched on unintentionally the movement of the wiper link could cause injury.**

The leaves, blossoms etc. which drop into the water box (underneath the engine bonnet in front of the windscreen) should be cleaned out occasionally. This will prevent the water drain holes from becoming blocked and – on vehicles without a dust and pollen filter – foreign bodies entering the vehicle interior via the heating and ventilation system

The engine compartment and the outside surface of the power unit are given anti-corrosion treatment at the factory.

In the winter when the vehicle is being driven frequently on salted roads, good anti-corrosion treatment is very important. For this reason the entire engine compartment and the plenum chamber should be thoroughly cleaned before and after the salting period and then preserved so that the salt cannot have a damaging effect.

The ignition must be switched off before washing the engine.

Do not point the water jet directly at the headlights to avoid damage.

If the engine compartment is cleaned at any time with grease removing solutions[1)] or if one has the engine washed, the anti-corrosion compound is nearly always removed as well. It is therefore essential to ask for durable preservation of all surfaces, seams, joints and components in the engine compartment to be carried out. This applies also when corrosion protected parts are renewed.

Because when washing the engine petrol, grease and oil deposits are washed off, the dirty water must be cleaned by an oil separator. For this reason engine washing should only be carried out in a workshop or filling station.

1) Only the correct cleaning solutions should be used – on no account petrol or Diesel.

Undercoating

The underside of the vehicle is coated with a special compound to protect it from corrosion and damage.

However, as this protective layer becomes damaged when the vehicle is in use, the protective coating under the body and on the running gear should be examined at defined intervals – preferably before and after the winter season – and any damage made good.

Warning

Never use additional under floor protection or anti-corrosion agents for the exhaust silencer, exhaust pipe, catalysts or heat shields. These substances could ignite whilst the vehicle is in motion.

Note for vehicles with a catalytic converter

Due to the high temperatures which occur in the afterburning process, additional heat shields are fitted over the catalytic converter. Underbody sealant must not be applied to these shields, the catalytic converter or the exhaust pipes. Removal of the heat shields is also not permissible.

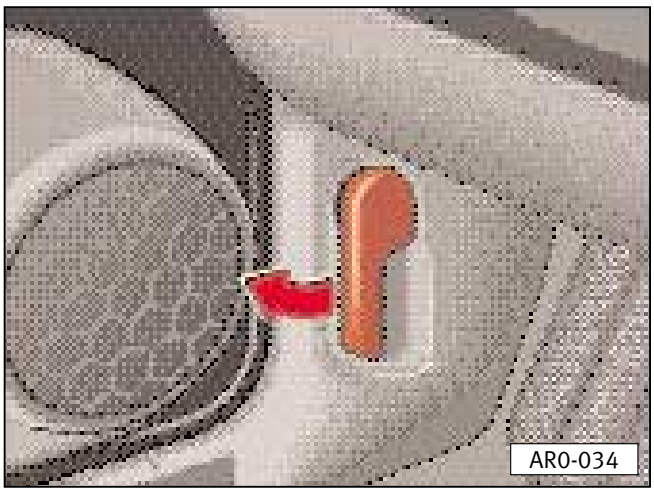
Cavity preservation

All cavities on the vehicle which could be susceptible to corrosion are given permanent protection at the factory.

This coating does not need checking or any subsequent treatment. Should a small amount of wax run out of the cavities at high ambient temperatures it can be removed with a plastic scraper and some white spirit.

If the wax which has run out is removed with clean petrol, heed the environmental protection regulations.

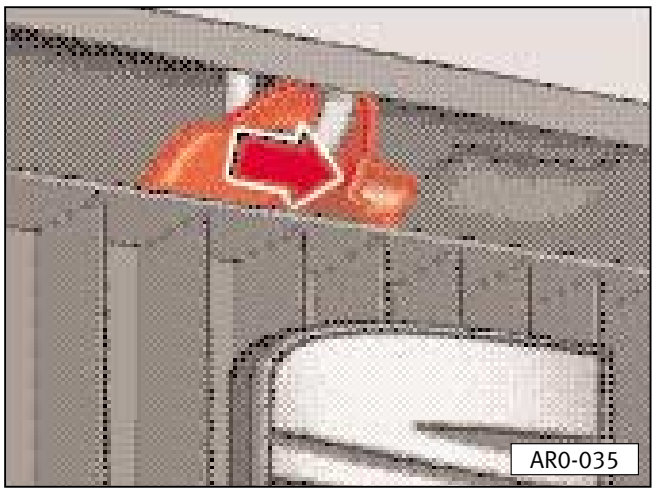
Engine bonnet



To release lock, pull lever on left under instrument panel – the bonnet springs up out of its lock.

Note

Before opening the bonnet ensure that the wiper arms are not lifted off the windscreen. Otherwise damage can occur to the paintwork.



To open, lift bonnet slightly and disengage hook (arrow) by pressing it to the side.

Lift bonnet, take rod out of clip and put end of rod in hole provided (see right-hand illustration).

To close, lift bonnet slightly and unhook rod. Press rod into retaining clip on front cross panel. Let bonnet fall into the lock from a height of about 30 cm – do not press it down.

Warning

- For safety reasons the bonnet must always be properly closed when vehicle is moving. Always check therefore after closing the bonnet that the lock is engaged.
- If you should notice that the lock is not engaged, stop the vehicle immediately and close the bonnet.

Engine compartment

Warning

Particular care should be taken when working in the engine compartment!

- Switch off engine, remove ignition key.
- Pull handbrake on firmly.
- Move gear lever into neutral or, in automatic gearboxes, in "P" position.
- Allow engine to cool off.
- As long as the engine is at operating temperature:

– Do not put your hand into the radiator fan, it could switch on suddenly.

– Do not open the radiator cap because the cooling system is under pressure.

- Never spill any liquids over the hot engine. These liquids could ignite.
- Avoid causing short circuits in the electrical system – particularly at the battery.
- If tests have to be carried out with the engine running, there is an additional danger present from rotating parts – e.g. V-belts, generator, radiator fan etc. – and from the high voltage ignition system.
- If work on the fuel or electrical system is necessary:

– Disconnect the battery from the vehicle electrics

– Do not smoke

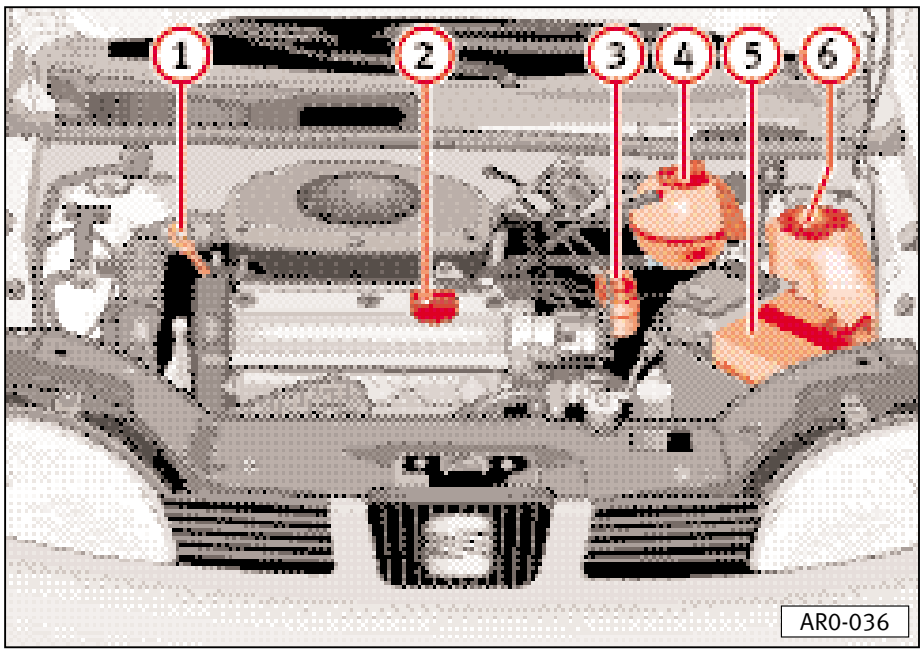
– Never work near naked flames

– Always keep a fire extinguisher in the vicinity.

- Attention must be paid to the warnings given in this Manual and to the generally applicable safety regulations.

When topping up fluids do not confuse them with each other under any circumstances, otherwise serious functional defects may occur.

The ground underneath the vehicle should be checked regularly in order to catch leakages in time. If spots caused by oil or other fluids can be seen, the vehicle should be taken to a Technical Service Centre for checking.



37 and 44 kW petrol engines

Warning

Please take notice of the warning notes on the previous page.

Engine oil

Specifications

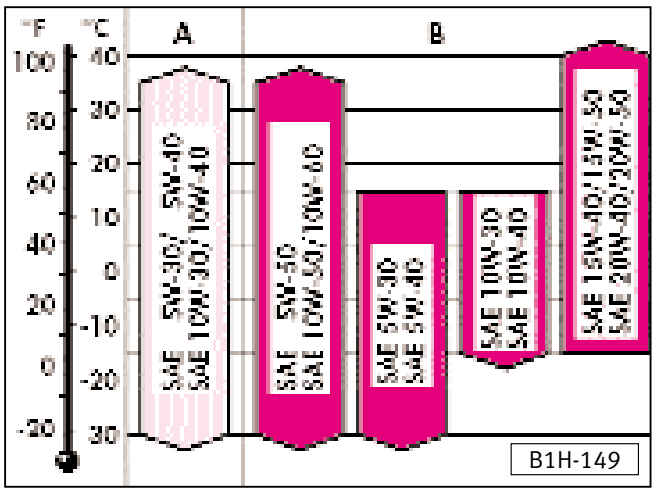
The engine comes with a special, high quality, multi grade oil that can be used in all seasons of the year except for those regions affected by extreme cold.

As the use of high quality oil is essential for the correct operation of the engine and its long useful life, when topping up or replacement is necessary use only those oils that conform to the requirements of the VW standards.

If it is not possible to find oil conforming to the VW standards then oil conforming to the ACEA or API standards with an appropriate viscosity at atmospheric temperature should be used instead. The use of this type of oil may have some repercussions on the performance of the engine for example, long starting time, increased consumption and a higher emission level.

If a top up is required then different oils may be mixed as long as they all conform to the VW standards.

The specifications (VW standards) set out in the following page should appear on the container of the service oil; the container will display together the different standards for petrol and diesel engines, the oil can be used for both types of engines.



Oil properties

Viscosity

The viscosity class is selected according to the diagram above. If atmospheric temperature falls outside of the described limits for only a short period then an oil change is not necessary.

Petrol engine

Denomination	Specification	Comments
A – synthetic oil	VW 502 00 VW 500 00	Dated after 1-97
B – mineral oil	VW 501 01	Dated after 1-97
A/B – multi-grade oil	ACEA A2 or A3 or even API SH/SJ	Dated after 1-97

Diesel engine

Denomination	Specification	Comments
A – synthetic oil	VW 505 01[1)]	Dated after 1-97
B – mineral oil	VW 505 00	Dated after 1-97
A/B – multi-grade oil	ACEA B2 or B3 or even API CD/CF	Dated after 1-97

Mono-grade oil

Mono-grade oils cannot be used throughout the whole year due to their limited range of viscosity[2)].

These oils are only useful in a climate that is constantly very cold or very warm.

Engine oil additives

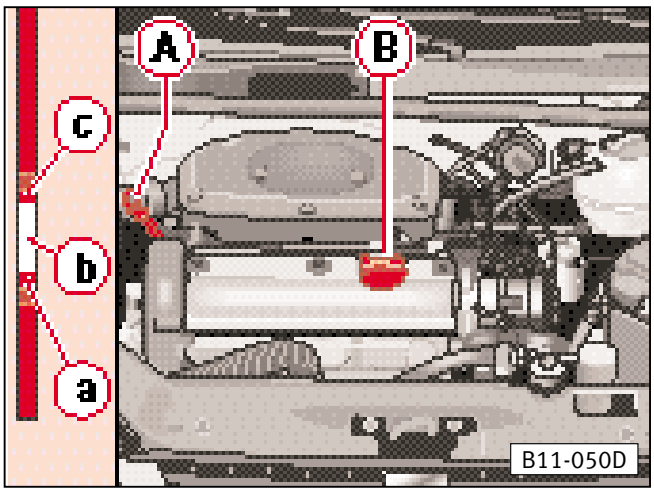
No type of additive should be mixed with the engine oil. The deterioration caused by these additives is not covered by the guarantee.

