



Welcome aboard your vehicle

This driver's handbook 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 handbook 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 Network technicians will be only too pleased to provide you with any additional information.

To help you, you will find the following symbols:

 and  Visible on the vehicle, they show that you should consult the manual to find detailed information and/or limits on operations in respect of equipment on your vehicle.

 anywhere in the manual indicates a hazard, danger or a safety recommendation.

The descriptions of the models given in this handbook are based on the technical specifications at the time of writing. **This handbook 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 only.**

Enjoy driving your new vehicle.

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

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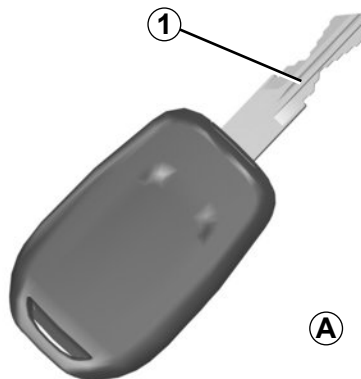
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KEYS, RADIO FREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: general information (1/2)

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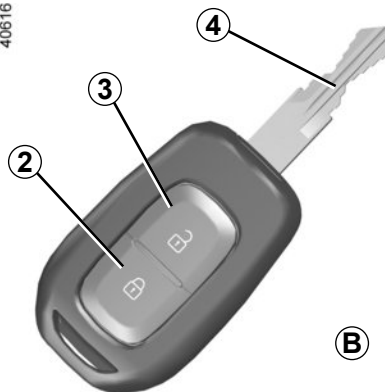


Key A

- 1 Coded key for ignition switch, doors and fuel filler cap.

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

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Radio frequency remote control B

- 2 Locks all the opening elements.
3 Unlocks all the opening elements.
4 Coded key for ignition switch, driver's door and fuel filler cap.

Advice

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



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.

KEYS, RADIO FREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: general information (2/2)

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.

Remote control key failure

Make sure that the correct battery type is being used, and that the battery is in good condition and inserted correctly. These batteries have a service life of approximately two years.

Refer to the information on “Radio frequency remote control: Batteries” in Section 5.

KEYS, RADIO FREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: use

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Unlocking the doors

Press unlocking button **2**.

The hazard warning lights and indicator lights **flash once** to indicate that the doors have unlocked.

Note: if a door is not opened within approximately 2 minutes of the door being unlocked by remote control, the doors will lock again automatically.

Locking the doors

Press locking button **1**.

The hazard warning lights and indicator lights **flash twice** to indicate that the doors have locked.

If a door or the tailgate is open or not properly shut, the doors or tailgate lock then quickly unlock and the hazard warning lights and indicator lights do not flash.

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



Driver's responsibility when parking or stopping the vehicle

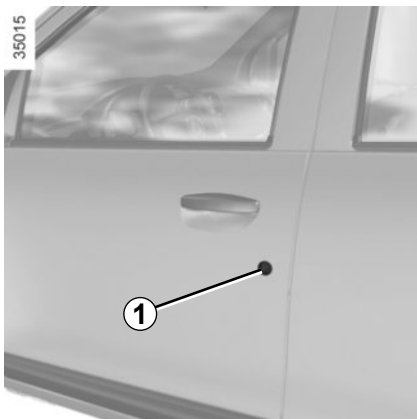
Never leave an animal, child or adult who is not self-sufficient alone on your vehicle, even for a short time.

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.

LOCKING AND UNLOCKING THE DOORS (1/2)



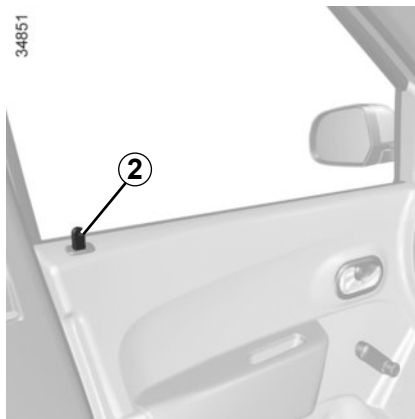
Manual control

From the outside

Unlock the doors using the key in a door lock **1**.



