



SEAT

OWNER'S MANUAL

Leon





Foreword

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

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

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

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



WARNING

Take the most important warnings on the front passenger front airbag into account ⇒ page 27, Important information on the front passenger front airbag.

Table of Contents

About this manual	5	Instruments and warning/control lamps	49	Handbrake	145
		Instruments	49	Manual gearbox	146
		Control lamps	56	Automatic gearbox/DSG automatic gearbox*	147
Content	6	Driver information system	60	Driver assistance systems	157
		Information system	60	Hill driving assistant*	157
Safety	7	Introduction to the Easy Connect system*	67	Start-Stop system*	157
		System settings (CAR)*	67	Speed warning function	160
Safe driving	7	Opening and closing	71	Cruise control system (CCS)*	161
Safety first!	7	Central locking system	71	Adaptive Cruise Control ACC*	165
Driving tips	7	Anti-theft alarm system*	79	Monitoring system Front Assist*	176
Sitting position for vehicle occupants	9	Emergency locking and unlocking	82	Lane Assist system*	182
Pedal area	13	Rear lid (luggage compartment)	83	SEAT driving modes (SEAT Drive Profile)*	185
Storing objects	14	Electric windows	86	Tiredness detection (break recommendation)*	188
Seat belts	16	Panoramic sliding sunroof*	89	Tyre monitoring systems	190
The reason why we should wear seat belts	16	Lights and visibility	92	Parking aid	192
How to wear seat belts properly	20	Lights	92		
Seat belt tensioners	21	Sun protection equipment	101	Advice	197
Airbag system	23	Windscreen wiper and window wiper systems	102		
Brief introduction	23	Rear vision mirror	107	Intelligent technology	197
Front airbags	27	Seats and storage	110	Electronic Stability Control (ESC)	197
Knee airbag*	33	Front seats	110	Brakes	199
Side airbags*	33	Seat functions	111	Electro-mechanical steering	201
Curtain airbags	36	Head restraints	113	Progressive steering	201
Child safety	38	Storage compartments	114	Four-wheel drive	202
Brief introduction	38	Power socket	117	Power Management	202
Child seats	39	Luggage compartment	118	Information recorded in the control units	204
Securing child seats	41	Roof carrier	130	Driving and the environment	206
		Air conditioning	133	Running in the engine	206
		Heating, ventilation and cooling	133	Installation of exhaust gas filtration systems	206
Operation	47	Driving	141	Driving through flooded roads	207
		Steering	141	Economical and environmentally friendly driving	207
Controls and displays	47	Ignition lock	141	Environmental friendliness	208
Overview	46	Kick-down	144		

Trailer	210	Changing tail light bulbs (on side panel)	274
Trailer towing	210	Changing tail light bulbs (on rear lid)	276
Retrofitting a towing bracket*	213		
Care and cleaning	215	Technical specifications	279
General information	215	Technical specifications	279
Vehicle exterior care	215	Important	279
Care of the vehicle interior	219	Vehicle identification data	280
Checking and refilling levels	223	Information on fuel consumption	281
Fuel	223	Towing a trailer	282
Filling the tank	225	Wheels	282
Bonnet	228	Engine specifications	284
Engine oil	230	Dimensions	306
Cooling system	234	Filling capacities	306
Brake fluid	236		
Battery	236	Index	307
Windscreen washer reservoir	239		
Wheels and tyres	241		
Wheels	241		
Accessories and modifications to the vehicle	248		
Accessories, replacement parts and repairs	248		
Technical modifications	248		
Radio transmitters and business equipment	248		
Emergencies	250		
General information	250		
Equipment	250		
Anti-puncture kit TMS (Tyre Mobility System)*	251		
Changing a wheel	254		
Compact temporary spare wheel	258		
Jump starting	259		
Towing and tow-starting the vehicle	261		
Fuses and bulbs	266		
Fuses	266		
Bulbs	268		
Changing bulbs in headlight unit	270		
Changing bulb for front fog light*	273		

About this manual

What you should know before reading this manual

This manual describes the scope of vehicle **equipment** at the time of publication. Some of the units described herein will not be available until a later date or are only available in certain markets.

Due to the fact that this is a general manual for the LEON range, some of the equipment and functions that are described here are not included in all types or variants of the model; they may be different or be modified depending on the technical requirements and on the market; this should in no way be interpreted as misleading advertising.

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

The **direction indications** (left, right, front, rear) appearing in this manual refer to the normal forward working direction of the vehicle except when otherwise indicated.

- ★ The **equipment marked with an asterisk** is only supplied as standard in certain model versions, is only optional in others or is only available in specific countries.
- © All registered marks are indicated with ©. Although the copyright symbol does not appear, it is a copyrighted mark.
- The section is continued on the following page.
- Marks the **end of a section**.



WARNING

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



CAUTION

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



For the sake of the environment

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



Note

Texts preceded by this symbol contain additional information. ■

Content

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

1. Safety

Information about the vehicle equipment relating to passive safety such as seat belts, airbags, seats, etc.

2. Operation

Information about the distribution of controls in the driver position of your vehicle, about the seat adjustment possibilities, about how to create a suitable climate in the vehicle interior, etc.

3. Advice

Advice relating to the driving, caring and maintenance of your vehicle and certain problems you can solve yourself.

4. Technical specifications

Figures, values and the dimensions of your vehicle.

5. Index

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

Each part is comprised of main chapters, chapters and sections. ■

Safety

Safe driving

Safety first!



WARNING

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

Driving tips

Safety equipment

Your safety and the safety of your passengers should not be left to chance. In the event of an accident, the safety equipment may reduce the risk of injury. The following list includes most of the safety equipment in your SEAT:

- Three-point seat belts
- belt tension limiters for the front and rear side seats,
- Belt tensioners for the front seats
- Front airbags

- knee airbags,
- Side airbags in the front seat backrests
- Side airbags in the rear seat backrests*
- Curtain airbags
- “ISOFIX” anchor points for child seats in the rear side seats with the “ISOFIX” system,
- Height-adjustable front head restraints
- Rear head restraints with in-use position and non-use position
- Adjustable steering column

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

Safety is everyone's business!

Before starting every trip

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

- Make sure that the vehicle's lights and turn signals are working properly.
- Check tyre pressure.

- Ensure that all windows provide a clear and good view of the surroundings.
- Make sure all luggage is secured ⇒ page 14.
- Make sure that no objects can interfere with the pedals.
- Adjust front seat, head restraint and rear vision mirrors properly according to your size.
- Ensure that the passengers in the rear seats always have the head restraints in the in-use position ⇒ page 12.
- Instruct passengers to adjust the head restraints according to their height.
- Protect children with appropriate child seats and properly applied seat belts ⇒ page 38.
- Assume the correct sitting position. Instruct your passengers also to assume a proper sitting position. ⇒ page 9.
- Fasten your seat belt securely. Instruct your passengers also to fasten their seat belts properly. ⇒ page 16. ■
- Never drive when your driving ability is impaired (e.g. by medication, alcohol, drugs).
- Observe traffic laws and speed limits.
- Always reduce your speed as appropriate for road, traffic and weather conditions.
- When travelling long distances, take breaks regularly - at least every two hours.
- If possible, avoid driving when you are tired or stressed.

**WARNING**

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

What affects driving safety?

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

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

Sitting position for vehicle occupants

Correct sitting position for driver

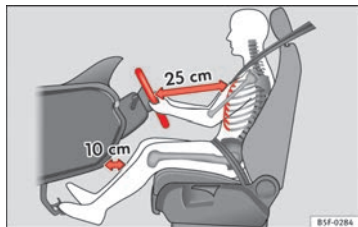


Fig. 1 The proper distance between driver and steering wheel

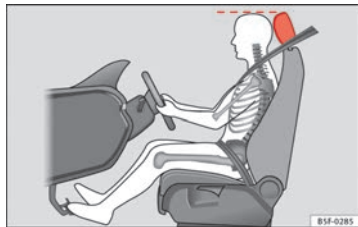


Fig. 2 Correct head-restraint position for driver.

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

- Adjust the steering wheel so that there is a distance of at least 25 cm between the steering wheel and the centre of your chest ⇒ Fig. 1.
- Move the driver seat forwards or backwards so that you are able to press the accelerator, brake and clutch pedals to the floor with your knees still slightly angled ⇒ ⚠.
- Ensure that you can reach the highest point of the steering wheel.
- Adjust the head restraint so that its upper edge is at the same level as the top of your head, or as close as possible to the same level as the top of your head ⇒ Fig. 2.
- Move the seat backrest to an upright position so that your back rests completely against it.
- Fasten your seat belt securely ⇒ page 16.
- Keep both feet in the footwell so that you have the vehicle under control at all times.

Adjustment of the driver seat ⇒ page 110.



WARNING

- An incorrect sitting position of the driver can lead to severe injuries.
- Adjust the driver seat so that there is at least 25 cm distance between the centre of the chest and the centre of the steering wheel ⇒ Fig. 1. If you are sitting closer than 25 cm, the airbag system cannot protect you properly.

WARNING (Continued)

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

Correct sitting position for front passenger

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

- Move the front passenger seat back as far as possible ⇒ .
- Move the seat backrest to an upright position so that your back rests completely against it.
- Adjust the head restraint so that its upper edge is at the same level as the top of your head, or as close as possible to the same level as the top of your head ⇒ page 11.

- Always keep both feet in the footwell in front of the front passenger seat.
- Fasten your seat belt securely ⇒ page 16.

It is possible to deactivate the front passenger airbag in **exceptional circumstances** ⇒ page 21.

Adjusting the front passenger seat ⇒ page 110.

WARNING

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

Correct sitting position for passengers in the rear seats

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

- Sit up straight.
- Adjust the head restraint to the correct position ⇒ page 12.
- Always keep both feet in the footwell in front of the rear seat.
- Fasten your seat belt securely ⇒ page 16.
- Use an appropriate child restraint system when you take children in the vehicle ⇒ page 38.



WARNING

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

Correct adjustment of front seat head restraints

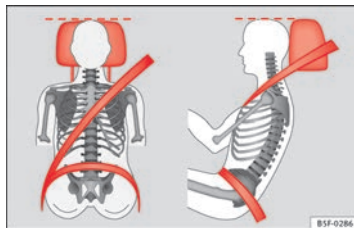


Fig. 3 Correctly adjusted head restraint viewed from the front and the side.

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

- Adjust the head restraint so that its upper edge is, as far as possible, at the same level as the top of your head, or at the very least, at eye level ⇒ Fig. 3.

Adjusting the head restraints ⇒ page 113



WARNING

- Travelling with the head restraints removed or improperly adjusted increases the risk of severe injuries. Incorrectly adjusted head restraints may be fatal in the event of an accident and also increase the risk of injury during sudden or unexpected driving or braking manoeuvres.
- The head restraints must always be adjusted according to the height of the passenger.

Correct adjustment of rear seat head restraints

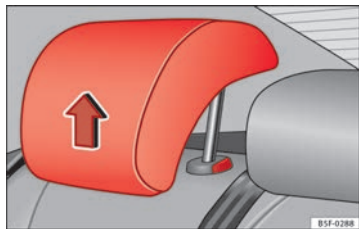


Fig. 4 Head restraints in correct position.



Fig. 5 Head restraint position warning label.

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

Rear head restraints

- The rear head restraints have 2 positions: **use** and **non-use**.
- One position for **use** (head restraint raised) ⇒ Fig. 4. In this position, the head restraints are used normally, protecting passengers along with the rear seat belts.
- And one position for **non-use** (head restraint lowered).
- To fit the head restraints in position for use, pull on the edges with both hands in the direction of the arrow.



WARNING

- Under no circumstances should the rear passengers travel while the head restraints are in the non-use position. See the warning label located on the rear side fixed window ⇒ Fig. 5.
- Do not swap the centre rear head restraint with either of the outer seat rear head restraints. Risk of injury in case of an accident!



CAUTION

Note the instructions on the adjustment of the head restraints ⇒ page 113. ■

Examples of incorrect sitting positions

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

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

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

Therefore, whenever the vehicle is in motion:

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

 WARNING

- Any incorrect sitting position increases the risk of severe injuries. Sitting in an incorrect position exposes the vehicle occupants to severe injuries if airbags are triggered, by striking a vehicle occupant who has assumed an incorrect sitting position.
- Before the vehicle moves, assume the proper sitting position and maintain it throughout the trip. Before every trip, instruct your passengers to sit properly and to stay in this position during the trip → page 9, Sitting position for vehicle occupants.

Pedal area

Pedals

- Ensure that you can always press the accelerator, brake and clutch pedals unimpaired to the floor.
- Ensure that the pedals can return unimpaired to their initial positions.

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

Wearing suitable shoes

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



WARNING

- Restricting pedal operation can lead to critical situations while driving.
- Never place objects on the driver footwell. An object could move into the pedal area and impair pedal operation. In the event of a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre, you will not be able to operate the brake, clutch or accelerator pedal. Risk of accident!

Floor mats on the driver side

- Ensure that the floor mats are securely fastened during the trip and do not obstruct the pedals → .

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



WARNING

- If the pedals are obstructed, an accident may occur. Risk of serious injuries.
- Never lay or fit floor mats or other floor coverings over the original floor mats. This would reduce the pedal area and could obstruct the pedals. Risk of accident.

Storing objects

Loading the luggage compartment

All luggage and other loose objects must be safely secured in the luggage compartment. Unsecured objects which shift back and forth could impair the driving safety or driving characteristics of the vehicle by shifting the centre of gravity.

- Distribute the load evenly in the luggage compartment.
- Place heavy objects as far forward as possible in the luggage compartment.
- Place the heavy objects first.
- Secure heavy objects to the fitted fastening rings ⇒ page 15.



WARNING

- Loose luggage and other objects in the luggage compartment could cause serious injuries.
- Always stow objects in the luggage compartment and secure them on the fastening rings.
- Use suitable straps to secure heavy objects.
- During sudden manoeuvres or accidents, loose objects can be thrown forward, injuring vehicle occupants or passers-by. This increased risk of injury will be further increased if a loose object is struck by an inflating airbag. If this happens, objects can be transformed into missiles, creating a risk of fatal injury.
- Please note that the centre of gravity may shift when transporting heavy objects; this may affect vehicle handling and lead to an accident. Therefore, it is essential to adjust your speed and driving style accordingly, to avoid accidents.
- Never exceed the allowed axle weights or allowed maximum weight. If these weights are exceeded, the driving characteristics of the vehicle may change, leading to accidents, injuries and damage to the vehicle.
- Never leave your vehicle unattended, especially when the rear lid is open. Children could climb into the luggage compartment, closing the door behind them; they will be trapped and run the risk of death.
- Never allow children to play in or around the vehicle. Close and lock all the doors and rear lid when you leave the vehicle. Before you lock the vehicle, make sure that there are no adults or children in the vehicle.



Note

- Air circulation in the vehicle helps reduce fogging of the windows. Used air escapes through ventilation slits in the side trim of the luggage compartment. Ensure that these ventilation slits are never covered.
- Straps for securing the load to the fastening rings are commercially available.

Fastening rings*

- Always use suitable and undamaged straps to secure luggage and other objects to the fastening rings ⇒ ⚠ in Loading the luggage compartment on page 14.

There can be four fastening rings in the luggage compartment for fastening luggage and other objects.

Example: An object weighing 4.5 kg is lying unsecured in the vehicle. During a frontal collision at a speed of 50 km/h (30 mph), this object generates a force corresponding to 20 times its weight. This means that the effective weight of the object increases to about 90 kg. You can imagine the severity of the injuries which might be sustained if this object strikes an occupant as it flies through the interior of the vehicle. This increased risk of injury will be further increased if a loose object is struck by an inflating airbag.



WARNING

- If pieces of baggage or other objects are secured to the fastening rings with inappropriate or damaged retaining cords, injuries could result in the event of sudden braking manoeuvres or accidents.
- Never secure a child seat on the fastening rings.

Seat belts

The reason why we should wear seat belts

Number of seats

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

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

**WARNING**

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

Seat belt warning lamp*



Fig. 6 Instrument panel: right rear seat occupied and corresponding seat belt fastened display.

The control lamp lights up as a reminder to the driver to fasten the seat belt.

Before starting the vehicle:

- Fasten your seat belt securely.
- Instruct your passengers to fasten their seat belts properly before driving off.
- Protect children by using a special child seat according to the child's height and weight.

After the ignition has been switched on, the warning lamp  on the instrument panel illuminates¹⁾ if the driver has not fastened his/her seat belt. An ►

¹⁾ Depending on the model version

audible warning is heard if the vehicle is driving at more than 30 km/h (18 mph).

The warning lamp*  is switched off if the driver seat belt is fastened while the ignition is switched on.

Rear seat belts fastened display.*

Depending on the model version, when the ignition is switched on, the seat belt status display $\Rightarrow$ Fig. 6 on the instrument panel informs the driver whether the passengers in the rear seats have fastened their seat belts. The  symbol indicates that the passenger in this seat has fastened "his or her" seat belt.

When a seat belt in the rear seats is fastened or unfastened, the seat belt status is displayed for approximately 30 seconds. The indication can be hidden by pressing the **[0.0/SET]** button on the dash panel.

The seat belt status flashes for a maximum of 30 seconds when a seat belt in the rear seats is unfastened while the vehicle is in motion. An audible warning will also be heard if the vehicle is travelling at over 25 km/h (15 mph).

Physical principles of frontal collisions



Fig. 7 Vehicle about to hit a wall: the vehicle occupants are not wearing seat belts



Fig. 8 The vehicle hits the wall: the vehicle occupants are not wearing seat belts

It is easy to explain how the laws of physics work in the case of a head-on collision: when a vehicle starts moving, $\Rightarrow$ Fig. 7 a type of energy called "kinetic energy" is created both in the passengers and inside the vehicle.

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

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

Given that the passengers in our example are not fastened by seat belts, in the event of collision against a wall, the entire amount of kinetic energy will be only absorbed by the mentioned impact $\Rightarrow$ Fig. 8.

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

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

The danger of not using the seat belt

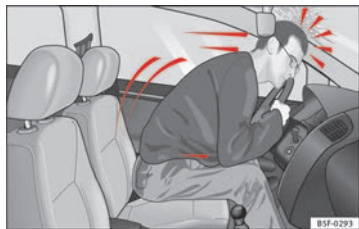


Fig. 9 A driver not wearing a seat belt is thrown forward violently



Fig. 10 The unbelted passenger in the rear seat is thrown forward violently, hitting the driver wearing a seat belt.

Even at low speeds the forces acting on the body in a collision are so great that it is not possible to brace oneself with one's hands. In a frontal collision, unbelted passengers are thrown forward and will make violent contact with the steering wheel, dash panel, windscreen or whatever else is in the way ⇒ Fig. 9.

It is also important for the rear passengers to wear seat belts properly, as they could otherwise be thrown forward violently through the vehicle interior or in an accident. Passengers in the rear seats who do not use seat belts endanger not only themselves but also the front occupants ⇒ Fig. 10.

Seat belt protection



Fig. 11 Drivers with properly worn seat belts will not be thrown forward in the event of sudden braking.

Properly worn seat belts hold the occupants in the best position. They also help to prevent uncontrolled movements that could lead to severe injuries and reduce the danger of being thrown from the vehicle in the event of an accident.

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

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

Although your vehicle is equipped with airbags, the seat belts must be fastened and worn. The front airbags, for example, are only triggered in some frontal accidents. The front airbags will not be triggered during minor frontal

collisions, minor side collisions, rear collisions, overturns or accidents in which the airbag trigger threshold value in the control unit is not exceeded.

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

Safety instructions on using seat belts

- Always wear the seat belt as described in this section.
- Ensure that the seat belts can be fastened at all times and are not damaged.

WARNING

- If the seat belts are worn incorrectly or not at all, the risk of severe or fatal injuries increases. The optimal protection from seat belts can be achieved only if you use them properly.
- Fasten your seat belt before every trip - even when driving in town. The other vehicle occupants must also wear the seat belts at all times, otherwise they run the risk of being injured.
- The seat belt cannot offer its full protection if the seat belt is not positioned correctly.
- Never allow two passengers (even children) to share the same seat belt.
- Always keep both feet in the footwell in front of your seat as long as the vehicle is in motion.
- Never unbuckle a seat belt while the vehicle is in motion. Risk of fatal injury.
- The seat belt must never be twisted while it is being worn.

WARNING (Continued)

- The seat belt should never lie on hard or fragile objects (such as glasses or pens, etc.) because this can cause injuries.
- Do not allow the seat belt to be damaged or jammed, or to rub on any sharp edges.
- Never wear the seat belt under the arm or in any other incorrect position.
- Loose, bulky clothing (such as an overcoat over a jacket) impairs the proper fit and function of the seat belts, reducing their capacity to protect.
- The slot in the seat belt buckle must not be blocked with paper or other objects, as this can prevent the latch plate from engaging securely.
- Never use seat belt clips, fastening rings or similar instruments to alter the position of the belt webbing.
- Frayed or torn seat belts or damage to the connections, belt retractors or parts of the buckle could cause severe injuries in the event of an accident. Therefore, you must check the condition of all seat belts at regular intervals.
- Seat belts which have been worn in an accident and stretched must be replaced by a specialised workshop. Renewal may be necessary even if there is no apparent damage. The belt anchorage should also be checked.
- Never attempt to repair a damaged seat belt yourself. The seat belts must not be removed or modified in any way.
- The belts must be kept clean, otherwise the retractors may not work properly. ■

How to wear seat belts properly

Fastening your seat belt

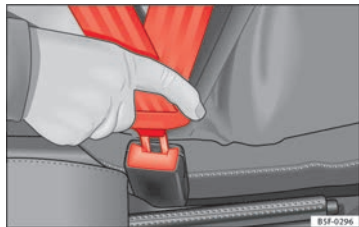


Fig. 12 Belt buckle and latch plate of seat belt.

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

- Adjust the seat and head restraint correctly.
- To fasten the belt, take hold of the latch plate and pull it slowly across your chest and lap.
- Insert the latch plate into the buckle for the appropriate seat and push it down until it is securely locked with an audible click ⇒ Fig. 12.
- Pull the belt to ensure that the latch plate is securely engaged in the buckle.

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

or bends and during acceleration, the automatic retractor on the shoulder belt is locked.

The automatic belt retractors on the front seats are fitted with seat belt tensioners ⇒ page 21.



WARNING

- The seat belts offer best protection only when the backrests are in an upright position and the seat belts have been fastened properly.
- Never put the latch plate in the buckle of another seat. If you do this, the seat belt will not protect you properly and the risk of injury is increased.
- Always engage the retractor lock when you are securing a child seat in group 0, 0+ or 1 ⇒ page 38.

Seat belt release

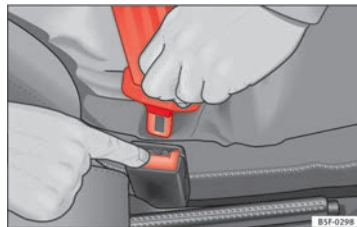


Fig. 13 Remove latch plate from buckle.

- Press the red button on the belt buckle ⇒ Fig. 13. The latch plate is released and springs out ⇒ ⚠.

- Guide the belt back by hand so that it rolls up easily and the trim is not damaged.

WARNING

Never unbuckle a seat belt while the vehicle is in motion. If you do, you increase the risk of sustaining severe or fatal injuries.

Seat belt position

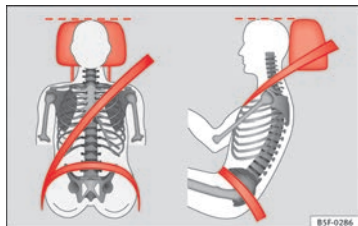


Fig. 14 Correct seat belt and head restraint positions, viewed from the front and side.



Fig. 15 Positioning seat belts during pregnancy.

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

The front seats can also be height-adjusted so that the seat belt fits the shoulder area properly.

WARNING

- An incorrectly worn seat belt can cause severe injuries in the event of an accident.
- The shoulder part of the seat belt must lie on the centre of the shoulder, never across the neck. The seat belt must lie flat and snugly on the torso ⇒ Fig. 14.
- The lap part of the seat belt must lie across the pelvis, never across the stomach. The seat belt must lie flat and snugly on the pelvis ⇒ Fig. 14. Pull the belt tight if necessary to take up any slack.
- For pregnant women, the lap part of the seat belt must lie as low as possible over the pelvis, never across the stomach, and always lie flat so that no pressure is exerted on the abdomen.
- Read and observe the warnings ⇒ page 19.

Seat belt tensioners

Function of the seat belt tensioner

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

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

The seat belt tensioner can be triggered only once.

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



Note

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

Service and disposal of belt tensioners

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

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



WARNING

- **Improper use or repairs not carried out by qualified mechanics increase the risk of severe or fatal injuries. The belt tensioners may fail to trigger or may trigger in the wrong circumstances.**
- **Never attempt to repair, adjust, remove or install parts of the belt tensioners or seat belts.**



WARNING (Continued)

- **The seat belt tensioner, seat belt and automatic retractor cannot be repaired.**
- **Any work on the belt tensioners and seat belts, including the removal and refitting of system parts in conjunction with other repair work, must be performed by a specialised workshop only.**
- **The belt tensioners will only provide protection for one accident and must be changed if they have been activated.** ■

Airbag system

Brief introduction

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

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

The airbag system is not a substitute for seat belts, but it is an integral part of the vehicle's overall passive safety system. Please bear in mind that the airbag system can only work effectively when the vehicle occupants are wearing their seat belts correctly and have adjusted the head restraints properly. For this reason, it is most important to wear the seat belts at all times, not only because this is required by law in most countries, but also as a contribution to your own safety ⇒ page 16. The reason why we should wear seat belts.

The airbag is deployed at high speed in fractions of a second, so if you have an incorrect seating position at the time the airbag is deployed, it could cause you critical injuries. Therefore, it is essential that all vehicle occupants assume a correct sitting position while travelling.

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

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

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

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



WARNING

- **Wearing the seat belt incorrectly or assuming an incorrect sitting position can lead to critical or fatal injuries.**
- **All vehicle occupants, including children, who are not properly belted can sustain critical or fatal injuries if the airbag is triggered. Children up to 12 years old should always travel on the rear seat. Never transport children in the vehicle if they are not restrained or the restraint system is not appropriate for their age, size or weight.**
- **If you are not wearing a seat belt, if you lean forward or to the side while travelling or assume an incorrect sitting position, there is a substantially increased risk of injury. This increased risk of injury will be further increased if you are struck by an inflating airbag.**
- **To reduce the risk of injury from an inflating airbag, always wear the seat belt properly ⇒ page 16.**
- **Always adjust the front seats properly.**

The danger of fitting a child seat on the front passenger seat

The front passenger front airbag is a serious risk for a rear-facing child if it is activated since the inflating airbag can strike it with such force that it can ►

cause critical or fatal injuries. Children up to 12 years old should always travel on the rear seat.

Therefore we strongly recommend you to transport children on the rear seats. It is the safest place in the vehicle. Alternatively, the front passenger airbag can be disabled with a key-operated switch ⇒ page 30. When transporting children, use a child seat suitable for the age and size of each child ⇒ page 38.



WARNING

- If a child seat is secured to the front passenger seat, the risk to the child of sustaining critical or fatal injuries in the event of an accident increases.
- Never secure a rear-facing child seat to the front passenger seat if the front passenger airbag is enabled. The child can suffer critical or fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag is triggered.
- An inflating front passenger airbag can strike the rear-facing child seat and project it with great force against the door, the roof or the backrest.
- For those vehicles that do not include a key lock switch to turn the airbag off, a Technical Service must be consulted.
- If, under special circumstances, it is necessary to transport a child in a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, it is absolutely essential that you observe the following safety measures:
 - Deactivate the front passenger airbag ⇒ page 30.
 - Child seats must be approved by the child seat manufacturer for use on a front passenger seat with front or side airbag.
 - Follow the installation instructions given by the child seat manufacturer and observe the safety instructions ⇒ page 38, Child safety.



WARNING (Continued)

- Before properly installing the child seat, push the front passenger seat completely backwards so that the greatest possible distance to the front passenger airbag is ensured.
- Ensure that no objects prevent the front passenger seat from being pushed completely back.
- The backrest of the front passenger seat must be in an upright position.

Control lamp



Fig. 16 Control lamp for disabling the front passenger front airbag on the dash panel

It lights up	Digit	Possible cause	Solution
	Instrument panel	Fault in airbag system and seat belt tensioners.	Have the system checked immediately by a specialised workshop.
OFF 	Dash panel	Fault in the airbag system.	Have the system checked immediately by a specialised workshop.
		Front passenger front airbag disabled.	Check whether the airbag should remain disabled.
ON 	Dash panel	Front passenger front airbag enabled.	No solution. The control lamp switches off about 60 seconds after the ignition is turned on or after enabling of the front passenger front airbag with the key lock switch.

Several warning and control lamps should light up for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on, signalling that the function is being verified. They will switch off after a few seconds.

If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF**  control lamp **does not remain lit** or if it is lit together with the control lamp  on the instrument panel and the front passenger front airbag is disabled, there may be a fault in the airbag system ⇒ .



WARNING

In the event of a fault in the airbag system, the airbag may not trigger correctly, may fail to trigger or may even trigger unexpectedly, leading to severe or fatal injuries.

- **Have the airbag system checked immediately by a specialised workshop.**
- **Never mount a child seat in the front passenger seat or remove the mounted child seat! The front passenger front airbag may deploy during an accident in spite of the fault.**



CAUTION

Always pay attention to any lit control lamps and to the corresponding descriptions and instructions to avoid damage to the vehicle. ■

Repairs, maintenance and disposal of airbags

The parts of the airbag system are installed in various places in your vehicle. If work is carried out on the airbag system or parts have to be removed and fitted on the system when performing other repair work, parts of the airbag system may be damaged. In the event of an accident this could cause the airbag to inflate incorrectly or not inflate at all.

The relevant safety requirements must be observed when the vehicle or components of the airbag **are scrapped**. Specialised workshops and vehicle disposal centres are familiar with these requirements. ►

**WARNING**

- If repairs are not carried out by a professional, or if the airbags are used incorrectly, the risk of severe or fatal injuries is increased. The airbags may fail to inflate, or could inflate in the wrong circumstances.
- Do not cover or stick anything on the steering wheel hub or the surface of the airbag unit on the passenger side of the dash panel, and do not obstruct or modify them in any way.
- It is important not to attach any objects such as cup holders or telephone mountings to the surfaces covering the airbag units.
- To clean the steering wheel or dash panel, you may use only a dry or a water-moistened cloth. Never clean the dash panel and the airbag module surface with cleaners containing solvents. Solvents cause the surface to become porous. If the airbag triggered, plastic parts could become detached and cause injuries.
- Any work on the airbag system or removal and installation of the airbag components for other repairs (such as repairs to the steering wheel) should be performed only by a specialised workshop. These workshops have the necessary tools, repair information and qualified personnel.
- We strongly recommend you to go to a specialised workshop for all work on the airbag system.
- Never attempt to alter the front bumper or the body.
- The airbags provide protection for just one accident; replace them once they have deployed.

**For the sake of the environment**

The airbags, which are a special type of waste, must be disposed of through an authorised service, because they contain pyrotechnic elements. ■

Front airbags

Important information on the front passenger front airbag



Fig. 17 Sun visor on the front passenger's side: airbag sticker.



Fig. 18 On the rear of the passenger side door: airbag sticker.

On the sun visor on the front passenger's side and/or on the rear of the passenger side door there is a sticker with important information about the front passenger airbag. Take the following safety indications of the following chapters into account:

- Child seats and passenger airbag ⇒ page 38, Safety notes on using child seats.
- Safe distance with regard to the passenger airbag ⇒ page 23, The danger of fitting a child seat on the front passenger seat.
- Objects between the front passenger and the front passenger airbag ⇒ page 29, Safety notes on the front airbag system.

Description of front airbags



Fig. 19 Driver airbag located in steering wheel.



Fig. 20 Front passenger airbag located in dash panel.

The front airbag for the driver is located in the steering wheel ⇒ Fig. 19 and the airbag for the front passenger is located in the dash panel ⇒ Fig. 20. Airbags are identified by the word "AIRBAG".

In conjunction with the seat belts, the front airbag system gives the front occupants additional protection for the head and chest in the event of a severe frontal collision ⇒ page 29, Safety notes on the front airbag system.

The main parts of the front airbag system are:

- an electronic control and monitoring system (control unit)
- the two front airbags (airbag with gas generator) for the driver and front passenger
- a control lamp  in the dash panel

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

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

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

The front airbag system will not be triggered if:

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



WARNING

- The seat belts and airbags can only provide maximum protection if the occupants are seated correctly ⇒ page 9, Sitting position for vehicle occupants.
- If a fault has occurred in the airbag system, have the system checked immediately by a specialised workshop. Otherwise, during a frontal collision the system may fail to trigger or not trigger correctly.

Operation of front airbags



Fig. 21 Inflated front airbags.

Inflated airbags reduce the risk of injuries to the head or chest.

The airbag system is designed so that the airbags for the driver and front passenger are triggered in a severe frontal collision.

In certain types of accident, the front, curtain and side airbags may be triggered together.

When the system is triggered, the airbags fill with a propellant gas and deploy in front of the driver and front passenger ⇒ Fig. 21. The fully deployed ►

airbags cushion the forward movement of the front occupants and help to reduce the risk of injury to the head and the upper part of the body.

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

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

Airbag covers when the frontal airbags are triggered

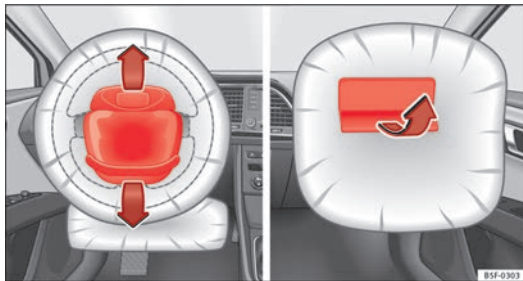


Fig. 22 Airbag covers reacting when the front airbags are triggered.

The airbag covers fold out of the steering wheel and dash panel when the driver and front passenger airbags deploy ⇒ Fig. 22. The airbag covers remain connected to the steering wheel or the dash panel.

Types of front passenger front airbag systems

There are two different SEAT front passenger front airbag systems:

A	B
Characteristics of the front passenger front airbag that can only be disabled in a specialised workshop. – Control lamp  on the instrument panel. – Front passenger front airbag on the dash panel.	Characteristics of the front passenger front airbag that can be disabled manually ⇒ page 30. – Control lamp  on the instrument panel. – Control lamp on the dash panel PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF . – Control lamp on the dash panel PASSENGER AIR BAG ON . – Switch on the dash panel glove compartment, on the passenger side. – Front passenger front airbag in the dash panel.
Name: airbag system.	Name: airbag system with front passenger front airbag disabling.

Safety notes on the front airbag system

WARNING

- The seat belts and airbags can only provide maximum protection if the occupants are seated correctly ⇒ page 9, Sitting position for vehicle occupants.
- The deployment space between the front passengers and the airbags must not in any case be occupied by other passenger, pets and objects.

 WARNING (Continued)

- The airbags provide protection for just one accident; replace them once they have deployed.
- It is also important not to attach any objects such as cup holders or telephone mountings to the surfaces covering the airbag units.
- Do not attempt to modify components of the airbag system in any way.

Disabling the front airbag

The deactivation of airbags corresponds only to certain cases, for example, if:

- a child seat is required in the front passenger seat with the child facing in the opposite direction to the direction of travel (in some countries, due to divergent legal requirements, facing in the direction of travel) ⇒ page 39,
- despite the driver seat being in the correct position, a minimum distance of 25 cm cannot be maintained between the centre of the steering wheel and the driver's torso,
- installation of special devices is required in the steering wheel area due to a physical disability,
- if you have special seats installed (e.g. an orthopaedic seat without side airbags).

The front passenger front airbag can be disabled using the switch
⇒ page 31.

We recommend that you contact an authorised SEAT dealer for the disabling of other airbags.

Airbag system control

The airbag system availability is controlled electronically, regardless of whether an airbag is disabled.

If an airbag was disabled using a diagnostics system:

- the airbag system warning lamp  lights up after switching on the ignition for about 4 seconds, and then flashes for about 12 seconds.

If the airbag has been disabled with the airbag switch on the side of the dash panel:

- the airbag control lamp  will light up for about 4 seconds after the ignition is switched on,
- The airbag is disabled, signalled with the warning lamp **OFF** ; which lights up with the word **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF**  placed in the centre part of the dash panel ⇒ Fig. 23.



Note

- Respect the current legislation in your country regarding the deactivation of airbags.
- At your authorised SEAT dealer you can find information on which vehicle airbags can be deactivated.

Front passenger front airbag switch

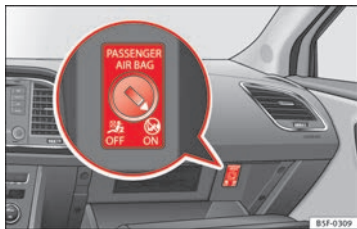


Fig. 23 Front passenger front airbag switch.



Fig. 24 Warning lamp for disabling the front passenger airbag.

The switch disables only the front passenger front airbag.

Disabling the airbag

- Switch the ignition off.
 - Open the glove compartment on the front passenger side.
 - Insert the key into the slot of the switch for deactivating the front passenger airbag ⇒ Fig. 23. About 3/4 of the key should enter, as far as it will go.
 - Then turn the key gently to the **OFF** position. Do not force it if you feel resistance, and make sure you have inserted the key fully.
 - Check, with the ignition switched on, that the control lamp **OFF** ⇒ Fig. 24 lights up with the word **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** in the centre part of the dash panel.
- ### Switching on the airbag
- Switch the ignition off.
 - Open the glove compartment on the front passenger side.
 - Insert the key into the slot of the switch for deactivating the front passenger airbag ⇒ Fig. 23. About 3/4 of the key should enter, as far as it will go.
 - Then turn the key gently to the **ON** position. Do not force it if you feel resistance, and make sure you have inserted the key fully.
 - Close the passenger side storage compartment.
 - Check, with the ignition switched on, that the control lamp **OFF** ⇒ Fig. 24 does not light up, with the word **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** in the centre part of the dash panel.
 - The warning lamp **ON** is illuminated for 60 seconds in the centre part of the dash panel. ▶

Control lamp with the word PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF (front passenger airbag disabled)

If the front passenger front airbag is **disabled**, after switching on the ignition, the control lamp will light up for several seconds, then it will switch off for about 1 s and then switch on again.

If the control lamp is flashing, there is a fault in the disabling of the airbag system ⇒ . **Please go immediately to an Official Service.**

**WARNING**

- The driver of the vehicle is responsible for disabling or switching on the airbag.
- Always switch off the ignition before disabling the front passenger airbag! Failure to do so could result in a fault in the airbag deactivation system.
- Never leave the key in the airbag deactivation switch as it could get damaged or activate or deactivate the airbag during driving.
- If the control lamp **OFF ** (airbag deactivated) flashes, the front passenger front airbag will not trigger in the event of an accident! Have the system immediately checked by an Official Service.

Knee airbag*

Description

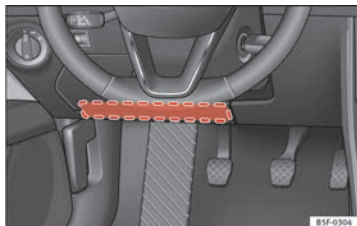


Fig. 25 On the driver side: location of the knee airbag

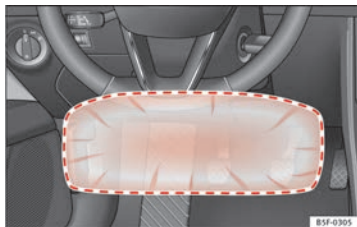


Fig. 26 On the driver side: radius of action of the knee airbag.

The knee airbag is located on the driver side below the dash panel
 ⇒ Fig. 25. Airbags are identified by the word "AIRBAG".

The area framed in red ⇒ Fig. 26 is covered by the knee airbag when it is deployed (deployment area). Therefore, objects should never be placed or mounted in these areas.

! WARNING

- The knee airbag is deployed in front of the driver's knees. Always keep the deployment areas of the knee airbags free.
- Never not fix objects to the cover or in the deployment area of the knee airbag.
- Adjust the driver seat so that there is a distance of at least 10 cm (4 inches) between your knees and the location of the this airbag. If your physical constitution prevents you from meeting these requirements, make sure you contact a specialised workshop.

Side airbags*

Description of side airbags

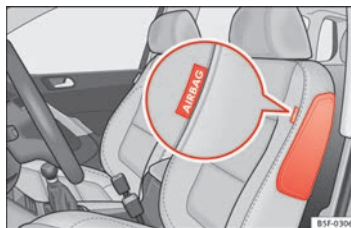


Fig. 27 Side airbag in driver seat.

The side airbags are located in the backrest cushions of the driver seat
 ⇒ Fig. 27 and the front passenger seat as well as in the backrest of the side rear seats*. The locations are identified by the text "AIRBAG" in the upper region of the backrests. ▶

Together with the seat belts, the side airbag system gives the front seat occupants additional protection for the upper body in the event of a severe side collision ⇒ page 35, Safety notes on the operation of the side airbag system.

In a side collision, the side airbags reduce the risk of injury to passengers on the front seats to the areas of the body facing the impact. In addition to their normal function of protecting the occupants in a collision, the seat belts also hold the passengers in the front seats and the outer rear seats in a position where these airbags can provide maximum protection.

The side airbag system will not be triggered if:

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

The main parts of the side airbag system are:

- an electronic control and monitoring system (control unit)
- the side airbags in the sides of the backrests of the front and rear seats,
- a control lamp  in the dash panel

The airbag system operation is monitored electronically. The airbag control lamp will light up for 4 seconds every time the ignition is switched on (self-diagnosis).



WARNING

- The seat belts and airbags can only provide maximum protection if the occupants are seated correctly ⇒ page 9, Sitting position for vehicle occupants.
- In a side collision, the side airbags will not work if the sensors do not correctly measure the pressure increase on the interior of the doors, due to air escaping through the areas with holes or openings in the door panel.
- Never drive if the interior door panels have been removed or have not been correctly fitted.
- Never drive the vehicle if the loudspeakers in the door panels have been removed, unless the holes left by the loudspeakers have been correctly closed.
- Always check that the openings are closed or covered if loudspeakers or other equipment are fitted in the interior door panels.
- Any work carried out to the doors should be made in an authorised specialised workshop.

Operation of side airbags

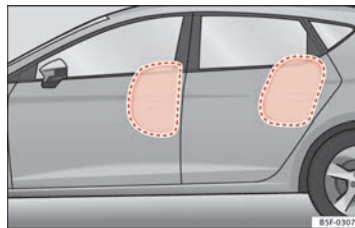


Fig. 28 Illustration of completely inflated side airbags on left side of vehicle.

Inflated airbags can reduce the risk of head or chest injury in many side impact collisions.

Depending on the type of **side collisions**, the side airbag is triggered on the impact side of the vehicle ⇒ Fig. 28.

In certain types of accident, the front, curtain and side airbags may be triggered together.

When the system is triggered, the airbag is filled with propellant gas.

The fully deployed airbags cushion the movement of the occupants of the front seats and the outer rear seats and help to reduce the risk of injury to the upper body.

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



WARNING

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒ ⚠ in Safety notes on the front airbag system on page 29.

Safety notes on the operation of the side airbag system



WARNING

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒ ⚠ in Safety notes on using child seats on page 38.

- If you do not wear a seat belt, if you lean forward, or are not seated correctly while the vehicle is in motion, you are at a greater risk of injury if the side airbag system is triggered in an accident.

⚠ WARNING (Continued)

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

Curtain airbags

Description of curtain airbags



Fig. 29 Location of curtain airbags.

The airbag system is not a substitute for the seat belts.

The curtain airbags are located on both sides in the interior above the doors ⇒ Fig. 29 and are identified with the text “AIRBAG”.

In conjunction with the seat belts, the curtain airbag system gives the vehicle occupants additional protection for the head and upper body in the event of a severe side collision ⇒ page 37, Safety notes on the operation of the curtain airbag system.

The main parts of the curtain airbag system are:

- an electronic control and monitoring system (control unit)
- the curtain airbags (airbags with gas generator) for the driver, front passenger and passengers on the rear seats
- a control lamp  in the dash panel

The airbag system operation is monitored electronically.

The curtain airbag system will not be triggered if:

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



WARNING

If a fault has occurred in the airbag system, have the system checked immediately by a specialised workshop. Otherwise there is a danger that during a collision, the system may fail to trigger, or not trigger correctly. ■

Operation of curtain airbags

Fully inflated airbags reduce the risk of head or chest injury in a side collision.

During some **side collisions** the curtain airbag is triggered on the impact side of the vehicle ⇒ Fig. 29.

In certain types of accident the front, side and curtain airbags may be triggered together.

When the system is triggered, the airbag is filled with propellant gas. In the process, the curtain airbag covers the side windows and door pillars.

The fully deployed airbags cushion the movement of the front occupants and help to reduce the risk of injury to the upper body.

The special design of the airbag allows the controlled escape of the propellant gas when an occupant puts pressure on the bag. Thus, the head and chest are surrounded and protected by the airbag. ■

Safety notes on the operation of the curtain airbag system

WARNING

- In order for the curtain airbags to provide their maximum protection, the prescribed sitting position must always be maintained with seat belts fastened while travelling.
- For safety reasons, the curtain airbag must be disabled in those vehicles fitted with a screen dividing the interior of the vehicle. See a Technical Service to make this adjustment.
- There must be no other persons, animals or objects between the occupants of the outer seats and the deployment space of the curtain airbags so that the curtain airbag can deploy completely without restriction and provide the greatest possible protection. Therefore, sun blinds which have not been expressly approved for use in your vehicle may not be attached to the side windows.
- The coat hangers should be used only for lightweight clothing. Do not leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets. Please, do not hang the clothes on coat hangers.
- The airbags provide protection for just one accident; replace them once they have deployed.
- Any work on the curtain airbag system or removal and installation of the airbag components for other repairs (such as removal of the roof lining) should only be performed by a specialised workshop. Otherwise, faults may occur during the airbag system operation.
- Do not attempt to modify components of the airbag system in any way.
- The side and head airbags are managed through sensors located in the interior of the front doors. To ensure the correct operation of the side and curtain airbags, neither the doors nor the door panels should be modified in any way (e.g. retro-fitting loudspeakers). If the front door is damaged, the airbag system may not work correctly. All work carried out on the front door must be done in a specialised workshop.

Child safety

Brief introduction

Introduction

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

The physical laws involved and the forces acting in a collision apply also to children ⇒ page 17. But unlike adults, children do not have fully developed muscle and bone structures. This means that children are subject to a greater risk of injury.

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

We recommend the use of child safety products from the SEAT Original Accessories Programme, which includes systems for all ages made by "Peke"¹⁾.

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

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and observe any statutory requirements when installing and using child seats. Always read and note ⇒ page 38.

We recommend you to always include the manufacturer's child seat Instructions Manual together with the on-board documentation. ■

Safety notes on using child seats

As the driver, you are responsible for any children you transport in your vehicle.

- Protect your children by properly using the appropriate child seats ⇒ page 39.
- Always ensure that the seat belt is properly positioned according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the child seat.
- When travelling, do not allow children to distract you from traffic.



WARNING

- **Never install a child seat facing backwards on the front passenger seat unless the front passenger front airbag has been disabled. Risk of potentially fatal injuries to the child! However, if it is necessary, in exceptional cases, to transport a child in the front passenger seat, the front passenger front airbag must always be disabled ⇒ page 30. If the passenger seat has a height adjustment option, move it to the highest, most upright position. If you have a fixed seat, do not install any child restraint system in this location.**
- **For those vehicles that do not include a key lock switch to deactivate the airbag, the vehicle must be taken to a Technical Service.**
- **All vehicle occupants, especially children, must assume the proper sitting position and be properly belted in while travelling.**
- **Never hold children or babies on your lap, this can result in potentially fatal injuries to the child!**

¹⁾ Not for all countries.

 WARNING (Continued)

- Never allow a child to be transported in a vehicle without being properly secured, or to stand up or kneel on a seat while travelling. In an accident, the child could be flung through the vehicle, causing possibly fatal injuries to themselves and to the other vehicle occupants.
- If children assume an improper sitting position when the vehicle is moving, they expose themselves to greater risk of injury in the event of a sudden braking manoeuvre or in an accident. This is particularly important if the child is travelling on the front passenger seat and the airbag system is triggered in an accident; as this could cause serious injury or even death.
- A suitable child seat can protect your child!
- Never leave a child without supervision in a child seat, since depending on the season of the year, extreme, almost fatal, temperatures may be reached inside a parked vehicle.
- Children who are less than 1.5 metres tall must not wear a normal seat belt without a child seat, as this could cause injuries to the abdominal and neck areas during a sudden braking manoeuvre or in an accident.
- Do not allow the seat belt to become twisted and the seat belt should be properly in place ⇒ page 16.
- Only one child may occupy a child seat ⇒ page 39, Child seats.
- When a child seat is mounted in the rear seats, the door childproof lock should be activated ⇒ page 78.

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

The child seats are grouped into 5 categories:

Group 0: up to 10 kg

Group 0+: up to 13 kg

Group 1: from 9 to 18 kg

Group 2: from 15 to 25 kg

Group 3: from 22 to 36 kg

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

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

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

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

Child seats

Categorisation of child seats into groups

Use only child seats that are officially approved and suitable for the child.

Group 0 and 0+ child seats

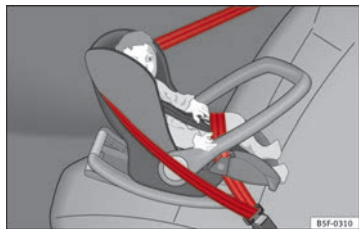


Fig. 30 A group 0 rear-facing child seat fitted on the rear seat

Group 0: Infants up to 10 kg (approx. 9 months of age) must travel in the direction opposite to travel ⇒ Fig. 30.

Group 0+: Infants up to 13 kg (approx. 18 months old) must travel in the direction opposite to travel ⇒ Fig. 30.



WARNING

Read and always observe information and warnings concerning the use of child seats ⇒ page 38.

Group 1 child seats



Fig. 31 A category 1 forward-facing child seat fitted on the rear seat.

Babies and young children between 9 and 18 kg can travel in the direction of travel or in the reverse, depending on the seat type. For safety reasons it is recommended that the child is transported in the direction opposite to travel for as long as possible. Consult the instruction manual of the child seat manufacturer for possible installation options.



WARNING

Read and always observe information and warnings concerning the use of child seats ⇒ page 38.

Group 2 and 3 child seats



Fig. 32 Forward-facing child seat installed on rear seat

Read and always observe information and warnings concerning the use of seat belts and how to use child seats ⇒ page 38.

The child seats in groups 2 and 3 must be mounted in the direction of movement and using the vehicle's seatbelt.

Group 2 child seats

Children *under* 7 years of age weighing between 15 and 25 kg are best protected by group 2 child seats together with properly adjusted seat belts.

Group 3 child seats

Children *over* 7 years of age weighing between 22 and 36 kg but less than 1.5 metres tall are best protected by child seats with head restraints together with properly worn seat belts ⇒ Fig. 32.



WARNING

Read and always observe information and warnings concerning the use of child seats ⇒ page 21, ⇒ page 38.

Securing child seats

Ways to secure a child seat

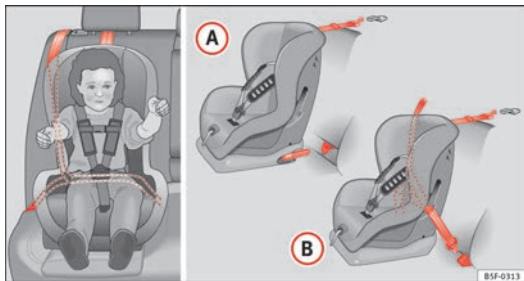


Fig. 33 On the rear seats: possible installations of the child seat.

Figure ⇒ Fig. 33 (A) shows the basic child restraint system mounting using lower retaining rings and the upper retaining strap. Figure ⇒ Fig. 33 (B) shows the child restraint system mounting using the vehicle seat belt.

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

- Child seats in groups **0 to 3** can be secured with a seat belt.
- Child safety seats for children aged **0, 0+ and 1** can be secured with the "ISOFIX" and Top Tether* system, without the need for a seat belt, and with "ISOFIX" and Top Tether* ⇒ page 42 securing rings.
- During installation of some models of group I, II and III child seats in the rear seat, difficulty may arise in mounting given that the seat comes into contact with the head restraint. In this case, adjust the height of the head restraint or remove it from the seat following the instructions in the

corresponding chapter ⇒ page 113. Once you remove the child seat, replace the head restraint in its original position.

Securing the child seat using the seat belt

The seat belt may be used to secure **universal** type child seats to the vehicle seats marked with a **U** in the table below.

- If the front passenger seat lacks a height adjustment, child seats cannot be mounted in this location.

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

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

*: Only compatible for models with adjustable seat height. Place seat in the backmost highest position possible.



WARNING

- When travelling, children must be secured in the vehicle with a restraint system suitable for age, weight and size.
- Read and always observe information and warnings concerning the use of child seats ⇒ page 38.

“ISOFIX” and Top Tether child seat mounting system*

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

Two “ISOFIX” retaining rings are fitted on each rear seat. In some vehicles, the rings are secured to the seat frame and in others they are secured to the rear floor. The access to the “ISOFIX” rings is between the rear seat backrest and the seat cushioning. The Top Tether* anchors are located at the rear of the backrests of the rear seats (behind the seat backrest or in the luggage compartment).

To understand the compatibility of the “ISOFIX” systems in the vehicle, consult the table below.

- The allowed body weight for the child seat or information regarding size **A to F** is indicated on the label on the child seat with certification “**universal**” or “**semi-universal**”.

Weight group	Size class	Electrical equipment	Mounting direction	Vehicle Isofix positions
				Rear side seats
Baby carrier	F	ISO/L1	Backward-facing	X
	G	ISO/L2	Backward-facing	X

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

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

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

WARNING

- The retaining rings are designed only for use with “ISOFIX” and Top Tether* child seats.
- Never secure child seats without the “ISOFIX” system, Top Tether*, retaining belts or objects to the fastening rings – this can result in potentially fatal injuries to the child.
- Ensure that the child seat is secured correctly using the “ISOFIX” and Top Tether* anchors.

“ISOFIX” child seat mounting system



Fig. 34 ISOFIX securing rings.

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

- Remove the protective caps of the “ISOFIX” rings by placing a finger in the hole and pulling up ⇒ Fig. 34.
- Press the child seat onto the “ISOFIX” retaining rings until the child seat can be heard to engage securely. If the child seat is

equipped with Top Tether* anchor points, secure it to the correspondent ring ⇒ Fig. 35. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

- Do a test by pulling both sides of the child seat to ensure that it is properly anchored.

Child seats with "ISOFIX" and Top Tether* mountings are available in your Technical Services.

Top Tether* retainer straps



Fig. 35 Position of the Top Tether rings on the back of the rear seat.

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

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

Using the Top Tether in rear-facing mounted seats

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

Fitting the Top Tether child restraint to the anchoring point

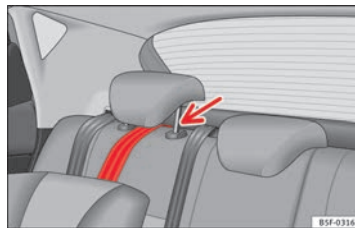


Fig. 36 Retainer strap: correct adjustment and fitting.

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

- Pull out the fastening belt of the child restraint seat according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Guide the Top Tether fastening belt under the rear seat head restraint ⇒ Fig. 36 (lift the head restraint where necessary).
- Slide the belt so that the Top Tether belt of the child restraint seat is correctly secured to the anchor on the back of the rear seat ⇒ Fig. 35.
- Firmly tighten the Top Tether belt following the child restraint seat manufacturer's instructions.

Releasing the retaining strap

- Release the retainer strap in line with the instructions given by the manufacturer.
- Push the lock and release it from the anchoring support.



WARNING

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

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

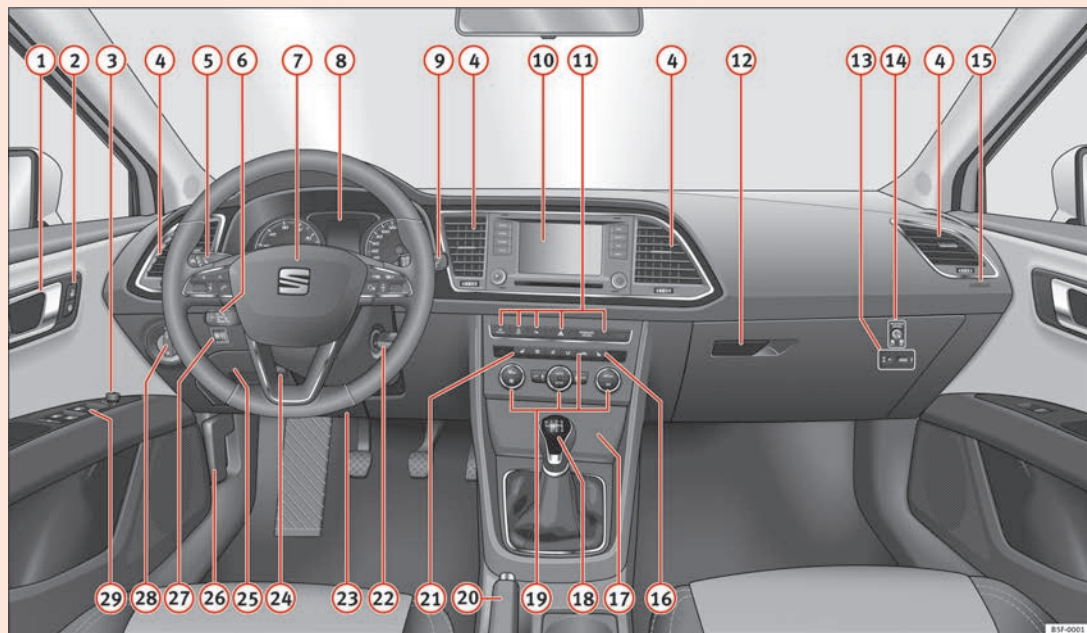


Fig. 37 Instruments and controls.

Operation

Controls and displays

Overview

① Door handle	
② Central locking switch	78
③ Electric control to adjust exterior mirrors	107
④ Air outlets	139
⑤ Control lever for:	
– Turn signals and main beam headlights	93
– Lane Assist	182
– Main beam assist	97
– Cruise control system (CCS)	161
⑥ Depending on equipment fitted:	
– Lever for cruise control	161
⑦ Steering wheel with horn and	
– Driver airbag	27
– On-board computer controls	60
– Controls for radio, telephone, navigation and speech dialogue system ⇒ Booklet Radio	
– Paddle levers for tiptronic gearshift (automatic gearbox)	152
⑧ Instrument panel	49
⑨ Control lever for:	
– Windscreen wipers and washer	102
– Wipe and wash system	102
– On-board computer	60
⑩ Depending on equipment fitted: radio or display for Easy Connect (navigation, radio, TV/video)	67
⑪ Depending on the equipment, buttons for:	
– SEAT driving modes	185
– Start-Stop system	157
– Park assist system	192
– Hazard warning lights	96
– Airbag off display	31
⑫ Depending on the equipment, glove compartment with:	116
– CD player* and/or SD card* ⇒ Booklet Radio	
– Multimedia interface* ⇒ Booklet Radio	
⑬ Tyre pressure switch	191
⑭ Front passenger airbag switch	31
⑮ Front passenger airbag	27
⑯ Passenger seat heating control	111
⑰ Storage compartment	
⑱ Depending on equipment fitted, gear lever or selector lever for:	
– Manual gearbox	146
– Automatic gearbox	147
⑲ Depending on the equipment, controls for:	
– Heating and ventilation system or manual air conditioner	137, 136
– Automatic air conditioner	134
⑳ Parking brake	145
㉑ Driver seat heating control	111 ▶

22	Ignition lock	141
23	Knee airbag	33
24	Adjustable steering column	141
25	Storage compartment	
26	Bonnet lock release	229
27	Headlight range control	99
28	Light switch	92
29	Electric windows	86



Note

- Some of the equipment listed in this section is only fitted on certain models or are optional extras.
- A separate Instructions Manual is enclosed if the vehicle is equipped with a factory-fitted radio, CD player, AUX IN connection or navigation system.
- The arrangement of switches and controls on right-hand drive models* may be slightly different from the layout shown in ⇒ page 46. However, the symbols used to identify the controls are the same. ■

Instruments and warning/control lamps

Instruments

View of instrument panel

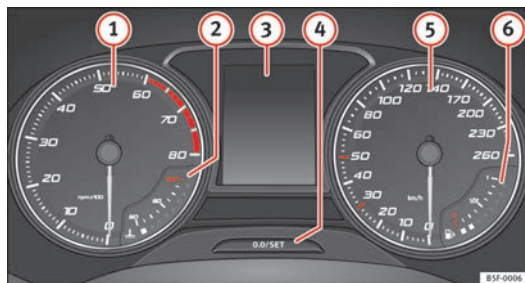


Fig. 38 Instrument panel, on dash panel.

Details of the instruments ⇒ Fig. 38:

- ① **Rev counter** (with the engine running, in hundreds of revolutions per minute).
The beginning of the red zone of the rev counter indicates the maximum speed in any gear after running-in and with the engine hot. However, it is advisable to change up a gear or move the selector lever to **D** (or lift your foot off the accelerator) before the needle reaches the red zone ⇒ ①.
- ② **Engine coolant temperature display** ⇒ page 54 or **the natural gas level indicator** in vehicles with natural gas engine (CNG) ⇒ page 55.

- ③ **Displays on the screen** ⇒ page 50.
- ④ **Adjuster button and display** ⇒ page 54
- ⑤ **Speedometer**.
- ⑥ **Fuel gauge** ⇒ page 54.



WARNING

Any distraction may lead to an accident, with the risk of injury.

- Do not operate the instrument panel controls when driving.



CAUTION

- To prevent damage to the engine, the rev counter needle should only remain in the red zone for a short period of time.
- When the engine is cold, avoid high revs and heavy acceleration and do not make the engine work hard.



For the sake of the environment

Changing up a gear in time reduces fuel consumption and noise.

Displays on screen

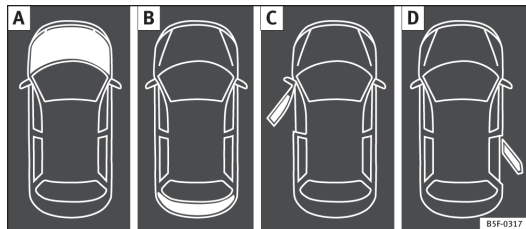


Fig. 39 A: bonnet open; B: rear lid open; C: front left door open; D: rear right door open (5-door vehicles only).

A variety of information can be viewed on the instrument panel display
⇒ Fig. 38 ③ depending on the vehicle equipment:

- Bonnet, rear lid and doors open ⇒ Fig. 39.
- Information and warning texts.
- Mileage.
- Time.
- Navigation instructions.
- Outside temperature.
- Compass.
- Shift lever position ⇒ page 147.
- Recommended gear (manual gearbox) ⇒ page 56.
- Multifunction display (MFD) and menus with different setting options ⇒ page 60.
- Service interval display ⇒ page 52.
- Second speed display ⇒ page 60.
- Speed warning function ⇒ page 160.

- Start-Stop system status display ⇒ page 157.
- Identifying letters on engine (MKB).
- Active cylinder management display (ACT®*) ⇒ page 207.

Bonnet, rear lid and doors open

When the ignition is switched on or when driving, the bonnet, rear lid or doors that are open will be indicated on the instrument panel display, and if it should be the case, this will also be indicated audibly. The display may vary according to the type of instrument panel fitted.

Illustration	Key to ⇒ Fig. 39	See
A	Do not continue driving! The bonnet is open or is not properly closed.	⇒ page 228
B	Do not continue driving! The rear lid is open or is not properly closed.	⇒ page 83
C, D	Do not continue driving! A vehicle door is open or is not properly closed.	⇒ page 71

Warning and information texts

The system runs a check on certain components and functions when the ignition is switched on and while the vehicle is moving. Faults in the operation are displayed on the screen using red and yellow symbols and messages on the instrument panel display (⇒ page 56) and, in some cases, with audible warnings. The display may vary according to the type of instrument panel fitted. ►

Type of message	Symbol colour	Description
Priority 1 warning.	Red	Symbol flashing or lit; partly combined with audible warnings.  Stop the vehicle! It is dangerous ⇒  in Control and warning lamps on page 59! Check the function that is faulty and repair it. If necessary, request assistance from specialised personnel.
Priority 2 warning.	Yellow	Symbol flashing or lit; partly combined with audible warnings. A faulty function, or fluids which are below the correct levels may cause damage to the vehicle! ⇒  in Control and warning lamps on page 59 Check the faulty function as soon as possible. If necessary, request assistance from specialised personnel.
Informative text.	—	Information relating to different vehicle processes.

Mileage

The *odometer* registers the total distance travelled by the car.

The *odometer (trip)* shows the distance travelled since the last odometer reset. The last digit of the trip recorder indicates distances of 100 metres or one tenths of a mile.

- Briefly press the button ⇒ Fig. 38  to reset the trip recorder to 0.
- Keep the button  pressed for about 3 seconds and the previous value will be displayed.