Note

Before a long trip, we recommend finding an engine oil that conforms to the corresponding VW specifications and keeping it in the vehicle. In this way the required oil will be available if needed.

1) Diesel engines that have **fuel injection based on a fuel injector pump** should use **only** oil specification **VW 505 01. Avoid the use of any other oil type than VW 505 01 for this engine. Warning! Possible engine damage!**

2) Viscosity: Oil density



Checking oil level

Every engine uses a certain amount of oil. The oil consumption can be up to 1.0 litre per 1000 km. The engine oil level must therefore be checked at regular intervals, preferably when filling the tank and before a long journey.

The location of the dipstick **A** can be determined from the illustrations from page 3.35 onwards.

The vehicle must be on a level surface when checking the oil level. After stopping engine wait a few minutes for the oil to drain back to the sump.

Then pull the dipstick out, wipe it with a clean cloth and insert again.

Then pull dipstick **A** out again and check the oil level:

a – Oil **must** be topped up.
Afterwards it suffices when the oil level is somewhere in area (**b**).

b – Oil **can** be topped up.
It can then happen that the oil level is in area (**c**).

c – Oil **must not** be topped up.

When the engine is working hard such as in sustained high-speed motorway cruising in summer, when towing a trailer or when climbing mountain passes, the oil level should be kept at area (**c**) – **not above.**

Topping up engine oil

Unscrew the cap from oil filler opening **B** and pour oil in 0.5 litres at a time. Then check level with the dipstick.

On no account should the oil level be above area C. Otherwise oil can be drawn into the engine via the crankcase breather and escape into the atmosphere via the exhaust system. On vehicles fitted with a catalytic converter, the oil could burn inside the converter causing it to become damaged.

Warning

When topping up the oil, do not spill it onto hot engine components – danger of fire.

Carefully close the filler cap and push the oil dipstick in as far as possible, this will prevent oil spill when the engine is running.

Changing engine oil

The engine oil must be changed at the intervals given in the Inspection and Maintenance Plan. For this, we recommend contacting a Technical Service Centre.

Warning

If you want to change the engine oil yourself, you must note the following points:

- Allow the engine to cool down first to avoid the danger of being scalded by hot engine oil.
- Use an appropriate container to drain off the oil. It should be big enough to hold the quantity of oil in your engine.
- Wear protective glasses for your eyes.
- When removing the oil drain plug with your fingers, keep your arm horizontal so that the oil being drained cannot run down your arm.
- If your hands come into contact with engine oil you must wash them thoroughly afterwards.
- Old oil must be stored out of reach of children until it is disposed of in the correct manner.

On no account should oil be poured down drains or into the earth.

Because of the disposal problems, the necessary special tools and specialised knowledge required, the engine oil and filter changing should preferably be done by a Technical Service Centre.

Engine oil additives

No additives should be mixed with the engine oil.

Cooling system

The cooling system is filled at the factory with a permanent coolant which is not changed.

The coolant consists of water and a 40% concentration of our coolant additive **G12+** (glycol-based anti-freeze with anti-corrosion additives). This mixture not only gives the necessary frost protection down to –25 °C but also protects the alloy parts in the cooling system against corrosion. In addition it prevents scaling and significantly raises the boiling point of the coolant.

The concentration of the coolant therefore must not be reduced in the summer or in warm countries, by topping up with plain water. **The coolant additive proportion must be at least 40%.**

If greater protection against frost is required, the proportion of **G12+** additive can be increased, but **only up to 60%** (frost protection to approx. –40 °C), otherwise the anti-freeze protection is reduced and furthermore the cooling effect is impaired.

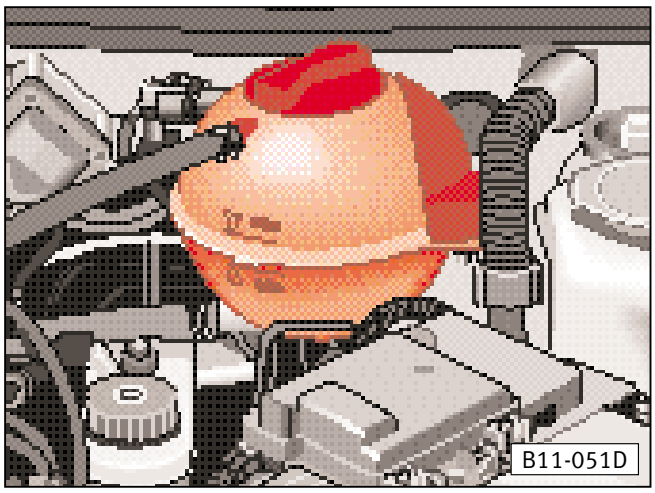
Vehicles for export to cold countries (e.g. Sweden, Norway, Finland) usually have frost protection down to –35 °C (50% **G12+**) approximately.

Other additives can be very detrimental to the anti-corrosion effect in particular.

The subsequent corrosion damage can lead to coolant loss resulting in major engine damage.

Note

- **Only our G12+ (purple colour) should be used as an antifreeze additive. Observe the notice on the container. The cooling liquid may be purchased in Technical Services.**
- **The antifreeze additive G12+ can be mixed with other additives (G11 and G12).**
- **The additive G12 (red colour) should never be mixed with G11.**



Checking coolant level

Warning

Never open the bonnet if you can see steam or coolant leaving the engine compartment – Risk of scalding! Wait until no more steam or coolant can be seen.

The level can only be checked properly when the engine is not running.

The coolant level must be between the **max** and **min** marks on the expansion tank when engine is cold and can be slightly above the **max** mark when it is warm.

Coolant losses

Coolant loss normally indicates leaks in the system. In this case the cooling system should be checked by a Technical Service Centre without delay. It is not sufficient merely to add coolant.

In a sealed system losses can only occur if the boiling point of the coolant is exceeded as a result of overheating, and coolant is forced out of the system.

Topping up coolant

Switch engine off and let it cool down. Then cover expansion tank cap with a cloth and turn cap carefully anti-clockwise and remove.

Warning

Do not remove expansion tank cap when engine is hot – danger of scalding:

System is under pressure.

No other coolant may be used if **G12+** is not available. In this case only water can be used and the correct mixture concentration must be restored with the specified coolant additive (see previous page) as soon as possible.

Please also refer to the further notes on the next page.

If a lot of coolant has been lost, only add cold coolant after the engine has cooled down. This will prevent engine damage.

Do not fill above the max mark.

The excess coolant will be forced out through the pressure relief valve in the cap when engine becomes hot.

Screw cap on again tightly.

Warning

The coolant additive and the coolant are a danger to health. The additive must therefore only be stored in the original container well out of reach of children. If the coolant has to be drained at any time it must be caught and also stored in a safe place.

Drained coolant should not normally be reused, it must be disposed of, bearing in mind environmental protection regulations.

Radiator fan

The radiator fan is driven electrically and controlled by a thermoswitch from the coolant temperature (also from the engine compartment temperature on some models).

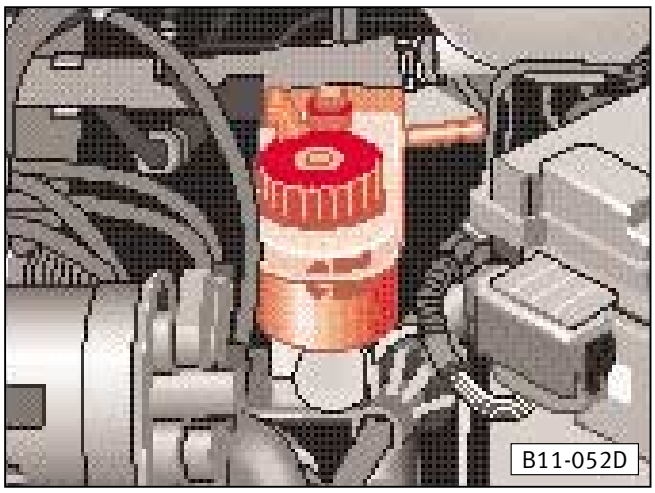
Warning

After the engine has been stopped the fan can continue running for a while – even with the engine switched off – (up to about 10 minutes). It can also start to run again suddenly after a short time if

- **the coolant temperature increases due to heat build up**
- **when the engine is hot and the engine compartment is heated additionally by strong sunlight.**

Special care must therefore be taken when working in the engine compartment.

Brake fluid



The brake fluid reservoir is on the left hand side of the engine compartment.

On vehicles with ABS* the reservoir is in the same place but its design is different.

Note

On vehicles with right-hand drive the reservoir is on the other side of the engine compartment.

Checking fluid level

The fluid level must always be between the **"MAX"** and **"MIN"** marks to ensure perfect operation.

The level of fluid tends to sink slightly when the vehicle is used due to the automatic adjustment of brake linings. This is quite normal.

If, however, the level were to drop rapidly or below the minimum mark **MIN**, the brake system may be leaking. The relevant warning light lights up if the level is too low (see "Warning lamps" chapter). **Go to a Technical Service Centre immediately and have the brake system checked.**

Renewing the brake fluid

Brake fluid absorbs moisture. In the course of time it takes in water from the atmosphere. Too high a content of water in the brake fluid system can cause corrosion damage. Furthermore the boiling point of the brake fluid is reduced considerably. **For this reason the brake fluid must be renewed every two years.**

Warning

When the brake fluid becomes too old, vapour bubbles can form in the brake system when the brakes are used vigorously. The efficiency of the brakes and thus the vehicle safety are seriously reduced.

Only use our genuine brake fluid (US FM VSS 116 DOT 4 standard). The fluid must be new.

Warning

Brake fluid is poisonous! It must therefore only be stored in the closed original container out of reach of children.

Remember also that brake fluid will attack the paintwork.

Because of the disposal problems, the special tools necessary and the specialist knowledge required, brake fluid should preferably be changed at a Technical Service Centre.

It is advisable to have the fluid change done during an Inspection Service.

Battery

Warning notes

The following warnings and safety precautions must be noted when working on the battery.

Wear eye protection. Do not allow particles containg acid or lead to come into contact with the eyes, skin or clothes.

Battery acid is highly caustic. Always wear protective gloves and glasses. Do not tip battery – acid can spill out of the vents.

Should acid come into contact with the eyes, rinse for several minutes using clean running water. Seek medical assistance immediately. Should acid come into contact with skin or clothes, neutralise immediately using an alkaline soap solution and rinse thoroughly. Should acid inadvertently be drunk, seek medical attention immediately.

Keep well clear of naked flame and sparks. Do not smoke. Avoid generating sparks when handling cables and electrical components.

Avoid short circuits. Never short battery terminals – danger of injury from high energy sparks

When battery is being charged, a highly explosive mixture of gasses is produced.

Keep acid and battery out of the reach of children.

- Disconnect positive terminal of battery before doing any work on the electrical system. When changing bulbs, it is sufficient to switch the lamps off.

- When disconnecting the battery from the vehicle electrical system first disconnect the negative cable and then the positive cable.

  The battery must not be disconnected with the engine running, as this will damage the electrical system (electronic components).

- When reconnecting the battery, first connect the positive cable, then the negative. On no account may the cable be interchanged. Risk of cables burning!

Do not disconnect the vehicle battery when the ignition is on or when the engine is running, as the electrical system (electronic components) could otherwise be damaged.

In order to protect the casing from UV radiation, do not expose vehicle battery to direct sunlight.

Location

The battery is in the engine compartment.

Start with the help of another battery. See “Emergency starting” chapter.

Checking acid level

Take the following warnings from the "Engine compartment" chapter into account before starting any type of work on the engine or the engine compartment.

The acid/electrolyte level should be checked regularly in the following cases:

– high mileage

– in countries with a warm climate

– old battery

The battery is otherwise service-free.

The acid level should always be around the **max.** mark on the longside of the battery. It should never be filled above the **max.** mark nor be allowed to drop below the **min.** mark.

It is recommended that the electrolyte levels be checked and corrected by a Technical Service Centre.

Battery with a magic eye*

A round viewing window is located on the upper side of the battery (see arrow). This magic eye will change its color according to the charge condition or the acid level of the battery.

Air bubbles can distort the true color. You should, therefore, tap carefully on the magic eye.

If the display in the viewing window has no color or is light yellow, the acid level in the battery is too low. Distilled water must be added. We recommend that the battery be replaced if it is older than 5 years.

It is recommended that the electrolyte levels be checked and corrected by a Technical Service Centre.

