

# KWID

RENAULT KWID

vehicle user manual



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# Welcome aboard your vehicle

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**This vehicle user manual** contains the information necessary:

- for you to familiarise yourself with your vehicle, to use it to its best advantage and to benefit fully from all the functions and the technical developments it incorporates.
- to ensure that it always gives the best performance by following the simple, but comprehensive advice concerning regular maintenance.
- to enable you to deal quickly with minor faults not requiring specialist attention.

It is well worth taking a few minutes to read this manual to familiarise yourself with the information and guidelines it contains about the vehicle and its functions and new features. If certain points are still unclear, our Renault authorised dealers will be pleased to provide you with any additional information.

The following symbol will help you when reading this manual.



**To indicate a hazard, danger or safety recommendation.**

The descriptions of the models given in this manual are based on the technical specifications at the time of writing. **This manual covers all items of equipment** (both standard and optional) **available for these models, but whether or not these are fitted to the vehicle depends on the version, options selected and the country where the vehicle is sold.**

**This manual may also contain information about items of equipment to be introduced later in the model year.**

**The diagrams in the user manual are provided as examples.**

Enjoy driving your new vehicle.

Translated from English. Copying or translation, in part or in full, is forbidden unless prior written permission has been obtained from the vehicle manufacturer.



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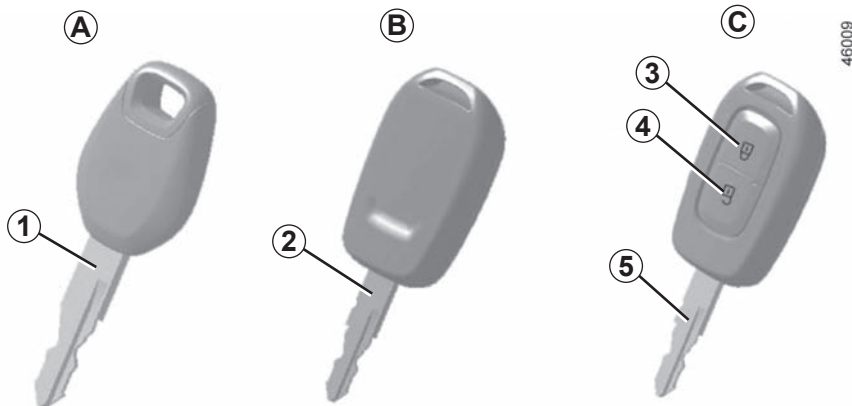
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# ***Section 1: Getting to know your vehicle***

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# KEYS, RADIO FREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: general information



## Key A

1 Mechanical Key.

## Key B

2 Coded key for ignition switch.

## Radio frequency remote control C

3 Locks all doors.

4 Unlocks all doors.

5 Coded key for ignition switch.



**Driver's responsibility:** Never leave your vehicle with the keys inside when leaving a child (or animal) in the car, even for a short period. The reason for this is that the child may endanger himself or others by starting the engine, activating equipment such as the window winders for example, or locking the doors.

The key must not be used for any function other than those described in the handbook (removing the cap from a bottle, etc.).

**Advice :** Avoid leaving the remote control in hot, cold or humid areas.

## The remote control unit operating range

This varies according to the environment. It is therefore important when handling the remote control to ensure that you do not lock or unlock the vehicle by inadvertently pressing the buttons.

## Interference

The presence of certain objects (metal objects, mobile telephones, or an area with strong electromagnetic radiation, etc.) close to the key may create interference and affect the operation of the system.

## Replacement and additional keys or remote controls

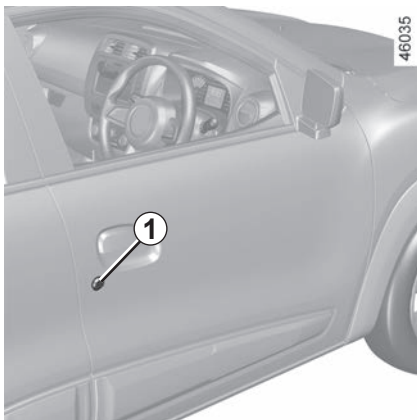
If you lose your remote control key or require another, you can obtain one from an approved dealer.

If a remote control or key is replaced, it will be necessary to take the vehicle **and all of its remote control keys** to an authorised dealer to reset them.

You may use up to four remote control keys per vehicle.



# LOCKING AND UNLOCKING THE DOORS



## Manual control

### From the outside

Unlock the driver door using the key in door lock **1**.



### Driver's responsibility

Never leave an animal, child or adult who is not self-sufficient alone on your vehicle, even for a short time. They may pose a risk to themselves or to others by starting the engine, activating equipment.

**RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.**



### From the inside

Push in button **2** to lock and lift button **2** to unlock. It is impossible to open the door if **2** is pushed in.

## Electric central locking

If equipped, It simultaneously locks or unlocks the doors.

Lock or unlock the doors by pressing switch **3**.

While locking the doors with remote, indicator lights will blink twice to confirm the locking. They will blink only once while unlocking the doors.



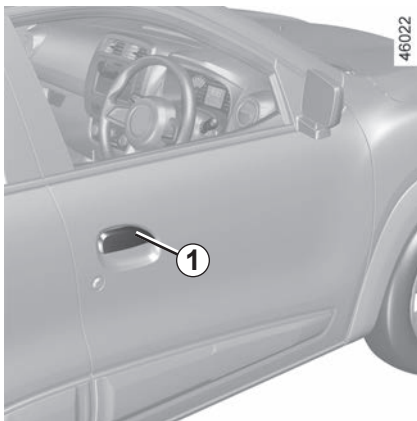
## Locking the doors without the radio frequency remote control

For example, in the event of a discharged battery or the radio frequency remote control temporarily not working.

**With engine switched off and any door open, press and hold the switch **3** for more than five seconds.** When the door is closed, all the doors will be locked.

The vehicle can only be locked from the outside using the radio frequency remote control.

# OPENING AND CLOSING THE DOORS



## Opening the doors from the outside

With the doors unlocked (refer to the information on “Locking/unlocking the doors” in Section 1), place your hand on the handle **1** and pull towards you.

### Special note

Depending on the vehicle, accessories (e.g. radio) stop working either when the engine is switched off or when the doors are locked.



As a safety precaution, the doors should only be opened or closed when the vehicle is stationary.



## Opening from the inside

Pull handle **2**.



## Child safety

If equipped, this feature is to make it impossible for the rear doors to be opened from the inside, move lever **3** on each rear door and check from the inside that the doors are securely locked.



### Driver's responsibility when parking or stopping the vehicle

Never leave an animal, child or adult who is not self-sufficient alone on your vehicle, even for a short time.

They may pose a risk to themselves or to others by starting the engine, activating equipment such as the electric windows or by locking the doors. Also, in hot and/or sunny weather, please remember that the temperature inside the passenger compartment increases very quickly.

**RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.**

# ENGINE IMMOBILISER

(Depends on vehicle)

**Engine Immobiliser prevents the vehicle being driven by anyone not in possession of the vehicle's coded ignition key.**

## Operating principle

The vehicle is automatically protected a few seconds after the ignition is switched off.

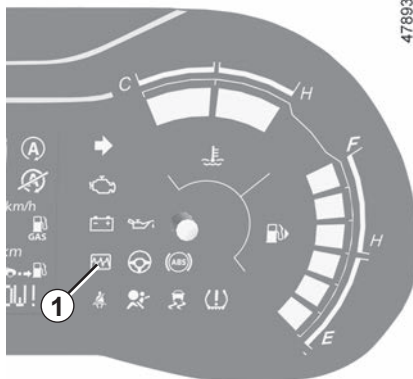
If the vehicle does not recognise the coded ignition key or wrong key is used, the engine cannot be started.

## System operation

When the ignition is switched on, the vehicle has recognised the code. You can then start the engine.

## Vehicle protection

The vehicle will only be protected after the ignition has been switched off.



## Operating faults

After the ignition has been switched on, if warning light **1** continues to flash or remains continuously lit, there is a system operating fault.

**In all cases**, it is **essential** to contact an approved dealer as only they are qualified to repair the engine immobiliser.

**If the coded ignition key is faulty, use the second key (supplied with the vehicle).**



Any unauthorised work carried out on the engine immobiliser (computers, wiring, etc.) could be dangerous. Work must be carried out by qualified personnel.



## Driver's responsibility when parking or stopping the vehicle

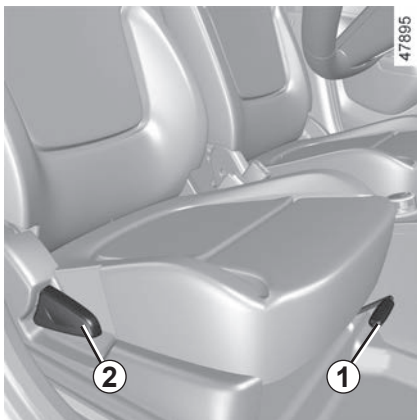
Never leave an animal, child or adult who is not self-sufficient alone on your vehicle, even for a short time.

They may pose a risk to themselves or to others by starting the engine, activating equipment such as the electric windows or by locking the doors.

Also, in hot and/or sunny weather, please remember that the temperature inside the passenger compartment increases very quickly.

**RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.**

## FRONT SEATS



### Move forward or backward

Lift the lever **1** to release and move the seat forward or backward. Release the lever **1** in desired position of seat and ensure that the seat is fully locked into place.

### To tilt the seatback

Lift knob **2** upward to unlock recliner mechanism. Tilt the seat back to desired position and release knob. Ensure seat back is locked properly after release.



For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is not being driven.

We would advise you not to recline the seatbacks too far to ensure that the effectiveness of the seat belts is not reduced. Nothing should be placed on the floor (area in front of driver) as such objects may slide under the pedal during braking manoeuvres, thus obstructing its use.

## SEAT BELTS (1/2)



### Adjusting the seat belts

Sit with your back firmly against the seatback.

The shoulder strap **1** should be as close as possible to the base of the neck but not on it.

Lap belt **2** must be worn flat over the thighs and against the pelvis. The seat belt must be worn as close to the body as possible. i.e.: avoid wearing heavy clothing or keeping bulky objects under the belts, etc. **Before starting, first adjust your driving position, then ask all occupants to adjust their seat belts to ensure optimum protection.**

### Adjusting your driving position (depending on the vehicle)

- **Sit well back in your seat** (having removed your coat or jacket etc.). This is essential to ensure your back is positioned correctly.
- **adjust the distance between the seat and the pedals.** Your seat should be as far back as possible while still allowing you to depress the clutch pedal fully. The seatback should be adjusted so that your arms are slightly bent when you hold the steering wheel.

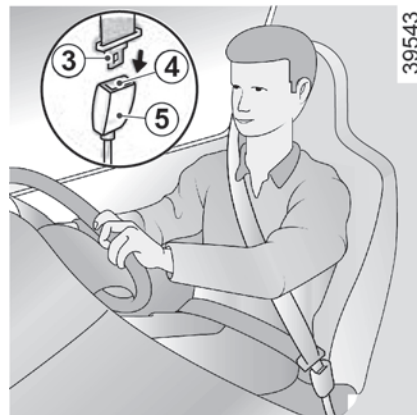
Always wear your seat belt when travelling in your vehicle. You must also comply with the legislation of the particular country you are in. Make sure that the rear bench seat is locked in correct position so that the rear seat belts will operate efficiently. Refer to the information on the Seats in Section 1.



Incorrectly adjusted or twisted seat belts may cause injuries in the event of an accident.

Use one seat belt per person, whether child or adult.

Even pregnant women should wear a seat belt. In this case, ensure that the lap belt is not exerting too much pressure on the abdomen, but do not allow any slack.



### To fasten

Unwind the belt **slowly and smoothly** and ensure that buckle **3** locks into latch **5** (check that it is locked by pulling on buckle **3**).

If the belt jams, allow it to return slightly before attempting to unwind it again.

If your seat belt is completely jammed, pull slowly, but firmly, so that just over 3 cm unwinds. Allow it to return slightly before attempting to unwind it again.

If there is still a problem, contact an approved dealer.

## SEAT BELTS (2/2)



### Unlocking

Press the button **4** on latch **5** and the seat belt will be rewound by the inertia reel. Hold by the buckle to make this easier.



- Ensure that no objects are placed in the area around the seat belt latch as they could prevent it from being properly secured.
- Make sure the seat belt latch is properly positioned (it should not be hidden away, crushed or flattened by people or objects).



### Seat belt reminder light(Driver/Front Passenger seats)

It lights up when the ignition is ON and if the driver/front passenger (if seated) seat belt is not fastened, the light flashes and a beep sounds for about 2 minutes when the vehicle reaches a speed of approximately 20 Km/h and above.



– No modification may be made to the component parts of the originally fitted restraint system: seat belts, seats and their mountings. For special operations (e.g. fitting child seats), contact an authorised dealer.

- Do not use devices which allow any slack in the belts (e.g. clothes pegs, clips, etc.): a seat belt which is worn too loosely may cause injury in the event of an accident.
- Never wear the shoulder strap under your arm or behind your back.
- Never use the same belt for more than one person and never hold a baby or child on your lap with your seat belt around them.



### Adjusting the rear seat belts

Follow the same instructions of front seat belts to adjust/fasten/unlocking the rear seat belts.

Adjust the seat belt strap as indicated in the image for height adjustment.



- The belt should never be twisted.
- Following an accident, have the seat belts checked and replaced. If necessary, always replace your seat belts as soon as they show any signs of wear.
- Make sure that the buckle is inserted into the appropriate latch.

## METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO THE FRONT SEAT BELTS (1/6)

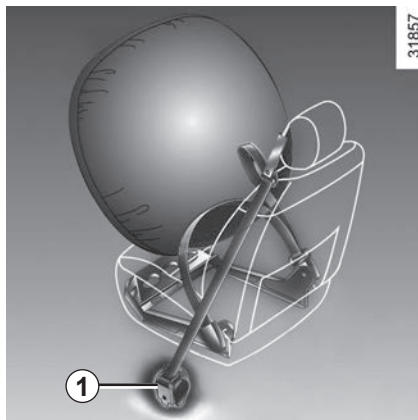
Depending on the vehicle, they will consist of:

- **seat belt inertia reel pretensioners;**
- **chest-level load limiters;**
- **air bags for driver and front passenger.**

These systems are designed to act independently or together when the vehicle is subjected to a frontal impact.

Depending on the severity of the impact, the system can trigger:

- seat belt locking;
- the seat belt inertia reel pretensioner (which engages to correct seat belt slack);
- airbags.



### Pretensioners

The pretensioners (in driver side) hold the seat belt against the body, holding the occupant more securely against the seat, thus increasing the seat belt's efficiency.

With the ignition on, following a significant frontal impact and depending on the severity of the impact, the system may trigger the seat belt inertia reel pretensioner **1**, which instantly retracts the seat belt.



- Have the entire restraint system checked following an accident.
- No operation whatsoever is permitted on any part of the system (pretensioners, air bags, computers, wiring) and the system components must not be reused on any other vehicle, even if identical.
- To avoid incorrect triggering of the system which may cause injury, only qualified personnel from an approved Dealer may work on the pretensioner and air bag system.
- The electric trigger system may only be tested by a specially trained technician using special equipment.
- When the vehicle is scrapped, contact an approved Dealer for disposal of the pretensioner and air bag gas generators.



## METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO THE FRONT SEAT BELTS (2/6)

### Load limiter (in driver side)


Above a certain severity of impact, this mechanism is used to limit the force of the belt against the body so that it is at an acceptable level.

### Airbags for driver and front passenger

Fitted to the driver and passenger side.

The presence of this equipment is indicated by the word “Air bag” on the steering wheel and dashboard (air bag zone **A**) and, depending on the vehicle, a symbol on the lower section of the windscreen.

Each air bag system consists of:

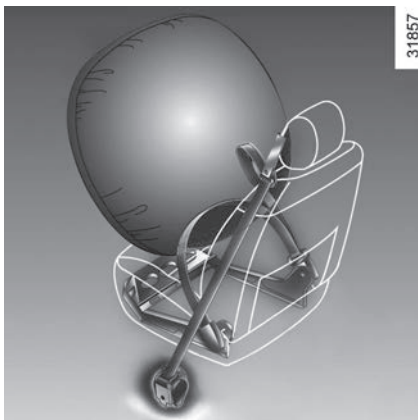
- an air bag and gas generator fitted on the steering wheel for the driver and in the dashboard for the front passenger;
- an electronic unit for system monitoring which controls the gas generator electrical trigger system;
- a single  warning light on the instrument panel.



The air bag system uses pyrotechnic principles. This explains why, when the air bag inflates, it will generate heat, produce smoke (this does not mean that a fire is about to start) and make a noise upon detonation. In a situation where an air bag is required, it will inflate immediately and this may cause some minor, superficial grazing to the skin or other problems.



## METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO THE FRONT SEAT BELTS (3/6)



### Operation

This system is only operational when the ignition is switched on.

In a severe **frontal** impact, the air bags inflate rapidly, cushioning the impact of the driver's head and chest against the steering wheel and of the front passenger against the dashboard. The air bags then deflate immediately so that the passengers are not in any way hindered from leaving the vehicle.



### Operating faults

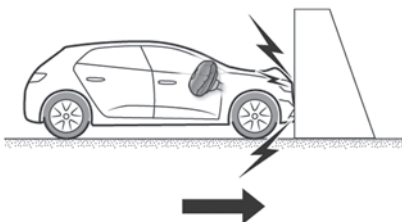
This warning light 2  will light up on the instrument panel when the ignition is switched on and then go out after a few seconds.

If it does not light up when the ignition is switched on, or comes on when the engine is running, there is a fault in the system.

Contact your approved Dealer as soon as possible. Your protection will be reduced until this fault is rectified.

## METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO THE FRONT SEAT BELTS (4/6)

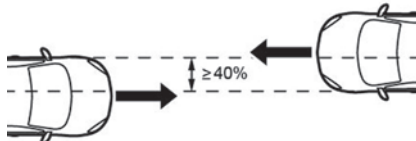
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**The following cases cause the pre-tensioners or airbags to operate.**

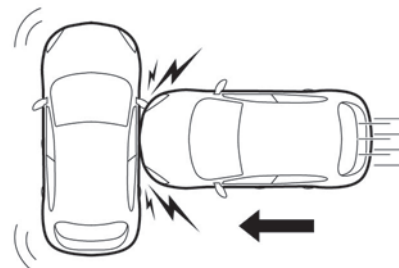
**In a frontal impact** against a rigid (non-deformable) surface at an impact speed equal or greater than **25 km/h (16 mph)**

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**In a frontal impact** with another vehicle of an equivalent or higher category, with an impact area equal to or greater than 40%, where the speed of both vehicles is equal or greater than **40 km/h (25 mph)**.

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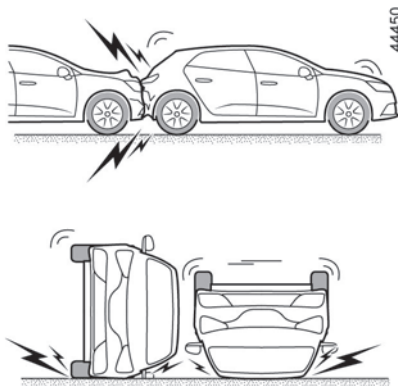
**In a side impact** with another vehicle of an equivalent or higher category, at an impact speed equal to or greater than **50 km/h (31 mph)**.

## METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO THE FRONT SEAT BELTS (5/6)



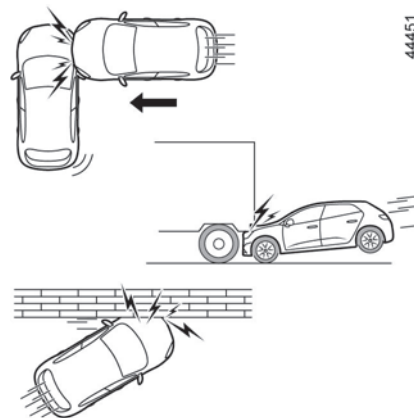
**In the following examples, the pretensioners and airbags could operate:**

- impacts to the underside of the vehicle from kerbs, for example;
- potholes;
- a fall or a hard landing;
- stones;



**In the following examples, the pretensioners and airbags might not operate:**

- in the event of a rear impact, however severe;
- if the vehicle overturns;



- in the event of a side impact, affecting the front of the vehicle;
- in the event of a frontal impact, under the tail of a lorry;
- in the event of a frontal impact against an obstacle with a sharp angle;

## METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO THE FRONT SEAT BELTS (6/6)

All of the warnings below are given so that the air bag is not obstructed in any way when it is inflated and also to prevent the risk of serious injuries caused by items which may be dislodged when the air bag inflates.



### **Warnings concerning the driver's air bag**

- Do not modify the steering wheel or the steering wheel boss.
- Do not cover the steering wheel boss under any circumstances.
- Do not attach any objects (badge, logo, clock, telephone holder, etc.) to the steering wheel boss.
- The steering wheel must not be removed (except by qualified personnel from our Network).
- When driving, do not sit too close to the steering wheel. Sit with your arms slightly bent (see the information on “Adjusting your driving position” in Section 1). This will allow sufficient space for the air bag to deploy correctly and be fully effective.

### **Warnings concerning the passenger air bag**

- Do not attach or glue any objects (badge, logo, clock, telephone holder, etc.) to the dashboard on or near the air bag.
- Do not place anything between the dashboard and the passenger (pet, umbrella, walking stick, parcels, etc.).
- The passenger must not put his or her feet on the dashboard or seat as there is a risk that serious injuries may occur. In general, parts of the body should be kept away from the dashboard (knees, hands, head, etc.).
- The devices in addition to the front passenger seat belt should be reactivated as soon as a child seat is removed, to ensure the protection of the passenger in the event of an impact.

**A REAR-FACING CHILD SEAT MUST NOT BE FITTED TO THE FRONT PASSENGER SEAT**

## CHILD SAFETY: general information (1/2)

### Carrying children

Children, and adults, must be correctly seated and strapped in for all journeys. The children being carried in your vehicle are your responsibility.

A child is not a miniature adult. Children are at risk of specific injuries as their muscles and bones have not yet finished growing. The seat belt alone would not provide suitable protection. Use an approved child seat and ensure you use it correctly.

CHILD RESTRAINT SEAT provision is given in Rear Left seat belt.



To prevent the doors being opened, use the childproof locks (refer to the information on “Locking/unlocking the doors” in Section 1).



A collision at 50 km/h is the same as falling a distance of 10 metres. Transporting a child without a restraint is the equivalent of allowing him or her to play on a fourth floor balcony without railings.

Never travel with a child held in your arms. In the event of an accident, you will not be able to keep hold of the child, even if you yourself are wearing a seat belt.

If your vehicle has been involved in a road accident, replace the child seat and have the seat belts and fittings checked.

It is recommended that children and infants are seated in child restraint. You choose a child restraint that fits your vehicle. Always follow the manufacturer's instruction for installation and use. In addition there are many types of child restraint available for larger children that should be used for maximum protection.

## CHILD SAFETY: general information (2/2)

### Using a child seat

The level of protection offered by the child seat depends on ability to restrain child and on its installation. Incorrect installation risks the protection of the child in the event of harsh braking or an impact.

Before purchasing a child seat, check that it complies with the regulations and that it can be fitted in your vehicle. Consult an approved dealer to find out which seats are recommended for your vehicle. Before fitting a child seat, read the manual and respect its instructions. If you experience any difficulties during installation, contact the manufacturer of the equipment. Keep the instructions with the seat.

Set a good example by always fastening your seat belt and teaching your child:

- to strap themselves in correctly.
- to always get in and out of the car at the kerb, away from busy traffic.

Do not use a second-hand child seat or one without an instruction manual.

Check that there are no objects in the vicinity of the child seat which could impede its operation.



Never leave a child unattended in the vehicle. Check that your child is always strapped in and that the belt or safety harness used is correctly set and adjusted. Avoid wearing bulky clothing which could cause the belts to slacken.

Never let your child put their head or arms out of the window.

Check that the child is in the correct position for the entire journey, especially if asleep.

### Child seat attachment via the seat belt

The seat belt must be adjusted in order to ensure it works in the event of sudden braking or impact

Ensure that the strap paths indicated by the child seat manufacturer are respected

Always check that the seat belt is correctly fastened by pulling it up, then pulling it out fully whilst pressing on the child seat.

Check that the seat is correctly held by moving it from side to side and back to front: the seat should remain firmly fixed.

Check that the child seat has not been installed at an angle and that it is not resting against a window.

## CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (1/4)

Some seats are not suitable for fitting child seats. The diagram on the following page shows you how to attach a child seat.

The types of child seats indicated may not be available. Before using a different child seat, check with the manufacturer that it can be fitted.



Fit the child seat in rear seat Left Side.

Check that when installing the child seat in the vehicle it is not at risk of coming loose from its base.

If you have to remove the headrest, check that it is correctly stored so that it does not come loose under harsh braking or impact.

Always attach the child seat to the vehicle even if it is not in use so that it does not come loose under harsh braking or impact.

### In the rear side seat

A carrycot can be installed across the vehicle and will take up at least two seats. Position the child with his or her feet nearest the door. Move the front seat as far forward as possible to install a rear-facing child seat, then move back the seat in front as far as it will go, although without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat.

For the safety of the child in the forward-facing seat,

- move the relevant seat backwards as far as possible;
- move the seat in front of the child forwards, and set the position of the seatback to avoid contact between the seat and the child's legs.

Always remove the headrest from the rear seat on which the child seat is positioned. If necessary, position the rear seat as far back as possible. This must be done before fitting the child seat. Check that the child seat is resting against the back of the rear seat.



Ensure that the child seat or the child's feet do not prevent the front seat from locking correctly.

Refer to the information on the "Front seats" in Section 1.



### IMPORTANT

Since front passenger airbag triggering and the position of a rear-facing child seat are incompatible, **NEVER** use a rear-facing child restraint on a seat with an airbag.

**The airbag could cause SERIOUS OR FATAL INJURY if inflated.**

## CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (2/4)

The table below summarises the information already shown in the diagram on the following pages, to ensure the applicable regulations are respected.

Seating Position					
Mass Group	Weight of the child	Front passenger seat	Rear Outboard		Rear Centre
			LEFT	RIGHT	
Group 0	Upto 10 kg	X	U	X	X
Group 0+	Upto 13 kg	X	U	X	X
Group I	9 to 18 kg	X	U	X	X
Group II	15 kg to 25 kg	X	U	X	X
Group III	22 kg to 36 kg	X	U	X	X



**(1) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY:** never fit a child seat on the front seat if the vehicle has a passenger airbag which cannot be deactivated.

**(2) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY:** before fitting a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (please refer to the information on “Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation, activation” in Section 1).



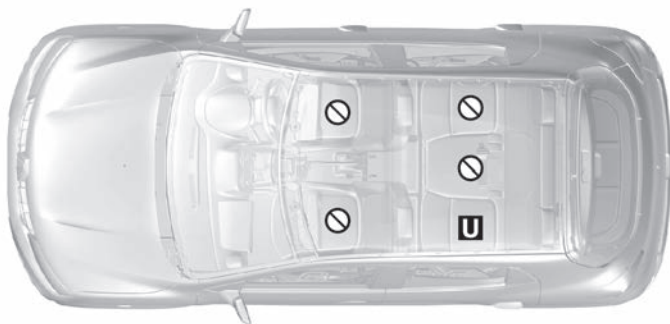
## **CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (3/4)**

**Refer to the “Child safety equipment” booklet available from the network to choose the seat suited to your child and recommended for your vehicle.**

**X** = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.

**U** = Seat which allows a child seat with “Universal” approval to be installed using a seat belt; check that it can be fitted.


## CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (4/4)



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### Child seat attached using the belt

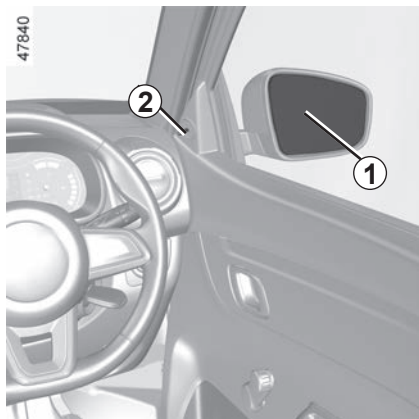
**U** Seat which allows a child seat with “Universal” approval to be attached by a seat belt.

 Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.



Using a child safety system which is not approved for this vehicle will not correctly protect the baby or child. They risk serious or even fatal injury.

# MIRRORS



## Door mirrors without manual adjustment lever

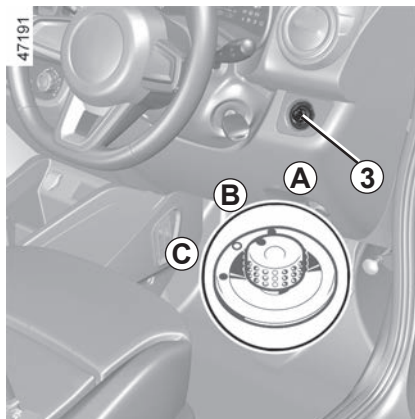
Adjust the door mirrors **1** according to rear vision by touching the periphery of the glass plate.

## Door mirrors with manual adjustment lever

To adjust the door mirror, move lever **2**.

## Foldable door mirrors

The door mirrors can be folded in manually against the door window.



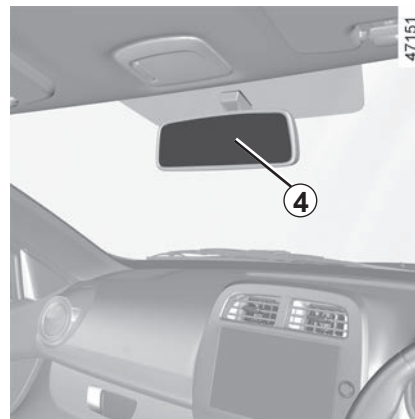
## Door mirror with electrical adjustment **3**

- position **A** to adjust the right-hand door mirror;
- position **C** to adjust the left-hand door mirror;

**B** is inactive position.



Objects observed in the door mirror glass are actually closer than they appear. For your safety, take this into account in order to correctly assess the distance before any manoeuvre.



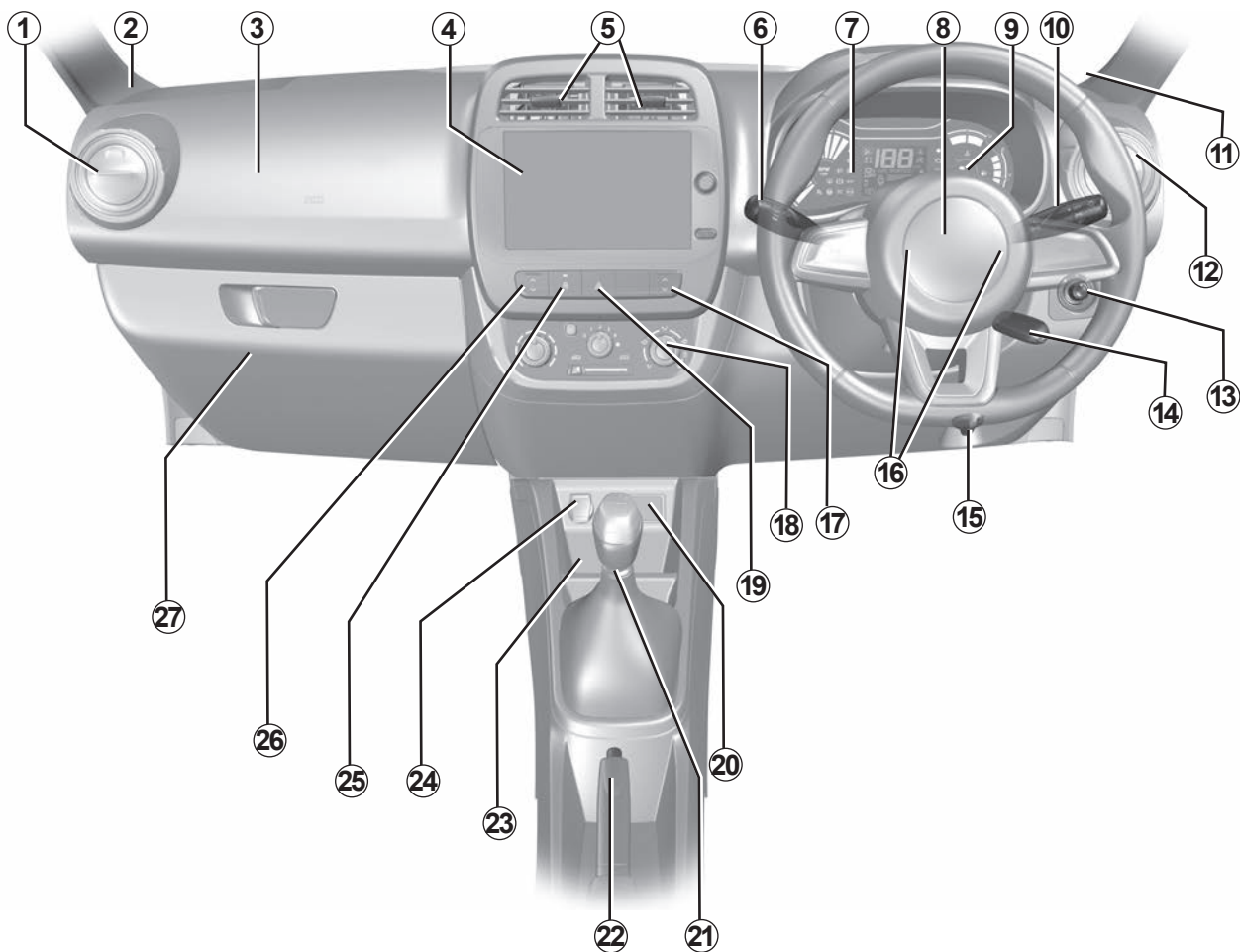
## Interior rear view mirror **4**

The interior rear-view mirror **4** is manually adjustable. When driving at night, tilt the mirror to avoid being dazzled by the headlights of the vehicle behind.



For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is not being driven.

## DRIVING POSITION, RIGHT-HAND DRIVE (1/2)



48041

## DRIVING POSITION, RIGHT-HAND DRIVE (2/2)

The presence of the equipment **DEPENDS ON THE VEHICLE VERSION AND COUNTRY.**

**1** Left side air vent

**2** Left side speaker

**3** Location for passenger airbag

**4** Location for radio/ Navigation System

**5** Centre air vents

**6** Steering column stalk for windscreen wash/wiper

**7** Instrument panel

**8** Location for driver's airbag

**9** Trip switch

**10** Stalk

- direction indicator lights,
- exterior lights,
- front fog lights,

**11** Right side speaker

**12** Right side air vent

**13** Electrical ORVM adjustment switch

**14** Key slot for ignition/start

**15** Beam height adjustment control

**16** Horn

**17** Electric power window control(driver side)

**18** Heating and ventilation controls

**19** Hazardous switch

**20** USB/AUX port(for changing + media connect)

**21** Gear lever

**22** Handbrake

**23** Centre console storage

**24** 12V Accessories socket

**25** Electric central locking switch

**26** Electric power window control (passenger side)

**27** Glove Box

## WARNING LIGHTS (1/3)

The presence and operation of the warning lights **DEPEND ON THE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.**



**Instrument panel A**



If no lights or sounds are apparent, this indicates a fault in the instrument panel. This indicates that it is essential to stop immediately (as soon as traffic conditions allow). Ensure that the vehicle is correctly immobilised and contact an approved Dealer.



**Main beam headlight tell-tale light.**



**Dipped beam headlight tell-tale.**



**Left-hand direction indicator tell-tale.**



**Right-hand direction indicator tell-tale.**



**Gear shift indicator - Higher gear**



**Gear shift indicator - Lower gear**

### **Over Speed Warning beep**


#### **Primary Warning**

When vehicle speed exceeds around 80 km/h (50 MPH), a beep sounds intermittently until the driver reduces the speed to less than around 80 km/h (50 MPH)


#### **Secondary Warning**

When vehicle speed exceeds around 120 km/h (75 MPH), a beep sounds continuously until the driver reduces the speed to less than around 120 km/h (75 MPH), after which it will switch to the primary warning.



Orange warning light  comes on while you are driving, **drive carefully** to an authorised dealer as soon as possible. Failure to follow this recommendation risks damaging your vehicle.



The red warning light  requires you to stop immediately, for your own safety, as soon as traffic conditions allow. Switch off the engine and do not restart it. Contact an Authorised Dealer.

## WARNING LIGHTS (2/3)

The presence and operation of the warning lights **DEPEND ON THE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.**



### Handbrake “on” warning light and brake circuit incident warning light

This comes on when the ignition is switched on and goes out when parking brake is dis-engaged. If it comes on during braking and is accompanied by a beep, it indicates that fluid level in circuit is low. It may be dangerous to continue driving. Contact approved dealer.



### Air bag warning light

This comes on when the ignition is switched on and goes out after a few seconds.

If it does not go out when the ignition is switched on, or comes on when the engine is running, there is a fault in the system.

Contact your approved Dealer as soon as possible.



### Warning light malfunction (red or orange)

#### Warning light (orange)

This lights up when the ignition is switched on and goes out as soon as the engine is started. It may come on in conjunction with other warning lights on the instrument panel. It means you should **drive very carefully** to an authorised dealer as soon as possible. If you fail to follow this recommendation, you risk damaging your vehicle.

#### Urgent stop warning light (red)

This lights up when the ignition is switched on and goes out as soon as the engine is started. It lights up at the same time as other warning lights, and is accompanied by a beep. It requires you to stop immediately, for your own safety, as soon as traffic conditions allow. Switch off the engine and do not restart it. Contact an approved Dealer.



### Power steering warning light

#### Warning light (orange)

When engine gets off suddenly (e.g., in traffic conditions), it lights up till the engine gets started. There is no functional effect and is the normal functioning of the car.

#### Warning light (red)

It lights up when the ignition is switched on and goes off after a few seconds. If it lights while driving, it indicates that there is a fault in the system.

At this time, greater efforts are required to operate the steering wheel.

Contact your approved Dealer as soon as possible.

## WARNING LIGHTS (3/3)

The presence and operation of the warning lights **DEPEND ON THE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.**



### Coolant temperature warning display

This bar display comes ON when ignition is ON and remains lit permanently. If the display blinks while driving, this means the engine is overheating. Stop and allow the engine to run at idle speed for a minute or two. The temperature should drop. If not, stop the engine. Let it cool down. Contact an authorised dealer if necessary.



### Low fuel level warning light

This lights up when the ignition is switched on and goes out after a few seconds.

If it does not go out after the ignition is switched on, or lights up when driving, there is a fault with the ABS. Braking will then be as normal, without the ABS system.

Contact an approved Dealer as soon as possible.



### Warning light for monitoring exhaust gas

It comes on when the ignition is switched on and then goes out.

- If it lights up continuously, consult an approved dealer as soon as possible.
- If it flashes, reduce the engine speed until the light stops flashing. Contact your approved Dealer as soon as possible.

Refer to the information on “Advice: antipollution, fuel economy, driving” in Section 2.



### Anti-lock braking warning light

This lights up when the ignition is switched on and goes out after a few seconds.

If it does not go out after the ignition is switched on, or lights up when driving, there is a fault with the ABS. Braking will then be as normal, without the ABS system.

Contact an approved Dealer as soon as possible.



### Oil pressure warning light

This comes when ignition is ON and goes out after few seconds. If it comes on when you are driving accompanied and a beep, it is essential to stop and switch off the ignition. Consult an approved Dealer as soon as possible.