Time

- To set the time, keep the button ⇒ Fig. 38  pressed for more than 3 seconds to select the hour or minute display.
- To continue setting the time, press the upper or lower part of the button . Hold button down to scroll through the numbers quickly.
- Press the button  again in order to finish setting the time.

The time can also be set via the  key and  function button in the Easy Connect system ⇒ page 67.

Outside temperature display

When the outside temperature is below +4 °C (+39 °F), the symbol “ice crystal” (warning of risk of freezing) is also displayed next to the temperature. At first this symbol flashes and then it remains lit until the outside temperature rises above +6 °C (+43 °F) ⇒ .

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

The temperatures measured range from -40 °C to +50 °C (-40 °F to +122 °F).

Compass

With the ignition on and the navigation system on, the cardinal point corresponding to the direction of travel of the vehicle is displayed on the instrument panel.

Selector lever positions

The selected gear is displayed on the side of the selector lever and on the instrument panel display. In positions **D** and **S**, and with the Tiptronic, the corresponding gear is also displayed.

Recommended gear (manual gearbox)

The recommended gear in order to save fuel is displayed on the instrument panel while you are driving ⇒ page 56. ▶

Second speed display (mph or km/h)

In addition to the speedometer, the speed can also be displayed in a different unit of measurement (in miles or in km per hour).

This option cannot be deactivated in models destined for countries in which the second speed must always be visible.

The second speed display can be adjusted in the Easy Connect system via the **CAR** key and the **Setup** function button ⇒ page 67.

Speed warning

When the speed setting is exceeded, this will be indicated on the instrument panel display. This is very useful, for example when using winter tyres that are not designed for driving at the maximum speed of the vehicle ⇒ page 160.

The speed warning settings can be adjusted in the Easy Connect system via the **CAR** key and the **Setup** function button ⇒ page 67.

Start-Stop operating display

Updated information relating to the status is displayed on the instrument panel ⇒ page 157.

Low consumption driving status (ECO)*

Depending on the equipment, when driving, the “ECO” indication appears on the dash panel when the vehicle is in low consumption status due to active cylinder management (ACT®)* ⇒ page 207.

Identifying letters on engine (MKB)

Hold the button ⇒ Fig. 38 ④ down for more than 15 seconds to display the identifying letters of the vehicle engine (MKB). To do this, the ignition must be switched on and the engine switched off.



WARNING

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒ in Control and warning lamps on page 59.



WARNING

Although the outside temperature is above freezing, some roads and bridges may be frozen.

- At an outside temperature of above +4 °C (+39 °F), even when the “ice crystal” is not visible, there may still be ice on the road.
- Never rely on the outside temperature indicator!



Note

- Different versions of the instrument panel are available and therefore the versions and instructions on the display may vary. In the case of displays without warning or information texts, faults are indicated exclusively by the warning lamps.
- Depending on the equipment, some settings and instructions can also be carried out in the Easy Connect system.
- When several warnings are active at the same time, the symbols are shown successively for a few seconds and will stay on until the fault is rectified.

Service interval display

The service interval indication appears on the instrument panel display ⇒ Fig. 38 ④.

SEAT distinguishes between services *with* engine oil change (e.g. Oil change service) and services *without* engine oil change (e.g. Inspection).

In vehicles with **Services established by time or mileage**, the service intervals are already pre-defined.

In vehicles with **LongLife Service**, the intervals are determined individually. Technical progress has made it possible to considerably reduce servicing requirements. The technology used by SEAT ensures that your vehicle only ▶

has an Oil Servicing when it is necessary. To establish when the oil servicing is due (max. 2 years), the vehicle's conditions of use and individual driving styles are considered. The service pre-warning first appears 20 days before the date established for the corresponding service. The kilometres remaining until the next service are always rounded up to the nearest 100 km (60 miles) and the time is given in complete days. The current service message cannot be viewed until 500 km (miles) after the last service. Prior to this only lines are visible on the display.

Inspection reminder

When the Service date is approaching, when the ignition is switched on a **Service reminder** is displayed.

In *vehicles without text messages*, a spanner is displayed on the instrument panel  with a figure given in **km**. The number of kilometres shown is the maximum number that may be driven until the next service. After a few seconds, the display mode changes. A clock symbol appears and the number of days until the next service appointment is due.

In *vehicles with text messages*, **Service in --- km (miles) or --- days** is displayed on the instrument panel.

Service due

After **the service date**, an audible warning is given when the ignition is switched on and the spanner displayed on the screen flashes for a few seconds . In *vehicles with text messages*, **Service in --- km or --- days** is displayed on the instrument panel.

Reading a service notification

With the ignition switched on, the engine off and the vehicle at a standstill, the current **service notification** can be read:

Press and hold the button $\Rightarrow$ Fig. 38  for more than 5 seconds to consult the service message.

When the **service date has past**, a minus sign is displayed in front of the number of kilometres or days. In *vehicles with text messages* the following is displayed: **Service --- km (miles) or --- days ago**.

The time can also be set via the  key and  function button in the Easy Connect system $\Rightarrow$ page 67.

Resetting service interval display

If the service was not carried out by a SEAT dealership, the display can be reset as follows:

- To reset the service interval display, turn the ignition off and press and hold the button $\Rightarrow$ Fig. 38 .
- Switch the ignition back on.
- Release the button $\Rightarrow$ Fig. 38  and press the button  again for the next 20 seconds.



Note

- The service message disappears after a few seconds, when the engine is started or when  is pressed on the windscreen wiper lever, or  on the multifunction steering wheel.
- In vehicles with the LongLife system in which the battery has been disconnected for a long period of time, it is not possible to calculate the date of the next service. Therefore the service interval display may not be correct. In this case, bear in mind the maximum service intervals permitted in the $\Rightarrow$ Booklet Maintenance Programme. ■

Rev counter

The rev counter indicates the number of engine revolutions per minute $\Rightarrow$ Fig. 38 .

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

The start of the red zone on the dial indicates the maximum engine speed which may be used briefly when the engine is warm and after it has been run in properly. Before reaching this range, you should change to a higher $\blacktriangleright$

gear for vehicles with a manual gearbox or for automatic gearboxes put the selector lever in “D” or take your foot off the accelerator pedal.

We recommend that you avoid high revs and that you follow the recommendations on the gear-change indicator. Consult the additional information in ⇒ page 56, Gear-change indicator.



CAUTION

Never allow the rev counter needle ① ⇒ Fig. 38 to go into the red zone on the scale for more than a very brief period, otherwise there is a risk of engine damage.



For the sake of the environment

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

Trip recorder

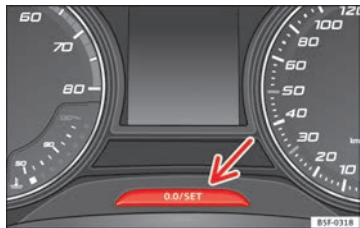


Fig. 40 Instrument panel: odometer and reset button.

The distance covered is displayed in “kilometres” or miles “m”. It is possible to change the measurement units (kilometres “km”/miles “m”) in the

radio/Easy Connect*. Please refer to the Easy Connect* Instructions Manual for more details.

Odometer/trip recorder

The odometer shows the total distance covered by the vehicle.

The trip recorder shows the distance that has been travelled since it was last reset. It is used to measure short trips. The last digit of the trip recorder indicates distances of 100 metres or tenths of a mile.

The trip recorder can be set to zero by pressing **0.0/SET** ⇒ Fig. 40.

Fault display

If there is a fault in the instrument panel, the letters **DEF** will appear in the trip recorder display. Have the fault repaired immediately, as far as is possible.

Fuel level

The indicator ⑥ ⇒ Fig. 38, and in natural gas engines (CNG) the indicators ② and ⑥ ⇒ Fig. 38 only operate with the ignition on. When the display reaches the reserve mark, the lower diode lights up in red and the control lamp appears ⇒ page 49. When the fuel level is very low, the lower diode flashes in red.

The distance to empty fuel level is displayed on the instrument panel ③ ⇒ Fig. 38.

The capacity of the fuel tank of your vehicle is given in the Technical data section ⇒ page 306.

In natural gas engines (CNG)

The yellow warning lamp lights up when **both** fuel types (petrol and natural gas) have reached reserve level.

The green warning lamp  lights up when the vehicle is running in natural gas operating mode.

The green warning lamp  switches off when the natural gas is exhausted. The engine changes to operate with petrol.

Special feature: If the vehicle is left parked for a long time immediately after refuelling, the natural gas level indicator may not accurately indicate the same level shown after refuelling when the vehicle is started up again. This is not due to a leak in the system, but to a drop in pressure in the gas tank for technical reasons after a cooling phase just after refuelling.



CAUTION

Never run the fuel tank completely dry. An irregular fuel supply could cause misfiring. In this way the unburned fuel can reach the exhaust system, which could cause the catalytic converter to overheat resulting in damage. ■

Coolant temperature gauge

For vehicles with no coolant temperature gauge, a control lamp  appears for high coolant temperatures ⇒ page 234. Please note ⇒ ①.

The coolant temperature gauge ② ⇒ Fig. 38 only works when the ignition is switched on. In order to avoid engine damage, please read the following notes for the different temperature ranges.

Engine cold

If only the diodes in the lower part of the scale light up, this indicates that the engine has not yet reached operating temperature. Avoid high revs and heavy acceleration and do not make the engine work hard.

Normal temperature

If in normal operations, the diodes light up until the central zone, it means that the engine has reached operating temperature. At high outside temperatures and when making the engine work hard, the diodes may continue

lighting up and reach the upper zone. This is no cause for concern, provided the control lamp  does not light up on the instrument panel digital display.

Heat range

When the diodes light up in the upper area of the display and the control lamp appears  on the instrument panel display, the coolant temperature is excessive ⇒ page 234.



CAUTION

- To ensure a long useful life for the engine, avoid high revs, driving at high speed and making the engine work hard for approximately the first 15 minutes when the engine is cold. The phase until the engine is warm also depends on the outside temperature. If necessary, use the engine oil temperature* ⇒ page 65 as a guide.
- Additional lights and other accessories in front of the air inlet reduce the cooling effect of the coolant. At high outside temperatures and high engine loads, there is a risk of the engine overheating.
- The front spoiler also ensures proper distribution of the cooling air when the vehicle is moving. If the spoiler is damaged this can reduce the cooling effect, which could cause the engine to overheat. Seek specialist assistance. ■

Gear-change indicator

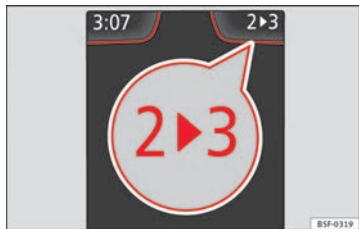


Fig. 41 Instrument panel: gear-change indicator (manual gearbox).

To familiarise yourself with the gear-change indicator, we recommend driving in the normal way to start with. A gear change will be recommended if the gear you are in is not the most economical choice.

If no gear-change is recommended, it means that you are already in the most economical gear.

Vehicles with a manual gearbox

The following display symbols ⇒ Fig. 41 mean:

- **► Change to a higher gear:** the suggested gear appears to the **right** of the current gear when a **higher gear is recommended**.
- **◄ Change to a lower gear:** the suggested gear appears to the **left** of the current gear when a **lower gear is recommended**.

The gear recommendation may occasionally skip a gear (2nd ► 4th).

Vehicles with an automatic gearbox*

The display is only visible in tiptronic mode ⇒ page 152.

The following display symbols mean:

- **↑ Shifting up a gear**
- **↓ Shifting down a gear**



CAUTION

The gear-change indicator is intended to help save fuel, but it is not intended to recommend the right gear for all driving situations. In certain situations, only the driver can choose the correct gear (for instance when overtaking, driving up a steep gradient or towing a trailer).



Note

The display disappears from the instrument panel when you press the clutch pedal.

Control lamps

Control and warning lamps

The control and warning lamps are indicators of warnings, ⇒ ⚠, faults ⇒ ⓘ or certain functions. Some control and warning lamps come on when the ignition is switched on, and switch off when the engine starts running, or while driving.

Depending on the model, additional text messages may be viewed on the instrument panel display. These may be purely informative or they may be advising of the need for action ⇒ page 49, Instruments.

Depending upon the equipment fitted in the vehicle, instead of a warning lamp, sometimes a symbol may be displayed on the instrument panel.

When certain control and warning lamps are lit, an audible warning is also heard.

Red symbols

Symbol	Meaning ⇒ 	See
	Central warning lamp: additional information on the instrument panel display	–
	Symbol on the instrument panel display: Do not continue driving! With the corresponding indication: door(s), rear lid or bonnet open or not properly closed.	⇒ page 71 ⇒ page 83 ⇒ page 228
	Parking brake on.	
	Do not continue driving! The brake fluid level is too low or there is a fault in the brake system.	⇒ page 145 ⇒ page 199
	<i>Lit up on instrument panel display:</i> ^{a)} Do not continue driving! Engine coolant level too low, coolant temperature too high <i>Flashing on the instrument panel display:</i> ^{a)} Fault in the engine coolant system.	⇒ page 234
	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> ^{a)} Do not continue driving! Engine oil pressure too low.	⇒ page 230
	<i>Lit up or flashing:</i> Do not continue driving! Fault in the steering.	⇒ page 201
	Driver or passenger has not fastened seat belt.	⇒ page 16
	Use the foot brake!	
	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> ^{a)} Fault in the battery.	⇒ page 236

^{a)} Colour presentation on instrument panel with colour display.

Yellow symbols

Symbol	Meaning ⇒ 	See
	Central warning lamp: additional information on the instrument panel display	–
	Front brake pads worn.	
	<i>it lights up:</i> Fault in the ESC, or disconnection caused by the system.	⇒ page 197
	<i>flashes:</i> ESC or ASR activated.	
	ASR manually deactivated.	
	ABS faulty or does not work.	
	Rear fog light switched on.	⇒ page 92
	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> ^{a)} Driving light totally or partially faulty.	⇒ page 268
	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> ^{a)} Fault in the cornering light system.	⇒ page 92
	<i>lights up or flashes:</i> fault in the emission control system.	⇒ page 206
	<i>it lights up:</i> pre-ignition of diesel engine.	
	<i>flashes:</i> fault in engine management.	
	Fault in engine management.	
	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> ^{a)} Diesel particulate filter blocked.	
	<i>lights up or flashes:</i> fault in the steering system.	⇒ page 141
	Tyre pressure too low, or fault in the tyre pressure monitoring system.	⇒ page 190

Symbol	Meaning ⇒ 	See
	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> ^{a)} Level of windscreen washer fluid too low.	⇒ page 102
	Fuel tank almost empty.	⇒ page 49
	<i>Flashing on the instrument panel display:</i> ^{a)} Fault in the oil level detection. Control manually.	⇒ page 230
	<i>Lit up on the instrument panel display:</i> ^{a)} Engine oil level insufficient.	
	Fault in airbag system and seat belt tensioners.	
OFF 	Front passenger front airbag is off (PASSENGER AIRBAG OFF ).	⇒ page 23
ON 	Front passenger front airbag is on (PASSENGER AIRBAG ON ).	
	Lane Assist is switched on, but not active.	⇒ page 182
	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> ^{a)} Fault in the gearbox.	⇒ page 155

^{a)} Colour presentation on the instrument panel with colour display.

Other control lamps

Symbol	Meaning ⇒ 	See
	Left or right turn signal.	⇒ page 92
	Hazard warning lights on.	⇒ page 96
	Trailer turn signals	⇒ page 210

Symbol	Meaning ⇒ 	See
	<i>it lights up:</i> Press the foot brake! <i>flashes:</i> the selector lever locking button has not engaged.	⇒ page 147
	The vehicle is stopped by engine braking.	
	<i>it lights up:</i> cruise control operating. <i>it lights up:</i> speed limiter switched on and active. <i>flashes:</i> the speed set by the speed limiter has been exceeded.	⇒ page 161
	Lane Assist is switched on and active.	⇒ page 182
	Main beam on or flasher on.	⇒ page 92
	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> Light Assist switched on.	
SAFE	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> Immobiliser active.	
	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> Service interval display.	⇒ page 52
	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> Mobile telephone is connected via Bluetooth to the original telephone device.	⇒ Booklet Radio or ⇒ Booklet Navigation system
	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> Mobile telephone battery charge meter. Available only for devices pre-installed in factory.	
	<i>On the instrument panel display:</i> Ice warning. The outside temperature is lower than +4 °C (+39 °F).	⇒ page 51

Symbol	Meaning ⇒ 	See
	On the instrument panel display: Start-Stop system active.	⇒ page 157
	On the instrument panel display: Start-Stop system not available.	
	On the instrument panel display: Engine running.	
ECO	Low consumption driving status ^{a)}	⇒ page 62

a) Colour presentation on instrument panel with colour display.

WARNING

If the warning lamps and messages are ignored, the vehicle may stall in traffic, or may cause accidents and severe injuries.

- Never ignore the warning lamps or text messages.
- Stop the vehicle safely as soon as possible.
- Park the vehicle away from the traffic and ensure that there are no easily inflammable materials under the vehicle which could come into contact with the exhaust system (e.g. dry grass, fuel).
- A faulty vehicle represents a risk of accident for the driver and for other road users. If necessary, switch on the hazard warning lamps and put out the warning triangle to advise other drivers.
- Before opening the bonnet, switch off the engine and allow it to cool.
- In any vehicle, the engine compartment is a hazardous area and could cause severe injuries ⇒ page 228.

CAUTION

Failure to heed the control lamps and text messages when they appear may result in faults in the vehicle. ■

Driver information system

Information system

Introduction

With the ignition switched on, it is possible to read the different functions of the display by scrolling through the menus.

In vehicles with multifunction steering wheel, the multifunction display can only be operated with the steering wheel buttons.

The number of menus displayed on the instrument panel will vary according to the vehicle electronics and equipment.

A specialised workshop will be able to programme or modify additional functions, according to the vehicle equipment. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT Official Service.

Some menu options can only be read when the vehicle is at a standstill.

As long as a priority 1 warning is displayed, it will not be possible to read the menus. Some warning messages can be confirmed and made to disappear with the windscreen wiper lever button or the multifunction steering wheel button.

 WARNING
Any distraction may lead to an accident, with the risk of injury. Do not operate the instrument panel controls when driving.

Overview of the menu structure

Driving data ⇒ page 62

- Vehicle status
- MFD from departure
- MFD from refuelling
- MFD total calculation

Assist systems ⇒ table on page 62

- Activate/deactivate Lane Assist
- Reverse (optional)

Navigation ⇒ Booklet Navigation system

Audio ⇒ Booklet Radio or ⇒ Booklet Navigation system

Audio ⇒ Booklet Radio or ⇒ Booklet Navigation system

Vehicle ⇒ table on page 62

Operating the instrument panel menus

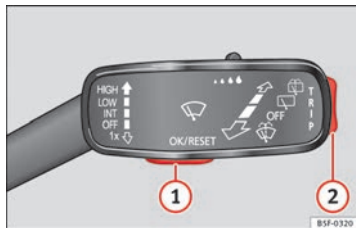


Fig. 42 Windscreen wiper lever: control buttons.



Fig. 43 Right side of multifunction steering wheel: control buttons.

The driver information system is controlled with the multifunction steering wheel buttons ⇒ Fig. 43 or with the windscreen wiper lever ⇒ Fig. 42 (if the vehicle is not equipped with multifunction steering wheel).

Enabling the main menu

- Switch the ignition on.
- If a message or vehicle pictogram appears, press button ⇒ Fig. 42 ① on the windscreen wiper lever or button  on the multifunction steering wheel ⇒ Fig. 43.

- If managed from the windscreen wiper lever: to display the main screen ⇒ page 62 or to return to the main menu from another menu hold down the rocker button ⇒ Fig. 42 ②.
- If managed from the multifunction steering wheel: the main menu list is not displayed. To go from point to point in the main menu, press button  or  several times ⇒ Fig. 43.

Select a submenu

- Press the rocker switch ⇒ Fig. 42 ② on the windscreen wiper lever up or down or turn the thumbwheel of the multifunction steering wheel ⇒ Fig. 43 until the desired option appears marked on the menu.
- The selected option is displayed between two horizontal lines. In addition, a triangle is displayed on the right: ▲
- To consult the submenu option, press button ⇒ Fig. 42 ① on the windscreen wiper lever or button  on the multifunction steering wheel ⇒ Fig. 43.

Making changes according to the menu

- With the rocker switch on the windscreen wiper lever or the thumbwheel of the multifunction steering wheel, make the desired changes. To increase or decrease the values more quickly, turn the thumbwheel faster.
- Mark or confirm the selection with button ⇒ Fig. 42 ① on the windscreen wiper lever or button  on the multifunction steering wheel ⇒ Fig. 43.

Button for the driving assistance systems*

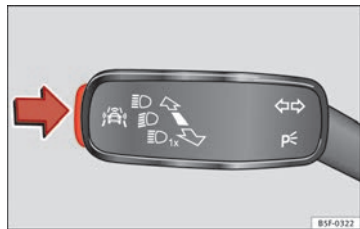


Fig. 44 On the turn signal and main beam headlight lever: button for the driving assistance systems

With the turn signal and main beam headlight lever button, you can activate or deactivate the driver assistance systems displayed in the **Assist systems** menu ⇒ page 157.

Activate or deactivate a driver assistance system

- Briefly press the button ⇒ Fig. 44 in the direction of the arrow to open the menu **Assist systems**.
- Select the driver assistance system and activate or deactivate it ⇒ page 61. A mark indicates that driver assistance system is switched on. ■

Menu

Menu	effect	See
Driving data	Information and possible configurations of the multifunction display (MFD).	⇒ page 62 ⇒ page 67
Assist systems	Information and possible configurations of the driver assistance systems.	⇒ page 67

Menu	effect	See
Navigation	Information instructions from the activated navigation system: when a route guidance is activated, the turning arrows and proximity bars are displayed. The appearance is similar to the Easy Connect system. If route guidance is not activated, the direction of travel (compass) and the name of the street along which you are driving are shown.	⇒ Booklet Navigation system
Audio	Station display on the radio. Track name on the CD. Track name in Media mode.	⇒ Booklet Radio or ⇒ Booklet Navigation system
Telephone	Information and possible configurations of the mobile phone preinstallation.	⇒ Booklet Radio or ⇒ Booklet Navigation system
Lap timer	In a racing circuit, measurement and memorisation of lap times by the vehicle and comparison with previously measured best times.	⇒ page 64
Vehicle status	Display of the current warning or information texts and other system components, depending on the equipment.	⇒ page 67 ■

Driving data

The MFD (multifunction display) shows different values for the journey and the consumption. ►

Changing between display modes on the MFD

- In vehicles without multifunction steering wheel: Press the rocker switch  on the windscreen wiper lever ⇒ Fig. 42.
- Vehicles with a multifunction steering wheel: turn the thumbwheel.

Multifunction display memory

The multifunction display is equipped with three memories that work automatically: MFD from departure, MFD from refuelling, MFD total calculation. On the screen display, you can read which memory is currently displayed.

To change between memories with the ignition on and the memory shown, press the button  on the windscreen wiper lever or you can also change between memories using the button  on the multifunction steering wheel.

Menu	effect
MFD from departure	Display and storage of the values for the journey and the consumption from when the ignition is switched on to when it is switched off. If the journey is continued in less than 2 hours after the ignition is switched off, the new data is added to the data already stored in the memory. The memory will automatically be deleted if the journey is interrupted for more than 2 hours.
MFD from refuelling	Display and storage of the values for the journey and the consumption. By refuelling, the memory will be erased automatically.
MFD total calculation	The memory records the values for a specific number of partial trips, up to a total of 19 hours and 59 minutes or 99 hours and 59 minutes, or 1999.9 km (or miles) or 9999 km (or miles), depending on the model of instrument panel. On reaching either of these limits ^{a)} , the memory is automatically erased and starts to count from 0 again.

^{a)} It varies according to the type of instrument panel fitted.

Erasing a memory manually

- Select the memory that you wish to erase.
- Hold the  button of the multifunction steering wheel or the  button of the multifunction wheel pressed down for about 2 seconds.

Personalising the displays

In the Easy Connect system you can adjust which of the possible displays of the MFD can be shown on the instrument panel display with the button  and the function button  ⇒ page 67.

Menu	effect
Current fuel consumption	The current fuel consumption display operates throughout the journey, in litres/100 km; and with the engine running and the vehicle stopped, in litres/hour.
Average fuel consumption^{a)}	After turning on the ignition, average fuel consumption in litres/100 km will be shown after travelling about 100 metres. Otherwise horizontal lines are displayed. The value shown is updated approximately every 5 seconds. ACT[®]* : Depending on the equipment, number of active cylinders.
Operating range^{a)}	Approximate distance in km that can still be travelled with the fuel remaining in the tank, assuming the same style of driving is maintained. This is calculated using the current fuel consumption.
Journey duration	This indicates the hours (h) and minutes (min) since the ignition was switched on.
Distance covered	Distance covered in km (m) after switching on the ignition. ▶

Menu	effect
CNG quality	Whenever you refuel the quality of the natural gas is automatically verified and is displayed when the ignition is switched on. The display is made in a percentage of between 70% and 100%. The greater the percentage displayed the lower the consumption may be.
Average speed	The average speed will be shown after a distance of about 100 metres has been travelled. Otherwise horizontal lines are displayed. The value shown is updated approximately every 5 seconds.
Digital display of speed	Current speed displayed in digital format.
Speed warning at --- km/h or Speed warning at --- mph	If the stored speed is exceeded (between 30 - 250 km/h, or 19 - 155 mph), an audible warning is given together with a visual warning.
Oil temperature	Updated engine oil temperature digital display
Coolant temperature gauge	Digital display of the current temperature of the liquid coolant.

a) In vehicles with a natural gas engine, range and average consumption refer only to data or natural gas consumption. If you are in "petrol mode", the information of both data only appears on the dash panel and not on the multifunction screen.

Storing a speed for the speed warning

- Select the display **Speed warning at --- km/h (--- mph)**
- Press the button **OK/RESET** on the windscreen wiper lever or the button **OK** on the multifunction steering wheel to store the current speed and activate the warning.
- If necessary, adjust the desired speed within 5 seconds using the rocker switch **TRIP** on the windscreen wiper lever or by turning the thumbwheel on the multifunction steering wheel. Next, press the button **OK/RESET** or **OK** again or wait several seconds. The speed is stored and the warning activated.
- To deactivate it press the button **OK/RESET** or the button **OK**. The stored speed is deleted.

Assist systems submenu

Assist systems menu	effect
Lane Assist*	Switching the Lane Assist system on or off ⇒ page 184.
Tiredness detection*	Switching the tiredness detection on or off (pause recommendation) ⇒ page 188.

Timer*

If you have the corresponding equipment you can access the timer via the selection menu ⇒ page 62.

The timer allows you to manually time lap times on a racing circuit, memorise them and compare them to the vehicle's previous best times.

The following menus can be displayed:

- **Stop**
- **Lap**
- **Pause**
- **Partial time**
- **Long-term statistics**

Change from one menu to another

- *Vehicles without multifunction steering wheel:* press the rocker switch **TRIP** in the windscreen wiper lever.
- *Vehicles with multifunction steering wheel:* press **Δ** or **▽**.

Menu	Submenu	effect
Stop	Start	The timer starts. If there are existing laps and they are included in the statistics, it will begin with the number of laps in question. It is only possible to begin with a new first lap if the statistics have been reset first in the Statistics menu.
	Since start	The timer begins when the vehicle sets off. If the vehicle is already moving, the timer begins once the vehicle has stopped.
	Long-term statistics	The Statistics menu is displayed on the screen.
Lap	New lap	The timer of the current lap stops and a new lap starts immediately. The time for the lap you have just completed is included in the statistics.
	Partial time	For about 5 seconds a partial time is displayed. The timer continues in parallel.
	Stop	The current lap timer will be interrupted. The lap does not end. The Pause menu is displayed.
Pause	Continue	The interrupted timer continues.
	New lap	A new timer starts. The halted lap ends and is included in the statistics.
	Interr. lap	The timer of the current lap ends and is cancelled. It is not included in the statistics.
Partial time	End	The current timer ends. The lap is included in the statistics.
	Partial time	For about 5 seconds a partial time is displayed. The timer continues in parallel.
	New lap	The timer of the current lap stops and a new lap starts immediately. The time for the lap you have just completed is included in the statistics.
	Stop	The current lap timer will be interrupted. The lap does not end. The Pause menu is displayed.

Menu	Submenu	effect
Board-PC: Long-term statistics		View of the latest lap times: – total time – best lap time – worst lap time – average lap duration A maximum of 10 laps is possible, and a total duration of 99 hours, 59 minutes and 59 seconds. If one of the 2 limits is reached, you will have to reset the statistics in order to begin a new timer.
	Back	This returns to the previous menu.
	Resetting to zero	All the memorised statistical data are reset.



WARNING

Do your best to avoid handling the timer while driving.

- Only set the timer or consult statistics when the vehicle is stationary.
- While driving, do not handle the timer in complicated driving situations.

Engine oil temperature display

Vehicles without multifunction steering wheel

- To view the temperature, press the rocker button → Fig. 42 ② until the main menu comes up. Enter into **Journey data**. With the button ② move to the oil temperature gauge. ▶

Vehicles with multifunction steering wheel

- To display the engine oil temperature, enter the submenu **Journey data** and turn the thumbwheel until the oil temperature display appears.

The engine reaches its operating temperature when in normal driving conditions, the oil temperature is between **80 °C (180 °F)** and **120 °C (250 °F)**. If the engine is required to work hard and the outside temperature is high, the engine oil temperature can increase. This does not present any problem as long as the warning lamps  ⇒ page 57 or  ⇒ page 57 do not appear on the display. ■

Additional electrical appliances¹⁾

- Operation with the windscreen wiper lever*: Press the rocker switch ⇒ Fig. 42  until the main menu appears. Enter into the section **Journey data**. With the rocker switch, move to the display **Convenience appliances**.
- Operation with the multifunction steering wheel*: Move with the buttons  or  to **Journey data** and enter with **OK**. Turn the thumbwheel to the right until the **Convenience appliances** display appears.

In addition, a scale will inform you of the current sum of all the additional appliances. ■

Saving tips

Tips on how to save fuel will be displayed in certain conditions that contribute to increased consumption. Following these tips could reduce the fuel consumption of your vehicle. The displays appear automatically and will only be shown with the efficiency programme. After a time, the saving tips will disappear automatically.

- If you wish to hide a saving tip immediately after it appears, press any button on the windscreen wiper lever*/multifunction steering wheel*.



Note

- If you hide a saving tip, it will reappear after you switch the ignition on again.
- The saving tips do not appear in all situations, but rather with a large separation of time. ■

¹⁾ Not available in vehicles equipped with natural gas engine (CNG)

Introduction to the Easy Connect system*

System settings (CAR)*

Introduction

To select the settings menus, press the Easy Connect  button and the  function button.

The actual number of menus available and the name of the various options in these menus will depend on the vehicle's electronics and equipment.



WARNING

Any distraction may lead to an accident, with the risk of injury. Operating the Easy Connect system while driving could distract you from traffic.

CAR menu (Setup) settings

- Switch the ignition on.
- Switch on the Easy Connect system.
- Press the Easy Connect button .
- Press the  function button to open the main **Vehicle settings menu**.
- Briefly press the corresponding function button to open other menus in the **Car settings** menu or to adjust menu options.

Pressing the menu button will always take you to the last menu used.

When the function button check box is activated , the function is active.

Pressing the menu button  will always take you to the last menu used.

Any changes made using the settings menus are automatically saved on closing those menus.

Function buttons in the vehicle's settings menu	Page
ESC system	⇒ page 68
Tyres	⇒ page 68
Driver assistance	⇒ page 68
Parking and manoeuvring	⇒ page 69
Vehicle lights	⇒ page 69
Rear vision mirrors and windscreen wipers	⇒ page 69
Opening and closing	⇒ page 69
Multifunction display	⇒ page 69
Date and time	⇒ page 69
Units	⇒ page 70
Service	⇒ page 70
Factory settings	⇒ page 70

Vehicle settings menu

ESC system

Menu	Submenu	Possible setting	Description
ESC system	–	Activation of the Electronic Stability Programme (ESC).	⇒ page 197

Tyre settings

Menu	Submenu	Possible setting	Description
Tyre settings	Tyre pressure monitoring	Tyre pressure storing (Calibration).	⇒ page 190
	Winter tyres	Speed warning activation and deactivation. Change the speed warning value.	⇒ page 160

Driver Assistance settings

Menu	Submenu	Possible setting	Description
Driver Assistance settings	ACC (adaptive cruise control)	Activation and deactivation of the settings for taking the last distance selected. The following functions can be set: – Gear programme. – Time distance to the vehicle in front (distance level).	⇒ page 165
	Front Assist (monitoring system)	The following functions can be activated and deactivated: – Monitoring system. – Pre-warning. – Distance warning display.	⇒ page 176
	City emergency starting function	Activation and deactivation of the City emergency starting function.	⇒ page 182
	Lane Assist (system warning you if you leave the lane)	Lane Centring Assist. Activation/deactivation.	
	Tiredness detection	Activation/deactivation.	⇒ page 188 ▶

Parking and Manoeuvring settings

Menu	Submenu	Possible setting	Description
Parking and Manoeuvring settings	ParkPilot	Automatically activate, front volume, front sound settings, rear volume, rear sound settings, adjust volume.	⇒ page 192

Light settings

Menu	Submenu	Possible setting	Description
Light settings	Vehicle interior lighting	Instrument and control lighting, ambient door lighting, footwell lighting.	⇒ page 99
	"Coming home"/"Leaving home" function	Start time for "Coming home" function, start time for "Leaving home" function.	⇒ page 98 ⇒ page 99
	Motorway light		⇒ page 95

Rear vision mirror and windscreen wiper settings

Menu	Submenu	Possible setting	Description
Mirrors/windshield wipers	Rear vision mirrors	Synchronised regulation, lower the rear-view mirror when reversing, fold in after parking.	⇒ page 107
	Windscreen wipers	Automatic windscreen wipers, wipe when reversing.	⇒ page 102

Opening and closing settings

Menu	Submenu	Possible setting	Description
Opening and Closing settings	Radio-operated remote control	Convenience open function.	⇒ page 76
	Central locking	Unlocking doors, automatic locking/unlocking, audible confirmation.	⇒ page 71

Multifunction display settings

Menu	Submenu	Possible setting	Description
Multifunction display settings	—	Current consumption, average consumption, volume to fill up, convenience equipments, ECOAdvice, duration of journey, distance travelled, digital speed display, average speed, speeding warning, oil temperature, coolant temperature, restore data "from start", restore data "total calculation".	⇒ page 60

Date and time settings

Menu	Submenu	Possible setting	Description
Date and time settings	—	Time source, set the time, automatic summer time setting, select time zone, time format, set the date, date format.	—

Unit settings

Menu	Submenu	Possible setting	Description
Measurements unit settings	Distance	a)	—
	Speed		
	Temperature		
	Volume		
	Fuel consumption		

a) Data not available at the time of going to print

Service information

Menu	Submenu	Possible setting	Description
Service	—	Chassis number, date of next SEAT service inspection, date of next oil change service.	⇒ page 49

Restoring default settings

Menu	Submenu	Possible setting	Description
Factory settings	—	All settings, driver assistance, parking and manoeuvring, lights, rear vision mirrors and windscreen wipers, opening and closing, multifunction display.	—

Opening and closing

Central locking system

Description

The vehicle can be locked and unlocked via the central locking system. There are several methods, depending on the vehicle equipment:

- key with remote control ⇒ page 76,
- lock on driver door (emergency opening ⇒ page 82) or
- interior central locking switch ⇒ page 78.

Unlocking one side of the vehicle only

When you lock the vehicle with the key, the doors and the rear lid are locked. When you open the door, you can either unlock *only* the driver door, or all the vehicle doors. To select the required option, use Easy Connect* ⇒ page 77.

Central locking (Auto Lock)

The Auto Lock function locks the doors and the rear lid when the vehicle exceeds a speed of about 15 km/h (10 mph).

The vehicle is unlocked again when the ignition key is removed. Alternatively, the vehicle can also be unlocked via the central locking switch or by pulling one of the inside door handles. The Auto Lock function can be switched on and off on the sound system or on the Easy Connect* system ⇒ page 77.

In the event of an accident in which the airbags inflate, the doors will be automatically unlocked to facilitate access and assistance.

Anti-theft security system (Safelock)¹⁾

The following message is displayed on the instrument panel to remind the driver that when the vehicle is closed from the outside, the anti-theft security system is switched on. **⚠ Do not forget the Safelock. Please see Instruction Manual.** The vehicle cannot be opened from inside. This makes it more difficult for unauthorised persons to break into the vehicle ⇒ ⚠.

The anti-theft security system can be switched off each time the vehicle is locked:

- Turn the key a second time to the lock position, in the door lock, **for the next two seconds**. If necessary, remove the protective cover on the driver door handle ⇒ page 82 or else
- Press  on the remote control key for a second time **for the following 2 seconds**.

The flashing frequency of the diode in the door sill immediately confirms the process. Initially, the diode flashes in a fast sequence for a brief period, then it stops for approximately 30 seconds and, lastly continues flashing slowly.

Anti-theft alarm system*

If the anti-theft alarm system senses interference with the vehicle it triggers an audible and visible alarm.

The anti-theft alarm system is automatically switched on when locking the vehicle. It switches off when the vehicle is unlocked from a distance.

When the driver door is unlocked with the key, you should switch on the ignition within 15 seconds. Otherwise the alarm will be triggered. On some export versions, the alarm is triggered immediately when you open a door. ►

¹⁾ The availability of this function depends on the vehicle equipment.

To deactivate the alarm, press the button  on the remote control key, or switch on the ignition. After a certain time, the alarm will automatically switch off.

Switch off the vehicle interior monitoring and tow-away protection if you wish to prevent the alarm from being triggered accidentally ⇒ page 81.

Turn signals

The turn signals will flash twice when the vehicle is unlocked and once when the vehicle is locked.

If it does not flash, this indicates that one of the doors, the rear lid or the bonnet is not closed correctly.

Accidental lock-out

The central locking system prevents you from being locked out of the vehicle in the following situations:

- If the driver door is open, the vehicle cannot be locked with the central locking switch ⇒ page 78.

Lock the vehicle with the remote control key, when all the doors and the rear lid have been closed. This prevents the accidental locking of the vehicle.



WARNING

Do not leave anyone (especially children) in the vehicle if it is locked from the outside and the anti-theft security system* is enabled, as the doors and windows cannot then be opened from the inside. Locked doors could delay assistance in an emergency, potentially putting lives at risk.



Note

- Never leave any valuable items in the vehicle unattended. Even a locked vehicle is not a safe.
- If the diode on the driver door sill lights up for about 30 seconds when the vehicle is locked, the central locking system or anti-theft alarm* is not working properly. You should have the fault repaired at a SEAT Official Service or specialised workshop.
- The vehicle interior monitoring of the anti-theft alarm* system will only function as intended if the windows and the sunroof* are closed. ■

Car key

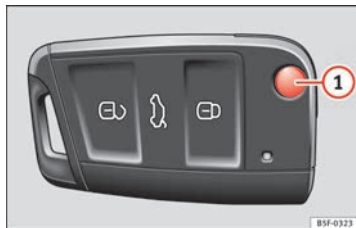


Fig. 45 Vehicle key



Fig. 46 Vehicle key with alarm button

Vehicle key

With the vehicle key the vehicle may be locked or unlocked remotely
⇒ page 71.

The vehicle key includes an emitter and battery. The receiver is in the interior of the vehicle. The range of the vehicle key with remote control and new battery is several metres around the vehicle.

If it is not possible to open or close the vehicle using the remote control key, this should be re-synchronised ⇒ page 75 or the battery changed
⇒ page 75.

Different keys belonging to the vehicle may be used.

Unfolding and folding the key shaft

Press button ① ⇒ Fig. 45 or ⇒ Fig. 46 to unlock and unfold the key shaft.

To fold the shaft away, press button ① and fold the key shaft until it locks in place.

Alarm button¹⁾

Only press alarm button ② in the event of an emergency! When the alarm button is pressed, the vehicle horn is heard and the turn signals are switched on for a short time. When the alarm button is pressed again, the alarm is switched off.

Replacing a key

To obtain a spare key and other vehicle keys, the vehicle chassis number is required.

Each new key contains a microchip which must be coded with the data from the vehicle electronic immobiliser. A vehicle key will not work if it does not contain microchip or the microchip has not been encoded. This is also true for keys which are specially cut for the vehicle.

The vehicle keys or new spare keys can be obtained from a SEAT Official Service, a specialised workshop or an approved key service qualified to create this kind of key.

New keys or spare keys must be synchronised before use ⇒ page 75. ▶

¹⁾ This system is only available in some markets

**CAUTION**

All of the vehicle keys contain electronic components. Protect them from damage, impacts and humidity.

**Note**

- Only use the key button when you require the corresponding function. Pushing the button unnecessarily could accidentally unlock the vehicle or trigger the alarm. It is also possible even when you are outside the radius of action.
- Key operation can be greatly influenced by overlapping radio signals close to the vehicle working in the same range of frequencies, for example, radio transmitters or mobile telephones.
- Obstacles between the remote control and the vehicle, bad weather conditions and discharged batteries can considerably reduce the range of the remote control.
- If the buttons of the vehicle key are pressed ⇒ Fig. 45 or ⇒ Fig. 46 or one of the central locking buttons ⇒ page 78 is pressed repeatedly in short succession, the central locking briefly disconnects as protection against overloading. The vehicle is then unlocked. Lock it if necessary.

Control lamp on the vehicle key

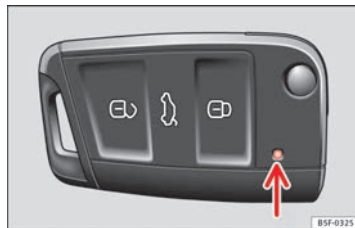


Fig. 47 Control lamp on the vehicle key

When a button on the vehicle key is pressed, the control lamp flashes ⇒ Fig. 47 (arrow) once briefly, but if the button is held down for a longer period the control lamp flashes several times, such as in convenience opening.

If the vehicle key control lamp does not light up when the button is pressed, replace the key's battery ⇒ page 75.

Changing the battery

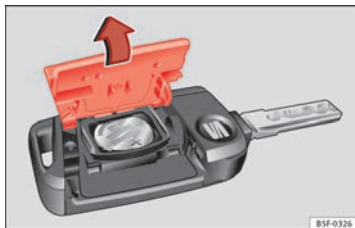


Fig. 48 Vehicle key: opening the battery compartment

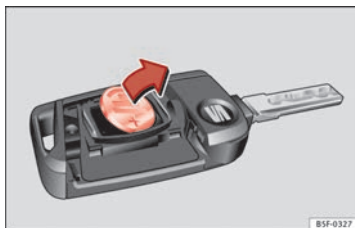


Fig. 49 Vehicle key: removing the battery

SEAT recommends you ask a specialised workshop to replace the battery.

The battery is located to the rear of the vehicle key, under a cover.

Changing the battery

- Unfold the vehicle key shaft ⇒ page 73.
- Remove the cover from the back of the vehicle key ⇒ Fig. 48 in the direction of the arrow ⇒ ①.
- Extract the battery from the compartment using a suitable thin object ⇒ Fig. 49.

- Place the new battery in the compartment as shown ⇒ Fig. 49, pressing in the opposite direction to that shown by the arrow ⇒ ②.
- Fit the cover as shown ⇒ Fig. 48, pressing it onto the vehicle key casing in the opposite direction to that shown by the arrow until it clicks into place.



CAUTION

- If the battery is not changed correctly, the vehicle key may be damaged.
- Use of unsuitable batteries may damage the vehicle key. For this reason, always replace the dead battery with another of the same voltage, size and specifications.
- When fitting the battery, check that the polarity is correct.



For the sake of the environment

Please dispose of your used batteries correctly and with respect for the environment.

Synchronising the vehicle key

If the button ④ is pressed frequently outside of the vehicle range, it is possible that the vehicle can no longer be locked or unlocked using the key. In this case, the key must be resynchronised as described below:

- Unfold the vehicle key shaft ⇒ page 73.
- If necessary, remove the cover from the driver door lever ⇒ page 82.
- Press the button ④ on the vehicle key. For this, it must remain with the vehicle.
- Open the vehicle within one minute using the key shift. The key has been synchronised.
- If necessary, fit the cap.

Remote unlocking/Locking



Fig. 50 Remote control key: buttons.



Fig. 51 Remote control key: buttons.

- To unlock the vehicle, press the  button ⇒ Fig. 50.
- To lock the vehicle, place the selector lever in position P (automatic gearbox) and press button  ⇒ .
- To lock the vehicle without the anti-theft security system*, press button  again **for the next 2 seconds**.
- To unlock the rear lid, press and hold the button  for at least one second.

The vehicle will be locked again automatically if you do not open one of the doors or the rear lid within 30 seconds after unlocking the car. This function prevents the vehicle from remaining unlocked if the unlocking button is pressed by mistake. This does not apply if you press the button  for at least one second.

In vehicles with a **security central locking feature** (selective unlocking of side doors) ⇒ page 76, when the button  is pressed once, only the driver door and the fuel tank flap are unlocked. When the button is pressed a second time, all the vehicle doors are unlocked.



WARNING

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒  in Description on page 72.



Note

- Do not use the remote control key until the vehicle is visible.
- Other functions of the remote control key ⇒ page 87, Convenience opening/closing.

Selective unlocking system

The selective unlocking system allows you to only unlock the driver door and the fuel tank flap. All other doors and the rear lid remain locked.

Unlocking the driver door and tank flap

- Press button  on the remote control key *once*, or turn the key *once* to open. ►

Unlocking all the doors, the rear lid and the tank flap simultaneously.

- Within 5 seconds, press button  on the remote control key *twice*, or turn the key to open *twice* within 5 seconds.

The anti-theft security system* and the anti-theft alarm* are immediately disabled if you unlock only the driver door, without unlocking the other doors.

In vehicles with Easy Connect*, you can programme the security central locking system directly ⇒ page 77.

Programming the central locking system

You can use Easy Connect* to select which doors are unlocked with the central locking system. Using the radio or the Easy Connect* system, you can select whether the vehicle automatically closes with the “Auto Lock” programme at speeds of more than 15 km/h (10 mph).

Programming the unlocking of the doors (vehicles with Easy Connect)

- Select: control button **Systems** or **Vehicle systems** › **Vehicle settings** › **Central locking** › **Unlocking doors**.

Programming the Auto Lock (vehicles with radio)

- Select:  button › control button  **Central locking** › **Locking while driving**.

Programming the Auto Lock (vehicles with Easy Connect)

- Select: control button **Systems** or **Vehicle systems** › **Vehicle settings** › **Locking while driving**.

Unlocking doors You can choose to unlock **all** the doors or only the **driver door** when you unlock the vehicle. In **all** the options, the fuel tank flap is also unlocked.

With the setting, **Driver**, all the doors and the rear lid are unlocked if button  on the remote control key is pressed twice.

With this setting, you can continue to unlock all the vehicle doors. To do so, press button  on the remote control key **twice**. Or, in vehicles with a conventional key, turn the key to open in the door lock twice within 2 seconds.

If the button  is pressed, all the vehicle doors are locked. At the same time, a confirmation signal is heard¹⁾.

Auto Lock/Locking while driving. If you select **on**, all the vehicle doors are locked at speeds above 15 km/h (10 mph).

¹⁾ This function is not available on all export versions.

Central locking switch



Fig. 52 Driver door: central locking switch.

- To lock the vehicle, press the  button ⇒ .
- To unlock the vehicle, press the  button ⇒ Fig. 52.

Please note the following when using the central locking switch to lock your vehicle:

- It is not possible to open the doors or the rear lid from the *outside* (for safety reasons, e.g. when stopped at traffic lights).
- The LED in the central locking switch lights up when all the doors are closed and locked.
- You can open the doors individually from the inside by pulling the inside door handle.
- In the event of an accident in which the airbags inflate, doors locked from the inside will be automatically unlocked to facilitate access and assistance.



WARNING

- The central locking switch also operates when the ignition is switched off and automatically locks all the vehicle doors when the button  is pressed.
- The central locking switch does not operate if the vehicle is locked from the outside and the anti-theft security system is switched on.
- Locked doors could delay assistance in an emergency, potentially putting lives at risk. Do not leave anyone, especially children, in the vehicle.



Note

The doors and the tailgate are locked automatically when the vehicle reaches a speed of about 15 km/h (Auto Lock) ⇒ page 71. You can unlock the vehicle again using button  on the central locking switch.

Applies to vehicles with 5 doors:

Childproof lock

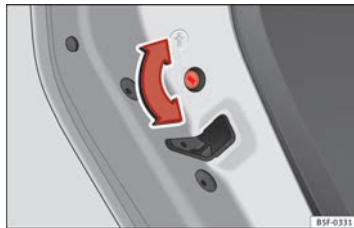


Fig. 53 Childproof lock on the left hand side door.

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

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

Activating the childproof lock

- Unlock the vehicle and open the door in which you wish to activate the childproof lock.
- With the door open, rotate the groove in the door using the ignition key, clockwise for the left hand side doors ⇒ Fig. 53 and anti-clockwise for the right hand side doors.

Deactivating the childproof lock

- Unlock the vehicle and open the door whose childproof lock you want to deactivate.
- With the door open, rotate the groove in the door using the ignition key, anti-clockwise for the left hand side doors ⇒ Fig. 53 and clockwise for the right hand side doors.

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

Anti-theft alarm system*

Description

The anti-theft alarm makes it more difficult to break into the vehicle or steal it.

The anti-theft alarm is automatically turned on when the vehicle is locked with the key.

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

When does the system trigger an alarm?

The anti-theft alarm siren will be triggered for about 30 seconds accompanied by sound and optical (flashing) warning signals and will be repeated about ten times when the vehicle is locked and the following unauthorised actions are attempted:

- Opening a door that is mechanically unlocked using the vehicle key without switching on the ignition in the next 15 seconds (in certain markets, such as the Netherlands, there is no 15 second waiting time and the alarm is activated immediately on opening the door).
- A door is opened.
- The bonnet is opened.
- The rear lid is opened.
- When the ignition is switched on with a non-authorised key.
- When the vehicle battery is disconnected.
- Movement inside the vehicle (in vehicles with interior monitoring ⇒ page 81).
- When the vehicle is towed (in vehicles with anti-tow system ⇒ page 81).

- When the vehicle is raised (in vehicles with anti-tow system ⇒ page 81).
- When the vehicle is transported on a ferry or by rail (vehicles with an anti-tow system or vehicle interior monitoring ⇒ page 81).
- When a trailer connected to the anti-theft alarm system is disconnected.

How to turn OFF the alarm

Unlock the vehicle with the unlocking button on the key or turn on the ignition with a valid key.



Note

- After 28 days, the indicator light will be switched off to prevent the battery from exhausting if the vehicle has been left parked for a long period of time. The alarm system remains activated.
- If, after the audible warning goes off, another monitored area is accessed (e.g. the rear lid is opened after a door has been opened), the alarm is triggered again.
- The anti-theft alarm is not activated when the vehicle is locked from the inside using the central locking button
- If the driver door is unlocked mechanically with the key, only the driver door is unlocked, the rest of the doors remain locked. Only when the ignition has been turned on will the other doors be available - but not unlocked - and the central lock button will be activated.
- If the vehicle battery is run down or flat then the anti-theft alarm will not operate correctly.
- Vehicle monitoring remains active even if the battery is disconnected or not working for any reason.
- The alarm is triggered immediately if one of the battery cables is disconnected while the alarm system is active.

Vehicle interior monitoring and anti-tow system*

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

Activation

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

Deactivation

- Open the vehicle with the key, either mechanically¹⁾ or by pressing the button on the remote control.
- Press the button on the remote control twice. The volumetric sensor and tilt sensors will be deactivated. The alarm system remains activated.

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

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

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

The vehicle interior monitoring and the anti-tow system should be switched off if animals are left inside the locked vehicle (otherwise, their movements ►

¹⁾ The time period from when the door is opened until the key is inserted in the contact should not exceed 15 seconds, otherwise the alarm will be triggered.

will trigger the alarm) or when, for example, the vehicle is transported or has to be towed with only one axle on the ground.

False alarms

The interior monitoring will only operate correctly if the vehicle is completely closed. Please observe legal requirements when doing so.

The following cases may cause a false alarm:

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



Note

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

Deactivating the vehicle interior monitoring and tow-away protection¹⁾



Fig. 54 Vehicle interior monitoring/tow-away protection button.

When the vehicle is locked, the alarm will be triggered if movements are detected in the interior (e.g. by animals) or if the vehicle's inclination is changed (e.g. during transport). You can prevent the alarm from being triggered accidentally by switching off the vehicle interior monitoring and/or tow-away protection.

- To switch off the vehicle interior monitoring and tow-away protection, switch off the ignition and press button ⇒ Fig. 54. The indicator on the button will light up.
- When the vehicle is locked now, the vehicle interior monitoring and the tow-away protection are switched off until the next time the door is opened.

If the anti-theft security system (Safelock)* ⇒ page 71 is switched off, the vehicle interior monitoring and the tow-away protection are automatically switched off. ►

¹⁾ Only available in certain markets.

**WARNING**

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒ ⚠ in Description on page 72.

Emergency locking and unlocking

Introduction

The doors, rear lid and panoramic tilting sunroof can be locked manually and partially opened, for example if the key or the central locking is damaged.

**WARNING**

Opening and closing doors carelessly can cause serious injury.

- If the vehicle is locked from outside, the doors and windows cannot be opened from the inside.
- Never leave children or disabled people alone in the car. They could be trapped in the car in an emergency and will not be able to get themselves to safety.
- Depending on the time of the year, temperatures inside a locked and closed vehicle can be extremely high or extremely low resulting in serious injuries and illness or even death, particularly for young children.

**WARNING**

Getting in the way of the doors and the rear lid is dangerous and can lead to serious injury.

- Open and close the doors and the rear lid only when there is nobody in the way.

**CAUTION**

When opening and closing in an emergency, carefully disassemble components and then reassemble them carefully to avoid damage to the vehicle.

Unlocking or locking the driver door

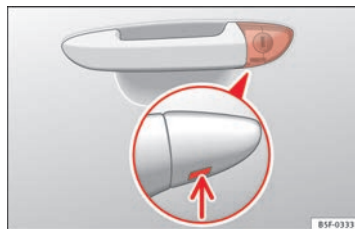


Fig. 55 Driver door lever: hidden lock cylinder.

If the central locking system should fail to operate, the driver door can still be locked and unlocked by turning the key in the lock.

As a general rule, when the driver door is locked all other doors are locked. When the vehicle is unlocked manually, only the driver door opens. Please observe the instructions relating to the anti-theft alarm system ⇒ page 71.

- Unfold the vehicle key shaft ⇒ page 73.
- Insert the key shaft into the opening in the cover on the driver door handle from below ⇒ Fig. 55 (arrow) then remove the cover upwards.
- Insert the key shaft into the lock cylinder to unlock or lock the vehicle. ►

Unlocking notes:

- The anti-theft alarm will remain active when vehicles are unlocked. However, the alarm will not yet be triggered ⇒ page 71.
- After the driver door is opened, you have 15 seconds to switch on the ignition. After 15 seconds, the alarm is triggered.
- Switch the ignition on. When the ignition is switched on, the electronic immobiliser recognises a valid vehicle key and deactivates the anti-theft alarm system.

**Note**

The anti-theft alarm is not activated when the vehicle is locked manually using the key shaft ⇒ page 71. ■

Manual locking of passenger door in an emergency

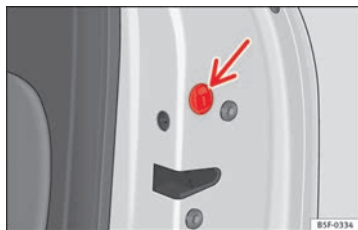


Fig. 56 Locking the door manually.

If the central locking system should fail to work at any time, the passenger door will have to be locked separately.

A mechanical locking device (only visible when the door is open) is provided on the front passenger door.

- Pull the cap out of the opening.
- Insert the key in the inside slot and turn it to the right as far as it will go (if the door is on the right side) or to the left (if the door is on the left side).

Once the door has been closed it can no longer be opened from the outside. Pull the interior door handle once to unlock and open the door. ■

Rear lid (luggage compartment)

Tailgate



Fig. 57 Rear lid: opening from the outside.

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

Opening the rear lid

- Pull on the release lever and lift the rear lid ⇒ Fig. 57. The rear lid will automatically open. ►

Closing the rear lid

- Hold the rear lid by one of the two handles on the interior lining and close it, pushing slightly.

To lock/unlock, press the button  or the button  on the remote control key.

A warning appears on the instrument panel display if the rear lid is open or not properly closed.* An audible warning is also given if the rear lid is open when the car is driven faster than 6 km/h*.



WARNING

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒  in Introduction on page 82.

- Always close the rear lid properly. Risk of accident or injury.
- The rear lid must not be opened when the reverse or rear fog lights are lit. This may damage the tail lights.
- Do not close the rear lid by pushing it down with your hand on the rear window. The glass could smash. Risk of injury!
- Ensure the rear lid is locked after closing it. If not, it may open unexpectedly while driving.
- Closing the rear lid without observing and ensuring it is clear could cause serious injury to you and to third parties. Make sure that no one is in the path of the rear lid.
- Never drive with the rear lid open or half-closed, exhaust gases may penetrate into the interior of the vehicle. Danger of poisoning!
- If you only open the rear lid, do not leave the key inside. The vehicle will not be opened if the key is left inside.

Tailgate automatic lock

Where the vehicle has been locked by pressing the  button on the remote control with the rear lid open, the rear lid will lock automatically when closed.

The automatic tailgate locking time extension function can be activated. Where this function is activated and once the rear lid has been unlocked by pressing the  button on the remote control key ⇒ page 76, the rear lid can be re-opened for a certain length of time.

Where required, the automatic tailgate locking time extension function can be activated or deactivated at an Authorised SEAT Service, which will provide all the necessary information.

Before the vehicle locks automatically, there is a risk of intruders getting into the vehicle. Therefore, we recommend you always lock the vehicle by pressing the  button on the remote control or by using the central locking button.

Applies to the model: LEON/LEON SC

Manually unlocking the Tail gate

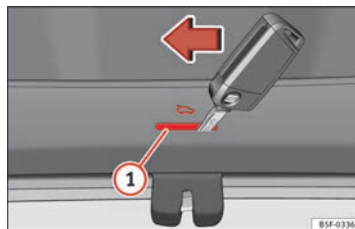


Fig. 58 Luggage compartment: access to manual release.

The rear lid can be unlocked manually from inside in the event of an emergency.

- Insert the key in the opening in the lining of the tail gate ① and move the key in the direction of the arrow until the lock is released. ■

Applies to the model: LEON ST

Manual release of the rear lid in an emergency

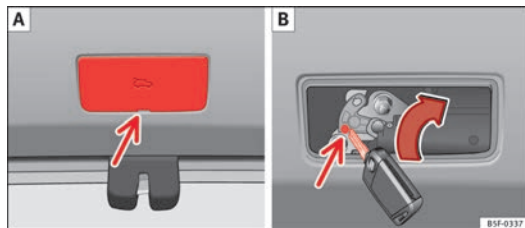


Fig. 59 Luggage compartment: access to manual release.

The rear lid can be unlocked manually from inside in the event of an emergency.

- Remove the lid through the groove with a screwdriver ⇒ Fig. 59 A.
- Insert the key into the opening and turn it in the direction of the arrow until the latch ⇒ Fig. 59 B has been released. ■

Electric windows

Electronic control of windows*

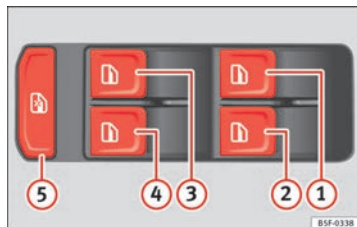


Fig. 60 Detail of the driver door: controls for the windows (5-door vehicle with front and rear electric windows).

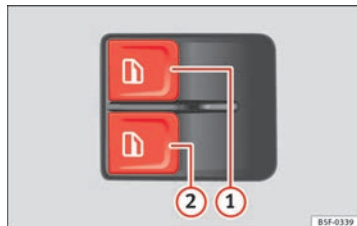


Fig. 61 Detail of the driver door: controls for the windows (vehicle with front electric windows).

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

Opening and closing the windows

- Press the button  to open the window.

- Pull the button  to close the window ⇒ .

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

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

Buttons on the driver door

- 1 Button for window in front left door
- 2 Button for window in front right door
- 3 Button for window in rear left door
- 4 Button for window in rear right door
- 5 Safety switch for deactivating the electric window buttons in the rear doors

Safety switch * (only in 5-door vehicles)

Safety switch  on the driver door can be used to disable the electric window buttons in the rear doors.

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

Safety switch pressed: buttons on rear doors are deactivated.

The safety control symbol  lights up in yellow if the buttons on the rear door are switched off.

WARNING

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒  in Introduction on page 82.

- Incorrect use of the electric windows can result in injury.

 WARNING (Continued)

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

**Note**

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

Convenience opening/closing

Use the convenience opening/closing function to easily open/close all the windows and the sliding/tilting sunroof* from the outside.

Convenience open function

- Press and hold button  on the remote control key until all the windows and the sliding/tilting sunroof* have reached the desired position, or
- First unlock the vehicle using button  on the remote control key and then keep the key in the driver door lock until all the windows and the sliding/tilting sunroof* have reached the required position.

Convenience close function

- Press and hold button  on the remote control key until all the windows and the sliding/tilting sunroof* are closed ⇒ , or
- Keep the key in the driver door in the "lock" position until all the windows and the sliding/tilting sunroof* are closed.

Programming convenience opening in the Easy Connect*

- Select: function button  > control button **Vehicle systems*** > **Car settings** > **Central locking** > **Open the window by holding button down** or else > **Front window on/off** or else **Roof on/off***.

**WARNING**

- Take care when closing the sliding/tilting sunroof* and windows. There is a risk of suffering injury.
- For safety reasons, you should only use the remote control open and close functions within about 2 metres of the vehicle. To avoid injuries, always keep an eye on the windows and the sliding/tilting sunroof* when pressing the button to close them. The windows stop moving as soon as the button is released.

One-touch opening and closing*

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

Buttons ⇒ Fig. 60 ①, ②, ④ and ⑤ have two positions for opening windows and two for closing them. This makes it easier to open and close windows to the desired position.

One-touch closing

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

One-touch opening

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

Restoring one-touch opening and closing

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

- Close the window as far as it will go by lifting and holding the electric window switch.
- Release the switch and then lift it again for 1 second. This will re-enable the automatic function.

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

Roll-back function

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

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



WARNING

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒ ⚠ in Electronic control of windows* on page 86.

- The roll-back function does not prevent fingers or other parts of the body getting pinched against the window frame. Risk of accident. ■

Panoramic sliding sunroof*

Introduction

WARNING

Careless or uncontrolled use of the panoramic sliding sunroof can cause serious injuries.

- Only open or close the panoramic sliding sunroof and the sun blind* when nobody is in the way.
- The panoramic sliding sunroof can be operated for up to about ten minutes after the ignition has been switched off, provided the driver door and the front passenger door are not opened.

Note

- Leaves and other loose objects that accumulate on the sun roof rails should be regularly cleaned away either by hand or with a vacuum.
- In case of a fault in the operation of the panoramic sliding sunroof, the anti-trap function will not operate correctly. Visit a specialised workshop.

Opening or closing the panoramic sliding sunroof

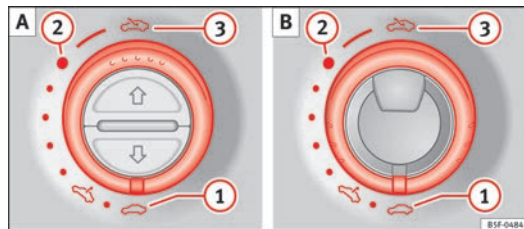


Fig. 62 In the interior roof lining (variants A and B): use the rotary button for opening and closing

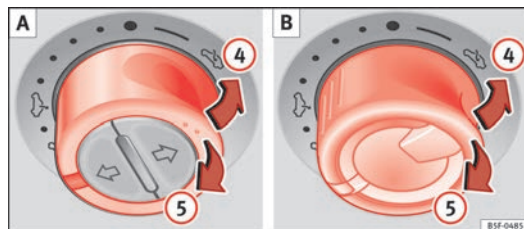


Fig. 63 In the interior roof lining (variants A and B): Press the button and pull on it to lift and close the sliding sunroof.

To completely close the panoramic sliding sunroof, the switch must be in the position ①.

effect	Switch setting	Necessary operations
⇒ Fig. 62 A or B		
Completely opening the tilting sunroof:	③	Rotate the switch to the required position.
To choose the convenience position for the sliding sunroof:	②	
Completely closing the tilting sunroof:	①	
⇒ Fig. 63 A or B		
To completely deploy the tilting sunroof:	④	Briefly push the switch back (arrow).
To stop automatic operation:	④ or ⑤	Briefly push back the button again or pull it.
To completely close the tilting sunroof:	⑤	Briefly push the switch back (arrow).
To set the intermediate position:	④ or ⑤	Pull the button or hold it back until the roof is in the required position.