The colour displays of green and black are only of use to the Technical Service Centre since it facilitates battery diagnosis.

Charging the battery

Before charging, switch off the engine and all electrical consumers.

When charging with a low current (e.g. with a small charger) the battery cables need not normally be taken off. The instructions from the battery charger manufacturer must, however, be noted.

In order to connect the positive cable, the cover of the fuse holder above the battery must first be moved to the side.

Before **quick charging**, that is charging with a high current, both battery cables must be disconnected.

Please note the following points:

Warning

- **Keep children away from the battery, the battery acid and the charger.**
- **Only charge the battery in a well ventilated room. Do not smoke and allow no naked flames or electric sparks near the battery, as a highly explosive gas is produced whilst the vehicle is being charged.**
- **Protect your eyes and face. Do not bend over the battery.**
- **Should acid come into contact with the eyes or skin, rinse for several minutes using clear water. You should then seek medical assistance immediately.**
- **Fast charging a battery is dangerous and should only be done at a Technical Service Centre, as special chargers and skills are needed.**
- **Never charge a frozen battery – risk of explosion! A discharged battery can freeze at temperatures of below 0°C. A frozen battery must be thawed before charging.**

We recommend that batteries should no longer be used after thawing, as the battery housing could have split inside because of ice formation, and the acid may leak out.

- When charging the battery do not remove caps.
- The main cables of the charger should not be connected until the clips of the charger have been properly secured to the battery terminals:

red .....= positive

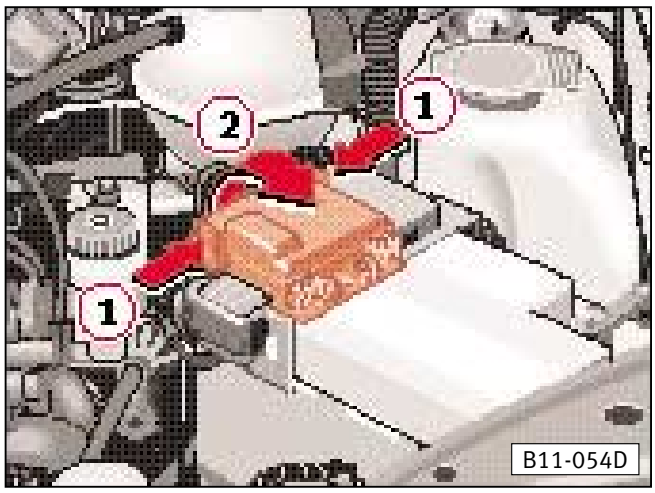
black, brown or blue .....= negative

- After charging the battery, first switch off the charger and disconnect the main cable. Then disconnect the clips of the charger from the battery.

What happens when the battery is disconnected and then reconnected ...

After **reconnecting** the battery to the onboard electrics, you should reset the digital clock.

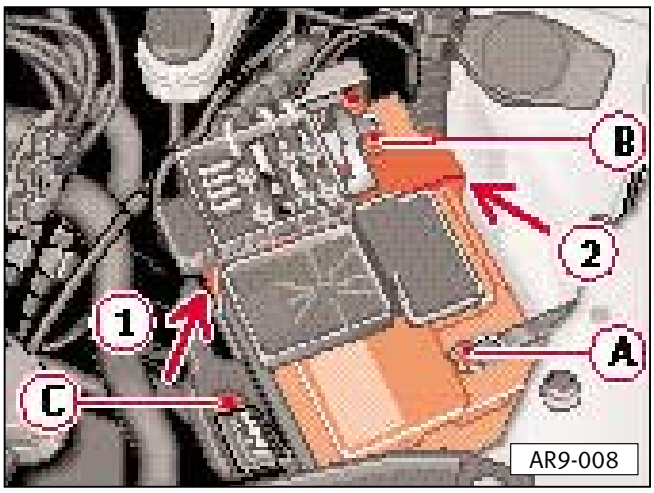
The automatic opening and closing function of the electric windows should also be reactivated.



Removing the battery

- Before removing the battery turn off the ignition and all electrical consumers.
- Press both spring clips in the direction of the arrow **1** and fold the cover of the fuse holder to the side (arrow **2**).

Please also refer to the further notes on the next page.



- Then remove the negative cable **A** (normally black, brown or blue).
- Then slightly loosen the nut **B** on the positive terminal.
- First unclip the front retainer (arrow **1**) and then the rear retainer (arrow **2**) from the battery. To do this you must press the retainers away from the battery.
- The fuse holder with the positive cable can now be removed upwards from the battery and placed to the side.
- Then unscrew the battery bracket **C** and remove the battery.

Renewing the battery

Our batteries have been developed to suit their fitting location. If the battery has to be renewed, the new battery must have the same voltage (12 Volts), shape and safety features such as central degassing and the plugs must be sealed with an O-ring.

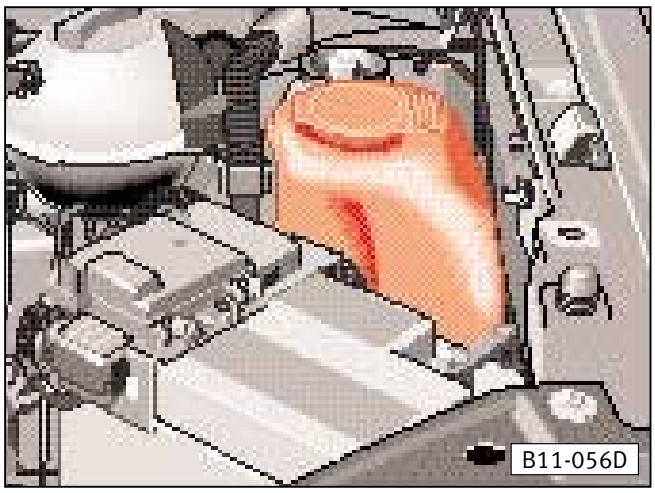
New output and capacity should be the same as the old battery. Technical Service Centres have a range of suitable batteries.

Because of the problem of disposing of the old battery, the renewal should preferably done at a Technical Service Centre. Batteries contain, amongst other things, sulphuric acid and lead and must on no account be put with normal household waste.

Installing the battery

- Switch off the ignition and all electrical consumers before installing the battery.
- Place the battery in the designated installation location. Please ensure that the bracket lug **C** lines up again with the same depth of the clamping strip. Then secure the battery.
- Place the fuse holder together with the positive cable on the battery so that the retainers on the sides of the battery engage.
- Then tighten the nut **B** on the positive terminal.
- Then connect the negative cable **A** to the battery.
- Fold the cover of the fuse holder back and allow both of the spring clips to engage.

Windscreen washer



The fluid container is located in the engine compartment. The container holds about 2 litres. In vehicles with a headlight washer system* it is slightly more.

The rear window washer is supplied with fluid from the container in the engine compartment.

Filling the container

You need to add a window cleaning solution with a wax remover to the water. There are several appropriate products, containing isopropilic alcohol or methylated spirits with wax dissolving properties (with anti-freeze additive in winter) on the market, because plain water is not usually sufficient to clean the glass and headlight lenses quickly and thoroughly. The mixing ratios on the window cleaner packaging must be adhered to.

Even when **heated windscreen washer jets*** are fitted, a window cleaning solution containing anti-freeze should be added to the water in the winter.

For additional assistance go to a Technical Service Centre.

Under no circumstances should you add coolant anti-freeze or other additives.

Adjusting the jets

With the vehicle stopped the water jets should be directed at the middle of the windscreen.

The rear window jet is fitted on the axle of the wiper. The jet should be aimed at the centre of the area covered by the wiper.

The jets for the headlight washer system* can only be adjusted with a special tool. When adjustment is necessary, contact a Technical Service Centre.

Accessories, modifications and replacement of parts

Your vehicle is built in accordance with the most modern principles of safety technology and offers therefore a high degree of active and passive safety. To ensure that this remains so the vehicle as supplied by the factory may not be modified without careful thought. The following points must be noted if the vehicle is to be subsequently fitted with accessories, technically modified or have parts renewed later on:

- Always consult a Technical Service Centre **before** purchasing accessories and **before** performing any modifications.

Warning

- **We inform you that expressly approved SEAT[1] accessories and Genuine SEAT parts are available for your vehicle. The reliability, safety and suitability of those parts and accessories have been especially adapted for your vehicle.**
- **Despite continuous market observation we cannot assess or accept responsibility for other products, even in cases where an officially recognised permit has been issued.**
- **Accessories such as telephone retainers or drinks holders must never be attached to the Air bag covers or within their area of effectiveness. They could cause injury if the Air bag is activated during an accident!**

- Approved accessories and original SEAT spare parts may be obtained through the Technical Services who will also, naturally, carry out the corresponding assembly in the required conditions.
- Additionally connected electric consumers e.g. refrigerators, horns, fans etc. which are not directly linked to the control of the vehicle must carry the **CE** symbol[2].
- Appliances which have been retro-fitted and have a direct influence on the driver's control of the vehicle e.g. cruise control system or electronically controlled shock absorber systems must have the **e**[3] symbol and be authorised for that vehicle.
- If technical modifications are to be made, our guidelines must be observed. This is to ensure that no damage occurs to the vehicle, the traffic and operating safety is retained and that the modifications are permissible.

1) Not available in all countries.

2) **CE** – Manufacturer conformity declaration in the European Community.

3) **e** – European Community authorisation symbol.

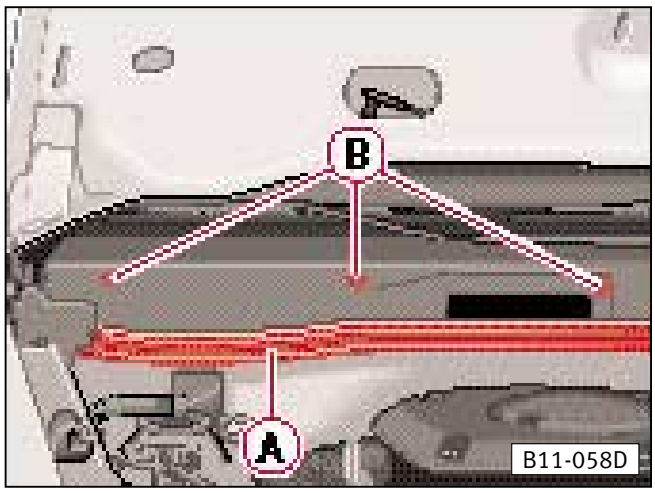
Spark plugs

The spark plugs are renewed during the SEAT Inspection Service

If the spark plugs have to be renewed between the Inspection Services, the following should be noted:

- Spark plugs and ignition system are matched to the engine and as such contribute to reducing the levels of exhaust pollutants. To avoid faulty operation, engine damage and even the withdrawal of the type approval due to excessive emissions values or non-suppressed spark plugs, only the Genuine spark plugs for the engine concerned should be used. Important, among other things, are the number of electrodes, the heat value and if necessary the radio suppression.
- For technical reasons, plugs may be modified at short notice.

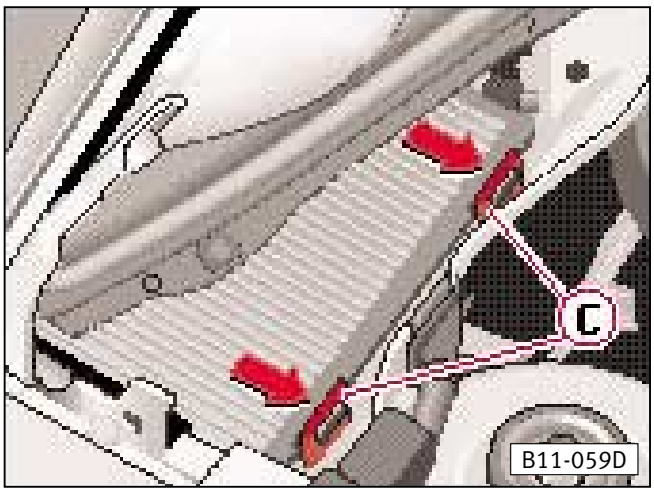
Dust and pollen filter*



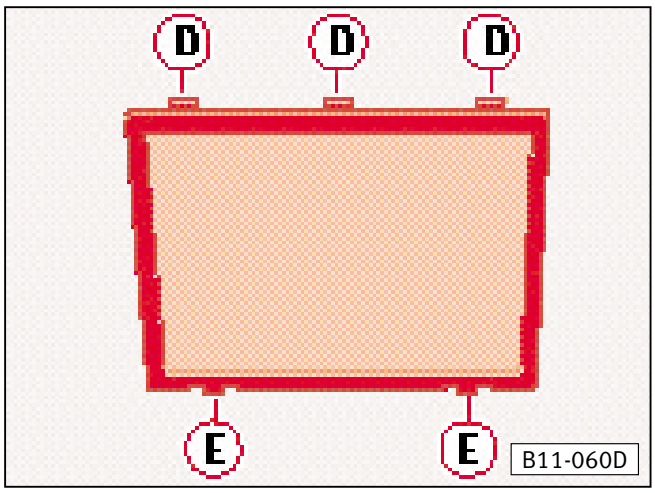
The dust and pollen filter for the heating and ventilation system can be found under the cover on the right in the plenum chamber. **The filter should be changed in accordance with the details given in the Inspection and Service schedule. If the air throughput reduces considerably, the filter should be changed earlier:**

Removing filter

- Pull up the rubber seal **A** of the plenum chamber to the middle.
- Unscrew all screws **B** completely and pull the cover off to the front.