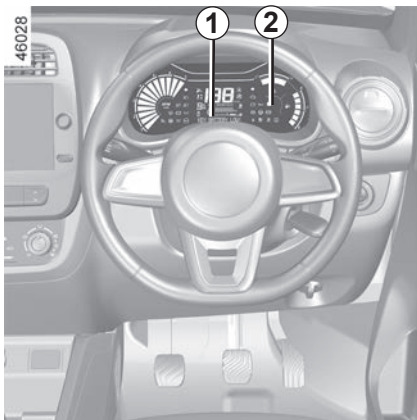


### Battery charge warning light

If it comes on when you are driving, it indicates that the circuit has discharged. Consult an approved Dealer as soon as possible.



## ON-BOARD COMPUTER (1/3)



### On-board computer 1

The display depends on the vehicle and the country.

Scroll through the following information by pressing the button **2**.

- a) Total distance recorder.
- b) Trip distance recorder.
- c) Fuel Used in Litre (from last reset).

- d) Average Fuel Consumption (from last reset).
- e) Current Fuel Consumption.
- f) Estimated Fuel range (DTE - distance to empty).
- g) Distance travelled from Last reset.
- h) Average speed from the Last Reset.

### Resetting the trip mileage

To reset the trip mileage recorder, the display must show the Trip meter function.

Press and hold button **2**.

### Interpreting some of the values displayed after resetting

The values showing average fuel consumption, range and average speed will become more stable and reliable the further you travel after pressing the reset button.

For the first few kilometres after pressing the reset key you will notice that the range increases as you travel. This range takes into account the average fuel consumption since the last time the reset button was pressed.

Refer to the table on the following pages showing display examples.





The current fuel consumption may decrease when,

- the vehicle stops accelerating.
- the engine reaches its operating temperature (if the engine was cold when the reset key was pressed).
- when driving from an urban area onto the open road.

Resetting is automatic when the maximum capacity of any of the memories is exceeded.





# ON-BOARD COMPUTER (2/3)

The display of information shown below **DEPENDS ON THE VEHICLE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.**

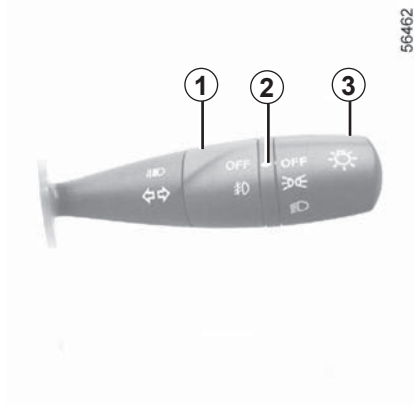
DISPLAY	Interpreting the display selected
	Total distance recorder
	Trip distance recorder
	Fuel used (since the last time the reset button was pressed)
	Average fuel consumption (since the last time the reset button was pressed) This value is displayed after driving 400 metres. This takes into account the distance travelled and the fuel used since the last time the reset button was pressed.

# ON-BOARD COMPUTER (3/3)

The display of information shown below **DEPENDS ON THE VEHICLE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.**

DISPLAY	Interpreting the display selected
	Current fuel consumption
	Estimated range with remaining fuel
	Distance travelled (since the last time the reset button was pressed)
	Average speed (since the last time the reset button was pressed)

# EXTERIOR LIGHTING AND SIGNALS



## Side lights

Turn the end of stalk **3** until the symbol is opposite mark **2**.



## Dipped beam headlight

Depending on the vehicle, turn the end of stalk **3** down until the symbol is opposite mark **2**.



## Main beam headlights

With the dipped beam headlights lit, push stalk **3**. The indicator on instrument panel comes on. To return to dipped headlight, pull the stalk **3** upward.



## Switching off the lights

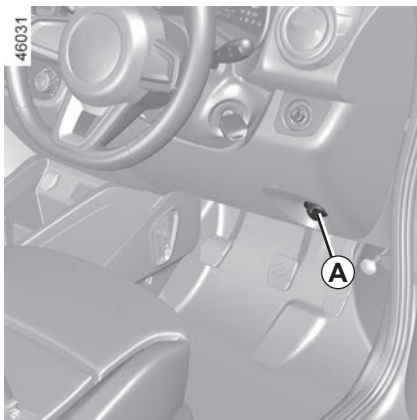
Turn the end of stalk **3** until the symbol is opposite mark **2**.

## Daytime running lights function (front lights only)

If fitted on the vehicle, the daytime running lights come on automatically with no action on stalk, when the engine is started and they go off once the engine is switched off. When the position function is ON, the daytime running lights are switched off.

**Headlight flasher** : Pull stalk **3** towards you to flash the headlights.

# HEADLIGHT HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

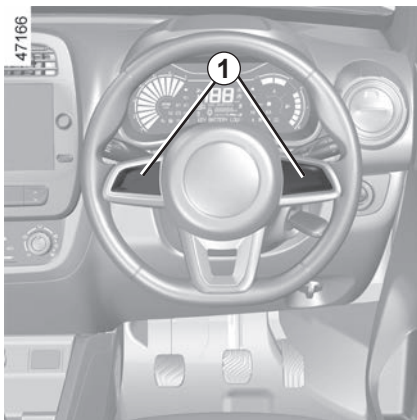


## Headlight height Adjustment:

Knob **A** is used to adjust height of the headlight beam according to load. Turn control **A** anticlockwise to lower the beams and clockwise to raise them.

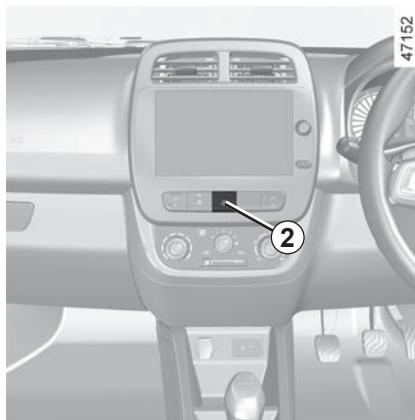
	Position
Only Driver	Zero
Driver + front passenger	Zero
Driver + Trunk	o
Driver + All passengers	oo
Driver + All passengers+Trunk	ooo

## AUDIBLE AND VISUAL SIGNALS



### Horn 1

Press on the centre or sides of the high-lighted (horn pad) to use the horn.

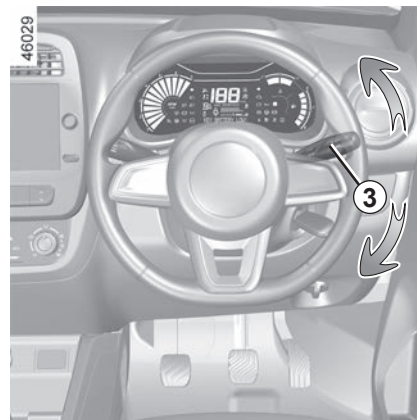


### Hazard warning lights

Press switch 2.

This switch activates all four direction indicators and the side indicator lights simultaneously.

It must only be used in an emergency to warn drivers of other vehicles that you have had to stop in an area where stopping is prohibited or unexpected, or that you are obliged to drive under special conditions.



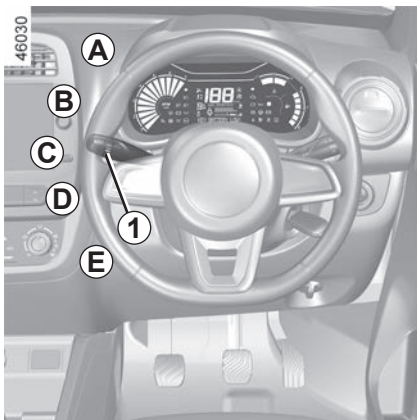
### Direction indicators

Move stalk 3 parallel to the steering wheel and in the direction you are going to turn it.

When driving on motorway, the steering is not usually turned sufficiently to enable the stalk to return automatically to home position. There is intermediate position where the stalk will not be held for lane change indication and there will be 3 blinks of indicator lights in dedicated direction.

If it does not return back automatically, release the stalk manually and it will return to its home position.

# WINDSCREEN WASHING / WIPING



## Windscreen Wiper

With the ignition on, move the stalk **1** around the steering wheel (depending on the version):

- A** One time Mist Removal Function.
- B** Park.
- C** Intermittent wiping (depends on vehicle version) - The wiper will pause for several seconds between sweeps.
- D** Normal wiping speed.
- E** Fast wiping speed.



## Windscreen Washing

With the ignition on, pull stalk **1** towards you (depending on the version).

A brief pull will trigger a single sweep of the wiper, in addition to the windscreen washer.

A longer pull will trigger multiple sweeps until the release of stalk **1** in addition to the windscreen washer. Once the stalk is released, there will be three sweeps of the wiping and one additional sweep after a few seconds.



Before any action on the windscreen (washing the vehicle, de-icing, cleaning the windscreen, etc.), return stalk **1** to position **B** (park).

Risk of injury and/or damage.



When working in the engine compartment, ensure that the windscreen wiper stalk **1** is in the **B** position (park). Risk of injury.

If you switch off the ignition before switching off the windscreen wiper the blade will stop at random on the windscreen. After switching the ignition back on, simply move stalk **1** to position **B** to place them in the park position.

## Efficiency of a wiper blade

Check the condition of the wiper blades. How long they last depends on you:

- it must remain clean: clean the blade and the screen regularly with soapy water;
- do not use it when the screen is dry;
- free it from the screen when it has not been used for a long time.

In all cases, replace it as soon as it begins to lose efficiency: approximately once a year.

## Precaution for using the wipers

- In freezing or snowy weather conditions, clear the screen before starting the wipers (risk of wiper motor overheating);
- ensure that no objects are obstructing the travel of the blade.

## FUEL TANK (1/2)

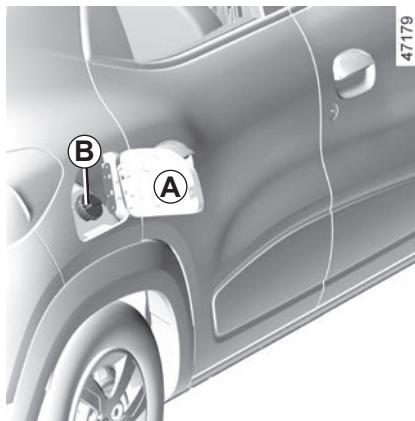


### Opening the Fuel Flap

- Stop the Engine.
- Pull up the fuel filler door release lever **1** located on the floor, right front side of driver's seat which unlocks the Fuel Flap **A**.
- Turn the fuel filler cap **B** counter-clockwise slowly and completely unscrew the cap.
- Remove the cap.



Do not wash the filler area with a high-pressure washer.



- After refuelling, replace cap. Turn it clockwise and screw completely.
- Push the fuel filler door closed until it latches.

**NOTE:** In cold weather, if the fuel filler door does not open, tap the door lightly. Then try to open it again.

Make sure that no water enters the fuel tank during filling.

**Fuel filler cap: this is specific to the vehicle type.** If you have to replace it, make sure the new cap is of the same type. Contact an approved dealer.

It is **essential** to use unleaded petrol. Using leaded petrol will damage the antipollution system and may lead to a loss of warranty.

Always have sufficient fuel in the tank. Check the fuel level prior to starting your journey

**Capacity of the fuel tank:** 28 litres approximately.



To fill up with fuel, the engine must be stopped: you **MUST** switch off the ignition

**Fire hazard**



## FUEL TANK (2/2)

### Filling up with fuel

With the ignition off, insert the nozzle **fully** before turning it on to fill the fuel tank (risk of splashing).

Keep the nozzle in this position throughout the entire filling operation. When the pump cuts out automatically at the end of the filling procedure, a maximum of two further filling attempts may be made, as there must be sufficient space in the fuel tank to allow for expansion.



- Never place the cap near a source of heat or flame.
- Do not add any additives to the fuel, you risk damaging the engine.



If you notice a persistent fuel odour you should:

- stop the vehicle as soon as traffic conditions allow and switch off the ignition;
- switch on the hazard warning lights and ask your passengers to leave the vehicle and stay clear of the traffic.
- contact an approved Dealer.



# ***Section 2: Driving***

***(Advice on use relating to fuel economy and the environment)***

Running in, Ignition switch. . . . .	2.2
Starting / Stopping the engine. . . . .	2.3
Gear lever, Hand brake . . . . .	2.5
Advice : antipollution, fuel economy and driving . . . . .	2.7
Automated manual transmission . . . . .	2.10
Parking distance control . . . . .	2.14
Reverse Camera . . . . .	2.15
	2.1

# RUNNING IN, IGNITION SWITCH

## Running in

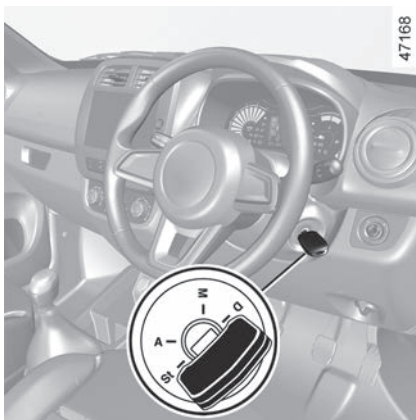
For the first **1,000 km**, do not exceed 80 km/h in the highest gear.

You may only expect top performance from your vehicle after approximately **3,000 kms**.

**Oil change frequency:** Please refer to your vehicle's maintenance schedule.

**NOTE :** During the running in period, do not accelerate hard while the engine is still cold and do not let the engine to run in higher rpm.

**Service intervals:** refer to the Maintenance Schedule for your vehicle.



## Stop and steering lock position *St*

To lock: remove the key and turn the steering wheel until the steering column locks.

To unlock: turn the key and the steering wheel slightly.

## Accessories position *A*

When the ignition is switched off, any accessories (radio, etc.) will continue to function.

## Ignition on position *M*

The ignition is switched on:  
– the engine may be started.

## Start position *D*

If the engine fails to start at the first attempt, turn the key back to home position before activating the starter again.

Release the key as soon as the engine starts.

# STARTING/STOPPING THE ENGINE

## Starting the engine

In cold condition: switch on the ignition for several seconds **before** starting the engine, so that it is easier to start the engine.

### Petrol injection

- Activate the starter **without depressing the accelerator**.
- Release the key as soon as the engine starts.



Never leave your vehicle with the key or remote control inside and never leave a child (or a pet) unsupervised, even for a short while.

The reason for this is that the child may endanger himself or others by starting the engine, activating equipment such as the window winders for example, or locking the doors.

Risk of serious injury.

**Never switch off the ignition before the vehicle has stopped completely.** Once the engine has stopped, the brake servo, power assisted steering and passive safety equipment such as air bags will no longer operate.

The steering is locked when the key is removed.

## Special note

Depending on the vehicle, accessories (e.g. radio) stop working either when the engine is switched off or when the doors are locked.

# STARTING/STOPPING THE ENGINE

## Starting problems

To avoid damage, **do not keep** trying to start the engine (by pushing or towing the vehicle) **without having identified and corrected the cause of the fault**.

If the fault cannot be identified, do not continue to try and start the engine, but contact an approved dealer.

The following operating conditions should be avoided:

- driving for long periods when the low fuel level warning light is lit.
- using leaded petrol.
- using fuel or lubrication additives which are not approved.

Operating faults such as:

- faulty ignition, running out of fuel or disconnected spark plugs resulting in the engine misfiring or cutting out when driving.
- loss of power.

may cause overheating, reducing efficiency **which may irreparably damage vehicle components and also the vehicle**.

If you notice any of the above operating faults, have the necessary repairs carried out as soon as possible by an approved dealer.

These faults may be avoided by regularly taking your vehicle to an approved Dealer at the intervals specified in the Maintenance Schedule.



Do not park the vehicle or run the engine in locations where combustible substances or materials such as grass or leaves can come into contact with the hot exhaust system.

## GEAR LEVER, HAND BRAKE (1/2)



### Selecting reverse gear (vehicle in stationary condition)

**Vehicles with manual gearbox:** refer to the grid on the gear lever knob **1**.

**Pull the release knob A in upward direction and then engage the reverse gear.**

### Gear change indicators

Depending on the vehicle, to obtain optimum consumption levels, an indicator light on the instrument panel lets you know the best time to move up or down a gear.

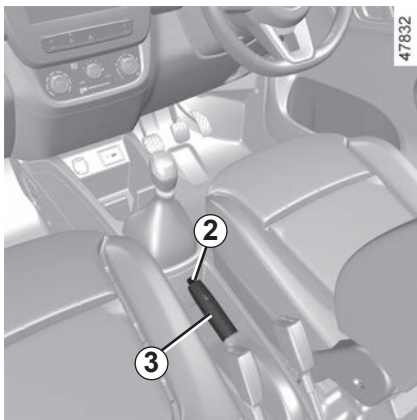


Depending on the gradient and/or vehicle load, it may be necessary when stationary to apply the brake by at least a further two notches and engage a gear (1<sup>st</sup> or reverse gear).



An impact to the underside of the vehicle while manoeuvring (e.g.: striking a post, raised kerb or other street furniture) may result in damage to the vehicle (e.g.: deformation of an axle). To prevent any risk of accident, have your vehicle checked by an approved dealer.

## GEAR LEVER, HAND BRAKE (2/2)



### Handbrake

#### To release

Firmly press and hold the brake pedal. Pull lever **3** up slightly up, press button **2** and then lower the lever to the floor completely.

The red warning light on the instrument panel will come on and a sound if you are driving with an incorrectly released handbrake.

#### To apply

Pull lever **3** fully upwards and make sure the vehicle is immobilised.



Make sure that the handbrake is properly released when driving (red indicator light off), otherwise overheating, or even damage, may occur.



Depending on the gradient and/or vehicle load, it may be necessary when stationary to apply the brake by at least a further two notches and engage a gear (1<sup>st</sup> or reverse gear).

### Note:

- Apply hand brake fully when parking on a slope;
- When parking on an downhill condition, move the rotary knob to position **“R”** (in case of Automated manual transmission) or move the gear shift lever to **“R”** (in case of manual transmission).
- When parking on an uphill grade, move the rotary knob to position **“D”** (in case of Automated manual transmission) or move the gear shift lever to **«1st gear position»** (in case of manual transmission).



## ADVICE: antipollution, fuel economy and driving (1/3)

Your vehicle has been designed with respect for the **environment** in mind for its entire service life.

By virtue of its design, moderate fuel consumption and initial settings, your vehicle also conforms to current antipollution regulations. The manufacturer is actively striving to reduce pollutant exhaust gas emissions and to save energy. But the fuel consumption of your vehicle and the level of pollutant exhaust gas emissions are also your responsibility. Ensure that it is maintained and used correctly.

### Maintenance

It should be noted that failure to respect antipollution regulations may lead to legal action being taken against the vehicle owner. In addition, replacing engine, fuel supply system and exhaust components with parts other than those originally recommended by the manufacturer may alter your vehicle so that it no longer complies with antipollution regulations.

Have your vehicle adjusted and checked by an authorised dealer, in accordance with the instructions given in your Owner's Manual: they will have all the equipment necessary for ensuring that your vehicle is maintained to its original standard.

### Aiding fuel economy

Depending on the vehicle, in order to optimise consumption, an indicator light on the instrument panel will inform you of the best moment to upshift or downshift gears:

Gear upshift/ downshift



### Engine adjustments

- **ignition:** this does not require adjustment.
- **spark plugs:** for optimum fuel economy, efficiency & performance the specification laid down in Owner's Manual must be strictly applied.

If the spark plugs have to be changed, contact an approved dealer for this.

- **idle speed:** this does not require adjustment.
- **air filter, oil filter:** a choked element hinders performance. It must be replaced as per the maintenance schedule.

### Emissions

Your vehicle has been designed to emit fewer greenhouse gases (CO<sub>2</sub>) while in use.