The panoramic sliding sunroof will only work with the ignition on. It can be opened or closed for a few minutes after the ignition has been switched off, provided the driver door and the front passenger door are not opened.



CAUTION

Check that when the rear lid is open, it does not touch loads carried on the roof. When a roof carrier is fitted, **DO NOT** open the panoramic roof*.

Valid for vehicles: with sun blinds

Opening and closing the sun blind*

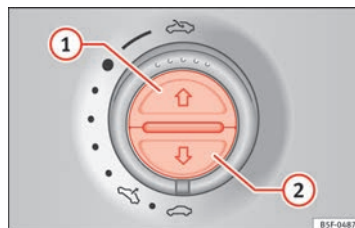


Fig. 64 On the interior roof lining: switches for the sun blind.

effect	Action
Opening completely (automatic function)	Press button ⇒ Fig. 64 ① briefly.
Stop automatic operation	Press button ① or button ② briefly.
To set the intermediate position	Press button ① or button ② until the correct position is set.
Closing completely (automatic function)	Press the button ② briefly.

Once the ignition has been switched off, you can still open or close the sun blind for a few minutes provided the driver door and the front passenger door are not opened.

Panoramic sliding sunroof: operation

Convenience open/close function

The panoramic sliding sunroof can be opened or closed from outside the vehicle using the vehicle key:

- Keep the vehicle unlocking or locking button pressed. The panoramic sliding sunroof is adjusted or closes.
- Release the unlock or lock button to stop the function.

During convenience closing, the windows and the panoramic sliding sunroof close at the same time.



Note

The rotary button of the panoramic sliding sunroof remains in the last position selected if the roof is closed using convenience closing from outside the vehicle, and will have to be re-positioned the next time you drive.

Anti-trap function of the sliding panoramic sunroof sun blind*

The anti-trap function reduces the risk of injury when opening and closing the panoramic sliding sunroof and sun blind ⇒ . When it encounters an obstacle while closing, it rolls back and opens again.

- Check why the panoramic sliding sunroof or the sun blind does not close.
- Try and close them again.
- If the panoramic sliding sunroof or sun blind is still obstructed, it will stop at the corresponding position. Close it without the anti-trap function.

Closing without the roll-back function

- The switch should be in the “closed position” ⇒ Fig. 62 .
- *Panoramic sliding sunroof*: Within five seconds of triggering the anti-trap function, pull the control all the way back ⇒ Fig. 63 (arrow) until the panoramic sliding sunroof closes fully.
- *Sun blind*: Within five seconds of triggering the anti-trap function, press button ⇒ Fig. 64 until the sun blind closes fully.
- **The panoramic sliding sunroof and sun blind close without the anti-trap function.**
- If the panoramic sliding sunroof still cannot be closed, visit a special-interest workshop.



WARNING

Closing the panoramic sliding sunroof or sun blind without the anti-trap function can cause serious injuries.

- **Always close the panoramic sliding sunroof carefully.**
- **Nobody should be in the way of the panoramic sliding sunroof or sun blind, especially when they are closed without the anti-trap function.**
- **The anti-trap function does not prevent fingers or other parts of the body getting pinched against the window frame and causing injury.**



Note

The anti-trap function is activated if the windows and the panoramic sliding sunroof are closed from the outside of the vehicle using the ignition key for convenience closing ⇒ page 87.

Lights and visibility

Lights

Introduction

The legal requirements regarding the use of vehicle lights in each country must be observed.

The driver is personally responsible for the correct use and adjustment of the lights in all situations.



WARNING

If the headlights are regulated too high and the main beam is not used correctly, there is a risk of dazzling or distracting other road users. This could result in a serious accident.

- Always make sure that the headlights are correctly adjusted.
- Never use the main beam or headlight flasher when it can dazzle other drivers.

Control lamps

It lights up	Possible cause	Solution
	Driving light totally or partially faulty.	Replace the corresponding bulb ⇒ page 268. If all the bulbs are OK, the vehicle should be taken to a specialised workshop if necessary.
	Rear fog light switched on.	⇒ page 94
	Fog lights* switched on	
	Left or right turn signal. The control lamp flashes twice as fast when a vehicle or trailer turn signal is faulty.	If necessary, check the vehicle and trailer lighting.
	Main beam on or flasher on.	⇒ page 93
	Light Assist on.	⇒ page 97

Several warning and control lamps should light up for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on, signalling that the function is being verified. They will switch off after a few seconds.



WARNING

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒ in Control and warning lamps on page 59.

Turn signal and main beam lever

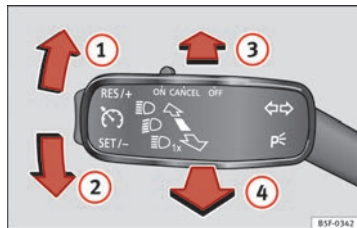


Fig. 65 Turn signal and main beam lever

Move the lever to the required position:

- ① Right turn signal. Right-hand parking light (ignition switched off) ⇒ page 94.
- ② Left turn signal. Left-hand parking light (ignition switched off) ⇒ page 94.
- ③ Main beam switched on ⇒ ⚠. The control lamp will light up on the instrument panel.
- ④ Flashing the headlights. The *headlight flasher* comes on if the lever is pressed. The control lamp lights up.

Push the lever all the way down to turn off the corresponding function.

Convenience turn signals

For the convenience turn signals, move the lever as far as possible upwards or downwards and release the lever. The turn signal will flash three times.

The convenience turn signals are activated and deactivated in the Easy Connect system via the **CAR** key and the **Setup** function button ⇒ page 67.

In vehicles that do not have the corresponding menu, this function can be deactivated in a specialised workshop.



WARNING

Improper or lack of use of the turn signals, or forgetting to deactivate them can confuse other road users. This could result in a serious accident.

- Always give warning when you are going to change lane, overtake or when turning, activating the turn signal in good time.
- As soon as you have finished changing lane, overtaking or turning, switch the turn signal off.



WARNING

Incorrect use of the headlights may cause accidents and serious injury, as the main beam may distract or dazzle other drivers.



Note

- The turn signal only works when the ignition is switched on. The hazard warning lights also work when the ignition is switched off.
- If a trailer turn signal malfunctions, the control lamp will stop flashing (trailer turn signals) and the vehicle turn signal will flash at double speed.
- The *main beam headlights* can only be switched on if the dipped beam headlights are already on.

Turning lights on and off



Fig. 66 Dash panel: light control

The legal requirements regarding the use of vehicle lights in each country must be observed.

Turn the light switch to the required position ⇒ Fig. 66:

Symbol	When the ignition is switched off	When the ignition is on
0	Fog lights, dipped beam and side lights off.	Light off, or daytime driving light on.
AUTO	The “Coming home” and “Leaving home” guide lights may be switched on.	Automatic control of dipped beam and daytime driving light.
↔	Side light on.	Side light on.
☾	Dipped beam off; if necessary, the side light comes on for a time.	Dipped beam switched on.

Fog lights

The warning lamps ☾ or ☾ also show, on the light switch or instrument panel, when the fog lights are on.

- Switching on front fog lights* ☾: pull the light switch to the first position, from positions ↔, ☾ or AUTO.
- Switching on the rear fog light ☾: pull the light switch completely from position ↔, ☾ or AUTO.
- To switch off the fog lights, press the light switch or turn it to position 0.

Audible warnings to advise the driver that the lights have not been switched off

If the key is not in the ignition and the driver door is open, an audible warning signal is heard in the following cases: this is a reminder to turn off the lights.

- When the parking light is on ⇒ page 93.
- When the light switch is in position ↔ or ☾.



WARNING

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

- Always use your dipped beam head lights if it is raining or if visibility is poor.

Lights and visibility: functions

Parking light

When the parking light is switched on, (right or left turn signal), the front side light and the rear light on the corresponding side of the vehicle stay lit. The parking lights can only be activated with the ignition switched off and the turn signal and main beam lever in the central position, before being triggered.

Parking light on both sides

With the ignition switched off and the light switch in position , when locking the vehicle from the outside, the parking lights on both sides of the vehicle light up. In doing so, only the side lights of both headlights light up, and additionally the tail lights will do so partially.

Daytime driving light

The daytime driving lights consist of individual lights, integrated in the front headlights. With the daylight driving lights on, only these lights switch on .

The daytime driving lights switch on every time the ignition is switched on, if the switch is in positions **0** or **AUTO**, according to the level of exterior lighting.

When the light switch is in position **AUTO**, a light sensor automatically switches dipped beam on and off (including the control and instrument lighting) or the daytime driving lights depending on the level of exterior lighting.

Automatic dipped beam control AUTO

The automatic dipped beam control is merely intended as an aid and is not able to recognise all driving situations.

When the light switch is in position **AUTO**, the vehicle lights and the instrument panel and switch lighting switch on and off automatically in the following situations :

Automatic switching on	Automatic switching off
The photo sensor detects <i>darkness</i> , for example, when driving through a tunnel.	When adequate lighting is detected.
The rain sensor detects rain and activates the windscreen wipers.	When the windscreen wipers have been inactive for a few minutes.

¹⁾ This function is not available on vehicles equipped with full-LED headlights.

Cornering lights^{*1)}

When turning slowly or on very tight bends, the cornering lights are activated automatically. The cornering lights may be integrated in the fog lights and are switched on only at speeds of less than 40 km/h (25 mph).

When reverse gear is engaged, the cornering lights on both sides of the vehicle switch on, in order to better illuminate the area for parking.

Motorway lights*

The motorway light is available on vehicles equipped with full-LED lights.

The function is connected/disconnected via the corresponding Easy Connect system menu.

- **Activation:** when going above 110 km/h for more than 30 seconds, the dipped beam raises slightly to increase the distance of visibility of the driver.
- **Deactivation:** when reducing the speed of the car below 100 km/h, the dipped beam returns to its normal position.



WARNING

If the road is not well lit and other road users cannot see the vehicle well enough or at all, accidents may occur.

- The automatic dipped beam control (**AUTO**) only switches on the dipped beam when there are no changes in brightness, and not, for example when it is foggy.

⚠ WARNING (Continued)

- **Never drive with daytime lights if the road is not well lit due to weather or lighting conditions. Daytime lights do not provide enough light to illuminate the road properly or be seen by other road users.**
- **The rear lights do not come on with the daytime driving light. A vehicle which does not have the rear lights on may not be visible to other drivers in the darkness, in the case of heavy rain or in conditions of poor visibility.**



Note

In cold or damp weather conditions, the headlights, tail lights and turn signals may mist up inside temporarily. This is normal and in no way affects the useful life of the vehicle lighting system.

Hazard warning lights ⚠



Fig. 67 Dash panel: switch for hazard warning lights.

The hazard warning lights are used to draw the attention of other road users to your vehicle in emergencies.

If your vehicle breaks down:

1. Park your vehicle at a safe distance from moving traffic.
2. Press the button to switch on the hazard warning lights ⇒ ⚠.
3. Switch the ignition off.
4. Apply the handbrake.
5. On a manual gearbox engage 1st gear and for an automatic move the gear lever to P.
6. Use the warning triangle to draw the attention of other road users to your vehicle.
7. Always take the vehicle key with you when you leave the vehicle.

Switch on the hazard warning lights to warn other road users, for example:

- reaching the tail end of a traffic jam,
- there is an emergency
- your vehicle breaks down due to a technical fault,
- you are towing another vehicle or your vehicle is being towed.

All turn signals flash simultaneously when the hazard warning lights are switched on. The two turn signal turn signal lamps ⬅ ➡ and the turn signal lamp in the switch ⚠ will flash at the same time. The hazard warning lights also work when the ignition is switched off.

Emergency braking warning

If the vehicle is braked suddenly and continuously at a speed of more than 80 km/h (50 mph), the brake light flashes several times per second to warn vehicles driving behind. If you continue braking, the hazard warning lights will come on automatically when the vehicle comes to a standstill. They switch off automatically when the vehicle starts to move again.



WARNING

- The risk of an accident increases if your vehicle breaks down. Always use the hazard warning lights and a warning triangle to draw the attention of other road users to your stationary vehicle.
- Never park where the catalytic converter could come into contact with inflammable materials under the vehicle, for example dry grass or spilt petrol. This could start a fire!



Note

- The battery will run down if the hazard warning lights are left on for a long time, even if the ignition is switched off.
- The use of the hazard warning lights described here is subject to the relevant statutory requirements.

Main beam assist*

Main beam assist (Light Assist)

The main beam assist operates, within the limits of the system and depending on the environmental and traffic conditions, as of a speed of 60 km/h (37 mph) when it switches on automatically, and is then deactivated again below 30 km/h (18 mph) ⇒ . This is managed via a camera situated on the base of the interior mirror.

The main beam assist generally detects illuminated areas and deactivates the main beam when passing through a town, for example.

Switching the main beam assist on and off

effect	use
Activate: 	– Switch the ignition on and turn the light switch to position AUTO . – From the base position, move the main beam and turn signal lever forwards ⇒ page 93. When the warning lamp  is displayed on the instrument panel display, the main beam assist is switched on.
To switch system off:	– Switch off the ignition. – OR: Turn the light switch to a different position to AUTO ⇒ page 94. – OR: with main beam on, move the main beam and turn signal lever backwards. – OR: Move the main beam and turn the signal lever forwards to manually switch the main beam on. The main beam assist will then be deactivated.

Malfunctions

The following conditions may prevent the main beam headlight control from turning off the headlights in time or from turning off altogether:

- In poorly lit towns with highly reflective signs.
- Other insufficiently lit road users (such as pedestrians or cyclists).
- On tight bends and steep slopes (bumps) and when oncoming vehicles are partially obscured.
- When the drivers of other oncoming vehicles (such as a truck) can see over a guard rail in the centre of the road.
- If the camera is damaged or the power supply is cut off.
- In fog, snow and heavy rain.
- With dust and sand turbulence.
- With loose gravel in the field of vision of the camera.
- When the field of vision of the camera is misted up, dirty or covered by stickers, snow, ice, etc.

**WARNING**

The convenience features of the main beam assist should not encourage the taking of risks. The system is not a replacement for driver concentration.

- You are always in control of the main beam and adapting it to the light, visibility and traffic conditions.
- It is possible that the main beam headlight control does not recognise all driving situations and is limited under certain circumstances.
- When the field of vision of the camera is dirty, covered or damaged, operation of the main beam control may be affected. This also applies when changes are made to the vehicle lighting system, for example, if additional headlights are installed.

**CAUTION**

To avoid affecting the operation of the system, take the following points into consideration:

- Clean the field of vision of the camera regularly and make sure it is free of snow and ice.
- Do not cover the field of vision of the camera.
- Check that the windscreen is not damaged in the area of the field of vision of the camera.

**Note**

Main beam and headlight flasher can be turned on and off manually at any time with the turn signal and main beam lever → page 93.

Adjusting the headlights

The light beam of the dipped beam lights is asymmetric: the side of the road on which you are driving is lit more intensely.

When a car that is manufactured in a country that drives on the right travels to a country that drives on the left (or vice versa), it is normally necessary to cover part of the headlight bulbs with stickers or to change the adjustment of the headlights to avoid dazzling other drivers.

In such cases, the regulations specify certain light values that must be complied with for designated points of the light distribution. This is known as “Tourist light”.

The light distribution that the halogen and full-LED headlights of the SEAT Leon range have allows the specific “tourist light” values to be met without the need for stickers or changes in the settings.

**Note**

“Tourist light” is only allowed temporarily. If you are planning a long stay in a country that drives on the other side, you should take the vehicle to an Authorised Technical Service to change the headlights.

Coming home “function”

This function may be connected/disconnected through the radio menu. The “Coming Home” and/or “Leaving Home” delay time may also be set (default: 30 sec).

Vehicle with halogen headlights

In the “Coming Home” function, the daytime running lights (DRL), the rear side lights and the licence plate lights are turned on.

Vehicle with full-LED headlights

In the “Coming Home” function, the dipped beams and the daytime running lights (DRL), the rear side lights and the licence plate lights are switched on.

Automatic* activation of “Coming Home”

For vehicles with a light and rain sensor (rotary light switch in position **AUTO**). ▶

- Switch off the engine and remove the key from the ignition with the rotary light switch in position **AUTO** ⇒ Fig. 66.
- The automatic “Coming Home” function is only active when the light sensor detects darkness.
- When the car door is opened, the “Coming Home” lighting comes on.

Activation “Coming Home” manual

For vehicles with a light and rain sensor (rotary light switch without position **AUTO**).

- Switch off the engine and remove the key from the ignition.
- Activate the headlight flashers for approximately 1 second.
- Activated for any position of the rotary light switch.
- When the car door is opened, the “Coming Home” lighting comes on. The headlights are turned off 60 seconds after the vehicle door is opened.

Deactivation

- If no door has been closed, they go out automatically after 60 seconds.
- After the last door has been closed, the headlights will be switched off after the “Coming Home” delay (as established in the radio menu) has elapsed.
- On turning the light switch to position ⇒ Fig. 66 I.
- When the ignition is switched on (when starting the engine).

“Leaving Home” function

The “Leaving Home” function is only available for vehicles with a light and rain sensor (rotary light switch in position **AUTO**).

This function may be connected/disconnected through the radio menu. The “Leaving Home” function switch-off delay may also be set (default: 30 sec).

Vehicle with halogen headlights

In the “Leaving Home” function, the daytime running lights (DRL), the rear side lights and the licence plate lights are switched on.

Vehicle with full-LED headlights

In the “Leaving Home” function, the dipped beams, the daytime running lights (DRL), the rear side lights and the licence plate lights are switched on.

Activation

- When the vehicle is unlocked using the remote control.
- The “Leaving Home” function is only activated when the rotary light switch is in position **AUTO** and the light sensor detects darkness.

Deactivation

- When the “Leaving Home” delay period ends (default: 30 sec).
- When the vehicle is locked using the remote control.
- When the light control is switched into a position other than **AUTO**.
- With the ignition is switched on.

Headlight range control, lighting of the instrument panel and controls



Fig. 68 Next to the steering wheel: Headlight range control

Lighting of the instrument panel, screens and controls*

Depending on the model, lighting of the instrument panel and controls can be adjusted in the Easy Connect system, using the button  and the function button  ⇒ page 69.

Headlight range control

The headlight range control ⇒ Fig. 68 is modified according to the value of the headlight beam and the vehicle load status. This offers the driver optimum visibility and the headlights do not dazzle oncoming drivers ⇒ .

The headlights can only be adjusted when the dipped beam is switched on.

To reset, turn switch ⇒ Fig. 68:

Value	Vehicle load status ^{a)}
–	Two front occupants, luggage compartment empty
1	All seats occupied, luggage compartment empty
2	All seats occupied, luggage compartment full With trailer and minimum drawbar load
3	Driver only, luggage compartment full With trailer and maximum drawbar load

a) If the vehicle load does not correspond to those shown in the table, it is possible to select intermediary positions.

Dynamic headlight range control

The control is not mounted in vehicles with dynamic headlight range control. The headlight range is automatically adjusted according to the vehicle load status when they are switched on.

Instrument panel lighting

With the ignition on and without light activation, the instrument panel lighting remains activated in daytime light conditions. The lighting is reduced as

the exterior light diminishes. In some cases, e.g. when driving through a tunnel without the **AUTO** function active, the instrument panel lighting may even switch off. The objective of this function is to provide the driver with a visual indication that he or she should activate the dipped beam.



WARNING

Heavy objects in the vehicle may mean that the headlights dazzle and distract other drivers. This could result in a serious accident.

- Adjust the light beam to the vehicle load status so that it does not blind other drivers.

Interior and reading lights¹⁾

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

¹⁾ Depending on the level of equipment fitted in the vehicle, LEDs can be used for the following interior lights: front courtesy light, rear courtesy light, footwell light and sun visor light.

Glove compartment and luggage compartment lighting*

When opening and closing the glove compartment on the front passenger side and the rear lid, the respective light will automatically switch on and off.

Footwell lighting*

The lights in the footwell area below the dash (driver and front passenger sides) will switch on when the doors are opened and will decrease in intensity while driving. The intensity of these lights can be adjusted using the radio menu (see **Easy Connect > Adjusting Lighting > Interior lighting** ⇒ page 69).

Ambient light*

The ambient light in the door panel changes colour (white or red) depending on the driving mode. The intensity of these lights can be adjusted using the radio menu (see **Easy Connect > Adjusting Lights > Interior lighting** ⇒ page 69).



Note

The reading lights switch off when the vehicle is locked using a key or after several minutes if the key is removed from the ignition. This prevents the battery from discharging.

Sun protection equipment

Sun visors

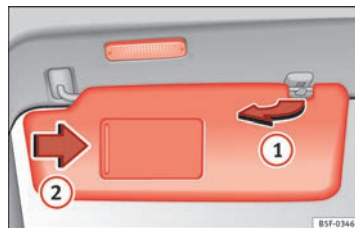


Fig. 69 Sun visor

Options for adjusting driver and front passenger sun visors:

- Lower the blind towards the windscreen.
- The sun visor can be pulled out of its mounting and turned towards the door ⇒ Fig. 69 ①.
- Swing the sun visor towards the door, longitudinally backwards.

Vanity mirror light

There may be a vanity mirror, with a cover, on the rear of the sun visor. When the cover is opened ② a light comes on.

The lamp goes out when the vanity mirror cover is closed or the sun visor is pushed back up.



WARNING

Folded sun blinds can reduce visibility.

- Always store sun blinds and visors in their housing when not in use.

**Note**

The light above the sun visor automatically switches off after a few minutes in certain conditions. This prevents the battery from discharging.

Applies to the model: LEON ST

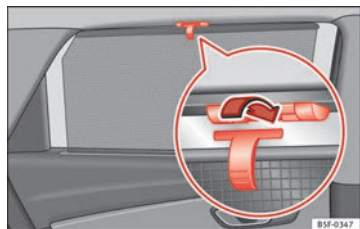
Sun blind*

Fig. 70 Rear window: sun blind.

Rear window sun blind*

- Pull out the visor and hook it into the hooks in the centre of the top of the door frame ⇒ **Fig. 70**.

Windscreen wiper and window wiper systems

Introduction

**WARNING**

Worn or dirty wiper blades reduce visibility and increase the risk of accident and serious injury.

- Always replace damaged or worn blades or blades which do not clean the windscreen correctly.

**CAUTION**

In icy conditions, always check that the wiper blades are not frozen to the glass before using the wipers. In cold weather, it may help to leave the vehicle parked with the wipers in service position ⇒ page 104.

Applies to vehicles with headlight washer.

Control lamp

It lights up	Possible cause	Solution
	Windscreen wiper fluid level too low	Top up the windscreen wiper reservoir as soon as possible ⇒ page 239.

Several warning and control lamps should light up for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on, signalling that the function is being verified. They will switch off after a few seconds.



CAUTION

Not having windscreen wiper fluid reduces visibility through the windscreen, and leads to loss of visibility in headlights in models with headlight washer.

Window wiper lever

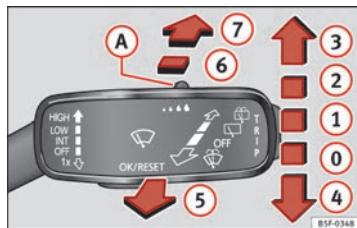


Fig. 71 Operating the windscreen wiper and rear wiper

Move the lever to the required position ⇒ ①:

①	OFF	Windscreen wiper off.
②	INT	Windscreen wipers interval wipe. Using the control ⇒ Fig. 71 (A) adjust the interval (vehicles without the rain sensor), or the sensitivity of the rain sensor.
③	LOW	Slow wipe.
④	HIGH	Continuous wipe.
⑤	1x	Brief press, short clean. Hold the lever down for more time to increase the wipe frequency.

Move the lever to the required position ⇒ ①:

⑥		The windscreen washer function is activated by pushing the lever forwards, and simultaneously the windscreen wipers start.
⑦		Interval wipe for rear window. The wiper will wipe the window approximately every six seconds.
⑧		The windscreen washer function is activated by pressing the lever, and the rear wiper starts simultaneously.



CAUTION

If the ignition is switched off with the windscreen wipers active, they complete their wipe before returning to the rest position. Ice, snow and other obstacles on the windscreen may damage the wiper and the windscreen wiper motor.

- If necessary, remove snow and ice from the windscreen wipers before starting your journey.
- Carefully lift the frozen windscreen wipers from the glass. SEAT recommends a de-icer spray for this operation.



CAUTION

Do not switch on the windscreen wipers if the windscreen is dry. Cleaning with the windscreen wipers while dry can cause damage.



Note

- The windscreen and window wipers only function when the ignition is switched on and the bonnet or rear lid, respectively, are closed.
- The interval wipe speed varies according to the vehicle speed. The faster the vehicle is moving, the more often the windscreen is cleaned.
- The rear wiper is automatically switched on when the windscreen wiper is on and the car is in reverse gear.

Windscreen wiper functions

Windscreen wiper performance in different situations

If the vehicle is at a stand-still	The activated position provisionally changes to the previous position.
During automatic wipe	The air conditioner comes on for approximately 30 seconds in air recirculation mode to prevent the smell of the windscreen washer fluid entering the inside the vehicle.
For the interval wipe	The intervals operate according to vehicle speed. The higher the vehicle speed the shorter the intervals.

Heated windscreen washer jets

The heating only thaws the frozen jets, it does not thaw the water in the washer hoses. The heated windscreen washer jets automatically adjust the heat depending on the ambient temperature, when the ignition is switched on.

Headlight wash/wipe system

The headlight washers/wipers clean the headlight lenses.

After the ignition is switched on, the first and every fifth time the windscreen washer is switched on, the headlights are also washed. Therefore, the windscreen wiper lever should be pulled towards the steering wheel when the dipped beam or main beam are on. Any incrusted dirt (such as insects) should be cleaned regularly (e.g. when refuelling).

To ensure the headlight washers work correctly in winter, any snow which has got into the bumper jet supports should be cleaned away. If necessary, remove snow with an anti-icing spray.



Note

The wiper will try to wipe away any obstacles that are on the windscreen. The wiper will stop moving if the obstacle blocks its path. Remove the obstacle and switch the wiper back on again.

Windscreen wipers service position

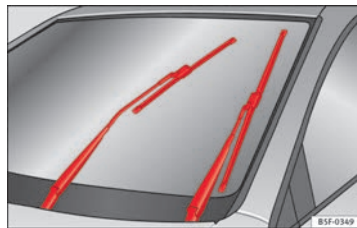


Fig. 72 Wipers in service position

The wiper arms can be raised when the wipers are in service position ⇒ Fig. 72. To place the windscreen wipers in the service position, proceed as follows:

- The bonnet must be closed ⇒ page 228.
- Switch the ignition on and off.
- Press the windscreen wiper lever downwards briefly ⇒ Fig. 71 ④.

Before driving, always lower the wiper arms. Using the windscreen wiper lever, the windscreen wiper arms return to their initial position.

Lifting and returning windscreen wiper arms

- Place the wiper arms in the service position ⇒ ①.
- Only hold the wiper arms at the point where the blade is fixed.



CAUTION

- To prevent damage to the bonnet and the wiper arms, only leave them in the service position.
- Before driving, always lower the wiper arms.

Changing windscreen wiper and window washer blades

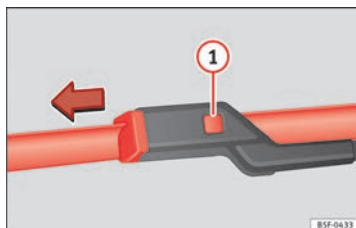


Fig. 73 Changing the windscreen wiper blades

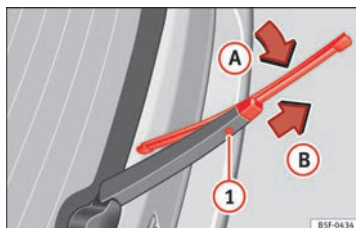


Fig. 74 Changing the rear wiper blade

The windscreen wiper blades are supplied as standard with a layer of graphite. This layer is responsible for ensuring that the wipe is silent. If the graph-

ite layer is damaged, the noise of the water as it is wiped across the windscreen will be louder.

Check the condition of the wiper blades regularly. **If the wipers scrape across the glass**, they should be changed if they are damaged, or cleaned if they are dirty ⇒ ④.

Damaged wiper blades should be replaced immediately. These are available from qualified workshops.

Raising/lowering windscreen wiper arms

For windscreen wipers, please note: the wiper should be in service position before being lowering ⇒ page 104.

When raising or lowering an arm, it should **only** be held at the blade fastening point.

Cleaning windscreen wiper blades

- Raising the wiper arms.
- Use a soft cloth to remove dust and dirt from the windscreen wiper blades.
- If the blades are very dirty, a sponge or damp cloth may be used ⇒ ④.

Changing the windscreen wiper blades

- Raising/lowering wiper arms
- Hold down the release button ⇒ Fig. 73 ① while gently pulling the blade in the direction of the arrow.
- Fit a new wiper blade of the **same length and design** on to the wiper arm and hook it into place.
- Rest the wiper arms back onto the windscreen.

Changing the rear wiper blade

- Raising/lowering the wiper arm.
- Turn the blade slightly ⇒ Fig. 74 (arrow A).
- Hold down the release button ① while gently pulling the blade in the direction of the arrow B.

- Insert a new blade of the **same length and type** in the rear wiper arm in the opposite direction to the arrow (B) and hook into place button (1).
- Replace the wiper arm on the rear window.

! WARNING

Worn or dirty wiper blades reduce visibility and increase the risk of accident and serious injury.

- Always replace damaged or worn blades or blades which do not clean the windscreen correctly.

! CAUTION

- Damaged or dirty windscreen wipers could scratch the glass.
- If products containing solvents, rough sponges or sharp objects are used to clean the blades, the graphite layer will be damaged.
- Never use fuel, nail varnish remover, paint thinner or similar products to clean the windows.

Rain sensor*

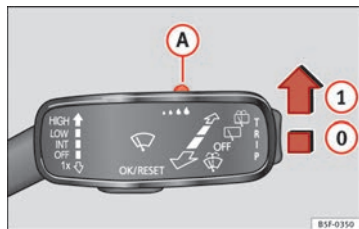


Fig. 75 Windscreen wiper lever: adjusting the rain sensor (A)

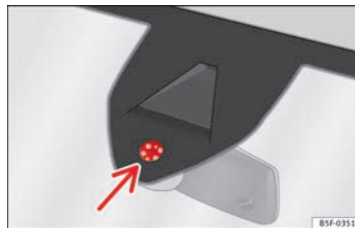


Fig. 76 Rain sensor sensitive surface

The rain sensor controls the frequency of the windscreen wiper intervals, depending on the amount of rain ⇒ (A). The sensitivity of the rain sensor can be adjusted manually. Manual wipe ⇒ page 103.

Move the lever to the required position ⇒ Fig. 75:

- (0) Rain sensor off.
- (1) Rain sensor on; automatic wipe if necessary.
- (A) Setting sensitivity level of rain sensor
 - Set control to the right: highly sensitive.
 - Set control to the left: less sensitive.

When the ignition is switched off and then back on, the rain sensor stays on and starts operating again when the windscreen wipers are in position (1) and the vehicle is travelling at more than 16 km/h (10 mph).

Rain sensor modified behaviour

Possible causes of faults and mistaken readings *on the sensitive surface* ⇒ Fig. 76 of the rain sensor include:

- Damaged blades: a film of water on the damaged blades may lengthen the activation time, reduce the washing intervals or result in a fast and continuous wipe.
- Insects: insects on the sensor may trigger the windscreen wiper.

- Salt on roads: in winter, salt spread in the roads may cause an extra long wipe when the windscreen is almost dry.
- Dirt: dry dust, wax, coating on glass (Lotus effect) or traces of detergent (car wash) may reduce the effectiveness of the rain sensor or make it react more slowly, later or not at all.
- Cracked windscreen: the impact of a stone will trigger a single wipe cycle with the rain sensor on. Next the rain sensor detects the reduction in the sensitive surface area and adapts accordingly. The behaviour of the sensor will vary with the size of the damage caused by the stone.



WARNING

The rain sensor may not detect enough rain to switch on the wipers.

- If necessary, switch on the wipers manually when water on the windscreen obstructs visibility.



Note

- Clean the sensitive surface of the rain sensor regularly and check the blades for damage ⇒ Fig. 76 (arrow).
- To remove wax and coatings, we recommend a window cleaner containing alcohol.

Rear vision mirror

adjusting the exterior mirrors

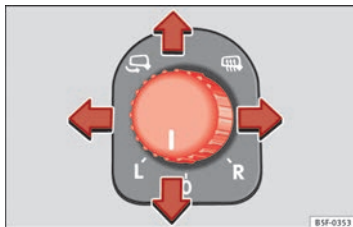


Fig. 77 Driver door: control for the exterior mirror.

Turn the knob to the appropriate position:

- L/R** – In these positions you can adjust the exterior mirrors (driver's side/ front passenger's side) by moving the control in the desired direction (L, left; R, right).
-  – The surfaces of the exterior mirrors are heated* depending on the outside temperature, and on the equipment fitted in the vehicle.
-  – The exterior mirrors are retracted*.

Synchronized regulation of the exterior mirrors

- In the **Settings - Convenience** menu, select whether or not the exterior mirrors should move in synchronisation.
- Turn the knob to position **L¹⁾**.
- Adjust the left-hand exterior mirror. The right exterior mirror will be adjusted at the same time (synchronised).

¹⁾ Regulation in right-hand drive vehicles is symmetrical.

- If necessary the right exterior mirror adjustment may need correcting. Turn the control to position **R**¹⁾.
- In the Easy Connect system the exterior mirrors can be adjusted using the **CAR** button and the function button **SETUP**.

Tilt function for front passenger exterior mirror*

When parking backwards, and in order to be able to see the kerb, the passenger side mirror can be automatically tilted towards the passenger to provide a better view of the kerb. The control must be in the position **R**¹⁾ for this feature to be operational.

The mirror returns to its original position as soon as you drive forwards at over 15 km/h (10 mph) or switch off the ignition. It also returns to its original position if the position of the control is adjusted.

Storing the rear view mirror settings for the tilt function

- Switch the ignition on.
- Access the Easy Connect system, Menu **CAR**, function “Rear view mirrors and windscreen wipers” and select “lower when reversing” ⇒ page 67.
- Select the **R**¹⁾ position on the control.
- Select reverse gear.
- Adjust the front passenger exterior mirror so that you can see, for example, the kerb area well.
- Release the reverse gear.
- The adjusted position for the rear view mirror is stored.

Fold in the exterior mirrors after parking (convenience function)*

The Easy Connect system, Menu **CAR**, function “Rear view mirrors and windscreen wipers” can be used to have the exterior mirrors fold in when the vehicle is parked ⇒ page 67.

When the vehicle is locked with the remote control, by pressing for more than approximately 1 second the exterior mirrors are folded in automatical-

ly. When the vehicle is opened with the remote control, the exterior mirrors are deployed automatically.



WARNING

Convex or wide-angle* exterior mirrors give a larger field of vision. However, they make objects look smaller and further away than they really are. If you use these mirrors to estimate the distance to vehicles behind you when changing lane, you could misjudge the distance. Risk of accident!



CAUTION

- If one of the mirror housings is knocked out of position (e.g. when parking), the mirrors must first be fully retracted with the electric control. Do not readjust the mirror housing by hand, as this will interfere with the mirror adjuster function.
- Before washing the vehicle in an automatic car wash, please make sure to retract the exterior mirrors to prevent them from being damaged. Electrically retractable exterior mirrors must not be folded in or out by hand. Always use the electrical power control.



Note

If the electrical adjustment should fail to operate, both of the mirrors can be adjusted by hand by lightly pressing the edge of the mirror glass. ■

¹⁾ Regulation in right-hand drive vehicles is symmetrical.

Anti-dazzle rear vision mirrors

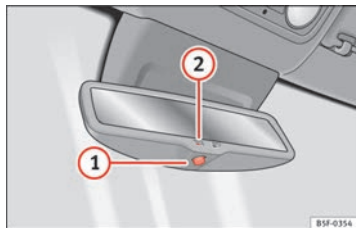


Fig. 78 Automatic* anti-dazzle interior rear vision mirror.

Your vehicle is fitted with an interior rear vision mirror with a manual or automatic* control for anti-dazzle position.

Interior rear vision mirror with manual setting for anti-dazzle position

- Position the small lever of the lower edge of the mirror to face towards the rear.

Anti-dazzle rear vision mirror with automatic setting*

- Press button → Fig. 78 (1). The indicator lamp (2) turns on. The interior mirror will darken automatically when bright light (e.g. from the headlights of a following vehicle) shines on its.



WARNING

In the event that an automatic anti-dazzle rear vision mirror breaks, an electrolyte fluid may leak. This could cause irritation to the skin, eyes and respiratory organs. If you come into contact with this liquid, it must be rinsed with large quantities of water. If necessary, get medical help.



CAUTION

In the event that an automatic anti-dazzle rear vision mirror breaks, an electrolyte fluid may leak. This liquid attacks plastic surfaces. Clean it with a wet sponge as soon as possible.



Note

- If the light incident in the interior rear vision mirror is obstructed (e.g. with the sun blind*, the anti-dazzle rear vision mirror with automatic setting will not operate perfectly.
- When the interior lights are on or reverse gear engaged, the rear vision mirrors do not darken with automatic adjustment for anti-dazzle position. ■

Seats and storage

Front seats

Manual adjustment of seats

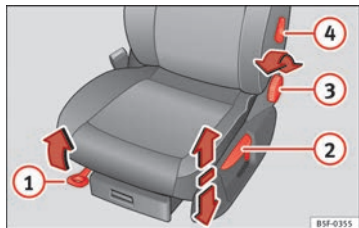


Fig. 79 Front seats: manual seat adjustment.

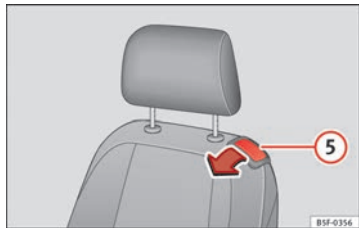


Fig. 80 Front seats: lever for folding down the backrest (3-door vehicles).

- ① Adjusting the seat forward/backward: pull the lever and move the seat forwards or backwards.
- ② Raise/lower the seat: pull/push the lever.

- ③ Backrest lower/raise: turn the hand wheel.
- ④ Adjusting the lumbar support*: press the button in the corresponding position.
- ⑤ Folding down the backrest (only 3-door vehicles): pull the lever and push the backrest forward.



WARNING

The safe driving chapter contains important information, tips, suggestions and warnings that you should read and observe for your own safety and the safety of your passengers → page 7.



WARNING

- Adjust the front seats only when the vehicle is stationary. Failure to do so could result in an accident.
- Be careful when adjusting the seat height. Careless or uncontrolled adjustment can cause injuries.
- The front seat backrests must not be reclined for driving. Otherwise, seat belts and the airbag system might not protect as they should, with the subsequent danger of injury.

Applies to the model: LEON ST

Folding down the passenger seat backrest*

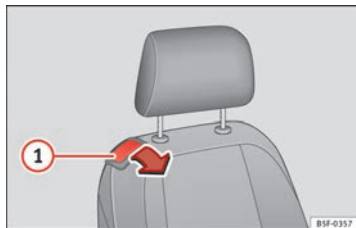


Fig. 81 Front passenger seat: lever for folding down the backrest.

The front passenger seat can be folded down to increase the storage space.

- Pull lever ① ⇒ Fig. 81 and push the seat backrest until the backrest is horizontal.



WARNING

When the front passenger seat is folded down it cannot be occupied.

Front centre armrest

The centre armrest can be adjusted to various levels.

Adjusting the centre armrest

- To adjust the tilt, lift the armrest from the starting position so that it is engaged.

- To return the armrest to the starting position, remove the armrest from the upper fixed position and lower it.

The armrest can be moved backwards and forwards.

Seat functions

Introduction



WARNING

Inappropriate use of the seat functions can cause severe injuries.

- Assume the proper sitting position before your trip and remain in it throughout. This also applies to the other occupants.
- Always keep hands, fingers, feet and other parts of the body away from the operating radius and the adjustment of seats.

Seat heating

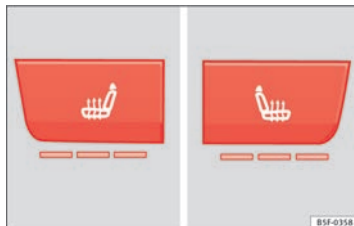


Fig. 82 In the centre console: front seats heating switch

The seat cushions can be heated electrically when the ignition is switched on. The backrest is also heated in some versions.

The seat heating should not be engaged in any of the following conditions:

- The seat is unoccupied.
- The seat has a covering.
- There is a child seat installed in the seat.
- The seat cushion is wet or damp.
- The indoor or outdoor temperature is greater than 25 °C (77 °F).

effect	Using seat heating
Activate	Press the button  or  . Seat heating is switched on fully.
Adjusting the heating output	Press the button  or  repeatedly until the desired intensity level is reached.
Deactivating	Press the button  or  until all warning lamps switch off.



WARNING

People who, because of medications, paralysis or chronic diseases (e.g. diabetes) cannot perceive pain or temperature, or have a limited perception thereof, may suffer burns to the back, buttocks or legs when using seat heating, an occurrence that may entail a very lengthy recovery period or from which it may not be possible to recover fully. Seek medical advice if you have doubts regarding your health.

- People with a limit pain and temperature threshold must never use seat heating.



WARNING

If the fabric of the cushion is wet, this can adversely affect the operation of the seat heating, increasing the risk of burns.

- Make sure the seat cushion is dry prior to using the seat heater.
- Do not sit on the seat with clothing that is wet or damp.
- Do not leave clothing that is wet or damp on the seat.
- Do not spill liquid on the seat.



CAUTION

- To avoid damaging the heating elements of the seat heating, please do not kneel on the seat or apply sharp pressure at a single point to the seat cushion and backrest.
- Liquids, sharp objects and insulating materials (e.g. covers or child seats) can damage the seat heating.
- In the event of smells, switch off the seat heating immediately and have it inspected by a specialised workshop.



For the sake of the environment

The seat heating should remain on only when needed. Otherwise, it is an unnecessary fuel waste.

Head restraints

Adjusting the head restraints

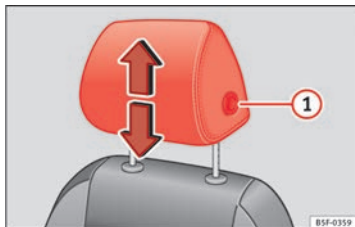


Fig. 83 Front seat: adjustment of the head restraint.

Adjust the head restraint ⇒ Fig. 83 so that as far as possible the top of the head restraint is level with the top of your head. When this is not possible, try to get as close as possible to this position.

- Grasp the sides of the head restraint with both hands and move it up/down (to lower you must press button ①) until you see it engage. ■

Rear head restraints

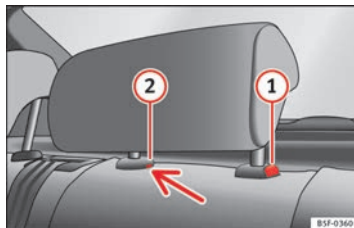


Fig. 84 Rear centre head restraint: release point.

When transporting people in the back seat, place the head restraints of the occupied seats at a minimum of the next socket up ⇒ ⚠.

Adjusting the head restraints

- To set the head restraint higher, grasp the sides with both hands and move it upwards, until you see it engage.
- To set the head restraint lower down, press the ① ⇒ Fig. 84 button and move it downwards.

Removing the head restraint

To remove the head restraint, the corresponding backrest must be partially folded forward.

- Unlock the backrest ⇒ page 119.
- Move the head restraint upwards until it arrives to the top.
- Press the ① ⇒ Fig. 84 button while at the same time removing the head restraint from the backrest ⇒ ⚠. ►

- Insert a screwdriver in the ② ⇒ Fig. 84 position of the hole while at the same time removing the head restraint from the backrest ⇒ ⚠.
- Move the backrest until it engages properly ⇒ ⚠.

Fitting the head restraint

To mount the external head restraints, the corresponding backrest must be partially folded forward.

- Unlock the backrest ⇒ page 119.
- Insert the head restraint bars into the guides until they perceptibly engage. It should not be possible to remove the head restraint from the backrest.
- Move the backrest until it engages properly ⇒ ⚠.



WARNING

- Please observe the general notes ⇒ page 12.
- Remove the rear head restraints only when it is necessary for the placement of a child seat ⇒ page 38. After removing a child seat, remount the head restraint immediately. Travelling with the head restraints removed or improperly adjusted increases the risk of severe injuries.

Storage compartments

Storage areas under the front seats*



Fig. 85 Storage compartment under the front seats.

There is a storage compartment with a cover under each front seat.

The drawer* is opened by pulling on the cover ⇒ Fig. 85.

To close the drawer, press the cover until it locks into position.



WARNING

- The drawers will hold a maximum weight of 1.5 kg.
- Do not drive with the drawer cover open. There is an injury risk for passengers if the cargo is released in case of sudden braking or an accident.

Applies to the model: LEON ST

Folding table*



Fig. 86 Left-hand front seat: folding table.

- To open the tray, open it up in the direction of the arrow
⇒ Fig. 86.

WARNING

- The folding trays may not be folded down whilst the vehicle is in motion and anyone is seated on the second row of seats. There is a risk of injury during a sudden braking manoeuvre! The tray must therefore be closed and properly secured whilst the vehicle is in motion.
- Do not put hot drinks in the drink holders. During normal or sudden driving manoeuvres, sudden braking or an accident, the hot drink could be spilled. Danger of scalding.

CAUTION

When driving, do not leave open cans in the cup holders. The drink might be spilt on braking, for example, and could damage the vehicle.

Drink holders

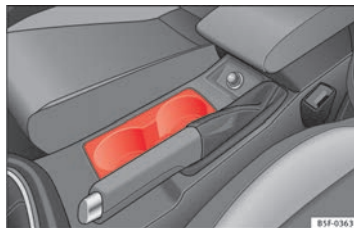


Fig. 87 Centre console: front drink holders.

Front drink holders

- Place drinks in the holder ⇒ Fig. 87. Placement of two drinks is possible. There is also the possibility of placing larger plastic bottles in the trims of the doors.

WARNING

- Do not place any hot drinks in the drink holder while the vehicle is moving. Hot drinks could spill and cause burns, which may cause an accident.
- Do not use hard china cups or glasses. These could cause injury in the event of an accident.

CAUTION

You should avoid putting open drinks containers in the cup holders. The drinks could otherwise spill over and cause damage to e.g. the electrical equipment or the seat covers.

Glove box



Fig. 88 Glove compartment

Opening/closing

- To open the glove compartment, pull the handle in the direction of the arrow.
- To close the glove compartment, move the cover upwards until it engages.

Depending on the vehicle equipment, the CD player is located in the glove compartment. Separate operating instructions are enclosed for this equipment in the corresponding Instruction Manual.

WARNING

The cover of the glove compartment should always be closed while driving. Failure to do so could result in an accident.

Other storage compartments

You will find more object holders, compartments and supports in other parts of the vehicle:

- In the top of the glove compartment in vehicles that do not have a CD reader. The load of the compartment should not exceed 1.2 kg.
- In the centre console under the centre armrest*.
- In the driver side panel there is a removable box for access to fuses and relays. The load of the compartment should not exceed 0.2 kg.
- Coat hooks in the door frames ⇒ .
- Other storage compartments are found in the rear seat, to the left and the right of the seats.

WARNING

- Please make sure that any items of clothing hanging from the coat hooks do not obstruct your view to the rear.
- The coat hooks should only be used for lightweight clothing. Do not leave any heavy or sharp objects in the pockets.
- Do not use clothes hangers to hang up the clothing, as this could interfere with the function of the head-protection airbags.

Power socket

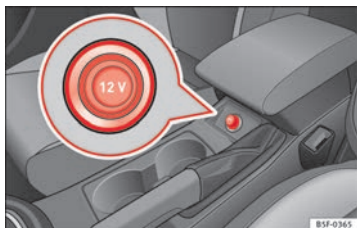


Fig. 89 Centre console: front/rear 12-volt power socket.



Fig. 90 Detailed view of the side trim in the luggage compartment: 12-volt power socket (applies only to the LEON ST model).

In the centre console

- Remove the connector located in the centre console of the power socket ⇒ Fig. 89.
- Insert the plug of the electrical appliance into the power socket.

In the luggage compartment (applies only to the LEON ST model)

- Lift the power socket cover ⇒ Fig. 90.

- Insert the plug of the electrical appliance into the power socket.

Electrical equipment can be connected to the 12 volt power socket. The appliances connected to each power socket must not exceed a power rating of 120 Watt.



WARNING

The power socket works only when the ignition is on. Improper use may cause serious injury or even fire. Children should therefore not be left in the vehicle unattended if the button is also left behind. Otherwise there is a possibility that they may be injured.



CAUTION

Always use the correct type of plugs to avoid damaging the sockets.



Note

The use of electrical appliances with the engine switched off will cause a battery discharge.

Luggage compartment

Applies to the model: LEON/LEON SC

Extending the luggage compartment

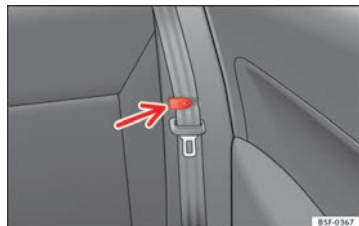


Fig. 91 Clip to support the seat belt.

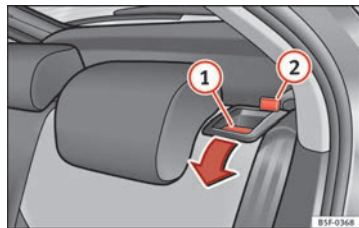


Fig. 92 Backrest release lever.

The backrests can be folded forward individually or together.

Folding the backrest forwards

- Place the side seat belts in the trim clip ⇒ Fig. 91.

- Slide the head restraint(s) downwards ⇒ page 113.
- Press the release lever ⇒ Fig. 92 ① in the direction of the arrow.
- Fold the backrest forwards.

Returning the backrest to its upright position

- Move the backrest until it engages properly ⇒ ⚠. The red marking on the tab ⇒ Fig. 92 ② should no longer be visible when the backrest is properly secured.



WARNING

The safe driving chapter contains important information, tips, suggestions and warnings that you should read and observe for your own safety and the safety of your passengers ⇒ page 7.



WARNING

- Make sure that the rear backrest is securely locked in position so that the seat belt can provide proper protection on the centre rear seat.
- The rear backrest must always be securely latched so that objects stored in the luggage compartment will not fly forward through the interior during sudden braking.



CAUTION

- With the backrest inclined there is a danger of damaging the rear head restraints when adjusting the front seats backwards.
- When folding the backrest forwards, make sure to place the side seat belts in the trim clip to prevent them from being damaged by becoming trapped in the backrest lock.

Applies to the model: LEON ST

Folding down and lifting the rear seat backrest

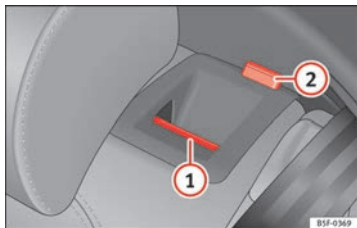


Fig. 93 On the rear seat backrest: release catch ①; red mark ②.

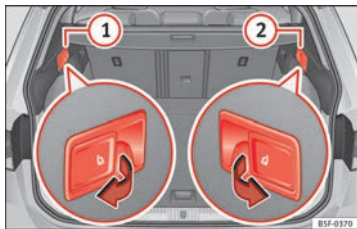


Fig. 94 In the luggage compartment: levers for remote release of the left part ① and right part ② of the rear seat backrest.

The rear seat backrest is split and each part be lowered separately to extend the luggage compartment.

When the rear seat backrest is lowered nobody else can travel in the corresponding seats (not even a child).

Lowering the rear seat backrest with the unlock button

- Lower the head restraint properly.
- Push the unlock button ⇒ Fig. 93 ① forwards and at the same time lift the backrest.
- The rear seat backrest is not engaged when the red marking of the button ② is visible.

Lowering the rear seat backrest with the remote release lever

- Lower the head restraint properly.
- Open the rear lid.
- Pull the remote release lever of the left part ⇒ Fig. 94 ① or right part ② of the backrest in the direction of the arrow. The released part of the rear seat backrest is folded automatically down and forwards.
- If this occurs, close the rear lid.

The rear seat backrest is not engaged when the red marking of the button ⇒ Fig. 93 ② is visible.

Folding up the rear seat backrest

- Lift the backrest and press it firmly into the lock until it engages ⇒ ⚠.
- It should not be possible to see the red mark of the unlock button ②.
- The backrest must be properly engaged.



WARNING

Serious injuries can be caused if the rear seat backrest is lowered or lifted without due care and attention.

- Never lower or lift the rear seat backrest while driving.
- Do no trap or damage the seat belt when raising the rear seat backrest.
- When lowering or lifting the rear seat backrest, keep your hands, fingers, feet and other body parts out of its path.

⚠ WARNING (Continued)

- For the rear seat seat belts to offer the necessary protection all the parts of the rear backrest must be properly engaged. This is particularly important in the case of the centre rear seat. If someone is seated in a seat whose backrest is not properly engaged they will fly forward, along with the backrest, during an accident or a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre.
- A red signal on the button ② warns that the backrest is not engaged. Always check that the red marking is not visible when the backrest is in the upright position.
- When the rear seat backrest is lowered or is not properly engaged nobody else can travel in the corresponding seats (not even a child).



CAUTION

Serious damage can be caused to the vehicle and other objects if the rear seat backrest is lowered or lifted without due care and attention.

- Before lowering the rear seat backrest, always adjust the front seats so that neither the head restraints nor the cushions of the rear backrest can hit them.

Applies to the model: LEON/LEON SC

Luggage compartment cover

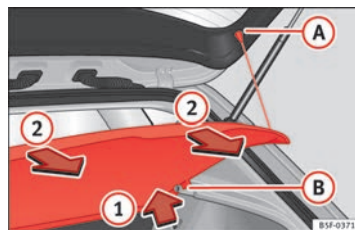


Fig. 95 Rear lid open with the luggage compartment cover.

The luggage compartment cover blocks the view into the luggage compartment.

Removing

- Remove the straps ① and unfasten the cover of the support ② by pressing upwards in the direction of arrow ①.

Fitting

- Insert the cover horizontally so that it coincides with the “plate” on the axis of the supports ② and press down until it engages.
- Attach the straps to the rear lid ① ⇒ ⚠.

WARNING

- The luggage compartment cover must always be fixed properly (risk of accident).
- The luggage compartment cover should not be used as a storage shelf. Articles placed on this cover could cause injury to vehicle occupants in an accident or if the brakes are applied suddenly.

Applies to the model: LEON ST

Retractable rear shelf



Fig. 96 In the luggage compartment: closing the rear shelf.

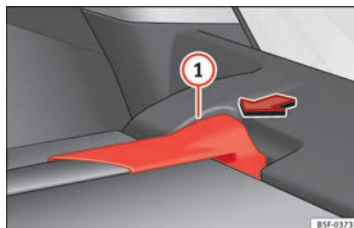


Fig. 97 In the luggage compartment: removing the rear shelf.

Opening the rear shelf

- Press the release catch of the rear shelf (*press*) until it is released ⇒ Fig. 96 ①. The shelf will automatically move towards the end and will retract completely.

Closing the rear shelf

- Pull the unfolded shelf evenly backwards.

Removing the rear shelf

- Press the support of the rear shelf ⇒ Fig. 97 ① in the direction of the arrow.
- Remove the rear shelf through the support and upwards.
- The rear shelf can be stored under the luggage compartment variable floor when the latter is in the top position (except for vehicles equipped with natural gas engine CNG) ⇒ page 122.

Fitting the rear shelf

- Place the rear shelf in the housing provided in the left side cover.
- Engage the support of the rear shelf ⇒ Fig. 97 ① in the right housing.
- Check that the support ⇒ Fig. 97 ① is properly engaged.

**WARNING**

Animals, loose or unsecured or objects carried on the rear shelf can cause serious injury in case of sudden manoeuvring or braking or in case of an accident.

- Do not leave hard, sharp or heavy objects or in bags on the rear shelf.
- Never carry animals on the rear shelf.

Applies to the model: LEON ST

Storing the rear shelf

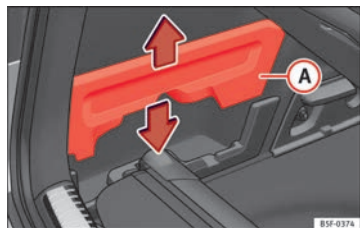


Fig. 98 In the luggage compartment: housing for storing the rear shelf.

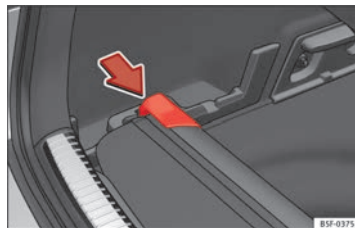


Fig. 99 In the luggage compartment: housing for storing the rear shelf.

The rear shelf cannot be stored under the luggage compartment variable floor.

- Remove covers ⇒ Fig. 98 (A) left and right.
- Press the head of the rear shelf in the direction of the arrow until it engages in its housing ⇒ Fig. 99.
- Put the left and right covers in their original position.

Applies to the model: LEON ST

Use of the net partition behind the front seat*

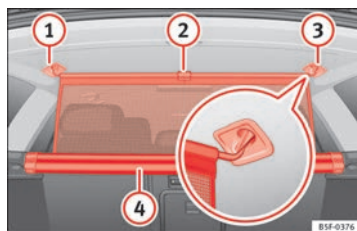


Fig. 100 In the luggage compartment: pulling out and securing the net partition.

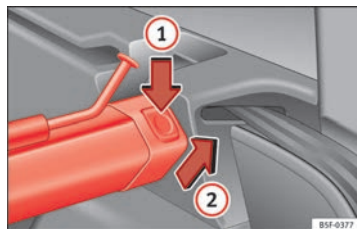


Fig. 101 In the luggage compartment: removing the net partition.

Pulling out and securing the net partition

- Pull up handle ⇒ Fig. 100 ② to remove the net from the casing ④.
- Hook in the net partition on the right side ③ (magnified image).
- Hook in the net partition in the left side housing ① pulling the rod.

The net partition is properly assembled when the T-shaped ends are firmly secured in the corresponding housings ③ and ①.

Retracting the net partition

- Unhook the rod from the housings ③ and ①.
- Roll up the net into the casing ④ lowering it with your hand.

Removing the net partition

- Fold the rear seat backrests forward.
- Press the left or right release catch ⇒ Fig. 101 in the direction of the arrow ①.
- Remove the casing from the support in the direction of the arrow ⇒ Fig. 101 ②.

Fitting the net partition

- Fold the rear seat backrests forward.
- Fit the casing in the right and left supports.
- Press the casing into the left and right supports in the opposite direction to the arrow ⇒ Fig. 101 ② until it engages.

The red markings on the release buttons should no longer be visible.



WARNING

- Always secure objects, even when the net partition is properly assembled.
- There should be nobody behind the assembled partition when the vehicle is moving.



CAUTION

Incorrect handling of the net partition could cause damage.

- Do not “release” the net partition when lowering it, as the net and other vehicle parts could be damaged. Roll down the net partition by hand. ■

Applies to the model: LEON ST

Use of the net partition with the rear seat backrests lowered

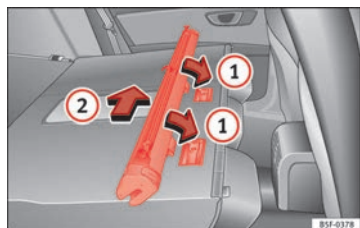


Fig. 102 Assembling the net partition in the rear seat backrests.

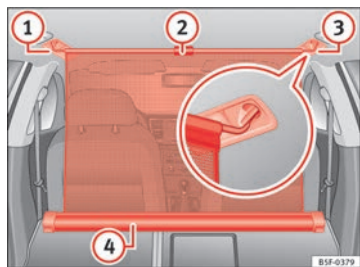


Fig. 103 In the luggage compartment: net partition hooked into the rear seat backrests.

Fitting the net partition

- Fold the rear seat backrests forward.
- Remove the net partition from the side supports.
- Place the net casing in the rail slots in the direction of the arrows
⇒ Fig. 102 ①.

- Push the casing towards the left side of the vehicle in the direction of arrow ⇒ Fig. 102 ② and as far as it will go.
- Check that the net is secure.

Pulling out and securing the net partition

- Pull up handle ⇒ Fig. 103 ② to remove the net from the casing
⇒ Fig. 103 ④.
- Hook in the net partition on the right side ⇒ Fig. 103 ③ (magnified image).
- Hook in the net partition in the left side housing ⇒ Fig. 103 ① pulling the rod.

The net partition is properly assembled when the T-shaped ends are firmly secured in the corresponding housings ⇒ Fig. 103 ③ and ①.

Retracting the net partition

- Remove the rod from the housings in the trims of the roof side members.
- Roll up the net into the casing ⇒ Fig. 103 ④ lowering it with your hand.

Removing the net partition

- Pull the net casing out approximately 5 cm in the opposite direction to the arrow ⇒ Fig. 102 ②.
- Remove the casing from the rails by pulling in the opposite direction to the arrows ⇒ Fig. 102 ①.
- Lift the rear seat backrests.

WARNING

During a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre, or in the event of an accident, objects could be flung through the interior and cause serious or fatal injuries.

- Always secure objects, even when the net partition is properly assembled.
- There should be nobody behind the assembled partition when the vehicle is moving.

WARNING

The rear seat backrests should only be lifted again once the net partition has been disassembled.

CAUTION

Incorrect handling of the net partition could cause damage.

- Do not "release" the net partition when lowering it, as the net and other vehicle parts could be damaged. Roll down the net partition by hand. ■

Applies to the model: LEON ST

Tailboard for transporting long items



Fig. 104 On the rear seat backrest: opening the tailboard.



Fig. 105 In the luggage compartment: opening the tailboard.

On the rear seat, behind the central armrest, there is a tailboard for transporting long items in the interior, such as skis.

To avoid soiling the interior, dirty objects should be wrapped (e.g. in a blanket) before they are inserted through the tailboard.

When the armrest is down, nobody may travel in the centre rear seat. ►

Opening the tailboard

- Lower the centre armrest.
- Pull the release lever in the direction of the arrow and push the tailboard cover ⇒ Fig. 104 ① down and forwards.
- Open the rear lid.
- Insert the long objects through the gap from the luggage compartment.
- Secure the objects with the seatbelt.
- Close the rear lid.

Closing the tailboard

- Lift the tailboard cover until it engages. The red mark on the luggage compartment side should never be visible.
- Close the rear lid.
- Lift the centre armrest if necessary.



Note

The tailboard can also be opened from the luggage compartment. To do so, press the release lever down, in the direction of the arrow, and the cover upwards ⇒ Fig. 105.

Fastening rings

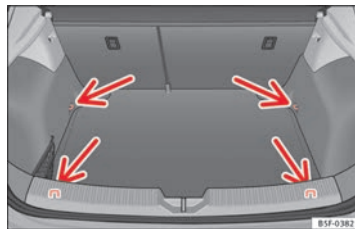


Fig. 106 In the luggage compartment: fastening rings (LEON/LEON SC model except versions with spare wheel and CNG).

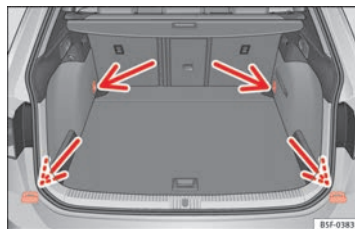


Fig. 107 In the luggage compartment: fastening rings (LEON ST model).

In the front and rear part of the luggage compartment there are fastening rings to secure the luggage ⇒ Fig. 107.

In order to use the fastening rings, they must be lifted beforehand¹⁾.

¹⁾ Valid only for the LEON ST model.

WARNING

If unsuitable or damaged belts or retaining straps are used, they could break in the event of braking or an accident. Objects could then be launched across the passenger compartment and cause serious or fatal injuries.

- Always use belts or retaining straps that are suitable and in a good condition.
- Belts and retaining straps should be securely fastened to the fastening rings.
- Objects in the luggage compartment that are unsecured could move suddenly and modify the handling of the vehicle.
- Secure all objects, little and large.
- Never exceed the maximum tensile load of the fastening ring when securing objects.
- Never secure a child seat to the fastening rings.

Note

- The maximum tensile load that the fastening rings can support is 3.5 kN.
- Belts and securing systems for the appropriate load can be obtained from specialised dealerships. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT dealership for this.
- The fastening rings are rendered unusable for versions with spare wheel and CNG.

Retaining hooks

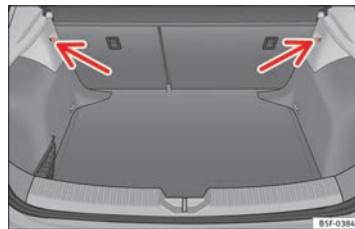


Fig. 108 In the luggage compartment: retaining hooks (LEON/LEON SC model).

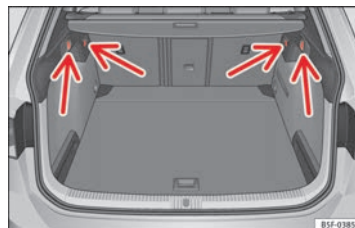


Fig. 109 In the luggage compartment: retaining hooks (LEON ST model).