● Push back spring clips **C** in the direction of the arrow and remove the filter insert upwards.



Installing filter

For greater clarity, the illustration shows the dust and pollen filter already dismantled.

Push the filter into the recesses of the filter unit with the lugs **D** first.

Then press the filter down at the front until the spring clips **C** engage on the lugs **E**.

Screw the cover on tightly and press the rubber seal **A** onto the plenum chamber.

First aid kit, warning triangle

In some countries a luminous hazard warning triangle must be carried in the vehicle to be used in an emergency, as well as a first aid kit and spare bulbs.

Note

The first aid kit and warning triangle are **not** delivered with the vehicle as standard fittings.

Recommendations

- **The first aid kit and warning triangle must fulfil legal requirements.**
- **You should bear in mind the use-by dates of the contents of the first aid kit.**

On board tools, spare wheel

Stowage

The vehicle tools and the spare wheel are in a well under the floor covering of the luggage compartment.

Warning

Ensure that the vehicle tools and spare wheel are stowed securely, so that they cannot injure the vehicle occupants should you brake suddenly or be involved in an accident.

Vehicle tools / jack

The vehicle tools are stored in a box in the spare wheel recess and are secured with a rubber strap.

Warning

- **The jack supplied by the factory is only designed for your vehicle model. On no account should heavier vehicles or other loads be lifted!**
- **With the vehicle lifted, never start the engine – danger of accident.**
- **If work has to be done underneath the vehicle, ensure that it is supported on suitable stands.**

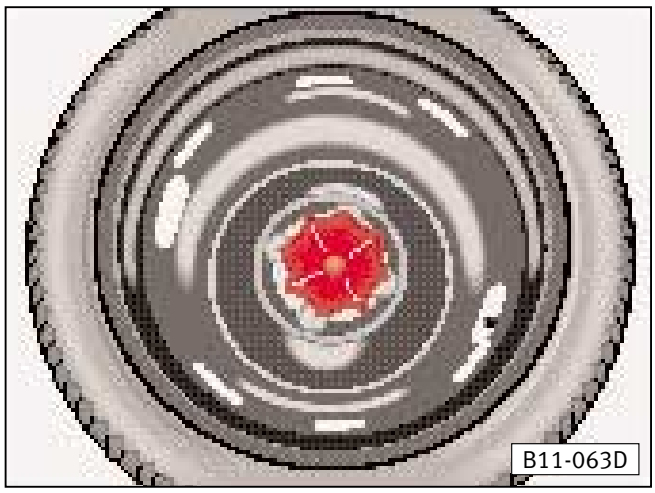
Vehicles may also have:

– Tool box
– Wheel bolt spanner
– Wire hook* for wheel trims
– Screwdriver with box spanner in handle for the wheel bolts. The screwdriver blade is reversible.
– Jack

  Before the jack is placed back into the tool box, the claw must be fully wound back. The crank is then tensioned against the side of the jack.

Note

Never use the box spanner in the handle of the screwdriver to loosen or tighten wheel bolts.



Spare wheel

The vehicle is equipped with a temporary spare wheel[1)]. This wheel not only takes up less space in the boot than a normal spare wheel, it is also considerably lighter.

The wheel is located in the well under the floor covering in the luggage compartment. It is secured with a plastic, screw thread bolt.

If you have had to change the wheel, secure it with the plastic screw thread bolt.

1) In some export market countries, certain model versions may be equipped with a normal spare wheel instead of with the emergency type of wheel. When using the wheel you must observe the instructions in the "Wheels" chapter.

Wheels

General notes

- New tyres do not give maximum grip straight away and should therefore be run in at moderate speeds and a careful style of driving for about the first 100 km. This will help to make the tyres last longer.
- The tread depth of new tyres can vary due to construction and design features, and depending on version and manufactures.
- Check tyres for damage from time to time (cuts, splits, cracks and lumps) and remove any foreign bodies embedded in the treads.
- To avoid damage to tyres and wheels drive over curves and similar obstacles very slowly and as nearly at right angles as possible.

Warning

Damage to wheels and tyres is not always easy to see. Unusual vibrations or a pulling to one side could indicate tyre damage. If you suspect damage to a tyre, you should immediately reduce speed. Check all tyres visually for damage (bulges, tears etc.). If no external damage can be seen, drive carefully to the nearest Technical Service Centre and have the vehicle checked over.

- Keep grease, oil and fuel off the tyres.
- Replace missing dust caps as soon as possible.
- Mark wheels before taking them off so that they rotate in the same direction when put back on again.
- When taken off, the tyres should be stored in a cool, dry and preferably dark place.

Tyres which are not on wheels should be stored in a vertical position.

Note for tyres where the direction of rotation is stipulated

It is imperative that the designated direction of rotation for tyre treads (which can be determined from the arrow on the side of the tyre) be kept to. The best tyre performance i.e. in aquaplaning, road adhesion, noise and wear are then guaranteed.

Tyre life

Tyre life depends to a considerable extent on the following factors:

Inflation pressure

The inflation pressures are to be found inside the fuel lid.

The inflation pressure is very important particularly at high speeds. Therefore, the pressures should be checked at least once a month and before every long journey.

At this opportunity do not forget the spare wheel:

- The spare wheel with normal tyre should always be inflated to the highest pressure required on the vehicle.
- Always check the pressures when the tyres are cold. When warm, the pressure is higher but do not reduce. If the load changes a great deal the pressure must be altered to suit.

On vehicles with wheel hub caps, valve extensions are fitted. It is not necessary to remove the valve extension piece in order to test and correct the inflation pressure.

Pressures which are too high or too low shorten tyre life – quite apart from the detrimental influence on vehicle handling.

Warning

At continuous high speeds a tyre in which the pressure is too low flexes more and heats up excessively. This can cause tread separation and tyre blow out.

A pressure which is too low increases the fuel consumption and this burdens the environment unnecessarily.

Mode of driving

Fast cornering, hard acceleration and violent braking also increase tyre wear.

Balancing wheels

The wheels on new vehicles are balanced. However when the vehicle is running various influences can cause the wheels to become unbalanced and this causes steering vibration.

As imbalance also increases steering, suspension and tyre wear the wheels should be balanced again. Furthermore a wheel should always be rebalanced when the tyre has been repaired or when a new tyre has been fitted.

Incorrect wheel alignment

Incorrect wheel alignment not only causes excessive, usually uneven tyre wear but can also impair the car's safe handling. If unusual tyre wear is noticed, contact a Technical Service Centre.

Wear indicators

At the bottom of the tread of the original tyres there are 1.6 mm high “wear indicators” running across the tread – see fig. There are 6-8 of these indicators – according to make – evenly spaced around the tyre circumference. Marks on the walls of the tyre (for example the letters ”TWI” or triangles) show the locations of the wear indicators.

Warning

- **The tyres must be renewed at the latest when they are worn down to the wear indicators. This should be done without delay.**
- **Worn tyres are detrimental to roadholding particularly at high speeds on wet roads. Furthermore, the vehicle tends to aquaplane sooner.**

Note

When tread depth is down to 1.6 mm measured in the tread groove next to the wear indicator bar – the official permissible minimum tread depth has been reached (in export countries this figure may differ).

Renewing wheels/tyres

Wheels and tyres are important design features. The wheels and tyres approved by us should be used. They are specially matched to the model concerned and contribute largely to the excellent roadholding and safe driving characteristics.

The Technical Services hold up to date information regarding the standard tyres fitted by the manufacturer. Also: Many Technical Services possess a large range of tyres and rims.

- Fitting and repairing tyres requires expert knowledge and special tools. This work may only be carried out by specialist personnel.

Because of the problem of disposing of the old tyres, the special tools necessary and the specialist knowledge required, tyre changing should preferably be done by a Technical Service Centre.

- For safety reasons the tyres should be renewed in pairs and not singly. The tyres with the deepest tread should always be on the front wheels.

● You should only combine radial tyres of the same construction, size (rolling circumference) and, as far as possible, the same tread profile on all four wheels.

● If the spare wheel differs from the version fitted on the vehicle (e.g. winter tyres or wide tyres) the spare may only be used briefly to replace a flat tyre and with an appropriately careful style of driving. It must be replaced with the normal wheel as soon as possible.

● Never fit used tyres where their previous history is not known.

● Knowing the tyre lettering and its meaning makes the selection of the correct tyres easier. Radial ply tyres have the following lettering on the sidewall:

e.g. **155 / 70 R 13 75 T**		
155	=	Tyre width in mm
70	=	Height/width ratio in %
R	=	Radial construction code letter = **R**adial
13	=	Wheel diameter in inches
75	=	Carrying capability code
T	=	Speed code letter

The manufacturing date is also to be seen on the tyre wall (possibly only on inner side of wheel):

DOT ... 182 means that the tyre was manufactured week 18 of year 2002.

Warning

Tyres which are more than 6 years old should only be used in an emergency and then with a particularly careful style of driving.

If you wish to fit your car with non-standard wheels or tyres please note:

Warning

● For technical reasons it is not normally possible to use wheels from other vehicles – in certain circumstances not even wheels from the same vehicle model!

● Using types of wheel and/or tyres which have not been approved by us for your vehicle model can be detrimental to the safety of the vehicle. It can also affect the vehicle under the Construction and Use regulations.

Warning

Please take notice of the warning notes on the next page.

- Wheels and wheel bolts are matched to each other.

Therefore, whenever wheels are changed to a different version (e.g. alloy wheels or wheels with winter tyres), the corresponding wheel bolts with the corresponding length and taper, must also be used. The security of the wheels and the functioning of the brake system depend on this!

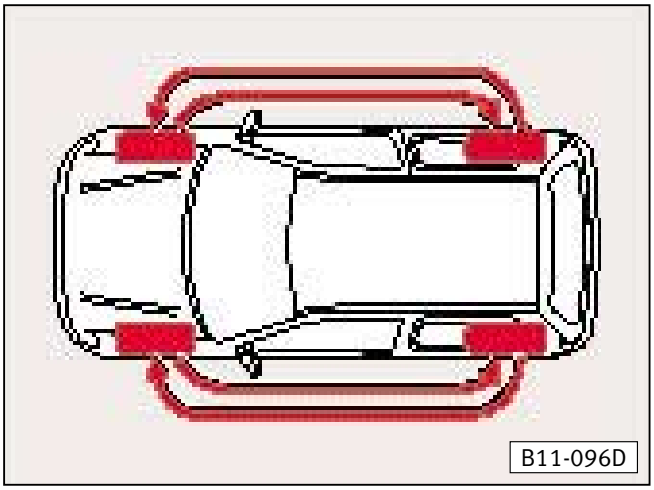
- If wheel trim discs are subsequently installed it is essential to ensure that the air flow remains adequate to cool the brakes.

Technical Service Centres have all the necessary information about the possible conversion of wheels, tyres and wheel trims.

Wheel bolts

The wheel bolts must be clean and easy to turn – do not grease or oil under any circumstances!

This applies not only to changing a defective wheel but also when replacing summer tyres with winter tyres and vice-versa.



Changing the wheels round

If the front tyres are worn more than the rear it is advisable to change the wheels round as shown. All tyres will then have approximately the same length of service life.

With certain types of tread wear, it can be better to change the wheels diagonally. For more details, contact a Technical Service Centre.

Winter tyres

Warning

In winter conditions, winter tyres will significantly improve handling of the vehicle.

Because of their make up (width, rubber mixture, tread formation etc.), summer tyres provide less traction on ice and snow.