## ADVICE: antipollution, fuel economy and driving (2/3)



### Driving

- Drive carefully for the first few kilometres until the engine reaches its normal operating temperature, rather than let it warm up while the vehicle is stationary.
- Speed is expensive. Sporty driving uses a lot of fuel: drive with a light foot.
- Study the road ahead so that you are able to brake as little as possible, it can be sufficient just to lift off the accelerator.

- Avoid sudden acceleration.
- Do not overrev the engine in the intermediate gears. Always use the highest gear possible without labouring the engine.

### Make your own contribution towards protecting the environment

- Worn parts replaced in the course of routine vehicle maintenance (vehicle battery, oil filter, air filter, batteries, etc.) and oil containers (empty or filled with used oil) must be disposed of through authorised Renault Dealer.
- In all cases, comply with local legislation.

## ADVICE: antipollution, fuel economy and driving (3/3)

### Exhaust gas monitoring system

This system detects operating faults in the vehicle's antipollution system. These faults may cause mechanical damage or release of harmful substances.



This warning light on the instrument panel indicates if there are any faults in the system:

This comes ON when the ignition is switched ON and goes OFF once the engine starts.

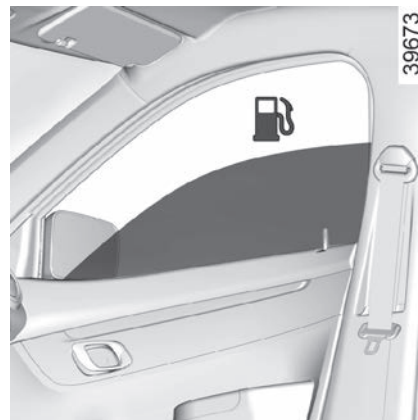
- If it comes ON continuously while engine is in running condition, consult an approved dealer. If it flashes, reduce the engine speed until the light stops flashing. Contact an approved dealer as soon as possible.
- Do not try to maintain the same speed up a hill, accelerate no more than you would on the level. Keep your foot in the same position on the accelerator pedal.

- Poor weather conditions, flooded roads. Do not drive through water if it is higher than the lower edge of the wheel rim.
- Avoid using the vehicle for door-to-door journeys (short journeys, with long stops in-between) because in these conditions, the engine never reaches its ideal temperature.

### Tyres

Increased fuel consumption could be the result of:

- insufficient pressure.
- using non-recommended tyres.



### Advice on use

- Electricity is fuel; switch off all the electrical components which are not really needed.

**However (safety first), keep your lights on when the visibility is bad ("see and be seen").**

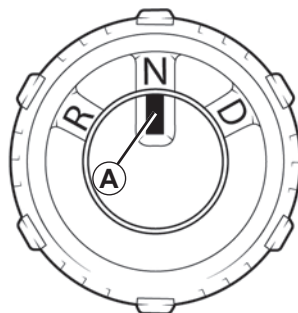
- Driving with the windows open at around 100 km/h will increase fuel consumption.

## AUTOMATED MANUAL TRANSMISSION (1/4)



### Gear Rotary Shifter 1

This allows you to engage forward gear, reverse and neutral.



### Gear shift pattern

Align the letters R/N/D to the red pointer.

**A** where **R/N/D** stands for:

**D** Drive mode.

**N** Neutral.

**R** Reverse mode.

#### NOTE:

- The red pointer is fixed.
- R/N/D is rotating switch.



### Display

The engaged gear (**R/N/D**) is indicated on the instrument panel display **2**.

In case, gear is not engaged properly, letter **R** or **D** will blink on the cluster along with buzzer.

This indicates that rotary shifter is not in proper position. Driver advised to shift accordingly.

**3** -Brake pedal press warning light.



For safety reasons, do not switch off the ignition before the vehicle has come to a complete standstill.

## AUTOMATED MANUAL TRANSMISSION (2/4)



Similar to a vehicle equipped with a manual gearbox, this vehicle is also not able to prevent itself from rolling on a slope if the handbrake is not applied or the brake pedal not pressed continuously in “**N**” mode.

The vehicle should always be towed in Ignition OFF condition with neutral position.

In cold weather start the engine and wait for a few seconds before rotating the gear rotary shifter from **N** to **D/R** position to prevent engine stalling.

### NOTE

Once the vehicle is switched to ignition ON position, the gearbox initializes. This produces a light sound. This is normal. Crank the engine after 3 seconds.

### Starting the engine

Switch ON ignition. To start engine, keep the key in ignition and wait for 3 seconds to initiate starting sequence.

When starting the engine, always place the rotary knob in “**N**” position and press the brake pedal firmly. The engine cannot be started unless the rotary knob is in “**N**” position and brake pedal is pressed. Do not press accelerator pedal while starting the engine.

### Starting off on an uphill/ downhill

- Apply parking brake so that vehicle will not move.
- Shift the rotary gear knob to “**D**” while pressing the brake pedal. Make sure that gear position indicator displays “**D**” in cluster.
- Release the brake pedal and press the accelerator gradually. Release the parking brake and continue to press accelerator to start off.

### Creeping

Creeping moves the vehicle without pressing the accelerator pedal and helps to control smoothly the motion of vehicle using brake pedal for parking manoeuvre/traffic situations. Creeping is available for forward/reverse directions. Follow as below:

- start the engine as instructed in “starting the engine” section;
- with the foot on brake pedal, shift the rotary knob to **R/D**.
- release the parking brake and brake pedal to activate creeping.

Creeping will be deactivated if the driver door is not closed properly. While coming from high speeds with brake, creep is not activated until **R** (or 1st gear in manual transmission) engaged.

### NOTE

Brake pedal warning light glows if brake pedal is not pressed when,

- Starting the engine.
- Engine ON and rotary knob shifted from **N** to **R/D**.
- Ignition is ON and engine is OFF, rotary knob shifted from **N** to **R/D**.
- Driver door is open and **R/D** is engaged.

## AUTOMATED MANUAL TRANSMISSION (3/4)

### Driving in automatic mode

When ignition is switched ON, start the vehicle in neutral “**N**” with brake pedal pressed, rotate the gear shifter to **D** to engage drive mode.

The letter “**D**” appears on the display. The vehicle is controlled using the accelerator and the brake. Gears will change automatically at the optimal moment.

Automatic mode takes account of:

- The position and speed of pressing of the accelerator pedal to assess driving style and select the optimal gear.
- The position and speed of depression of the brake to commence engine braking in preparation for a downshift.
- If the gear does not engage to **R/D** even the rotary knob is shifted, system shifts automatically after sometime and creates some noise from gears. This does not indicate any malfunction.

However, if the system does not shift automatically, shift gear knob to “**N**” and again shift to **R/D** in brake pedal pressed condition. **R/D** indicator and brake pedal indicator will flash on the cluster if the rotary knob shifted to **R/D** from **N** without pressing the brake pedal.

### Reverse gear

With the brake pedal pressed, rotate the gear shifter to **R**. The letter **R** displays on the cluster. Release the brake pedal slowly to allow vehicle move in the reverse direction. Press the accelerator pedal gently to increase the speed.

The engine idle speed (creeping) is sufficient for parking manoeuvres.

To drive, shift the gear from **R** to **D** by rotating the gear rotary lever once the vehicle is stationary. Press the brake pedal to engage a gear when vehicle is stationary, else, a warning light will come on the cluster.

When stopped at traffic lights, with the gear engaged in **D**, keep the vehicle stationary by continuously pressing the brake pedal without changing the gear shifter to **N**.

The vehicle will move again:

- either slowly, if the brake is released without accelerating (e.g., in a traffic jam);
- or quickly, by releasing the brake and accelerating

### ACTIONS TO AVOID

- Using accelerator pedal to keep the vehicle stationary on an uphill slope while shifting the gear to **R/D**.
- When stopping the vehicle on an uphill grade, do not hold the vehicle by pressing the accelerator pedal. The foot brake pedal should be in pressed condition.

# AUTOMATED MANUAL TRANSMISSION (4/4)

## Accelerating and overtaking

- Slowly press the accelerator pedal to accelerate gradually.
- to obtain maximum vehicle performance, press the accelerator pedal quickly and completely.
- the speed with which the accelerator pedal is pressed is directly related to the speed with which the vehicle automatically shifts to a lower gear to accelerate quickly.

## Parking

To park the vehicle, first bring the vehicle to stationary position.

- If the road is flat, then rotate the gear shifter to N and engage the handbrake and switch off the ignition to complete the parking manoeuvre.
- On a slope, it is recommended to keep the gear shifter in R/D, engage the handbrake and switch off the ignition to complete the parking manoeuvre.

## Precautions in Drive mode

- If the vehicle is kept stationary on a slope for too long without applying the brakes or handbrake, it will strain the system and there is a risk that the clutch will overheat.

In this case, an intermittent beeping sound will indicate that the brake pedal or hand brake needs to be applied.

- Never leave the vehicle with the engine running with gear engaged condition.
- A warning light related to brake application will appear on the cluster if brake/handbrake is not applied.
- If engine ON and the vehicle is stationary, it is recommended to keep the brake pedal in pressed condition.

## Towing your automated manual transmission vehicle

If the gear is engaged in R/D,

- Switch on the ignition.
- Press brake pedal.
- Select neutral (N).
- Release Brake pedal.
- Check that gear engaged in “N” by ensuring permanent display of letter N in cluster.
- Turn OFF ignition.
- If neutral is not engaged and no indication in cluster, must tow the vehicle with the front wheels raised.

## Stopping the vehicle

The vehicle can be stopped by pressing the brake pedal regardless of gear position. This is because, clutch is automatically disengaged to prevent the engine from stopping.

# PARKING DISTANCE CONTROL

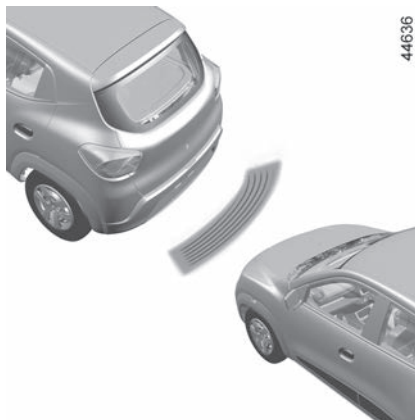
## Operating principle

Ultrasonic sensors, fitted in the vehicle's rear bumper, measure the distance between the vehicle and an obstacle when reversing.

This measurement is indicated by beeps which become more frequent the closer you come to the obstacle, until they become a continuous beep when the vehicle is approximately 35 centimetres from the obstacle.

There is a beep when reverse gear is engaged. If the beep sounds for a long time (3 seconds), this signals an operating fault.

NB: ensure that the ultrasonic sensors are not obscured (by dirt, mud, snow, etc.).



## Operation

When reverse gear is selected, most objects which are less than approximately 1.20 metres from the rear of the vehicle are detected, a beep sounds,.

## Operating faults

When the system detects an operating fault, there will be a three-second continuous beep as a warning. Please consult an authorised dealer.



This function is an additional aid that indicates the distance between the vehicle and an obstacle whilst reversing, using sound signals.

Under no circumstances should it replace the driver's care or responsibility whilst reversing.

The driver should always look out for sudden hazards during driving: always ensure that there are no moving obstacles (such as a child, animal, pram or bicycle, etc.) or small, narrow objects such as stones or posts



## REVERSING CAMERA (1/2)



### Operation

Depending on the variants, when using reverse gear, the camera **1** sends a view of the area behind the vehicle to the multimedia display **2** together with a static guide line.

This system is used with the aid of a fixed distance gauge. When the red zone is reached, stop the vehicle.



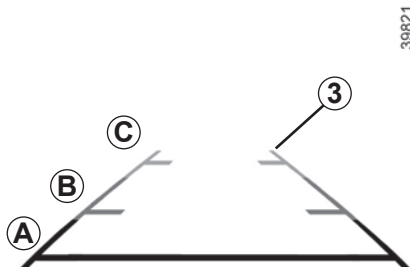
**Note:** make sure that the reversing camera is not obscured (by dirt, mud, snow, etc.).



This function is an additional aid. It cannot, therefore, under any circumstances replace the vigilance or the responsibility of the driver.

The driver should always pay attention to sudden incidents during driving: always ensure that there are no moving obstacles (such as a child, animal, pram, bicycle, etc.) or small, narrow objects such as stones or posts in your path when manoeuvring.

## REVERSING CAMERA (2/2)



### Static guide line 3:

The static guide line **3** has coloured markers **A**, **B** and **C** showing the distance behind the vehicle:

- **A** (red) approximately 30 centimetres from the vehicle;
- **B** (yellow) approximately 70 centimetres from the vehicle;
- **C** (green) approximately 150 centimetres from the vehicle.

The screen shows a reverse image.

The frames are a representation projected onto flat ground; this information must not be taken into account when superimposed on a vertical object or an object on the ground.

Objects which appear on the edge of the screen may be deformed.

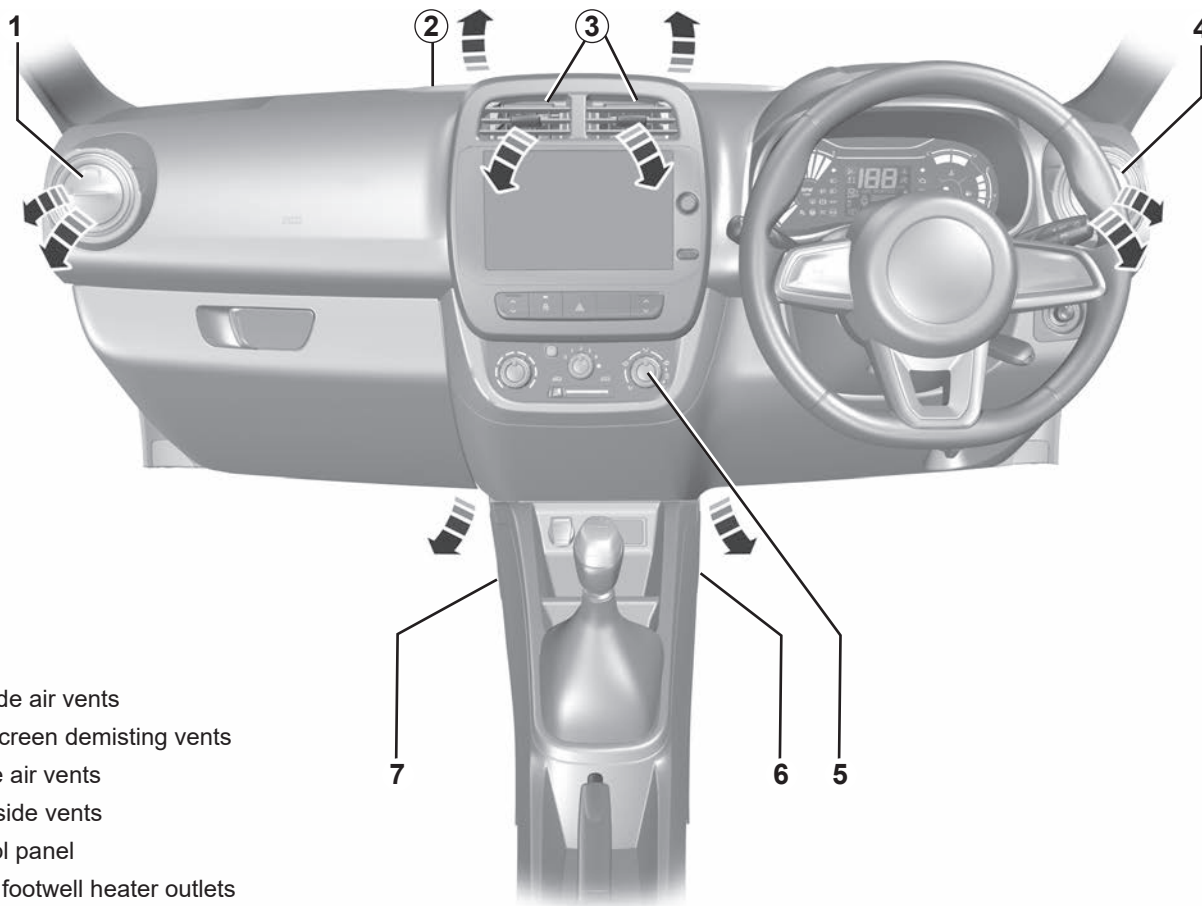
In very bright light (snow, vehicle in sunshine etc.), the camera vision may be adversely affected.

This gauge remains fixed and indicates the vehicle trajectory if the wheels are in line with the vehicle.

## ***Section 3: Your comfort***

Air vents, air outlets . . . . .	3.2
Heating, Ventilation, Air conditioning . . . . .	3.4
Air conditioning: information and advice on use . . . . .	3.6
Windows . . . . .	3.7
Sun visor/Grab handle/Interior lighting . . . . .	3.8
Passenger compartment storage . . . . .	3.9
Accessories socket . . . . .	3.10
Rear Bench seat . . . . .	3.11
Boot . . . . .	3.12
Longitudinal roof bars . . . . .	3.13
Multimedia equipment . . . . .	3.14

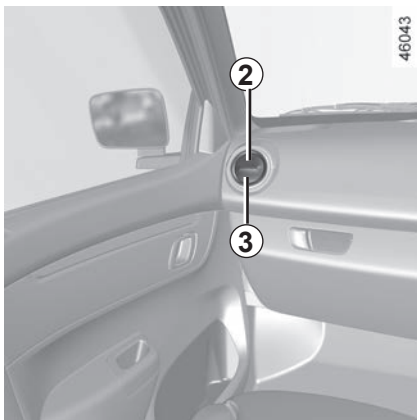
## AIR VENTS, air outlets (1/2)



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- 1** Left side air vents
- 2** Windscreen demisting vents
- 3** Centre air vents
- 4** Right side vents
- 5** Control panel
- 6** Driver footwell heater outlets
- 7** Front passenger footwell heater outlets

## AIR VENTS, air outlets (2/2)



### Air flow

#### Lateral Air vents (Left and Right)

- To open, press on the groove **2** until it is open as far as required.
- To close, press on the point **3** until it is shut.
- To change Air Flow direction, swivel the air vent to the desired position.



### Centre Air Vents

(depends on the vehicle)

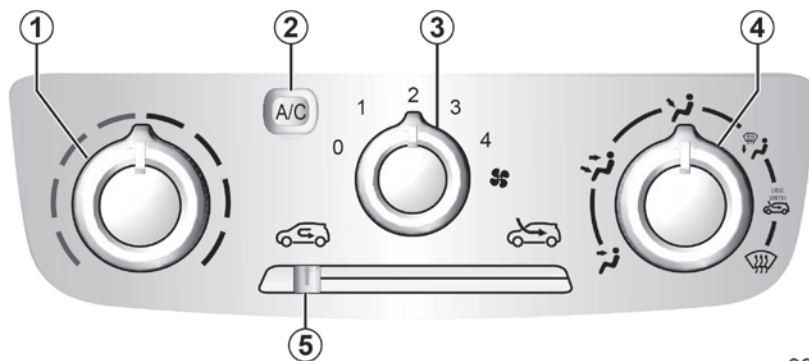
- To move the front vanes up/down, move the centre knob **4** upwards/ downwards;.
- To open/close the centre vanes (inside the centre knob), move the centre knob **4** towards outside/ innerside respectively;



Do not add anything to the vehicle's ventilation circuit (for example, to remove bad odours).

**There is a risk of damage or of fire.**

## HEATING, VENTILATION, AIR CONDITIONING (1/2)



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### Controls

The controls will depend on the vehicle equipment level.

- 1 Air temperature adjuster.
- 2 Switching air conditioning on or off.
- 3 Adjusting the ventilation fan speed.
- 4 Distribution of Air.
- 5 Switching passenger compartment to isolation mode / air recirculation mode.

**Information and advice on use:** refer to information on "Air conditioning: information and advice on use".

### Adjusting the air temperature

Turn control **1** to obtain the desired temperature. The further towards the red the slide is, the higher the temperature will be.