At the rear of the luggage compartment, on the left and right, there are fixed retaining hooks ⇒ Fig. 109.

The retaining hooks have been designed to secure light shopping bags.

In the front and rear part of the luggage compartment there are fastening rings to secure the luggage ⇒ Fig. 106 and ⇒ Fig. 107.

**WARNING**

Never use the retaining hooks as fastening rings. In case of sudden braking or an accident, the hooks could break.

**CAUTION**

Each hook is designed for a maximum load of 2.5 kg.

Net bag*

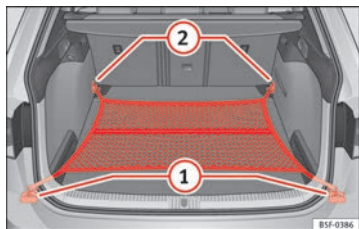


Fig. 110 In the luggage compartment: net bag hooked up at floor level (LEON ST model).

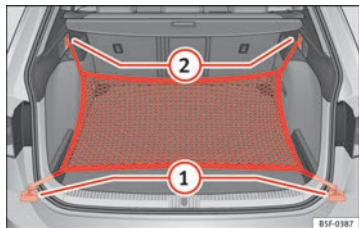


Fig. 111 In the luggage compartment: rings (1) and hooks (2) for securing the net bag (LEON ST model).

The luggage compartment prevents light luggage from moving. The net bag has a zip and can be used to store small objects.

The net bag can be hooked up to the luggage compartment in different ways.

Hooking the net bag into the luggage compartment floor

- As applicable, lift the front fastening rings ⇒ Fig. 110 (2).
- Secure the net hooks to the fastening rings (2) ⇒ ⚠. The bag zip should be facing upwards.
- Secure the net hooks to the fastening rings (1).

Hook the net bag next to the load threshold

- Secure the short net hooks to the fastening rings ⇒ Fig. 111 (1) ⇒ ⚠. The bag zip should be facing upwards.
- Secure the straps in the bag hooks (2).

Removing the net bag

The hooked up net bag is taut ⇒ ⚠.

- Remove the hooks and the net bag straps from the fastening rings and from the bag hooks.
- Store the net bag in the luggage compartment.

**WARNING**

To secure the elastic net bag on the fastening rings it must be stretched out. Once hooked up it is taut. If the net bag is hooked up or unhooked incorrectly the hooks could cause injuries.

- Always secure the net hooks properly so that they do not suddenly release from the fastening rings when hooking or unhooking them.
- On hooking or unhooking them, protect your eyes and face in case the hooks are released suddenly.
- Always hook up the net bag hooks in the described order. If a hook is unexpectedly released the risk of injury is increased.

Applies to the model: LEON ST

Luggage compartment variable floor

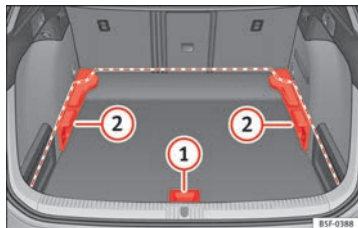


Fig. 112 Luggage compartment variable floor: positions.

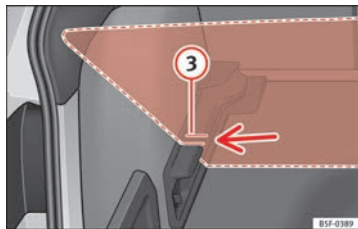


Fig. 113 Luggage compartment variable floor: grooves tilted.

Variable floor in the high position

- Lift the floor using handle ⇒ Fig. 112 ① and pull it back until the front of the floor has fully passed the supports ②.
- Move the floor forward over the supports as far as the rear seat backrest and then lower the floor with the handle ①.

Variable floor in the low position

- Lift the floor using handle ⇒ Fig. 112 ① and pull it back until the front of the floor has fully passed the supports ②.
- Now match the front part with the lower grooves of the supports and slide the floor forwards as far as the rear seat backrest and lower the floor with the handle ①.

Variable floor in the tilted position

When the variable floor is tilted you can access the spare wheel/anti-puncture kit area.

- Lift the variable floor using handle ⇒ Fig. 112 ① and pull it back until the front of the floor has fully passed the tilted grooves ⇒ Fig. 113 ③.
- Run the floor through these grooves with the help of handle ① as the rear seat backrest and until the floor is resting in the grooves.



WARNING

During a sudden driving or braking manoeuvre, or in the event of an accident, objects could be flung through the interior and cause serious or fatal injuries.

- Always secure objects, even when the luggage compartment floor is properly lifted.
- Only objects that do not protrude more than 2/3 the height of the floor may be carried between the rear seat and the raised luggage compartment floor.
- Only objects that do not weigh than approximately 7.5 kg may be carried between the rear seat and the raised luggage compartment floor.

**CAUTION**

- The maximum weight that can be loaded on the luggage compartment variable floor in the top position is 150 kg.
- Do not let the luggage compartment floor fall when closing it. Always carefully guide it downwards in a controlled manner. Otherwise, the lining and the floor of the luggage compartment could be damaged.

**Note**

SEAT recommends the use of straps to secure objects to retaining rings. ■

Roof carrier

Introduction

The vehicle roof has been designed to optimise aerodynamics. For this reason, cross bars or conventional roof carrier systems cannot be secured to the roof water drains.

As the roof water drains are integrated in the roof to reduce air resistance, only SEAT-approved cross bars and roof carrier systems can be used.

Cases in which cross bars and the roof carrier system should be disassembled.

- When they are not used.
- When the vehicle is washed in a car wash.
- When the vehicle height exceeds the maximum height, for example, in some garages.

**WARNING**

When heavy or bulky loads are transported on the roof carrier system, car driving performance is affected, as the centre of gravity shifts and there is greater wind resistance.

- **Always secure the load properly using belts or retaining straps that are suitable and in a good condition.**
- **Bulky, heavy, long or flat loads have a negative effect on aerodynamics, the centre of gravity and driving performance.**
- **Avoid sudden braking and manoeuvres.**
- **Adapt your speed and driving style at all times to suit visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.**

**CAUTION**

- Remove the cross bars and the roof carrier system before entering a car wash.
- Vehicle height is increased by the installation of cross bars or a roof carrier system and the load secured on them. For this purpose, check that your vehicle's height does not surpass the headspace limit, for example, for underpasses or for entering garage doors.
- Cross bars, a roof carrier system and the load secured on them should not interfere with the roof aerial or hamper the path of the panoramic sun roof ⇒ page 89 and the rear lid.
- On opening the rear lid make sure that it does not knock into the roof load.

**For the sake of the environment**

When cross bars and a roof carrier system are installed, the increased air resistance means that the vehicle uses more fuel. ■

Securing the crossbars and the roof carrier system

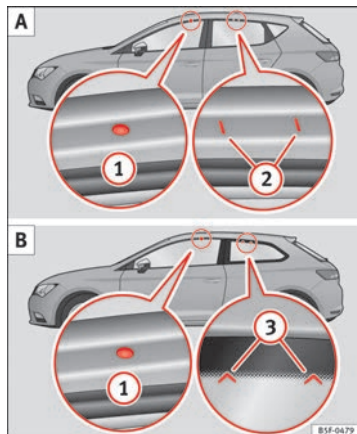


Fig. 114 Leon/Leon SC: attachment points for the roof railings for the roof carrier system.

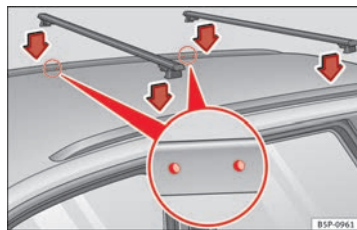


Fig. 115 Leon ST: attachment points for the roof railings for the roof carrier system.

The crossbars are the basis of a series of special roof carrier systems. For safety reasons, special fixtures must be used to safely transport luggage, bicycles, skis, surf boards or boats on the roof. Suitable accessories can be acquired at SEAT dealerships.

Always secure the crossbars and the roof carrier system properly. Always take the assembly instructions that come with the crossbars and the roof carrier system in question into account.

LEON model

The front and rear attachment points ① and ② are only visible when the doors are open → Fig. 114 A.

Leon SC model

The front and rear attachment points ① are only visible when the doors are open. The rear attachment points ③ are marked on the top edge of the glass with arrow heads → Fig. 114 B.

LEON ST model

The crossbars are assembled on the roof railings. The attachment points can be seen on bottom of the roof railing → Fig. 115.



WARNING

Incorrect attachment and use of the crossbars and the roof carrier system may cause the whole system to detach from the roof and cause an accident and injuries.

- Always take the manufacturer assembly instructions into account.
- Use only crossbars and the roof carrier system when they are in perfect condition and are properly secured.
- Always secure the crossbars and the roof carrier system properly.
- Check threaded joints and attachments travelling and if necessary tighten them after you have travelled a short distance. When making long trips, check the threaded joints whenever you stop for a rest.

 WARNING (Continued)

- Always fit the special roof carrier systems correctly for wheels, skis and surfboards, etc.
- Do not modify or repair the crossbars or roof carrier system.

**Note**

Always read the assembly instructions that come with the crossbars and the roof carrier system carefully and keep them in the vehicle. ■

Loading the roof carrier system

The load can only be secured if the crossbars and the roof carrier system are properly installed ⇒ .

Maximum authorised roof load

The maximum permissible roof load is **75 kg**. This figure comes from the combined weight of the roof carrier, the cross bars and the load itself on the roof ⇒ .

Always check the weight of the roof carrier system, the cross bars and the weight of the load to be transported and weigh them if necessary. Never exceed the maximum authorised roof load.

If you are using cross bars and a roof carrier with a lower weight rating, you will not be able to carry the maximum authorised roof load. In this case, do not exceed the maximum weight limit for the roof carrier which is listed in the fitting instructions.

Distributing a load

Distribute loads uniformly and secure them correctly ⇒ .

Check attachments

Once the cross bars and roof carrier system have been installed, check the bolted connections and attachments after a short journey and subsequently with a certain frequency.

**WARNING**

Exceeding the maximum authorised roof load can result in accidents and considerable vehicle damage.

- Never exceed the maximum authorised load on the roof and on the axles or the vehicle's maximum authorised weight.
- Never exceed the load capacity of the cross bars and the roof carrier system, even if the maximum authorised roof load has not been reached.
- Secure heavy items as far forward as possible and distribute the vehicle load uniformly.

**WARNING**

If the load is loose or not secured, it could fall from the roof carrier system or cause accidents and injuries.

- Always use belts or retaining straps that are suitable and in a good condition.
- Secure the load properly. ■

Air conditioning

Heating, ventilation and cooling

Introduction

Viewing Climatronic information

On the screen of Climatronic control unit and on the screen of the factory-fitted Easy Connect system, the theoretical values of the temperature zones are shown.

The unit of temperature measurement can be changed in the Easy Connect system.

Dust and pollen filter

The dust and pollen filter with its activated charcoal cartridge serves as a barrier against impurities in the air taken into the vehicle interior.

The dust and pollen filter must be changed regularly so that air conditioner performance is not adversely affected.

If the filter loses efficiency prematurely due to use in areas with very high levels of air pollution, the filter must be changed more frequently than stated in the Service Schedule.



WARNING

Reduced visibility through the windows increases the risk of serious accidents.

- Always ensure that all windows are free of ice and snow, and that they are not fogged, so as to maintain good visibility of everything outside.



WARNING (Continued)

- The maximum heat output required to defrost windows as quickly as possible is only available when the engine has reached its normal running temperature. Only drive when you have good visibility.
- Always ensure that you use the heating system, fresh air system, air conditioner and the heated rear window to maintain good visibility to the outside.
- Never leave the air recirculation on for a long period of time. If the cooling system is switched off and air recirculation mode switched on, the windows can mist over very quickly, considerably limiting visibility.
- Switch air recirculation mode off when it is not required.



WARNING

Stuffy or used air will increase fatigue and reduce driver concentration possibly resulting in a serious accident.

- Never leave the fresh air fan turned off or use the air recirculation for long periods of time; the air in the vehicle interior will not be refreshed.



CAUTION

- Switch the air conditioner off if you think it may be broken. This will avoid additional damage. Have the air conditioner checked by a specialised workshop.
- Repairs to the air conditioner require specialist knowledge and special tools. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT Official Service. ▶

**Note**

- When the cooling system is turned off, air coming from the outside will not be dried. To prevent fogging of the windows, SEAT recommends leaving the cooling system (compressor) turned on. To do this, press the button . The button lamp should light up.
- The maximum heat output required to defrost windows as quickly as possible is only available when the engine has reached its normal running temperature.
- Keep the air intake slots in front of the windscreen free of snow, ice and leaves to ensure heating and cooling are not impaired, and to prevent the windows from misting over.

Air conditioner controls



Fig. 116 In the centre console: Climatronic controls

To switch a specific function on, press the appropriate button. Press the button again to switch off the function.

The LED on each control lights up to indicate that the respective function of a control has been switched on.

Control button	Additional information. Climatronic
① Temperature	The left and right sides can be adjusted separately. Rotate the control to adjust the temperature accordingly.
② Fan	The power of the fan is automatically adjusted. The fan is also adjusted manually by turning the control.
③ Air distribution	The airflow adjusts automatically for comfort. You can also switch it on manually using the buttons ③.
④	Indications on the temperature display screen selected for the right and left sides.
MAX	Defrost function. The air drawn in from outside the vehicle is directed at the windscreen and air recirculation is automatically switched off. To defrost the windscreen more quickly, the air is dehumidified at temperatures over approximately +3 °C (+38 °F) and the fan runs at maximum output.
	The air is directed at the chest of driver and passengers by the dash panel air vents.
	Air distribution towards the footwell.
	Upward air distribution.
	Heated rear window: this only works when the engine is running and switches off automatically after a maximum of 10 minutes.
	Air recirculation ⇒ page 139.
	Buttons for seat heating ⇒ page 111.

Control button	Additional information. Climatronic
A/C	Press the button to switch on or off the cooling system.
A/C MAX	Press the button to make maximum cooling capacity available. The recirculation of air and the cooling system turn on automatically and air distribution adjusts automatically to the position  .
SYNC	Transfer the driver side temperature settings to the passenger side: when the button lamp (SYNC) is lit, the temperature settings on the driver side also apply to the passenger side. Press the button or the temperature control on the passenger side in order to change the temperature on that side. The button lamp is lit.
AUTO	Automatic adjustment of temperature, fan, and air distribution. Press the button to switch on the function. The indicator on the (AUTO) button will light up.
SETUP	When the configuration button (SETUP) is pressed the air conditioner management menu will be shown on the Easy Connect system screen.
Switching off	Turn the fan control to the 0 position or press the button (OFF).

**WARNING**

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒  in Introduction on page 133. ■

Applies to vehicles with a Touch/Colour Media System.

Adjust through the Easy Connect system*

In the Easy Connect system it is also possible to perform various adjustments to the Climatronic.

Open the air conditioner menu

- Press the (**Setup**) button.
- **OR:** press the (**MENU**) button in Easy Connect. With the rotating switch select the **air conditioner** menu and open it.

On the touch screen you can see and change the current settings, for example, the temperature set for the driver and passenger sides, the air distribution and the fan speed. With button (**SYNC**) the driver and passenger side temperatures are synchronised ⇒ Booklet Media System Touch/Colour, chapter Air conditioning.

To switch a function on or off, or to select a submenu, you must press the corresponding function button.

For more information about functions ⇒ page 67.

Function button	effect
OFF	Switch off and switch on the Climatronic.
SETTINGS	The air conditioning settings submenu is opened. It is possible to make the following adjustments: Function button (Air conditioning profile.): to adjust the level of the fan in AUTO mode. You can choose between low, medium and high. Function button (Automatic air recirculation) to switch on and off automatic air recirculation ⇒ page 139. (BACK ⇨) function button to close the submenu. ■

Applies to vehicles with a Media System Plus/NavI System.

Adjust through the Easy Connect system*

In the Easy Connect system it is also possible to perform various adjustments to the Climatronic. ►

Open the air conditioner menu

- Press the **Setup** button.

On the top of the screen you can see and change the current settings, such as, for example, the temperature set for the driver side and for that of passenger. Temperatures up to +22 °C (+72 °F) are shown with blue arrows, and temperatures over +22 °C (+72 °F) with red arrows.

To switch a function on or off, or to select a submenu, you must press the corresponding function button.

Function button	effect
Air conditioning profile	Adjust the fan level in AUTO mode. You can choose between low, medium and high.
OFF	Climatronic is switched off.
ON	Climatronic is switched on.
SETTINGS	The air conditioning settings submenu is opened. It is possible to make the following adjustments: Function button Air conditioning profile : to adjust the level of the fan in AUTO mode. You can choose between low, medium and high. Function button Automatic air recirculation to switch on and off automatic air recirculation ⇒ page 139. BACK function button to close the submenu.
Automatic supplementary heating	Activate/deactivate the automatic activation of the supplementary heating for colder countries (only for engines with supplementary heating). With the option deactivated, depending on the outside temperature the heating may need more time than normal to reach a comfortable temperature.

Manual air conditioning controls



Fig. 117 In the centre console: Manual air conditioning controls

Control button	Additional information. Manual air conditioning system
① Temperature	Rotate the control to set the temperature accordingly.
② Fan	Setting 0: fan and manual air conditioning switched off, level 6: maximum fan level.
③ Air distribution	Rotate the continuous control to direct the airflow to the desired area.
	Defrost function. The airflow is directed at the windscreen. In this position, air recirculation is automatically switched off or is not switched on. Increase the fan power to clear the windscreen of condensation as soon as possible. To dehumidify the air, the cooling system will automatically switch on.
	The air is directed at the chest of driver and passengers by the dash panel air vents.

Control button	Additional information. Manual air conditioning system
	Distribution of air towards the chest and the footwell area.
	Air distribution towards the footwell.
	Air distribution towards the windscreen and the footwell.
	Heated rear window: this only works when the engine is running and switches off automatically after a maximum of 10 minutes.
	Air recirculation ⇒ page 139.
	Buttons for seat heating ⇒ page 111.
A/C MAX	Turn the control to the position A/C MAX to make maximum cooling capacity available. Air recirculation and the cooling system are turned on automatically.

**WARNING**

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒ in Introduction on page 133. ■

Heating system and fresh air controls



Fig. 118 In the centre console: heating system and fresh air controls.

Control button	Additional information. Heating and fresh air system
① Temperature	Rotate the control to adjust the temperature accordingly. The desired temperature for the interior cannot be lower than that of the exterior air temperature, as the heating and fresh air system cannot cool or dehumidify the air.
② Fan	Setting 0: fan, heating and fresh air systems switched off, level 6: maximum fan level.
③ Air distribution	Rotate the continuous control to direct the airflow to the desired area.
	The airflow is directed at the windscreen.
	The air is directed at the chest of driver and passengers by the dash panel air vents. ▶

Control button	Additional information. Heating and fresh air system
	Distribution of air towards the chest and the footwell area.
	Air distribution towards the footwell.
	Air distribution towards the windscreen and the footwell.
	Heated rear window: this only works when the engine is running and switches off automatically after a maximum of 10 minutes.
	Air recirculation ⇒ page 139.

**WARNING**

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒  in Introduction on page 133. ■

Instructions for use of the air conditioner

The interior cooling system only works when the engine is running and fan is switched on.

The air conditioner operates most effectively with the windows and the panoramic sliding sunroof closed. However, if the vehicle has heated up after standing in the sun for some time, the air inside can be cooled more quickly by opening the windows and the panoramic sliding sunroof briefly.

Climatronic: change the temperature unit on the screen of the radio or on the factory-fitted navigation system

Changing the temperature display from Celsius to Fahrenheit on radio or on the factory-fitted navigation system is done using the menu on the instrument panel ⇒ page 60.

The cooling system cannot be activated

If the air conditioning system cannot be switched on, this may be caused by the following:

- The engine is not running.
- The fan is switched off.
- The air conditioner fuse has blown.
- The outside temperature is lower than approximately +3 °C (+38 °F).
- The air conditioner compressor has been temporarily switched off because the engine coolant temperature is too high.
- Another fault in the vehicle. Have the air conditioner checked by a specialised workshop.

Special Characteristics

If the humidity and temperature outside the vehicle are high, **condensation** can drip off the evaporator in the cooling system and form a pool underneath the vehicle. This is normal and does not indicate a leak!

**Note**

After starting the engine, any residual humidity in the air conditioner could mist over the windscreen. Switch on the defrost function as soon as possible to clear the windscreen of condensation. ■

Air vents

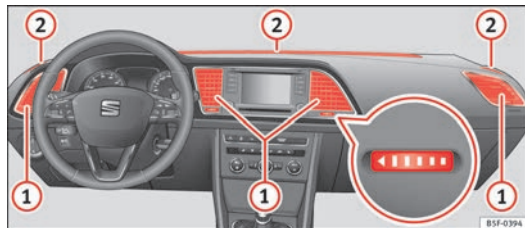


Fig. 119 On the dash panel: air vents

Air vents

To ensure proper heating, cooling and ventilation in the vehicle interior, air vents ⇒ Fig. 119 ① should remain open.

- Turn the corresponding thumbwheel (detail) in the required direction to open and close the air vents. When the thumbwheel is in the ► position, the corresponding air vent is closed.
- Change the air direction using the ventilation grille lever.

There are other additional, non-adjustable air vents in the dash panel ②, in the footwell and in the rear area of the interior.



Note

Food, medicine and other heat or cold sensitive objects should never be placed in front of the air outlets as they may be damaged or made unsuitable for use by the air coming from the air vents.

Air recirculation

Basic points

Air recirculation:



Manual recirculation

Air recirculation mode prevents the ambient air from entering the interior.

When the outside temperature is very high, selecting manual air recirculation mode for a short period refreshes the vehicle interior more quickly.

For safety reasons, air recirculation mode is switched off when the button MAX is pressed or the air distributor turned to .

Switching the manual air recirculation mode on and off

To switch system on: press the button until the warning lamp lights up.

To switch system off: press the button until the warning lamp goes off.

Functioning mode of automatic air recirculation (air conditioning menu)

With the automatic air recirculation mode activated, the entry of fresh air into the cabin interior is enabled. If the system detects a high concentration of hazardous substances in the ambient air, air recirculation mode is switched on automatically. When the level of impurities drops to within a normal range, recirculation mode is switched off.

The system is unable to detect unpleasant smells.

The air recirculation will **not** connect automatically in versions without humidity sensor and in the following external conditions:

- The outside temperature is lower than +3 °C (+38 °F).
- The cooling system is switched off and the outside temperature is below +10 °C (+50 °F).
- The cooling system is switched off, the outside temperature is below +15 °C (+59 °F) and the windscreen wipers are switched on.

Activation/deactivation of automatic air recirculation is done in the air conditioner menu, under Configuration.

**WARNING**

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒  in Introduction on page 133.

- If the cooling system is switched off and air recirculation mode switched on, the windows can mist over very quickly, considerably limiting visibility.
- Switch air recirculation mode off when it is not required.

**CAUTION**

Do not smoke when air recirculation is switched on in vehicles with an air conditioner. The smoke taken in could lie on the cooling system vaporiser and on the activated charcoal cartridge of the dust and pollen filter, leading to a permanently unpleasant smell.

**Note**

Climatronic: air recirculation mode is activated to prevent exhaust gas or unpleasant odours from entering the vehicle interior when it is in reverse and while the automatic windscreen wiper is working. ■

Driving

Steering

Adjusting the steering wheel position

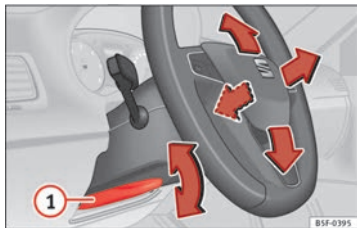


Fig. 120 Lever in the lower left side of the steering column.

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

- Press the lever ① ⇒ Fig. 120 down ⇒ ⚠.
- Move the steering wheel to the desired position.
- Move the lever up, applying pressure until the close position is reached.



WARNING

- Never adjust the position of the steering wheel when the vehicle is moving, as this could cause an accident.
- Move the lever up firmly so the steering wheel position does not accidentally change during driving. risk of accident!
- Make sure you are capable of reaching and firmly holding the upper part of the steering wheel: risk of accident!
- If you adjust the steering wheel so that it points towards your face, the driver airbag will not protect you properly in the event of an accident. Make sure that the steering wheel points towards your chest.

Ignition lock

Warning and control lamps

It lights up	Possible cause	Solution
	Pre-heating the diesel engine before starting it.	⇒ page 142.
	The brake is not pressed.	Press the brake to start up the engine.

Some warning and control lamps will light up briefly when the ignition is switched on to check certain functions. They will switch off after a few seconds.

WARNING

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒  in Control and warning lamps on page 59.

Starting the engine with the ignition key

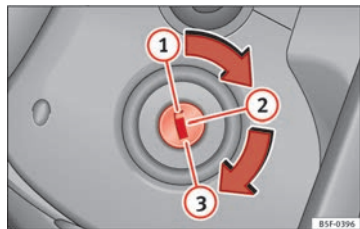


Fig. 121 Ignition key positions.

Switch on the ignition with the key in the ignition and start the engine.

Steering wheel lock

- To lock the steering wheel, remove the key from the ignition and turn the wheel until it locks. In vehicles with the automatic gearbox*, the selector lever must be in the position P in order to remove the key.
- To unlock the steering wheel, insert the key into the ignition and simultaneously turn the key (in the direction of the arrow) and the steering wheel.

Warning: If the steering wheel cannot be turned, this is because the steering wheel lock is activated.

Switching the ignition on/off, preheating

- Turn the ignition key to position **2** to switch on the ignition.
- Turn the ignition key to position **1** to switch off the ignition.

Preheating is produced in diesel vehicles when the ignition is switched on .

Starting up the engine

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

Diesel engines can take a few seconds longer than usual to start on cold days. Therefore the clutch pedal (manual gearbox) or the brake pedal (automatic gearbox) must remain pressed until the engine starts up. During preheating, the warning lamp  remains lit.

The preheating time depends on the coolant and exterior temperatures. With the engine at operating temperature, or at outside temperatures above +8 °C, the warning lamp  will light up for about one second. This means that the engine starts *immediately*.

If the engine does not immediately start up, interrupt the starting process and try again after 30 seconds. To start the engine again, return the key to position **1**.

Start-Stop System*

If the vehicle is stopped and the Start-Stop system* switches off the engine, the ignition remains switched on.

Automatic gearbox: Before leaving the vehicle, make sure that the ignition is switched off and the selector lever is in position P.

Driver messages on the instrument panel display

Press the clutch

This message appears on vehicles with a manual gearbox if the driver tries to start the engine without having the clutch pedal pressed. The engine will only start if you press the clutch pedal.

Press the brake

This message appears on vehicles with an automatic gearbox if the driver tries to start the engine without having the brake pedal pressed.

Select N or P

This message appears if you try to start or stop the engine when the selector lever of the automatic gearbox is not in position P or N. The engine can only start or stop in these positions.

Engage position P; the vehicle can move; doors can only close in position P.

For safety reasons, this driver message appears and an audible warning sounds if the selector lever of the automatic gearbox is not in position P after you switch off the ignition. Otherwise the vehicle could move.

Gear change: selector lever in the drive position!

This driver message is displayed and a buzzer is sounded when the selector lever is not in the position P when the driver door is opened. Put the selector lever in position P; otherwise the vehicle can roll away.

Ignition is switched on

This driver message is displayed and a buzzer is sounded when the driver door is opened with the ignition switched on.



WARNING

- **Never run the engine in confined spaces, as the exhaust gases are poisonous.**



CAUTION

Avoid high engine speeds, full throttle and extreme load conditions until the engine has reached its normal operating temperature, otherwise this can damage the engine.



For the sake of the environment

Do not warm up the engine by idling it. You should drive off as soon as you start the engine. This will help avoid unnecessary exhaust emissions.



Note

- If it is difficult to turn the ignition key to the position ①, turn the steering wheel to both sides to release the steering lock.
- When starting from cold, the engine may be a little noisy for the first few seconds until oil pressure has built up in the hydraulic valve lifters. This is quite normal, and no cause for concern.
- If the vehicle battery is disconnected and reconnected, the key must remain in the position ① for around 5 seconds before starting up.
- Vehicles with automatic gearbox: after switching off the ignition, you can only remove the ignition key if the selector lever is in position "P" (parking lock). Next, the selector lever is locked. ■

Switching off the engine with the key

Switching off the engine

- Stop the vehicle. ▶

- Turn the ignition key to position ① ⇒ Fig. 121.

Engaging the steering wheel lock

Important: selector lever (automatic gearbox*) must be in position P.

- Remove the key from the ignition in position ① ⇒ Fig. 121 ⇒ ⚠.
- Turn the steering wheel until you hear it engage.

Possible vehicle theft is prevented with the steering lock engaged.



WARNING

- **Never switch the engine off until the vehicle is stationary. The brake servo and power steering functions will not be completely covered under warranty. More force may also be needed to turn the steering wheel or to brake. As you cannot steer and brake in the normal manner, there is a greater risk of accidents and serious injury.**
- **Never remove the key from the ignition if the vehicle is in motion. Otherwise, the steering could suddenly lock, making it impossible to steer the vehicle: risk of accident!**
- **Always take the key with you when you leave the vehicle. This is particularly important if there are children in the vehicle, as they might otherwise be able to start the engine or use power-operated equipment (e.g. the electric windows), which could cause injuries.**



CAUTION

If the engine has been running under high load for a long time, there is a risk of heat building up in the engine compartment after it has been switched off; this could cause engine damage. For this reason, you should idle the engine for approximately 2 minutes before you switch it off.



Note

- After the engine is switched off the radiator fan may run on for up to 10 minutes, even if the ignition is switched off. It is also possible that the fan turns itself on once more if the coolant temperature increases due to the heat accumulated in the engine compartment or due to its prolonged exposure to solar radiation.
- If the vehicle is stopped and the Start-Stop system* switches off the engine, the ignition remains switched on. Make sure that the ignition is switched off before leaving the vehicle, otherwise the battery could discharge.

Kick-down

The kick-down feature allows maximum acceleration to be reached.

If the eco* ⇒ page 186 mode has been selected in SEAT Drive Profile*, and the accelerator is pressed beyond a hard point, the engine power is automatically controlled to give your vehicle maximum acceleration.



WARNING

Please note that if the road surface is slippery or wet, the kick-down feature could cause the driving wheels to spin, which could result in skidding.

Handbrake

Using the handbrake



Fig. 122 Handbrake between the front seats.

The handbrake should be applied firmly to prevent the vehicle from accidentally rolling away.

Always apply the handbrake when you leave your vehicle and when you park.

Applying the handbrake

- Pull the handbrake lever up firmly ⇒ Fig. 122.

Releasing the handbrake

- Pull the lever up slightly and press the release knob in the direction of the arrow ⇒ Fig. 122 and guide the handbrake lever down fully ⇒ ⚠.

Always apply the handbrake *firmly*, so there is less risk of driving off with it still engaged ⇒ ⚠.

The handbrake warning lamp lights up when the handbrake is applied with the ignition on Ⓜ. The warning lamp turns off when the handbrake is released.

If you drive faster than 6 km/h (4 mph) with the handbrake on, the following message* will appear on the instrument panel display: **HANDBRAKE ON**. You will also hear an audible warning.



WARNING

- Never use the handbrake to stop the vehicle when it is in motion. The braking distance is considerably longer, because braking is only applied to the rear wheels. Risk of accident!
- If the handbrake is only partially released, this will cause the rear brakes to overheat, which can impair the function of the brake system and could lead to an accident. This also causes premature wear on the rear brake pads.



CAUTION

Always apply the handbrake before you leave the vehicle. Select the 1st gear also. ■

Parking

The handbrake should always be firmly applied when the vehicle is parked.

Always note the following points when parking the vehicle:

- Use the brake pedal to stop the vehicle.
- Apply the handbrake.
- Select the 1st gear. ►

- Switch the engine off and remove the key from the ignition. Turn the steering wheel slightly to engage the steering lock.
- Never leave a vehicle key in the vehicle.

Additional notes on parking the vehicle on gradients:

Turn the steering wheel so that the vehicle rolls against the kerb if it started to roll.

- If the vehicle is parked facing **downhill**, turn the front wheels so that they point *towards the kerb*.
- If the vehicle is parked facing **uphill**, turn the front wheels so that they point *away from the kerb*.
- Secure the vehicle as normal by applying the handbrake firmly and engaging 1st gear.



WARNING

- Take measures to reduce the risk of injury when you leave your vehicle unattended.
- Never park where the hot exhaust system could ignite inflammable materials, such as dry grass, low bushes, spilt fuel etc.
- Never allow vehicle occupants to remain in the vehicle when it is locked. They would be unable to open the vehicle from the inside, and could become trapped in the vehicle in an emergency. In the event of an emergency, locked doors will delay assistance to vehicle occupants.
- Never leave children alone in the vehicle. They could set the vehicle in motion, for example, by releasing the handbrake or the gearbox lever.
- Depending on weather conditions, it may become extremely hot or cold inside the vehicle. This can be fatal.

Manual gearbox

Changing gears

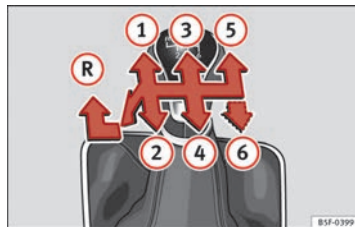


Fig. 123 Gear shift pattern of a 5 or 6-speed manual gearbox

The position of each of the gears is shown on the gear stick ⇒ Fig. 123.

- Press and hold the clutch pedal to the floor.
- Place the gearbox lever in the required position ⇒ ⚠.
- Release the clutch pedal to engage clutch.

In some countries the clutch pedal must be fully pressed down for the engine to start.

Selecting reverse gear

- Engage reverse gear only when the vehicle is stopped.
- Press and hold the clutch pedal to the floor ⇒ ⚠.
- Move the gearbox lever into the neutral position and press it down.
- Move the gearbox lever completely to the left and then forwards to position it in reverse gear ⇒ Fig. 123 (R).
- Release the clutch pedal to engage clutch.

Changing down gears

While driving, changing down a gear must always be done gradually, i.e. to the gear directly below and when the engine speed is not too high ⇒ ⚠. Changing down while bypassing one or various gears at high speeds or at high engine speeds can damage the clutch and the gearbox, even if the clutch pedal remains depressed ⇒ ⚠.



WARNING

When the engine is running, the vehicle will start to move as soon as a gear is engaged and the clutch released. This is also the case with the electro-mechanical parking brake switched on.

- Never engage reverse gear when the vehicle is moving.



WARNING

If the gear is changed down inappropriately by selecting a gear that is too low, you may lose control of the vehicle, causing an accident and serious injuries.



CAUTION

When travelling at high speeds or at high engine speeds, selecting a gear that is too low can cause considerable damage to the clutch and the gearbox. This can also occur if the clutch pedal is pressed and held and it does not engage.



CAUTION

To prevent damage and avoid premature wear, please observe the following:

- Do not rest your hand on the gear lever while driving. The pressure applied by your hand is transmitted to the gearbox selector forks.
- Always ensure that the vehicle is completely stopped before engaging the reverse gear.

- Always press the clutch to the floor when changing gears.
- Never hold the vehicle "on the clutch" on hills with the engine on.

Automatic gearbox/DSG automatic gearbox*

Introduction

Your vehicle is equipped with an electronically controlled manual gearbox. Torque between the engine and the gearbox is transmitted via two independent clutches. They replace the torque converter found on conventional automatic gearboxes and allow for smooth, uninterrupted acceleration of the vehicle.

The **tiptronic** system allows the driver to change gears *manually* if desired ⇒ page 152, Changing gears in tiptronic mode*.

Selector lever positions

The selector lever position engaged is highlighted on the display in the instrument cluster. With the selector lever in the manual gearbox positions G, D, E and S, the engaged gear is also indicated on the display.

P – Parking lock

When the selector lever is in this position, the driven wheels are locked mechanically. The parking lock must be engaged only when the vehicle is *stationary* ⇒ ⚠.

The interlock button (the button on the selector lever handle) must be pressed in *and* simultaneously the brake pedal must be depressed before moving the selector lever either in or out of position P.

R – Reverse gear

Reverse gear must be engaged only when the vehicle is *stationary* and the engine is idling ⇒ .

To move the selector lever to position R, the interlock button must be pressed in *and* at the same time the brake pedal must be depressed. The reverse lights come on when the selector lever is in the R position with the ignition on.

N – Neutral (idling)

With the selector lever in this position, the gear is in neutral.

D/S – Permanent drive (forward) position

The selector lever in the D/S position enables the gears to be controlled in normal mode (D) or Sport (S). To select Sport mode (S), move the selector lever backwards. Moving the lever again will select normal mode (D). The selected driving mode is shown on the instrument panel display.

In **normal mode** (D), the gearbox automatically selects the best gear ratio. This depends on the engine load, the road speed and the dynamic gear control programme (DCP).

Sport mode (S) must be selected for a sporty driving style. This setting makes use of the engine's maximum power output. When accelerating the gear shifts will be noticeable.

The brake pedal must be pressed when moving the selector lever from D/S to N if the vehicle is stationary or at speeds below 5 km/h ⇒ .

Under certain circumstances (e.g. when driving in mountains) it can be advantageous to switch temporarily to tiptronic mode ⇒ page 152, in order to *manually select* gear ratios to suit the driving conditions.



WARNING

- Take care not to accidentally press the accelerator pedal when the vehicle is stopped. The vehicle could otherwise start moving immediately (in some cases even if the parking brake is engaged) resulting in the risk of an accident.
- Never move the selector lever to R or P when driving. Failure to do so could result in an accident.
- With selector lever in any position (except P) the vehicle must always be held with the foot brake when the engine is running. This is because an automatic gearbox still transmits power even at idling speed, and the vehicle tends to “creep”). The accelerator pedal must on no account be pressed inadvertently when a gear is engaged with the vehicle stationary. The vehicle could otherwise start moving immediately (in some cases even if the parking brake is engaged) resulting in the risk of an accident.
- While you are selecting a gear and the vehicle is stopped with the engine running, do not accelerate. Failure to do so could result in an accident.
- As a driver you should never leave your vehicle if the engine is running and a gear is engaged. If you have to leave your vehicle while the engine is running, you must apply the handbrake and engage the parking lock (P).
- To avoid accidents, apply the handbrake and put the selector lever in position P before opening the bonnet and working on the vehicle with the engine running. Please always observe the important safety warnings ⇒ page 228, Working on components in the engine compartment. ➤



Note

- If the selector lever is moved accidentally to N when driving, release the accelerator and let the engine speed drop to idling before selecting gear range D or S again.
- Should the power supply to the selector lever be interrupted in position P, the selector lever will be locked. If this should happen the manual release can be used ⇒ page 156.

Selector lever lock



Fig. 124 Selector lever lock.

The selector lever lock prevents gears from being engaged inadvertently, so that the vehicle is not set in motion unintentionally.

The selector lever lock is released as follows:

- Switch the ignition on.
- Press the brake pedal *and* at the same time press in the interlock button.

Automatic selector lever lock

With the ignition switched on, the selector lever is locked in the positions P and N. The brake pedal must be pressed to release the lever while pressing the release button if the selector lever is in the position P. As a reminder for the driver, with the lever in positions P or N the following message will be shown on the display:

■ When stationary, apply footbrake while selecting a gear.

The selector lever lock only works if the vehicle is stationary or driving at speeds up to 5 km/h. At higher speeds the selector lever lock in the N position is disengaged automatically.

The selector lever lock is not engaged if the selector lever is moved quickly through position N (e.g. when shifting from R to D). This makes it possible, for instance, to rock the vehicle “backwards and forwards” if it is stuck. The selector lever lock engages automatically if the brake pedal is not depressed and the lever is in position N for more than about two seconds.

Interlock button

The interlock button on the selector lever handle prevents the driver from inadvertently engaging certain gears. Press the button in to disengage the selector lever lock. The selector lever positions in which the interlock button has to be pressed are shown in the illustration, highlighted in colour ⇒ Fig. 124.

Safety interlock for ignition key

Once the ignition has been turned off, the key may be removed only if the gear selector is in position P. While the key is not in the ignition, the selector lever is locked in position P. ▶



Note

- If the selector lever lock does not engage, there is a fault. The transmission is interrupted to prevent the vehicle from accidentally moving. Follow the procedure below in order for the selector lever lock to engage again:
 - With a 6-speed gearbox: press the brake pedal and release it again.
 - With a 7-speed gearbox: press the brake pedal. Move the selector lever to position P or N and subsequently engage a gear.
- Despite a gear being engaged, the vehicle does not move forwards or back. Proceed to the next mode:
 - When the vehicle does not move in the required direction, the system may not have the gear range correctly engaged. Press the brake pedal and engage the gear range again.
 - If the vehicle still does not move in the required direction, there is a system malfunction. Seek specialist assistance and have the system checked.

Driving tips

The gearbox changes gear ratios automatically as the vehicle moves.

The engine can only start with the selector lever in the position P or N. At low temperatures, below -10 °C (50 °F), the engine can only start with the selector lever in the position P.

Starting the vehicle

- Press and hold the brake pedal.
- Press and hold the interlock button (the button in the selector lever handle), move the selector lever to the desired position, for instance D ⇒ page 147, and release the interlock button.

- Wait for the gearbox to engage the gear (a slight movement can be felt).
- Release the brake and press the accelerator ⇒

Stopping briefly

- Apply the foot brake to hold the vehicle briefly when stationary (for instance at traffic lights). Do not press the accelerator.

Stopping/Parking

If the driver door is opened and the selector lever is not in position P, the vehicle could move. The driver message will be: **Gear change: selector lever in the drive position!**. Additionally, a buzzer will sound.

- Press and hold the brake pedal ⇒ .
- Apply the handbrake.
- Move the selector lever to position P.

Holding the car on a hill

- *Always* apply the brake pedal firmly to prevent the vehicle from “moving backwards; if necessary, apply the handbrake” ⇒ . Do **not** try to stop the vehicle “rolling back” by increasing the engine speed when a gear is engaged (pressing the accelerator) ⇒ .

Moving off uphill in vehicles without Hill start assistant*

- Apply the handbrake.
- Once you have engaged a gear press the accelerator carefully and disengage the handbrake.

Moving off uphill in vehicles with Hill start assistant*

- Once you have engaged a gear, release the footbrake and press the accelerator ⇒ page 157, Hill driving assistant*.

Driving down hills: in some situations (on mountain roads or when towing a trailer or caravan) it can be advantageous to switch temporarily to the manual gearbox programme so that the gear ratios can be selected manually to suit the driving conditions ⇒ ⚠.

On level ground it is sufficient to move the selector lever to position P. On slopes, first engage the parking brake and then put the selection lever into the P position. This avoids overloading the locking mechanism and it will be easier to move the selector lever from position P.



WARNING

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒ ⚠ in Selector lever positions on page 148.

- **Never allow the brake to rub and do not use the brake pedal too often or for long periods. Constant braking causes overheating in the brakes. This could significantly reduce braking power, increase braking distance or even result in the total failure of the brake system.**
- **To avoid rolling back on gradients always hold the vehicle with the footbrake or handbrake if you have to stop.**



CAUTION

- If you stop the vehicle on a gradient, do not attempt to stop it from rolling by depressing the accelerator when a gear has been selected. This could cause overheating and damage the automatic gearbox. Apply the handbrake firmly or press the brake pedal in order to prevent the vehicle from rolling back.
- If you allow the car to roll with the selector lever in position N with the engine switched off, the automatic gearbox will be damaged as it will not be lubricated.
- In certain driving situations or traffic conditions, such as frequently starting, prolonged “creeping” of the vehicle or traffic jams with continuous stoppages, the gearbox could overheat causing damage! If the warning lamp ⚠ lights up, stop the vehicle as soon as possible and wait for the gearbox to cool ⇒ page 155.

Downhill speed control*

The downhill speed control function helps the driver when driving down steep gradients.

Downhill speed control is activated when the selector lever is in D/S and the driver applies the foot brake. The automatic gearbox automatically engages a lower gear that is suitable for the slope. The downhill speed control function attempts to maintain the speed at which the vehicle was travelling when the foot brake was applied (subject to the laws of physics and technical drive limitations). It may be necessary to adjust the speed again using the foot brake in certain situations. Given that the downhill speed control can only change down to 3rd gear, on very steep descents the tiptronic mode may be required. In this case, manually reduce the tiptronic to 2nd or 1st gear to use the engine brake and reduce the charge on the brakes.

Downhill speed control is deactivated as soon as the road levels out again or you press the accelerator pedal. ▶

On vehicles with cruise control system* ⇒ page 161, downhill speed control is activated when you set a cruising speed.



WARNING

The downhill speed control cannot defy the laws of physics. Therefore, speed cannot be maintained constant in all situations. Always be prepared to use the brakes!

Changing gears in tiptronic mode*

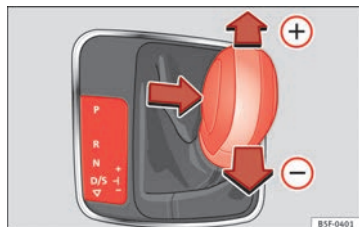


Fig. 125 Centre console: changing gear with tiptronic



Fig. 126 Steering wheel: automatic gearbox levers

The tiptronic gives the driver the option to change gears manually.

Changing gear manually with the selector lever

It is possible to change to tiptronic mode, both when the vehicle is stopped and while driving.

- To switch to tiptronic mode, move the selector lever from position D/S to the right. As soon as the change is made the selector lever will be shown in the position **M** on the instrument panel display (for example **M4** means that the fourth gear is engaged).
- Move the selector lever forwards (+) to select a higher gear ⇒ Fig. 125.
- Move the selector lever backwards (–) to select a lower gear.

Changing gear manually with the gearshift paddles*

The gearshift paddles can be used when the selector lever is in the position D/S or G.

- Press the gearshift paddle (+) to select a higher gear ⇒ Fig. 126.
- Press the gearshift paddle (–) to select a lower gear.
- With the selector lever in position D/S, if no paddle is operated during a short period of time, the gearbox control system switches back to automatic mode. To switch to permanent manual gear change using the gearshift paddles, move the selector lever from position D/S to the right.

When accelerating, the gearbox automatically shifts up into the next gear shortly before the maximum engine speed is reached. ▶

If you select a lower gear, the automatic gearbox will not shift down until there is no risk of overrevving the engine.

When the kick-down feature is used, the gearbox shifts down to a lower gear, depending on road speed and engine speed.

Kick-down feature

The kick-down feature allows maximum acceleration to be reached.

When the accelerator pedal is pressed right down past the point of resistance at full throttle, the gearbox will shift down to a lower gear, depending on road speed and engine speed. The upshift to the next higher gear is delayed until the engine reaches maximum rpm.



WARNING

Please note that if the road surface is slippery or wet, the kick-down feature could cause the driving wheels to spin, which could result in skidding.

Launch Control Programme¹⁾

The Launch control programme enables maximum acceleration.

¹⁾ Valid for vehicles: with Launch-Control/6-Speed DSG with diesel engines superior to 125 kW and petrol engines superior to 140 kW.

²⁾ On vehicles with the driver information system, the ESC lamp lights up permanently and the corresponding text message **Stability control deactivated** (temporary) appears on the instrument panel to indicate the deactivation status.

³⁾ Vehicles without driver information system: the warning lamp flashes slowly/Vehicles with driver information system: the warning lamp stays on.

Important: the engine must have reached operating temperature and the steering wheel must not be turned.

The engine speed for launch-control is different on petrol and diesel engines. To use the launch-control you must disconnect the anti-slip regulation (ASR) through the Easy Connect system menu ⇒ page 67. The warning lamp  will stay switched on or will flash slowly depending on whether or not the vehicle has a driver information system*²⁾.

- When the engine is running, switch off the traction control (ASR)²⁾ ³⁾.
- Turn the selector lever to the position “S” or tiptronic, or else select the **sport** driving mode from the SEAT Drive Profile* ⇒ page 185.
- Press the brake pedal firmly with your left foot and hold it down for at least one second.
- With your right foot, press the accelerator down to the full throttle or kick-down position. The engine speed will stabilise at about **3,200** rpm (petrol engine) or about **2,000** rpm (diesel engine).
- Take your left foot off the brake pedal. ▶

**WARNING**

- Always adapt your driving style to the traffic conditions.
- Only use the launch control programme when road and traffic conditions permit, and make sure your manner of driving and accelerating the vehicle does not inconvenience or endanger other road users.
- Make sure that the ESC remains switched on. Please note that when the ASR and ESC are deactivated, the wheels may start to spin, causing the vehicle to lose grip. Risk of accident!
- After putting the vehicle into gear, the “sport” mode of the ESC should be deactivated again by briefly pressing the **OFF** button.

**Note**

- After using the Launch control programme, the temperature in the gearbox may have increased considerably. In this case, the programme could be disabled for several minutes. The programme can be used again after the cooling phase.
- Accelerating with the Launch control programme places a heavy load on all parts of the vehicle. This can result in increased wear and tear.

Inertia mode

The inertia mode enables the kinetic energy of the vehicle to be harnessed enabling certain stretches to be driven without using the accelerator. This enables fuel to be saved. Use the inertia mode to “let the vehicle roll” before, for example, arriving in a town.

Switching on inertia mode

Important: selector lever must be in position D, gradients below 12 %.

- Select, in SEAT Drive Profile*, **Eco** mode ⇒ page 185.
- Take your foot off the accelerator.

The driver message **Inertia** will be displayed. At speeds higher than 20 km/h (12 mph), the gearbox will automatically disengage and the vehicle will roll freely, without the effect of the engine brake. While the vehicle rolls, the engine runs at idling speed.

Stopping inertia mode

- Press the brake or the accelerator pedal.

To make use of the braking force and switch off the engine again, simply press the brake pedal briefly.

Applying both the **inertia mode** (= prolonged section with less energy) and the **switching off using inertia** (= shorter section without the need for fuel) facilitates improved fuel consumption and emission balance.

**WARNING**

- If the inertia mode has been switched on, take into account, when approaching an obstacle and releasing the accelerator pedal, that the vehicle will not decelerate in the usual manner: risk of accident!
- When using inertia mode while travelling down hills, the vehicle can increase speed: risk of accident!
- If other users drive your vehicle, warn them about inertia mode.

**Note**

- Inertia mode is only available in **eco** (SEAT Drive Profile*) driving mode.
- The driver message **Inertia** is only displayed with the current consumption. In inertia mode the gear will no longer be displayed (for example “E” will appear instead of “E7”).
- On downhill sections with gradients above 15 %, the inertia mode will automatically be switched off temporarily.

Backup programme

A backup programme is in place if a fault should occur in the control system.

If all the positions of the selector lever are shown over a light background on the instrument panel display, there is a system fault and the automatic gearbox will operate in with the backup programme. When the backup programme is activated, it is possible to drive the vehicle, however, at low speeds and within a selected range of gears. In some cases **driving in reverse gear may not be possible**.

**CAUTION**

If the gearbox operates with the backup programme, take the vehicle to a specialised workshop and have the fault repaired without delay.

Clutch

⚠ Clutch overheating! Please stop!

The clutch has overheated and could be damaged. Stop the vehicle and wait for the gearbox to cool with the engine at idling speed and the selector lever in position P. When the warning lamp and the driver message switch

off, have the fault corrected by a specialised workshop without delay. If the warning lamp and the driver message do not switch off, do not continue driving. Seek specialist assistance.

Faults in the gearbox

⚠ Gearbox: Fault! Stop the vehicle and place the lever in the position P.

There is a fault in the gearbox. Stop the vehicle in a safe place and do not continue driving. Seek specialist assistance.

⚠ Gearbox: System fault! You may continue driving.

Have the fault corrected by a specialised workshop without delay.

⚠ Gearbox: System fault! You can continue driving with restrictions. Reverse gear disabled

Take the vehicle to a specialised workshop and have the fault repaired without delay.

⚠ Gearbox: System fault! You can continue driving in D until switching off the engine

Stop the vehicle in a safe place well away from moving traffic. Seek specialist assistance.

⚠ Gearbox: too hot. Adapt your driving accordingly

Continue driving at moderate speeds. When the warning lamp switches off, you can continue driving in a normal manner.

⚠ Gearbox: press the brake and engage a gear again.

If the fault was caused by a gearbox with a high temperature, this driver message will be displayed when the gearbox has cooled again.

Manual release of the selector lever



Fig. 127 Selector lever: manual release from position P.

The selector lever can be released manually if the electrical power supply should fail.

The manual release mechanism is located under the selector lever console on the right side. Releasing the selector lever requires a certain degree of practical skill. We therefore advise you to obtain professional assistance.

A screwdriver will be needed to carry out the manual release. Use the flat part of the screwdriver blade ⇒ page 250.

Removing the cover from the selector lever

- Apply the handbrake (P) ⇒ ⚠ to ensure that the car does not move.
- Carefully pull the corners of the selector lever boot and fold up the selector lever boot (inside out) by hand.

Releasing the selector lever

- Using a screwdriver, press and hold the yellow unlocking tab sideways ⇒ Fig. 127.
- Now press the interlock button on the selector lever (A) and move the selector lever to position N.
- After carrying out the manual release, attach the selector lever boot on the gearbox console again.

If the power supply should ever fail (discharged battery, etc.) and the vehicle has to be pushed or towed, the selector lever must first be moved to position N. This is possible after operating the manual release mechanism.



WARNING

The selector lever may be moved out of position P only when the handbrake is firmly applied. If this does not work, secure the vehicle with the brake pedal. On a slope the vehicle could otherwise start to move inadvertently after shifting the selector lever out of position P - accident risk! ■

Driver assistance systems

Hill driving assistant*

This function is only included in vehicles with ESC.

The hill driving assistant helps the driver to move off and upwards on a hill when the vehicle is stationary.

The system maintains brake pressure for approximately two seconds after the driver takes his foot off the brake pedal to prevent the vehicle from lurching backwards when it is started. During these 2 seconds, the driver has enough time to release the clutch pedal and accelerate without the vehicle moving and without having to use the handbrake, making start-up easier, more comfortable and safer.

These are the basic operation conditions:

- being on a ramp or hill/slope,
- closed doors,
- vehicle completely stationary,
- engine running and foot on the brake,
- besides having a gear engaged or being in neutral for manual gearbox and with the selector lever at positions **S**, **D** or **R** in automatic gearbox.

This system is also active in reversing uphill.



WARNING

- If you do not start the vehicle immediately after taking your foot off the brake pedal, the vehicle may start to roll back under certain conditions. Depress the brake pedal or use the hand brake immediately.
- If the engine stalls, depress the brake pedal or use the hand brake immediately.
- When following a line of traffic uphill, if you want to prevent the vehicle from rolling back accidentally when starting off, hold the brake pedal down for a few seconds before starting off.



Note

The Official Service or a specialist workshop can tell you if your vehicle is equipped with this system.

Start-Stop system*

Description and operation

The Start-Stop system helps save fuel and reduce CO₂ emissions.

In Start-Stop mode, the engine will automatically switch off when the vehicle stops, when stopping at traffic lights for example. The ignition remains switched on during the stopping phase. The engine automatically switches back on when required.

As soon as the ignition is switched on, the Start-Stop function is automatically activated.

Basic requirements for the Start-Stop mode

- The driver door must be closed.
- The driver must have their seat belt fastened.
- The bonnet must be closed.
- The vehicle must have travelled at more than 4 km/h (2 mph) since the last stop.
- The vehicle cannot be towing a trailer.



WARNING

- **Never switch the engine off until the vehicle is stationary. The brake servo and power steering functions will not be completely covered under warranty. More force may also be needed to turn the steering wheel or to brake. As you cannot steer and brake in the normal manner, there is a greater risk of accidents and serious injury.**
- **Never remove the key from the ignition if the vehicle is in motion. Otherwise, the steering could lock making it impossible to steer the vehicle.**
- **To avoid injury, make sure that the Start-Stop system is switched off when working in the engine compartment ⇒ page 159.**



CAUTION

The Start-Stop system must always be switched off when driving through flooded areas ⇒ page 159.

Stop/Start the engine

Vehicles with a manual gearbox

- When the vehicle is stopped, put it into neutral and release the clutch pedal. The engine will switch off. The warning lamp (A) will appear on the instrument panel display.

- When the clutch pedal is pressed the engine will start up again. The warning lamp will switch off.

Vehicles with an automatic gearbox

- Use the foot brake to bring the vehicle to a stop and keep the brake pedal pressed down with your foot. The engine will switch off. The warning lamp (A) will appear in the display.
- When you take your foot off the brake pedal the engine will start up again. The warning lamp will switch off.

Additional information related to the automatic gearbox

The engine stops when the selector lever is in the positions P, D, N and S, in addition to when in manual mode. With the selector lever in position P, the engine will also remain switched off when you take your foot off the brake pedal. In order to start the engine up again the accelerator must be pressed, or another gear engaged or the brake released.

If the selector lever is placed in position R during the stopping phase, the engine will start up again.

Change from position D to P to prevent the engine from accidentally starting when changing and passing by position R.



Note

- You can control whether the engine should switch off or not by reducing or increasing the brake force applied. While the vehicle remains stopped, the engine will not stop if the brake pedal is slightly pressed, in traffic jams with frequent stopping and starting for example. As soon as strong pressure is applied to the brake pedal, the engine will stop.
- In vehicles with manual gearbox, during the stopping phases the brake pedal must remain depressed to prevent the vehicle from moving.
- If the engine “stalls” in vehicles with manual gearbox, it can be directly started up again by immediately pressing the clutch pedal.

General notes

The system can interrupt the Start-Stop mode frequently for different reasons.

The engine does not switch off

Before the stopping phase, the system verifies whether certain conditions are met. The engine **does not** switch off, in the following situations for example:

- The engine has not yet reached the minimum required temperature for the Start-Stop mode.
- The interior temperature selected for the air conditioner has not yet been reached.
- The interior temperature is very high/low.
- Defrost function button activated ⇒ page 134.
- The parking aid* is switched on.
- The battery is very low.
- The steering wheel is overly turned or is being turned.
- If there is a danger of misting.
- After engaging reverse gear.
- In case of a very steep gradient.

The indication  is shown on the instrument panel display, and in addition, the driver information system* shows, START STOP.

The engine starts by itself

During a stopping phase the normal Start-Stop mode can be interrupted in the following situations: The engine restarts by itself without involvement from the driver.

- The interior temperature differs from the value selected on the air conditioner.
- Defrost function button activated ⇒ page 134.

- The brake has been pressed several times consecutively.
- The battery is too low.
- High power consumption.



Note

In vehicles with an automatic gearbox, if the selector lever is placed in position D, N or S after engaging reverse gear, the vehicle must be driven at a speed faster than 10 km/h (5 mph) for the system to return to conditions in which the engine can be stopped.

Manually switching on/off the Start-Stop system



Fig. 128 Centre console: Start-Stop system button

If you do not wish to use the system, you can switch it off manually.

- To manually switch on/off the Start-Stop system, press the button . The button symbol remains lit up yellow when the system is switched off.



Note

The system is automatically switched on each time the engine is deliberately stopped during a stopping phase. The engine will start automatically. ■

Driver messages on the instrument panel display

Start-Stop system deactivated. Start the engine manually

This driver message is displayed when certain conditions are not met during the stopping phase and the Start-Stop system **cannot** restart the engine. The engine must be started manually.

Start-Stop system: Fault! Function not available

There is a fault in the Start-Stop system. Take the vehicle to a workshop to have the fault repaired. ■

Speed warning function

Introduction

The speed warning function will warn the driver if a pre-set maximum speed is exceeded. The system gives an warning buzzer signal if the set speed is exceeded by about 3 km/h. The warning lamp  and the driver message **Speed limit exceeded!** will be displayed simultaneously on the instrument panel display. The warning lamp  switches off when reducing speed below the stored maximum limit.

You are recommended to store this speed limit warning if you always wish to be reminded of a particular speed limit. This could be when driving in countries with general speed limits, or if a particular speed should not be exceeded when winter tyres are fitted etc.



Note

- Please bear in mind that, even with the speed warning function, it is still important to keep an eye on the vehicle speed with the speedometer and to observe the legal speed limits.
- The speed limit warning function in the version for several countries warns you at a speed of 120 km/h (80 mph). This is a factory-set speed limit. ■

Setting speed limit warning

You can use the radio or the Easy Connect* to set, alter or cancel the speed limit warning.

Vehicles with radio

- Select: **SETUP** button > control button  **Driver assistant** > **Speed warning**.

Vehicles with Easy Connect

- Select: **Systems** control button or **Vehicle systems** > **Driver assistant** > **Speed warning**.

The warning limit can be set from 30 to 240 km/h (20 to 150 mph). The adjustment is done in 10 km/h (mph) intervals. ■

Cruise control system (CCS)*

Introduction

The cruise control system (CCS) is able to maintain the set speed from 20 km/h (15 mph).

The CCS only reduces vehicle speed by ceasing to accelerate, not by actively braking the vehicle ⇒ ⚠.

⚠ WARNING

Use of the cruise control could cause accidents and severe injuries if it is not possible to drive at a constant speed maintaining the safety distance.

- Do not use the cruise control in heavy traffic, if the distance from the vehicle in front is insufficient, on steep roads, with several bends or in slippery circumstances (snow, ice, rain or loose gravel), or on flooded roads.
- Never use the CCS when driving off-road or on unpaved roads.
- Always adapt your speed and the distance to the vehicles ahead in line with visibility, weather conditions, the condition of the road and the traffic situation.
- To avoid unexpected operation of the cruise control system, turn it off every time you finish using it.
- It is dangerous to use a set speed which is too high for the prevailing road, traffic or weather conditions.
- When travelling down hills, the CCS cannot maintain a constant speed. The vehicle tends to accelerate under its own weight. Select a lower gear or use the foot brake to slow the vehicle.

Warning and control lamp

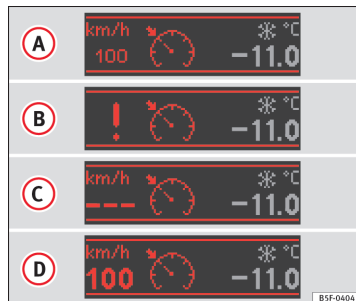


Fig. 129 Instrument panel display: CCS status indications

Control lamp

It lights up	Possible cause
	Cruise control is active

Several warning and control lamps should light up for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on, signalling that the function is being verified. They will switch off after a few seconds.

Displayed on the CCS screen

Status Fig. 129:

- Ⓐ CCS temporarily switched off. The set speed is displayed in small figures.
- Ⓑ System error. Contact a specialised workshop.
- Ⓒ CCS switched on. The speed memory is empty.
- Ⓓ The CCS is switched on. The set speed is displayed in large figures.

**WARNING**

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒  in Control and warning lamps on page 59.



Operating the cruise control system*

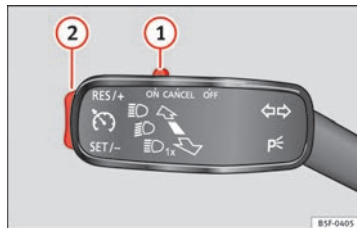


Fig. 130 On the left of the steering column: switches and controls for operating the CCS

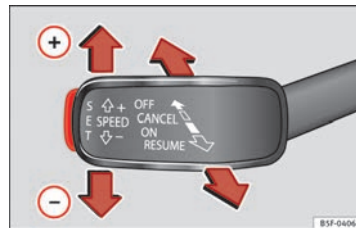


Fig. 131 On the left of the steering column: third 6-position lever for operating the CCS.

effect	Position of the switch, operating the switch on the turn signal lever ⇒ Fig. 130, or by using the third lever ⇒ Fig. 131	Action
Switching on the CCS	Move the switch ① on the turn signal lever to the ON position, or move the third lever to the ON position.	The system is switched on. The system does not maintain the speed because there is still no speed set.
Activating the CCS	Press the SET button on the turn signal lever or press the SET button on the third lever.	The current speed is stored and maintained.
Temporarily switching off the CCS	Move the switch ① on the turn signal lever to the CANCEL position. Move the third lever to the CANCEL position and release it. OR: apply the foot brake.	The cruise control system is switched off temporarily. The speed setting will remain stored.
Switching on the CCS again	Press the button ② on the turn signal lever to the RES/+ position, or move the third lever to the RESUME position and release it.	The stored speed will be saved and will regulate again.

effect	Position of the switch, operating the switch on the turn signal lever ⇒ Fig. 130, or by using the third lever ⇒ Fig. 131	Action
Increasing the stored speed (during CCS setting)	Depending on equipment fitted: – briefly press the button ② on the turn signal lever in the RES zone – or briefly move the third lever to the RESUME position to increase speed by 1 km/h (1 mph) – or move the third lever upwards with SPEED+ to increase the speed by 10 km/h (10 mph) and store it – or continuously press the button ② on the turn signal lever in the RES zone – or move the third lever upwards with SPEED+ continuously – or move the third lever to the RESUME position and hold it to continuously increase the speed and store it.	The vehicle accelerates actively until it reaches the new stored speed.
Increasing the stored speed	When the CCS is in the ON position, but DEACTIVATED , the speed setting can be increased with SPEED+ by 10 km/h (10 mph).	The vehicle accelerates actively until it reaches the new stored speed.
Reducing the stored speed (during CCS setting)	Depending on equipment fitted: – briefly press the button ② on the turn signal lever in the SET zone to reduce speed by 1 km/h (1 mph) – or briefly move the third lever to the SET position to reduce the speed by 1 km/h (1 mph) – or move the third lever downwards with SPEED– to reduce the speed by 10 km/h (10 mph) and store it – or continuously press the button ② on the turn signals lever in the SET zone – or press and hold the button SET on the third lever to reduce speed continuously – or move the third lever downwards (SPEED–) continuously and store it.	Speed is reduced without braking, by interrupting the accelerator until reaching the new stored speed.
Setting a lower speed	When the CCS is in the ON position, but DEACTIVATED , the speed setting can be reduced with SPEED– by 10 km/h (10 mph).	Speed is reduced without intervening in the braking system, by interrupting the accelerator until reaching the new stored speed.
Switching off the CCS	Move the switch ① to the OFF position. OR: move the third lever to the OFF position.	The system is switched off. The stored speed is deleted.