When fitting winter tyres note the following:

- For better driving performance, fit winter tyres on all four wheels.
- Winter tyres are no longer fully effective when the tread has worn down to a depth of 4 mm.
- Their pressure must be 0.2 bars higher than summer tyres.

The following speed limits are valid for winter tyres:

Code letter Q max. 160 km/h

Code letter S max. 180 km/h

Code letter T max. 190 km/h

Warning

The highest permissible speed for your winter tyres must not be exceeded. This could damage the wheel and lead to a serious accident.

For this reason, in some countries, vehicles which can exceed this speed must have an appropriate sticker within the driver's field of vision. In case of need, contact a Technical Service Centre.

Please note regulations to this effect in your country.

- All-weather tyres can also be used instead of winter tyres.
- If you have a flat tyre the remarks on using the spare wheel on page 3.58 should be noted.
- Do not leave winter tyres fitted for an unnecessary long period because when the roads are free of snow and ice the handling with summer tyres is better.

For environmental reasons summer tyres should be fitted again as soon as possible because normally they are quieter in running, tyre wear is reduced and the fuel consumption is lower.

Snow chains

Snow chains may only be fitted on the front wheels.

The use of snow chains on the tyres 185/55 R 14 78 H is not allowed.

Only use thin link chains which do not stand clear more than 15 mm (including tensioner).

When using snow chains, wheel trim plates and trim rings must be taken off. In this case, to protect the wheel, the bolts must then be fitted with caps which are available at Technical Service Centres.

When driving over roads which are free of snow you must remove the chains. On such roads they are detrimental to vehicle handling, damage the tyres and wear out quickly.

In some countries the maximum permissible speed with snow chains is 50 km/h.

Changing wheels

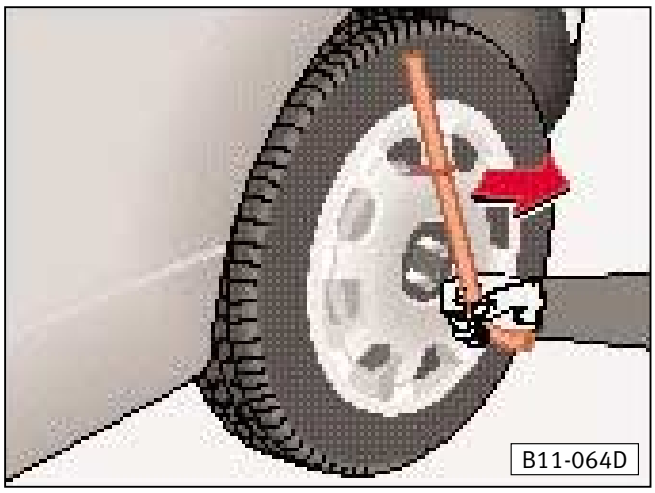
Warning

- **In case of a flat tyre or puncture, park the vehicle as far as possible away from the traffic flow. If necessary, switch hazard warning lights on and place the warning triangle in position – note any statutory requirements.**
- **All vehicle occupants should leave the vehicle and move to a safe area (e.g. behind safety barrier).**
- **Apply handbrake firmly, engage a gear or place the gear selector in position "P" and chock the opposite wheel with a stone or similar.**
- **When towing a trailer, the trailer must first be disengaged from the towing vehicle before the wheel is changed.**

- **Carry out wheel change on as flat a surface as possible.**
- Take tools and spare wheel out of luggage compartment.
- Depending on the type of wheels, remove wheel trims according to the following description:

On light alloy wheels, remove wheel bolt caps with hook.

– Remove **centre cover** with the wheel spanner and the wire hook. Put the wire hook in the two holes on the SEAT emblem. Pass wheel spanner through hook and lever trim off – see illustration.

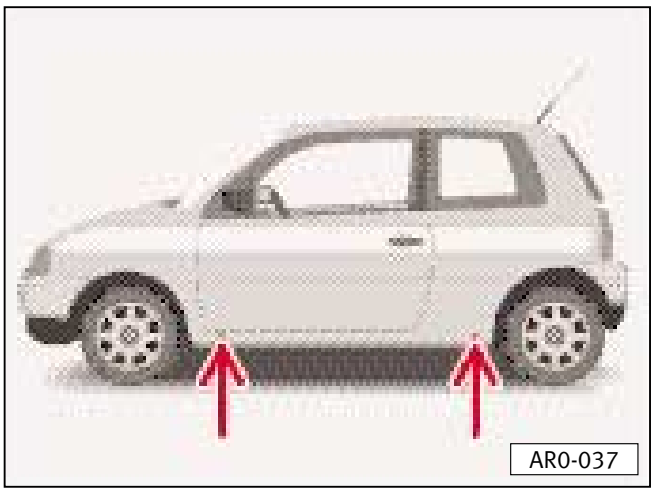


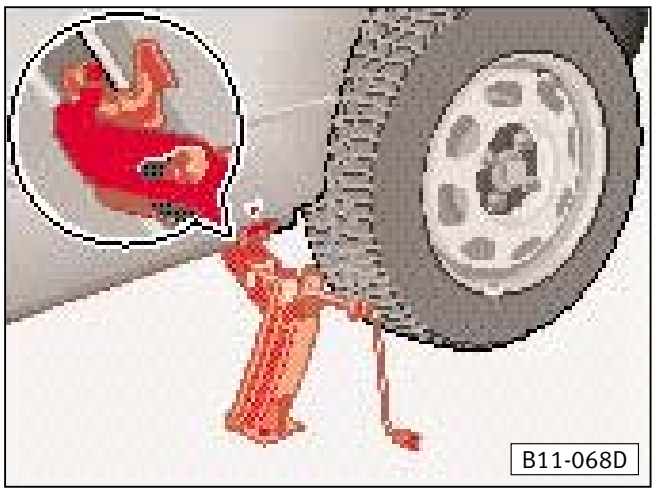
– Remove **centre cover** with the wheel spanner and the wire hook. Put the wire hook in one of the recesses of the wheel trim. Pass wheel spanner through hook and lever trim off – see illustration.

● Push the wheel spanner as far as possible onto the wheel bolt as shown and turn the spanner anti-clockwise. When doing this, grip the spanner as far as possible towards the lever end.

If the bolts cannot be loosened, carefully push the spanner down with a foot on the end of the lever. One should ensure that one has a firm stance and a good grip on the vehicle.

Loosen wheel bolts about one turn.





● Depressions under vehicle for jack:

Warning

If the jack is not fitted at the points marked or described, damage could be caused to the vehicle. There is also a risk of injury!

– Depressions in the side member at front and rear indicate the points at which the jack must be fitted – see arrows in illustration.

These marks are about 17 cm and 12 cm from the front and rear wheel arch, respectively.

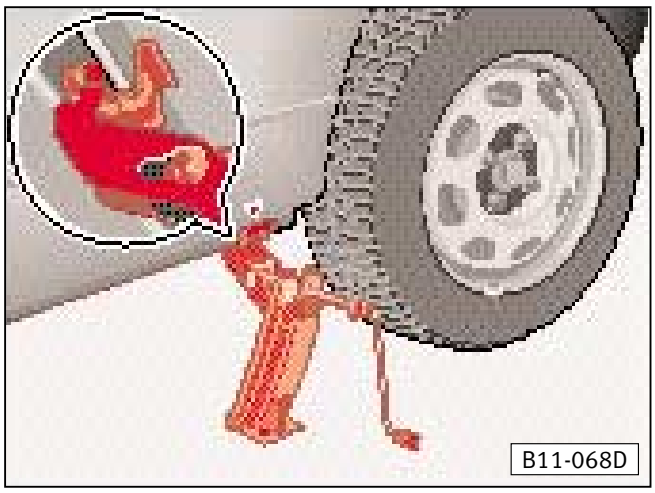
● Place jack under vehicle:

The illustration shows the jack fitted on the rear left hand side.

Warning

If the ground under the jack is too soft, the vehicle could slip off the jack.

Ensure, therefore, that the jack is on a solid surface. If necessary, use a large, stable underlay to place under the jack.



– Wind jack arm up by turning the crank in the spindle until the jack goes just under the vehicle.

– The claw of the jack must fit round the vertical rib on the side member so that the jack cannot slip when vehicle is lifted – see illustration.

– Align jack and at same time wind claw up further until it contacts the vertical rib on side member.

● Lift vehicle until the wheel is just clear of the ground.

● After loosening, remove wheel bolts using box spanner in screwdriver handle (see illustration), place them on a clean surface (hub cap, cloth, paper) next to the jack and remove wheel.

● Fit spare wheel.

● Take the screwdriver handle and tighten the wheel bolts handtight.

The wheel bolts must be clean and easy to turn – do not grease or oil under any circumstances!

● Lower vehicle and fully tighten bolts in diagonal sequence using wheel spanner.

● On vehicles with normal spare, fit the wheel trim again.

When fitting the wheel trim, you must first press on the trim at the valve cut-out and then press on around the full circumference.

● The support for the temporary spare wheel must first be removed before the normal wheel is placed in the well. The wheel must then be secured in position by using the handwheel.

The support must first be placed in position in the well before the temporary spare wheel can be replaced in the well. In this way, unnecessary scratching of the floor of the well and the surface of the wheel can be avoided.

Notes

● The following points should be noted after changing a wheel:

– Check the inflation pressure of the replacement wheel as soon as possible.

– Have the tightening torque of the wheel bolts checked with a torque wrench as quickly as possible. The torque for steel and alloy wheels is 110 Nm.

If the wheel bolts are seen to be corroded or too tight when changing the wheel, they must be replaced before checking the torque.

Until this has been done, you should only drive at low speeds.

● The defective wheel should be repaired as soon as possible.

Warning

If the vehicle is to be subsequently fitted with wheels or tyres which differ from those fitted by the factory, it is essential to read the remarks on page 3.59.

The pressure must be checked regularly so that the wheel is always ready for use. The pressure for the temporary spare wheel is 4.2 bar.

Notes for tyres where the direction of rotation is stipulated

It is imperative that the designated direction of rotation for the tyre treads (which can be determined from the arrow on the side of the tyre) be kept to. The best tyre performance i.e. in aquaplaning, road adhesion, noise and wear are then guaranteed.

If a spare wheel has to be fitted against the stipulated direction of rotation, this measure should only be a temporary one. The best possible tyre performance concerning aquaplaning, noise level and wear are no longer fully guaranteed. We recommend that you take this into account, especially in wet weather, and adjust your speed to the driving conditions.

In order to use the principle of the direction of rotation fully again, the faulty tyre must be replaced as soon as possible. If necessary, mount the tyre fitted against the direction of rotation in the stipulated direction.

When using the temporary spare wheel, note the following points:

- The temporary spare wheel is smaller than the normal wheels. This reduces the ground clearance under the axle concerned by about 30 mm. To avoid damage to the underside of the vehicle do not drive over large obstacles or deep holes. Do not use automatic car washes when the temporary spare is fitted – the vehicle could bottom.
- The temporary spare wheels for the various Arosa models have been specially developed for each vehicle type. They must not, therefore, be exchanged or used for other models. Temporary spares from other vehicle models must not be used in its place.
- No other type of tyre – normal or winter tread – may be fitted on the temporary spare.

Warning

- **The spare wheel should only be used as a provisional and temporary measure. For this reason, it should be replaced with a normal wheel as quickly as possible.**
- **After fitting the spare wheel the tyre pressure should be checked as quickly as possible. The pressure should be 4.2 bar.**
- **Do not drive faster than 80 km/h (approx. 50mph)! You should avoid full throttle acceleration, heavy braking and cornering at excessive speed!**
- **Never drive with more than one temporary spare wheel. The use of snow chains on the temporary spare wheel is not permissible due to technical reasons.**

For this reason, if a snow chain has to be used, the temporary spare wheel should be fitted to the rear axle if there is a flat on either of the front wheels. The free rear wheel should then be used to replace the defective front wheel. We recommend that the snow chain be fitted before the wheel is placed in position.

Fuses

The individual current circuits are protected by fuses.

The panel with the relays and fuses is in the front footwell behind a cover.