Never leave your vehicle with the key or remote control inside.



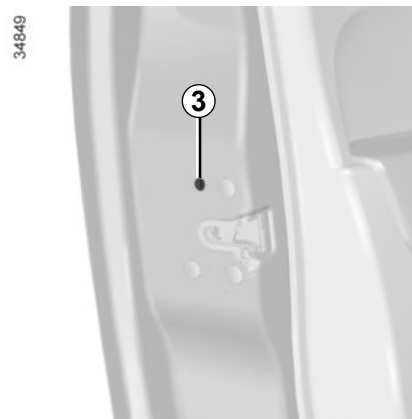
From the inside (depending on vehicle)

Push in button **2** to lock and lift button **2** to unlock.



Driver's responsibility

If you decide to keep the doors locked when you are driving, remember that it may be more difficult for those assisting you to gain access to the passenger compartment in the event of an emergency.



Locking the doors manually (depending on vehicle)

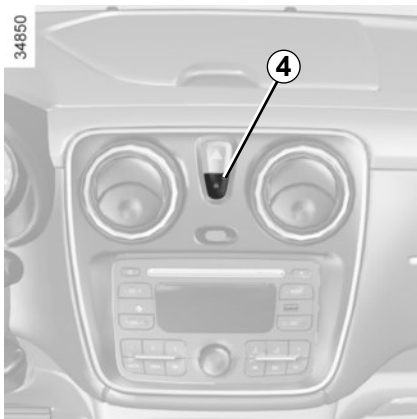
If the remote control does not work, you can manually lock each door.

Turn screw **3** with the door open (using the end of the key) and close the door.

This means that the doors are then locked from the outside.

The doors may then only be opened from the inside or by using the key in the front left-hand door.

LOCKING AND UNLOCKING THE DOORS (2/2)



Electric central locking

It simultaneously locks or unlocks the doors and the tailgate.

Lock or unlock the doors by pressing switch **4**.

The front door mechanism cannot be locked if the door is open.



Never leave your vehicle with the key or remote control inside.

Locking the opening elements 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 the engine switched off and an opening element (door or boot) open, press and hold switch **4** for more than five seconds.

When the door is closed, all the doors and the tailgate will be locked.

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

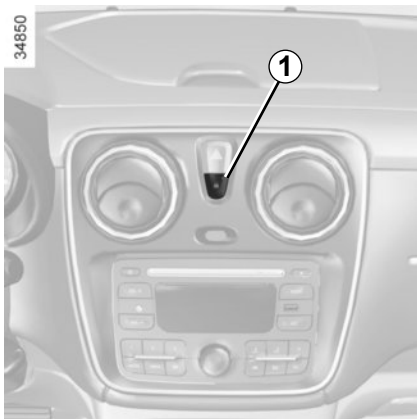
Door and tailgate status indicator

With the ignition on, the warning light integrated in switch **4** informs you of the locking status of the opening elements:

- indicator light on, the doors and tailgate are locked;
- indicator light off, the doors and tailgate are unlocked.

When you lock the doors, the indicator light remains lit and then goes out.

AUTOMATIC LOCKING WHEN DRIVING



You must first decide if you want to activate this function.

To activate: with the vehicle stationary and the engine running, press switch **1** for about 5 seconds, until a beep sounds. The indicator light built into the switch comes on when the doors are locked.

To deactivate: with the vehicle stationary and the engine running, press switch **1** for about 5 seconds, until a beep sounds.

Operating principle

When the engine is started, the system automatically locks the doors when the vehicle reaches a speed of approximately 4 mph (7 km/h).

Operating faults

If you notice an operating fault (automatic locking impossible), first check that all doors are correctly locked. If they are correctly locked and the fault is still present, contact an approved Dealer.