The value indicated in the table in brackets (in mph, miles per hour) only refers to instrument panels with indications in miles.

Changing gear in CCS mode

The CCS decelerates as soon as the clutch pedal is pressed, intervening again automatically after a gear is engaged.



Travelling down hills with the CCS

When travelling down hills the CCS cannot maintain a constant speed. Slow the vehicle down using the brake pedal and reduce gears if required.

Automatic off

The cruise control system (CCS) is switched off automatically or temporarily:

- If the system detects a fault that could affect the working order of the CCS.
- If you press and maintain the accelerator pedal for a certain time, driving faster than the stored speed.
- If the dynamic driving control systems intervene (e.g. ASR or ESC).
- If the airbag is triggered.

Adaptive Cruise Control ACC*

Introduction

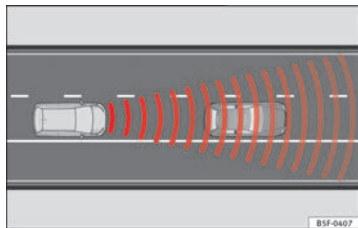


Fig. 132 Detection area.

The adaptive cruise control (ACC) is an extension of the normal cruise control system (CCS) ⇒ ⚠.

The ACC function allows the driver to establish a cruise speed of between 30 and 160 km/h (18 and 100 mph), as well as the temporary distance required with regard to the vehicle in front. The ACC function will adapt the vehicle's cruise speed at all times, maintaining a safe distance with the vehicle in front.

The ACC function is based on a radar sensor that can measure the distance to the vehicles in front.

If the vehicle is equipped with automatic gearbox, the ACC can brake the vehicle **until it stops completely** if a vehicle in front of it stops.

Driver intervention prompt

During driving, the ACC is subject to certain limitations inherent in the system. In other words, in certain circumstances the driver will have to adjust speed him or herself, as well as the distance from other vehicles.

In this case, the instrument panel screen *will warn you to intervene* by applying the brake and a warning tone will be heard ⇒ page 167.



WARNING

The intelligent technology in the ACC cannot overcome the system's inherent limitations or change the laws of physics. If used negligently or involuntarily, it may cause serious accidents and injuries. The system is not a replacement for driver awareness.

- Adapt your speed and safe distance to the vehicle in front of you at all times to suit visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.
- Do not use the ACC when visibility is bad, on steep roads, with several bends or in slippery circumstances such as snow, ice, rain or loose gravel, or on flooded roads.
- Never use the ACC when driving off-road or on unpaved roads. The ACC has been designed for use on paved roads only.

⚠ WARNING (Continued)

- The ACC does not react on approaching a fixed obstacle, such as the tail of a traffic jam, a damaged vehicle or a vehicle stopped at the traffic lights.
- The ACC does not react to people or animal or vehicles crossing your path or which approach you head-on in the same lane.
- If the ACC does not reduce speed sufficiently, brake the vehicle immediately by applying the pedal.
- If the vehicle continues to move involuntarily after a driver intervention prompt, brake the vehicle by applying the pedal.
- If the dash panel displays a *driver intervention prompt*, adjust the distance yourself.
- The driver should be ready to accelerate or brake by him/herself at all times.



CAUTION

If you have the sensation that the radar sensor is damaged, disconnect the ACC. This will avoid possible damage. If this occurs have it adjusted.

- Repairs to the radar sensor require specialist knowledge and special tools. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT dealership for this purpose.



Note

- If the ACC system does not work as described in this chapter, do not use it until it has been checked by a specialised workshop. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT dealership for this purpose.
- Maximum speed with the ACC activated is limited to 160 km/h (100 mph).
- When the ACC is switched on, strange noises may be heard during automatic braking cause by the braking system. ■

Messages on display, control and warning lamps

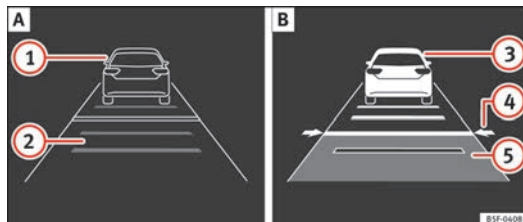


Fig. 133 On the instrument panel display: (A) ACC temporarily inactive, vehicle detected in front, temporary distance adjusted. (B) ACC active, vehicle detected in front, temporary distance adjusted.

Status display

Indications on the display ⇒ Fig. 133:

- ① Vehicle in front, the ACC is inactive.
- ② Distance margin selected, the ACC is inactive.
- ③ Vehicle detected in front. The ACC is active.
- ④ Adjustment of the temporary distance from the vehicle in front with a programmed speed.
- ⑤ Temporary distance adjustment from the vehicle in front with a programmed speed.

Warning and control lamps

It lights up	Possible cause ⇒ ⚠ in Control and warning lamps on page 59	Solution
	The speed reduction by the ACC to maintain the distance from the vehicle in front is not sufficient.	Brake! apply the foot brake! Driver intervention prompt.
	The ACC is not currently available. ^{a)}	With the vehicle stationary, switch off the engine and start it up again. Check the radar sensor visually for dirt, ice or knocks. If it is still unavailable, refer to a specialised workshop to have the system inspected.
	The ACC is active. No vehicle is detected in front. The programmed speed remains constant.	—
	<i>If the symbol is white:</i> the ACC is active. A vehicle in front has been detected. The ACC adjusts speed and distance from the vehicle in front. <i>If the symbol is grey:</i> the ACC is not active. The system is switched on, but is not adjusting.	—
	The ACC is active.	—

a) The symbol on the instrument panels with colour display is in colour.

Some warning and control lamps will light up briefly when the ignition is switched on to check certain functions. They will switch off after a few seconds.

**WARNING**

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒ ⚠ in Control and warning lamps on page 59.

**Note**

When the ACC is connected, the indications on the instrument panel screen may be concealed by warnings from other functions, such as an incoming call.

Radar sensor



Fig. 134 On the front bumper: radar sensor.

A radar sensor is installed on the front bumper to determine the traffic situation ⇒ Fig. 134 ①. This sensor can detect vehicles in front up to a distance of approximately 120 m.

The radar sensor's visibility may be impaired by dirt, mud or snow, or by environmental influences such as rain or mist. In this case the adaptive cruise control (ACC) does not work. The following message is shown in the instrument panel display: **ACC: No sensor vision!** If necessary clean the radar sensor ⇒ ①.

When the radar sensor begins to operate properly again, the ACC will automatically be available again. The message on the instrument panel screen will switch off and the ACC will be reactivated again.

ACC operation may be affected by a strong radar reverse reflection. This may occur, for example, in a closed car park or due to the presence of metallic objects (e.g. rails on the road or sheets used in road works).

The area in front of and around the radar sensor should not be covered with adhesives, additional or similar headlights, as this may negatively affect ACC operation.

If structural modifications are made to the vehicle, for example, if the suspension is lowered or the front spoiler is modified, ACC operation may be affected. So structural modifications should only be made by specialised workshops. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT dealership for this purpose.

If work is done incorrectly on the front of the vehicle, the radar sensor could be damaged or lose its settings, and ACC operation may be affected. So repair work should only be made by specialised workshops. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT dealership for this purpose.



CAUTION

If you have the sensation that the radar sensor is damaged or has lost its settings, disconnect the ACC. This will avoid possible damage. If this occurs have it adjusted.

- The sensor may become damaged or lose its settings when knocked, for example, during a parking manoeuvre. This may compromise the system's efficacy or disconnect it.
- Repairs to the radar sensor require specialist knowledge and special tools. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT dealership for this purpose.
- Clean away the snow with a brush and the ice preferably with a solvent-free de-icer spray.

Operating the Adaptive Cruise Control ACC

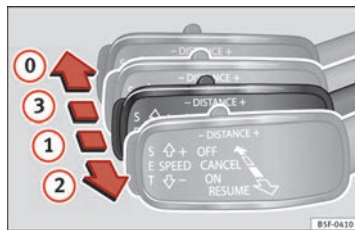


Fig. 135 On the left of the steering column: third lever for operating the Adaptive Cruise Control.

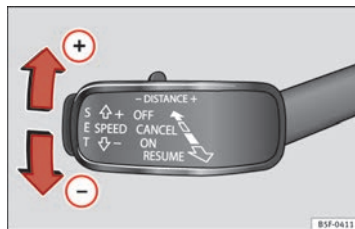


Fig. 136 On the left of the steering column: third lever for operating the Adaptive Cruise Control.

When the Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) is connected, the green control lamp (S) will light up on the instrument panel, and the programmed speed and ACC status will be displayed ⇒ Fig. 133.

Conditions for the adaptive cruise control to be activated

- The selector lever must be at the **D** or **S** position or in the tiptronic selection track. In manual gearbox any forward gear must be engaged, except the 1st gear.
- In vehicles with manual gearbox, if there is no programmed speed, drive at least at 30 km/h (18 mph).

Speed control

When the ACC is connected, speed can be programmed and adjusted. The programmed speed must be different from the speed at which the vehicle travels if the distance is not being adjusted at the time.

What functions can be operated?

If you activate the ACC the current speed can be programmed as the "control speed".

During driving, control can be operated at any time and the speed also modified.

The following settings can also be adjusted:

- Distance.
- Driving Programme.
- Driving style.

Activating/Deactivating

Any speed¹⁾ between 30 and 160 km/h (19 and 100 mph) can be adjusted.

Activating the ACC

- Pull the lever to position ① ⇒ Fig. 135. **ACC standby** will be shown on the instrument panel display.

Programme speed and activate control

- Press the **SET** ⇒ Fig. 136 button to programme current speed.
- Automatic gearbox: apply the brake pedal to activate control with the vehicle stationary.

Deactivating the ACC

- Move the lever to position ② until it engages. The text **ACC: off** appears.

¹⁾ Different speed limits apply in each country and depend on the unit indicated on the speedometer.

Altering speed

- To increase or reduce speed step by step, press the lever up/down briefly ⇒ Fig. 136.

Any modification to the programmed speed is shown on the bottom left part of the instrument panel display.

Adjusting distance level

The distance according to speed with regard to the vehicle in front can be controlled on the Easy Connect system on 5 levels ⇒ page 68.

In wet road conditions, you should always set a larger distance with regard to the vehicle in front than when driving in dry conditions.

The following distances can be preselected:

- Very short
- Short
- Media
- Long
- Very long

You can use the Easy Connect system to adjust the level of distance that should be adjusted when the ACC is switched on with the button **CAR** and the function buttons **+** and **Driver assistance** ⇒ page 68.

Adjusting the driving programme

In vehicles with driving profile selection (SEAT Drive Profile), the profile selected can influence acceleration behaviour ⇒ page 185.

The following driving programmes items can be selected: ▶

- Normal
- Sport
- Eco

In vehicles without driving profile selection, acceleration behaviour can be influenced by selecting a driving programme on the Easy Connect system by means of the button  and the function buttons  and  (Driver assistance) ⇒ page 68.

The following conditions may lead the ACC not to react:

- If the accelerator is pressed.
- If there is no gear engaged.
- If the ESC is controlling.
- If the driver is not wearing his/her seat belt.
- If several brake lights of the vehicle or electrically connected trailer are damaged.
- If the vehicle is reversing.
- Driving faster than 160 km/h (100 mph).



WARNING

There is a danger of rear collision when the minimum distance to the vehicle in front is exceeded and the speed difference between both vehicles is so great that a speed reduction by the ACC will not suffice. In this case the brake pedal should be applied immediately.

- The ACC may not be able to detect all situations properly.
- “Stepping” on the accelerator may cause the ACC not to intervene in braking. Driver braking will have priority over intervention by the speed control or adaptive cruise control.
- Always be ready to use the brakes!
- Observe country-specific provisions governing obligatory minimum distances between vehicles.



Note

- The programmed speed is erased once the ignition or the ACC are switched off.
- When the traction control system (ASR) is deactivated during acceleration or else the ESC is activated in Sport* Mode (⇒ page 67), the ACC switches off automatically.
- In vehicles with the Start-Stop system, the engine switches off automatically during the ACC stopping phase and restarts automatically to begin driving.

Vehicles with an automatic gearbox

If the vehicle is equipped with automatic gearbox, the ACC can brake the vehicle until it stops completely if a vehicle in front of it stops.

The ACC will still be available for a few seconds. The vehicle will restart by itself if the vehicle in front moves (traffic jam assistant).

Disconnection criteria

The ACC will switch off if the driver applies the brake pedal or the driver's door is opened.

If the vehicle in front remains stationary for more than 3 seconds, the ACC will also switch off for safety reasons. **In this case the driver should take control and apply the brake.**

In the latter case, when the ACC is switched off with the vehicle stationary, the vehicle has to be braked by the pedal, since although the car is idling it can move, as there is a gear engaged.

Restarting the vehicle with the ACC manually

The ACC can be activated again by moving the lever to position  ⇒ Fig. 137.

⚠ WARNING

Your vehicle can start up even if there is an obstacle between your vehicle and the vehicle detected in front. Risk of accident!

⚠ CAUTION

- If your vehicle with ACC does not start up as expected, you can drive off by briefly stepping on the accelerator.
- The Start-Stop system usually acts if you are driving with ACC.

Interrupting control

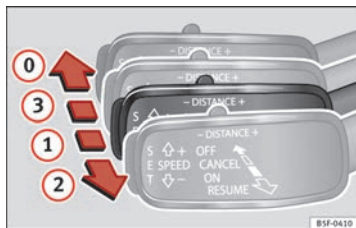


Fig. 137 On the left of the steering column: third lever for operating the Adaptive Cruise Control.

Important: the ACC is active.

Interrupting control during driving

- Move the lever to the position ③. The **ACC standby** message is displayed to the driver. or
- Brake.
- To resume the programmed speed, turn the lever to position ②.

Interrupt speed control with the vehicle stationary

Applies to vehicles with automatic gearbox:

- Move the lever to the position ③. The **ACC standby** message is displayed to the driver.
- To resume control, apply the brake and turn the lever to position ②.

⚠ WARNING

It is dangerous to activate control and resume the programmed speed if the road, traffic or weather conditions do not permit this. Risk of accident!

Setting the distance

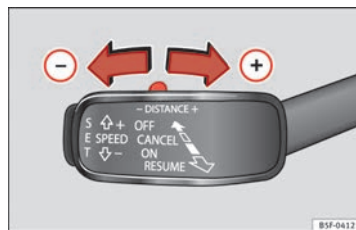


Fig. 138 Control lever for: setting the distance.

- To display the distance currently programmed, briefly press the rocking button ⇒ Fig. 138.
- To increase/reduce the distance one level, press the rocking button again towards the left/right. The instrument panel display modifies the distance between both vehicles.

If the vehicle approaches another vehicle detected in front of it, the ACC reduces the speed accordingly and then controls the adjusted distance. If the vehicle detected in front accelerates, the adaptive cruise control will also accelerate up to the target speed programmed at most.

The greater the speed, the greater the distance in metres should be ⇒ . We recommend the setting **Distance 3**.



WARNING

With regard to distance setting, the driver is responsible for observing country-specific legislation.

Message texts

ACC not available

The system can no longer continue to guarantee safe vehicle detection and will be deactivated. The sensor has lost its setting or is damaged. Take the vehicle to a specialised workshop and have the fault repaired.

ACC: currently not available. No sensor vision

ACC and Front Assist: currently not available. No sensor vision

This message will be displayed to the driver if the radar sensor's vision is impaired due, for example, to leaves, snow, heavy fog or dirt. Clean the sensor.

ACC: currently not available. Gradient too steep

The maximum road slope has been exceeded, hence safe ACC operation cannot be guaranteed. The ACC cannot be switched on.

ACC: only available in D, S or M

Select the D/S or M position on the selector lever.

ACC: parking brake applied

The ACC is deactivated if the parking brake is applied. The ACC is available once again after the parking brake is released.

ACC: currently not available. Intervention of stability control

The message for the driver is displayed when the electronic stability control (ESC) intervenes. In this case, the ACC is automatically switched off.

ACC: Take action!

The message for the driver is displayed if, when the vehicle starts up on a hill with a mild slope, the vehicle rolls back even although the ACC is activated. Apply the brake to stop the vehicle from moving/colliding with another vehicle.

ACC: speed limit

The message for the driver is displayed if, in vehicles with manual gearbox, the current speed is too low for the ACC mode.

The speed to be stored must be at least 30 km/h. The cruise control system switches off if the speed falls below 20 km/h.

ACC: available as of the 2nd gear

The ACC is operational as of the 2nd gear (manual gearbox).

ACC: engine speed

The message for the driver is displayed if, when the AAC accelerates or brakes, the driver does not shift up or down a gear in time, which means exceeding or not reaching the permissible engine speed. The AAC switches itself off. A buzzer warning is heard.

ACC: clutch pressed

Vehicles with a manual gearbox: pressing the clutch pedal for longer abandons control mode. ▶

...

Three white dots appear if a setting made with the control lever cannot be performed. For example, if when the vehicle is stationary the ACC cannot be activated because the driver is not wearing the seat belt.

Door open

Vehicles with automatic gearbox: the ACC cannot be activated with the vehicle stationary and the door open. ■

**Note**

If you do not switch off the ACC in the aforementioned situations, you may commit a legal offence. ■

Deactivating the Adaptive Cruise Control ACC temporarily in certain situations

In the following situations the Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) should be deactivated due to the system's limitations ⇒ ⚠:

- When changing lanes, on tight bends and roundabouts, in acceleration and deceleration lanes on motorways or in sections with road works to prevent involuntary acceleration to reach the programmed speed.
- When going through a tunnel, as operation could be affected.
- On roads with several lanes, when other vehicles are driving more slowly in the overtaking lane. In this case, slower vehicles will be overtaken on the right.
- In case of heavy rain, snow or spray, as the vehicle in front might not be detected properly or, in certain circumstances, might not be detected at all.

**WARNING**

If the ACC does not switch off in the situations described, serious accidents and injuries may occur.

- Always switch off the ACC in critical situations.

Special driving situations

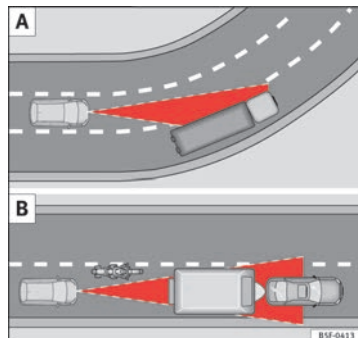


Fig. 139 (A) Vehicle on a bend. (B) Motorcyclist ahead out of range of the radar sensor.

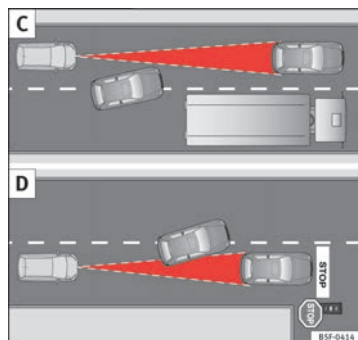


Fig. 140 (C) Vehicle changing lanes. (D) One vehicle turning and another stationary.

The adaptive cruise control (ACC) has certain physical limitations inherent in the system. For example, certain reactions of the ACC, in certain circumstances, may be unexpected or come late from the driver's point of view. So pay attention in order to intervene if necessary.

For example, the following traffic situations call for the utmost attention:

Deceleration until the vehicle has stopped (only vehicles with automatic gearbox)

If the vehicle in front slows down and stops, the ACC will also slow down and halt the vehicle. After approximately 3 seconds the system will inform the driver that he or she should take control of the vehicle by means of an audible and visual warning on the instrument panel.

Starting driving after a stopping phase (only vehicles with automatic gearbox)

After a stopping phase the ACC may begin driving automatically when the vehicle in front drives off.

Overtaking

When the turn signal lights up before the vehicle begins an overtaking manoeuvre, the ACC accelerates the vehicle automatically and thus reduces the distance from the vehicle in front.

When the vehicle enters the overtaking lane, if the ACC does not detect another vehicle in front, it accelerates until it reaches the programmed speed and maintains it.

System acceleration can be interrupted at any time by pressing the brake or moving the third lever backwards ⇒ page 168.

Driving through a bend

On entering or exiting bends, the radar sensor may no longer determine the vehicle in front or react to a vehicle in the adjacent lane ⇒ Fig. 139 A. In these situations the vehicle may brake unnecessarily or fail to react to react to the vehicle in front. In this case, the driver has to intervene by accelerating or interrupting the braking process by applying the brake or pushing the third lever backwards ⇒ page 168. ▶

Driving in tunnels

When driving through tunnels the radar sensor may be limited. Switch off the ACC in tunnels.

Narrow or misaligned vehicles

The radar sensor can only detect narrow or misaligned vehicles when they are within range → Fig. 139 B. This applies particularly to narrow vehicles such as motorbikes. In these cases, you should brake as necessary.

Vehicles with special loads and accessories

Special loads and accessories of other vehicles that jut out over the sides, backwards or over the top may be out of the ACC's range.

Switch off the ACC when driving behind vehicles with special loads and accessories or when overtaking them. In these cases, you should brake as necessary.

Other vehicles changing lanes

Vehicles changing lanes a short distance away from your own can only be detected when they are within range of the sensors. Consequently, the ACC will take longer to react → Fig. 140 C. In these cases, you should brake as necessary.

Stationary vehicles

The ACC does not detect stationary objects while driving, such as traffic tails or damaged vehicles.

If a vehicle detected by the ACC turns or moves over and there is a stationary vehicle in front of it, the ACC will not react to it → Fig. 140 D. In these cases, you should brake as necessary.

Vehicles driving in the opposite direction and vehicles crossing your path

The ACC does not react to vehicles approaching from the opposite direction or vehicles crossing your path.

Metal objects

Metal objects, e.g. rails on the road or sheets used in road works, can confuse the radar sensor and cause the ACC to react wrongly.

Factors that may affect how the radar sensor operates

If laser sensor operation is impaired, due to heavy rain, spray, snow or mud, the ACC is deactivated temporarily. The relevant text message will appear in the dash panel display. If necessary, clean the radar sensor.

When the radar sensor begins to operate properly again, the ACC will automatically be available again. The message on the instrument panel screen will switch off and the ACC will be reactivated again.

ACC operation may be affected by a strong radar reverse reflection, for example in a closed car park.

Trailer towing

When driving with trailer the ACC controls less dynamically.

Overheated brakes

If the brakes overheat, for example after abrupt braking or in long and steep slopes, the ACC may be deactivated temporarily. The relevant text message will appear in the dash panel display. In this case, adaptive cruise control cannot be activated.

Adaptive cruise control can be reactivated once brake temperature has cooled sufficiently. The message will disappear from the instrument panel display. If the message **ACC not available** remains on for quite a long time it means that there is a fault. Contact a specialised workshop. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT dealership. ▶

**WARNING**

If the message ACC ready to start appears on the instrument panel display and the vehicle in front starts up, the vehicle will start up automatically. In this case the radar sensor may not detect obstacles on the road. This could cause an accident and serious injuries.

- Before driving off, check that the road is clear. If necessary, apply the brake.

Monitoring system Front Assist*

Introduction

The Front Assist Monitoring system helps to prevent rear collisions.

The Front Assist can warn the driver of collision hazards, prepare the vehicle for emergency braking in case of danger, assist the driver on braking and cause automatic braking.

The Front Assist is not a replacement for driver awareness.

Distance warning

If the system detects that safety is endangered by the proximity of the vehicle in front, it may warn the driver by means of a message on the instrument panel when driving at a speed of between approximately 60 km/h (37 mph) and 210 km/h (130 mph) ⇒ Fig. 141.

The warning moment varies depending on the traffic situation and driver behaviour.

Pre-warning

If the system detects a possible collision with the vehicle in front, it may warn the driver by means of an audible warning and an indication on the

instrument panel when driving at a speed of between approximately 30 km/h (18 mph) and 210 km/h (130 mph) ⇒ Fig. 141.

The warning moment varies depending on the traffic situation and driver behaviour. At the same time, the vehicle will prepare for a possible emergency braking ⇒ Fig. 141.

Critical warning

If the driver fails to react to the pre-warning, the system may actively intervene in the brakes when driving at a speed of between approximately 30 km/h (18 mph) and 210 km/h (130 mph), generating a brief jolt to warn of the imminent collision.

Automatic braking

If the driver also fails to react to the pre-warning, the system may brake the vehicle automatically, by progressively increasing braking effect driving at a speed of between approximately 5 km/h (3 mph) and 210 km/h (130 mph). By reducing speed in case of a possible collision, the system may contribute to reducing the consequences of an accident.

Front assist

If the Front Assist notices that the driver is not braking sufficiently in case of a collision hazard, the system can increase braking effect and thus avert the collision when driving at a speed of between approximately 5 km/h (3 mph) and 210 km/h (130 mph). Front assist only acts while the brake pedal is pressed down hard.

**WARNING**

The intelligent technology in the Front Assist cannot change the laws of physics. The driver is always responsible for braking in time. If the Front Assist issues a warning, then, depending on the traffic circumstances, you must brake immediately or dodge the obstacle.

- Adapt your speed and safe distance to the vehicle in front of you at all times to suit visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.

⚠ WARNING (Continued)

- The Front Assist alone cannot avoid accidents and serious injuries.
- In complex driving situations, the Front Assist may issue unnecessary warnings and intervene unnecessarily in braking, such as in traffic islands.
- If the operation of the Front Assist is impaired, for example, by dirt or because the radar sensor has lost its settings, the system may issue unnecessary warnings and intervene inopportunely in the braking.
- During driving, the Front Assist does not react to people or animals or vehicles crossing your path or which approach you head-on in the same lane.
- The driver must always be ready to take over the control of the vehicle.

**Note**

- When the Front Assist causes a braking, the brake pedal is “harder”.
- Automatic interventions by the Front Assist on the brakes may be interrupted by pressing the clutch, accelerator or moving the wheel.
- If the Front Assist does not work as described in this chapter (e.g. in intervenes several times unnecessarily), switch it off. Have the system checked by a specialised workshop. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT dealership.

On-screen warning lamps and messages

Fig. 141 On the instrument panel display: Warning indications.

Distance warning

If the safe distance with regard to the vehicle in front is exceeded, the relevant warning will appear on the instrument panel display → table on page 177.

It lights up	Possible cause ⇒ ⚠ in Control and warning lamps on page 59	Solution
	Safe distance warning from the vehicle in front.	Increase the safe distance!

**WARNING**

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒ ⚠ in Control and warning lamps on page 59.

**Note**

When the Front Assist is connected, the indications on the instrument panel screen may be concealed by warnings from other functions, such as an incoming call.

Radar sensor



Fig. 142 On the front bumper: radar sensor.

A radar sensor is installed on the front bumper to determine the traffic situation ⇒ Fig. 142 ①. This sensor can detect vehicles in front up to a distance of approximately 120 m.

The radar sensor's visibility may be impaired by dirt, mud or snow, or by environmental influences such as rain or mist. In this case the Front Assist monitoring system does not work. The following message is shown in the instrument panel display: **Front Assist: No sensor vision!** If necessary clean the radar sensor ⇒ ②.

When the radar sensor begins to operate properly again, the Front Assist will automatically be available again. The message will disappear from the instrument panel display.

Front Assist operation may be affected by a strong radar reverse reflection. This may occur, for example, in a closed car park or due to the presence of metallic objects (e.g. rails on the road or sheets used in road works).

The area in front of and around the radar sensor should not be covered with adhesives, additional or similar headlights, as this may negatively affect Front Assist operation.

If structural modifications are made to the vehicle, for example, if the suspension is lowered or the front spoiler is modified, Front Assist operation

may be affected. So structural modifications should only be made by specialised workshops. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT dealership for this purpose.

If work is done incorrectly on the front of the vehicle, the radar sensor could be damaged or lose its settings, and Front Assist operation may be affected. So repair work should only be made by specialised workshops. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT dealership for this purpose.



CAUTION

If you have the sensation that the radar sensor is damaged or has lost its settings, disconnect the Front Assist. This will avoid possible damage. If this occurs have it adjusted.

- The sensor may become damaged or lose its settings when knocked, for example, during a parking manoeuvre. This may compromise the system's efficacy or disconnect it.
- Repairs to the radar sensor require specialist knowledge and special tools. SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT dealership for this purpose.
- Clean away the snow with a brush and the ice preferably with a solvent-free de-icer spray. ■

Operating the Front Assist monitoring system



Fig. 143 On the instrument panel display: Front Assist switched off message.

The Front Assist monitoring system is active whenever the ignition is switched on.

When the Front Assist is switched off, so too are the pre-warning function (pre warning) and the distance warning.

SEAT recommends leaving the Front Assist always switched on. Exceptions ⇒ page 179, Switching the Front Assist Monitoring System off in the following situations.

Switching the Front Assist monitoring system on and off

With the ignition switched on, the Front Assist can be switched on and off as follows:

- Select the corresponding menu option using the button for the driver assist systems ⇒ page 62.
- **OR:** switch the system on or off in the Easy Connect system with the button **CAR** and the function buttons **⊕** and **Driver Assist** ⇒ page 68.

When the Front Assist monitoring system is switched off, the instrument panel will inform that it has been switched off with the following indicator  ⇒ Fig. 143.

Switching the pre-warning function on or off

The pre-warning function can be switched on or off in the Easy Connect system with the button **CAR** and the function buttons **⊕** and **Driver Assist** ⇒ page 68.

The system will store the setting for the next time the ignition is switched on.

SEAT recommends keeping the pre-warning function switched on at all times.

Switching distance warning on and off

If the safe distance with regard to the vehicle in front is exceeded, the relevant warning will appear on the instrument panel display. In this case, increase the safe distance ⇒ table on page 177.

The distance warning function can be activated or deactivated in the Easy Connect system with the button **CAR** and the function buttons **⊕** and **Driver Assist** ⇒ page 68.

The system will store the setting for the next time the ignition is switched on.

SEAT recommends keeping the distance warning switched on at all times. ■

Switching the Front Assist Monitoring System off in the following situations

In the following situations the Front Assist Monitoring System should be deactivated due to the system's limitations ⇒ :

- When the vehicle is to be towed.
- If the vehicle is on a test bed.
- When the radar sensor is damaged.
- If the radar sensor takes a heavy knock, for example in a rear collision. ►

- If it intervenes several times unnecessarily.
- If the radar sensor is covered temporarily with some kind of accessory, such as an additional headlight or the like.
- When the vehicle is to be loaded on a lorry, ferry or train.



WARNING

If the Front Assist is not switched off in the situations described, serious accidents and injuries may occur.

- **Switch off the Front Assist in critical situations.**

System limitations

The Front Assist Monitoring System has certain physical limitations inherent in the system. Thus, in certain circumstances some of the system's reactions may be inopportune or be delayed from the driver's standpoint. So pay attention in order to intervene if necessary.

The following conditions may cause the Front Assist Monitoring System not to react or do so too late:

- On taking tight bends.
- Pressing the accelerator all the way down.
- If the Front Assist is switched off or damaged.
- If the ASR has been manually disconnected.
- If the ESC is controlling.
- If several brake lights of the vehicle or electrically connected trailer are damaged.
- If the radar sensor is dirty or covered.
- If there are metal objects, e.g. rails on the road or sheets used in road works.
- If the vehicle is reversing.

- If the vehicle over-accelerates.
- In case of snow or heavy rain.
- In case of narrow vehicles, such as motorbikes.
- Misaligned vehicles.
- Vehicles crossing the other's path.
- Vehicles approaching in the opposite direction.
- Special loads and accessories of other vehicles that jut out over the sides, backwards or over the top.

City Emergency braking function



Fig. 144 On the instrument panel display: pre-warning message

The City Emergency braking function is part of the Front Assist monitoring and is active whenever the system is switched on.

Depending on the equipment, the pre-warning function can be switched on or off in the Easy Connect system with the button **[CAR]** and the function buttons **[]** and **Driver Assist** ⇒ page 68.

The City Emergency braking function picks up, at speeds between 5 km/h (3 mph) and 30 km/h (19 mph) approximately, the traffic situation in front of the vehicle up to a distance of about 10 m.

If the system detects a possible collision with a vehicle in front of it, the vehicle prepares for a possible emergency braking ⇒ .

If the driver fails to react to a possible collision, the system may brake the vehicle automatically, by progressively increasing braking effect driving to reduce speed in the event of a collision. The system can thus help to reduce the consequences of an accident.

Status display

Automatic deceleration by means of the City Emergency braking function is displayed on the instrument panel by means of the pre-warning
⇒ Fig. 144¹⁾.



WARNING

The smart technology included in the City Emergency braking function cannot defy the laws of physics. The driver is always responsible for braking in time.

- Adapt your speed and safe distance to the vehicle in front of you at all times to suit visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.
- The City Emergency braking function alone cannot prevent accidents or serious injury.
- In complex driving situations, the City Emergency braking function may issue unnecessary warnings and intervene inopportune in braking, such as in work areas or if there are metal rails.
- If the operation of the City Emergency braking function is impaired, for example, by dirt or because the radar sensor has lost its settings, the system may issue unnecessary warnings and intervene inopportune in the braking.
- During driving, the City Emergency braking function does not react to people or animals or vehicles crossing your path or which approach you head-on in the same lane.



Note

- When the City Emergency braking function causes a braking, the brake pedal is “harder”.
- Automatic interventions on the brakes by the City Emergency braking function may be interrupted by pressing the clutch, accelerator or moving the wheel.
- The City Emergency braking function can brake the vehicle until it stops completely. However, the brake system does not halt the vehicle permanently. Use the foot brake!
- If several inopportune intervenes occur, switch off the Front Assist and with it the City Emergency braking function. Take it to a specialised workshop, SEAT recommends visiting a SEAT dealership.
- If numerous unnecessary interventions occur, the City Emergency braking function may switch off automatically.

¹⁾ The symbol on the instrument panels with colour display is in colour.

Lane Assist system*

Introduction



WARNING

The intelligent technology in the Lane Assist system cannot change the limits imposed by the laws of physics and by the very nature of the system. Careless or uncontrolled use of the Lane Assist system may cause accidents and injury. The system is not a replacement for driver awareness.

- Always adapt your speed and the distance to the vehicles ahead in line with visibility, weather conditions, the condition of the road and the traffic situation.
- Always keep your hands on the steering wheel so it can be turned at any time.
- The Lane Assist system does not detect all road markings. The road surfaces, road structures or objects in poor condition can be incorrectly detected as road markings under certain circumstances by the Lane Assist system. In such situations, switch the Lane Assist system off immediately.
- Please observe the indications on the instrument panel and act as is necessary.
- Always pay attention to the vehicle's surroundings.
- When the area of vision of the camera becomes dirty, covered or is damaged, the Lane Assist system function can be affected.



CAUTION

In order to avoid influencing the operation of the system, the following points must be taken into account:

- Regularly clean the area of vision of the camera and keep it in a clean state, without snow or ice.

- Do not cover the area of vision of the camera.
- Check that the area of vision of the windscreen camera is not damaged.



Note

- The Lane Assist system has been exclusively developed for driving on paved roads only.
- If the Lane Assist system does not work as described in this chapter, do not use it and contact a specialised workshop.
- If there is a fault in the system, have it checked by a specialised workshop.

Indication on the display and warning lamps

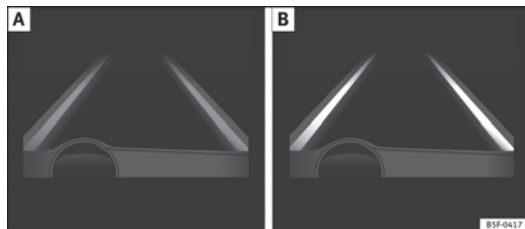


Fig. 145 On the instrument panel display: Indication on the Lane Assist system display (example 1).

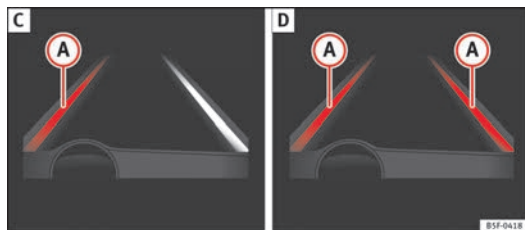


Fig. 146 On the instrument panel display: Indication on the Lane Assist system display (example 2).

Status display

- The system is active, but not available, either because the minimum speed has not been reached or because the lane lines are not recognised ⇒ Fig. 145 A.
- The system is active and available, both lane lines are recognised. The steering angle is not being corrected at this moment ⇒ Fig. 145 B.
- The system is operational, the highlighted line (A) indicates that there was a risk of involuntarily crossing the lane line and that the steering is being adjusted to correct the angle ⇒ Fig. 146 C.
- The two lines (A) light up simultaneously when both lane lines are recognised and the Lane Assist function is active ⇒ Fig. 146 D.

Control lamps

Blinks or lights up	Possible cause	Solution
 (yellow)	Lane Assist active but not available.	The system can not accurately recognise the lane. Please see page 184, The Lane Assist system is not available (the control lamp is lit up yellow).
 (green)	Lane Assist system active and available.	–



WARNING

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒  in Control and warning lamps on page 59.

Operating mode



Fig. 147 In the wind-screen: field of vision of the Lane Assist system camera.

Using the camera located in the windscreen, the Lane Assist system detects the possible lines dividing the lanes. When the vehicle involuntarily approaches a dividing line it has detected, the system notifies the driver with a *corrective steering movement*. This movement can be over-regulated at any time.

No warning is produced with the turn signals activated, given that the Lane Assist system understands that a lane change is required.

Steering wheel vibration

The following situations cause vibration in the steering wheel and require the driver to take active control of driving:

- When the limits of the very nature of the system are reached.
- When the maximum rotational torque during the corrective steering movement is not enough to keep the vehicle inside the lane.
- When no lane is detected during the corrective steering movement.

Switching the Lane Assist system on or off

Through the Easy Connect system

- Push the Easy Connect button **CAR**
- Push the **Setup** function button
- Press the function button **driver assistance** to open the menu.

Alternatively: through the **driving assist** button on the turn signal level*.

The **Lane centring guide** is activated/deactivated in the Easy Connect system using the **CAR** button and the button on the **Setup** function ⇒ page 67.

Self-deactivation: the Lane Assist system can be automatically deactivated if there is a system malfunction. The control lamp disappears.

Hands-Off Function

- If the driver does not exert any physical action on the steering wheel for approximately 10 to 12 sec. the function deactivates.
- Visual and audible warnings on the instrument panel.
- The function switches off 2 seconds after the warning.

The lane assist system is active but it is not available (the control lamp is lit up yellow)

- When driving at speeds below 65 km/h (38 mph).
- When the Lane Assist system does not detect the dividing lines of the road. For example, in the event warnings indicating road works, and snow, dirt, moisture or reflections.
- When the radius of a curve is too small.
- When no road markings can be seen.
- When the distance to the next marking is too great.
- When the system does not detect any clear and active steering movement during a long period of time.
- Temporarily, in the event of very dynamic driving styles.



- If a turn signal is activated.
- With the stability control system ESC in Sport mode.

Note

- Before starting a journey, verify that the field of vision of the camera is not covered → Fig. 147.
- Always keep the field of vision of the camera clean.

Switching off the Lane Assist system in the following situations

Due to the limits of the Lane Assist system, switch it off in the following situations:

- When more attention is required of the driver
- When driving in a sporty style
- In unfavourable weather conditions
- On roads in poor condition
- In areas of road works

Note

The Lane Assist system deactivates when driving below 60 km/h (40 mph). ■

SEAT driving modes (SEAT Drive Profile)*

Introduction

SEAT Drive Profile enables the driver to choose between four profiles or modes, **Normal**, **Sport**, **Eco** and **Individual**, that modify the behaviour of various vehicle functions, providing different driving experiences. In the Leon Cupra model the four profiles are **Comfort**, **Sport**, **Cupra** and **Individual**.

The **Individual** profile can be configured according to personal preferences. The other profiles are fixed. ■

Description

Depending on the equipment fitted in the vehicle, SEAT Drive Profile can operate on the following functions:

Engine

Depending on the profile selected, the engine responds more spontaneously or more in harmony with the movements of the accelerator. Additionally, when **Eco** mode is selected, the Start-stop function is automatically activated.

In vehicles with automatic transmission, the gear change points are modified to position them in lower or higher engine speed ranges. Additionally, the **Eco**¹⁾ mode activates the Inertia function, enabling consumption to be further reduced.

In manual gearbox vehicles, **Eco**¹⁾ mode causes the gear change recommendation indications that appear on the instrument panel to vary, facilitating more efficient driving. ►

¹⁾ In the Leon Cupra model, **Eco** mode is selected through the **Individual** profile.

Dynamic chassis control (DCC)

DCC continuously adapts the shock absorbers to the condition of the road and current driving conditions, according to the pre-set programme.

In the event of a fault in the DCC, the following message is displayed on the instrument screen **Fault: damping setting**.

Steering

Power steering becomes more robust in **Sport** mode to enable a sportier driving style. In the Leon Cupra the power steering becomes more robust in **Cupra** mode.

Air conditioning

In vehicles with Climatronic, this can operate in **eco**¹⁾ mode, especially restricting fuel consumption.

Ambient lighting

The ambient lighting guides located in the interior front door panels of the Leon FR and the Leon Cupra change colour from white to red when **Sport** or **Cupra** mode is activated.

Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)²⁾

According to the active driving profile, the acceleration gradient of the adaptive cruise control varies.

Electronic self-locking differential²⁾

The self-locking differential adapts its behaviour depending on the driving profile chosen. Normal mode or Cupra mode can be selected to prioritise improved traction in sport driving.

Setting driving mode



Fig. 148 Centre console: **MODE** button.

You can select from **Normal**, **Sport**, **Eco** and **Individual**.

You can select the required mode either by repeatedly pressing the button **MODE** → Fig. 148, or on the touch screen, in the menu that opens when the above button is pressed.

An icon on the Easy Connect system display informs about the active mode.

The **MODE** button light remains lit up yellow when the active mode is different to **Normal**.

Driving profile	Characteristics
Normal	Offers a balanced driving experience, suitable for everyday use.
Sport	Provides a complete dynamic performance in the vehicle, enabling the user a more sporty driving style.

¹⁾ In the Leon Cupra model, **Eco** mode is selected through the **Individual** profile.

²⁾ Applies to the Leon Cupra model.

Driving profile	Characteristics
Eco	Places the vehicle in a particularly low state of consumption, facilitating a fuel-saving driving style that is respectful to the environment.
Individual	Enables some configurations to be modified by pressing the Profile settings button. The functions that can be adjusted depend on the equipment fitted in the vehicle.

WARNING

When operating SEAT Drive Profile, pay attention to all traffic: doing otherwise could cause an accident.

Note

- When the vehicle is switched off it will always store the driving profile that was selected when the ignition key was removed. Nevertheless, when the engine is restarted the engine and the gear will not restart in its sportier mode in order to save fuel. For engine and gear to revert to a sportier mode, select the corresponding driving profile again on the Easy Connect system screen.
- Your speed and driving style must always be adjusted to visibility, weather, and traffic conditions.
- The **eco** mode is not available when towing a trailer.

Applies to the model: Leon Cupra

Setting driving mode

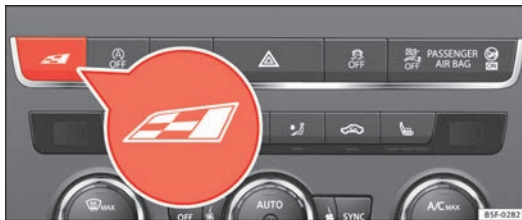


Fig. 149 Centre console: Cupra Drive Profile button.

You can select from **Convenience**, **Sport**, **Cupra** and **Individual**.

Cupra Drive Profile button

You can select the required mode either by repeatedly pressing the button with the Cupra logotype ⇒ Fig. 149, or on the touch screen, in the menu that opens when the above button is pressed.

An icon on the Easy Connect system display informs about the active mode.

The light of the button with the Cupra logotype remains lit up only when the **Cupra** profile is active.

Driving profile	Characteristics
Convenience	It permits more relaxed and comfortable driving, for example for long motorway journeys. Its main characteristic is the soft suspension setting (DCC).
Sport	It represents the vehicle's default behaviour, suitable for dynamic driving.

Driving profile	Characteristics
Cupra	It gives the vehicle a decidedly sportier nature, and makes for maximum performance.
Individual	Enables some configurations to be modified by pressing the Profile settings button. The functions that can be adjusted depend on the equipment fitted in the vehicle.

**WARNING**

When operating SEAT Drive Profile, pay attention to all traffic: doing otherwise could cause an accident.

**Note**

- When the vehicle is switched off it will always store the driving profile that was selected when the ignition key was removed. Nevertheless, when the engine is restarted the engine and the gear will not restart in its sportier mode in order to save fuel. For engine and gear to revert to a sportier mode, select the corresponding driving profile again on the Easy Connect system screen.
- Your speed and driving style must always be adjusted to visibility, weather, and traffic conditions.

Tiredness detection (break recommendation)*

Introduction

The Tiredness detection informs the driver when their driving behaviour shows signs of fatigue.

**WARNING**

Do not let the comfort afforded by the Tiredness detection system tempt you into taking any risks when driving. Take regular breaks, sufficient in length when making long journeys.

- The driver always assumes the responsibility of driving to their full capacity.
- Never drive if you are tired.
- The system does not detect the tiredness of the driver in all circumstances. Consult the information in the section ⇒ page 189, System limitations.
- In some situations, the system may incorrectly interpret an intended driving manoeuvre as driver tiredness.
- No warning is given in the event of the effect called microsleep!
- Please observe the indications on the instrument panel and act as is necessary.

**Note**

- Tiredness detection has been developed for driving on motorways and well paved roads only.
- If there is a fault in the system, have it checked by a specialised workshop.

Function and operation

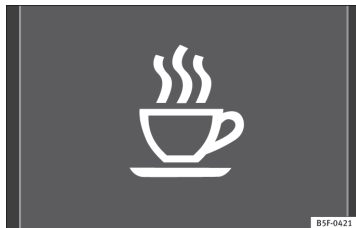


Fig. 150 On the instrument panel display: tiredness detection symbol.

Tiredness detection determines the driving behaviour of the driver when starting a journey, making a calculation of tiredness. This is constantly compared with the current driving behaviour. If the system detects that the driver is tired, an audible warning is given with a sound and an optic warning is shown with a symbol and complementary message on the instrument panel display ⇒ Fig. 150. The message on the instrument panel display is shown for approximately 5 seconds, and depending on the case, is repeated. The system stores the last message displayed.

The message on the instrument panel display can be switched off by pressing the **OK/RESET** button on the windscreen wiper lever or the button **OK** on the multi function steering wheel ⇒ page 60.

The message can be recalled to the instrument panel display using the multifunction display ⇒ page 60.

Conditions of operation

Driving behaviour is only calculated on speeds above about 65 km/h (40 mph) up to around 200 km/h (125 mph).

Switching on and off

Tiredness detection can be activated or deactivated in the Easy Connect system with the button **CAR** and the function button **Setup** ⇒ page 67. A mark indicates that the adjustment has been activated.

System limitations

The Tiredness detection has certain limitations inherent to the system. The following conditions can limit the Tiredness detection or prevent it from functioning.

- At speeds below 65 km/h (40 mph)
- At speeds above 200 km/h (125 mph)
- When cornering
- On roads in poor condition
- In unfavourable weather conditions
- When a sporty driving style is employed
- In the event of a serious distraction to the driver

Tiredness detection will be restored when the vehicle is stopped for more than 15 minutes, when the ignition is switched off or when the driver has unbuckled their seat belt and opened the door.

In the event of slow driving during a long period of time (below 65 km/h (40 mph) the system automatically re-establishes the tiredness calculation.

When driving at a faster speed the driving behaviour will be recalculated. ■

Tyre monitoring systems

Introduction



WARNING

Unsuitable handling of the wheels and tyres may lead to sudden tyre pressure losses, to tread separation or even to a blow-out.

- Check tyre pressures regularly and ensure they are maintained at the pressures indicated. Tyre pressure that is too low could cause overheating, resulting in tread detachment or even burst tyres.
- Tyre pressure should be that indicated on the label when the tyres are cold at all times ⇒ page 282.
- Regularly check the cold inflation pressure of the tyres. If necessary, change the tyre pressure of the vehicle tyres while they are cold.
- Regularly check your tyres for damage and wear.
- Never exceed the maximum permitted speed or loads specified for the type of tyre fitted on your vehicle.



For the sake of the environment

Under-inflated tyres lead to increased fuel consumption and tyre wear.



Note

- Driving for the first time with new tyres at a high speed can cause them to slightly expand, which could then produce an air pressure warning.
- Only replace used tyres with those authorised by SEAT for the corresponding type vehicle.
- Do not only rely on the tyre monitoring system. Regularly check your tyres to ensure that the tyre pressure is correct and that the tyres are not damaged due to puncture, cuts, tears and impacts/dents. Remove objects from the tyres only when they have not pierced the tyres.

Tyre monitor indicator warning lamp

It lights up	Possible cause	Solution
	The pressure in one or more tyres has clearly reduced in comparison to the tyre pressure set by the driver or the tyre has structural damage. Additionally, an audible warning can be heard and a text message can be seen on the instrument panel display.	Stop the vehicle! Reduce speed immediately! Stop the vehicle safely as soon as possible. Avoid sudden manoeuvres and braking! Check all tyres and pressures. Replace any damaged tyres.
Flashes	Possible cause	Solution
	System malfunction. The control lamp flashes for approximately one minute and then lights up permanently.	If tyre pressure is correct, switch the ignition off and on again. If the control lamp remains lit up, the tyre monitoring indicator can be calibrated. Have the system checked by a specialised workshop.

Several warning and control lamps light up for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on while the function is verified. They will switch off after a few seconds. ►

! WARNING

When the tyres are inflated at different pressures or at a pressure that is too low then a tyre may be damaged resulting in a loss of control of the vehicle and a serious or fatal accident.

- If the warning lamp (⚠) lights up, stop immediately and check the tyres.
- If the tyres are inflated at different pressures or if a tyre pressure is too low, this will increase tyre wear, negatively affecting vehicle stability and increasing braking distances.
- If tyres are inflated at different pressures or a tyre pressure is too low, a tyre may be damaged and burst resulting in a loss of control of the vehicle.
- The driver is responsible for ensuring that all of the vehicle tyres are correctly inflated to the right pressure. The recommended tyre pressure is indicated on the label ⇒ page 282.
- The tyre monitoring system can only operate correctly if all of the tyres are inflated to the correct pressure when cold.
- Driving with tyres at the wrong pressure can damage them and result in an accident. Ensure that the tyre pressures of all the tyres correspond to the vehicle load.
- Before starting a journey, always inflate tyres to the correct pressure.
- Tyres with insufficient pressure are subjected to more flexing. Due to this, the tyre could become excessively hot, causing tread separation and also tyre blow-out.
- With an overloaded vehicle at high speed, the tyres can overheat and burst resulting in a loss of vehicle control.
- Tyre pressures which are too high or too low reduce the useful life of the tyre, affecting vehicle performance.
- If a tyre has not been punctured and it does not have to be changed immediately, drive to the nearest specialised workshop at a moderate speed and have the tyre checked and inflated to the correct pressure.

! WARNING

Please refer to the safety instructions ⇒ ⚠ in Control and warning lamps on page 59.



Note

- If excessively low tyre pressure is detected with the ignition on, an audible warning will sound. In the event that there is a fault in the system, an audible warning will sound.
- Driving on dirt tracks for a long period of time or driving in a sporty style can temporarily deactivate the TPMS. The control lamp shows a fault, but disappears when road conditions or the driving style change.

Tyre monitoring indicator

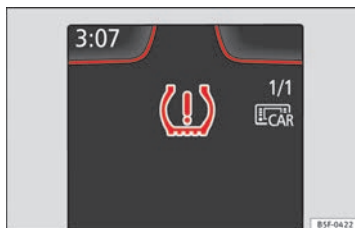


Fig. 151 Instrument panel: warning of loss of tyre pressure.

The tyre monitor indicator compares wheel revolutions and, with this information, the tread of each wheel using the ABS sensors. If the rolling circumference of one or more wheels has changed, the tyre monitoring indicator will indicate this on the instrument panel through a warning lamp and a warning to the driver ⇒ Fig. 151. When only one specific tyre is affected, its position within the vehicle will be indicated.

(U) Loss of pressure: Check left tyre pressure!

Wheel tread change

The wheel tread changes when:

- Tyre pressure is manually changed
- Tyre pressure is insufficient
- Tyre structure is damaged
- The vehicle is unbalanced because of a load
- The wheels on an axle are subject to a heavier load (e.g. with a heavy load).
- The vehicle is fitted with snow chains
- The temporary spare wheel is fitted
- The wheel on one axle is changed

There may be a delay in the reaction of the tyre (U) monitoring indicator or it may not indicate anything under certain circumstances (e.g. sporty driving, snow-covered or unpaved roads, or when driving with snow chains).

Calibrating the tyre monitoring indicator



Fig. 152 Glove compartment: tyre control switch.

After changing the tyre pressure or replacing one or more wheels, the tyre monitoring indicator must be recalibrated. Do the same, for example, when the front and rear wheels are swapped.

- Switch the ignition on.
- Store the new tyre pressure in the Easy Connect system with the button (CAR) and the function button (Setup) ⇒ page 68 or using the switch located in the glove compartment* ⇒ Fig. 152.

When driving, the system self-calibrates the tyre pressure provided by the driver and the wheels fitted. After a long journey with varied speeds the programmed values are collected and monitored.

With the wheels under very heavy loads, the tyre pressure must be increased to the total recommended tyre pressure before the calibration ⇒ page 282.



Note

- The tyre monitoring indicator does not function when there is a fault in the ESC or ABS ⇒ page 197.
- An erroneous indication may be given when snow chains are in use because they increase the tread of the wheel.

Parking aid

General information

Various systems are available to help you when parking or manoeuvring in tight spaces, depending on the equipment fitted on your vehicle.

The **rear parking aid** is an audible assistant that warns about obstacles located *behind* the vehicle ⇒ page 193.

During parking, the **parking system plus** assists you visually and audibly about obstacles detected *in front* and *behind* the vehicle ⇒ page 194.



WARNING

- Always pay attention, also when looking straight ahead, to traffic and the vehicle surroundings. The assistance systems are not a replacement for driver awareness. When inserting or removing the vehicle from a parking space, or when performing similar manoeuvres the driver always assumes the responsibility.
- Take into account that the system is not always in conditions to recognise or represent certain surfaces, such as dress fabric: Risk of causing an accident!
- The sensors and cameras have blind spots, making the detection of people and objects impossible. Pay special attention to children and animals: Risk of causing an accident!
- Always keep visual control of the vehicle surroundings: use the rear vision mirrors for additional help.



CAUTION

- Under certain circumstances, the system does not detect or display certain objects:
 - Objects such as snow chains, trailer draw bars, bars or fences.
 - Objects that are located above the sensors, such as protrusions in a wall.
 - Objects with certain surfaces or structures, such as wire mesh fences or powder snow.
- When the vehicle approaches a low obstacle, it could disappear from the angle of measurement. In this case, take into account that the system will no longer warn about this obstacle.
- The knocks or damage on the radiator grille, bumper, wheel arch and vehicle underbody can adjust the orientation of the sensors. This can affect the parking aid function. Have the function checked by a specialised workshop.



Note

- In certain situations, the system can give a warning even though there is no obstacle in the detected area, e.g:
 - for roads with certain surfaces, or with long grass,
 - for external ultrasound sources, such as cleaning vehicles,
 - In downpours, intense snow or dense exhaust gases
- In order to familiarise yourself with the system, it is advised that you practice parking in an area or car park that is free from traffic. There must be good weather and light conditions.
- The volume and tone of the warnings can be modified, in addition to the indications ⇒ page 196.
- In vehicles *without* a driver information system, these parameters can be modified in a SEAT Official Service or in a specialised workshop.
- Please observe information on towing a trailer ⇒ page 196.
- The display on the Easy Connect screen shows a slight time delay.
- To ensure that the parking aid works properly, the sensors must be kept clean and free of ice and snow.

Rear parking aid*

The rear parking aid is an audible assistant.

Description

There are sensors integrated in the rear bumper. When the sensors detect an obstacle, you are alerted by audible warnings.

Make sure that the sensors are not covered by adhesives, residues and the like, given that this could affect the system operation. Cleaning instructions ⇒ page 216.

The approximate measurement range of the sensors is:

rear	side	0.90 m
	centre	1.60 m

As you approach the obstacle, the time interval between the audible warnings will be reduced. When you reach around 0.30 m the warning will be constant: Do not continue to move forward (or backward) ⇒ ⚠ in General information on page 193, ⇒ ⓘ in General information on page 193 !

If you maintain separation from the obstacle, the volume of the warning begins to reduce after four seconds (does not affect the tone of the constant warning).

Activate

When engaging reverse gear, the parking aid is automatically switched on. This is confirmed with a short warning.

Parking system plus*

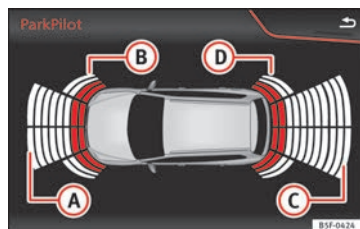


Fig. 153 Represented area.

Parking system plus assists you audibly and visually when parking.

There are sensors integrated in the front and rear bumpers. When the sensors detect an obstacle, audible and visual warnings are given.

Make sure that the sensors are not covered by adhesives, residues and the like, given that this could affect the system operation. Cleaning instructions ⇒ page 216.

The approximate measurement range of the sensors is:

- Ⓐ 1.20 m
- Ⓑ 0.90 m
- Ⓒ 1.60 m
- Ⓓ 0.90 m

As you approach the obstacle, the time interval between the audible warnings will be reduced.

If you maintain separation from the obstacle, the volume of the warning begins to reduce after four seconds (does not affect the tone of the constant warning).

Activating/Deactivating



Fig. 154 Centre console: parking aid button.

Switching on

- Engage reverse gear or
- Press the switch **P_{PA}** in the centre console ⇒ Fig. 154. A short confirmation signal will be heard and the button symbol will light up yellow.

With certain equipment (Adaptive Cruise Control - ACC), the system will be activated automatically when the vehicle reverses for a certain distance (about 10 cm if an obstacle is detected in the rear area and about 20 cm if no obstacle is detected in the rear area).

Switching off

- Drive forwards at more than 10 km/h (6 mph), or
- Press the **P_{PA}** button, or
- switch the ignition off.

Segments of the visual indication

The distance of separation from the obstacle can be estimated using the segments around the vehicle. With certain equipment (Radio Standard), the yellow lines* mark the estimated path, depending on the angle of the turned steering wheel. A white segment is seen when an obstacle is detected out of the path of the vehicle. The red segments represent obstacles detected within the path. As the vehicle approaches an obstacle, the segments are displayed closer to the vehicle. When the penultimate segment is displayed, this means that the vehicle has reached the collision zone. In the collision zone, the obstacles are represented in red, including those out of the path. Do not continue to move forward (or backward) ⇒ ⚠ in General information on page 193, ⇒ ⓘ in General information on page 193 !

¹⁾ Available only with certain equipment.

Automatic activation¹⁾

When the parking aid (ParkPilot) is automatically switched on this is shown in miniature on the left side of the display.

When slowly approaching an obstacle located in front of the vehicle, the automatic activation only functions each time the speed is reduced below approximately 10 km/h (6 mph) for the first time. If the parking aid is deactivated using the **P_{PA}** button, the following actions must be carried out in order for it to automatically reactivate:

- Switch off the ignition and switch it on again.
- OR: accelerate above 10 km/h (6 mph) before reducing speed below this number again.
- OR: place the selector lever in position P and then move it from this position.
- OR: switch on and off the automatic activation in the Easy Connect system menu.

The automatic activation with parking aid miniature indication can be switched on and off from the Easy Connect system menu ⇒ page 69:

- Switch the ignition on.
- Press button **CAR**.
- Press the **[Setup]** function button.
- Press the **[Parking and Manoeuvring]** function button.
- Select the parking aid (ParkPilot) from the list.
- Automatic activation.

When the function button check box is activated ✓, the function is on. ■

Adjusting the display and audible warnings

The settings for the display and audible warnings are controlled via the Easy Connect*.

Requirements: the parking aid must be switched on.

- Select: button **CAR** > control button Car* **Systems > Driver assistant > Parking aid** ⇒ page 69.

Automatic activation¹⁾

- ☒ **on** – activates the **Automatic activation** option ⇒ page 195.
- ☐ **off** – deactivates the **Automatic activation** option ⇒ page 195.

Front volume

Volume in the front and rear area.

Front sound settings

Frequency (tone) of the sound in the front area.

Rear volume

Volume in the rear area.

Rear sound settings

Frequency (tone) of the sound in the rear area.

Adjust volume

With the parking aid switched on, the active audio/video source volume will be reduced to the intensity of the selected setting.

You will hear a short test tone from the corresponding speaker each time you make a new setting. ■

Error messages

When the parking aid is activated or when switching it on, if a continuous warning can be heard over several seconds (additionally, in the case of Parking system plus the LED of the **P** button flashes), there is a fault in the system. If the fault does not disappear before switching off the ignition, the next time the parking aid is switched on by engaging reverse gear the fault will only be indicated with the flashing LED on the **P** button.

Parking system plus*

If there is a fault in a sensor, the symbol  is displayed on the Easy Connect display in front of/behind the vehicle. If a rear sensor is faulty, only the obstacles in the areas **A** and **B** are displayed ⇒ Fig. 153. If a front sensor is faulty, only the obstacles in the areas **C** and **D** are displayed.

Have the fault corrected by a specialised workshop without delay. ■

Towing bracket

If the trailer power socket is occupied, the rear parking aid sensors will not activate when reverse gear is engaged, or when the button **P** is pressed. This function may not be covered under warranty if the towing bracket is not factory-fitted. This causes the following limitations:

Parking system plus*

There will be no warning about the presence of obstacles in the rear area. The monitoring in the front area remains active. The optical display changes to towing mode. ■

¹⁾ Available only with certain equipment - Radio Standard

Advice

Intelligent technology

Electronic Stability Control (ESC)

Description

The ESC helps to improve safety. It reduces the tendency to skid and improves the stability and roadholding of the vehicle. The ESC detects critical handling situations, such as vehicle understeer or oversteer, or wheelspin on the driving wheels. It stabilises the vehicle by braking individual wheels or by reducing the engine torque. The warning lamp will flash on the instrument panel when the ESC is intervening .

ESC includes the Anti-lock brake system (ABS), the brake assist system, the traction control system (ASR), electronic differential lock (EDL), electronic self-locking*, selective torque control* and tractor-trailer sway mitigation*. ESC also helps stabilise the vehicle by changing the torque.

Anti-lock brake system (ABS)

ABS prevents the wheels from locking up under braking until the vehicle has reached a virtual standstill. You can continue to steer the vehicle even when the brakes are on full. Keep your foot on the brake pedal and do not pump the brakes. You will feel the brake pedal pulsate while the ABS is working.

Brake assist system

The brake assist system can reduce the required braking distance. The braking force is automatically boosted if you press the brake pedal quickly in an emergency. You must keep pressing the brake pedal until the danger has passed.

Traction control system (ASR)

In the event of wheelspin, the traction control system reduces the engine torque to match the amount of grip available. This helps the car to start moving, accelerate or climb a gradient.

Electronic differential lock (EDL)

When the EDL detects wheelspin, it brakes the spinning wheel and directs the power to the other driven wheel. This function is active up to approximately 100 km/h.

To prevent the disc brake of the braked wheel from overheating, the EDL cuts out automatically if subjected to excessive loads. The vehicle can still be driven. The EDL will switch on again automatically when the brake has cooled down.

Tractor-trailer sway mitigation*

If the vehicle is pulling a trailer, it will control the following: Tractor-trailers tend to sway. When the swaying of the trailer is felt by the vehicle and detected by the ESC, it will automatically brake the towing vehicle within the limits of the system and mitigate the sway. Tractor-trailer sway mitigation is not available in all countries.

Electronic self-locking*/Selective torque control*

When driving around bends, an electronic self-locking intervenes. The front wheel on the inside of the curve, or the two inside wheels, respectively, are selectively braked as required. This minimises the traction of the front wheels, allowing you to take bends with greater precision and neutrality. In certain circumstances, where roads are wet or snow-covered, the respective system may not intervene. ►

Multi-collision brake

In an accident, the multi-collision brake can help the driver by braking to avoid the risk of skidding during the accident, which could lead to further collisions.

The multi-collision brake works for front, side or rear accidents, when the airbag control unit records its activation level and the accident takes place at a speed of over 10 km/h (6 mph). The ESC automatically brakes the vehicle, as long as the accident has not damaged the ESC, the brake hydraulics or the on-board network.