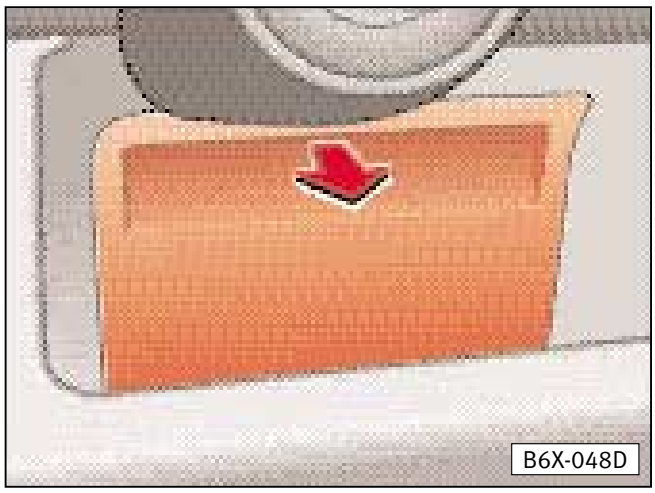
We recommend you always carry spare fuses with you, which may be purchased from any Technical Service Centre.

Warning

Never, under any circumstances "repair" the fuses or replace them with more powerful ones, as damage in another part of the electrical system could result. This could even lead to a fire.

Notes

- If the newly inserted fuse blows again after a short time, the electrical system must be checked by a Technical Service Centre immediately.
- Some of the components listed are only found on certain models or are optional extras.



Changing a fuse

- Switch off the ignition and the component concerned.
- Remove cover towards the front.
- With the aid of the list of fuses determine which fuse belongs to the component that has failed.
- Replace blown fuse – can be recognised by the burnt metal strip – with a fuse of **same** amperage.
- Insert the cover at the bottom and fold upwards until it engages securely.

Fuse colour code:

Beige:	5 Amp
Brown:	7.5 Amp
Red:	10 Amp
Blue:	15 Amp
Yellow:	20 Amp
White:	25 Amp
Green:	30 Amp

Automatic fuse*

All electric windows are protected together via an automatic fuse which breaks the circuit when overloaded (e.g. windows frozen) and completes the circuit again after a few seconds.

Location of fuses

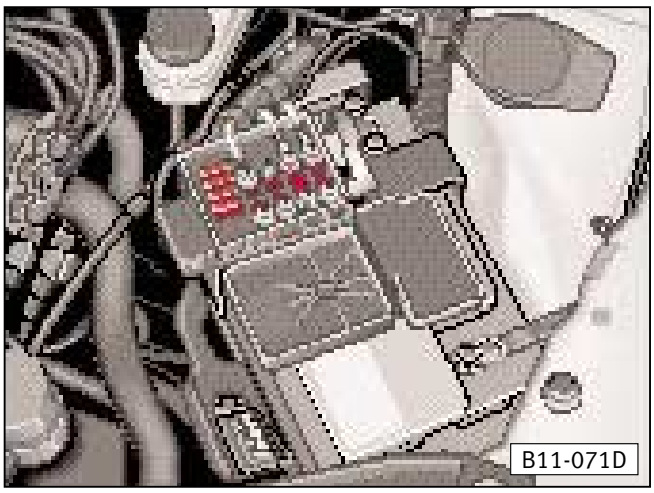
Fuses strip

N.	Consumer	A[1)]
1-	Heating lambda sensor	10
2-	Registration plate light	5
3-	Injectors	10
4-	Left side-light	5
5-	Right side-light	5
6-	Rear window washer	15
7-	Indicators	7.5
8-	ABS	5
9-	Headlights range adjustment	5
10-	Interior lighting	7.5
11-	Instrument panel self-diagnosis	5
12-	Main beam, right headlight	10
13-	Main beam, left headlight	10
14-	Simultaneous hazard indicators	10
	Alarm	10
15-	Brake lights	10
16-	"S" contact[2)]	5
17-	Empty	
18-	Heated wing mirrors	5
19-	Double tone horn	15
20-	Empty	
21-	Automatic gearbox control unit	5
22-	Empty	
23-	Auxiliary heating and pre-heating	5
24-	Brake pedal switch & clutch pedal switch	5
25-	Automatic gearbox selector lever lighting	7.5
26-	Heated wing mirrors, heater, central locking, electric power windows	5
27-	Instrument panel	5
28-	Immobilizer, speed sensor	7.5
29-	Heated washer jets	
	Reverse lights	5
30-	Engine electronics	5
31-	Petrol engine electronics	10
32 -	Engine electronics (diesel without Air Bag)	10
	Engine electronics (diesel with Air Bag)	10
33-	Automatic gearbox	10
34-	Ignition transformer	10
35-	Sliding sun roof	25
36-	Petrol engine electronics	15
37-	Engine electronics	15
38-	Driver's door power window	25
39-	Front passenger's door power window	25

[1)] Amps

[2)] The "S" signal is a system integrated in the steering lock which allows, after having switched off the ignition and with the key still in the lock, the connection of some electrical devices, such as the car audio, convenience light, etc. It is deactivated when removing the key from the steering and start lock.

N.	Consumer	A[1)]
40-	Fuel pump	15
41-	Central locking	15
42-	Radio	20
43-	Fog lights	15
44-	Left main beam, Left main beam range adjuster motor	15
45-	Right main beam, Right main beam range adjuster motor	15
46-	Lighter	15
47-	Electro-fan motor	30
48-	Rear window heater	20
49-	Heater	25
50-	Windscreen-wiper	15
51-	Heated seats	15



Fuse box placed on the battery of the engine compartment

Fuses	A[1)]
Fuse for ABS* motor relay	30
Fuse for ABS* main relay	30
Radiator fan, speed 1	20
Air conditioner compressor*	10

Metal fuses

Radiator fan, speed 2	30[2)]
Alternator	110[2)]

[1)] Ampere

[2)] These fuses should only be changed at a Technical Service Centre.

Diesel engine

The glow plug fuse is in the fuse box above the battery in the engine compartment. It is a 50 ampere metal fuse.

Note

This should be carried out by a Technical Service Centre.

Installing a radio

When retro-fitting a radio, but also when replacing a set installed by the factory the following points should be noted:

- The connections* in the vehicle are designed for Genuine SEAT Radios[1)] for models from 1994 onwards.
- Radios with different connectors must be connected with adaptor cables.

Warning

On no account cut wires off and leave them without insulation. If necessary use a proper adapter. Otherwise the wiring can be overloaded or short circuits can occur – danger of fire!

Apart from this, important electronic components can be damaged or the functioning impaired. If for example the speed signal is disturbed this can lead to faulty management of engine, automatic gearbox, ABS etc.

Even connecting the speed signal to radio sets with speed dependent volume control from other manufacturers can cause such faults.

- **Therefore, it is recommended that the Technical Service install the radio.**

- The radios from the Genuine SEAT Accessory Programme[1)] are similar to those used in the factory and ensure trouble-free installation. These sets are in keeping with the advanced technology and well-planned easy-to-operate design.
- Loudspeakers, fitting parts, aerials and suppression kits should also be taken from the Genuine SEAT Accessory Programme[1)]. These parts have all been specially developed for each vehicle model.

Anti-theft roof aerial*

The fold-away rod of the anti-theft roof aerial cannot be removed from its base. This protects it from thieves.

However, to enable the aerial to be folded away, for example when going through an automatic car wash, there is a joint in its base which allows the rod to be folded back.

Folding the roof aerial back

Slightly unscrew the roof aerial, fold it horizontally backwards, and screw back into place.

Raising the roof aerial

Slightly unscrew the rod, fold back up to the initial position and screw back into place.

[1)] Not available in all countries

Mobile telephones and radio telephones

The installation of mobile telephones should be carried out by a Technical Service Centre.

SEAT has authorised the use of mobile telephones and radio telephones for your vehicle with correctly installed external aerial and maximum broadcast power of 10 Watts.

Notes

When using mobile telephones or radio telephones, faults in the vehicle electrics could occur under the following conditions:

- **no external aerial**
- **external aerial incorrectly installed**
- **broadcast power higher than 10 Watts.**

Mobile telephones or radio telephones must not, therefore, be operated inside the vehicle without a separate external aerial or with an aerial which has been incorrectly installed.

Warning

Mobile telephones and radio telephones operated inside the vehicle without a separate external aerial or with an incorrectly installed external aerial can be harmful to health due to the extremely high electromagnetic fields generated.

Furthermore, optimal range is only achieved with an external aerial.

Note

The operating instructions of the mobile telephone or two-way radio must be adhered to!

If you want to use a mobile telephone or two-way radio with a broadcast power of higher than 10 Watt, please ask a Technical Service Centre. They are aware of the technical possibilities for retro-fitting mobile telephones and radio telephones.

Warning

Please concentrate on your driving first of all. Never install telephone retainers on the Air Bag cover or within its range of effectiveness. This would increase the risk of injury should the Air Bag be activated during an accident.

Emergency starting

If the engine will not start because the battery is flat, **jump leads** can be connected to the battery of another vehicle to start the engine. The following points should be noted:

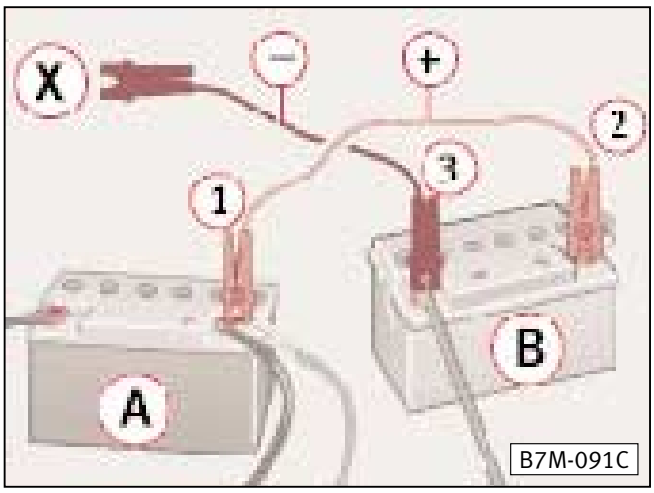
- Both batteries must be of the 12 Volt variety and the capacity (Ah) of the booster battery must be approximately the same as that of the flat battery.
- The jumper cables must be heavy enough to carry the load. Note cable manufacturer's data.
- Only use jumper cables with correctly installed clips.

Warning

A flat battery can freeze at temperatures of less than 0°C. A flat battery must first be thawed out before attaching the jump leads, as it could otherwise explode.

- There must be no contact between the vehicles, otherwise current can flow as soon as the plus terminals are connected.
- The flat battery must be properly connected to the electrical system.
- The engine of the boosting vehicle must be running.
- Ensure that the insulated clips have enough contact to metal. This is particularly applicable to clips which are attached to the engine block.

Please note the instructions on the next page.



A – Flat battery

B – Boosting battery

The battery is in the engine compartment on the left.

The emergency starting cable must be attached in the following order:

Before the starting cable can be connected to the (+) terminal on the battery of the AROSA, the cover of the fuse holder must first be opened (see page 3.47).

1. One end of (+) cable (usually red) to the (+) terminal of the flat battery **A.**

2. Other end of the red cable to the (+) terminal of boosting battery **B**.

3. One end of (–) cable (usually black) to the (–) terminal of boosting battery **B**.

4. Other end of black cable (**X**) to a solid metal part bolted to the block or to cylinder block itself.

Do not connect the cable to the flat battery minus terminal. The sparks could ignite the explosive gas flowing out of the battery.

Warning

- **The non-insulated parts of the cable clips must not touch one another on any account. Furthermore the jumper cable attached to the battery positive terminal must not come into contact with electrically conductive vehicle parts – danger of short circuit!**
- **Route the jumper cables so that they cannot come into contact with rotating parts in the engine compartment.**
- **Do not stand with your face over the battery – danger of acid burns!**
- **Keep sources of ignition (naked flames, burning cigarettes etc.) well away from the battery – danger of explosion!**

- Start the engine as described in the “Starting engine” section.
- If the engine does not start at once, stop using starter after 10 seconds, wait about half a minute and then try again.
- **With engine running, disconnect cables in reverse sequence to the connection.**

Tow start/towing

General notes

● Check whether there are any local traffic regulations concerning the towing of vehicles.

● Towing eyes are provided on the right under front and rear bumpers.

Tow-ropes or bars should be attached at these points only.

● The tow-rope should be slightly elastic to reduce the risk of damage to both vehicles. It is advisable to use synthetic fibre ropes, or ropes of similar elastic material. **It is however safer to use a towing bar!**

Avoid excessive towing effort and do not jerk. During towing operations on other than surfaced roads there is always the danger that the attachment points will be overloaded and damaged.

● **Before trying to tow start, an attempt should be made to start using the battery of another vehicle – see previous page.**

● Both drivers must be familiar with towing procedures. Inexperienced drivers should not attempt to tow start or tow.