### Adjusting the ventilation fan speed.


Turn control **3** from 0 to 4. The further to the right it is positioned, the more air is blown into the passenger compartment. If you want to shut off the flow of air completely and stop the system, set control **3** to 0.

The system is deactivated: the ventilation speed for the passenger compartment air is zero (vehicle stationary), you can however still feel a slight flow of air when the vehicle is moving.

Leaving this control in position 0 for prolonged periods can lead to condensation forming on the side windows and windscreen and problems due to the use of non-renewed air in the passenger compartment.

## HEATING, VENTILATION, AIR CONDITIONING (2/2)

### Switching passenger compartment isolation mode/ air recirculation mode on.

Bring lever **5** to position .

Under these conditions, air is taken from the passenger compartment and is recirculated, with no air being taken from outside the vehicle.

#### Air recirculation is used to:

- to isolate the passenger compartment from the external atmosphere.
- to bring the passenger compartment to the desired temperature as quickly as possible.

### Rapid demisting

- Turn control 1 on full hot position.
- Turn control 3 on max speed position 4.
- Turn control 4 to full defrost mode.
- move slider knob 5 to fresh air mode.

Using the climate control increases the speed of demisting.

**Information and advice on use:** refer to information on “Air conditioning: information and advice on use”.

Prolonged use of air recirculation can lead to condensation forming on the windscreen, and discomfort due to the use of non-renewed air in the passenger compartment.

You are therefore advised to pick-up external air as soon as the air recirculation function is no longer required, by sliding control **5** to the right.

## AIR CONDITIONING: information and advice on use

### Fuel consumption

You will normally notice an increase in fuel consumption (especially when driving in town) when the air conditioning is operating.

#### **Advice for reducing consumption and helping to preserve the environment.**

Drive with the air vents open and the windows closed.

If the vehicle has been parked in the sun, open the doors for a few moments to let the hot air escape before starting the engine.

### Maintenance

Refer to the Maintenance Document for your vehicle for the inspection frequency.

### Operating faults

As a general rule, contact your approved dealer in the event of an operating fault.

- **Reduction in de-icing, demisting or air conditioning performance.**  
Contact an approved Renault Dealer.
- **No cold air is being produced.**  
Check that the controls are set correctly and that the fuses are sound. Otherwise, switch off the system.

### Presence of water under the vehicle

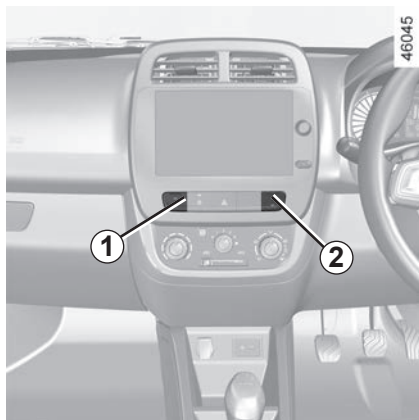
After prolonged use of the air conditioning system, it is normal for water to be present under the vehicle. This is caused by condensation.



**Do not open the refrigerant fluid circuit.** The fluid may damage eyes or skin.



# WINDOWS



## Electric window

### Dashboard switches

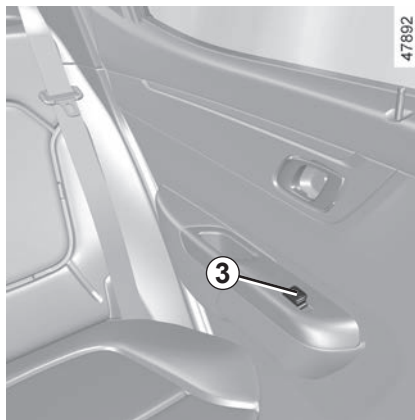
Press the bottom of switch **1** or **2** to open the window or press the top of switch **1** or **2** to close it to the desired level.

**1** for the passenger side.

**2** for the front driver side.



Avoid resting any objects against a half-open window: there is a risk that the electric window could be damaged.



## Electric windows

Depending on the variants, use **3** to raise/lower the rear passenger windows to the desired height.



## Manual window winders

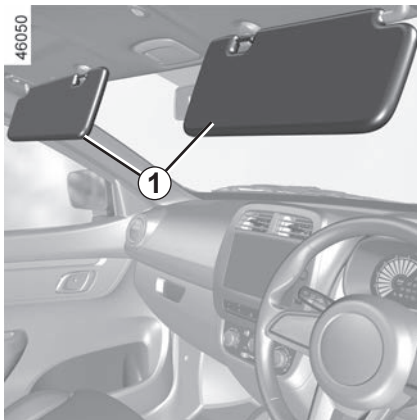
Depending on the version, turn handle **4** to lower or raise the window to the desired height.



### Driver's responsibility

If a body part gets trapped, reverse the direction of travel of the window as soon as possible by pressing the relevant switch. Never leave your vehicle with the key inside and never leave a child (or a pet) unsupervised, even for a short while. They may pose a risk to themselves or to others by starting the engine, activating equipment such as the electric windows or by locking the doors.

## SUN VISOR/GRAB HANDLE/INTERIOR LIGHTING



### Front sun visor

This feature depends on the vehicle version.

Lower the sun visor **1** over the windscreen or unclip it and turn it over the side window.

The sun visor **1** has provision for ticket holder.



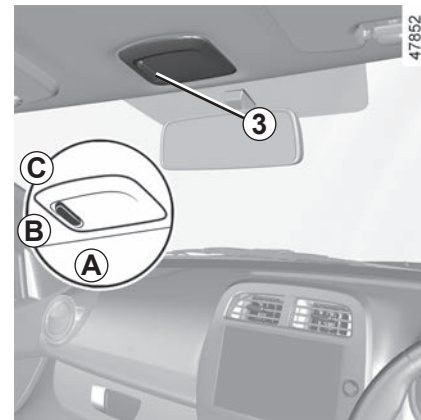
### Rear Grab handle 2

This feature depends on the vehicle version.

This offers support and can be held when the vehicle is being driven.

Do not use it for getting into or out of the vehicle.

- Press switch **3** to position **B** for auto - ON lighting, which activates when a door is opened and switches off when both the front doors have been closed correctly.



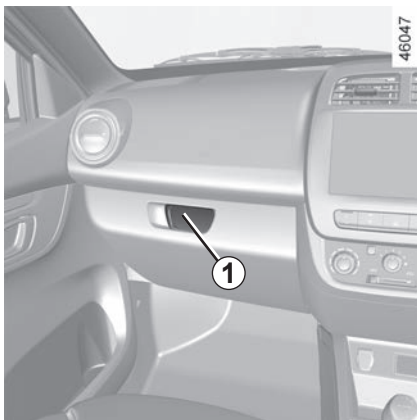
### Courtesy light

This feature depends on the vehicle version.

Press switch **3** to

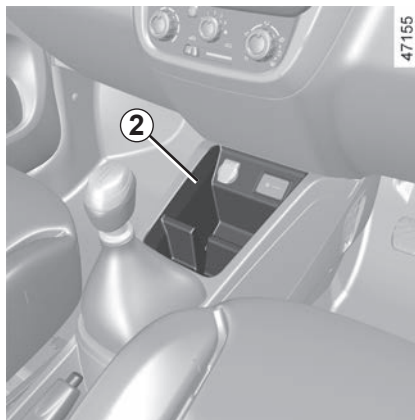
- position **A** for switching **ON** the light.
- position **B** for auto - ON lighting, which activates when a door is opened and switches off when both the front doors have been closed correctly.
- position **C** for switching **OFF** the light

## PASSENGER COMPARTMENT STORAGE

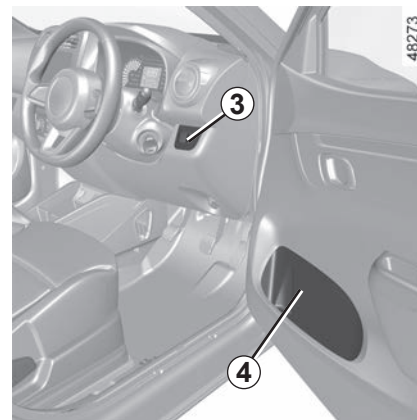


### Glove Box 1

Pull handle **1** to open lower glove box



### Centre console storage 2



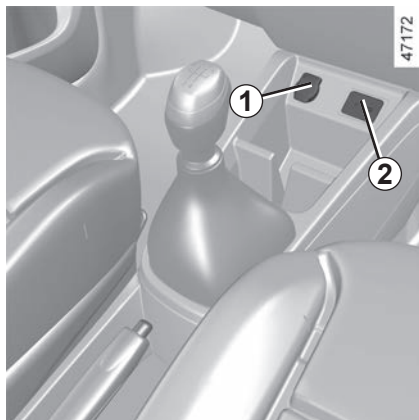
### Ticket holder 3

### Front door storage 4



Ensure that no hard, heavy or pointed objects are placed in the “open” storage compartments in such a way that they may fall onto passengers during sudden turning, braking or in the event of an accident.

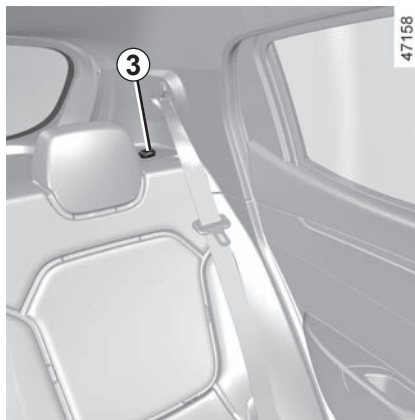
## ACCESSORIES SOCKET



### Accessories socket 1, 3

It is provided for connecting accessories approved by our technical department.

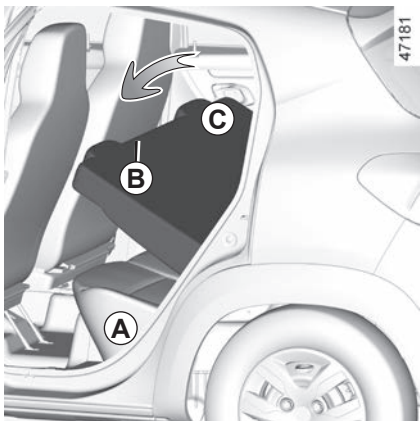
### USB / Aux port 2



Connect accessories with a maximum power of 120 watts (12 V) only. When several accessory sockets are used at the same time, the total power of the connected accessories must not exceed 180 watts.

**Fire hazard.**

## REAR SEATS



### To fold the backrest

This feature depends on the vehicle version.

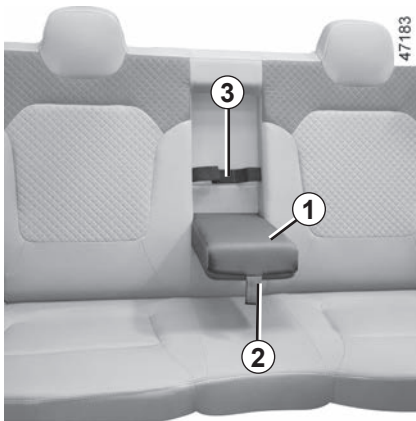
Store the seat belts in proper position.

Hold the straps **B** and **C** on both ends of the seat and pull them upward and fold the backrest down till **A**.

If the straps are not present (depending on the vehicle), please contact an authorised dealer.

### To un-fold the seat back-rest

Lift up seat back and push to the up-right position until it is latched on both sides.



### Rear Seat Arm rest

This feature depends on the vehicle version.

By lifting up/down, Arm rest **1** can be opened (using strap **2**) or closed.

Use elastic band **3** to put 500 ml liquid bottles (2 numbers total) on both right side and left side.



Ensure the absence of objects in the armrest cavity before closing the armrest **1** to its initial position.

Always keep the arm rest in closed position when not in use.



**When refitting the seat-back**, make sure it is correctly locked in place.

**If seat covers are fitted**, make sure these do not prevent the seatback latch from locking in. Make sure that the seat belts are positioned correctly.

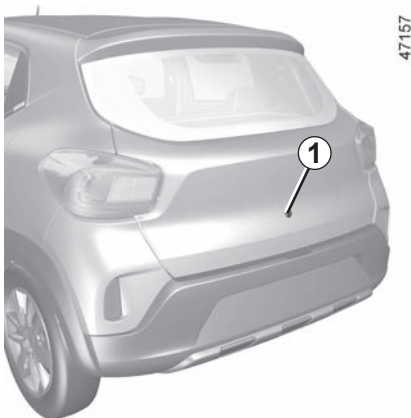
Check that the rear seat belts are positioned and operating correctly each time the rear seat is moved.

Never allow anyone to ride in the luggage area or on second row seat when it is in the fold-down position. Use of these areas by passengers without proper restraints could result in serious injury in an accident or sudden stop.

Properly secure all luggage to help prevent it from sliding or shifting. Do not place luggage higher than the backrest.

When operating the backrest, be careful not to scratch or damage seat belts.

# BOOT



## To open

### From the outside

Insert the key in the tail gate lock **1**, turn it and lift the boot lid.

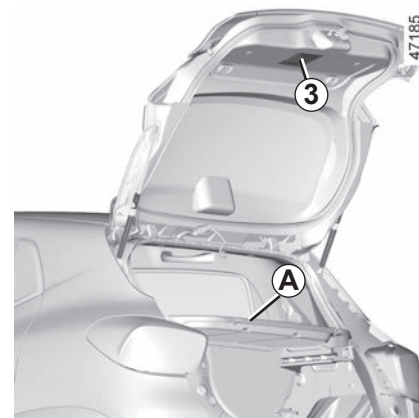


### From the inside

Pull the lever **2**, then lift the boot lid.

Once the tail gate is opened, you can access parcel shelf **A**. Parcel shelf is made of one rigid section.

Gently, lift the parcel shelf and pull towards you by holding it at each end.



## To close

Lower the tail gate from point **3** using your hands and properly close it.

## LONGITUDINAL ROOF BARS



Depending on the vehicle, it is equipped with longitudinal style roof bars **1**. These roof bars are meant only for aesthetic purpose and do not carry any load.

For information on the range of equipment adapted to your vehicle, we advise you to consult an approved dealer. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions on how to fit and operate the equipment.

## MULTIMEDIA EQUIPMENT



The presence and location of this equipment depends on the vehicle's version and multimedia equipment.

**1** Radio or navigation system.

**2** Microphone.



### Hands-free telephone integrated control

On equipped vehicles, use microphone **2**.

- In all cases, it is very important to follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully.
- The specifications of the brackets and wires (available from our network) vary depending on the equipment level of your vehicle and the type of radio.

Consult your approved Dealer to find out the correct part number.

- No work may be carried out on the vehicle's electrical or radio circuits, except by approved Dealers: an incorrectly connected system may result in damage being caused to the electrical equipment and/or the components connected to it.

If your vehicle is not fitted with an audio system, one can be fitted and locations have been provided for the radio **1**.

To install any equipment, please consult an authorised dealer.

Refer Multimedia manual for more details.



#### Using the telephone

We remind you of the need to conform to the legislation in force concerning the use of such equipment.

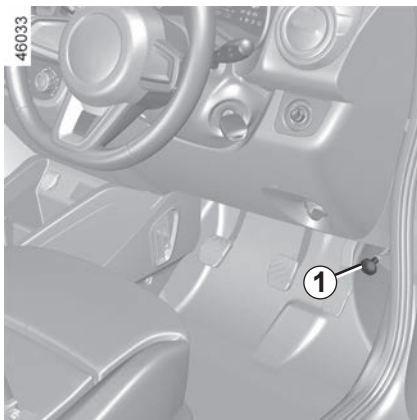
To use this equipment, consult the instructions for the equipment which should be kept with the other vehicle documentation.



## ***Section 4: Maintenance***

Bonnet . . . . .	4.2
Engine Oil - Topping up, filling . . . . .	4.3
Levels : . . . . .	4.6
Brake fluid . . . . .	4.6
Windscreen washer . . . . .	4.6
Engine coolant . . . . .	4.7
Filters . . . . .	4.7
Battery . . . . .	4.8
Tyre pressure . . . . .	4.9
Bodywork maintenance . . . . .	4.10
Interior trim maintenance . . . . .	4.13
	4.1

# BONNET



To open the bonnet, pull the knob **1**.

## Unlocking the bonnet latch

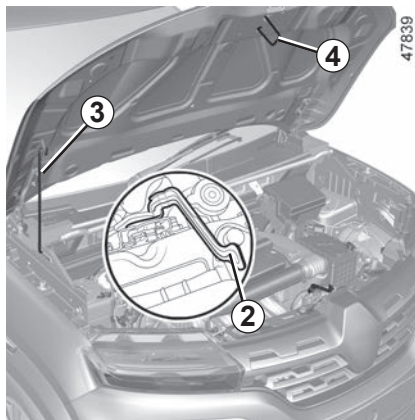
To unlock, gently lift the bonnet and push tab **2** towards left to release the latch **4**.

## Opening the bonnet

Lift the bonnet; remove the Hood-Stay rod **3** from lock clip from the hood and place into the hole to hold the Hood open.



Do not press down on the bonnet: there is a risk that the bonnet may accidentally close.



## Closing the bonnet

To close the bonnet again, remove the Hood-Stay rod **3** from the hole and place to the lock clip. Lower it to 30 cm above the closed position, then release it. It will latch automatically under its own weight.



The engine may be hot during operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan may come on at any moment.

Risk of injury.



In the event of even a slight impact involving the radiator grille or bonnet, have the bonnet lock checked by an approved Dealer as soon as possible.



When working in the engine compartment, ensure that the windscreen wiper stalk is in the park position.

Risk of injury.



Ensure that the bonnet is properly locked. Ensure that nothing is preventing locking (grit, cloths, etc.).



Make sure nothing is left in the engine compartment (cloth, tools, etc.).

These may damage the engine or cause a fire.

## ENGINE OIL LEVEL: topping up, filling (1/3)

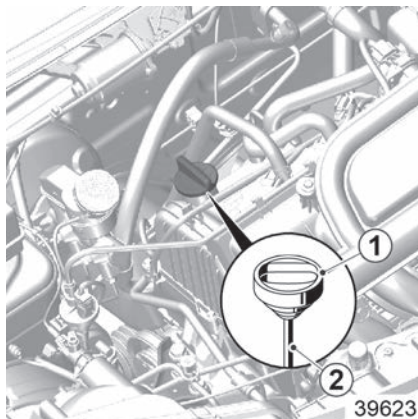
It is normal for an engine to use oil for lubrication and cooling of moving parts and it is normal to top up the level between oil changes.

However, contact your approved Dealer if more than 0.5 litres is being consumed every 1,000 kms after the running in period.

**Oil change frequency: check the oil level from time to time and certainly before any long journey to avoid the risk of damaging your engine.**

In order to prevent splashback, it is recommended that a funnel be used when topping up/filling with oil.

Consult your approved dealer at once if you notice an abnormal or repeated drop in any of the fluid levels.



### Reading the oil level

- Remove the dipstick and wipe with a clean, lint-free cloth.
- Guide the dipstick in as far as it will go (for vehicles equipped with a cap-type dipstick, screw the cap in as far as it will go).
- Take out the dipstick again.
- Read the level: it should never fall below minimum mark or exceed maximum mark.

Once the operation has been completed, ensure that the dipstick is guided in as far as it will go or that the “cap-type dipstick” is completely screwed in.



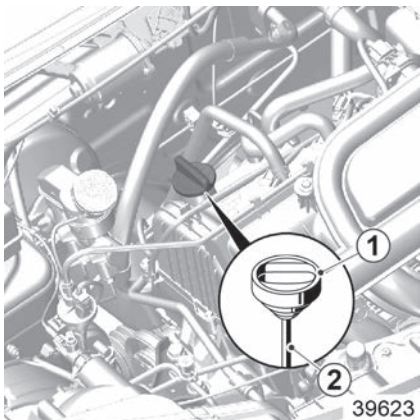
#### Exceeding the maximum engine oil level

Under no circumstances must the maximum fill level be exceeded: risk of damage to the engine and catalytic converter. If the oil level exceeds the maximum level, **do not start your vehicle** and contact an approved Dealer.