The following actions control automatic braking during the accident:

- When the driver presses the accelerator, the automatic braking does not take place.
- When the braking pressure through pressing the brake pedal is greater than the system's braking pressure the vehicle will brake automatically.
- Multi-collision braking will not be available if ESC is malfunctioning.



WARNING

- The ESC, ABS, ASR, EDL, electronic self-locking differential or selective torque control systems cannot exceed the limits imposed by the laws of physics. Always bear this in mind, especially on wet or slippery roads. If you notice the systems cutting in, you should reduce your speed immediately to suit the road and traffic conditions. Do not be encouraged to take risks by the presence of more safety systems. If you do, an accident may occur.
- Please remember that the accident risk always increases if you drive fast, especially in corners or on a slippery road, or if you follow too close behind the vehicle in front of you. The ESC, ABS, brake assist, EDL, electronic self-locking and selective torque control systems cannot prevent accidents: risk of accidents!
- Accelerate with caution on slippery surfaces (for example, icy or snow-covered). Despite the control systems, the driven wheels could spin, affecting the stability of the vehicle: risk of accident!



Note

- The ABS and ASR will only operate correctly if the four wheels have identical tyres. Any differences in the rolling radius of the tyres can cause the system to reduce engine power when this is not desired.
- The regulating processes of the systems can make noises when they intervene.
- If the warning lamp  lights up, or  alternatively, there could be a fault → page 56.

Switching on/off the ESC and ASR

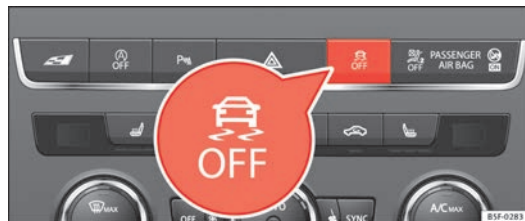


Fig. 155 Centre console: Button for switching on/off the ESC and ASR

The ESC is switched on automatically when the engine is started, and only works when the engine is running and includes the ABS, EDS and ASR systems.

The ASR and ESC function should only be switched off in situations in which traction is insufficient, among others:

- When driving in deep snow or on surfaces that are not very firm.
- To “free” the vehicle if it gets stuck.

Then switch the ASR and ESC function back on.

Depending on finishes and versions, it is possible either to disconnect only the ASR or else activate ESC Sport mode.

ESC in "Sport" mode

Sport mode can be connected via the Easy Connect ⇒ page 67 system menu. The ability of the ESC to stabilise the vehicle is limited; the traction control system (ASR) becomes disabled ⇒ .

The control lamp  lights up. For vehicles with a driver information system*, the driver will be shown the **electronic stability control (ESC) option: sport**.
Warning! Limited stability.

Disable ESC "Sport" mode

Through the Easy Connect system menu ⇒ page 67. The warning lamp  will switch off. For vehicles with a driver information system*, the driver will be shown the **electronic stability control (ESC) option: on**.

Disable ASR

The Easy Connect system is used to switch off the ASR ⇒ page 67. The traction control system will be disabled.

The control lamp  lights up. For vehicles with a driver information system* the driver will be informed that **ASR is disabled**.

Activate ASR

The Easy Connect system ⇒ page 67 is used to switch on the ASR. The traction control system will be enabled.

The control lamp  switches off. For vehicles with a driver information system* the driver will be informed that **ASR is enabled**.

Disconnection of the ESC

In some versions of the model, besides the traction control system (ASR), the electronic stability programme (ESC) can also be switched off.

- Press the button  ⇒ Fig. 155 for approximately 1 second to switch off the ASR function.
- Press the button  ⇒ Fig. 155 for approximately 3 seconds to switch off the Electronic Stability programme (ESC), including the ASR function.
- The ASR and ESC function are reconnected by pressing the button  ⇒ Fig. 155.
- **OR:** activate or deactivate the ASR or ESC function in the Easy Connect system by means of the button  and the function buttons  and .



WARNING

You should switch on the ESC Sport mode only if the traffic conditions and your driving ability allow you to do so safely: risk of skidding!

- **With ESC in Sport mode, the stabilising function will be limited to allow for a sportier drive. The driving wheels could spin and the vehicle could skid.**
- **If the ESC/ASR is deactivated, the vehicle stabilisation function is not available.**



Note

If the ASR is disconnected or the ESC's Sport mode is selected, cruise control* will be switched off. ■

Brakes

New brake pads

For the first 400 km (250 miles), new brake pads have not yet reached their maximum braking capacity, and need to be "run in" first. However, you can ►

compensate for the slightly reduced braking effect by applying more pressure on the brake pedal. Avoid overloading the brakes while running them in.

Wear

The rate of wear on the **brake pads** depends a great deal on how you drive and the conditions in which the vehicle is operated. This is a particular problem in urban traffic and short stretches, or with very sporty driving.

Depending on the speed, the braking force, and the environmental conditions (for example, the temperature, air humidity, etc.) noises may be produced on braking.

Wet roads or road salt

In certain situations (for example, on driving through flooded areas, in severe downpours or after washing the vehicle) the braking action could be delayed if the discs and pads are damp, or frozen in winter. In this case the brakes should be “dried” by pressing the brake pedal several times.

At high speed and with the windscreen wipers activated, the brake pads will briefly touch the brake discs. This takes place, although unnoticeable to the driver, at regular intervals to improve the response time of the brakes when they are wet.

The effectiveness of the brakes can also be temporarily reduced if the vehicle is driven for some distance without using the brakes when there is a lot of salt on the road in winter. The layer of salt that accumulates on the discs and pads can be removed by gently applying the brakes a few times.

Corrosion

There may be a tendency for corrosion to form on the discs and dirt to build up on the brake pads if the vehicle is used infrequently or the brakes are not used very often.

If the brakes are not used frequently, or if rust has formed on the disks, it is advisable to clean off the pads and disks by braking firmly a few times at a moderately high speed ⇒ ⚠.

Fault in the brake system

If the brake pedal travel should ever increase *suddenly*, this may mean that one of the two brake circuits has failed. Drive immediately to the nearest specialised workshop and have the fault repaired. Drive there slowly and remember that you will have to apply more pressure on the brake pedal and allow for longer stopping distances.

Low brake fluid level

Malfunctions can occur in the brake system if the brake fluid level is too low. The brake fluid level is monitored electronically.

Brake servo

The brake servo increases the pressure you apply to the brake pedal. It works only when the engine is running.



WARNING

- **Apply the brakes heavily to clean the brake system only in a suitable traffic situation. Do not put other road users in danger: there is risk of causing an accident.**
- **Ensure the vehicle does not move while in neutral, when the engine is stopped. Failure to do so could result in an accident.**
- **If the brake fluid loses its viscosity and is subjected to heavy use, vapour bubbles can form in the brake system. This reduces the efficiency of the brakes.**



CAUTION

- Never let the brakes “drag” by leaving your foot on the pedal when it is not necessary to brake. This overheats the brakes, resulting in longer stopping distances and greater wear.
- Before driving down a long, steep gradient, it is advisable to reduce speed and select a lower gear. This makes use of engine braking and relieves the brakes. If you still have to use the brakes, it is better to brake firmly at intervals than to apply the brakes continuously.



**Note**

- If the brake servo is out of action, for example if the car has to be towed, you will have to press the brake pedal considerably harder to make up for the lack of servo assistance.
- If you wish to equip the vehicle with accessories such as a front spoiler or wheel covers, it is important that the flow of air to the front wheels is not obstructed, otherwise the brakes can overheat.

Electro-mechanical steering

Electro-mechanical power steering assists the driver when steering.

Electro-mechanical power steering adapts *electronically* to the speed of the car, torque and turning angle.

If the power steering should fail at any time or the engine is switched off (for instance when being towed), the car can still be steered. However, more effort than normal will be required to turn the steering wheel.

Driver warning lamps and messages

 (in red) **Faulty steering! To park the vehicle**

If the warning lamp remains on and the driver indication appears, the power steering could be faulty.

Do **not** continue driving. Seek specialist assistance.

 (in yellow) **Steering: System fault! You may continue driving.**

If the warning lamp comes on, the steering could react with more difficulty or more sensitivity than normal. In addition, when driving in a straight line the steering wheel may be off-centre.

Drive slowly to a specialised workshop and have the fault repaired.

 (in yellow) **Steering lock: fault! Go to an Official Service**

The electronic steering lock is malfunctioning.

Go to a specialised workshop as soon as possible and have the fault repaired.

**WARNING**

Take it immediately to a specialised workshop and have the fault repaired: risk of accident!

**Note**

If the lamp  (in red) or else  (in yellow) lights up briefly, you may continue driving.

Progressive steering

Depending on the vehicle equipment, the progressive steering can adapt steering hardness to the current driving situation. The power steering only works when the engine is running.

In *city traffic* you do not need to turn so much on parking, manoeuvring or in very tight turns.

On the *road* or on the *motorway*, progressive steering transmits, for example, in bends, a sportier, more direct and noticeably more dynamic driving sensation.

Valid for vehicles: with four-wheel drive

Four-wheel drive

On all-wheel drive models, the engine power is distributed to all four wheels

General notes

On four-wheel drive vehicles, the engine power is distributed to all four wheels. The distribution of power is controlled automatically according to your driving style and the road conditions. Also see ⇒ page 197, Electronic Stability Control (ESC).

The all-wheel drive is specially designed to complement the superior engine power. This combination gives the vehicle exceptional handling and performance capabilities, both on normal roads and in more difficult conditions, such as snow and ice. Even so (or perhaps especially for this reason), it is important to observe certain safety points ⇒ .

Winter tyres

Thanks to all-wheel drive, your vehicle will have plenty of traction in winter conditions, even with the standard tyres. Nevertheless, we still recommend that winter tyres or all-season tyres be fitted on all *four* wheels to give even better *braking response*.

Snow chains

On roads where snow chains are mandatory, this also applies to cars with four-wheel drive ⇒ page 246.

Changing tyres

On vehicles with four-wheel drive, all four tyres must have the same rolling circumference. Also avoid using tyres with varying tread depths ⇒ page 243.

Off-roader?

Your SEAT is not an off-road vehicle: it does not have enough ground clearance to be used as such. It is therefore best to avoid rough tracks and uneven terrain as much as possible.



WARNING

- **Even with all-wheel drive, you should always adjust your speed to suit the conditions. Do not let the extra safety features tempt you into taking any risks when driving. Risk of accident!**
- **The braking capability of your vehicle is limited by the tyres' grip. It is therefore no different from a car without four-wheel drive. So do not be tempted to drive too fast on firm or slippery roads just because the vehicle still has good acceleration in these conditions. Risk of accident!**
- **On wet roads bear in mind that the front wheels may start to "aquaplane" and lose contact with the road if the car is driven too fast. If this should happen, there will be no sudden increase in engine speed to warn the driver, as occurs with a front-wheel drive car. For this reason you should always choose a driving speed suitable for the road conditions. Risk of accident!**

Power Management

This system helps to ensure reliable starting

The power management controls the distribution of electrical energy and thus helps to ensure that there is always enough power available to start the engine.

If a vehicle with a conventional electrical system is left parked for a long time, the battery will gradually lose its charge because certain electrical devices, such as the electronic gearbox lock continues to draw current even ►

when the ignition is off. In some cases there may not be enough power available to start the engine.

Your vehicle is equipped with an intelligent power management system to control the distribution of electrical energy. This significantly improves reliability when starting the engine, and also prolongs the useful life of the battery.

The main functions incorporated in the power management system are **battery diagnosis**, **residual current management** and **dynamic power management**.

Battery diagnosis

The battery diagnosis function constantly registers the condition of the battery. Sensors detect the battery voltage, battery current and battery temperature. This enables the system to calculate the current power level and charge condition of the battery.

Residual current management

The residual current management reduces power consumption while the vehicle is parked. It controls the supply of power to the various electrical devices while the ignition is switched off. The system takes the battery diagnosis data into consideration.

Depending on the power level of the battery, switch off the individual electrical devices one after the other to prevent the battery from losing too much charge and to ensure that the engine can be started reliably.

Dynamic power management

While the vehicle is moving, this function distributes the available power to the various electrical devices and systems according to their requirements. The power management ensures that on-board systems do not consume more electrical power than the alternator can supply, and thus maintains the maximum possible battery power level.



Note

- Neither is the power management system able to overcome the given physical limits. Please remember that the power and useful life of the battery are limited.
- When there is a risk that the vehicle will not start, the alternator power failure or low battery charge level warning lamp will be shown  ⇒ page 56.

Note carefully

Starting ability has first priority.

Short trips, city traffic and low temperatures all place a heavy load on the battery. In these conditions a large amount of power is consumed, but only a small amount is supplied. The situation is also critical if electrical devices are in use when the engine is not running. In this case power is consumed when none is being generated.

In these situations you will be aware that the power management system is intervening to control the distribution of electrical power.

When the vehicle is parked for long periods

If you do not drive your vehicle for a period of several days or weeks, the power management will gradually shut off the electrical devices one by one or reduce the amount of current they are using. This limits the amount of power consumed and helps to ensure reliable starting even after a long period. Some convenience functions, such as remote vehicle opening, may not be available under certain circumstances. These functions will be restored when you switch on the ignition and start the engine.

With the engine switched off

For example, if you listen to the sound system with the engine switched off the battery will run down. ►

If the energy consumption means there is a risk that the engine will not start, a text will appear in vehicles with a driver information system*.

This driver indicator tells you that you must start the engine so that the battery can recharge.

When the engine is running

Although the alternator generates electrical power, the battery can still become discharged while the vehicle is being driven. This can occur when a lot of power is being consumed but only a small amount supplied, especially if the battery is not fully charged initially.

To restore the necessary energy balance, the system will then temporarily shut off the electrical devices that are using a lot of power, or reduce the current they are consuming. Heating systems in particular use a large amount of electrical power. If you notice, for instance, that the seat heating* or the rear window heater is not working, they may have been temporarily switched off or regulated to a lower heat output. These systems will be available again as soon as sufficient electrical power is available.

You may also notice that the engine runs at a slightly faster idling speed. This is quite normal, and no cause for concern. The increased idling speed allows the alternator to meet the greater power requirement and charge the battery at the same time.

Information recorded in the control units

Your vehicle is fitted at the factory with a series of electronic control units responsible for the engine and gearbox management. In addition, the control units supervise the correct performance of the exhaust gas system and the airbag systems.

Therefore, while the vehicle is being driven, these electronic control units are continuously analysing the vehicle data. In the event of faults or devia-

tions from the theoretical values, only this data is stored. Generally, the instrument panel warning lamps indicate whether there are any malfunctions.

This data can only be read and analysed using special equipment.

The storing of the data allows specialised workshops to detect and repair faults. Stored data may include:

- Important data about the engine and gearbox.
- Speed.
- Direction of travel.
- Braking force.
- Seat belt check.

The vehicle control units never record conversations held by passengers in the vehicle.

If the control unit records an accident with airbag activation, the system may automatically send a signal. This will depend on the network operator. Normally, transmission is only possible in areas with sufficient coverage.

Event Data Recorder

The vehicle is **not** fitted with an event data recorder.

An event data recorder temporarily stores the vehicle information. Therefore, in the event of accident, it is possible to obtain detailed information about how the accident occurred. For example, in vehicles with airbag systems, data relating to speed of impact, seat belt status, seat positions and airbag activation times may be stored. The volume of data depends on the manufacturer.

Event data recorders can only be mounted with authorisation from the vehicle owner and, in some countries, they are governed by local legislation.

Reprogramming control units

On the whole, all the data required for the component management is stored in the control units. The programming of certain convenience functions, such as the turn signal convenience mode, individual door opening and

display indications can be modified using special workshop equipment. If the convenience functions are reprogrammed, the Instructions Manual information and the descriptions will not coincide with the modified functions. Therefore, we recommend that any changes be recorded in the “Other workshop notes” section of the Maintenance Programme.

You can find out about possible reprogramming at your SEAT Official Service.

Event recorder

In the footwell on the driver side you will find the diagnostics connection socket for reading the event recorder. The event recorder stores operating data and data on the status of the electronic control units. The events recorder should only be read and deleted by a SEAT Official Service or specialised workshop.



WARNING

The diagnostics connection socket must not be used for private purposes. Improper use can cause malfunctions: risk of accident!



Driving and the environment

Running in the engine

A new vehicle should be run in over a distance of 1500 km (1000 miles). For the first 1000 km (600 miles) the engine speed should not exceed 2/3 of the maximum permissible engine speed. In doing so, do not accelerate at full throttle and do not drive with a trailer! From 1000 to 1500 km (600 to 1000 miles) you can gradually increase the engine rpm and road speed.

During its first few hours of running, the internal friction in the engine is greater than later on when all the moving parts have bedded down.

How the vehicle is driven for the first 1500 km (1000 miles) influences the future engine performance. Subsequently, also drive at a moderate rate, especially when the engine is still cold: this will lead to less engine wear and tear and will prolong its useful life.

You should also avoid driving with the engine speed too low. Change down to a lower gear when the engine no longer runs "smoothly". If the engine revs too much, cut fuel injection to protect the engine. ■

Installation of exhaust gas filtration systems

Catalytic converter

Applies to vehicles with petrol engine: the vehicle must only be used with unleaded petrol, otherwise the catalytic converter will be irreparably damaged.

Never drive until the tank is empty; an irregular supply of fuel can cause faulty combustion. In these cases, unburned fuel reaches the exhaust system, which can overheat and damage the catalytic converter.

Diesel particulate filter

Applies to vehicles with diesel engine: the diesel engine particulate filter eliminates most of the soot from the exhaust gas system. Under normal driving conditions, the filter cleans itself. The diesel particulate filter is cleaned automatically without need for indication by the warning lamp . This may be noticed because the engine idle speed increases and an odour may be detected.

If automatic filter purification cannot be carried out (because only short trips are taken, for example), soot will accumulate on the filter and the Diesel particulate filter warning lamp will  switch on.

Facilitate the automatic filter cleaning process by driving in the following manner: drive for approximately 15 minutes at a minimum speed of 60 km/h (40 mph) in 4th or 5th gear (automatic gearbox: gear S). Maintain the engine speed at approximately 2,000 rpm. The rise in temperature causes the soot on the filter to burn. On completion of the cleaning the warning lamp will switch off. If the warning lamp does not switch off, go immediately to a specialised workshop to rectify the problem.



WARNING

- Because of the high temperatures which can occur in the exhaust gas control system (catalytic converter or diesel particulate filter), do not park the vehicle where the exhaust can come into contact with flammable materials under the car (e.g. on grass or at the forest edge). Fire hazard!
- Do not apply wax underneath the vehicle around the area of the exhaust system: Fire hazard! ■

Driving through flooded roads

To prevent damage to the vehicle when driving through water, for example, along a flooded road, please observe the following:

- The water should never come above the lower edge of the bodywork.
- Drive at pedestrian speed.



WARNING

After driving through water, mud, sludge, etc., the braking effect can be delayed slightly due to moisture build-up on the discs and brake pads. Applying the brakes carefully several times will remove the moisture and restore the full braking effect.



CAUTION

- Driving through flooded areas may severely damage vehicle components such as the engine, transmission, running gear or electrical system.
- Whenever driving through water, the Start-Stop system* must be switched off ⇒ page 157.



Note

- Check the depth of the water before entering the flooded zone.
- Do not stop in the water, drive in reverse, or stop the engine in any situation.
- Note that vehicles travelling in the opposite direction may splash water that could exceed the maximum permitted water height for your vehicle.
- Avoid driving through salt water (corrosion).

Economical and environmentally friendly driving

Fuel consumption, environmental pollution and wear to the engine, brakes and tyres depends largely on driving style. Fuel consumption can be reduced by 10-15% with an economical driving style and proper anticipation of traffic conditions. The following section gives you some tips on lessening the impact on the environment and reducing your operating costs at the same time.

Active cylinder management (ACT®)*

Depending on vehicle equipment, the active cylinder management (ACT®) may automatically deactivate some of the engine cylinders if the driving situation does not require too much power. When it is switched off, no fuel is injected into these cylinders, hence total fuel consumption may be reduced. The number of active cylinders can be seen on the instrument panel display ⇒ page 62.

Foresight when driving

Acceleration causes the vehicle to consume more fuel. If you think ahead when driving, you will need to brake less and thus accelerate less. Wherever possible, let the car roll slowly to a stop, with a **gear engaged** (for instance when you can see that the next traffic lights are red). This takes advantage of the engine braking effect, reducing wear on the brakes and tyres. Emissions and fuel consumption will drop to zero due to the overrun fuel cut-off.

Changing gear to save energy

An effective way of saving is to change *in advance* to a higher gear. Running the engine at high rpm in the lower gears uses an unnecessary amount of fuel.

Manual gearbox: shift up from first to second gear as soon as possible. In any case, we recommend that you change to a higher gear upon reaching 2,000 rpm. Choosing the right gear enables fuel savings. Select the highest possible gear appropriate for the driving situation (the engine should continue functioning with cyclical regularity).

Automatic gearbox: accelerate gradually and without reaching the “kick-down” position.

Avoid driving at high speed

Avoid travelling at top speed, whenever possible. Fuel consumption, emission of harmful gases and noise pollution multiply disproportionately as speed is increased. Driving at moderate speeds will help to save fuel.

Reduce idling time

In vehicles with the Start-Stop system idling is automatically reduced. In vehicles without the Start-Stop system it is worth switching off the engine, for example, at level crossings and at traffic lights that remain red for long periods of time. When an engine has reached operating temperature, and depending on the cylinder capacity, keeping it switched off for a minimum of about 5 seconds already saves more than the amount of fuel necessary for restarting.

The engine takes a long time to warm up when it is idling. Mechanical wear and pollutant emissions are also especially high during this initial warm-up phase. It is therefore best to drive off immediately after starting the engine. Avoid running the engine at high speed.

Regular maintenance

Regular servicing helps in saving fuel even before the engine is started. A well-serviced engine gives you the benefit of **improved fuel efficiency** as well as maximum reliability and an enhanced resale value. A badly serviced engine can consume up to 10% more fuel than necessary.

Avoid short journeys

The engine and catalytic converter need to reach their optimal **operating temperature** in order to minimise fuel consumption and emissions.

A cold engine consumes a disproportionate amount of fuel. The engine reaches its working temperature after about four kilometres (2.5 miles), when fuel consumption will return to a normal level.

Check tyre pressure

Always make sure the tyres are inflated to the correct pressures
⇒ page 241 to save fuel. If the pressure is below half bar, fuel consumption may increase by 5%. Due to the greater rolling resistance, under-inflation **also** increases tyre wear and impairs handling.

Do not use **winter tyres** all year round as they increase fuel consumption by up to 10%.

Avoid carrying unnecessary loads

Given that every kilo of **extra weight** will increase the fuel consumption, it is advisable to always check the luggage compartment to make sure that no unnecessary loads are being transported.

Since the luggage rack increases the **aerodynamic drag** of the vehicle, you should remove it when not needed. This will save, at a speed of 100-120 km/h (60-75 mph), 12% of fuel.

Save electrical energy

The engine drives the alternator, thereby generating electricity. This implies that any increase in power consumption also increases fuel consumption! For this reason, switch off any unneeded electrical devices. Devices that use a lot of electricity includes the blower at a high setting, the rear window heating or the seat heating*.

Environmental friendliness

Environmental protection is a top priority in the design, choice of materials and manufacture of your new SEAT.

Constructive measures to encourage recycling

- Joints and connections designed for easy dismantling
- Modular construction to facilitate dismantling

- Increased use of single-grade materials.
- Plastic parts and elastomers are marked in accordance with ISO 1043, ISO 11469 and ISO 1629.

Choice of materials

- Use of recycled materials.
- Use of compatible plastics in the same part if its components are not easily separated.
- Use of recycled materials and/or materials originating from renewable sources.
- Reduction of volatile components, including odour, in plastic materials.
- Use of CFC-free coolants.

Ban on heavy metals, with the exceptions dictated by law (Annex II of ELV Directive 2000/53/EC): cadmium, lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium.

Manufacturing methods

- Reduction of the quantity of thinner in the protective wax for cavities.
- Use of plastic film as protection during vehicle transport.
- Use of solvent-free adhesives.
- Use of CFC-free coolants in cooling systems.
- Recycling and energy recovery from residues (RDF).
- Improvement in the quality of waste water.
- Use of systems for the recovery of residual heat (thermal recovery, enthalpy wheels, etc.).
- The use of water-soluble paints. ■

Trailer

Trailer towing

What do you need to bear in mind when towing a trailer?

Your vehicle may be used to tow a trailer when fitted with the correct equipment.

If you wish to **retrofit** a towing bracket, consult ⇒ page 213.

Connectors

Your vehicle is fitted with a 13-pin connector for the electrical connection between the trailer and the vehicle.

If the trailer has a **7-pin plug** you will need to use an adapter cable. It is available in any Technical Service.

Trailer weight/drawbar load

Never exceed the authorised trailer weight. If you do not load the trailer up to the maximum permitted trailer weight, you can then climb correspondingly steeper slopes.

The maximum trailer weights listed are only applicable for **altitudes** up to 1000 m above sea level. With increasing altitude the engine power and therefore the vehicle climbing ability are impaired because of the reduced air density. The maximum trailer weight has to be reduced accordingly. The weight of the vehicle and trailer combination must be reduced by 10% for every further 1000 m (or part thereof). The gross combination weight is the actual weight of the laden vehicle plus the actual weight of the laden trailer. When possible, operate the trailer with the maximum permitted **drawbar load** on the ball joint of the towing bracket, but do not exceed the specified limit.

The figures for **trailer weights** and **drawbar loads** that are given on the data plate of the towing bracket are for certification purposes only. The correct figures for your specific model, which may be *lower* than these figures for the towing bracket, are given in the vehicle documentation or in ⇒ chapter Technical Data.

Distributing the load

Distribute loads in the trailer so that heavy objects are as near to the axle as possible. Loads carried in the trailer must be secured to prevent them moving.

Tyre pressure

Set tyre pressure to the maximum permissible pressure shown on the sticker on the inside of the fuel tank flap. Set the tyre pressure of the trailer tyres in accordance with the trailer manufacturer's recommendations.

Exterior mirrors

Check whether you can see enough of the road behind the trailer with the standard rear vision mirrors. If this is not the case, you should have additional exterior mirrors fitted. Both exterior mirrors should be mounted on hinged extension brackets. Adjust the mirrors to give sufficient vision to the rear.

Tow rope

Always use a cable between the vehicle and the trailer ⇒ page 211.

Trailer rear lights

The trailer's rear lights should comply with the statutory safety regulations ⇒ page 211.



WARNING

Never transport people in a trailer. This could result in fatal accidents.

**Note**

- Towing a trailer places additional demands on the vehicle. We recommend additional services between the normal inspection intervals if the vehicle is used frequently for towing a trailer.
- Find out whether special regulations apply to towing a trailer in your country.

Hitching and connecting the trailer

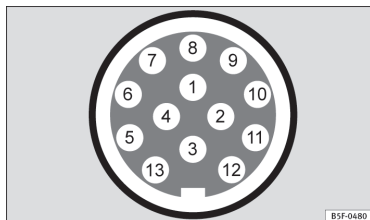


Fig. 156 Schematic diagram: assignment of the pins of the trailer's electrical socket.

Key of the Schematic diagram ⇒ Fig. 156:

Pin	Meaning
1	Left turn signal
2	Rear fog light
3	Earth, pins 1, 2, 4 to 8
4	Right turn signal
5	Tail light, right
6	Brake lights
7	Tail light, left
8	Reverse lights

Key of the Schematic diagram ⇒ Fig. 156:

Pin	Meaning
9	Permanent live
10	Cable without positive charge
11	Earth, pin 10
12	Unassigned
13	Earth, pin 9

Electrical socket for trailer

The vehicle is fitted with a 13-pole power socket for the electrical connection between the trailer and the vehicle. If the system detects that a trailer has been connected electrically, the electrical equipment on the trailer will receive voltage through this connection.

Pin 9 has a permanent live. This powers, for example, the trailer's interior lighting. Pin 10 is only powered when the engine is running. The charge wire (pin 10) charges, for example, a caravan battery.

Pin 9 and 10 should not be connected to each other to avoid discharging or damaging the vehicle's battery.

The earth wires, pin 3, pin 11 and pin 13, should never be connected to each other to avoid overloading the electrical system.

If the trailer has a **7-contact connector**, you will need to use an adapter cable. In this case the function corresponding to pin 10 will not be available.

Trailer maximum electricity consumption

Brake lights (total)	84 Watts
Turn signal, on each side	42 Watts
Side lights (total)	100 Watts
Rear lights (total)	42 Watts
Rear fog light	42 Watts

Never exceed the values indicated!

**Note**

- If the rear lights of the trailer are not correctly connected, the vehicle electronics may be damaged.
- If the trailer absorbs excessive electric current, the vehicle electronics may be damaged.
- Never connect the trailer's electric system directly to the electrical connections of the tail lights or any other power sources. Only use the connections intended for providing electric current to the trailer.

Ball coupling of towing bracket*

The ball coupling is provided with instructions on fitting and removing the ball coupling of the towing bracket.

**WARNING**

The towing bracket ball coupling must be stored securely in the luggage compartment to prevent them being flung through the vehicle and causing injury.

**Note**

- By law, the ball coupling must be removed if a trailer is not being towed if it obscures the number plate.

Driving tips

Driving with a trailer always requires extra care.

Weight distribution

The weight distribution of a loaded trailer with an unladen vehicle is very unfavourable. However, if this cannot be avoided, drive extra slowly to allow for the unbalanced weight distribution.

Speed

The stability of the vehicle and trailer is reduced with increasing speed. For this reason, it is advisable not to drive at the maximum permissible speed in an unfavourable road, weather or wind conditions. This applies especially when driving downhill.

You should always reduce speed immediately if the trailer shows the slightest sign of **snaking**. Never try to stop the “snaking” by increasing speed.

Always brake in due course. If the trailer has an **overrun brake**, apply the brakes *gently at first* and then, firmly. This will prevent the jerking that can be caused by locking of trailer wheels. Select a low gear in due course before going down a steep downhill. This enables you to use the engine braking to slow down the vehicle.

Reheating

At very high temperatures and during prolonged slopes, driving in a low gear and high engine speed, always monitor the coolant temperature gauge ⇒ page 56.

Electronic stability control*

The ESC* system helps to stabilise the trailer in case of skidding or rocking.

Retrofitting a towing bracket*

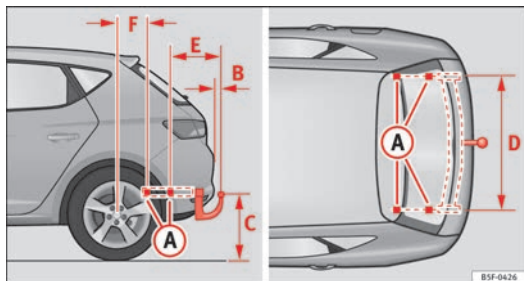


Fig. 157 Attachment points for towing bracket.

If a towing bracket is to be fitted after the vehicle is purchased, this must be completed according to the instructions of the towing bracket manufacturer.

The attachment points for the towing bracket (A) are on the lower part of the vehicle.

The distance between the centre of the ball coupling and the ground should never be lower than the indicated value, even with a fully loaded vehicle and including the maximum drawbar load.

Elevation values for securing the towing bracket:

(B)	65 mm (minimum)	
(C)	350 mm to 420 mm (fully laden vehicle)	
(D)	1040 mm	
(E)	317 mm	
(F)	LEON/LEON SC	LEON ST
	319 mm	596 mm

Fitting a towing bracket

- Driving with a trailer involves an extra effort for the vehicle. Therefore, before fitting a towing bracket, please contact a Technical Service to check whether your cooling system needs modification.
- The legal requirements in your country must be observed (e.g. the fitting of a separate control lamp).
- Certain vehicle components, e.g. the rear bumper, must be removed and reinstalled. The towing bracket securing bolts must be tightened using a torque wrench, and a power socket must be connected to the vehicle electrical system. This requires specialised knowledge and tools.
- Figures in the illustration show the elevation value and the attachment points which must be considered if you are retrofitting a towing bracket.



WARNING

The towing brackets should be fitted at a specialised workshop.

- If the towing bracket is incorrectly installed, there is a serious danger of accident.
- For your own safety, please observe the attached instructions of the manufacturer of the towing bracket.



CAUTION

- If the power socket is incorrectly installed, this could cause damage to the vehicle electrical system.

**Note**

- SEAT recommends that the towing hooks be fitted at a specialised workshop. Consult your SEAT dealer in case additional modifications to your vehicle are necessary.
- Due to the specific design of the exhaust, the fitting of a conventional towing hook is not recommended for some sportier versions. Please consult your Technical Service. ■

Care and cleaning

General information

Regular and careful care helps to **maintain the value** of the vehicle. This may also be one of the requirements for upholding any warranty claims in the event of corrosion or paint defects.

SEAT Official Services and specialist retailers carry stocks of suitable **car care materials**. Please follow the instructions for use on the packaging.



WARNING

- **Cleaning products and other materials used for car care can be damaging to your health if misused.**
- **Always keep care products in a safe place, out of the reach of children. Failure to comply could result in poisoning.**



For the sake of the environment

- If possible, use environmentally friendly products.
- The remains of car care products should not be disposed of with ordinary household waste.

Vehicle exterior care

Washing the vehicle

The longer substances such as insects, bird droppings, resinous tree sap, road dirt, industrial deposits, tar, soot or road salt and other aggressive materials remain on the vehicle, the more damage they do to the paintwork.

High temperatures (for instance due to strong sunlight) further intensify the corrosive effect.

After the period when salt is put on the roads it is important to have the underside of the vehicle washed thoroughly.

Automatic car washes

Before going through a car wash, be sure to take the usual precautions such as closing the windows and roof. If the vehicle has special accessories such as spoilers or a roof rack or two-way radio aerial, etc., it is advisable to consult the car wash tunnel operator.

It is best to use a car wash without revolving bristles if possible.

Washing the vehicle with a high pressure cleaner

When washing the vehicle with a high-pressure cleaner, always follow the operating instructions for the equipment. This applies particularly to the **operating pressure** and the **spraying distance**. Do not hold the nozzle too close to soft materials such as rubber hoses or seals. The same applies to the parking aid sensors*, which are located in the rear bumper.

Do not use a nozzle that sprays the water out in a **direct stream** or one that has a **rotating jet** for forcing off dirt.

Washing the car by hand

When washing the car by hand, use plenty of water to soften the dirt first, and rinse off as well as possible.

Then clean the vehicle with a soft **sponge, glove or brush** using only slight pressure. You should start on the roof and work down. Special car **soap** should only be used for very persistent dirt.

Rinse the sponge or glove thoroughly and often.

Wheels, sills and similar should be cleaned last. Use a second sponge for this.



WARNING

- **The vehicle should only be washed with the ignition switched off. Failure to do so could result in an accident.**
- **Do not clean the underside of chassis, the inside of wheel arches or wheel trims without protecting your hands and arms. You may cut yourself on sharp-edged metal parts. Otherwise, there is a risk of sustaining cuts.**
- **When washing the car during the winter season: water and ice in the brake system can reduce braking effectiveness: risk of accident!**



CAUTION

- Do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight – otherwise the paint can be damaged.
- Do not use sponges, abrasive household sponges or similar to clean insect remains. This could damage the surface.
- Clean off stubborn dirt (insects, etc.) from the headlights at regular intervals, for instance when filling the fuel tank. The headlights should only be washed with water, do not wipe them with a dry cloth or sponge. It is best to use soapy water.
- Never wash tyres with a jet that sprays the water out in a direct stream. This could damage the tyres even if the spray is kept at a distance and only used for a very short time.
- Before washing the vehicle in an automatic car wash, please make sure to retract the exterior mirrors to prevent them from being damaged. Electrically retractable exterior mirrors must not be folded in or out by hand, always use the electrical power control.



CAUTION

- Before washing the vehicle in an automatic car wash, please proceed as follows to lock the wiper arms so that they are not moved towards the top of the windscreen:
 - the bonnet must be closed.
 - switch the ignition on and off.
 - press the windscreen wiper lever downwards briefly (windscreen washer function). This will lock the wiper arms.



For the sake of the environment

The car should only be washed in special wash bays. These areas are prepared to prevent oily water from getting into the public drains. In some places, washing vehicles outside the areas intended for this purpose is prohibited. ■

Camera sensors and lenses

- Use a small brush to remove snow and a de-icer spray to remove ice.
- Clean the sensors with a solvent-free product and a soft, dry cloth.
- Moisten the camera lens using a standard alcohol-based glass cleaning agent and clean the lens with a dry cloth. In the *active lane assist**, the area in front of the lens is normally cleaned with the windscreen washer. ►

**CAUTION**

- When you clean the vehicle with a pressure washer:
 - Stay a suitable distance from the sensors on the front and rear bumpers.
 - Do not clean the camera lenses or surrounding area with the pressure washer.
- Never use warm or hot water to remove snow and ice from the reverse camera lens, as it could crack the lens.
- Never use abrasive cleaning agents on the lens.

Care and polishing

Care

Waxing protects the paintwork. It is time to apply a **coat of good wax** when water no longer **forms droplets** and rolls off the clean paintwork.

Even if a **wax solution** is used regularly in the vehicle washing tunnel, it is advisable to protect the paint with a hard wax coating at least twice a year.

In the summer, you will find it is much easier to remove dead insects (which accumulate on the bumper and the front of the bonnet) if the car has been treated with care products *recently*.

Polishing

Polishing is only necessary if the paint has lost its shine, and the gloss cannot be brought back by putting on wax.

If the polish does not contain wax, a wax product should be applied after polishing.

**CAUTION**

- Do not use polishes and hard wax on painted parts with a matt finish or on plastic parts.
- Do not apply paint polishes to the side trim that runs around the panoramic roof and ends on the windscreen. However, it can be treated with hard wax.

Trims

In respect for the environment, the silver-plated trims on the body are made of pure aluminium (they do not contain chrome).

Dirt or marks on the trim mouldings should be removed with a **cleaning product with a neutral PH** (do not use a chrome cleaner). Body polish is also unsuitable for use on trim mouldings. The intensive cleaning fluids often used before the car goes into a car wash may contain alkaline substances, which can cause dull or milky patches when they dry out.

SEAT Official Services carry stocks of cleaning products which have been tested for use on your vehicle and are not harmful to the environment.

Plastic parts

Plastic parts are cleaned with a power washer. If this is not sufficient, plastic parts should only be treated with a special solvent-free **plastic cleaning agent**. Do not use paintwork cleaners, polishes or wax on plastic parts.

Carbon components

The carbon parts on your vehicle have a painted surface. They do not need any special care and are cleaned just like any other painted part → page 215.

Paint damage

Minor damage to the paint, such as scratches or stone chips, should be touched up *without delay* before the metal starts to corrode. Suitable **touch-up brushes** or **sprays** for your car can be obtained from a SEAT Official Service.

The number of the original paint finish on the vehicle is given on the data sticker → page 280.

If corrosion is already visible it must be thoroughly removed by a specialised workshop.

Windows

Clear vision is an essential safety factor.

The windscreen must not be cleaned with insect remover or wax, otherwise the windscreen wipers will not function properly (juddering).

Traces of rubber, oil, grease or silicone can be removed with a **window cleaning solution** or a **silicone remover**. Wax residue can only be removed with a special cleaner. Your SEAT Official Service will be able to provide you with more detailed information.

The windows should also be cleaned on the inside at regular intervals.

Use a separate cloth or chamois to dry the windows. Cloths used for waxing and polishing contain residues that will cause smears on the glass.



WARNING

Do not use water-repellent coatings on the windscreen. In bad visibility conditions (e.g. in the rain, dark or with a low sun), these coatings may cause dazzle: risk of accident! Such coatings can also cause the windscreen wiper blades to make noise.



CAUTION

- Remove snow and ice from windows and exterior mirrors with a **plastic scraper** only. To avoid scratches caused by dirt on the glass, the scraper should only be pushed in one direction and not moved to and fro.
- The heating element for the rear window is located on the inner side of the window. To avoid damaging them, do not apply stickers to these heating elements.
- Never use warm or hot water to remove snow and ice from windows and mirrors. This could cause the glass to crack!

Wheels

The wheels require regular attention to preserve their appearance. It is important to remove road salt and brake dust by washing the wheels at regular intervals, otherwise the finish will be impaired.

After washing, the wheels should only be cleaned with an "acid-free" cleaning agent for alloy wheels. This is available from SEAT Official Services and specialist retailers. Never leave the cleaning agent on the rims for any longer than specified in the instructions before rinsing it off. If the wheel cleaner fluid contains acid it can attack the surfaces of the wheel bolts.

Car polish or other abrasive agents should not be used for maintaining the rims. If the protective coating is damaged, e.g. by flying stones, the damaged area should be repaired immediately.

WARNING

Please note when cleaning the wheels that water, ice and road salt can impair the effectiveness of the brakes; this can cause an accident.

Exhaust tail pipe

It is important to remove road salt and brake dust by washing the wheels at regular intervals, otherwise the exhaust tail pipe material could be damaged. To remove impurities, do not use rim, paint or chrome cleaners or other abrasive products. Clean the exhaust tail pipes with cleaning products that are suitable for stainless steel.

SEAT Official Services carry stocks of cleaning products that have been tested and approved for use on your vehicle.

Care of the vehicle interior

Radio display/Easy Connect* and control panel*

The display can be cleaned with a soft cloth and a professionally available "LCD cleaner". Moisten the cloth with a small amount of the cleaning fluid.

The Easy Connect control panel* should first be cleaned with a brush so that no dirt goes into the device or between the keys and housing. Next, we recommend cleaning the Easy Connect control panel* using a cloth dampened with water and washing-up liquid.



CAUTION

- To avoid scratching the screen, do not wipe the display with a dry cloth.
- To avoid damage, ensure that no liquid goes into the Easy Connect control panel*.

Plastic and leatherette parts

Plastic parts and leatherette can be cleaned with a damp cloth. If this is not sufficient, plastic parts and leatherette should only be treated with a **special solvent-free plastic cleaner**.

Textile covers and trim parts

Textile covers and trim parts (e.g. seats, door trim) should be cleaned regularly with a vacuum cleaner. This will remove surface dirt which could otherwise be rubbed into the textile material during use. Do not use steam cleaners, as the steam could carry the dirt deeper into the textile material.

Normal cleaning

We recommend that you use a soft sponge or a commercially available lint-free, micro-fibre cloth for normal cleaning. Only use brushes on floor coverings and mats, as other textile surfaces could become damaged.

In the case of normal surface dirt you can use a foam cleaner. Use a sponge to spread the foam on the textile surface and to work it into the material lightly. However, make sure that the textile material does not become soaking wet. Then dab off the foam with a dry and absorbent cloth (e.g. a micro-fibre cloth) and vacuum off any residue once the surface is completely dry.

Cleaning stains

Treat drink stains (such as coffee or fruit juice, etc.) with a cleaning solution for delicate fabrics. This solution should be applied with a sponge. If the

stains are difficult to remove, a washing paste can be applied directly onto the stain and worked into the fabric. The surface will then have to be wiped with clear water to remove any residue left by the paste. To do so, use a damp cloth or sponge and then dab the stain with an absorbent cloth.

Remove chocolate or make-up stains with a cleaning paste (for e.g., soft soap). Then remove the soap with water (wet sponge).

A spirit-based cleaner can be used to remove grease, oil, lipstick or ball point pen. Then dab the dissolved grease or colour particles off with an absorbent cloth or similar. You may also have to treat the stain once more using washing paste and water.

If the covers or textile trim panels are badly soiled we recommend that you have them cleaned by a professional cleaning company with a shampoo and spray.



Note

Open Velcro fasteners on clothes can damage the seat upholstery. Make sure they are closed.

Natural leather

General information

Our range of leathers is large. The main type used is particularly nappa in various forms, that is, leather with a smooth surface in different colours.

The amount of dye used determines the appearance and properties of leather. If the leather is left in a more natural state, it retains its typical natural napped appearance and confers excellent all-weather properties to the seats. Fine veins, healed scars, insect bites, wrinkles and a subtle variation in shading remain visible; these are the characteristic features of genuine natural leather.

Natural napped leather does not have a protective surface coating of dye. It is therefore somewhat more prone to damage. This should be borne in mind if children or pets often travel in the car, or if there are other factors that could lead to damage.

Types of leather with a coloured surface coating are likely to be more resistant to damage. This has a great advantage for day-to-day use. However, this means that the typical natural characteristics of the surface are less apparent, though this does not affect quality.

Cleaning and care

Due to the natural properties of the specially selected hides employed, the finished leather has a certain sensitivity to grease and dirt, etc. so a degree of care is required in everyday use and when looking after the leather. Dark clothing (especially if damp or incorrectly dyed) may stain leather upholstery on the seats. Dust and grit in the pores and seams can scratch and damage the surface. Therefore leather should be cleaned at regular intervals, depending on the actual amount of use. When they have been in use for a certain time, your car seats will acquire a typical and unmistakable patina. This is characteristic for leather as a natural product and is a sign of genuine quality.

To maintain the value of natural leather you should note the following points:



CAUTION

- Avoid exposing leather to direct sunlight for long periods, otherwise it may tend to lose some of its colour. If the car is left for a prolonged period in the bright sun, it is best to cover the leather.
- Sharp-edged objects on clothing, such as belts, zip fasteners, rivets or similar, can also leave permanent scratches and rough marks on the surface of the leather.



Note

- Use a suitable impregnating cream with ultra-violet protection at regular intervals and after cleaning. The cream nourishes and moisturises the leather, keeps it supple and able to breathe. A protective film will also form.
- Clean the leather every 2 to 3 months and remove fresh dirt as soon as possible.
- Remove stains from fresh ball-pen and other inks, lipstick, shoe cream and similar stains as soon as possible.
- Preserve the colour of the leather. A special coloured cream will renew the colour of the leather when required and will eliminate differences in colour.

Cleaning and care of leather upholstery

Natural leather requires an extra degree of attention and care.

Normal cleaning

- Moisten a cotton or woollen cloth with water and wipe over the leather surfaces.

More stubborn dirt

- More stubborn dirt can be removed using a mild soap solution (pure liquid soap: two tablespoons dissolved in one litre of water).
- Do not let the water soak through the leather or penetrate into the seams.
- Then wipe off with a soft, dry cloth.

Removal of stains

- Remove fresh **water-based** stains such as coffee, tea, juices, blood etc. with an absorbent cloth or kitchen roll, or use the cleaning agent from the care set for dried-on stains.
- Remove fresh **grease-based** stains that have not penetrated the surface such as butter, mayonnaise, chocolate, etc. with an absorbent cloth or kitchen roll or with the cleaning agent from the care set.
- Treat **fat-based, dried-in** stains with grease-dissolving spray.
- Treat **less common stains** on leather, such as ball-pen and other inks, felt-tip pens, nail polish, dispersion paint, shoe cream etc. with a special leather stain remover.

Leather maintenance

- The leather should be treated regularly (about twice a year) with a special leather-care product.
- Apply these products very sparingly.
- Then wipe off with a soft, dry cloth.

Should you have questions regarding the care and cleaning of the leather upholstery in your vehicle, we recommend that you contact your SEAT Official Service. Our representatives will be happy to advise you and tell you about the product range for leather conservation, for example:

- Cleaning and care set.
- Coloured leather-care cream.
- Stain remover for ball-pen inks, shoe cream etc.
- Grease dissolving spray.
- New products and further developments

**CAUTION**

On no account use solvents (such as petrol, turpentine), wax polish, shoe cream or similar materials.

Cleaning Alcantara upholstery

Removing dust and dirt

- Moisten a cloth *just a little* and wipe down the seat covers.

Removing stains

- Moisten a cloth with lukewarm water or diluted **white spirits**.
- Dab at the stain. Start at the outside and work inwards.
- Dry the clean area with a soft cloth.

Do not use leather cleaning products on Alcantara seat covers.

You may use a suitable soap on dust and dirt.

Dust and grit in the pores and seams can scratch and damage the surface. If the car is left standing in the sun for long periods, Alcantara leather should be protected against direct sunlight to prevent it from fading. However, slight colour variations will arise in normal use.

**CAUTION**

- Do not use solvents, wax polish, shoe cream, stain removers, leather cleaning products or any similar products on Alcantara.
- To avoid damage, stubborn stains should be removed by a specialised workshop.
- On no account use brushes, hard sponges or similar utensils.

Seat belts

- Keep the seat belts clean.
- For cleaning, use a mild solution of soap and water.
- Check the condition of the seat belts at regular intervals.

The retract function may not operate properly in very dirty belts. Make sure that the inertia reel seat belts are completely dry before allowing them to retract.

**CAUTION**

- Do not remove the seat belts from the vehicle to clean them.
- Do not use chemical cleaning agents on the seat belts, as this can damage the webbing. Ensure that the seat belts do not come into contact with corrosive fluids.
- If you find any damage to the belt webbing, belt fittings, the belt retractor or the buckle, the belt in question must be replaced by a specialised workshop.

Checking and refilling levels

Fuel

Types of petrol

The correct grade of petrol is listed inside the fuel tank flap.

The vehicle is equipped with a catalytic converter and must only be run on **unleaded petrol**. The petrol must comply with European Standard EN 228 or German standard DIN 51626-1 and must be **unleaded**. You can refuel with a maximum ethanol proportion of 10 % (E10). The types of petrol are differentiated by their **octane rating (RON)**.

The following titles appear on the corresponding adhesive on the fuel tank flap:

Super unleaded 95 octane or normal 91 octane unleaded petrol

We recommend you use super 95 octane petrol. If this is not available: normal 91 octane petrol, with a slight decrease in power.

Super unleaded petrol with a minimum of 95 octanes

You should use super petrol with a minimum of 95 octanes.

If super is not available, *in an emergency* you may refuel with normal 91 octane petrol. In this case only use moderate engine speeds and a light throttle. Refuel with super as soon as possible.

Super unleaded 98 octane or super 95 octane unleaded petrol

We recommend you use super plus 98 octane petrol. If this is not available: super 95 octane petrol, with a slight decrease in power.

If super is not available, *in an emergency* you may refuel with normal 91 octane petrol. In this case only use moderate engine speeds and a light throttle. Refuel with super as soon as possible.

Petrol additives

The quality of the fuel influences the behaviour, performance and service life of the engine. This is why the petrol you use should carry suitable additives already included by the petrol industry, free of metals. These additives will help to prevent corrosion, keep the fuel system clean and prevent deposits from building up in the engine.

If good-quality petrol with metal-free additives is not available or engine problems arise, the necessary additives must be added when refuelling ⇒ ①.

Not all petrol additives have been shown to be effective. The use of unsuitable petrol additives may cause significant damage to the engine and the catalytic converter. Metal additives should never be used. Metal additives may also be contained in petrol additives for improving anti-detonation ratings or octane ratings ⇒ ①.

SEAT recommends “genuine Volkswagen Group fuel additives for petrol engines”. These additives can be bought at SEAT Authorised Services, where information on how to use them can also be obtained.



CAUTION

- Do not refuel if the filler indicates that the fuel contains metal. LRP (*lead replacement petrol*) fuels contain high concentrations of metal additives. Using them may damage the engine!
- Never** refuel with fuels containing a large proportion of ethanol (for example, E50, E85). This could damage the fuel system.
- Just filling one full tank of leaded fuel or fuel containing other metal additives would seriously impair the efficiency of the catalytic converter. ►

- Only use fuel additives that have been approved by SEAT. Octane boosting or anti-knock additives may contain metal additives that could seriously damage the engine or the catalytic converter. These additives must not be used.
- High engine speed and full throttle can damage the engine when using petrol with an octane rating lower than the correct grade for the engine.



Note

- You may use petrol with a high octane number than the one recommended for your engine.
- In those countries where unleaded petrol is not available, you may refuel with a fuel with a low lead content.

Diesel Fuel

Please note the information on the inside of the fuel tank flap.

We recommend the use of **diesel** fuel which complies to European standard EN 590. If diesel fuel which meets European standard EN 590 is not available, the Cetane number (CZ) must, at minimum, be 51. If the engine is equipped with a particulate filter, the sulphur content of the fuel must be below 50 parts per million.

Winter-grade diesel

Summer fuel becomes thicker in winter and it is more difficult to start the engine. For this reason, petrol stations in some countries also offer winter diesel with improved fluidity when cold (winter-grade diesel).



CAUTION

- The vehicle is **not** designed for the use of FAME fuel (biodiesel). The fuel system would be damaged if you used biodiesel.
- Do not mix fuel additives, the so-called “thinners”, petrol or similar additives with diesel fuel.
- If poor-quality diesel fuel is used, it may be necessary to drain the **fuel filter** more frequently than is specified in the Maintenance Programme. We recommend having this done by a specialised workshop. If water is allowed to collect in the filter, this can cause engine performance problems.

Natural gas

Natural gas

Natural gas can be compressed or in liquid form, addition to others.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is the result of heavy cooling of natural gas. Therefore its volume is considerably reduced compared with compressed natural gas (CNG). In vehicles with a natural gas engine, liquefied natural gas cannot be directly refilled, as the gas would expand excessively in the vehicle gas tank.

Therefore, vehicles with a natural gas engine must only be refuelled using compressed natural gas ⇒ .

Natural gas quality and consumption

Natural gas is divided into the groups H and L depending on its quality.

Gas type H has a superior heating power and inferior nitrogen and carbon dioxide content than type L. The higher the heating power of the natural gas, the lower the consumption will be.

However, the heating power and the proportion of nitrogen and carbon dioxide can fluctuate within the quality groups. Therefore, vehicle consumption can also vary when using a single type of gas only.

The engine management automatically adapts to the natural gas used according to its quality. Therefore, different quality gases can be mixed in the tank, without the need for comprehensive draining before applying a different quality gas.

Updated information relating to natural gas quality is displayed on the instrument panel ⇒ page 60.

Natural gas and safety

If you can smell gas or suspect that there is a leak ⇒ ⚠:

- Stop the vehicle immediately.
- Switch the ignition off.
- Open the doors to appropriately ventilate the vehicle.
- Extinguish cigarettes immediately.
- Move away from the vehicle or switch off objects that may cause sparks or a fire.
- If you continue to smell gas, do not continue driving!
- Seek specialist assistance. Have the fault repaired.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to act when you can smell gas in the vehicle or when refuelling can cause serious injuries.

- Carry out the necessary operations.
- Leave the danger zone.
- If necessary, warn the emergency services.

⚠ WARNING

The vehicle is not prepared to use liquefied natural gas (LNG) and this fuel must not be added under any circumstances. Liquefied natural gas can cause the natural gas tank to explode, resulting in serious injury.



Note

Have the natural gas system checked regularly by a specialised workshop, according to the Maintenance Programme. ■

Filling the tank

Filling the tank



Fig. 158 Fuel tank flap with tank cap attached.

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

Opening the fuel tank cap

- Open the fuel tank flap, by pressing on the left side.
- Unscrew the fuel tank cap anti-clockwise.
- Place the cap in the housing on the hinge of the open flap ⇒ Fig. 158. ▶

Closing the fuel tank cap

- Screw on the tank cap clockwise until it you hear it click into position.
- Close the tank flap. Make sure you hear it click into place.

If the automatic filler nozzle is operated correctly, it will switch itself off as soon as the fuel tank is “full”. Do not try to put in more fuel after the nozzle cuts out, as this will fill the expansion chamber in the fuel tank.

The correct fuel grade for your vehicle is given on a sticker on the inside of the fuel tank flap. Further notes on fuel can be found at ⇒ page 223.

The capacity of the fuel tank is listed in the vehicle **technical specifications** ⇒ page 306.



WARNING

Fuel is highly flammable and can cause serious burns and other injuries.

- Do not smoke when filling the fuel tank or a canister. Naked flames are forbidden in the vicinity due to the risk of explosion.
- Observe legislation governing the use, storage and carrying of a spare fuel canister in the vehicle.



WARNING (Continued)

- For safety reasons we do not recommend carrying a spare fuel canister in the vehicle. In an accident the canister could be damaged and could leak.
- If, in exceptional circumstances, you have to carry a spare fuel canister, please observe the following points:
 - Never fill fuel into the spare fuel canister if it is inside or on top of the vehicle. An electrostatic charge could build up during filling, causing the fuel vapour to ignite. Danger of explosion. Always place the canister on the ground to fill it.
 - Insert the filling nozzle as far as possible into the spare fuel canister.
 - If the spare fuel canister is made of metal, the filling nozzle must be in contact with the canister during filling. This helps prevent an electrostatic charge building up.
 - Never spill fuel in the vehicle or in the luggage compartment. Fuel vapour is explosive. Risk of fatal accident!



CAUTION

- If any fuel is spilt onto the vehicle, it should be removed immediately. It could otherwise damage the paintwork.
- Never run the tank completely dry. An irregular fuel supply could cause misfiring. As a result, unburnt fuel could enter the exhaust system and damage the catalytic converter.
- When filling the fuel tank after having run it completely dry on a vehicle with a **diesel engine**, the ignition must be switched on for at least 30 seconds before starting the engine. When you then start the engine it may take longer than normal (up to one minute) to start firing. This is because air needs to be bled from the fuel system while starting.



For the sake of the environment

Do not overfill the fuel tank, it may cause the fuel to overflow if it becomes warm.



Note

Diesel vehicles are fitted with a protective device that prevents the insertion of the wrong fuel hose¹⁾. It is only possible to refuel with Diesel nozzles.

- If the pump nozzle is worn, damaged, or if it is very small, it is possible that it will not be able to open the protective device. Before trying to insert the pump nozzle by turning it, try a different pump or request specialist help.
- If you fill the tank from a reserve fuel canister, the protective device will not open. One way to resolve this is to pour the fuel in very slowly.

Refuelling natural gas

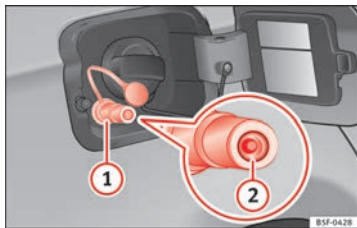


Fig. 159 Tank flap open: gas filler mouth ①, filler mouth retainer ②

Before refuelling, the engine and the ignition, mobile telephone and heating must be switched off separately ⇒ ⚠.

¹⁾ Depending on country

Read the instructions on how to use the natural gas pump carefully.

The vehicle is not prepared for refuelling with liquefied natural gas (LNG) ⇒ ⚠. Before refuelling with natural gas, make sure you add the appropriate type of fuel ⇒ page 223.

Opening the fuel tank cap

The natural gas filler mouth is behind the fuel tank cap, next to the petrol filler mouth.

- Unlock the vehicle with the key or with the central locking button (Ⓚ) situated on the driver door ⇒ page 71.
- Press on the rear area of the flap and open it.

Refuelling

Things to note: if the ambient temperature is very high, the natural gas pump protection against overheating disconnects this automatically.

- Remove the plug from the gas filler mouth ⇒ Fig. 159 ①.
- Connect the pump filling nozzle to the gas filler mouth.
- The fuel tank will be *full* when the pump compressor automatically cuts the supply.
- If you wish to finish refuelling in advance, press the button on the pump to stop the flow.

Closing the fuel tank cap

- Check that the gas filler mouth retainer ② is not trapped with the filler nozzle. If necessary, place it in the filler mouth again.
- Insert the plug in the filler mouth.
- Close the tank flap. Make sure you hear it click into place.

**WARNING**

Natural gas is a highly explosive, easily flammable substance. Incorrect handling of the natural gas can cause accidents serious burns and other injuries.

- Before refuelling with natural gas, engage the filling mouth correctly. If you can smell gas, stop refuelling immediately.

**WARNING**

The vehicle is not prepared to use liquefied natural gas (LNG), and this fuel must not be added under any circumstances. Liquefied natural gas can cause the natural gas tank to explode, resulting in serious injury.

**Note**

- The filling nozzles of natural gas pumps can differ in the way they are operated. If you do not know, ask a qualified employee at the petrol station to do the refuelling.
- Noises heard when refuelling are normal and do not indicate the presence of a fault in the system.
- The vehicle natural gas system is prepared both for refuelling with a small compressor (slow refuel) and a large compressor (fast refuel) in natural gas service stations.

low all general safety precautions. The engine compartment of the vehicle is a potentially hazardous area ⇒

**WARNING**

- Switch the ignition off.
- Remove the ignition key.
- Apply the handbrake.
- If the vehicle has a manual gearbox, place the lever in neutral; if it has an automatic gearbox, place the selector lever in position P.
- Wait for the engine to cool down.
- Keep children away from the engine compartment.
- Never spill liquids used for vehicle operation on the engine compartment, as these may catch fire (e.g. the antifreeze in coolant).
- Take care not to cause short circuits in the electrical system, especially when working on the battery.
- If working inside the engine compartment, remember that, even when the ignition is switched off, the radiator fan may start up automatically, and therefore there is a risk of injury.
- Never cover the engine with additional insulating materials, such as a blanket. Risk of fire!
- Do not unscrew the cap on the coolant expansion tank when the engine is hot. The cooling system is under pressure.
- Protect face, hands and arms by covering the cap with a large, thick rag to protect against escaping coolant and steam.

Bonnet

Working on components in the engine compartment

Always be aware of the danger of injury and scalding as well as the risk of accident or fire when working in the engine compartment (e.g. when checking and refilling fluids). Always observe the warnings listed below and fol-

⚠ WARNING (Continued)

- If it is necessary to work in the engine compartment while the engine is running, the rotating components (for example, poly-V belt, alternator, radiator fan) and the high voltage ignition system are an additional hazard.
- Observe the following additional warnings if work on the fuel system or the electrical system is necessary:
 - Always disconnect the battery from the on-board network.
 - Do not smoke.
 - Never work near naked flames.
 - Always keep an approved fire extinguisher immediately available.



CAUTION

When topping up fluids make sure the correct fluid is put into the correct filler opening, otherwise this can cause serious malfunctions or engine damage.



For the sake of the environment

Inspect the ground underneath your vehicle regularly so that any leaks are detected at an early stage. If you find spots of oil or other fluids in the area where it was parked, have your vehicle inspected at the workshop.



Note

On right-hand drive vehicles* some of the containers/reservoirs mentioned below are located on the other side of the engine compartment. ■

Opening the bonnet

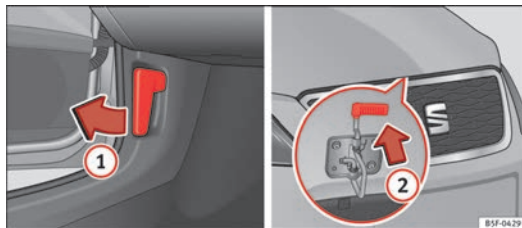


Fig. 160 Release lever in driver footwell and cam below the bonnet.

The bonnet is released from inside the vehicle.

Check that the windscreen wiper arms are not unfolded. Otherwise the paint may be damaged.

The bonnet can only be unlocked when the driver door is open.

- Pull the lever under the dash panel in the direction of the arrow **①** ⇒ Fig. 160.
- Lift the bonnet slightly ⇒ ⚠.
- Press the release catch under the bonnet upwards ⇒ Fig. 160 **②**. This will release the arrester hook under the bonnet.
- Open the bonnet. Release the bonnet stay and secure it in fixture designed for this in the bonnet. ►

**WARNING**

Never open the bonnet if you see steam or drips of coolant being released from the engine compartment. Failure to comply could result in burns. Wait until no steam or coolant can be seen before opening the bonnet.

Closing the bonnet

- Slightly lift the bonnet.
- Release the bonnet stay before pressing it back into its support.
- Carefully close the bonnet.
- Press the bonnet down until it locks into place.
- Make sure that the bonnet catches onto its clasp. *Do not press down too hard* ⇒

**WARNING**

- For safety reasons the bonnet must always be completely closed when the vehicle is moving. Therefore, after closing the bonnet, always check that the locking element is properly engaged. This is the case if the bonnet is flush with the adjacent body panels.
- Should you notice that the bonnet is not safely secured when the vehicle is moving, stop the vehicle immediately and close the bonnet. Failure to do so could result in an accident.

Engine oil

General notes

The engine comes with a special, multi-grade oil that can be used all year round.

Because the use of high-quality oil is essential for the correct operation of the engine and its long useful life, when topping up or changing oil, use only those oils that comply with VW standards.

The specifications (VW standards) set out in the following page should appear on the container of the service oil; when the container displays the specific standards for petrol and diesel engines together, it means that the oil can be used for both types of engines.

We recommend that the oil change, indicated in the Maintenance Programme, be performed by a Technical Service or a specialised workshop.

The correct oil specifications for your engine are listed in the ⇒ page 231, Oil properties.

Service intervals

Service intervals can be flexible (LongLife service) or fixed (dependent on time/distance travelled).

If the PR code that appears on the back of the Maintenance Programme booklet is PR Q16, this means that your vehicle has the LongLife service programmed. If it lists the codes Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14 or Q17, the interval service is dependent on time/distance travelled.

Flexible service intervals (LongLife service intervals*)

Special oils and processes have been developed which, depending on the characteristics and individual driving profiles, enable the extension of the oil change service (LongLife service intervals).

Because this oil is essential for extending the service intervals, it **must only** be used observing the following indications:

- Avoid mixing it with oil for fixed service intervals.
- Only in exceptional circumstances, if the engine oil level is too low ⇒ page 232 and LongLife oil is not available, it is permitted to top up (once) with oil for **fixed service intervals** ⇒ page 231 (up to a maximum of 0.5 litres).