● When using a tow-rope the driver of the towing vehicle must engage the clutch very gently when moving off and changing gear.

● The driver of the vehicle being towed must ensure that the tow-rope is always taut.

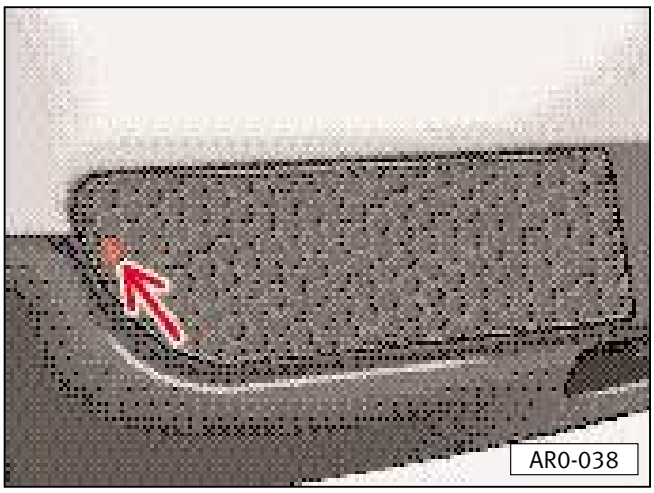
● The emergency lights must be switched on in both vehicles – unless local regulations differ.

● Turn ignition on so that the steering wheel is free and the turn signals, horn, and, if necessary, the windscreen wiper and washer can be used.

● As the brake servo only works when the engine is running, considerably more pressure is required on the brake pedal when the engine is not running.

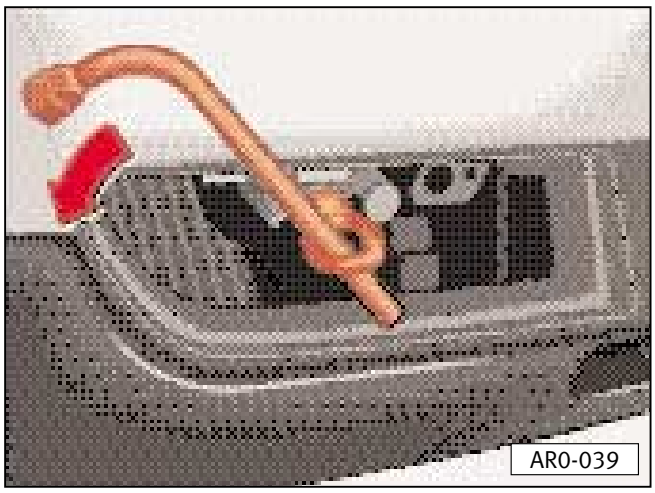
● More force than usual will be required to turn the steering wheel as the power assisted steering does not work when engine is not running.

● When there is no lubricant in the manual or automatic gearbox, the vehicle may only be towed with driving wheels lifted.



Front towing eye

A cover must first be removed by removing a screw to gain access to the towing eye. See illustration.



Vehicles with a removable towing eye*

- The towing eye has a left-hand thread. **Screw towing eye in to the stop and tighten with wheel spanner.** See illustration.
- After use, unscrew towing eye and place with vehicle tools. **The towing eye must always be carried in the vehicle.** Refit cover.

Tow starting

● For technical reasons tow starting a vehicle with an automatic gearbox is not possible.

The following points must be noted by the driver of the vehicle being towed:

● **Before** moving off, engage **2nd** or **3rd** gear, depress and hold clutch.

● Switch ignition on.

● Once both vehicles are moving, release the clutch.

● As soon as engine starts, depress clutch and move gear lever into neutral to avoid running into the towing vehicle.

● **On vehicles with a catalytic converter the engine must not be started by towing the vehicle in excess of 50 m as unburnt fuel can pass into the converter and cause damage.**

Towing

When towing vehicles with an **automatic gearbox**, the following points must be noted in addition to the details on the previous page:

● Selector lever at **"N"**.

● Do not have the vehicle towed faster than 30 mph (50 km/h).

● Do not tow further than 30 miles (50 kilometres).

If the vehicle has to be towed long distances it must be lifted at the front.

Reason: When the engine is not running, the gearbox oil pump is not working and the gearbox is not adequately lubricated for high speeds or long distances.

● **With a breakdown vehicle the vehicle may only be suspended at the front.**

Reason: If given a rear suspended tow, the drive shafts turn backwards. The planetary gears in the automatic gearbox then turn at such high speeds that the gearbox will be severely damaged in a short time.

Lifting the vehicle

Trolley jack

To prevent damage to the underside of the vehicle it is essential to use **a suitable rubber pad.**

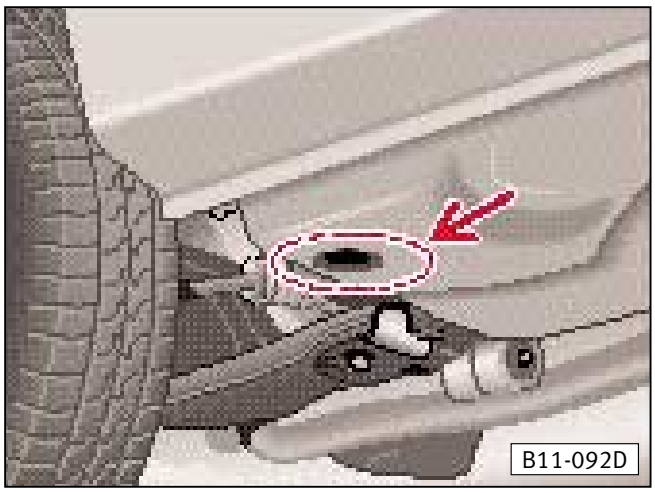
On no account should the vehicle be lifted under the engine, gearbox, rear axle or front axle as this can cause serious damage.

Warning

- **With the vehicle lifted never start the engine – danger of accident!**
- **If the work has to be done underneath the vehicle, the vehicle must be supported on suitable stands.**

Vehicle hoist

Before driving over the vehicle lift, ensure that there is adequate clearance between lift superstructure and low parts on underside of vehicle.



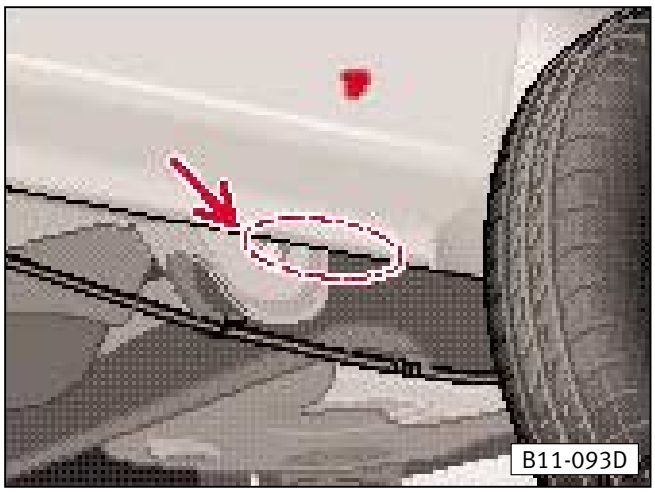
Lifting points for workshop hoist and trolley jack

The vehicle may only be lifted at the points shown in the illustration:

Front

At the welded floor plate reinforcement.

The vehicle must not be lifted on the vertical side member reinforcement at the front, as this can cause serious damage to the vehicle.



Rear

On the vertical side member reinforcement in the area of the marking for the vehicle jack.

Vehicle jack

How to lift the car with the onboard jack in describe in the "Changing a wheel " chapter.

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General considerations on technical data

Unless otherwise indicated, all technical data provided below apply to vehicles with standard equipment. These values may be different for special vehicles or for vehicles destined for other countries.

Please bear in mind that the data that figures in the car's official documents take precedence.

Engine data

The engine fitted to your car is indicated in the Inspection and Maintenance Plan data sheet and the official vehicle information.

Performance

These values were calculated without extra equipment reducing performance, such as air conditioning, mud flaps, extra wide tyres, etc.

Fuel Consumption

The consumption and emission levels were determined using the 93/116/CE measuring standards and take into account the true free-standing weight of the vehicle (Weight Category). The necessary conditions for very fine fuel consumption are:

- **Town driving** is measured from a cold start of the engine. Then, driving conditions similar to those of in-town driving are simulated.
- **Intercity driving** the car is accelerated and braked in all gears, just as in normal driving. The driving speed varies between 0-120 km/h.
- **Total consumption** is based on a balanced average of 37% of town driving and 63% of intercity driving.
- **CO_2 emission levels** are obtained from the exhaust fumes of the vehicles tested in town and intercity driving on a revolving belt.These fumes are then analysed and the CO_2 emission levels are obtained, among other values.

Notes

- The consumption and emission levels given in the following tables are correct for unloaded vehicles with basic fittings. If there are extra fittings, the empty weight will increase and, as a result, the weight category, which may slightly increase the consumption and CO_2 levels. Consult a Technical Service Centre to find out the exact specifications of your vehicle.
- Driving Style, road and traffic conditions, weather conditions, and the condition of the vehicle will, in practice, produce consumption levels different to those indicated.

Weights

Note

These weights are valid for European Union vehicles. Vehicles for other countries may have other weights. At all times, it should be taken into account that the data given with the official vehicle documents prevails.

Warning

- **The maximum authorized load and the load on the axle must never be exceeded. See tables on the following pages.**
- **It must be remembered that when transporting heavy objects, the center of gravity is displaced. For this reason, speed and driving should be adjusted accordingly.**
- **When loading luggage always ensure that no loose objects will fly towards the front of the vehicle in the event of sharp breaking. Whenever possible use the anchoring rings provided.**

Tyre inflation pressures

The pressure values given here are for cold tyres – do not reduce the high pressure of warm tyres.

Warning

Tyre pressure is of great importance, particularly at high speeds, and should be checked at least once a month.

Trailer weights

Drawbar weights

The **maximum** permissible weight of the trailer drawbar on the ball of the towing hitch must not exceed 50 kg.

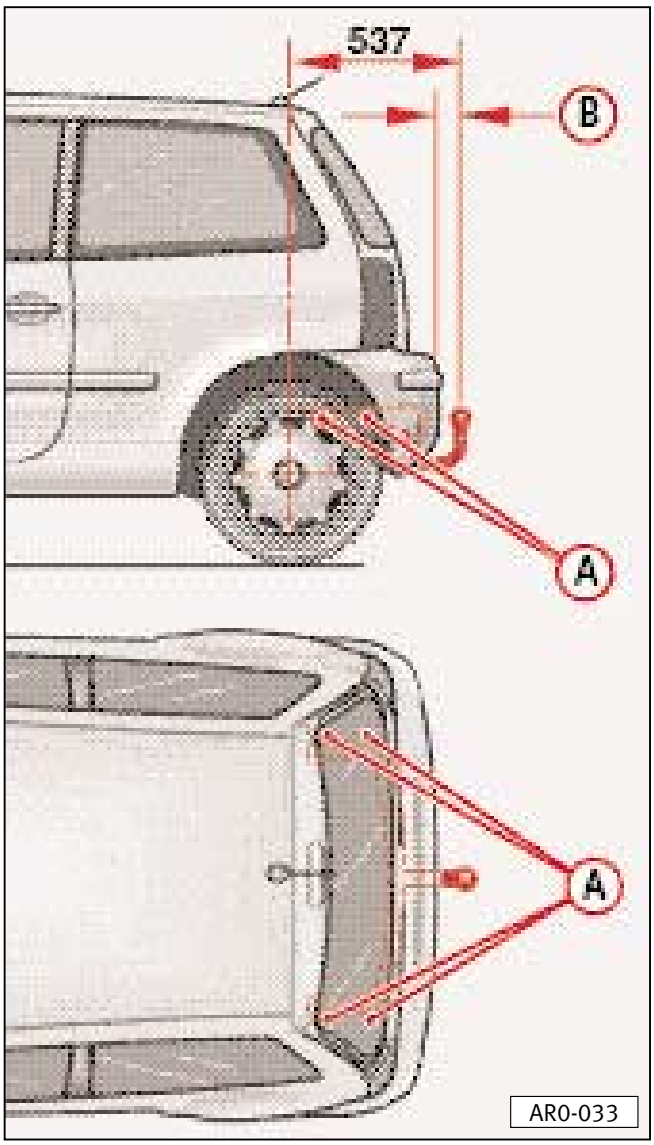
The minimum required drawbar weight must be 4 % of actual trailer weight but need not be more than 25 kg. It is advisable to make use of the maximum permissible drawbar weight.