Before performing any action in the engine compartment, the ignition must be switched off by pressing the engine stop button (please see the information on “Starting, stopping the engine” in Section 2).

## ENGINE OIL LEVEL: topping up, filling (2/3)



### Topping up/Filling

The vehicle must be parked on level ground and the engine should be cold (for instance, before the engine is started up for the first time in the day).

Do not exceed the **max** level and do not forget to refit cap **1**.

- Unscrew cap **1**.
- top up the level (as a guide, the capacity between the minimum and maximum reading on the dipstick **2** is approximately 0.85 litres, (depending on the engine).
- wait for approximately 20 minutes to allow the oil to flow into the engine.
- check the level using the dipstick **2** (as described above).

Once the level has been read, ensure that the “cap-type dipstick” is completely screwed in.

In order to prevent splashback, it is recommended that a funnel be used when topping up/filling with oil.

Consult an approved dealer at once if you notice an abnormal or repeated drop in any of the fluid levels.



Never run the engine in an enclosed space as exhaust gases are poisonous.



The engine may be hot during operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan may come on at any moment.

Risk of injury.



**Engine oil change:** if you are changing the oil when the engine is hot, be careful not to scald yourself if the oil overflows.

## ENGINE OIL LEVEL: topping up, filling (3/3)

### Oil change

**Service interval:** refer to the Maintenance Document for your vehicle.

### Oil change capacity

Please refer to the maintenance document for your vehicle, or contact an authorised dealer.

Always check the engine oil level using the dipstick, as explained previously (it should never fall below the minimum.

### Engine oil grade

Refer to the maintenance document for your vehicle.



#### Exceeding the maximum engine oil level

The oil level should only be read with the dipstick as explained above. If the oil level exceeds the maximum level, **do not start your vehicle** and contact an approved dealer.



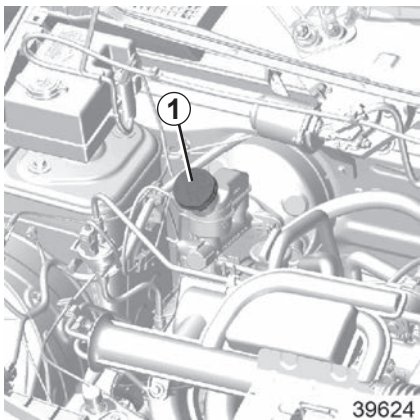
#### Filling and/or Checking the oil level:

Take care when topping up or checking the oil level. Make sure that no oil drips onto engine components.

Remember to refit the cap securely, and put the dipstick back in place to avoid oil splashes onto hot engine components.

**Fire hazard.**

## LEVELS (1/2)



### Brake fluid level

The level should be read with the engine switched off and on level ground. This should be checked frequently, and immediately if you notice even the slightest loss in braking efficiency.

If there is an abnormal or repeated drop in the fluid level, please consult an authorised dealer.

### Level 1

It is normal for the level to drop as the brake shoes become worn, but it must never drop lower than the “MINI” warning line.

If you wish to check the disc and drum wear yourself, you should obtain the document explaining the checking procedure from the network or the manufacturer's web site.

### Topping up

After any operation on the hydraulic circuit, a specialist must replace the brake fluid. Only use fluids approved by our Technical Department (and taken from a sealed container).

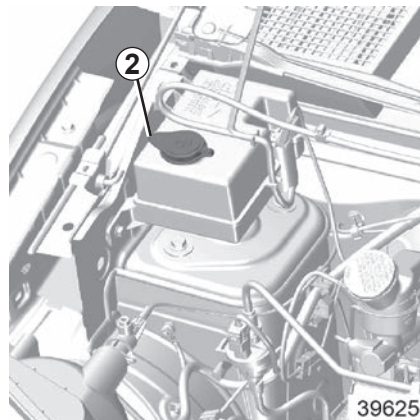
### Replacement interval

Refer to the Maintenance Document for your vehicle.



For your safety, do not remove the bonnet holding straps.

**Risk of the bonnet falling on the road surface.**



### Windscreen washer reservoir

### Topping up

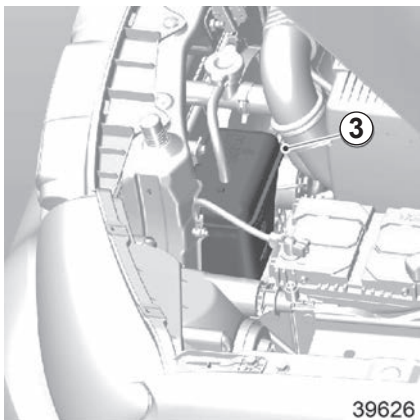
Engine switched off:

- open the cap 3;
- pull the extending funnel upwards as far as it will go;
- fill until you can see the fluid;
- push the funnel by pressing on it and replace the cap.

### Liquid

Screen wash product (product with antifreeze in winter).

## LEVELS (2/2) / FILTERS



### Coolant level

Check the level on flat ground, with the engine switched off. **When cold**, the level must be between the **MINI** and **MAXI** marks on the reservoir **1**.

Top this level up when cold before it reaches the **MINI** mark.



No operations should be carried out on the cooling circuit when the engine is hot.

**Risk of burns.**

### Checking intervals

**Check the coolant level regularly** (very severe damage is likely to be caused to the engine if it runs out of coolant).

If the level needs to be topped up, only use products approved by our Technical Department which ensure:

- protection against freezing.
- anti-corrosion protection of the cooling system.

### Replacement intervals

Refer to the Maintenance Schedule for your vehicle.



When working in the engine compartment, ensure that the windscreen wiper stalk is in the park position.

**Risk of injury.**

Consult an approved dealer at once if you notice an abnormal or repeated drop in any of the fluid levels.

### Filters

The replacement of filter elements (air filter, cabin filter, fuel filter, etc.) is scheduled in the maintenance operations for your vehicle.

**Replacement intervals for filter elements:** please refer to your vehicle's maintenance schedule.



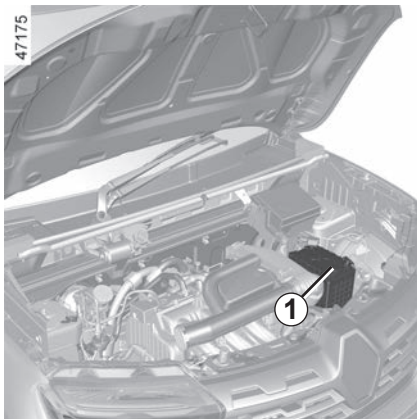
Before carrying out any action in the engine compartment, you must switch off the ignition.



The engine may be hot during operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan may come on at any moment.

**Risk of injury.**

# BATTERY



The battery **1** does not require any maintenance. **You must not open it or perform any added liquid.**



Handle the battery with care as it contains sulphuric acid, which must not come into contact with eyes or skin. If it does, wash the affected area with plenty of water and see a doctor if necessary.

Ensure that naked flames, red hot objects and sparks do not come into contact with the battery as there is a risk of explosion.

The charge status of your battery can decrease especially if you use your vehicle:

- for short journeys.
- for driving in town.
- when the temperature drops.
- after extended use of consumers (radio etc.) with the engine switched off.

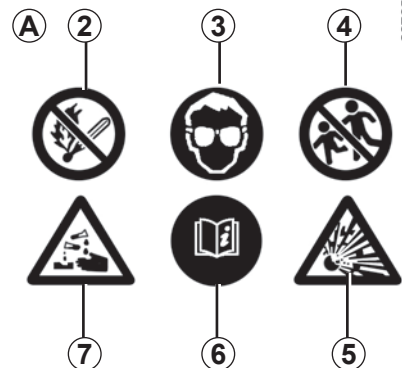
## Replacing the battery

As this operation is complex, we advise you to contact an approved Dealer.



The engine may be hot during operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan may start at any moment.

Risk of injury.



## Label A

Observe the indications on the battery:

- **2** Naked flames and smoking are forbidden.

- **3** Eye protection required.
- **4** Keep away from children.
- **5** Explosive materials.
- **6** Refer to the handbook.
- **7** Corrosive materials.



## TYRE PRESSURE

Adhere to the tyre pressures (including the emergency spare wheel). The tyre pressures should be checked at least once a month and additionally before any long journey.

Tyre pressures should always be checked when the tyres are cold, ignore higher pressures which may be reached in hot weather or following a fast journey.

If the tyre pressures cannot be checked when the tyres are cold, increase the pressures from 0.2 to 0.3 bar (or 3 PSI).

**never deflate a hot tyre.**

Refer the table for the Tyre Pressure in your vehicle.

A label of the tyre pressure details is pasted on the driver door of the vehicle.

Tyre Location	Un-Laden Condition	Laden Condition
Front	(A)	(B)
Rear	(C)	(D)
Spare Wheel	(E)	

**A** : un-laden condition for front tyre pressure.

**B** : laden condition for front tyre pressure.

**C** : un-laden condition for rear tyre pressure.

**D** : laden condition for front tyre pressure.

**E** : tyre pressure for spare wheel.

**Special note concerning fully laden vehicles:** the maximum speed must be limited to 100 kph.



**Incorrect tyre pressures** lead to abnormal tyre wear and unusually hot running.

These are factors which may affect safety and lead to poor road holding,

- risk of bursting or tread separation.
- The pressure depends on the load and the speed of use. Adjust the pressure according to the conditions of use.
- Please be aware that a poorly tightened or missing valve cap can make the tyres less airtight and lead to pressure loss.
- Always use valve caps identical to those fitted originally and tighten them fully.

## BODYWORK MAINTENANCE (1/3)

A well-maintained vehicle will last longer. It is therefore recommended to maintain the exterior of the vehicle regularly.

Your vehicle has been treated with very effective anti-corrosion products. It is nevertheless subject to various outside influences.

### Corrosive agents in the atmosphere

- atmospheric pollution (built-up and industrial areas);
- saline atmospheres (near the sea, particularly in hot weather);
- seasonal and damp weather conditions (e.g. road salt in winter, water from road cleaners, etc.).

### Minor impacts

#### Abrasive action

Dust and sand in the air, mud, road grit thrown up by other vehicles, etc.

You should take a number of minor precautions in order to safeguard your vehicle against such risks.

### You should

Wash your car frequently, **with the engine off**, with cleaning products recommended by the manufacturer (never use abrasive products). Rinse thoroughly beforehand with a jet:

- spots of tree resin and industrial grime;
  - mud in the wheel arches and underneath the body which forms damp patches;
  - **bird droppings**, which cause a chemical reaction with the paint that **rapidly discolours paintwork and may even cause the paint to peel off**;
- wash the vehicle **immediately** to remove these marks since it is impossible to remove them by polishing;
- salt, particularly in the wheel arches and underneath the body after driving in areas where the roads have been gritted.

Remove any plant matter (resin, leaves, etc.) from the vehicle regularly.

Respect local regulations about washing vehicles (e.g. do not wash your vehicle on a public highway).

Observe the vehicle stopping distances when driving on gravelled surfaces to prevent paint damage.

Repair, or have repaired quickly, areas where the paint has been damaged, to prevent corrosion spreading.

Remember to visit the body shop periodically in order to maintain your anti-corrosion warranty. Refer to the Maintenance Document.

If it is necessary to clean mechanical components, hinges, etc., spray them with products approved by our Technical Department to protect them after they have been cleaned.

We have selected special products to care for your vehicle and you can obtain these from the manufacturer's accessory outlets.

## BODYWORK MAINTENANCE (2/3)

### What you should not do

Wash the vehicle in bright sunlight or freezing temperatures.

Do not scrape off mud or dirt without pre-wetting.

Allow dirt to accumulate on the exterior.

Allow rust to form following minor impacts.

Do not use solvents not approved by our Technical Department to remove stains as this could damage the paintwork.

Do not drive in snow or muddy conditions without washing the vehicle, particularly under the wheel arches and body.



Degrease or clean using high-pressure cleaning equipment or by spraying on products not approved by our Technical Department:

- mechanical components (e.g.: engine compartment);
- underbody;
- parts with hinges (e.g.: inside the doors);
- painted plastic external fittings (e.g.: bumpers).

Doing this could give rise to corrosion or operational faults.

## BODYWORK MAINTENANCE (3/3)

### Vehicles with a matte paint finish

This type of paint requires certain precautions.

#### You should do the following

Wash the vehicle by hand using plenty of water, using a soft cloth or a gentle sponge.

#### Do not do the following

Use wax-based products (polishing).

Rub too hard.

Wash the vehicle in a roller-type car wash.

Attach stickers to the paintwork (risk of leaving marks).



Wash the vehicle using a high-pressure cleaning device.

### Using a roller type car wash

Return the wiper stalk to the park position. Check the mounting of external accessories, additional lights and rear view mirrors, and ensure that the wiper blades are secured with adhesive tape.

Remove the radio aerial mast if your vehicle is fitted with this equipment.

Remember to remove the tape and refit the antenna after washing.

### Cleaning the headlights, sensors and cameras

Use a soft cloth or cotton wool. If this does not clean them properly, moisten the cloth with soapy water, then wipe clean with a soft damp cloth or cotton wool.

Finally, carefully dry off with a soft dry cloth.

**Do not use cleaning products containing alcohol or utensils (e.g.: a scraper).**

## INTERIOR TRIM MAINTENANCE (1/2)

A well-maintained vehicle will last longer. It is therefore recommended to maintain the interior of the vehicle regularly.

A stain should always be dealt with swiftly.

Whatever type of stain is on the trim, use **cold** (or warm) **soapy water with natural soap**.

**Detergents (washing-up liquid, powdered products, alcohol-based products) should not be used.**

Use a soft cloth.

Rinse and soak up the excess.

### instrument panel

(e.g. instrument panel, clock, exterior temperature display, radio display, etc.)

Use a soft cloth (or cotton wool).

#### Caution:

No liquid cleaning agents and water should be used to clean the Instrument panel.

It is recommended to use only soft and dry cloth to clean the instrument panel as there is no glass screen on the same.

**Cleaning products containing alcohol must not be used under any circumstances.**

### Seat belts

These must be kept clean.

Use products selected by our Technical Department (Approved outlets) or warm, soapy water and a sponge and wipe with a dry cloth.

**Detergents or dyes must not be used under any circumstances.**

### Textiles (seats, door trim, etc)

Vacuum-clean the textiles **regularly**.

#### Liquid stain

Use soapy water.

Dab lightly (never rub) with a soft cloth, rinse and remove the excess.

#### Solid or semi-solid stain

Carefully remove the excess solid or pasty material **immediately** with a spatula (working from the edges to the centre to avoid spreading the stain). Clean in a similar way as a liquid stain.

#### Special instructions for sweets or chewing gum

Put an ice cube on the stain to solidify it, then proceed as for a solid stain.

For further recommendations for maintaining the interior, and/or for any unsatisfactory results, please see an authorised dealer.

## INTERIOR TRIM MAINTENANCE (2/2)

### Removal/replacing removable equipment originally fitted in the vehicle

If you need to remove equipment in order to clean the passenger compartment (for example, mats), always ensure that they are correctly refitted and they are at correct position. (The driver's mat should be fitted on the driver's side, etc.) and fit them with the components supplied with the equipment (for example, the driver mat should always be fixed using the pre-fitted mounting components).

With the vehicle stationary, ensure that nothing will impede driving (anything obstructing the pedals, heel wedged by the mat, etc.).

### You should not:

You are strongly advised not to position objects such as deodorants, scents, etc. near air vents, as this could damage your dashboard trim.

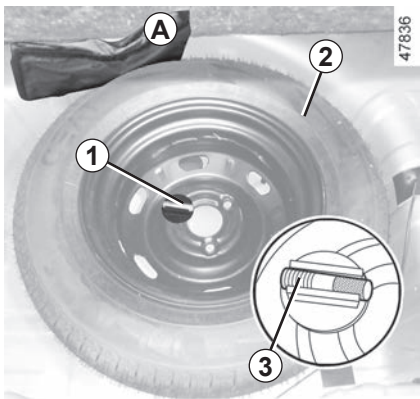


You are strongly recommended not to use high-pressure or spray cleaning equipment inside the passenger compartment: use of such equipment could impair the correct functioning of the electrical or electronic components in the vehicle, or have other detrimental effects.

## ***Section 5: Practical advice***

Puncture, emergency spare wheel . . . . .	5.2
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Changing a wheel . . . . .	5.5
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## PUNCTURE, EMERGENCY SPARE (1/2)



### Spare Wheel

This is located in the luggage compartment.

To access it :

- Open the boot.
- depending on the vehicle, remove the carpet.
- Unscrew the sparewheel lock **1**.
- remove emergency spare wheel **2**.
- Stud **3**.
- Jack pouch **A**.

### To store the wheel in the storage location:

Repeat the steps in the reverse order to fit back the spare wheel in the same location.



If spare wheel is stored for long, get it checked by Dealer to ensure that it is safe to use.

- Never fit more than one emergency spare wheel to the same vehicle.
- Replace the emergency spare wheel as soon as possible with the original one.



## PUNCTURE, EMERGENCY SPARE (2/2)

**Note:** ensure that the emergency spare wheel or punctured wheel are correctly positioned. Check that the boot carpet is correctly positioned in its bump stops to prevent it from being damaged.



If the vehicle is parked on the hard shoulder, you must warn other road users of your vehicle's presence with a warning triangle or with other devices as per the legislation applying to the country you are in.

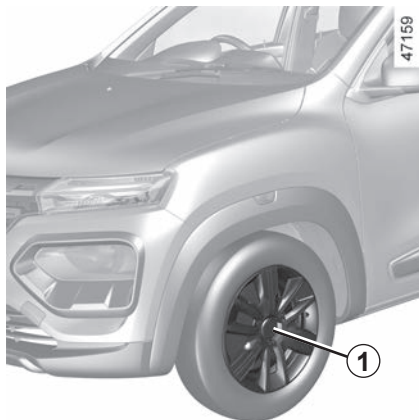


If the emergency spare wheel has been stored for several years, have it checked by your Dealer to ensure that it is safe to use.

**Vehicle fitted with an emergency spare wheel that differs from the other wheels:**

- Never fit more than one emergency spare wheel to the same vehicle.
  - The punctured wheel is wider than the emergency spare wheel, so the height of the vehicle ground clearance is reduced.
  - Replace the emergency spare wheel as soon as possible with a wheel identical to the original one.
  - When this is fitted to the vehicle, which must only be a temporary measure, the driving speed must not exceed the speed indicated on the label on the wheel.
  - Fitting an emergency spare wheel may alter the way the vehicle usually runs.
- Avoid sudden acceleration or deceleration and reduce your speed when cornering.

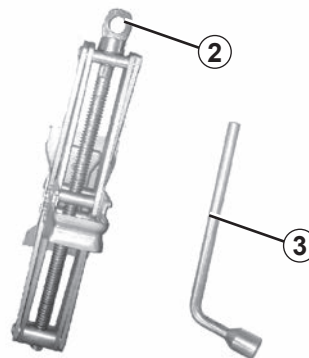
## WHEEL TRIM, TOOLS



### Central wheel trim with visible wheel bolts

(example: wheel trim **1**)

Depending on the version, the bolts are directly accessible directly or after removing the wheel cap.



### Accessing the tools

#### Jack **2** and Wrench **3**

Jack **2** is in a jack pouch and is placed on the left side of the spare wheel. To use the jack, take it out from pouch with care. While keeping it back, fold it up completely and replace it in the pouch.

The wrench **3** is placed along with warning triangle. Replace it in the same pouch after use.



Never leave tools unsecured in the vehicle: there is a risk that they may be thrown about during braking. After use, make sure the tools are correctly positioned in their housings: there is a risk of injury. The jack is designed for wheel changing purposes only. Under no circumstances should it be used for carrying out repairs underneath the vehicle or to gain access to the underside of the vehicle.