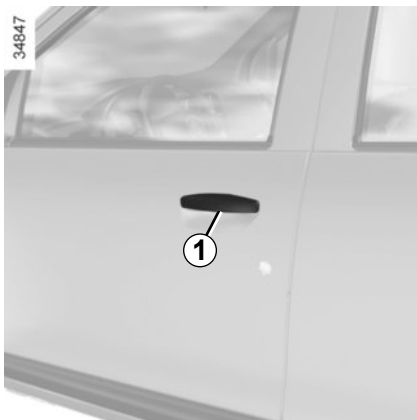
Also make sure that locking has not been inadvertently deactivated.

If necessary, refer to the activation procedure.



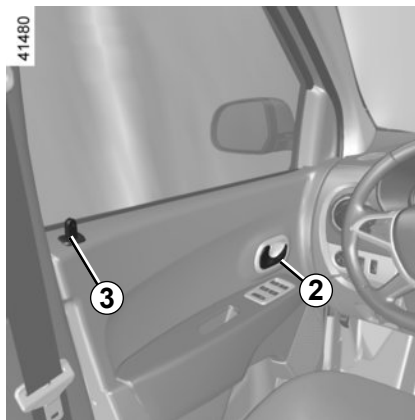
If you decide to keep the doors locked when you are driving, remember that it may be more difficult for those assisting you to gain access to the passenger compartment in the event of an emergency.

OPENING AND CLOSING THE DOORS (1/2)



Opening manually 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.



Opening the doors manually from the inside

Pull on the handle **2**.

Vehicle with button **3**

Lift the button **3** (it is impossible to open the rear door if the button **3** is pressed down).




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

Lights-on warning buzzer


If you have left the lights on after switching off the ignition, a reminder buzzer will sound when the driver's door is opened.

Door/tailgate open buzzer

Depending on the vehicle, this alarm is fitted to the driver's side door or on all opening elements.

With the vehicle at a standstill, a warning light  will come on if a door or the boot is open or not properly closed.

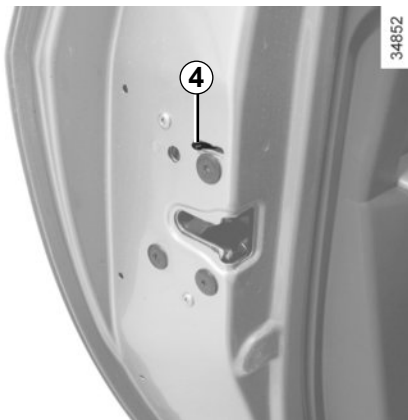
While driving, as soon as the vehicle reaches 12 mph (20 km/h), a warning

light  comes on with an audio beep.

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, or when the driver's door is opened.

OPENING AND CLOSING THE DOORS (2/2)



Child safety

To make it impossible for the rear doors to be opened from the inside, move lever **4** on each door and check from the inside that the doors are securely locked.



Driver's responsibility when parking or stopping the vehicle

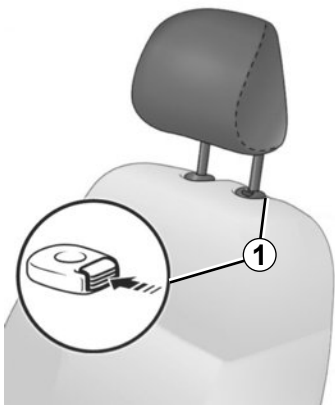
Never leave an animal, child or adult who is not self-sufficient alone on your vehicle, even for a short time.

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.

FRONT HEADRESTS



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To raise the headrest

Pull the headrest upwards to the desired height.

To lower the headrest

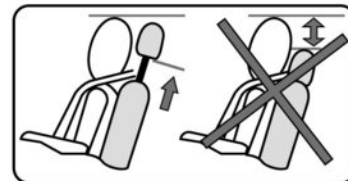
Press button **1** and guide the headrest down to the desired height.

To remove the headrest

Press tab **1** and lift the headrest to release it (tilt the seatback backwards if necessary).

To refit the headrest

Insert the rods into the sleeves, with the notches facing forwards, and lower the headrest to the desired height.