Fixed service intervals*

If your vehicle does not have the “LongLife service interval” or it has been disabled (by request), you may use oils for **fixed service intervals**, which also appear in ⇒ page 231, Oil properties. In this case, your vehicle must be serviced after a fixed interval of 1 year/15,000 km (10,000 miles)(whichever comes first) ⇒ Booklet Maintenance Programme.

- In exceptional circumstances, if the engine oil level is too low ⇒ page 232 and you cannot obtain the oil specified for your vehicle, you can put in a small quantity of oil conforming to the specification ACEA A2 or ACEA A3 (petrol engines) or ACEA B3 or ACEA B4 (diesel engines) (up to 0.5 l).

Vehicles with diesel particulate filter*

The Maintenance Programme states whether your vehicle is fitted with a diesel particulate filter.

Only VW 507 00 engine oil, with reduced ash formation, may be used in diesel engines equipped with particulate filter. Using other types of oil will cause a higher soot concentration and reduce the life of the DPF. Therefore:

- Avoid mixing this oil with other engine oils.
- Only in exceptional circumstances, if the engine oil level is too low ⇒ page 232 and you cannot obtain the oil specified for your vehicle, you can use a small quantity of oil (once) conforming to the VW 506 00, VW 506 01, VW 505 00, VW 505 01 or ACEA B3/ACEA B4 specification. (up to 0.5 l).

Oil properties

Engine type	Specification
Petrol without flexible service interval	VW 502 00/VW 504 00
Petrol with flexible service interval (LongLife)	VW 504 00
Diesel. Engines without Particulate filter (DPF)	VW 505 01/VW 506 01/VW 507 00
Diesel. Particulate Filter Engines (DPF). With or without flexible service interval (with and without LongLife) ^{a)}	VW 507 00

^{a)} Only use recommended oils, otherwise you may damage the engine.

Engine oil additives

No type of additive should be mixed with the engine oil. The deterioration caused by these additives is not covered by the warranty.



Note

Before a long trip, we recommend finding an engine oil that conforms to the corresponding VW specifications and recommend keeping it in the vehicle. This way, the correct engine oil will always be available for a top-up if needed.

Checking engine oil level

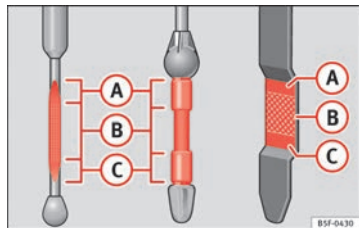


Fig. 161 Engine oil dipstick.

The engine oil dipstick indicates the level of the oil.

Checking oil level

- Park the vehicle in a horizontal position.
- Briefly run the engine at idle speed until the operating temperature is reached and then stop.
- Wait for about two minutes.
- Pull out the dipstick. Wipe the dipstick with a clean cloth and insert it again, pushing it in as far as it will go.
- Then pull it out once more and check the oil level ⇒ Fig. 161. Top up with engine oil if necessary.

Oil level in area A

- Do **not** add oil ⇒ ❶.

Oil level in area B

- You **can** add oil, but keep the level in this zone.

Oil level in area C

- Oil **must** be added. Afterwards, the oil level should be in the lined area ❷.

Depending on how you drive and the conditions in which the vehicle is used, oil consumption can be up to 0.5 l/1000 km. Oil consumption is likely to be higher for the first 5000 km. For this reason the engine oil level must be checked at regular intervals, preferably when filling the tank and before a journey.



WARNING

Any work carried out in the engine compartment or on the engine must be carried out cautiously.

- When working in the engine compartment, always observe the safety warnings ⇒ page 228.



CAUTION

If the oil level is above the area A do not start the engine. This could result in damage to the engine and catalytic converter. Contact a Technical Service.

Topping up engine oil



Fig. 162 In the engine compartment: Engine oil filler cap.

Before opening the bonnet, read and observe the warnings ⇒  in Working on components in the engine compartment on page 228.

- Unscrew cap from engine oil filler opening ⇒ Fig. 162.
- Top-up oil in small amounts, using the correct oil.
- To avoid over-filling with engine oil, you should top-up using small quantities, wait a while and check the oil level before adding any more oil.
- As soon as the oil level is in area , carefully close the cap.

The position of the oil filler opening is shown in the corresponding engine compartment illustration ⇒ page 284.

Engine oil specification ⇒ page 230.

WARNING

Oil is highly inflammable! Ensure that no oil comes into contact with hot engine components when topping up.

CAUTION

If the oil level is above the area , do not start the engine. This could result in damage to the engine and catalytic converter. Contact a specialised workshop.



For the sake of the environment

The oil level must never be above area . Otherwise oil can be drawn in through the crankcase breather and escape into the atmosphere via the exhaust system.

Changing engine oil

The engine oil must be changed at the intervals given in the service schedule.

We recommend that you have the engine oil changed by a Technical Service.

The oil change intervals are shown in the Maintenance Programme.



WARNING

Only change the engine oil yourself if you have the specialist knowledge required!

- Before opening the bonnet, read and observe the warnings ⇒ page 228.
- Wait for the engine to cool down. Hot oil may cause burn injuries.
- Wear eye protection to avoid injuries, such as acid burns, caused by splashes of oil.

 WARNING (Continued)

- When removing the oil drain plug with your fingers, keep your arm horizontal to help prevent oil from running down your arm.
- Wash your skin thoroughly if it comes into contact with engine oil.
- Engine oil is poisonous! Used oil must be stored in a safe place out of the reach of children.

 CAUTION

No additives should be used with engine oil. This could result in engine damage. Any damage caused by the use of such additives would not be covered by the factory warranty.

**For the sake of the environment**

- Because of the disposal problems, the necessary special tools and specialist knowledge required, we recommend that you have the engine oil and filter changed by a Technical Service.
- Never pour oil down drains or into the ground.
- Use a suitable container when draining the used oil. It must be large enough to hold all the engine oil.

Cooling system

Engine coolant specifications

The engine cooling system is supplied from the factory with a specially treated mixture of water and, at least, 40 % of the additive **G 13** (TLVW 774 J). The engine coolant additive is recognisable by its purple colour. This mixture of water and additive gives the necessary frost protection down to -25 °C (-13 °F) and protects the light alloy parts of the cooling system

against corrosion. It also prevents scaling and considerably raises the boiling point of the coolant.

To protect the engine cooling system, the percentage of additive must *always* be at least 40 %, even in warm climates where anti-freeze protection is not required.

If greater frost protection is required in very cold climates, the proportion of additive can be increased. However, the percentage of additive should not exceed 60%, as this would reduce the frost protection and, in turn, decrease the cooling capacity.

When the coolant is topped up, use a mixture of **distilled water** and, at least, 40 % of the G 13 or G 12 plus-plus (TL-VW 774 G) additive (both are purple) to obtain an optimum anticorrosion protection ⇒ . The mixture of G 13 with G 12 plus (TL-VW 774 F), G 12 (red) or G 11 (green-blue) engine coolants will significantly reduce the anticorrosion protection and should, therefore be avoided ⇒ .

 WARNING

If there is not enough anti-freeze in the coolant system, the engine may fail leading to serious damage.

- Please make sure that the percentage of additive is correct with respect to the lowest expected ambient temperature in the zone in which the vehicle is to be used.
- When the outside temperature is very low, the coolant could freeze and the vehicle would be immobilised. In this case, the heating would not work either and inadequately dressed passengers could die of cold.



CAUTION

The original additives should never be mixed with coolants which are not approved by SEAT. Otherwise, you run the risk of causing severe damage to the engine and the engine cooling system.

- If the fluid in the expansion tank is not purple but is, for example, brown, this indicates that the G 13 additive has been mixed with an inadequate coolant. The coolant must be changed as soon as possible if this is the case! This could result in serious faults and engine damage.



For the sake of the environment

Coolants and additives can contaminate the environment. If any fluids are spilled, they should be collected and correctly disposed of, with respect to the environment.

Topping up coolant

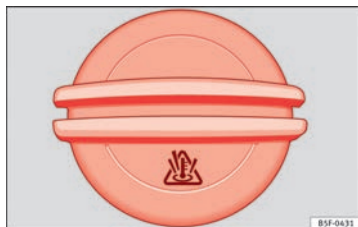


Fig. 163 Engine compartment: coolant expansion tank cap.

Top up coolant when the level is below the MIN (minimum) mark.

Checking coolant level

- Park the vehicle in a horizontal position.

- Switch the ignition off.
- Read off the coolant level on coolant expansion tank. When the engine is cold, the coolant level should be between the marks. When the engine is hot, it may be slightly above the upper mark.

Topping up coolant

- Wait for the engine to cool down.
- Cover the coolant expansion tank cap with a cloth and carefully unscrew it to the left ⇒ ⚠.
- Top up the coolant only if there is still coolant in the expansion tank, otherwise you could **damage the engine**. If there is no coolant in the expansion tank, do not continue driving. You should obtain professional assistance ⇒ ①.
- If there is still some coolant in the expansion tank, top up to the upper mark.
- Top up with coolant until the level becomes stable.
- Screw the cap back on correctly.

Any loss of coolant fluid normally indicates a leak in the cooling system. Take the vehicle straight to a specialised workshop to have the cooling system examined. If there are no leaks in the engine cooling system, a loss of coolant can only occur if the coolant boils and is forced out of the system as a result of overheating. ▶

⚠ WARNING

- The cooling system is under pressure. Do not unscrew the cap on the coolant expansion tank when the engine is hot: risk of burns!
- The antifreeze and coolant fluid can be a health hazard. Therefore, the antifreeze should be stored in the original container in a safe place out of reach of children. Failure to comply could result in poisoning.
- If working inside the engine compartment, remember that, even when the ignition is switched off, the radiator fan may start up automatically, and therefore there is a risk of injury.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not top up the expansion tank with coolant fluid if it is empty! Air could enter the cooling system. In this case, stop driving. Seek specialist assistance. Otherwise, there is a risk of engine damage.

Brake fluid



Fig. 164 Engine compartment: brake fluid reservoir lid.

Checking the brake fluid level

The brake fluid level must be between the MIN and MAX markings.

However, if the brake fluid level goes down noticeably in a short time, or drops below the MIN mark, there may be a leak in the brake system. Seek specialist assistance. A warning light on the instrument panel display monitors the brake fluid level ⇒ page 56.

In right-hand drive vehicles the brake fluid reservoir is on the other side of the engine compartment.

Changing brake fluid

The regular intervals at which the brake fluid should be replaced are listed in the Maintenance Programme. We recommend you have it replaced at a SEAT Official Service, during an Inspection Service.

⚠ WARNING

- Brake fluid should be stored in the closed original container in a safe place out of reach of children. Risk of poisoning!
- If the brake fluid is left in the system for too long and the brakes are subjected to heavy use, vapour bubbles may form in the brake system. This would seriously affect the efficiency of the brakes and the safety of the vehicle. This may cause an accident.

⚠ CAUTION

Brake fluid should not come into contact with the vehicle paintwork, as it is abrasive.

Battery

General information

The battery is located in the engine compartment and is almost **maintenance-free**. It is checked as part of the Inspection Service. Nevertheless,

check the terminals are clean and have the correct tightening torque, especially in summer and winter.

Disconnecting the battery

The battery should only be disconnected in exceptional cases. When the battery is disconnected, some of the vehicle's functions are "lost" (⇒ table on page 237). These functions will require resetting after the battery is re-connected.

Deactivate the anti-theft alarm* before you disconnect the battery. Otherwise the alarm will be triggered.

effect	Reprogramming
One-touch function of the electric windows	⇒ page 88, One-touch opening and closing*.
Remote control key	If the vehicle does not respond to the key, they should be synchronised ⇒ page 75.
Digital clock	⇒ page 51.
ESC warning lamp	After driving for a few metres, the warning lamp goes out again.

If the vehicle is not used for long periods

The vehicle has a system for monitoring the current consumption when the engine is left unused for long periods of time ⇒ page 202. Some functions, such as the interior lights, or the remote door opening, may be temporarily disabled to prevent the battery from running flat. These functions will come back on as soon as the ignition is switched on and the engine started.

Winter conditions

During the winter, the starting power may be reduced, and if necessary, the battery should be charged ⇒ ⚠ in Important safety warnings for handling a vehicle battery on page 237

Important safety warnings for handling a vehicle battery

All work on batteries requires specialist knowledge. Please refer to a SEAT Official Service or a workshop specialising in batteries: risk of burns or exploding battery!

The battery must not be opened. Never try to change the fluid level of the battery. Otherwise explosive gas is released from the battery that could cause an explosion.



Wear eye protection.



Battery acid is very corrosive and caustic. Wear protective gloves and eye protection. In the event of electrolyte splashes, rinse off with plenty of water.



Fires, sparks, open flames and smoking are prohibited.



The battery should only be charged in a well-ventilated zone. Risk of explosion!



Keep children away from acid and batteries!



WARNING

- When repairing or working on the electrical system, proceed as follows:
 - 1. Remove the key from the ignition. The negative cable on the battery must be disconnected.
 - 2. When the repair is finished, reconnect the negative pole of the battery.
- Switch off all electrical devices before reconnecting the battery. Reconnect first the positive cable and then the negative cable. Never reverse the polarity of the connections. This could cause an electrical fire.

 WARNING (Continued)

- Ensure that the vent hose is always connected to the battery.
- Never use damaged batteries. This could cause an explosion! Replace a damaged battery immediately.

**CAUTION**

- Never disconnect the battery if the ignition is switched on or if the engine is running. This could damage the electrical system or electronic components.

Charging the battery

Terminals for charging the battery are fitted in the engine compartment.

- Note the warnings ⇒  in Important safety warnings for handling a vehicle battery on page 237 and ⇒ .
- Switch off all electrical devices. Remove the ignition key.
- Raise the bonnet ⇒ page 229.
- Open the battery cover.
- Connect the charger clamps as described to the **positive pole of the battery (+)** and exclusively to an **earth on the bodywork (-)**.
- Only use a charger which is compatible for use with 12 V nominal voltage batteries. The charge must not exceed a voltage of 15 V.
- Now connect the battery charger to the power socket and switch on.

- After charging the battery: switch off the battery charger and disconnect the power socket cable.
- Finally disconnect the charger cables from the battery.
- Replace the battery cover correctly.
- Close the bonnet ⇒ page 230.

Important: Before you charge the battery make sure you read the manufacturer's instructions for using the battery charger.

**WARNING**

Never charge a battery that has frozen: replace battery! Failure to do so may lead to an explosion.

**Note**

Use only the terminals in the engine compartment to charge the battery.

Replacing the battery

The new battery should have the same specifications (amperage, load and voltage) as the used battery.

Your vehicle is equipped with an intelligent power management system to control the distribution of electrical energy ⇒ page 202. The power management function ensures that the battery is charged much more efficiently than on vehicles without a power management system. To maintain this function after replacing the battery, we recommend that the replacement battery used is of the same make and type as the original fitted battery. To make proper use of the power management function after the battery has been changed, have the battery coded to the power management mode at a specialised workshop.

**CAUTION**

- Some vehicles, for example those with the Start-Stop system* are fitted with a special battery (AGM-type or EFB-type battery). If any other type of battery is fitted, the Start-Stop function may be considerably reduced and the vehicle may not stop on repeated occasions.
- Make sure that the vent hose is always attached to the original opening on the side of the battery. Gases or battery acid can otherwise escape and possibly cause damage.
- The battery holder and clamps must always be correctly secured.
- Before starting any work on the battery, always observe the warnings listed under ⇒ page 237, Important safety warnings for handling a vehicle battery.
- Do not forget to replace the battery coverings, where applicable. It is a protection for high temperatures. This in turn extends the vehicle service life.

**For the sake of the environment**

✗ Batteries contain toxic substances including sulphuric acid and lead. They must be disposed of appropriately and must not be disposed of with ordinary household waste. Make sure disconnected batteries cannot tip over. Sulphuric acid could be spilt!

Windscreen washer reservoir

Checking and topping up the windscreen washer reservoir with water



Fig. 165 In the engine compartment: windscreen washer reservoir top.

Check the water level in the windscreen washer reservoir regularly and top up as required.

The windscreen washer reservoir contains the cleaning fluid for the windscreen, the rear window and the headlight washer system* ⇒ Fig. 165.

- Open the bonnet ▲ ⇒ page 228.
- The washer reservoir is marked with the symbol ☼ on the lid ⇒ Fig. 165.
- Check there is enough windscreen water in the reservoir.
- To top up, mix water with a window cleaner recommended by SEAT ⇒ ①. Please follow the instructions for use found on the packaging.
- In cold weather, a special antifreeze should also be added to prevent the water from freezing ⇒ ▲.

Recommended windscreen wipers

- For the hottest seasons we recommend summer G 052 184 A1 for clear glass. Proportions of the mixture in the washer fluid tank: 1:100 (1 part concentrate per 100 parts water).
- All year round, G 052 164 A2 for clear glass. Approximate proportion of the winter mixture, up to -18 °C (0 °F): 1:2 (1 part concentrate per 2 parts water); otherwise, a 1:4 proportion of mixture in the washer fluid tank.

Top-up quantities

The reservoir holds approximately 3 litres in versions without headlight washer and 5 litres in versions with headlight washer.



WARNING

If the water from the windscreen washer does not contain enough anti-freeze, it may freeze on the windscreen and rear window, reducing forward and rear visibility.

- In winter, ensure the windscreen washer contains enough anti-freeze.
- In cold conditions, you should not use the windscreen washer system unless you have warmed the windscreen with the ventilation system. The antifreeze could freeze on the windscreen and reduce visibility.



WARNING

Never mix an unsuitable antifreeze or other similar additives with the windscreen washer water. A greasy layer may be formed on the windscreen which will impair visibility.

- Use clean water with a window cleaner recommended by SEAT.
- If necessary, add a suitable antifreeze to the water in the reservoir.



CAUTION

- Do not mix cleaning products recommended by SEAT with other products. This could lead to flocculation and may block the windscreen washer jets.
- When topping up service fluids, make absolutely certain that you fill the fluids into the correct reservoirs. Using the wrong fluids could cause serious malfunctions and engine damage!

Wheels and tyres

Wheels

General notes

- When driving with **new tyres**, be especially careful during the first 500 km (300 miles).
- If you have to drive over a kerb or similar obstacle, drive very slowly and as near as possible at a right angle to the obstacle.
- Check from time to time if the tyres are damaged (punctures, cuts, cracks or dents). Remove any foreign objects embedded in the treads.
- Damaged wheels and tyres must be replaced immediately.
- Keep grease, oil and fuel off the tyres.
- Replace any missing valve caps as soon as possible.
- Mark the wheels before taking them off so that they rotate in the same direction when put back.
- When removed, the wheels or tyres should be stored in a cool, dry and preferably dark place.

New tyres

New tyres do not give maximum **grip** straight away and should therefore be “run in” by driving carefully and at moderate speeds for about the first 500 km (300 miles). This will also increase the useful life of the tyres.

The **tread depth** of new tyres may *vary*, according to the type and make of tyre and the tread pattern.

Concealed damage

Damage to tyres and rims is often not readily visible. If you notice unusual **vibration** or the car **pulling to one side**, this may indicate that one of the tyres is damaged. Reduce speed immediately if there is any reason to suspect that damage may have occurred. Inspect the tyres for damage. If no external damage is visible, drive slowly and carefully to the nearest specialised workshop and have the car inspected.

Tyres with directional tread pattern

An arrow on the tyre sidewall indicates the direction of rotation on single drive tyres. Always note the direction of rotation indicated when mounting the wheel. This guarantees optimum grip and helps to avoid aquaplaning, excessive noise and wear.

Retrofitting Accessories

If you wish to change or fit wheels, rims or wheel trims, we recommend that you consult with a SEAT Official Service centre for advice regarding current techniques. ■

Useful life of tyres

Correct inflation pressures and sensible driving habits will increase the useful life of your tyres.

- Check tyre pressure at least once a month, and also prior to any long trip. ►

- The tyre pressure should only be checked when the tyres are *cold*. Do not reduce the pressure of warm tyres.
- Adjust tyre pressure to the load being carried by the vehicle.
- In vehicles with a tyre pressure indicator, save the pressure of modified tyres ⇒ page 190, ⇒ page 241.
- Avoid fast cornering and hard acceleration.
- Inspect the tyres for irregular wear from time to time.

The useful life of your tyres depends on the following factors:

Tyre pressure

Tyre pressure values are indicated on the sticker on the inside of the fuel tank flap.

Insufficient or excessive pressure greatly reduces the useful life of the tyres and adversely affects vehicle performance and ride. Correct inflation pressures are very important, especially at **high speeds**.

Depending on the vehicle, tyre pressure can be adjusted ("comfort" tyre pressure) to increase driving comfort. When driving with comfort tyre pressure fuel consumption may increase slightly.

The tyre pressure must be adjusted according to the load the vehicle is carrying. If the vehicle is going to carry the maximum load, the tyre pressure should be increased to maximum value indicated on the sticker on the inside of the fuel tank flap.

Do not forget the spare wheel when checking the tyre pressures: Keep this spare wheel inflated to the highest pressure required for the road wheels.

In the case of a minimised temporary spare wheel (125/70 R16 or 125/70 R18) inflate to a pressure of 4.2 bar as indicated on the tyre pressure label on the fuel tank flap.

Driving style

Fast cornering, heavy acceleration and hard braking (squealing tyres) all increase tyre wear.

Wheel balance

The wheels on new vehicles are balanced. However, certain circumstances may lead to imbalance (run-out), which is detected as vibrations in the steering wheel.

Unbalanced wheels should be rebalanced, as they otherwise cause excessive wear on steering, suspension and tyres. A wheel must also be rebalanced when a new tyre is fitted or if a tyre is repaired.

Incorrect wheel alignment

Incorrect wheel alignment causes excessive tyre wear, impairing the safety of the vehicle. If you notice excessive tyre wear, you should check wheel alignment at a SEAT Official Service.



WARNING

- Always adapt the tyre pressure accordingly when the vehicle load changes.
- A tyre with low air pressure has to flex a lot more when the vehicle is heavily loaded or at high speeds, therefore causing overheating to occur. Under these conditions, the tyre bead may be released or the tyre may burst. Risk of accident!



For the sake of the environment

Under-inflated tyres will increase fuel consumption.



Indications of wear



Fig. 166 Tyre tread: tread wear indicators

Tread wear indicators indicate if a tyre is worn.

The original tyres on your vehicle have 1.6 mm high “tread wear indicators” running across the tread. Depending on the manufacturer, there will be 6 to 8 of them spaced at equal distances around the tyre. Markings on the tyre sidewall (for instance the letters “TWI” or a triangle) indicate the positions of the tread wear indicators.

The minimum tread depth required by law is 1.6 mm (measured in the tread grooves next to the tread wear indicators). (Different figures may apply in other countries.)



WARNING

The tyres must be replaced at the latest when the tread is worn down to the tread wear indicators. Failure to do so could result in an accident.

- Especially in difficult driving conditions such as wet or icy roads. It is important that the tyre tread be as deep as possible and be approximately the same on the tyres of both the front and the rear axles.



WARNING (Continued)

- The scant driving safety due to insufficient tread depth is particularly evident in vehicle handling, when there is a risk of “aquaplaning” in deep puddles of water and when driving through corners, and braking is also adversely affected.
- The speed has to be adapted accordingly, otherwise there is a risk of losing control over the vehicle.

Changing wheels

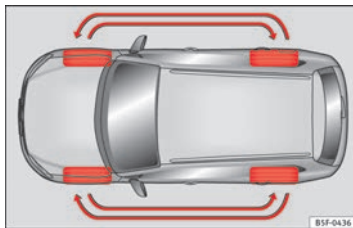


Fig. 167 Changing wheels around.

To ensure that the wear is equal on all tyres the wheels should be changed round from time to time according to the system ⇒ Fig. 167. The useful life of all the tyres will then be about the same time.

Replacing wheels and tyres

- All four wheels must be fitted with tyres of the same type, size (rolling circumference) and preferably the same tread pattern.

- Tyres should be replaced at least in pairs and not individually (i.e. both front tyres or both rear tyres together).
- Do not use tyres whose effective size exceeds the dimensions of the factory-approved makes of tyre.
- If you wish to fit the vehicle with rims or tyres different to those installed in manufacture, it is advisable to consult a SEAT Official Service **before** purchasing them.

The tyres and wheel rims are an essential part of the vehicle's design. The tyres and rims approved by SEAT are specially matched to the characteristics of the vehicle and make a major contribution to good roadholding and safe handling ⇒ .

The sizes of the rims and tyres approved for your vehicle are listed in the vehicle documentation (e.g. EC Certificate of Conformity or COC document¹⁾). The vehicle documentation varies depending on the country of residence.

A knowledge of tyre designations makes it easier to choose the correct tyres. The following wording can be read on the sides of the tyre:

205/55 R16 91V

This contains the following information:

205	Tyre width in mm
55	Height/width ratio in %
R	Tyre construction: Radial
16	Rim diameter in inches
91	Load rating code
V	Speed index

The **manufacturing date** is also indicated on the tyre sidewall (possibly only on the *inner* part):

DOT ... 2212 ...

it means, for example, that the tyre was manufactured in the 22nd week of 2012.

But note that with some types of tyre, the actual tyre size can differ from the nominal size marked on the tyre (for instance 205/55 R 16 91 W), and there may be significant differences in the contours of the tyres, even though the tyres are marked with the same nominal size designation. When replacing the tyres, it is therefore important to make sure that the actual size of the new tyres does not exceed the dimensions of the factory-approved makes of tyre.

Failure to observe this requirement can affect the clearance needed for the tyres. If the tyres rub against the bodywork, in certain circumstances the tyres, suspension or bodywork and pipes may be damaged, and vehicle safety could be severely impaired ⇒ .

If you use tyres that are approved by SEAT you can be sure that the actual tyre dimensions will be correct for your vehicle. If you decide to fit a different type of tyre, you must obtain the appropriate manufacturer's certificate from the tyre retailer to confirm that the tyres are suitable for your vehicle. Keep this certificate in a safe place.

Your SEAT Official Service will be able to advise you on which tyres may be fitted to your vehicle.

It is best to have all servicing of wheels and tyres performed by a **specialised workshop**. They are familiar with the procedure and have the necessary special tools and spare parts as well as the proper facilities for disposing of the old tyres respecting the environment. ►

¹⁾ COC = certificate of conformity.

WARNING

- It is very important to ensure that the tyres you have chosen have adequate clearance. When selecting replacement tyres, do not rely entirely on the nominal tyre size marked on the tyre, since the effective tyre size can differ significantly depending on the manufacturer. Inadequate tyre clearance can result in damage to the tyres or the vehicle, causing a serious safety risk. Risk of accident! It may also invalidate the vehicle's registration for use on public roads.
- Avoid running the vehicle on tyres that are more than 6 years old. If you have no alternative, you should drive slowly and with extra care at all times.
- If wheel trims are fitted after the car is purchased, ensure that there is an adequate flow of air for cooling the brake system.



For the sake of the environment

Old tyres must be disposed of according to the laws in the country concerned.



Note

- Never mount used tyres if you are not sure of their “previous history”.
- For technical reasons, it is not generally possible to use the wheels from other vehicles. In some cases, this may also be true for the same model of wheel.

Wheel bolts

The **wheel bolts** are matched to the rims. When installing different wheels (for instance alloy wheels or wheels with winter tyres) it is important to use

the correct wheel bolts with the right length and correctly shaped bolt heads. This ensures that wheels are fitted securely and that the brake system functions correctly.

The wheel bolts must be clean and turn easily.

A special adapter is required to turn the anti-theft wheel bolts*
⇒ page 255.

Winter tyres

- Winter tyres must be fitted **on all four** wheels.
- Only use winter tyres that are approved for your vehicle.
- Please note that the maximum permissible speed for winter tyres may be lower than for summer tyres.
- Also note that winter tyres are no longer effective when the **tread** is worn down.
- After fitting the wheels you must always check the tyre pressures. The correct tyre pressures are listed on the sticker on the inside of the fuel tank flap ⇒ page 241.

In winter road conditions winter tyres will considerably improve vehicle handling. The design of summer tyres (width, rubber compound, tread pattern) gives less grip on ice and snow. This applies particularly to vehicles equipped with **wide section tyres** or with **high speed tyres** (code letters H, V or Y on the sidewall).

Only use winter tyres of the correct type approved for your vehicle. The sizes of these tyres are specified in the vehicle's documents (e.g. EC Certificate of ►

Conformity or COC¹⁾). The vehicle documentation varies depending on the country of residence. See also ⇒ page 243.

Winter tyres lose a great deal of their properties when the **tread** is worn down to a depth of 4 mm.

The performance of winter tyres is also severely impaired by **ageing**, even if the tread is still much deeper than 4 mm.

Winter tyres are subject to the following **maximum speed limits** according to speed rating code letter: ⇒ ⚠

Speed rating code letter ⇒ page 243	Maximum speed limit
Q	160 km/h (140 mph)
S	180 km/h (140 mph)
T	190 km/h (140 mph)
H	210 km/h (140 mph)
V	240 km/h (150 mph) (note restrictions)

Vehicles capable of exceeding these speeds must have an appropriate **sticker** attached so that it is visible to the driver. Suitable stickers are available from the SEAT Official Service and specialised workshop. Please note the regulations to this effect in your country.

"All-weather" tyres can also be used instead of winter tyres.

Using winter tyres with V-rating

Please note that the generally applicable 240 km/h (150 mph) speed rating for winter tyres with the letter V is subject to **technical restrictions; the maximum permissible speed for your vehicle may be significantly lower**. The maximum speed limit for these tyres depends directly on the maximum axle weights for your car and on the listed weight rating of the tyres being used.

It is best to contact a SEAT Official Service to check the maximum speed which is permissible for the V-rated tyres fitted on your car on the basis of this information.



WARNING

Exceeding the maximum speed permitted for the winter tyres fitted on your car can cause tyre failure, resulting in a loss of control of the vehicle – risk of accident.



For the sake of the environment

Summer tyres should be fitted again as soon as possible after the winter period; they give better handling on roads which are free of snow and ice. Summer tyres perform with less rolling noise, tyre wear and – most important – reduce fuel consumption. ■

Snow chains

- Snow chains can be used on the *front* wheels only.
- Check that they are correctly seated after driving for a few yards; correct the position if necessary. Always take the manufacturer assembly instructions into account.
- Keep your speed below 50 km/h.
- If there is a danger of being trapped despite having mounted the chains, it is best to disable the driving wheels (ASR) in the ESC ⇒ page 198, Switching on/off the ESC and ASR. ►

¹⁾ COC = certificate of conformity.

Snow chains will improve *braking ability* as well as *traction* in winter conditions.

For technical reasons snow chains may only be used with the following wheel rim/tyre combination.

195/65 R15	Chains with links of maximum 15 mm
205/55 R16	Chains with links of maximum 15 mm
225/45 R17	Chains with links of maximum 9 mm
225/40 R18	Chains with links of maximum 9 mm

Remove wheel covers and any **integral trim ring** before fitting snow chains.

Remove the chains when roads are *free of snow*. Otherwise they will impair handling, damage the tyres and wear out very quickly. ■

Accessories and modifications to the vehicle

Accessories, replacement parts and repairs

Always ask your dealer or specialist retailer for advice before purchasing accessories and replacement parts.

Your vehicle is designed to offer a high standard of active and passive safety. For this reason, we recommend that you ask a SEAT Official Service for advice before fitting accessories or replacement parts. Your SEAT Official Service has the latest information from the manufacturer and can recommend accessories and replacement parts which are suitable for your requirements. They can also answer any questions you might have regarding official regulations.

We recommend you to use only **SEAT accessories** and **Genuine SEAT parts®**. SEAT has tested these parts and accessories for suitability, reliability and safety. SEAT Official Services have the necessary experience and facilities to ensure that the parts are installed correctly and professionally.

Any **retro-fitted equipment** which has a direct effect on the vehicle and/or the way it is driven, such as a cruise control system **or electronically-controlled suspension**, must be approved for use in your vehicle and bear the **e** mark (the European Union's authorisation symbol).

If **any additional electrical devices** are fitted which do not serve to control the vehicle itself (for instance a refrigerator box, laptop or ventilator fan, etc.), they must bear the **CE** sign (manufacturer conformity declaration in the European Union).



WARNING

Accessories, for example telephone holders or cup holders, should never be fitted on the covers, or within the working range of the airbags. Otherwise, there is a danger of injury if the airbag is triggered in an accident.

Technical modifications

Modifications must always be carried out according to our specifications.

Unauthorised modifications to the electronic components, software, wiring or data transfer in the vehicle may cause malfunctioning. Due to the way the electronic components are linked together in networks, other indirect systems may be affected by the faults. This can seriously impair safety, lead to excessive wear of components, and also invalidate your vehicle registration documents.

You will appreciate that your SEAT dealership cannot be held liable for any damage caused by modifications and/or work performed incorrectly.

We therefore recommend that all work should be performed by a SEAT Official Service using **genuine SEAT parts®**.



WARNING

Incorrectly performed modifications or other work on your vehicle can lead to malfunctions and cause accidents.

Radio transmitters and business equipment

Radio transmitters (fixed installation)

Any retrofit installations of radio transmitters in the vehicle require prior approval. SEAT generally authorises in-vehicle installations of approved types of radio transmitters provided that:

- The aerial is installed correctly.
- The aerial is installed on the exterior of the vehicle (and shielded cables are used together with non-reflective aerial trimming).
- The effective transmitting power does not exceed 10 Watts at the aerial base.

A SEAT Official Service and specialised workshop will be able to inform you about options for installing and operating radio transmitters with a *higher* transmitting power.

Mobile radio transmitters

Commercial mobile telephones or radio equipment might interfere with the electronics of your vehicle and cause malfunctions. This may be due to:

- No external aerial.
- External aerial incorrectly installed.
- Transmitting power more than 10 W.

You must, therefore, do not operate portable mobile telephones or radio equipment *inside the vehicle* without a properly installed external aerial
⇒ ⚠.

Please note also that the maximum range of the equipment can only be achieved with an *external* aerial.

Business equipment

Retrofit installation of business or private equipment in the vehicle is permitted, provided the equipment cannot interfere with the driver's immediate control of the vehicle and that any such equipment carries the C€ mark. Any retrofit equipment that could influence the driver's control of the vehicle must have a type approval for your vehicle and must carry the e mark.



WARNING

Mobile telephones or radio equipment which is operated inside the vehicle without a properly installed external aerial can create excessive magnetic fields that could cause a health hazard.



Note

- The posterior fitting of electric and electronic equipment in this vehicle affects its licence and could lead to the withdrawal of the vehicle registration document under certain circumstances.
- Please use the mobile telephone/radio operating instructions. ■

Emergencies

General information

- If you have a flat tyre or puncture, park the car as far away from the flow of traffic as possible in a safe place. If you have a puncture, stop the vehicle on a horizontal surface. If you are on a slope, take extra care.
- Apply the handbrake.
- Switch on the hazard warning lights.
- Observe the applicable legislation for each country (reflective vest, warning triangles, etc.).
- All vehicle occupants should leave the car. They should wait in a safe area (for instance behind the roadside crash barrier).



WARNING

Always observe the above steps and protect yourself and other road users.

Equipment

Tools, anti-puncture kit*

The tools and anti-puncture kit* are stored under the floor panel in the luggage compartment.

To access the vehicle tools:

- Lift up the floor surface by the plastic handle until it is fastened to the tabs on both sides.

Depending on the vehicle equipment, the tyre repair kit* is located under the floor panel in the luggage compartment.

The tool kit includes:

- Jack*
- Wire hook for pulling off the wheel cover*/wheel bolt cap clip.
- Box spanner for wheel bolts*
- Towline anchorage
- Adapter for the anti-theft wheel bolts*

Some of the items listed are only provided in certain model versions, or are optional extras.



Note

The jack does not generally require maintenance. If necessary it should be lubricated with universal grease.

Anti-puncture kit TMS (Tyre Mobility System)*

Introduction

The Anti-puncture kit* (Tyre Mobility System) will reliably seal punctures caused by the penetration of a foreign body of up to about **4 mm** in diameter. **Do not remove foreign objects, e.g. screws or nails, from the tyre.**

After inserting the sealant residue in the tyre, you must again check the tyre pressure about 10 minutes after starting the engine.

You should only use the tyre mobility set if the vehicle is parked in a safe place, you are familiar with the procedure and you have the necessary tyre mobility set! Otherwise, you should seek professional assistance.

The tyre sealant must not be used in the following cases:

- If the wheel rim has been damaged.
- In outside temperatures below -20 °C (-4 °F).
- In the event of cuts or perforations in the tyre greater than 4 mm.
- If you have been driving with very low pressure or a completely flat tyre.
- If the sealant bottle has passed its use by date.

WARNING

Using the tyre mobility set can be dangerous, especially when filling the tyre at the roadside. Please observe the following rules to minimise the risk of injury:

- Stop the vehicle safely as soon as possible. Park it at a safe distance from surrounding traffic to fill the tyre.
- Ensure the ground on which you park is flat and solid.

WARNING (Continued)

- All passengers and particularly children must keep a safe distance from the work area.
- Turn on the hazard warning lights to warn other road users.
- Use the tyre mobility set only if you are familiar with the necessary procedures. Otherwise, you should seek professional assistance.
- The tyre mobility set is intended for temporary emergency use only until you can reach the nearest specialised workshop.
- Replace the repaired tyre with the tyre mobility set as soon as possible.
- The sealant is a health hazard and must be cleaned immediately if it comes into contact with the skin.
- Always keep the tyre mobility set out of the reach of small children.
- Never use the approved jack, even if it has been approved for your vehicle.
- Always stop the engine, apply the handbrake lever firmly and engage gear if using a manual gearbox, in order to reduce the risk of vehicle involuntary movement.

WARNING

A tyre filled with sealant does not have the same performance properties as a conventional tyre.

- Never drive faster than 80 km/h (50 mph).
- Avoid heavy acceleration, hard braking and fast cornering.
- Drive only during 10 minutes at a maximum speed of 80 km/h (50 mph) and subsequently check the tyre.



For the sake of the environment

Dispose of used or expired sealant observing any legal requirements. ▶

**Note**

A new bottle of sealant can be purchased at SEAT dealerships.

**Note**

Take into account the separate Instructions Manual of the tyre mobility set* manufacturer.

Contents of the tyre mobility set*

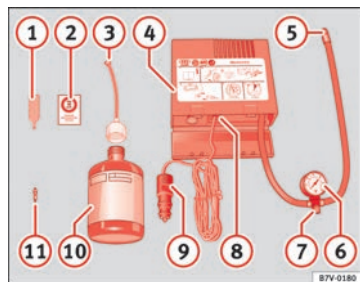


Fig. 168 Standard representation: contents of the tyre mobility set.

The tyre mobility set is located underneath the floor covering in the luggage compartment. It includes the following components → Fig. 168:

- ① Tyre valve remover
- ② Sticker indicating maximum speed “max. 80 km/h” or “max. 50 mph”

- ③ Filler tube with cap
- ④ Air compressor
- ⑤ Tube for inflating tyres
- ⑥ Warning provided by tyre pressure monitoring system¹⁾
- ⑦ Air bleed screw²⁾
- ⑧ ON/OFF switch
- ⑨ 12 volt connector
- ⑩ Bottle of sealant
- ⑪ Spare tyre valve

The **valve insert remover** ① has a gap at the lower end for a valve insert. The valve insert can only be screwed or unscrewed in this way. This also applies to its replacement part ⑪.

Sealing and inflating a tyre

Sealing a tyre

- Unscrew the tyre valve cap.
- Use the enclosed extractor to unscrew the valve insert → Fig. 168 ① and place the valve insert on a clean surface.
- Vigorously shake the sealant bottle → Fig. 168 ⑩ for several seconds.
- Screw the inflator tube → Fig. 168 ③ securely into the sealant bottle in a clockwise direction. The seal on the mouth of the bottle moves automatically.
- Remove the lid from the filling tube → Fig. 168 ③ and screw the open end of the tube into the tyre valve.
- Hold the tyre sealant can upside down and fill **the complete** contents of the can into the tyre.

¹⁾ It can also be integrated in the compressor.

²⁾ In its place, the compressor may have a button.

- Remove the tyre sealant bottle from the valve.
- Screw the valve insert again with the corresponding tool ⇒ Fig. 168 ① into the tyre valve.

Inflating the tyre

- Securely screw the tyre inflator tube ⇒ Fig. 168 ⑤ of the compressor into the tyre valve.
- Check whether the air bleed screw ⇒ Fig. 168 ⑦ is closed.
- Start the vehicle engine and leave it running.
- Attach the connector ⇒ Fig. 168 ⑨ to a 12 volt socket of the vehicle ⇒ page 117.
- Connect the air compressor with the ON/OFF switch ⇒ Fig. 168 ⑧.
- Keep the air compressor running until it reaches 2.0 to 2.5 bar (29-36 psi / 200-250 kPa) ⇒ ⚠. **Maximum operation time 8 minutes** ⇒ ⑩.
- Disconnect the air compressor.
- If it is **not possible to achieve** an air pressure of 2.0 to 2.5 bar (29-36 psi / 200-250 kPa), unscrew the tyre inflator tube from the tyre valve.
- Move the vehicle some 10 metres forwards or backwards so that the sealant is evenly distributed in the tyre interior.
- Securely screw the compressor tyre inflator tube into the tyre valve and repeat the inflation process.
- If the indicated pressure can still not be reached, the tyre is too badly damaged. The tyre cannot be sealed with the anti-puncture kit. Do not continue driving. You should obtain professional assistance ⇒ ⚠.
- Disconnect the air compressor and unscrew the flexible inflator tube from the tyre valve.
- When the tyre pressure is between 2.5 and 2.0 bars, immediately continue driving without exceeding 80 km/h (50 mph).
- After **10 minutes**, Check the pressure again ⇒ page 253.



WARNING

When inflating the wheel, the air compressor and the inflator tube may become hot.

- Protect hands and skin from hot parts.
- Do not place the hot flexible inflator tube or hot air compressor on flammable material.
- Allow them to cool before storing the device.
- If it is not possible to inflate the tyre to at least 2.0 bars (29 psi / 200 kPa), the tyre is too badly damaged. The sealant is not in a good condition to seal the tyre. Do not continue driving. Seek specialist assistance.



CAUTION

Switch off the air compressor after a maximum of 8 operational minutes to avoid overheating! Before switching on the air compressor again, let it cool for several minutes.

Check after 10 minutes of driving

Screw the inflator tube ⇒ Fig. 168 ⑤ again and check the pressure on the gauge ⑥.

1.3 bar (19 psi / 130 kPa) and lower:

- **Stop the vehicle!** The tyre cannot be sealed sufficiently with the tyre mobility set.
- You should obtain professional assistance ⇒ ⚠.

1.4 bar (20 psi / 140 kPa) and higher:

- Set the tyre pressure to the correct value again.
- Carefully resume your journey until you reach the nearest specialised workshop without exceeding 80 km/h (50 mph).
- Have the damaged tyre replaced.

**WARNING**

Driving with an unsealed tyre is dangerous and can cause accidents and serious injury.

- Do not continue driving if the tyre pressure is 1.3 bar (19 psi / 130 kPa) and lower.
- Seek specialist assistance.

Changing a wheel

What to do first

- Please observe the important safety notes ⇒ page 250.
- Apply the handbrake.
- Manual gearbox: select the 1st gear.
- Automatic gearbox: move the selector lever to P.
- When towing a trailer: unhitch the trailer from your vehicle.
- Have the vehicle tool kit ⇒ page 250 and the spare wheel ready ⇒ page 258.

**WARNING**

If you change the wheel on a slope, block the wheel on the opposite side of the car with a stone or similar to prevent the vehicle from moving.

Wheel covers*

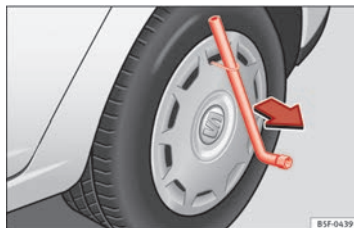


Fig. 169 Remove the wheel cover.

The wheel covers must be removed for access to the wheel bolts.

Removing

- Remove the wheel cover using the wire hook ⇒ Fig. 169.
- Hook this into one of the cut-outs of the wheel cover.

Fitting

- Fit the wheel cover onto the wheel rim by pressing it firmly. Put pressure initially on the point of the cut-out for the valve. Next fit the rest of the hubcap

Wheel bolt caps*

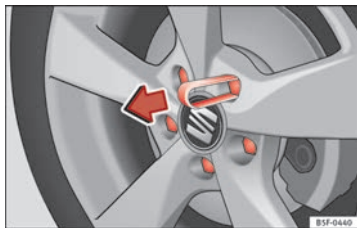


Fig. 170 Wheel: wheel bolts with caps.

Removal

- Fit the plastic clip (vehicle tools) over the cap until it clicks into place → Fig. 170.
- Remove the cap with the plastic clip.

Anti-theft wheel bolts

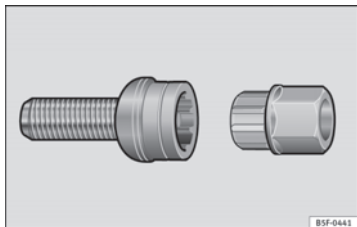


Fig. 171 Anti-theft wheel bolt with cap and adapter.

A special adapter (vehicle tools) is required to remove the anti-theft wheel bolts.

- Remove the wheel cover* or the cap*.
- Insert the adapter onto the anti-theft wheel bolt and push it on as far as it will go.
- Insert the wheel brace (vehicle tools) onto the adapter as far as it will go.
- Remove the wheel bolt ⇒ page 255.



Note

Make a note of the code number of the anti-theft wheel bolt and keep it in a safe place, but not in your vehicle. If you need a new adapter, you can obtain it from the SEAT Official Service, indicating the code number.

Loosening the wheel bolts



Fig. 172 Wheel: loosen the wheel bolts.

- Insert the box spanner (vehicle tools) onto the wheel bolt as far as it will go¹⁾.
- Turn the wheel bolt approximately one turn to the left → Fig. 172 (arrow). To apply the required torque, hold the wheel brace at the end. If it is not possible to loosen a wheel bolt, carefully apply pressure with one foot on the end of the box spanner. Hold on to the vehicle for support and take care not to slip.



WARNING

Slightly loosen the wheel bolts (one turn) before raising the vehicle with the jack*. If not, an accident may occur.

Raising the vehicle

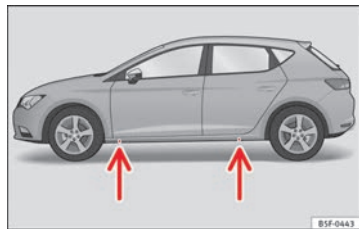


Fig. 173 Crossbar: marks.

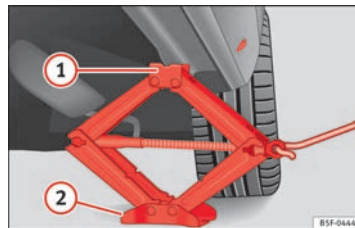


Fig. 174 Strut: mounting the jack on the vehicle.

- Place the jack* (vehicle tools) on a firm surface. If necessary use a large, strong board or similar support. On a slippery surface (such as tiles) place the jack on a rubber mat or similar to prevent it from slipping. → ⚠.
- Find the support point on the strut (sunken area) closest to the wheel to be changed → Fig. 173. The jack* support point is behind the mark on the strut.
- Turn the jack*, located below the strut support point, to raise it until tab ① → Fig. 174 is below the housing provided.
- Align the jack* so that tab ① “grips” onto the housing provided on the strut and the mobile base ② is resting on the ground. The base plate ② should fall vertically with respect to the support point ①.
- Continue turning the jack* until the wheel is slightly lifted off the ground.

¹⁾ An adapter is required to unscrew or tighten the anti-theft wheel bolts → page 255.

WARNING

- Make sure that the jack* remains stable. If the surface is slippery or soft, the jack* could slip or sink, respectively, with the resultant risk of injury.
- Only raise the vehicle with the jack* supplied by the manufacturer. Other vehicles could slip, with the consequent risk of injury.
- Only mount the jack* on the support points designed for this purpose on the strut, and always align the jack correctly. If you do not, the jack* could slip as it does not have an adequate grip on the vehicle: risk of injury!
- The height of the parked vehicle can change as a result of variations in temperature and loading.

CAUTION

The vehicle must not be raised on the crossbar. Only place the jack* on the points designed for this purpose on the strut. Otherwise, the vehicle may be damaged.

Removing and fitting a wheel

Change the wheel as described below after loosening the wheel bolts and raising the vehicle with the jack.

Taking off the wheel

- Unscrew the wheel bolts using the box spanner and place them on a clean surface.
- Take off the wheel ⇒ ⑩.

Putting on the spare wheel

When fitting tyres with a compulsory rotation direction, observe the instructions in ⇒ page 257.

- Mount the wheel.
- Screw on the wheel bolts in position and tighten them loosely with a box spanner.
- Carefully lower the vehicle using the jack*.
- Tighten the wheel bolts in diagonal pairs using the wheel brace.

The wheel bolts should be clean and turn easily. Before fitting the spare wheel, inspect the wheel condition and hub mounting surfaces. These surfaces must be clean before fitting the wheel.

CAUTION

When removing/fitting the wheel, the rim may hit and damage the brake disc. For this reason, please take care and get a second person to assist you.

Tyres with compulsory direction of rotation

A directional tread pattern can be identified by arrows on the sidewall that point in the direction of rotation. Always observe the direction of rotation indicated when mounting the wheel. This is important so that these tyres can give maximum grip and avoid excessive noise, tread wear and aquaplaning.

If, exceptionally, it is necessary to mount the spare wheel* in the opposite direction of rotation, please drive carefully, as in this case the tyre does not have optimum conditions of use. This is particularly important when driving on wet roads.

To benefit from the advantages of tyres with this type of tread pattern, the defective tyre should be replaced as soon as possible so that all tyres again rotate in the correct direction.

After changing a wheel

- On alloy wheels: replace the wheel bolt caps.
- On plate wheels: replace the wheel hubcap ⇒ page 254.
- Put the tools and jack back in the luggage compartment.
- If the replaced wheel does not fit in the spare wheel housing, store it safely in the luggage compartment ⇒ page 14.
- Check the tyre pressure of the newly mounted tyre as soon as possible.
- In vehicles fitted with a tyre pressure indicator, adjust the pressure and store the reading in the radio/Easy Connect system* ⇒ page 190.
- The wheel bolts should be tightened to 120 Nm. Check the torque as soon as possible with a torque wrench. Meanwhile, drive carefully.
- Have the flat tyre replaced as quickly as possible.

Compact temporary spare wheel

General information

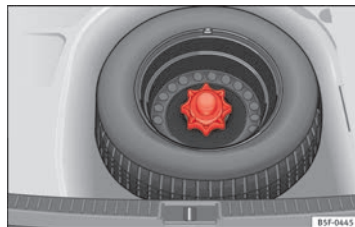


Fig. 175 Compact temporary spare wheel: raised floor panel.

The temporary spare wheel has been designed to be used for short periods of time. Have the tyres checked, and if necessary, replaced as soon as possible at a SEAT Official Service or at a specialised workshop.

Please note the following restrictions when using the compact temporary spare wheel. The compact temporary spare wheel is designed specifically for this model. For this reason, do not use a temporary spare wheel from a different type of vehicle.

Removing the temporary spare wheel

- Lift and hold up the floor panel to remove the temporary spare wheel ⇒ Fig. 175.
- Turn the thumb wheel anti-clockwise.
- Take out the temporary spare wheel.

Chains

For technical reasons, snow chains must not be used on the temporary spare wheel.

If you have a puncture on one of the front wheels when using snow chains, fit the temporary spare wheel in place of one of the rear wheels. Fit the snow chains on the rear wheel that you have removed and replace the punctured front wheel with this wheel.

WARNING

- After fitting the temporary spare wheel, check the tyre pressures as soon as possible. Failure to do so may cause an accident. The tyre pressures are listed on the inside of the fuel tank flap.
- Do not drive at over 80 km/h (50 mph) when the temporary spare wheel is fitted on the vehicle: risk of accident!
- Avoid heavy acceleration, hard braking and fast cornering: risk of accident!
- Never use more than one temporary spare wheel at the same time, risk of accident.
- No other type of tyre (normal summer or winter tyre) may be fitted on the compact temporary spare wheel rim.

Extraction of the spare wheel in vehicles with SEAT SOUND 10 speakers (with *subwoofer*)*

- Disassemble the *subwoofer's* floor panel (carpet) as follows:
- *LEON/LEON SC model*: first, pull the carpet in the direction of the backrest and then pull it upwards to remove it. *LEON ST model*: lift and secure the floor storage compartment as explained in ⇒ page 129.
- Disconnect the *subwoofer's* speaker cable.
- Turn the securing wheel anti-clockwise.
- Remove the *subwoofer* speaker and the spare wheel.
- When replacing the spare wheel, place the *subwoofer* speaker in the direction indicated by the arrow and with the word “FRONT” facing forward.
- Reconnect the speaker cable and firmly rotate the securing wheel clockwise so that the *subwoofer* system and wheel are firmly in place.

Jump starting

Jump leads

The jump lead must have a sufficient wire cross section.

If the engine fails to start because of a discharged battery, the battery can be connected to the battery of another vehicle to start the engine.

Jump leads

Jump leads must comply with standard **DIN 72553** (see cable manufacturer's instructions). The wire cross section must be at least 25 mm² for petrol engines and at least 35 mm² for diesel engines.

**Note**

- The vehicles must not touch each other, otherwise electricity could flow as soon as the positive terminals are connected.
- The discharged battery must be properly connected to the on-board network.

How to jump start: description

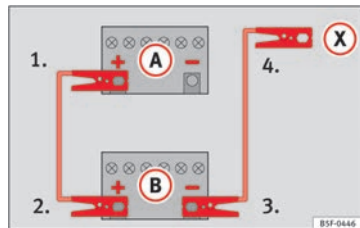


Fig. 176 Diagram of connections for vehicles without Start Stop system

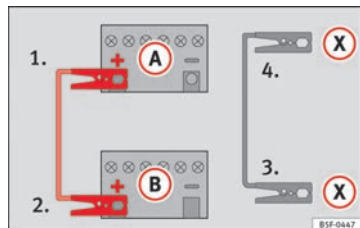


Fig. 177 Diagram of connections for vehicles with Start Stop system

Jump lead terminal connections

1. Switch off the ignition of both vehicles $\Rightarrow \Delta$.
2. Connect one end of the *red* jump lead to the positive $\oplus$ terminal of the vehicle with the flat battery $\textcircled{A} \Rightarrow \text{Fig. 176}$.
3. Connect the other end of the *red* jump lead to the positive terminal $\oplus$ in the vehicle providing assistance $\textcircled{B}$.
4. **For vehicles without Start-Stop system:** Connect one end of the *black* jump lead to the negative terminal $\ominus$ in the vehicle supplying electricity $\textcircled{B} \Rightarrow \text{Fig. 176}$.
- **For vehicles with Start-Stop system:** Connect one end of the *black* jump lead $\textcircled{X}$ to a suitable ground terminal, a solid piece of metal in the engine block, or to the engine block $\Rightarrow \text{Fig. 177}$.
5. Connect the other end of the *black* jump lead $\textcircled{X}$ to a solid metal component bolted to the engine block or to the engine block itself of the vehicle with the flat battery. Do not connect it to a point near the battery $\textcircled{A}$.
6. Position the leads in such a way that they cannot come into contact with any moving parts in the engine compartment.

Starting

7. Start the engine of the vehicle with the boosting battery and let it run at idling speed.
8. Start the engine of the car with the flat battery and wait 2 or 3 minutes until the engine “is running”.

Removing the jump leads

9. Before you remove the jump leads, switch off the dipped beam headlights (if they are switched on).
10. Turn on the heater blower and heated rear window in the vehicle with the flat battery. This helps minimise voltage peaks which are generated when the leads are disconnected.
11. When the engine is running, disconnect the leads in reverse order to the details given above.

Connect the battery clamps so they have good metal-to-metal contact with the battery terminals.

If the engine fails to start, switch off the starter after about 10 seconds and try again after approximately 1 minute.

WARNING

- Please note the safety warnings referring to working in the engine compartment ⇒ page 228.
- The battery providing assistance must have the same voltage as the flat battery (12V) and approximately the same capacity (see imprint on battery). Failure to comply could result in an explosion.
- Never use jump leads when one of the batteries is frozen. Danger of explosion! Even after the battery has thawed, battery acid could leak and cause chemical burns. If a battery freezes, it should be replaced.
- Keep sparks, flames and lighted cigarettes away from batteries, danger of explosion. Failure to comply could result in an explosion.
- Observe the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the jump leads.

WARNING (Continued)

- Do not connect the negative cable from the other vehicle directly to the negative terminal of the flat battery. The gas emitted from the battery could be ignited by sparks. Danger of explosion.
- Do not attach the negative cable from the other vehicle to parts of the fuel system or to the brake line.
- The non-insulated parts of the battery clamps must not be allowed to touch. The jump lead attached to the positive battery terminal must not touch metal parts of the vehicle, this can cause a short circuit.
- Position the leads in such a way that they cannot come into contact with any moving parts in the engine compartment.
- Do not lean on the batteries. This could result in chemical burns.



Note

The vehicles must not touch each other, otherwise electricity could flow as soon as the positive terminals are connected.

Towing and tow-starting the vehicle

General information

Points to observe when tow-starting or towing away

If you use a tow rope:

Notes for the driver of the towing vehicle

- The tow rope must be taut before you drive off.
- Release the clutch very carefully when starting the vehicle (manual gearbox), or accelerate gently (automatic gearbox).

Notes for the driver of the towed vehicle

- The ignition should be switched on so that the turn signals, windscreen wipers and washers can be used. Please ensure that the steering wheel is unlocked when you switch on the ignition, and that it moves freely.
- Put the gearbox lever in neutral (manual gearbox) or move the selector lever to position N (automatic gearbox).
- The brake servo only works when the engine is running. Considerably more effort is required on the brake pedal when the engine is switched off.
- Remember that the power steering only works when the ignition is switched on and the vehicle is moving¹⁾. Otherwise, considerably more strength than usual will be required when steering.
- Ensure that the tow rope remains taut at all times.

Tow rope or tow bar

It is easier and safer to tow a vehicle with a tow *bar*. You should only use a *tow rope* if you do not have a tow bar.

A tow rope should be slightly elastic to avoid damage to both vehicles. It is advisable to use a tow rope made of synthetic fibre or similarly elastic material.

Only attach the tow rope or the tow bar to the towing rings ⇒ page 263.

Driving style

Towing requires some experience, especially when using a tow *rope*. Both drivers should be familiar with the technique required for towing. Inexperienced drivers should not attempt to tow.

Do not pull too hard with the towing vehicle and take care to avoid jerking the tow rope. When towing on an unpaved road, there is always a risk of overloading and damaging the anchorage points.



WARNING

If the vehicle has no electrical power, the brake lights, turn signals and all other lights will no longer function. Do not have the vehicle towed away. Failure to do so could result in an accident.



CAUTION

If there is no oil in the gearbox or no lubricant in the automatic transmission the car may only be towed with the driven wheels lifted clear of the road, or transported on a special car transporter or trailer.



Note

- Please observe legal requirements when doing so.
- Switch on the hazard warning lights of both vehicles. However, observe any regulations to the contrary.
- The tow rope must not be twisted. Otherwise the front towline anchorage could be pulled off the vehicle.

¹⁾ Important: the battery must be correctly charged.

Towline anchorage at the front of the vehicle



Fig. 178 Right side of the front bumper: towline anchorage screwed in.

The front towline anchorage is only mounted if the vehicle has to be towed.

There is a cover with an opening into which the towline anchorage is screwed on the right part of the front bumper.

- To remove the bumper cover, just press the *upper left* side inwards.
- Take the towline anchorage out of the vehicle tool kit
⇒ page 250.
- Screw the towline anchorage into the screw connection as far as it will go ⇒ Fig. 178 and tighten with the wheel brace.

After use, unscrew the towline anchorage and fit the cover back on the bumper. Put the towline anchorage back in the vehicle tool kit. The towline anchorage should always be kept in the vehicle.

Rear towline anchorage



Fig. 179 Right side of the rear bumper: cover-cap.



Fig. 180 Right side of the rear bumper: towline anchorage screwed in.

The rear towline anchorage should only be mounted if you wish to tow another vehicle.

Vehicles with towline anchorage

On the right of the rear bumper there is a cover which covers a threaded hole.

- Take the towline anchorage out of the vehicle tool set
⇒ page 250.

- To remove the bumper cover, just press the *upper* side of the cover inwards (arrow) and remove the cover by levering on the *lower* ⇒ Fig. 179 side.
- Screw the towline anchorage into the screw connection as far as it will go ⇒ Fig. 180 and tighten with the wheel brace.

After use, unscrew the towline anchorage and put it back in the vehicle tool kit. Replace the cover on the bumper. The towline anchorage should always be kept in the vehicle.



WARNING

- If the towline anchorage is not screwed in as far as the stop, there is a risk of the screw connection shearing off during towing (accident risk).
- If your car has a towing bracket, only use special towing ropes. Risk of accident!



CAUTION

In vehicles fitted with a towing bracket, only use special tow bars to prevent damage to the ball joint. These tow bars have been specially approved for use with towing brackets.

Tow-starting

As a general rule, tow-starting is not recommended.

- Engage 2nd or 3rd gear before moving off.
- Press the clutch and hold the pedal down.
- Switch the ignition on.

- Once both vehicles are moving, release the clutch.
- As soon as the engine has started, press the clutch and move the gear lever to neutral.

If the engine will not start, it is best to try starting it using the battery of another vehicle ⇒ page 259 before attempting to tow start. You should only try to tow-start the engine if jump starting is not successful. Tow-starting is an attempt to start the engine via the movement of the wheels.

When tow-starting a vehicle with a **petrol engine**, do not tow it more than a short distance, otherwise unburned fuel can enter the catalytic converter.



WARNING

The risk of accidents is high when tow-starting, for example, the towed vehicle can easily be driven into the towing vehicle.



CAUTION

Do not tow vehicles for more than 50 m. Risk of damage to the catalytic converter.

Towing vehicles with a manual gearbox

Towing is relatively straightforward.

Please observe the relevant instructions ⇒ page 261.

The vehicle can be towed using a tow bar or tow rope in the normal way, with all four wheels on the road; it can also be towed with either the front or rear wheels lifted off the road. The maximum towing speed is **50 km/h (30 mph)**.

Towing a vehicle equipped with automatic gearbox

Certain restrictions must be observed when towing your vehicle.

Please observe the relevant instructions ⇒ page 261.

The vehicle can be towed with a tow bar or tow rope in the normal way, with all four wheels on the ground. When doing so, please note the following points:

- Make sure the **selector lever is in the N** position.
- The vehicle must not be towed faster than **50 km/h (30 mph)**.
- The vehicle must not be towed further than **50 km (30 miles)**. Reason: when the engine is not running, the gearbox oil pump does not work and the gearbox is not adequately lubricated for higher speeds or longer distances.

If the vehicle has to be towed with a **breakdown truck**, it must only be suspended at the *front* wheels. Reason: the drive shafts are located on the front wheels. If the car is towed with the rear wheels lifted off the road (i.e. travelling backwards), the drive shafts also 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.



Note

- If it is not possible to tow the vehicle in the normal way, or if it has to be towed further than 50 km (30 miles), it must be transported on a special car transporter or trailer.
- Should the power supply to the selector lever be interrupted in position P, the selector lever will be locked. Before the vehicle can be recovered/manoeuvred you must manually release the selector lever ⇒ page 156. ■

Fuses and bulbs

Fuses

Introduction

Due to the constant update of vehicles, fuse assignments depending on equipment and the use of the same fuse for various electrical devices, at the time of printing this manual it is not possible to provide an up-to-date summary of the electrical components fuse positions. For detailed information about fuse positions, please consult a Technical Service.

In general, a fuse can be assigned to various electrical devices. Otherwise, an electrical device can be protected by several fuses.

Only replace fuses when the cause of the problem has been solved. If a newly inserted fuse blows after a short time, you must have the electrical system checked by a specialised workshop as soon as possible.



WARNING

The high voltages in the electrical system can give serious electrical shocks, causing burns and even death!

- **Never touch the electrical wiring of the ignition system.**
- **Take care not to cause short circuits in the electrical system.**



WARNING

Using unsuitable fuses, repairing fuses or bridging a current circuit without fuses can cause a fire and serious injury.

- **Never use a fuse with a higher value. Only replace fuses with a fuse of the same amperage (same colour and markings) and size.**
- **Never repair a fuse.**
- **Never replace a fuse by a metal strip, staple or similar.**



CAUTION

- To avoid damage to the vehicle's electric system, before replacing a fuse turn off the ignition, the lights and all electrical devices and remove the keys from the ignition.
- If you replace a fuse with higher-rating fuse, you could cause damage to another part of the electrical system.
- Protect the fuse boxes when open to avoid the entry of dust or humidity as this can damage the electrical system.



Note

- One single device could have more than one fuse.
- Several devices could run over one single fuse.