## CHANGING A WHEEL (1/2)



Switch on the hazard warning lights. Keep the vehicle away from traffic and on a level surface where it will not slip (if necessary, place a solid support under the jack base). Apply the parking brake and engage a gear (first or reverse).

Ask all passengers to leave the vehicle and keep them away from traffic. If the vehicle is parked on the hard shoulder, you must warn other road users of your vehicle's presence with a warning triangle.

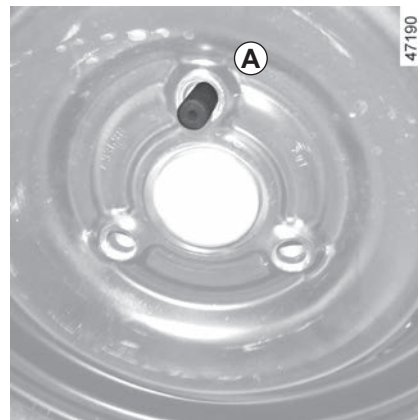


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### Removing the Wheel

Use the wheel wrench to loosen the wheel bolts by firmly holding the wrench and applying force to unscrew.

Remove completely one of the wheel bolts and screw-in the stud **A** (provided in spare wheel lock screw ) in its place, this helps to locate wheel while refitting and retains position when all the wheel bolts are removed.



47190

Place the jack under the body, and align it to be in-between two locating markings. It is forbidden to lift the car by placing any jack under front control arms, rear axle and subframe.

Crank the jack using wheel wrench until the tyre raises up and sufficient.

## CHANGING A WHEEL (2/2)

### Refitting the Carwheel

by aligning one of holes to the stud in the wheel drum/disc.

Keep the wheel cover (on select variants) and wheel bolts handy, place and hold the wheel cover to align with the stud and fasten the 2 wheel bolts in the remaining locations.

Ensure the wheel is fastened sufficient enough, so that removing stud will not cause the wheel to come out off the drum/disc.

Replace the stud by bolt and put the stud back in spare wheel lock screw cap by gently pressing it in the groove.

Using the wrench, tighten the bolts evenly. Uncrank (release) the jack using wheel wrench till the jack becomes free from holding the vehicle anymore.

Now tighten fully the wheel bolts.

Place the punctured or removed wheel in spare wheel storage area and lock it by provided lock screw.

Place the wheel wrench and jack in pouch.



If the vehicle is parked on the hard shoulder, you must warn other road users of your vehicle's presence with a warning triangle or with other devices as per the legislation applying to the country you are in.



If you have a puncture, replace the wheel as soon as possible. A tyre which has been punctured should always be inspected (and repaired, where possible) by a specialist."

## TYRES (1/3)

The tyres are the only contact between the vehicle and the road, so it is essential to keep them in good condition. You must make sure that your tyres conform to local road traffic regulations.



For your safety, please respect the speed limit.

When they need to be replaced, only tyres of the same make, size, type and profile should be used on a single axle.

**They must: either have a load capacity and a speed capacity at least equal to the original tyres, or correspond to those recommended by your authorised dealer.**

Failure to heed these instructions could endanger your safety and affect your vehicle's roadworthiness.

**Risk of loss of control of the vehicle.**



### Maintaining the tyres

The tyres must be in good condition and the tread form must have sufficient depth; tyres approved by our Technical Department have tread wear indicators **1** which are **indicators moulded into the tread at several points.**

When the tread has worn down to the wear warning strips, **these strips will become visible 2**: it is then necessary to replace your tyres because the tread rubber is now **only 1.6 mm deep at most, resulting in poor road holding on wet roads.**

An overloaded vehicle, long journeys by motorway, particularly in very hot weather, or continual driving on poorly surfaced minor roads will lead to more rapid tyre wear and affect safety.



Incidents which occur when driving, such as striking the kerb, may damage the tyres and wheel rims, and could also lead to misalignment of the front or rear axle geometry. In this case, have the condition of these checked by an approved dealer.

## TYRES (2/3)

### Tyre pressures

Adhere to the tyre pressures (including the emergency spare wheel). The tyre pressures should be checked at least once a month and additionally before any long journey (refer to the label affixed to the edge of the driver's door).



#### Incorrect tyre pressures

lead to abnormal tyre wear and unusually hot running. These are factors which may seriously affect safety and lead to:

- poor road holding.
- risk of bursting or tread separation.

The pressure depends on the load and the speed of use. Adjust the pressure according to the conditions of use (refer to the label affixed to the edge of the driver's door).

The pressures should be checked cold: ignore higher pressures which may be reached in hot weather or following a high speed journey.

If the tyre pressures cannot be checked when the tyres are **cold**, increase the pressures from **0.2 to 0.3 bar (or 3 PSI)**.

**Never deflate a hot tyre.**

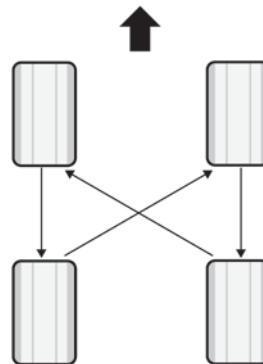
#### Special note

Depending on the vehicle, there may be an adapter which needs to be positioned on the valve before air is added.



Please be aware that a poorly tightened or missing valve cap can make the tyres less airtight and lead to pressure loss.

Always use valve caps identical to those fitted originally and tighten them fully.



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### Changing wheels around

Swap the wheels as shown in above picture with every regular intervals 12 months / 10000 Kms (which ever comes earlier).

Swapping needs to be done along with wheel balancing and wheel alignment.

### Emergency spare wheel

Refer to the information on “Changing a wheel” in Section 5.

## TYRES (3/3)



### Fitting new tyres

For safety reasons, this operation must be carried out by a specialist.

Fitting different tyres may change your vehicle as follows:

- it may mean that your vehicle no longer conforms to current regulations.
- it may change the way it handles when cornering.
- it may cause the steering to be heavy.
- It may affect the use of snow chains.



### Changing a wheel

As the tyre pressure monitor may take several minutes to correctly determine the positions of the wheels and the pressure values after driving, check the tyre pressures following any operation.

## Use in winter

### Chains

**For safety reasons, fitting snow chains to the rear axle is strictly forbidden.**

**Chains cannot be fitted** to tyres which are larger than those originally fitted to the vehicle.

### Snow or Winter tyres

We would recommend that these be fitted to all **four wheels** to ensure that your vehicle retains maximum adhesion.

**Warning:** These tyres sometimes have a specific direction of rotation and a maximum speed index which may be lower than the maximum speed of your vehicle.



Snow chains may only be fitted to tyres of the same size as those originally fitted to **your vehicle**.

## Studded tyres

This type of equipment may only be used for a limited period and as laid down by local legislation. It is necessary to observe the speed specified by current legislation.

These tyres must, at a minimum, be fitted to the two front wheels.

### Snow or Winter tyres

We recommend that these be fitted to all four wheelers to ensure that your vehicle remains maximum adhesion.

### Warning:

These tyres sometimes have a specific direction of rotation and a maximum speed index which may be lower than the maximum speed of your vehicle.

In all cases, we would recommend that you contact an authorised dealer who will be able to advise you on the choice of equipment which is most suitable for your vehicle.

# FRONT LIGHTS-CHANGING BULBS

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## Dipped beam headlight

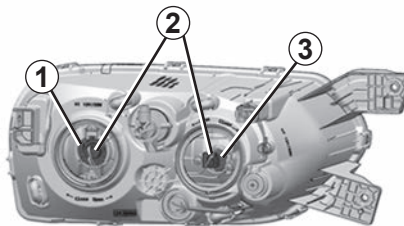
- Remove cover **A**.
- Remove bulb connector **2**. Unclip spring **1** and take out the bulb.

**Bulb Type : H7**



The engine may be hot during operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan may come on at any moment.  
Risk of injury.

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## Main beam headlight

- Remove cover **B**.
- Remove bulb connector **2**. Unclip spring **3** and take out the bulb.

**Bulb Type : H1**

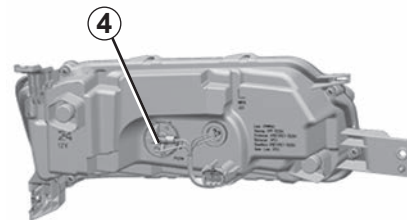


The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.  
Risk of injury.



Take care when replacing bulbs. Changing their position may result in bulb operating faults.

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## Direction Indicator light

Turn the bulb holder **4** a quarter of a turn and take out the bulb.

**Bulb Type : PY21W.**

To comply with current legislation, or as a precaution, you can obtain an emergency kit from your approved dealer containing a set of spare bulbs and fuses.



## LIGHTING: changing bulbs



### Courtesy lights 1

Please consult an authorised dealer.



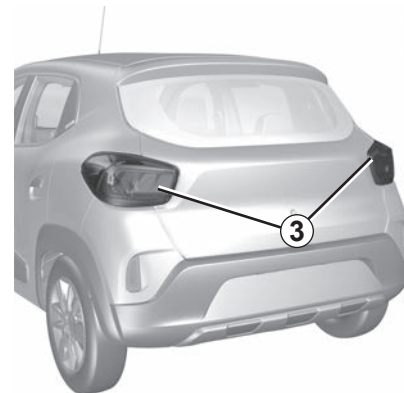
The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

**Risk of injury.**



### LED Daytime running lights 2

Please consult an authorised dealer.



### Rear lighting 3 (Brake lights/ Direction indicator lights/ Reversing lights)

Please consult an authorised dealer.

## RADIO FREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: batteries

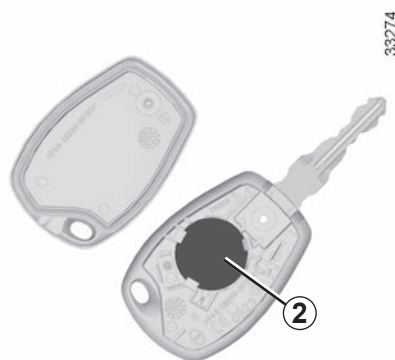


### Replacing the remote control battery

Insert a minus screw driver into the slit of the Decor shell and twist it to separate the Decor shell from the lower part.

The batteries are available from approved Dealers, and their service life approximately two years.

Check that there is no dye on the battery: risk of an incorrect electrical contact.



Replace battery **2** according to the direction marked on the cover.

Recommended battery: Contact approved Renault Dealer for replacement of the battery.

**Note:** It is not advisable to touch the electronic circuit in the key cover when replacing the battery.

When refitting, ensure that the cover is correctly clipped on and the screw tightened.



Do not throw away your used batteries; give them to an organisation responsible for collecting and recycling batteries.

## FUSES (1/3)



### Passenger compartment fuses A

If any electrical component does not work, check the condition of the fuses. Pull the flap A from the lower edge to remove it to access the fuses.

To comply with current legislation, or as a precaution, you can obtain an emergency kit from your approved dealer containing a set of spare bulbs and fuses.

## Removing the fuses

Remove the fuse, located at the back of flap **A** from position **1**.

To remove the fuse, slide the fuse.

It is not advisable to use the free fuse locations.



The engine may be hot when working in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan may come on at any moment.

Risk of injury.

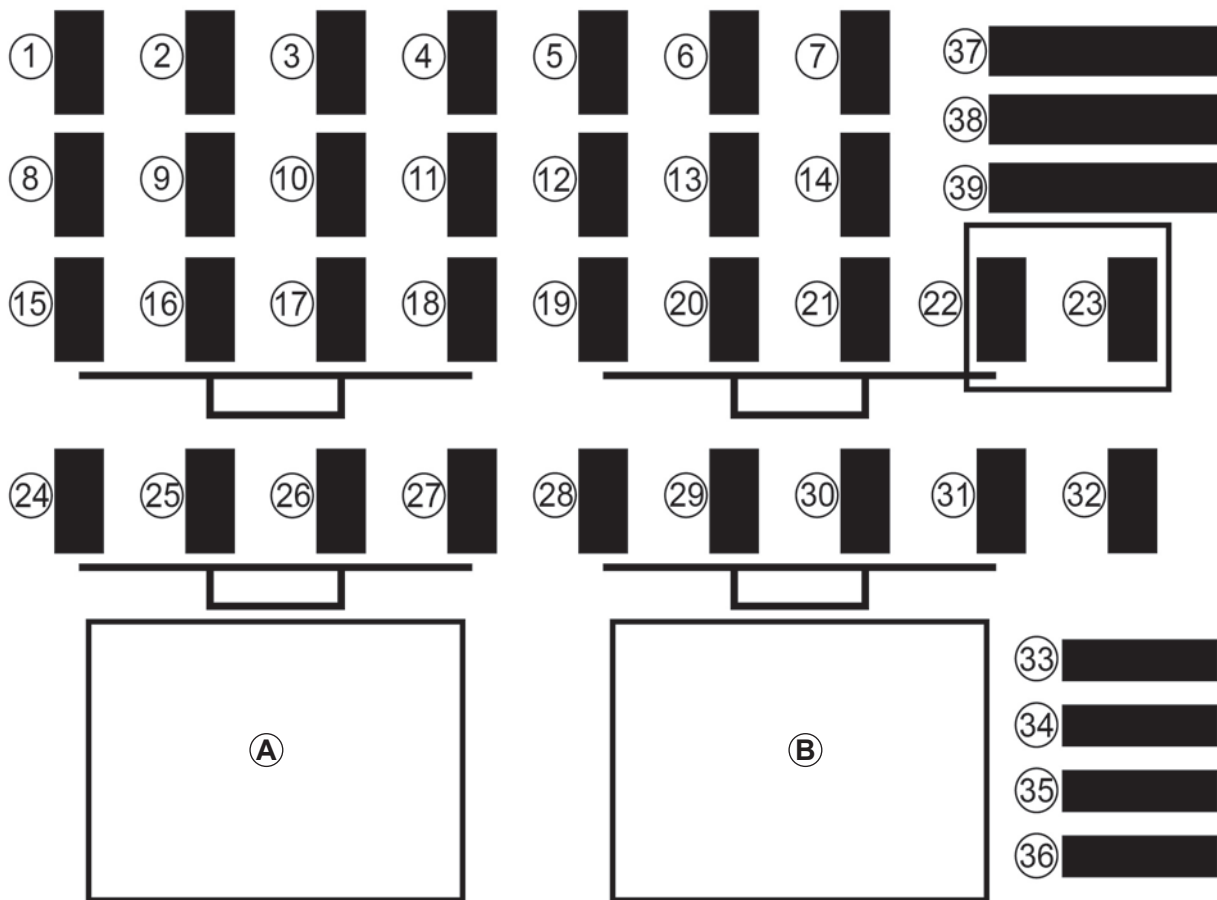


Check the fuse in question and replace it, If a fuse is fitted where the rating is too high, it may cause the electrical circuit to over-heat (risk of fire) in the event of an item of equipment using an excessive amount of current.

## FUSES (2/3)

### Allocation of fuses in the passenger compartment

(the presence of certain fuses DEPENDS ON THE VEHICLE EQUIPMENT LEVEL)



## FUSES (3/3)

Number	Allocation
<b>A</b>	Accessories relay
<b>B</b>	Reverse light relay
<b>1</b>	Second row Accessory socket
<b>2</b>	Left-hand main beam headlight
<b>3</b>	Right-hand main beam headlight
<b>4</b>	Left-hand dipped beam headlight
<b>5</b>	Right-hand dipped beam headlight
<b>6</b>	Left-hand side light
<b>7</b>	Cluster /Radio/ Ultra low cost/
<b>8</b>	First Row Accessory Socket
<b>9</b>	Blower Motor
<b>10</b>	Fuel Pump Fuse

Number	Allocation
<b>11</b>	Starter - Manual Transmission / Automated Manual transmission
<b>12</b>	Roof Light
<b>13</b>	Cluster
<b>14</b>	Low Beam
<b>15</b>	Radio/Ultra low cost/ Diagnostic Socket, Roof Light/ Multimedia accessory socket
<b>16</b>	Empty location
<b>17</b>	Cluster
<b>18</b>	Lighting Switch
<b>19</b>	Electrical Door Locking
<b>20</b>	Electrical Door Locking
<b>21 to 23</b>	Empty location
<b>24</b>	Cluster,Fuel pump,Control Unit-Engine/ Powertrain,Starter

Number	Allocation
<b>25</b>	Stop Light Switch, Radio/ Ultra Low cost
<b>26</b>	Rear Light Switch
<b>27</b>	Windshield Motor
<b>28</b>	Front Dual Window Lift
<b>29</b>	Power Steering
<b>30</b>	Air-Bag
<b>31</b>	Empty location
<b>32</b>	ABS/Stoplight/ Transponder
<b>33</b>	Reverse parking
<b>34</b>	Day light running lamp
<b>35</b>	Rear power window
<b>36</b>	Outside rear view mirror
<b>37 to 39</b>	Empty location

## BATTERY: troubleshooting (1/2)

### To avoid all risk of sparks:

- Ensure that all electrical equipments (courtesy lights, etc.) are switched off before disconnecting or reconnecting the battery.
- when charging, stop the charger before connecting or disconnecting the battery.
- to avoid creating a short circuit between the terminals, do not place metal objects on the battery.
- always wait at least one minute after the engine has been switched off before disconnecting a battery.
- make sure that you reconnect the battery terminals after refitting.

### Connecting a battery charger

**The battery charger must be compatible with a battery with nominal voltage of 12 volts.**

Do not disconnect the battery when the engine is running. **Follow the instructions given by the manufacturer of the battery charger you are using.**



Some batteries may have specific conditions for recharging. Consult your approved dealer. Avoid the risk of sparks, as this could cause a sudden explosion, and always charge the battery in a well-ventilated area.

Risk of serious injury.



Handle the battery with care as it contains sulphuric acid, which must not come into contact with eyes or skin. If it does, wash the affected area with plenty of cold water and consult a doctor, if necessary.

Ensure that naked flames, red hot objects and sparks do not come into contact with the battery as there is a risk of explosion.

The engine may be hot when carrying out operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan can come on at any moment.

Risk of injury.

## BATTERY: troubleshooting (2/2)

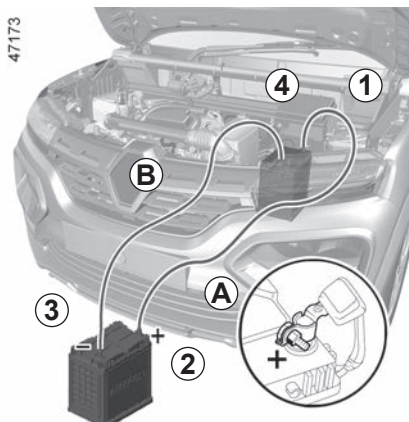
### Starting the vehicle using the battery from another vehicle

If you have to use the battery from another vehicle to start, obtain suitable jump leads (with a large cross section) from an approved dealer or, if you already have jump leads, ensure that they are in perfect condition.

**The two batteries must have an identical nominal voltage of 12 volts.** The battery supplying the current should have a capacity (amp-hours, Ah) which is at least the same as that of the discharged battery.

Ensure that there is no risk of contact between the two vehicles (risk of short circuiting when the positive terminals are connected) and that the discharged battery is properly connected. Switch off your vehicle ignition.

Start the engine of the vehicle supplying the current and run it at an intermediate engine speed.



Connect the positive cable (+) **A** to the (+) terminal **1** of the discharged battery, then to the (+) terminal **2** of the battery supplying the current.

Connect the negative cable (–) **B** to the (–) **3** terminal of the battery supplying the current and then to the (–) **4** terminal of the discharged battery.

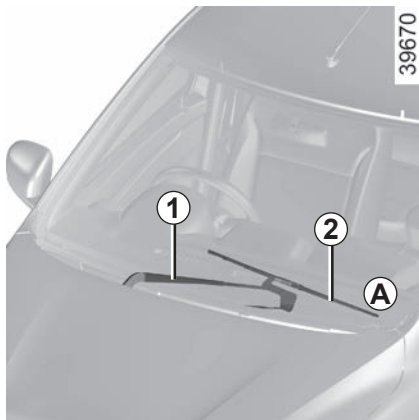
Start the engine as normal. As soon as it starts, disconnect cables **A** and **B** in reverse order (**4-3-2-1**).