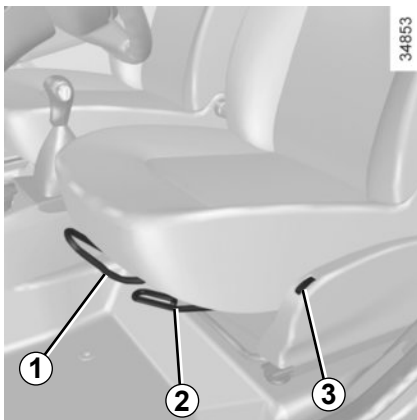


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The headrest is a safety component. Ensure that it is fitted and in the correct position: the top of your head should be in line with the top of the headrest.

FRONT SEATS



To move forwards or backwards

Lift bar **1** to release.

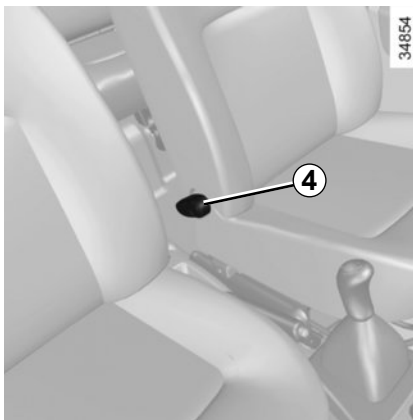
Release the bar **1** once the seat is in the correct position and ensure that the seat is fully locked into place.

To raise or lower the driver's seat surface

Depending on the vehicle, lift lever **2**, adjust the seat base to the desired height, then release the lever.

To tilt the seatback

Turn control knob **4** and tilt the seatback to the desired position.



Heated seats

Depending on the vehicle, with the ignition on, press switch **3**.

The system, which has a thermostat, decides whether or not the heating is needed.

To exit this function, press switch **3** again.



After making adjustments, make sure that the seatbacks are correctly locked in place.



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.

Make sure that the seatbacks are correctly locked in place.

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 (1/6)

Always wear your seat belt when travelling in your vehicle. You must also comply with the legislation of the particular country you are in.

Before starting, first adjust your driving position, then ask all occupants to adjust their seat belts to ensure optimum protection.



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.

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 fully depress the pedals. The seatback should be adjusted so that your arms are slightly bent when you hold the steering wheel;
- **adjust the position of your headrest.** For the maximum safety, your head must be as close as possible to the headrest;
- **adjust the height of the seat.** This adjustment allows you to select the seat position which offers you the best possible view;
- **adjust the position of the steering wheel.**

Make sure that the rear bench seat is securely locked in position so that the rear seat belts will operate efficiently. Refer to the information on the “Second row rear seats: functions” and the “Third row rear seats: functions” in Section 3.



Adjusting the seat belts

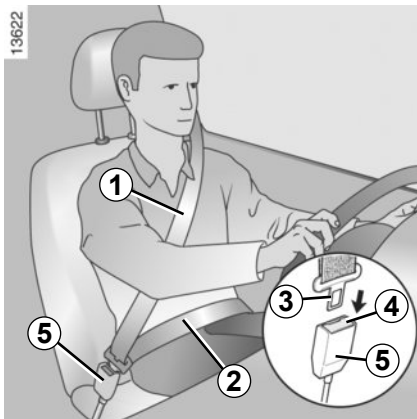
Sit with your back firmly against the seatback.

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. e.g. avoid wearing heavy clothing or keeping bulky objects under the belts, etc.

SEAT BELTS (2/6)

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To fasten

Unwind the belt **slowly and smoothly** and ensure that buckle **3** locks into catch **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.

Unlocking

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

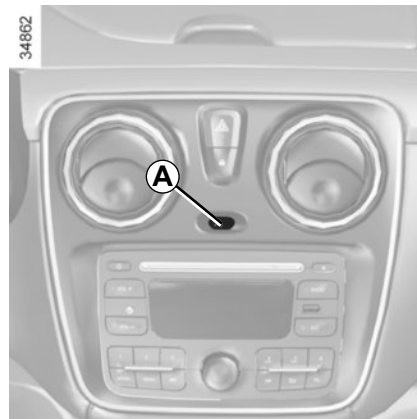


Driver's seat belt reminder and, depending on the vehicle, front passenger seat belt reminder

Depending on the vehicle, this appears on the central display **A** when the ignition is switched on and if the driver's and/or front passenger's seat belt(s) (if the passenger seat is occupied) is not fastened. If the seat is occupied and one of the two seat belts is not fastened or becomes unfastened while the vehicle is moving at a speed over 12 mph (20 km/h), the warning light flashes and a beep sounds for approximately 120 seconds.