Notes

These weights are valid for European Union vehicles. Vehicles for other countries may have other weights. At all times, it should be taken into account that the data given with the official vehicle documents prevails.

- **For safety reasons do not drive above 80 km/h, not even in countries where travelling at a greater speed is permitted.**
- Due to special versions of certain models and optional extras such as air conditioning, sliding/tilting roof, tow bar, and other added features, the free standing weight increases, meaning that the load-size is correspondingly reduced.

Fixing points for tow bar*



Warning

Danger of accident!

We recommend that you visit a Technical Service Centre for the retrofitting of a tow hook.

A = fixing points

B = minimum 65 mm

All measurements are in mm.

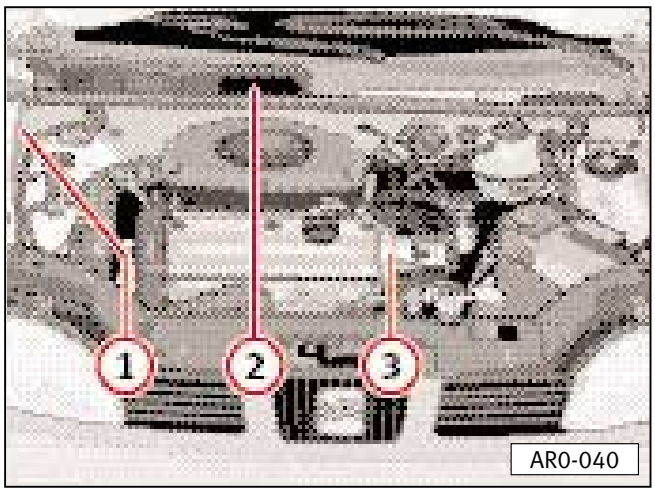
Note

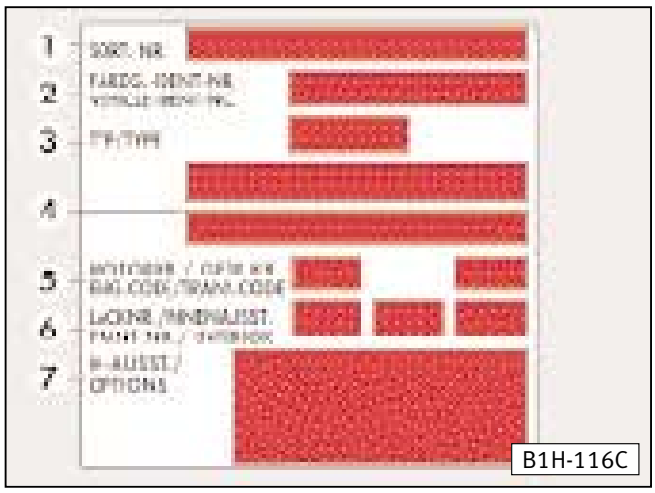
For more details see "Trailer towing" chapter.

For technical reasons it is not possible to fix a ball joint of the tow bar in the following models:

– Sports version with a 1.4 l engine (74 kW 100 HP).

Vehicle identification data





1 – The type plate

is secured to the rear bulkhead in the engine compartment on the right hand side.

Vehicles for certain export countries have no type plate.

2 – The vehicle identification number

(Chassis number)

is in the plenum chamber just behind the rubber seal. It is visible through a window in the plenum chamber cover.

3 – The engine number

is on the front of the block on the left side below the distributor.

In addition the engine number is given on a bar code sticker on the toothed belt cover.

The vehicle data sticker

The data sticker is on the floor panel to the left of the spare wheel well in the boot.

The sticker contains the following data:

1– Production control number

2– Vehicle identification number

3– Model code number

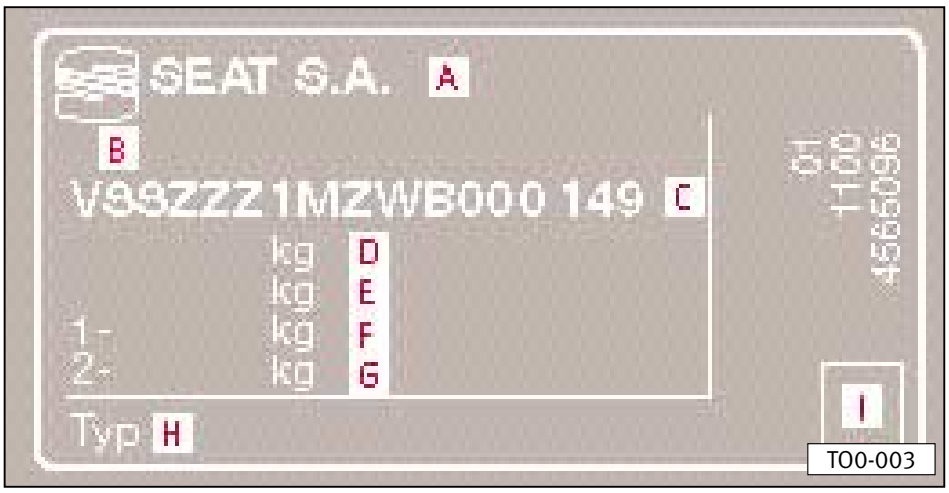
4– Model explanation/engine output

5– Engine and gearbox code letters

6– Paint number/interior trim code

7– Optional extra number

The vehicle data 2-7 is also given in the Service Schedule.



Data-carrying adhesive

A – Brand

B – Countersign for the official approval number

C – Chassis number

D – M.A.W.[1)]

E – M.A.W.[1)] of vehicle (loaded vehicle)

F – M.A.W.[1)] on front axle

G – M.A.W.[1)] on rear axle

H – Type

I – Emissions coefficient

[1)] **M**aximum **A**uthorized **W**eight

37 kW (50 HP) Petrol engine

Engine data		
Output kW (HP) at 1/min		37 kW (50 HP)/5000
Maximum engine torque in Nm at 1/min		86/3000-3600
Number of cylinders/Cylinder capacity in cm^3		4 cylinders 999 cm^3
Compression		10.7 ± 0.3
Fuel		Super 95 ROZ[1] or Normal 91 ROZ[1]
Performance		
Maximum speed	in Km/h	151
Acceleration 0-80 km/h	in secs.	11.0
Acceleration 0-100 km/h	in secs.	17.7
Consumption (l/100 km)		**CO_2 (g/km)**
Town circuit	7.8	187
Open road	4.7	113
Total	5.8	139
Weights		
Maximum authorised weight	in kg	1360
Empty weight in driving order[2] (with driver)	in kg	955/1027
Authorised load on front axle	in kg	710
Authorised load on rear axle	in kg	690
Authorised load on roof	in kg	50
Towing loads		
Trailer without brake on slopes up to 12%		450 kg
Trailer with brake on slopes up to 12%		650 Kg
Engine oil capacity		
Engine oil capacity with oil filter change		3.5 l.

[1] **R**esearch-**O**ktan-**Z**ahl = Anti-knock properties of the petrol.

[2] Vehicles with basic equipment.

44 kW (60 HP) manual gearbox. Petrol engine

Engine data		
Output kW (HP) at 1/min	44 kW (60 HP)/4700	
Maximum engine torque in Nm at 1/min	116/3000	
Number of cylinders/Cylinder capacity in cm^3	4 cylinders 1390 cm^3	
Compression	10.7 ± 0.3	
Fuel	Super 95 ROZ[1] or Normal 91 ROZ[1]	
Performance		
Maximum speed in Km/h	160	
Acceleration 0-80 km/h in secs.	9.1	
Acceleration 0-100 km/h in secs.	14.1	
Consumption (l/100 km)		**CO_2 (g/km)**
Town circuit	8.3	199
Open road	4.9	118
Total	6.1	146
Weights		
Maximum authorised weight in kg	1400	
Empty weight in driving order[2] (with driver) in kg	974/1053	
Authorised load on front axle in kg	740	
Authorised load on rear axle in kg	690	
Authorised load on roof in kg	50	
Towing loads		
Trailer without brake on slopes up to 12%	450 kg	
Trailer with brake on slopes up to 12%	800 Kg	
Engine oil capacity		
Engine oil capacity with oil filter change	3.5 l.	

[1] **R**esearch-**O**ktan-**Z**ahl = Measurement of the anti-explosive power of petrol.

[2] Cars fitted with basic equipment.

44 kW (60 HP) automatic gearbox. Petrol engine

Engine data				
Output kW (HP) at 1/min	44 kW (60 HP)/4700			
Maximum engine torque in Nm at 1/min	116/3000			
Number of cylinders/Cylinder capacity in cm^3	4 cylinders 1390 cm^3			
Compression	10.7 ± 0.3			
Fuel	Super 95 ROZ[1] or Normal 91 ROZ[1]			
Performance				
Maximum speed in Km/h	155			
Acceleration 0-80 km/h in secs.	10.4			
Acceleration 0-100 km/h in secs.	16.4			
Consumption (l/100 km) / CO_2 (g/km)				
Mass reference	1020		1130	
Town circuit	9.9	238	10.0	240
Open road	6.0	144	6.1	146
Total	7.4	178	7.5	180
Weights				
Maximum authorised weight in kg	1415			
Empty weight in driving order[2] (with driver) in kg	1004/1069			
Authorised load on front axle in kg	770			
Authorised load on rear axle in kg	690			
Authorised load on roof in kg	50			
Towing loads				
Trailer without brake on slopes up to 12%	450 kg			
Trailer with brake on slopes up to 12%	800 Kg			
Engine oil capacity				
Engine oil capacity with oil filter change	3.5 l.			

[1] **R**esearch-**O**ktan-**Z**ahl = Anti-knock properties of the petrol.

[2] Cars fitted with basic equipment.

74 kW (100 HP) 16V. Petrol engine

Engine Data					
Output kW (HP)	at 1/min	74 kW (100 HP)/6000			
Maximum engine torque	in Nm at 1/min	126/4400			
Number of cylinders/Cylinder capacity in cm^3		4 cylinders 1390 cm^3			
Compression		10.5 ± 0.3			
Fuel		98 ROZ[1] unleaded petrol[2]			
Performance					
Maximum speed	in Km/h	188			
Acceleration 0-80 km/h	in secs.	6.8			
Acceleration 0-100 km/h	in secs.	10.0			
Consumption (l/100 km) / CO_2 (g/km)					
Mass reference		1020		1130	
Town circuit		9.3	223	9.4	226
Open road		5.1	122	5.2	125
Total		6.6	158	6.7	161
Weights					
Maximum authorized weight	in kg	1410			
Empty weight in driving order[4] (with driver)	in kg	1021/1057			
Authorized load on front axle	in kg	750			
Authorized load on rear axle	in kg	690			
Authorized load on roof	in kg	50			
Towing loads					
Trailer without brake on slopes up to 12%		[4]			
Trailer with brake on slopes up to 12%		[4]			
Engine oil capacity					
Engine oil capacity with oil filter change		3.5 l.			

[1] **R**esearch-**O**ktan-**Z**ahl = Anti-knock properties of the petrol.

[2] If the described fuel is not available then fuel conforming to the Super 95 ROZ[1] lead free may be used. For more information, see the chapter about fuel.

[3] Cars fitted with basic equipment.

[4] This model version does not allow for fitting a tow-bar mechanism.

Arosa

Measurements		
Length, breadth	3536 mm, 1639 mm	
Height at empty weight	1460 mm	
Front and rear overhang	738 mm / 475 mm	
Free height over floor with MAW[1)]	100 mm	
Wheelbase	2323 mm	
Turning diameter	10 m	
Wheel gauge[2)]	**Front**	**Rear**
	1371 mm	1384 mm
	1387 mm	1400 mm
Capacities		
Fuel tank	34 l. Reserve of 6 l.	
Windscreen washer deposit	2.0 l.	
Tyre pressures		
Summer tyres: Tyre pressure is described on a sticker inside the fuel tank cap. **Winter tyres:** Same as summer tyres plus 0.2 bar.		

1) Maximum Authorised Weight.

2) This data varies according to the type of wheel rim.

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SEAT S.A. is permanently concerned about continuous development of its types and models. For this reason we ask you to understand, that at any given time, changes regarding shape, equipment and technique may take place on the car delivered. For this reason no right at all may derive based on the data, drawings and descriptions in this current handbook.

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Inglés 6H0012003CE (07.03)

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