Check that there is no contact between leads **A** and **B** and that the positive lead **A** is not touching any metal parts on the vehicle supplying the current.

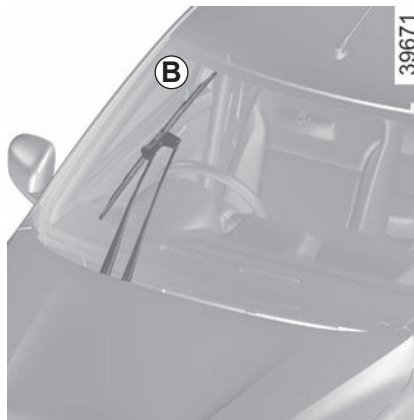
Risk of serious injury and/or damage to the vehicle.

## WINDSCREEN WIPER - TO LIFT/REPLACE WIPER BLADES



### To lift the wiper arm 1

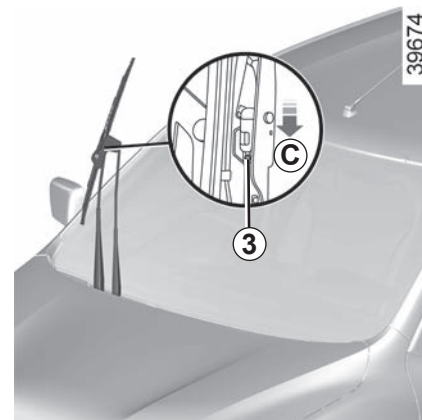
- Switch ON the ignition;
- Move the wiper stalk from park position **A** (make sure the windscreen is wet with washer fluid while moving the wiper) to intermittent wiping/normal wiping. (Refer to instructions under Windscreen washing/wiping for wiper stalk positions in chapter 1);
- Switch OFF the ignition once the wiper reaches position **B**;
- Lift the wiper arm **1**;
- press **3** from inner side of the wiper arm and push the blade down along the direction **C** to remove the wiper blade **2**.



### Refitting a wiper blade

To refit the wiper blade, proceed in reverse order to removal. Make sure that the blade is correctly locked in position.

Do not attempt to remove the dirt from dry windshield with the wipers or you can damage the windshield and wiper blades. Always wet the windshield with washer fluid before operating the wipers.

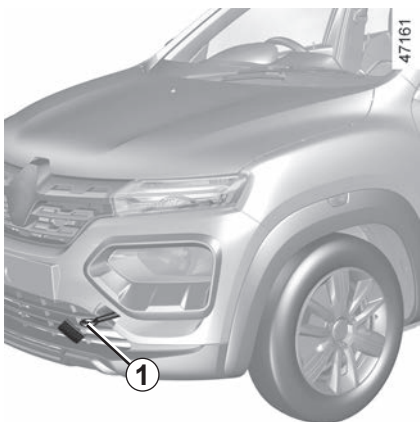


Check condition of the blades. You are responsible for their correct maintenance:

- clean the blades, windscreen and rear screen regularly with soapy water;
- do not use the wipers when the windscreen is dry;
- lift them off the windscreen when they have not been used for a long time.



# TOWING



The steering wheel must be unlocked and the ignition key must be in ignition **ON** condition to provide brake lights and hazard warning lights on the towed vehicle. At night the vehicle must have its lights on.

## Front towing point 1.

This towing point must only be used for towing: never use it for lifting the vehicle directly or indirectly.



It is prohibited to hang the car to lower arm or Rear Axle. To hang car there is a specific place provided.



Do not leave the tools unsecured inside the vehicle as they may come loose under braking.



Do not remove the key from the ignition when the vehicle is being towed.

When the engine is stopped, steering and braking assistance are not operational.

- Do not leave the tools unsecured inside the vehicle as they may come loose under braking.
- A vehicle must not be towed if it is not fit to be driven.
- Use a rigid towing bar. If a rope or cable is used (where the law allows this), the vehicle being towed must be able to brake.
- A vehicle must not be towed if it is not fit to be driven.

## ACCESSORIES



### Electrical and electronic accessories

Before installing this type of accessory, make sure it is compatible with your vehicle. You can get advice from an authorised dealer.

Connect accessories with a maximum power of 120 watts only. **Fire hazard.**

No work may be carried out on the vehicle's electrical or radio circuits, except by authorised dealers: an incorrectly connected system may result in damage being caused to the electrical equipment and/or the components connected to it.

If the vehicle is fitted with any aftermarket electrical equipment, make sure that the installation is correctly protected by a fuse. Establish the rating and position of this fuse.

### Use of transmission/receiving devices (telephones, CB equipment etc.).

Telephones and CB equipment with integrated aerials may cause interference to the electronic systems originally fitted to the vehicle: it is advisable only to use equipment with an external aerial. **Furthermore, we remind you of the need to conform to the legislation in force concerning the use of such equipment.**

### Fitting after-market accessories

If you wish to install accessories on the vehicle: please contact an authorised dealer. Also, to ensure the correct operation of your vehicle, and to avoid any risk to your safety, we recommend that you use only accessories specifically designed for your vehicle, which are the only accessories for which the manufacturer will provide a warranty.

If you are using an anti-theft device, only attach it to the brake pedal.

### Obstructions to the driver

On the driver's side, only use mats suitable for the vehicle, attached with the pre-fitted components, and check the fitting regularly. Do not lay one mat on top of another. **There is a risk of wedging the pedals.**

## OPERATING FAULTS (1/3)

The following advice will enable you to carry out quick, temporary repairs. For safety reasons you should always contact an approved dealer as soon as possible.

The starter is activated	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
Warning lights dim or fail to come on; the starter does not run.	Battery terminals disconnected, oxidised or incorrectly secured.	Retighten them, reconnect them or clean them if they are oxidised.
	Battery discharged or worn.	Connect another battery to the faulty battery. Refer to the information on “Battery: troubleshooting” in Section 5 or replace the battery if necessary. Do not push the vehicle if the steering column is locked.
The engine is not starting.	Starting conditions are not fulfilled.	Please refer to the information on “Starting, stopping the engine” in Section 2.
The steering column remains locked.	Steering wheel locked.	To unlock, gently move the key and the steering wheel (refer to the information on the “Ignition switch” in Section 2).
Traces of condensation in the lights.	This is not a fault. Traces of condensation are a natural phenomenon caused by variations in temperature. The traces will disappear slowly once the lights are switched on.	

## OPERATING FAULTS (2/3)

On the road	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
Vibrations.	Tyres not inflated to correct pressures, incorrectly balanced or damaged.	Check the tyre pressures; if this is not the cause, have their condition checked by an approved dealer.
Coolant boiling in the coolant reservoir.	Mechanical fault: cylinder head gasket damaged, faulty coolant pump.	Stop the engine. Contact an approved dealer.
	Engine cooling fan not working.	Contact an approved dealer.
Smoke under the bonnet.	Short circuit or cooling system leak.	Stop, switch off the ignition, move away from the vehicle and contact an approved dealer.
The oil pressure warning light comes on:		
on a bend or under braking	The engine oil level is too low.	Top up the engine oil level (refer to the information on "Engine oil level: topping up/filling" in Section 4).
at idle speed	Low oil pressure.	Go to your nearest approved dealer.
The oil pressure warning light takes a long time to go out or remains lit during acceleration.	Loss of oil pressure.	Stop the vehicle: contact an approved dealer.

## OPERATING FAULTS (3/3)

On the road	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
The engine overheats. The coolant temperature indicator light comes on.	Engine cooling fan not working.	Stop the vehicle, switch off the engine and contact an approved dealer.
	Coolant leaks.	Stop the vehicle, switch off the engine and check the coolant reservoir: it should contain fluid. If there is no coolant, consult an approved dealer as soon as possible.
The wiper does not work.	Wiper blade stuck.	Free the blades before using the wipers.
	Faulty electrical circuit.	Consult an approved dealer.
The wiper does not stop.	Faulty electrical controls.	Consult an approved dealer.
Direction indicators flashing more quickly.	Bulb blown.	Replace the bulb.
The direction indicators do not work.	Faulty electrical circuit.	Consult an approved dealer.
The headlights do not switch on or off.	Faulty electrical circuit or control.	Consult an approved dealer.
Abnormal white smoke from the exhaust	Mechanical fault: damaged cylinder head gasket.	Stop the engine. Contact an approved dealer.



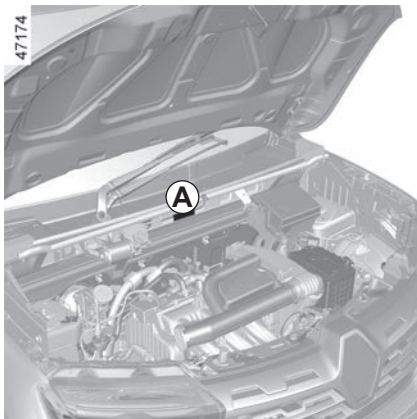
**Radiator:** If there is a significant lack of coolant, remember that it must never be topped up using cold coolant while the engine is very warm. After any procedure on the vehicle which has involved even partial draining of the cooling system, it must be refilled with a new mixture prepared in the correct proportions. Reminder: only products approved by the Technical Department may be used for this purpose.



# ***Section 6: Technical specifications***

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# IDENTIFICATION PLATES



## Vehicle Identification Number

**The information shown on the vehicle identification plate should be quoted on all correspondence or orders.**

**Open up the insulator to access the Vehicle Identification number Plate.**

## Vehicle identification plate A :

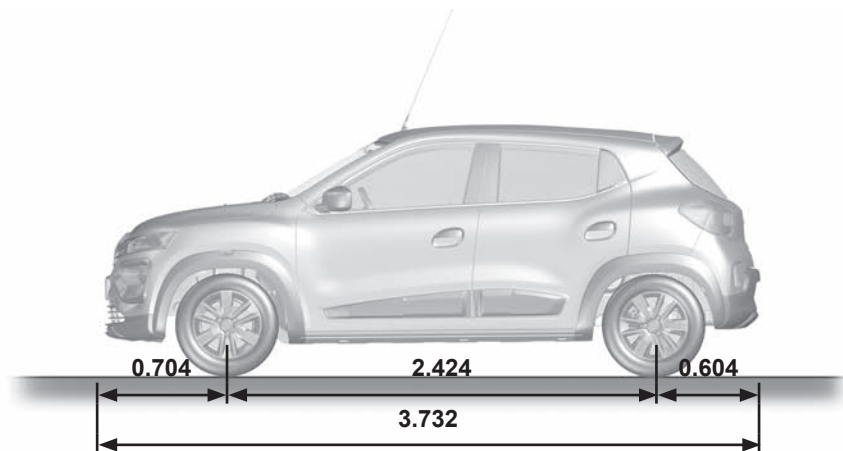
Identification number.



## SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Versions</b>	<b>0.8 12V</b>	<b>1.0 12V</b>
<b>Engine type</b> (see engine plate)	BR08DE	BR10DE
<b>Cubic capacity</b> (cc)	799	999
<b>Type of fuel octane rating</b>	<p>Petrol.</p> <p>The use of unleaded petrol is essential.</p> <p>It is preferable to use fuel with octane rating 91 and higher.</p> <p>Depending on vehicle, the engine is compatible with E10 petrol.</p>	
<b>Spark plugs</b>	<p>Only use spark plugs specified for your vehicle's engine.</p> <p>The type should be marked on a label stuck inside the engine compartment. If it is not, then Contact your approved Dealer for replacement of Spark Plugs.</p> <p>Fitting spark plugs other than those specified may damage the engine.</p>	
<b>Mass of vehicle</b> <b>(Depending on Version)</b>	<p>Kerb weight: 705 Kg- 755 Kg</p> <p>laden condition: 1165 Kg (Max)</p>	
<b>Towing weight</b>	NOT PERMITTED	
<b>Load on Roof</b>	Not advisable to carry any load on roof	

## DIMENSIONS (in metres)



1.474 (\*)  
1.490(\*\*)

(\*) unladen-without roof style bars

(\*\*) unladen-with roof style bars

## REPLACEMENT PARTS AND REPAIRS

Original parts are based on strict specifications and are subject to highly specialized tests. Therefore, they are of at least the same level of quality as the parts fitted originally.

If you fit genuine replacement parts always to your vehicle, it will perform well. Furthermore, repairs carried out within manufacturers network using original parts are guaranteed according to the conditions set out on the reverse of repair order.

## SERVICE SHEETS (1/4)

Date: _____ Miles (Km): _____		Invoice number: _____	Comments/miscellaneous
<b>Type of operation:</b> Service <input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Anti-corrosion check:</b> OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK* <input type="checkbox"/> *See specific page		Stamp	
Date: _____ Miles (Km): _____		Invoice number: _____	Comments/miscellaneous
<b>Type of operation:</b> Service <input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Anti-corrosion check:</b> OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK* <input type="checkbox"/> *See specific page		Stamp	
Date: _____ Miles (Km): _____		Invoice number: _____	Comments/miscellaneous
<b>Type of operation:</b> Service <input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Anti-corrosion check:</b> OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK* <input type="checkbox"/> *See specific page		Stamp	

## SERVICE SHEETS (2/4)

VIN: .....

Date:                      Miles (Km):		Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
<b>Type of operation:</b> Service <input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>		Stamp	
<b>Anti-corrosion check:</b> OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK* <input type="checkbox"/> *See specific page			
Date:                      Miles (Km):		Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
<b>Type of operation:</b> Service <input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>		Stamp	
<b>Anti-corrosion check:</b> OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK* <input type="checkbox"/> *See specific page			
Date:                      Miles (Km):		Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
<b>Type of operation:</b> Service <input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>		Stamp	
<b>Anti-corrosion check:</b> OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK* <input type="checkbox"/> *See specific page			

SERVICE SHEETS (3/4)

VIN: .....

Date:                      Miles (Km):                      Invoice number:		Comments/miscellaneous
<b>Type of operation:</b> Service <input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stamp</b>	
<b>Anti-corrosion check:</b> OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK* <input type="checkbox"/> *See specific page		
Date:                      Miles (Km):                      Invoice number:		Comments/miscellaneous
<b>Type of operation:</b> Service <input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stamp</b>	
<b>Anti-corrosion check:</b> OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK* <input type="checkbox"/> *See specific page		
Date:                      Miles (Km):                      Invoice number:		Comments/miscellaneous
<b>Type of operation:</b> Service <input type="checkbox"/> ..... <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stamp</b>	
<b>Anti-corrosion check:</b> OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK* <input type="checkbox"/> *See specific page		

## SERVICE SHEETS (4/4)

VIN: .....

Date: .....		Miles (Km): .....		Invoice number: .....		Comments/miscellaneous	
<b>Type of operation:</b>		<b>Stamp</b>					
Service <input type="checkbox"/>							
..... <input type="checkbox"/>							
<b>Anti-corrosion check:</b>							
OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK* <input type="checkbox"/>							
*See specific page							

Date: .....		Miles (Km): .....		Invoice number: .....		Comments/miscellaneous	
<b>Type of operation:</b>		<b>Stamp</b>					
Service <input type="checkbox"/>							
..... <input type="checkbox"/>							
<b>Anti-corrosion check:</b>							
OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK* <input type="checkbox"/>							
*See specific page							

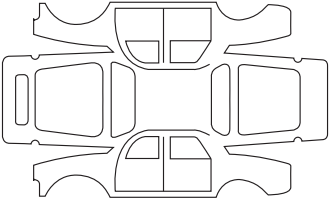
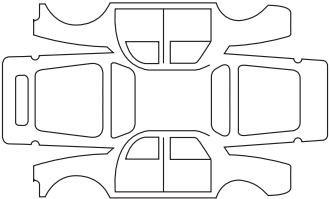
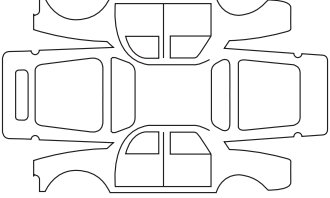
  

Date: .....		Miles (Km): .....		Invoice number: .....		Comments/miscellaneous	
<b>Type of operation:</b>		<b>Stamp</b>					
Service <input type="checkbox"/>							
..... <input type="checkbox"/>							
<b>Anti-corrosion check:</b>							
OK <input type="checkbox"/> Not OK* <input type="checkbox"/>							
*See specific page							

# ANTICORROSION CHECK (1/4)

If the continuation of the warranty is subject to repair, it is indicated below.

VIN: .....

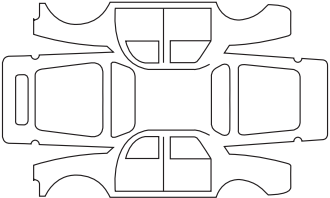
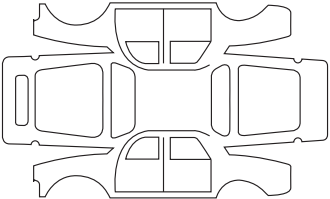
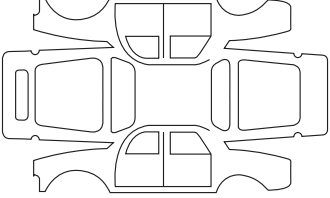
Corrosion repair operation to be carried out:		Stamp
Date of repair:		
Repair to be carried out:		Stamp
Date of repair:		
Repair to be carried out:		Stamp
Date of repair:		



# ANTICORROSION CHECK (2/4)

If the continuation of the warranty is subject to repair, it is indicated below.

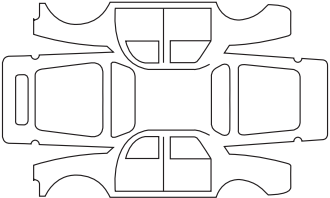
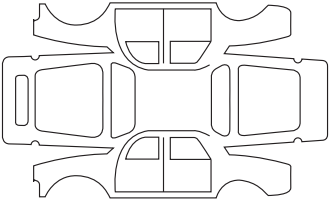
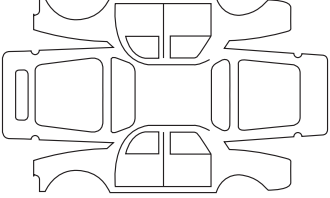
VIN: .....

Corrosion repair operation to be carried out:		Stamp
Date of repair:		
Repair to be carried out:		Stamp
Date of repair:		
Repair to be carried out:		Stamp
Date of repair:		

# ANTICORROSION CHECK (3/4)

If the continuation of the warranty is subject to repair, it is indicated below.

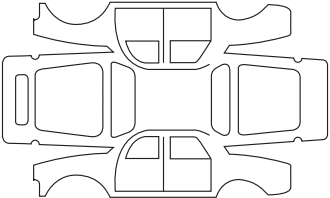
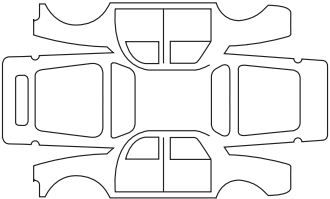
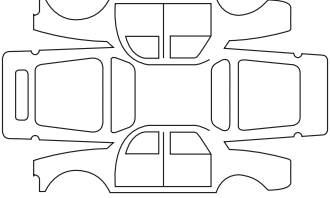
VIN: .....

Corrosion repair operation to be carried out:		Stamp
Date of repair:		
Repair to be carried out:		Stamp
Date of repair:		
Repair to be carried out:		Stamp
Date of repair:		

# ANTICORROSION CHECK (4/4)

If the continuation of the warranty is subject to repair, it is indicated below.

VIN: .....

Corrosion repair operation to be carried out:		Stamp
Date of repair:		
Repair to be carried out:		Stamp
Date of repair:		
Repair to be carried out:		Stamp
Date of repair:		



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