Note: an object placed on the passenger seat base may activate the warning light in some cases.

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SEAT BELTS (3/6)


Second row rear seat belt reminder (depending on the vehicle)

The  warning light is displayed on the instrument panel when the ignition is switched on. Depending on the vehicle, it may be accompanied by the **6** graphic indicating the fastening status of each of the rear seat belts upon each:

- switching on the ignition;
- opening a door;
- fastening or unfastening of a rear seat belt.

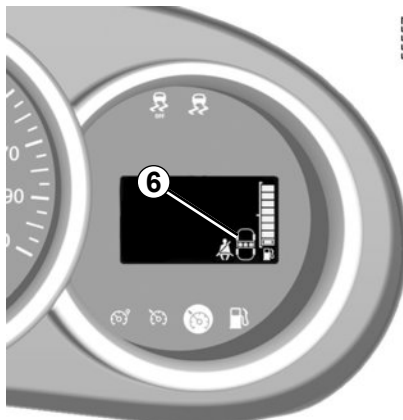
playlist of **6** graphic:

- white symbol: seatbelt fastened;
- black symbol: seatbelt unfastened.


Depending on the vehicle, the  warning light and the graphic **6** switch off after approximately 60 seconds.

When the vehicle speed is below approximately 12 mph (20 km/h), the

warning light  and the graphic **6** appear for approximately 60 seconds every time one of the rear seat belts is fastened or unfastened.



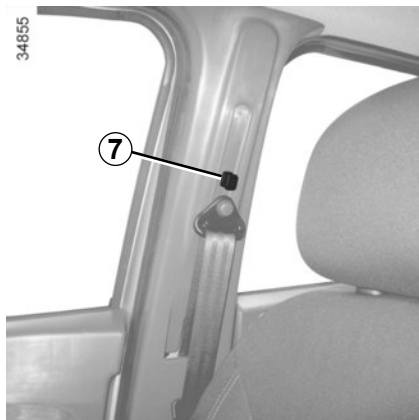
If a rear seat belt is or becomes unfastened while the vehicle speed is above approximately 12 mph (20 km/h), the

 warning light flashes on the central display **A** and the indicator for the seat concerned appears in black, accompanied by a beep lasting approximately 30 seconds (or 120 seconds, depending on the vehicle).

In all cases, check that the rear passengers are wearing seat belts and that the number of seat belts shown as fastened matches the number of rear seat places occupied.

Note: an object placed on one of the front seat bases may activate the warning lights in some cases.

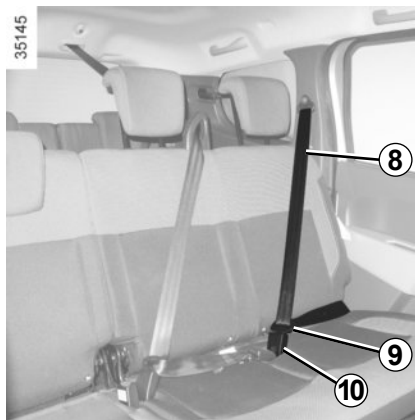
SEAT BELTS (4/6)



Adjusting the front seat belt height

Move button **7** to select the position you require so that chest strap **1** is worn as described above.

Make sure that the seat belt is locked in position correctly after you have adjusted it.

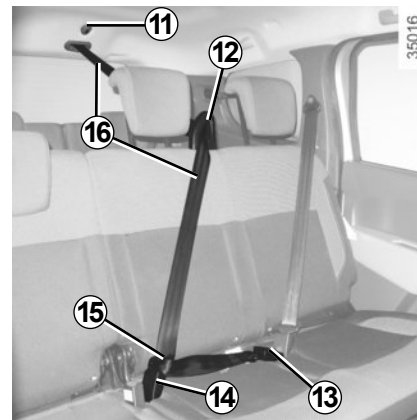


Second row rear seats

Rear side seat belts

Slowly unwind belt **8** and click buckle **9** into red catch **10**.