Vehicle fuses

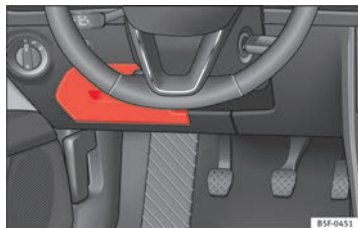


Fig. 181 On the driver-side dash panel: fuse box cover

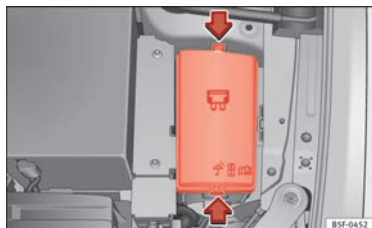


Fig. 182 In the engine compartment: fuse box cover

Only replace fuses with a fuse of the same amperage (same colour and markings) and size.

Identifying fuses situated below the driver-side dash panel by colours

Colour	Amp rating
Black	1
Purple	3
Light brown	5

Colour	Amp rating
Brown	7,5
Red	10
Blue	15
Yellow	20
White or transparent	25
Green	30
Orange	40

Opening and closing the fuse box situated below the dash panel

- *Opening*: fold the cover down ⇒ Fig. 181.
- *Closing*: push back the cover in until it clicks into place.

To open the engine compartment fuse box

- Open the bonnet Δ ⇒ page 228.
- Press the locking tabs to release the fuse box cover ⇒ Fig. 182.
- Then lift the cover out.
- To **fit** the cover, place it on the fuse box. Push the locking tabs down until they click audibly into place.



CAUTION

- Always carefully remove the fuse box covers and refit them correctly to avoid problems with your vehicle.
- Protect the fuse boxes when open to avoid the entry of dust or humidity. Dirt and humidity inside fuse boxes can cause damage to the electrical system.



Note

In the vehicle, there are more fuses than those indicated in this chapter. These should only be changed by a specialised workshop.

Replacing a blown fuse

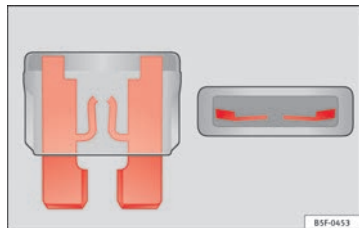


Fig. 183 Image of a blown fuse

Preparation

- Switch off the ignition, lights and all electrical devices.
- Open the corresponding fuse box ⇒ page 267.

Identifying a blown fuse

A fuse is blown if its metal strip is ruptured ⇒ Fig. 183.

Point a lamp at the fuse. This will make it easier to see if the fuse is blown.

To replace a fuse

- Remove the fuse.
- Replace the blown fuse by one with an *identical* amperage rating (same colour and markings) and *identical* size ⇒ ①.
- Replace the cover again or close the fuse box lid.



CAUTION

If you replace a fuse with higher-rating fuse, you could cause damage to another part of the electrical system. ■

Bulbs

Changing a bulb

Changing bulbs requires a certain degree of practical skill.

If you choose to change the engine compartment lamps yourself, remember that it is a dangerous area ⇒ ⚠ in Working on components in the engine compartment on page 228.

Always use identical bulbs with the same designation. The name can be found on the base of the bulb holder.

Depending on how equipped the vehicle is, there are different sets of headlights and tail lights:

- Halogen headlights
- Full-LED main headlights*
- Rear bulb light
- LED rear light*

Full-LED headlight system*

Full-LED headlights handle all light functions (daylight, side light, turn signal, dipped beam and route light) with light emitting diodes (LEDs) as a light source.

Full-LED headlights are designed to last the lifetime of the car and light bulbs cannot be replaced. In case of headlight failure, go to an authorised workshop to have it replaced.

Bulbs (12 V)

Halogen headlights	Type
Daytime driving light/side light	P21W SLL
Dipped beam headlights	H7 LL

Halogen headlights	Type
Main beam headlights	H7 LL
Turn signal	PY21W LL

Full-LED main headlights	Type
No bulbs may be replaced. All functions are with LEDs	

Front fog light	Type
Fog/cornering lights*	H8

Rear bulb light	Type
Brake light/tail light	P21W LL
Side lights	2x W5W LL
Turn signal	PY21W LL
Retro fog light	H21W
Reverse lights	P21W LL

LED rear light	Type
Turn signal	PY21W LL
Retro fog light	H21W
Reverse lights	P21W LL
The remaining functions work with LEDs	

**WARNING**

- Take particular care when working on components in the engine compartment if the engine is warm. Risk of burns.
- Bulbs are highly sensitive to pressure. The glass can break when you touch the bulb, causing injury.
- When changing bulbs, please take care not to injure yourself on sharp edges, in particular on the headlight housing.

**CAUTION**

- Remove the ignition key before working on the electric system. Otherwise, a short circuit could occur.
- Switch off the lights and the parking light before changing a bulb.
- Take good care to avoid damaging any components.

**For the sake of the environment**

Please ask your specialist retailer how to dispose of used bulbs in the proper manner.

**Note**

- Please check at regular intervals that all lighting (especially the exterior lighting) on your vehicle is functioning properly. This is not only in the interest of your own safety, but also that of all other road users.
- Before changing a bulb, make sure you have the correct new bulb.
- Do not touch the glass part of the bulb with your bare hands, use a cloth or paper towel instead, since the fingerprints left on the glass will vaporise as a result of the heat generated by the bulb, they will be deposited on the reflector and will impair its surface.

Changing bulbs in headlight unit

Dipped light bulb

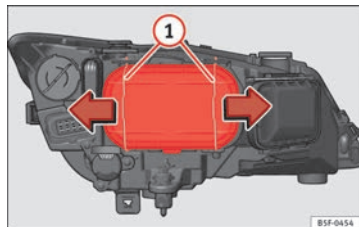


Fig. 184 Dipped beam headlights.

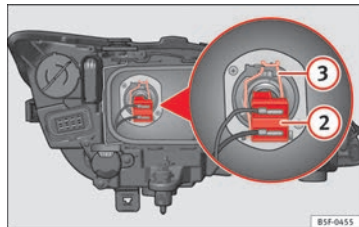


Fig. 185 Dipped beam headlights.

- Raise the bonnet.
- Move the loops ⇒ Fig. 184 ① in the direction of the arrow and remove the cover.
- Remove connector ⇒ Fig. 185 ② from the bulb.
- Unclip the retainer spring ⇒ Fig. 185 ③ pressing inwards to the right.
- Extract the bulb and fit the replacement so that the lug on the base fits into the recess on the reflector.

Day light bulb

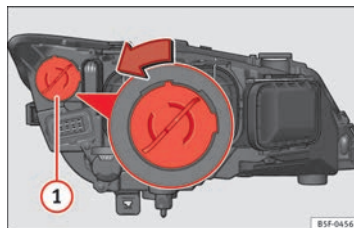


Fig. 186 Day light bulb.

- Raise the bonnet.
- Turn the bulb holder ⇒ Fig. 186 ① to the left and pull.
- Remove the bulb by pressing on the bulb holder and turning it anti-clockwise at the same time.
- Installation involves all of the above steps in reverse sequence.

Turn signal bulb

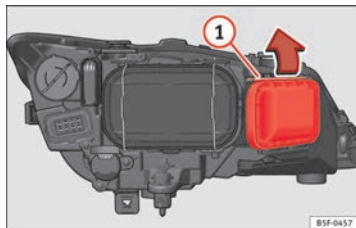


Fig. 187 Turn signal bulb.

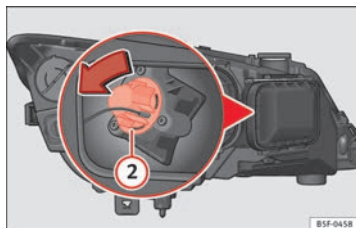


Fig. 188 Turn signal bulb.

- Raise the bonnet.
- Move the loop ⇒ Fig. 187 ① in the direction of the arrow and remove the cover.
- Turn the bulb holder ⇒ Fig. 188 ② to the left and pull.
- Remove the bulb by pressing on the bulb holder and turning it anti-clockwise at the same time.

– Installation involves all of the above steps in reverse sequence. ■

Main beam headlight bulb

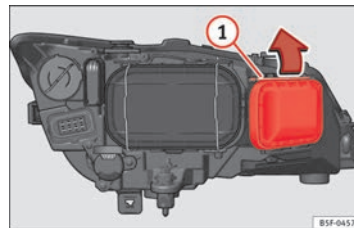


Fig. 189 Main beam headlight bulb.

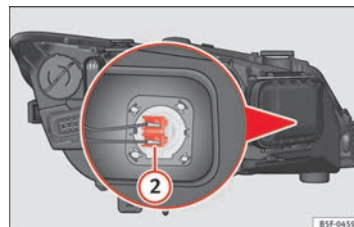


Fig. 190 Main beam headlight bulb.

- Raise the bonnet.
- Move the loop ⇒ Fig. 189 ① in the direction of the arrow and remove the cover.
- Slide connector ⇒ Fig. 190 ② to the left or right and pull. ►

- Remove the bulb by disconnecting the connector.
- Installation involves all of the above steps in reverse sequence. ■

Changing bulb for front fog light*

Front fog light bulb

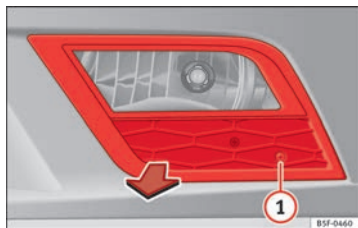


Fig. 191 Fog light.

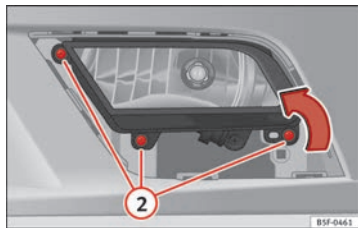


Fig. 192 Fog light.

- Remove the bolt ⇒ Fig. 191 ① from the fog light grille with the help of a screwdriver.
- Remove the bolts (3x) ⇒ Fig. 192 ② to remove the fog light.
- Remove the fog light.



Note

Due to the difficulty of accessing fog light bulbs, have them replaced at a Technical Service or specialised workshop.

Fog light, FR version

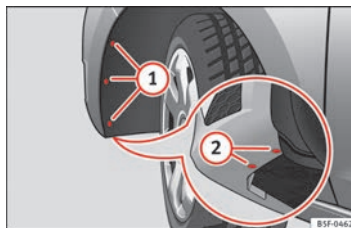


Fig. 193 Fog light: access to the connector and to the light bulb holder.

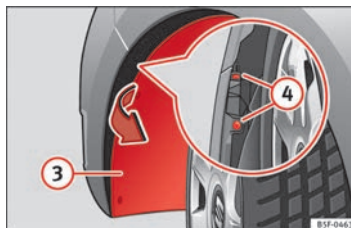


Fig. 194 Fog light: access to the connector and to the light bulb holder.

- Remove the 3 bolts ① ⇒ Fig. 193 from the inside of the wheel housing and the 2 bottom bolts ② ⇒ Fig. 193 from the bumper with the help of a screwdriver.

- Pull the wheel housing (3) ⇒ Fig. 194 access the 2 hidden screws (4) ⇒ Fig. 194 of the bumper.
- Remove the screws using a screwdriver.
- Pull the bumper to release it from its anchorages to access the connector and the light bulb holder.



Note

Due to the difficulty of accessing fog light bulbs, have them replaced at a Technical Service or specialised workshop.

Remove the bulb holder

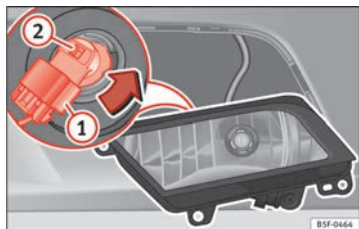


Fig. 195 Fog light.

- Remove connector ⇒ Fig. 195 (1) from the bulb.
 - Turn the bulb holder ⇒ Fig. 195 (2) to the left and pull.
 - Remove the bulb by pressing on the bulb holder and turning it anti-clockwise at the same time.
- Installation involves all of the above steps in reverse sequence.
 - Check that the bulb works properly. ■

Changing tail light bulbs (on side panel)

Overview of tail lights

Rear lights on the side panel

Turn signal	PY21W NA LL
Side light and brake light	P21W LL



Removing tail light

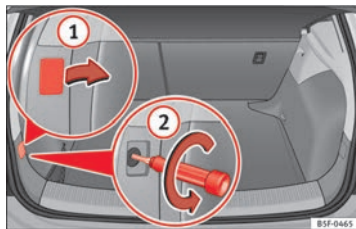


Fig. 196 Luggage compartment: location of the bolt securing the tail light unit.

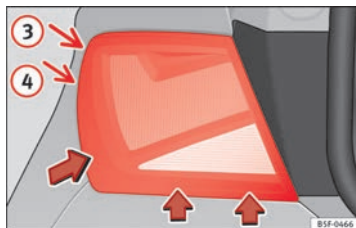


Fig. 197 Remove the rear light unit from side panel.

- Check which of the bulbs is defective.
- Open the rear lid.
- Remove the cover by prying the flat side of a screwdriver into the recess and remove the cover from the opening ⇒ Fig. 196 ①.
- Carefully loosen the screw located behind the cover with a screwdriver, turning it anti-clockwise (arrows) ⇒ Fig. 196 ②.

- Tilt the light in the direction of the arrows until it comes out (positions ③ and ④ ⇒ Fig. 197).
- Remove the bulb holder ⇒ page 275.



CAUTION

Take care when removing the rear light unit to make sure there is no damage to the paintwork or any of its components.



Note

Make sure you have a soft cloth ready to place under the glass on the rear light unit, to avoid any scratches.

Remove the bulb holder

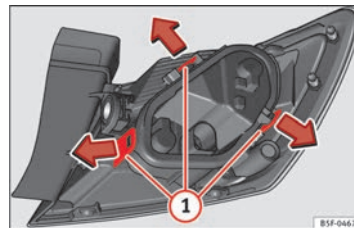


Fig. 198 Retaining tabs on reverse side of tail light.

- Remove the bulb holder ⇒ Fig. 198 unlocking the retaining tabs ①.
- Raise the bulb holder.

- Change the defective bulb.
- To refit follow the steps in reverse order, taking special care when fitting the bulb holder. And especially that all retaining tabs are properly secured.
- Place the light back into place and tighten with a screwdriver.

**Note**

In the case of LED lights, change only the turn signal bulb.

Changing tail light bulbs (on rear lid)

Overview of tail lights

Rear lights on tailgate

Left side	
Side lights	2x W5W LL
Fog lights	H21 W
Right side	
Side lights	2x W5W LL
Reverse light	P21W LL

The table corresponds to a right-hand traffic vehicle. The position of lights may vary according to the country.

Remove the bulb holder



Fig. 199 Remove the cover from the rear lid.

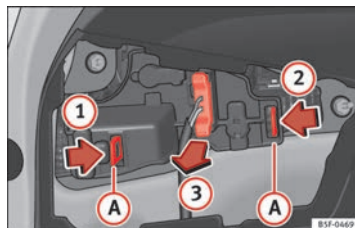


Fig. 200 Remove the lamp holder

The rear lid must be open to change the bulbs.

- Remove the rear lid cover in the direction indicated ⇒ Fig. 199.
- Unlock the retaining tabs (A) of the bulb holder, following the direction of arrows ① and ② ⇒ Fig. 200.
- Remove the bulb holder by turning it in the direction of arrow ③ ⇒ Fig. 200.

Changing bulbs

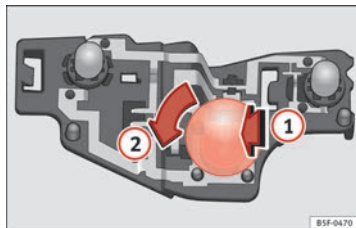


Fig. 201 Position of the bulbs in the bulb holder

- Lightly press the defective bulb into the bulb holder ⇒ Fig. 201 ①, then turn it to the left ② and remove it.
- Fit the new bulb, pressing it into the bulb holder and turn it to the right as far as it will go.
- Use a cloth to remove any fingerprints from the glass part of the bulb.
- Check that the new bulb works properly.
- Replace the bulb holder.



Note

For LED pilots, you can only change the fog or reverse bulb, on the left or right guide.

Fitting the bulb holder

- Install the bulb holder making sure that locking clips ⇒ Fig. 200 ① are properly clipped on.
- Replace the cover of the rear lid lining ⇒ Fig. 199.

Changing number plate light bulbs



Fig. 202 In the rear bumper: number plate light.

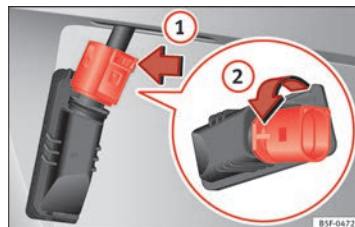


Fig. 203 Number plate light: remove the bulb holder.

Follow the steps indicated:

1. Press the number plate light in the direction of the arrow
⇒ Fig. 202.
2. Remove the number plate bulb slightly.
3. In the connector lock, turn ⇒ Fig. 203 towards the arrow ① and pull the connector.
4. Rotate the bulb holder in the direction of arrow ② and extract it with the bulb.
5. Replace the defective bulb with a new bulb with the same features.
6. Insert the bulb holder in the number plate light and turn in the opposite direction of arrow ② until it stops.
7. Plug the connector into the bulb holder.

**Note**

Depending on how equipped the vehicle is, the number plate lights may be LEDs. LEDs have an estimated life that exceeds that of the car. If a light with LEDs fails, go to an authorised workshop for replacement. ■

Technical specifications

Technical specifications

Important

The information in the vehicle documentation always takes precedence over the information in this Instruction Manual.

All technical specifications provided in this documentation are valid for the standard model in Spain. The vehicle data card included in the Maintenance Programme or the vehicle registration documents shows which engine is installed in the vehicle.

The figures may be different depending whether additional equipment is fitted, for different models, for special vehicles and for other countries.

Abbreviations used in the technical specifications section

Abbreviation	Meaning
kW	Kilowatt, engine power measurement.
PS	Pferdestärke (horsepower), formerly used to denote engine power.
rpm	Revolutions per minute - engine speed.
Nm	Newton metres, unit of engine torque.
l/100 km	Fuel consumption in litres per 100 km (70 miles).
g/km	Carbon dioxide emissions in grams per km (mile) travelled.
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CN	Cetane number, indication of the diesel combustion power.
RON	Research octane number, indication of the knock resistance of petrol.

Vehicle identification data

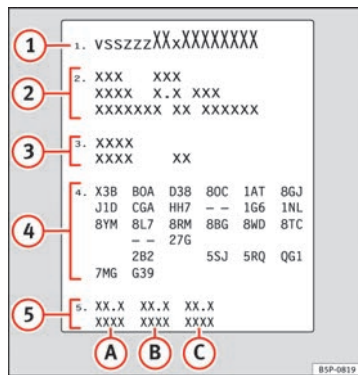


Fig. 204 Vehicle data sticker (luggage compartment).



Fig. 205 Chassis number.

VIN in the Easy Connect

- Select: Function button **CAR** > control button **(Car)* Systems** > **Service & Control** > **Chassis number**.

Chassis number

The VIN is located in the Easy Connect, on the vehicle data sticker and under the windscreen, on the driver side ⇒ Fig. 205. Additionally, the chassis number is located in the engine compartment, on the right-hand side. The number is engraved on the top side rail, and is partially covered.

Type plate

The type plate is located on the right side door pillar. Vehicles for certain export countries do not have a type plate.

Vehicle data sticker

The vehicle data sticker is under the carpet trim in the luggage compartment, in the spare wheel well. A sticker with the vehicle data is attached to the inside cover of the Maintenance Programme.

The following information is provided on the vehicle data sticker: ⇒ Fig. 204

- 1 Vehicle identification number (chassis number)
- 2 Vehicle type, model, displacement, engine type, finish, engine power and gearbox type
- 3 Engine code, gearbox code, external paint code and internal equipment code
- 4 Optional extras and PR numbers
- 5 Consumption values (l/100 km) and CO₂ emissions (g/km)
 - A Urban consumption and CO₂ emissions
 - B Extra-urban consumption and CO₂ emissions
 - C Combined consumption and CO₂ emissions

Identifying letters

The identifying letters of the engine can be viewed on the instrument panel. ►

Important: the engine must be off and the ignition on.

- Hold down the **0.0/SET**  $\Rightarrow$ Fig. 38 button for more than 15 seconds. ■

Information on fuel consumption

Fuel consumption

The consumption and emission details shown on the vehicle data sticker differ from one vehicle to another.

The vehicle fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions can be consulted on the vehicle data sticker in the spare wheel well, inside the luggage compartment and on the rear cover of the Maintenance Programme.

The fuel consumption and CO₂ emission values refer to the weight category assigned to your vehicle according to the engine and gearbox combination, as well as the specific equipment fitted, and is only used to compare between the different models.

The fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions do not depend only on the performance of the vehicle, they can also differ from the established values depending on other factors such as driving style, road conditions, traffic conditions, environmental conditions, load and number of passengers.

Calculation of fuel consumption

The consumption values have been calculated based on measurements performed or supervised by certified CE laboratories according to the latest version of directives 715/2007/EC and 80/1268/CEE (for more information consult the European Union Publications Office at EUR-Lex: © European Union, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>) and are valid for the kerb weight indicated for the vehicle.



Note

In practice, and considering all the factors mentioned here, consumption values can differ from those calculated in the current European regulations. ■

Weights

Kerb weight refers to the basic model with a fuel tank filled to 90% capacity and without optional extras. The figure quoted includes 75 kg to allow for the weight of the driver.

For special versions and optional equipment fittings or for the addition of accessories, the weight of the vehicle will increase $\Rightarrow$ .



WARNING

- **Please note that the centre of gravity may shift when transporting heavy objects; this may affect vehicle handling and lead to an accident. Always adjust your speed and driving style to suit road conditions and requirements.**
- **Never exceed the gross axle weight rating or the gross vehicle weight rating. If they are exceeded, the driving characteristics of the vehicle may change, leading to accidents, injuries and damage to the vehicle.** ■

Towing a trailer

Trailer weights

Trailer weight

The trailer weights and drawbar loads approved are selected in intensive trials according to precisely defined criteria. The approved trailer weights apply to vehicles in the *EU* and generally for maximum speeds of 80 km/h (100 km/h in certain circumstances). The figures may be different in other countries. All data in the official vehicle documentation takes precedence over these data at all times ⇒ ⚠.

Drawbar loads

The *maximum* permitted drawbar load on the ball joint of the towing bracket must not exceed **80 kg**.

In the interest of road safety, we recommend that you always tow approaching the maximum drawbar load. The response of the trailer on the road will be poor if the drawbar load is too small.

If the maximum permissible drawbar load cannot be met (e.g. with small, empty and light-weight single axle trailers or tandem axle trailers with a wheelbase of less than 1 metre), a minimum of 4% of the actual trailer weight is legally required for the drawbar load.



WARNING

- For safety reasons, do not exceed the 80 km/h limit. This is also valid in countries where higher speeds are permitted.
- Never exceed the maximum trailer weights or the drawbar load. If the authorised weight is exceeded, the driving characteristics of the vehicle may change, leading to accidents, injuries and damage to the vehicle.

Wheels

Tyre pressure, snow chains, wheel bolts

Tyre pressures

The sticker with the tyre pressure values can be found on the inside of the fuel tank flap. The tyre pressure values given there are for *cold* tyres. The slightly raised pressures of warm tyres must not be reduced. ⇒ ⚠

Snow chains

Snow chains may be fitted only to the front wheels, and only for the following tyres:

195/65 R15	Chains with links of maximum 15 mm
205/55 R16	Chains with links of maximum 15 mm
225/45 R17	Chains with links of maximum 9 mm
225/40 R18	Chains with links of maximum 9 mm

Wheel bolts

After the wheels have been changed, the **tightening torque** of the wheel bolts should be checked as soon as possible with a torque wrench ⇒ ⚠. The tightening torque for steel and alloy wheels is **120 Nm**.



WARNING

- Check the tyre pressure at least once per month. Checking the tyre pressure is very important. If the tyre pressure is too high or too low, there is an increased danger of accidents - particularly at high speeds.
- If the tightening torque of the wheel bolts is too low, they could loosen while the vehicle is in motion. Risk of accident! If the tightening torque is too high, the wheel bolts and threads can be damaged.

**Note**

We recommend that you ask your Technical Service for information about appropriate wheel, tyre and snow chain size.



Engine specifications

Checking fluid levels

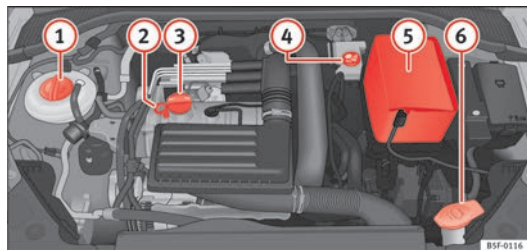


Fig. 206 Diagram for the location of the various elements.

From time to time, the levels of the different fluids in the vehicle must be checked. Never fill with incorrect fluids, otherwise serious damage to the engine may be caused.

- ① Coolant expansion tank
- ② Engine oil dipstick
- ③ Engine oil filler cap
- ④ Brake fluid reservoir
- ⑤ Vehicle battery (underneath the cover)
- ⑥ Windscreen washer reservoir

The checking and refilling of service fluids are carried out on the components mentioned above. These operations are described in ⇒ page 228.

Overview

You will find further explanations, instructions and restrictions on the technical specifications as of ⇒ page 279. ■

Petrol engine 1.2 63 kW (85 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
63 (86)/4,300-5,300	160/1,400-3,500	4/1,197	Super 95 RON ^{a)} /Normal 91 RON ^{b)}

a) Research Octane Number = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

b) Slight power loss.

Performance	LEON	LEON SC	LEON ST
Top speed (km/h)	178 (V)	178 (V)	178 (V)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	7.6	7.5	7.8
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	11.9	11.8	12.1
Weight (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,690	1,700	1,800
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,188	1,168	1,233
Gross front axle weight	880	880	890
Gross rear axle weight	860	870	960
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	590	580	610
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,300	1,300	1,300
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,100	1,100	1,100

Petrol engine 1.2 77 kW (105 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
77 (105)/4,500-5,500	175/1,400-4,000	4/1,197	Super 95 RON ^a /Normal 91 RON ^b

a) **Research Octane Number** = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

b) Slight power loss.

[illegible]

Petrol engine 1.2 TSI 81 kW (110 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
81 (110)/4,600-5,600	175/1,400-4,000	4/1,197	Super 95 RON ^{a)} /Normal 91 RON ^{b)}

a) Research Octane Number = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

b) Slight power loss.

Performance	LEON Manual	LEON Start-Stop	LEON Automatic	LEON SC Manual	LEON SC Start-Stop	LEON SC Automatic	LEON ST Manual	LEON ST Start-Stop
Top speed (km/h)	191 (V)	191 (V)	191 (V)	191 (V)	191 (V)	191 (V)	191 (V)	191 (V)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	10.2	10.2	10.2	10	10	10	10.4	10.3
Weight (in kg)								
Gross vehicle weight	1,720	1,720	1,750	1,710	1,710	1,730	1,244	1,254
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,199	1,209	1,235	1,179	1,189	1,215	1,810	1,820
Gross front axle weight	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)
Gross rear axle weight	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)								
Trailer without brakes	590	600	610	580	590	600	620	620
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300

a) Data not available as this edition goes to print.

Petrol engine 1.6 81 kW (110 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
81 (110)/5,800	155/3,800-4,000	4/1,598	Super 95 RON ^{a)} /Normal 91 RON ^{b)}

a) Research Octane Number = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

b) Slight power loss.

Performance	LEON no EOBD	LEON SC no EOBD
Top speed (km/h)	a)	a)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	a)	a)
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	a)	a)
Weight (in kg)		
Gross vehicle weight	a)	a)
Weight in running order (with driver)	a)	a)
Gross front axle weight	a)	a)
Gross rear axle weight	a)	a)
Permitted roof load	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)		
Trailer without brakes	a)	a)
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	a)	a)
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	a)	a)

a) Data not available as this edition goes to print.

Petrol engine 1.4 90 kW (122 PS) Start-Stop

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
90 (122)/5,000-6,000	200/1,400-4,000	4/1,395	Super 95 RON ^{a)} /Normal 91 RON ^{b)}

a) Research Octane Number = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

b) Slight power loss.

Performance	LEON Start-Stop	LEON SC Start-Stop	LEON ST Start-Stop
Top speed (km/h)	202 (V&VI)	202 (V&VI)	202 (V&VI)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	6.3	6.2	6.5
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	9.3	9.1	9.6
Weight (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,740	1,710	1,840
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,224	1,204	1,269
Gross front axle weight	910	910	910
Gross rear axle weight	880	850	980
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	610	600	630
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,700	1,700	1,700
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,400	1,400	1,400

Petrol engine 1.4 92 kW (125 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
92 (125)/5,000-6,000	200/1,400-4,000	4/1,395	Super 95 RON ^{a)} /Normal 91 RON ^{b)}

a) Research Octane Number = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

b) Slight power loss.

Performance	LEON	LEON SC	LEON ST
Top speed (km/h)	202 (V&V)	202 (V&V)	202 (V&V)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	6.3	6.2	6.5
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	9.3	9.1	9.6
Weight (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,740	1,710	1,840
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,224	1,204	1,269
Gross front axle weight	a)	a)	a)
Gross rear axle weight	a)	a)	a)
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	610	600	630
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,700	1,700	1,700
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,400	1,400	1,400

a) Data not available as this edition goes to print.

Petrol engine 1.4 103 kW (140 PS) Start-Stop

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
103 (140)/4,500-6,000	250/1,500-3,500	4/1,395	Super 95 RON ^{a)} /Normal 91 RON ^{b)}

a) Research Octane Number = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

b) Slight power loss.

Performance	LEON Start-Stop	LEON Automatic	LEON SC Start-Stop	LEON SC Automatic	LEON ST Start-Stop	LEON ST Automatic
Top speed (km/h)	211 (VI)	211 (VI)	211 (VI)	211 (VI)	211 (VI)	211 (VI)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.9
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.4
Weight (in kg)						
Gross vehicle weight	1,730	1,750	1,740	1,760	1,840	1,830
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,231	1,251	1,211	1,231	1,275	1,296
Gross front axle weight	920	940	910	930	910	930
Gross rear axle weight	860	860	880	880	980	950
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)						
Trailer without brakes	610	620	600	610	630	640
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,700
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

Petrol engine 1.4 110 kW (150 PS) ACT

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
110 (150)/5,000-6,000	250/1,500-3,500	4/1,395	Super 95 RON ^{a)} /Normal 91 RON ^{b)}

a) Research Octane Number = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

b) Slight power loss.

Performance	LEON Manual gearbox	LEON Automatic gearbox	LEON SC Manual gearbox	LEON SC Automatic gearbox	LEON ST Manual gearbox
Top speed (km/h)	a)	a)	211 (VI)	211 (VI)	211 (VI)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	a)	a)	5.6	5.6	5.9
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	a)	a)	8.1	8.1	8.4
Weight (in kg)					
Gross vehicle weight	1,730	a)	1,740	1,760	1,850
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,231	1,251	1,211	1,231	1,277
Gross front axle weight	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)
Gross rear axle weight	a)	a)	a)	a)	a)
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)					
Trailer without brakes	610	610	600	600	630
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,800
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

a) Data not available as this edition goes to print.

Petrol engine 1.8 132 kW (180 PS) Start-Stop

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
132 (180)/5,100-6,200	250/1,250-5,000	4/1,798	Super 95 RON ^{a)} /Normal 91 RON ^{b)}

a) Research Octane Number = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

b) Slight power loss.

Performance	LEON Manual	LEON Automatic	LEON SC Manual	LEON SC Automatic	LEON ST Manual	LEON ST Automatic
Top speed (km/h)	226 (VI)	224 (VI)	226 (VI)	224 (VI)	226 (VI)	224 (VI)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.6
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.8	7.7
Weight (in kg)						
Gross vehicle weight	1,830	1,850	1,830	1,850	1,870	1,890
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,310	1,327	1,290	1,307	1,355	1,372
Gross front axle weight	970	980	960	980	960	970
Gross rear axle weight	910	920	920	920	960	970
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)						
Trailer without brakes	650	660	640	650	670	680
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

Petrol engine 2.0 195 kW (265 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
195 (265)/5,350-6,600	350/1,700-5,300	4/1,984	Super 98 RON ^{a)} /Super 95 RON ^{b)}

a) Research Octane Number = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

b) Slight power loss.

Performance	LEON manual gearbox	LEON automatic	LEON automatic ^{a)}	LEON SC manual gearbox	LEON SC automatic	LEON SC automatic ^{a)}
Top speed (km/h)	250 (VI)	250 (VI)	250 (VI)	250 (VI)	250 (VI)	250 (VI)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8
Weight (in kg)						
Gross vehicle weight	1,890	1,910	1,900	1,870	1,890	1,880
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,395	1,421	1,406	1,375	1,395	1,386
Gross front axle weight	1,020	1,050	1,030	1,010	1,040	1,030
Gross rear axle weight	920	910	920	910	900	900
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)						
Trailer without brakes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	–	–	–	–	–	–

a) Intended for warm countries with bad roads.

Petrol engine 2.0 206 kW (280 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
206 (280)/5,600-6,500	350/1,700-5,600	4/1,984	Super 98 RON ^{a)} /Super 95 RON ^{b)}

a) Research Octane Number = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

b) Slight power loss.

Performance	LEON manual gearbox	LEON automatic	LEON SC manual gearbox	LEON SC automatic
Top speed (km/h)	250 (VI)	250 (VI)	250 (VI)	250 (VI)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.3
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.7
Weight (in kg)				
Gross vehicle weight	1,890	1,930	1,870	1,910
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,395	1,441	1,375	1,421
Gross front axle weight	1,020	1,050	1,010	1,040
Gross rear axle weight	920	930	910	920
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)				
Trailer without brakes	–	–	–	–
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	–	–	–	–
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	–	–	–	–

Petrol/CNG engine 1.4 81 kW (110 PS)¹⁾

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel	
81 (110)/4,800-6,000	200/1,500-3,500	4/1,395	CNG	Super 95 RON ^{a)} / Normal 91 RON ^{b)}

a) Research Octane Number = Anti-detonation rating of the petrol.

b) Slight power loss.

Performance	LEON
Top speed (km/h)	194 (V)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	7.1
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	10.9
Weight (in kg)	
Gross vehicle weight	1,840
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,359
Gross front axle weight	900
Gross rear axle weight	990
Permitted roof load	75
Trailer weights (in kg)	
Trailer without brakes	670
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,700
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,400

¹⁾ Provisional data as this edition goes to print.

Diesel engine 1.6 66 kW (90 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
66 (90)/2,750-4,800	230/1,400-2,750	4/1,598	Diesel according to standard EN 590, min. 51 CN

Performance	LEON	LEON SC	LEON ST
Top speed (km/h)	178 (IV)	178 (IV)	178 (IV)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	8.2	8.0	8.5
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	12.6	12.4	13.0
Weight (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,800	1,780	1,860
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,281	1,261	1,326
Gross front axle weight	970	970	970
Gross rear axle weight	880	860	940
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	640	630	660
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,700	1,700	1,700
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,400	1,400	1,400

Diesel engine 1.6 77 kW (105 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
77 (105)/3,000-4,000	250/1,750-2,750	4/1,598	Diesel according to standard EN 590, min. 51 CN

[illegible]

Diesel engine 1.6 77 kW (105 PS) All-Wheel Drive

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
77 (105)/3,000-4,000	250/1,750-2,750	4/1,598	Diesel according to standard EN 590, min. 51 CN

Performance	LEON ST manual gearbox
Top speed (km/h)	187 (VI)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	7.5
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	12
Weight (in kg)	
Gross vehicle weight	2,000
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,471
Gross front axle weight	980
Gross rear axle weight	970
Permitted roof load	75
Trailer weights (in kg)	
Trailer without brakes	730
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,900
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,700

Diesel engine 1.6 81 kW (110 PS) CR Ecomotive

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
81 (110)/3,200-4,000	250/1,500-3,000	4/1,598	Diesel according to standard EN 590, min. 51 CN

Performance	LEON CR Ecomotive	LEON CR Ecomotive ^{a)}	LEON SC CR Ecomotive	LEON SC CR Ecomotive ^{a)}	LEON ST CR Ecomotive	LEON ST CR Ecomotive ^{a)}
Top speed (km/h)	199 (V)	200 (V)	199 (V)	200 (V)	199 (V)	200 (V)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	7	7	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.6
Weight (in kg)						
Gross vehicle weight	1,770	1,730	1,750	1,730	1,790	1,790
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,260	1,260	1,240	1,240	1,280	1,280
Gross front axle weight	970	960	970	950	950	950
Gross rear axle weight	850	820	830	830	890	890
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)						
Trailer without brakes	630	630	620	620	640	640
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

^{a)} Applies to the market: Holland.

Diesel engine 2.0 TDI CR 81 kW (110 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
81 (110)/3,100-4,500	250/1,500-3,000	4/1,968	Diesel according to standard EN 590, min. 51 CN

Performance	LEON	LEON SC	LEON ST
Top speed (km/h)	189 (V)	189 (V)	189 (V)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	7.1	6.9	7.1
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	10.4	10.3	10.7
Weight (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,790	1,780	1,850
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,273	1,253	1,318
Gross front axle weight	970	960	960
Gross rear axle weight	870	870	940
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	630	620	650
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,800	1,800	1,800
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,500	1,500	1,500

Diesel engine 2.0 TDI CR 105 kW (143 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
105 (143)/3,500-4,000	320/1,750-3,000	4/1,968	Diesel according to standard EN 590, min. 51 CN

Performance	LEON	LEON SC	LEON ST
Top speed (km/h)	211 (V)	211 (V)	211 (V)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	6.2	6.1	6.4
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	8.7	8.6	9.0
Weight (in kg)			
Gross vehicle weight	1,800	1,800	1,920
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,301	1,281	1,346
Gross front axle weight	1,000	990	990
Gross rear axle weight	850	860	980
Permitted roof load	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)			
Trailer without brakes	650	640	670
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,800	1,800	1,800
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,600	1,600	1,600

Diesel engine 2.0 110 kW (150 PS)

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
110 (150)/3,500-4,000	320/1,750-3,000	4/1,968	Diesel according to standard EN 590, min. 51 CN

Performance	LEON Manual	LEON Start-Stop	LEON Automatic	LEON SC Manual	LEON SC Start-Stop	LEON SC Automatic	LEON ST Manual	LEON ST Start-Stop	LEON ST Automatic
Top speed (km/h)	215 (VI)	215 (VI)	211 (VI)	215 (VI)	215 (VI)	211 (VI)	215 (VI)	215 (VI)	211 (VI)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	6.1	6.1	6	6	6	6	6.2	6.2	6.2
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.6
Weight (in kg)									
Gross vehicle weight	1,800	1,810	1,840	1,800	1,810	1,830	1,910	1,920	1,950
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,300	1,305	1,335	1,280	1,285	1,315	1,345	1,350	1,380
Gross front axle weight	1,000	1,000	1,030	990	990	1,020	990	990	1,020
Gross rear axle weight	850	860	860	860	870	860	970	980	980
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)									
Trailer without brakes	650	650	660	640	640	650	670	670	690
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600

Diesel engine 2.0 110 kW (150 PS) All-Wheel Drive

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
110 (150)/3,500-4,000	320/1,750-3,000	4/1,968	Diesel according to standard EN 590, min. 51 CN

Performance	LEON ST Manual gearbox
Top speed (km/h)	a)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	a)
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	a)
Weight (in kg)	
Gross vehicle weight	a)
Weight in running order (with driver)	a)
Gross front axle weight	a)
Gross rear axle weight	a)
Permitted roof load	75
Trailer weights (in kg)	
Trailer without brakes	a)
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	a)
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	a)

a) Data not available as this edition goes to print.

Diesel engine 2.0 135 kW (184 PS) Start-Stop

Engine specifications

Power output in kW (PS) at rpm	Maximum torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders/displacement (cm ³)	Fuel
135 (184)/3,500-4,000	380/1,750-3,000	4/1,968	Diesel according to standard EN 590, min. 51 CN

Performance	LEON Start-Stop	LEON Automatic	LEON SC Start-Stop	LEON SC Automatic	LEON ST Start-Stop	LEON ST Automatic
Top speed (km/h)	228 (VI)	228 (VI)	228 (VI)	228 (VI)	228 (VI)	228 (VI)
Acceleration from 0-80 km/h (s)	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9
Acceleration from 0-100 km/h (s)	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.8
Weight (in kg)						
Gross vehicle weight	1,850	1,870	1,840	1,860	1,980	1,990
Weight in running order (with driver)	1,370	1,390	1,350	1,370	1,415	1,435
Gross front axle weight	1,020	1,040	1,020	1,040	1,020	1,040
Gross rear axle weight	880	880	870	870	1,010	1,000
Permitted roof load	75	75	75	75	75	75
Trailer weights (in kg)						
Trailer without brakes	680	690	670	680	700	710
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 8%	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Trailer with brakes, gradients up to 12%	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600

Dimensions

	LEON	LEON SC	LEON ST
Length/width (mm)	4,263/1,816	4,228/1,810	4,535/1,816
Height at kerb weight (mm)	1,459	1,446	1,454 ^{a)}
Front and rear projections (mm)	853/774	853/774	853/1,046
Wheelbase (mm)	2,636	2,601	2,636
Turning circle diameter (m)	10.9		
Front/rear ^{b)} track width (mm)	1,533/1,504 1,549/1,520		

a) Dimension to the roof bars.

b) This data will change depending on the type of wheel rim.

Filling capacities

	Tank level
Petrol and diesel engines	50 l, of which, approx. 7 l reserve <i>Vehicles with all-wheel-drive:</i> 55 l, of which, approx. 8.5 l reserve
Natural gas engine^{a)}	approx. 15 Kg
Windscreen washer fluid container	approx. 3 litres in versions without headlight washers approx. 5 litres in versions with headlight washers
Tyre pressure	
Summer tyres: Correct tyre pressure can be seen on the sticker on the inside of the tank flap.	
Winter tyres: The pressure of these tyres is 0.2 bar higher than that of summer tyres (2.9 psi / 20 kPa).	

a) The capacity depends on the efficacy and characteristics of the natural gas pumps. The capacity indicated is based on a minimum loading pressure of 200 bar.

Index

A

- ABS
 - see* Anti-lock brake system 197
- ACC 165
 - radar sensor 167
- Accessories 117
- Acoustic parking aid 192
- Acoustic warnings
 - Headlights 94
- Adaptive cruise control
 - control lamp 166
 - malfunction 166
 - messages on the display 166
 - radar sensor 167
 - special driving situations 174
 - warning lamp 166
- Adaptive Cruise Control 165
 - deactivating temporarily 173
 - operating 168
- Additional electrical appliances (efficiency programme) 66
- Adjusting
 - front head restraints 113
 - front seats 110
 - the rear head restraints 113
- Adjusting the head restraints
 - Front head restraints 113
- Airbag 23
- Airbag covers 29
- Airbag system 23
 - Control lamp 24
 - curtain airbags 36
 - Differences between front passenger front airbag systems 29
 - Front airbags 27
 - Knee airbag 33
 - side airbags 33
- Air pressure (tyres) 241
- Alarm system 79
- Alcantara: cleaning 222
- All-wheel drive
 - Snow chains 202
 - Winter tyres 202
- Ambient lighting 100
- Anti-dazzle interior mirror 109
- Anti-dazzle rear vision mirror 109
- Anti-lock brake system 197
- Anti-puncture kit 251
- Anti-theft alarm 71, 79
 - see also* Anti-theft alarm system 71
- Anti-theft alarm system
 - Interior monitoring 81
 - Tow-away protection 81
- Anti-theft security system 71, 82
- Anti-theft wheel bolts 255
- Anti-trap function
 - Sliding panoramic sunroof 91
 - sun blind 91
- Anti-trap function sliding
 - Anti-trap function 91
- Antifreeze 234
- Aspects to take into account before starting the vehicle 7
- ASR
 - see* Traction control system 197
- Assistance systems 161
 - ACC 165
 - adaptive cruise control 165
 - Cruise control 161
 - Parking aid 193
- Assisted starting 259
- Assist systems
 - Tyre monitoring indicator 191
- Audible warning 16
- Auto Lock (central locking) 71
- Automatic car washes
 - see* Washing 215
- Automatic dipped beam control 95
- Automatic gearbox 147
 - Backup programme 155
 - Downhill speed control 151
 - Driving tips 150
 - Kick-down feature 153
 - Launch Control Programme 153
 - Manual release of selector lever 156
 - Safety interlock for ignition key 142
 - Selector lever lock 149
 - Selector lever positions 147

- Steering wheel with gearshift paddles . . . 152
 tiptronic 147, 152
- B**
- Balanced (wheels) 241
 Ball coupling 212
 Battery 236
 Assisted starting 259
 Charge Level 202
 Charging 238
 Disconnecting/Connecting 236
 Power Management 202
 Replacement 238
 Winter conditions 236
 Before starting the vehicle 7
 Bench seat 119
 Biodiesel 224
 Brakes 199
 Brake fluid 236
 Brake servo 199
 New brake pads 199
 Braking
 Brake assist system 197
 Moving off on hills 157
- C**
- Carbon components: Cleaning 218
 Care 215
 Care of vehicle 215
 Care (paint care) 217
- Catalytic converter 206
 CD-ROM player (navigation) 116
 Central locking
 Anti-theft alarm 79
 Central locking switch 78
 Electric windows 87
 Programming 77
 Remote control key 76
 Selective unlocking system 76
 Sliding/tilting sunroof 87
 Tailgate 83
 Central locking system 71
 Manual locking in an emergency 83
 Cetane number (diesel fuel) 224
 Changing
 of windscreen wiper and window washer blades 105
 Changing a bulb 268
 Bulb sizes 268
 Changing gear
 Engaging gears (manual gearbox) 146
 Manual gearbox 146
 Changing main headlight
 turn signal 271
 Changing the battery
 of the vehicle key 75
 Changing the main beam headlight bulb
 main beam headlight 271
 Changing the main headlight bulb
 day light 270
 dipped light 270
 Chassis number 280
- Child-proof lock
 Electric windows 86
 Child safety 38
 Child seat
 Categorisation in groups 39
 Group 1 40
 Group 2 41
 Group 3 41
 Groups 0 and 0+ 40
 Safety notes 38
 Securing 41
 Child seats 39
 ISOFIX system 42
 on the front passenger seat 23
 Top Tether system 42, 44
 City Emergency braking function 180
 Cleaning 215
 Alcantara 222
 Carbon components 218
 Display/Easy Connect control panel 219
 Exhaust pipe 219
 Leather 220
 of Changing windscreen wiper and window washer blades 105
 Plastic parts 217, 219
 Radio display 219
 Seat belts 222
 Trim parts 219
 Trims 217
 Washing the vehicle 215
 Wheels 218
 Windows 218
 Cleaning/De-icing the windows 218

- Cleaning the upholstery
 - Natural leather 221
- Closing
 - Bonnet 230
 - Panoramic sliding sunroof 89
 - Panoramic sunroof 89
 - Windows 86
- Clutch (warning lamp) 155
- Coming Home 98
- Control lamp
 - Airbag system 24
 - Cruise control 161
 - Tyre monitor indicator warning lamp 190
 - Tyre monitoring systems 190
 - Windscreen wiper fluid level 102
- Control lamps
 - Adaptive cruise control 166
 - applying the foot brake 141
 - Lights 92
- Control of function
 - Rain sensor 106
- Controls and displays (overview) 47
- Control Units 204
- Convenience closing
 - Panoramic sliding sunroof 91
- Convenience opening
 - Panoramic sliding sunroof 91
- Convenience opening/closing 87
- Cooling system
 - Checking the coolant 235
 - Coolant temperature gauge 55
 - Topping up coolant 235
- Cornering lights 95
- Correct adjustment of front seat head restraints 11
- Correct adjustment of rear seat head restraints
 - In-use and non-use positions 12
- Correct sitting position
 - front passenger 10
 - Incorrect sitting position 12
 - passenger 11
- Cruise control 161
- Control lamp 161
- Operation 163
- Warning lamp 161
- Cruise control system 161
- Curtain airbags 36
- Description 36
- Operation 36
- Safety notes 37
- Danger of fitting a child seat on the front passenger seat 23
- Data recorder 204
- Daytime driving light 95
- DEF (instrument panel) 54
- Depth of tread 243
- Diagnostic connection 204
- Diesel
 - Engine oil 230
 - Particulate filter Diesel 206
 - Preheating 142
- Digital clock 49
- Dimensions 306
- Dipped beam headlight 94
- Direction of rotation (tyres) 257
- Disconnect the airbag 30
- Display 49, 50
- Display/Easy Connect control panel: cleaning 219
- Disposal
 - Airbags 25
 - Seat belt tensioners 22
- Distance control
 - see Adaptive cruise control 165
- Door/rear lid warning 60
- Doors
 - Childproof locks 78
- Downhill speed control 151
- Drawer 114
- Drink holders 115
- Driver
 - see Correct sitting position 9, 10, 11
- Driver information system
 - CD/radio display 60
 - Door/rear lid warning 60
 - Engine oil temperature display 65
 - Operation via the windscreen wiper lever . 60
 - Outside temperature display 60
- Driving
 - With a trailer 210, 212
- Driving abroad
 - Headlights 98
- Driving safety 8
- Driving through water 207

Dynamic headlight range control 99

E

E10

see Ethanol (fuel) 223

Easy Connect 67

Economic driving 207

EDL

see Electronic differential lock 197

Efficiency programme

Additional electrical appliances 66

Saving tips 66

Electrical accessories

see Power socket 117

Electrical sockets

trailer 211

Electric windows 86

Convenience opening/closing 87

Electro-mechanical steering 201

Warning lamp 201

Electronic differential lock 197

Electronic Self-locking 197

Electronic Stability Control (ESC) 197

Emergencies 250

Automatic gearbox Backup programme .. 155

Replacing the battery 238

Emergency braking warning 96

Emergency locking and unlocking 82

Engine

Assisted starting 259

Preheating 142

Start-Stop system 157

Starting up 142

Starting up (driver messages with the me-

chanical contact) 143

Switching off (engine) 143

Engine compartment

Closing the bonnet 230

Opening the bonnet 229

Safety notes 228

Engine coolant

G 12 plus-plus 234

G 13 234

Specifications 234

Engine oil 230

Changing 233

Checking oil level 232

Consumption 232

Engine oil dipstick 232

Inspection service 230

Longlife inspection service 230

Oil properties 231

Replace 230

Service intervals 230

Specifications 230

Temperature display 65

Topping up 233

Environment

Ecological driving 207

Environmental friendliness 208

Environmental tip

Leaks 229

Environmental tips

Filling the tank 225, 227

Environment warning 194

ESC

Electronic stability control 197

Multi-collision brake 198

Sport Mode 199

Ethanol (fuel) 223

Exhaust tail pipe: Cleaning 219

Extending

the luggage compartment 118

Exterior lighting

Changing a bulb 268

Exterior mirrors

adjusting 107

heated 107

F

Fastening rings 15, 126

Fault in the gearbox (warning lamp) 155

Fault memory 204

Faults

Panoramic sliding sunroof 89

Faults in the gearbox (warning lamps) 155

Faulty bulbs

Changing a bulb 268

Filling the tank 225

Fuel gauge 54

Opening the fuel tank cap 225

Floor mats 13

Fog light 94

Folding table 115

Folding the rear seat forwards 118

Fuses	266
Fuse box	267
Identifying blown fuses	268
Identifying by colours	267
Preparation before replacing	268
Replacement	268

Gear-change indicator	56
Gearbox DSG	
<i>see</i> Automatic gearbox	147
Gear recommendation	56
Gearshift paddles (automatic gearbox)	152
General overview of the engine compartment	284
Glass	
Cleaning/De-icing	218
Glove box	116
Glove compartment lighting	100

Handbrake	145
Warning lamp	145
Hazard warning lights	96
Headlight range control	99
Headlights	
Changing a bulb	268
Dipped beam headlights	94
Driving abroad	98
Headlight control	94

Identification plate	280
Identifying letters of engine	280
Ignition lock	141
Indicator	
Vehicle key	74
Inertia mode	154
Information on emissions	280
Inspection service	230
Installation of exhaust gas filtration systems	
Catalytic converter	206
Particulate filter Diesel	206
Instrument cluster	49
Instrument panel	49
Display	49, 50
Instruments	49
Lamps	56
Service interval display	52
Instrument panel lighting	99
Instrument panel on-screen messages	
Front Assist monitoring system	177
Interior monitoring	81
ISOFIX	42, 43
ISOFIX system	42

J

Jack	250
Mounting points	256
Jump leads	259
Jump starting	259

K

Key	
Driver messages (mechanical contact) ...	143
Unlocking/Locking	76
Keys	
Assign key	73
Car key	73
Changing the battery (vehicle key)	75
Indicator	74
Locking/Unlocking	82
Remote control	73
Spare key	73
Kick-down	
Manual gearbox	144
Kick-down feature	
Automatic gearbox	153
Knee airbag	
<i>see</i> Airbag system	33

L

Lamps	
Audible warnings	56
Control lamps	56
Warning lamps	56

Lane Assist	182
Cleaning the camera area	216
Lane Assist system	
<i>see</i> Lane Assist	182
Launch Control Programme (automatic gear-box)	153
Leather Care	
Natural leather	221
Leather: Care	220
Leaving Home	99
Lighting	
Changing a bulb	268
Lights	92
Acoustic warnings	94
AUTO	95
Changing a bulb	268
Coming home	98
Control lamps	92
Controls lighting	99
Cornering lights	95
Daytime driving light	95
Fog light	94
Functions	94
Headlight range control	99
Instrument lighting	99
Interior lights	100
Leaving home	99
Main beam lever	93
Motorway lights	95
Parking light	94
Reading lights	100
Turn signal lever	93

Load compartment in the luggage compartment	
<i>see</i> Loading the luggage compartment ...	14
Loading the luggage compartment	14
Loading the vehicle	
fastening rings	126
luggage compartment	118
roof carrier system	132
tailboard for transporting long items ...	125
Locking/Unlocking	
In the lock cylinder	82
With the central locking switch	78
Longlife inspection service	230
Luggage compartment	83, 118
automatic lock	84
Central locking	83
Cover	120
Luggage compartment lighting	100
luggage compartment variable floor ...	129
Manual unlocking	84
net bag	128
net partition	123, 124
retractable rear shelf	121
storing the rear shelf	122
<i>see also</i> Loading the luggage compartment	14
Luggage compartment variable floor	129
Luggage net	
luggage compartment	128
Lumbar support	110

M

Main beam assist	97
------------------------	----

- Main beam headlight 94
 Main beam lever 93
 Main panel
 Turn signal and main beam lever 93
 Maintenance
 Airbags 25
 malfunction
 Front Assist 177
 Malfunction
 Adaptive cruise control 166
 front assist monitoring system 177
 Manual gearbox 146
 Kick-down 144
 Manual locking of passenger door in an emergency 83
 Manual operation
 Selector lever 156
 Tail gate 84
 Manual operation in an emergency
 Passenger door 83
 Rear lid 85
 Messages on the instrument panel display
 Adaptive cruise control 166
 Mobile phones 248
 Modifications (technical) 248
 Monitoring systems
 Front Assist monitoring system 176
 Motorway lights 95
 Mounting pin (tyre change) 250
 Mounting points (jack) 256
 Move off
 Hill driving assistant 157
 Multi-collision Brake 198
N
 Natural gas 224
 fuel tank cap 227
 LNG 228
 refuelling 227
 smell 225
 special features 55
 things to note 227
 Natural gas quality 224
 Navigation system
 CD-ROM player 116
 Net bag
 luggage compartment 128
 Net partition 123, 124
 Noises
 Adaptive cruise control 166
 refuelling natural gas 228
 Number of colour 280
 Number of seats 16
O
 Octane rating (petrol) 223
 Odometer 49
 Oil change 233
 Oil properties 231
 One-touch opening and closing
 Electric windows 88
 Open
 Tailgate 83
 Opening 71
 Bonnet 229
 fuel tank cap 227
 Fuel tank flap 225
 Panoramic sliding sunroof 89
 Panoramic sunroof 89
 Windows 86
 Opening/Closing
 In the lock cylinder 82
 With remote control 76
 With the central locking switch 78
 Outside temperature 51
 Outside temperature display 60
 Overview (controls and displays) 47
P
 Paint code 280
 Paint damage 218
 Panoramic sliding sunroof 89
 Closing 89
 Convenience closing 91
 Convenience opening 91
 Fault 89
 Opening 89
 Parking 145, 150
 Parking aid
 Adjusting the display/audible warnings 196
 Environment warning 194
 Fault 196
 Parking system plus 194

Rear parking aid	193
Sensors/Camera: cleaning	216
Towing bracket	196
Parking aid system	
see Parking aid	194
Parking light	94
Parking (automatic gearbox)	150
Particulate filter (diesel)	206
Passenger	
see Correct sitting position	9, 10, 11
Passenger seat backrest	
folding down	111
lifting	111
Pedals	13
Physical principles of a frontal collision	17
Plastic parts: Cleaning	217, 219
Polishing	217
Power Management	202
Power socket	117
Preheating	142
Progressive steering	201

R

Racks	116
Radar sensor	167, 178
Radio-operated remote control	
see Keys	73
Radio display: cleaning	219
Radio transmitters	248
Rain sensor	106
Control of function	106
Rear lid	
Manual release in an emergency	85
see also Luggage compartment	83, 84
Rear lights	
Changing a bulb	268
Rear seat backrest	
folding down	119
folding down and lifting the backrest	119
lifting	119
Rear view mirrors	
Adjusting the exterior mirrors	107
Rear vision mirror	107
Refuelling	
natural gas	227
Remote control key	
Unlocking/Locking	76
Remove the wheel cover	254
Removing/installing head restraints	113
Repairs	248
Airbags	25
Replacement parts	248
Reset button (trip recorder)	54
Reset the trip recorder to zero	54
Retaining hooks	127
Retractable rear shelf	121
Retrofitting a towing bracket	213
Rev counter	49, 53
Reverse gear (automatic gearbox)	148
RME (fuel)	224
Roll-back function	
Windows	88
Roof carrier	130

Roof carrier system	130
Roof load	132
technical data	132
Running in	
New brake pads	199
New engine	206
New tyres	241

S

Safe driving	7
SafeLOCK	
see Anti-theft security system	71
Safety	7, 8
child safety	38
child seats	38
Safety equipment	7
Safety interlock for ignition key	142
Safety notes	
Airbags	25
Curtain airbags	37
Front airbags	29
Seat belt tensioners	22
Side airbags	35
Using child seats	38
Using seat belts	19
Saving fuel	
Conscientious driving	207
Inertia mode	154
Saving tips (efficiency programme)	66
Seat	
heating	111

Seat adjuster	9	Side airbags	33	Steering wheel	
Seat belt		Description	33	Gearshift paddles (automatic gearbox) ..	152
Adjustment	20	Operation	34	Setting	141
Seat belt control lamp	16	Safety notes	35	Storage area	
Seat belt position		Side light	94	front seat	114
for pregnant women	21	Sitting position		Storage compartment	116
Seat belts	21	driver	9	Storage compartments	114
Seat belt protection	18	Sitting position for vehicle occupants	9	Glove compartment lighting	100
Seat belt release	20	Sliding/tilting sunroof		Storing the rear shelf	122
Seat belts	16	Convenience opening/closing	87	Sun blind	90, 102
Cleaning	222	Smell of gas	225	Anti-trap function	91
control lamp	16	Snow chains	246, 282	Sun protection	101
Not worn	18	All-wheel drive	202	Sun visor	101
Safety notes	19	Spanner symbol	53	Switch	
Seat belt tensioners	21	Special features		Hazard warning lights	96
SEAT Drive Profile	185	natural gas level indicator	55	Switching ignition on/off	142
Seats		Windscreen wipers	103	Switching off using inertia	207
adjustment	110	Speedometer	60	Switching off (engine)	
rear seat backrest	119	Speed warning function	160	With the key	143
Selective unlocking system	76	Sport Mode	199	Symbols	
Selector lever		Start-Stop system	157	See "Lamps"	56
Automatic gearbox	147	Driver messages	160	System	
Selector lever (automatic gearbox)		Stop/Start the engine	158	Automatic dipped beam control	95
Malfunction	149	Switching on/off	159	System Easy Connect	67
Manual release	156	The engine does not switch off	159	Systems	
Service interval display	52	The engine starts by itself	159	ACC	165
Service intervals	230	Warning lamps	158	Adaptive Cruise Control	165
Service notification: read	53	Starting up (engine)	142	Cruise control	161
Setting		Steering		Front Assist monitoring system	176
Headlight range	99	Electro-mechanical steering	201	Tiredness detection	188
		Engage the steering lock (ignition key)	142, 143	Tyre monitoring indicator	191
				Tyre monitoring systems	190

- T**
- Tailboard for transporting long items 125
 - Tailgate locking time extension
 - see Luggage compartment 83, 84
 - Technical data
 - roof load 132
 - Top-up quantities 240
 - Technical modifications 248
 - Technical specifications 279
 - Temperature display
 - Engine oil 65
 - Outside temperature 51, 60
 - The danger of not using the seat belt 18
 - Things to note
 - natural gas 227
 - Tightening torque of wheel bolts 282
 - Timer 64
 - lap times 64
 - menu 64
 - statistics 64
 - Tiptronic (automatic gearbox) 147, 152
 - Tiredness detection 188
 - Tire Mobility Set
 - Check after 10 minutes 253
 - Do not use 251
 - Inflating a tyre 252
 - Sealing a tyre 252
 - Tools 250
 - Top-up quantities
 - Windscreen washer reservoir 240
 - Top Tether 42, 44
 - Top Tether system 42
 - Top Tether System 44
 - Tow-away protection 81
 - Tow-starting the engine 261
 - Tow-starting the vehicle 261
 - Towing
 - Retrofitting a towing bracket 213
 - Towing a trailer 210, 282
 - Towing bracket 212
 - Towline anchorage 250
 - Tow rope 210
 - Traction control system 197
 - Trailer
 - connecting 211
 - electrical socket 211
 - hitching 211
 - Parking aid 196
 - rear lights 210
 - tow rope 210
 - Trailer weights 282
 - Transporting children 38
 - Transporting objects
 - fastening rings 126
 - net bag 128
 - retaining hooks 127
 - roof carrier 130
 - roof carrier system 130, 132
 - tailboard for transporting long items 125
 - Trim parts: cleaning 219
 - Trims: Cleaning 217
 - Trip recorder 49, 54
 - Turning off the lights 94
 - Turning on the headlights 94
 - Turn signal convenience function 93
 - Turn signal lever 93
 - Tyre
 - Tyre pressure 241
 - Useful life 241
 - Tyre mobility set
 - Components 252
 - Tyre Mobility System
 - see Anti-puncture kit 251
 - Tyre monitoring indicator 191
 - Tyre monitoring system 190
 - Tyre monitoring systems
 - Control lamp 190
 - Tyre monitoring indicator 191
 - Tyre pressure 241
 - Tyre pressures 282
 - Tyre repair kit 250
 - Tyres
 - Accessories 241
 - Changing 254
 - Indications of wear 243
 - Repair kit 250
 - With compulsory direction of rotation ... 257
- U**
- Unlocking/Locking
 - With remote control 76
 - With the central locking switch 78

- Upholstery: Cleaning
 Alcantara 222
 Fabrics 219
- V**
- Vehicle
 Identification number 280
 Raising 256
 Sticker 280
 Vehicle identification data 280
- Vehicle battery
 Disconnect 53
- Vehicle care
 Service position 104
- Vehicle interior monitoring and anti-tow system
 Activation 80
- Vehicle key
 Synchronising 75
- Vehicle maintenance
 Changing windscreen wiper and window washer blades 105
 Cleaning windscreen wiper and window washer blades 105
- Vehicle tools 250
- Ventilation slits 14
- Warning lamps
 Adaptive cruise control 166
 applying the foot brake 141
 apply the brake 166, 177
 Washing 215
 Care of the vehicle exterior 215
- Wearing suitable shoes 13
- Wheel
 changing 243
- Wheel bolts 245, 282
 Anti-theft 255
 Loosening 255
 Removing the cap 255
- Wheel brace 250
- Wheel cover (wheel bolts): removing 255
- Wheels 241, 282
 Changing 254, 257
 Cleaning 218
- Why assume the correct sitting position? 23
- Why should head restraints be correctly adjusted? 11
- Why wear seat belts? 16, 23
- Windows
 Electric windows 86
- Window wiper 102
- Windscreen washer 102
- Windscreen washer water
 Checking 239
 Topping up 239
- Windscreen wiper 102
 Window wiper lever 103
- Windscreen wiper fluid
 Control lamp 102
- Windscreen wipers
 Functions 104
 Headlight washer system 104
 Heated windscreen washer jets 104
 Lifting the wiper blades 104
 Rain sensor 106
 Replacing the wiper blades 104
 Service position 104
 Special features 103
- Windscreen wipers service position 104
- Winter conditions
 Battery 236
 Defrosting windows 218
 diesel 224
 Snow chains 246
 Tyres 245
 Vehicle care 215
- Winter operation
 Headlight washers 104
 Heated windscreen washer jets 104
 Salt on the roads 107
- Winter tyres 245
 All-wheel drive 202
- W**
- Warning lamp
 Cruise control 161

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