Operating the rear seats. Please see the information in the paragraphs on "Second row rear seats: functions" and "Third row rear seats: functions" in Section 3.



Centre seat belt

Unwind belt **16** slowly from its housing **11**.

Pass the two buckles and the belt **16** in the belt guide **12**.

Click the smallest buckle into the catch with the black locking button **13**.

Fasten the largest buckle and slide **15** in the catch with the red unlocking button **14**.

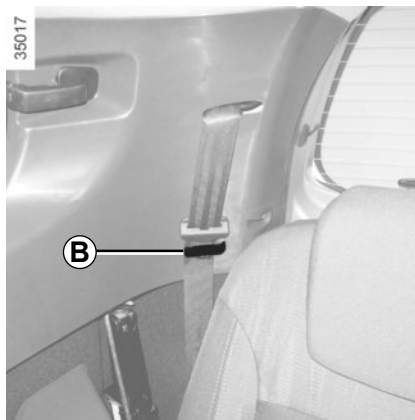
SEAT BELTS (5/6)



Third row rear seats

Remove strap **17** from hook **B**. Slowly unwind belt **17**.

Fasten the buckle **18** into the corresponding catch with the red unlocking button **19**.



When handling, the third row rear seat belt strap **17** must always be fastened to hook **B** to prevent damage to the strap or luggage compartment cover (if fitted to the vehicle).

Operating the rear seats. Please see the information in the paragraphs on “Second row rear seats: functions” and “Third row rear seats: functions” in Section 3.



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

SEAT BELTS (6/6)

The following information applies to the vehicle's front and rear seat belts.



- 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.
- 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.
- When positioning the rear bench seat, make sure that the seat belts and buckles are correctly positioned so that they can be used properly.
- Make sure that the buckle is inserted into the appropriate catch.
- Ensure that no objects are placed in the area around the seat belt catch as they could prevent it from being properly secured.
- Make sure the seat belt catch is properly positioned (it should not be hidden away, crushed or flattened by people or objects).

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

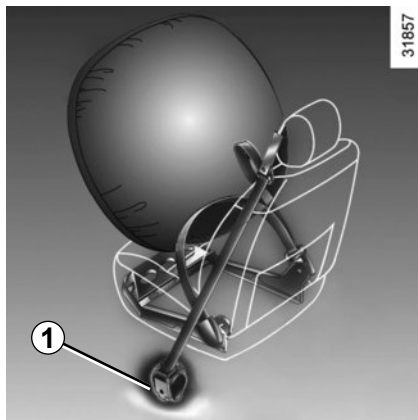
Depending on the vehicle, they are composed of:

- **seat belt pretensioners;**
- **chest force limiters;**
- **airbags driver and passenger front.**

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 pretensioner (which engages to correct seat belt slack);
- in the most violent cases, the **airbag** and force limiter are also triggered.



Pretensioners

The pretensioners 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.

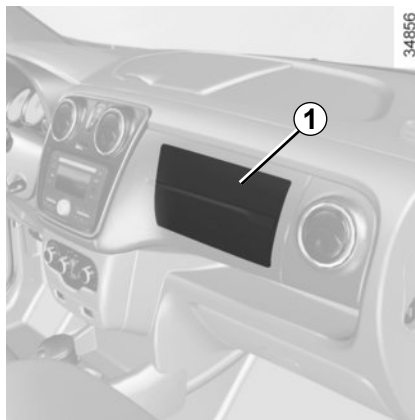


- Have the entire restraint system checked following an accident.
- No operation whatsoever is permitted on any part of the system (airbag, electronic units, wiring) and the system components must not be reused on any other vehicle, even if identical.
- To avoid premature triggering of the system which may cause injury, only qualified Network personnel are authorised to work on the methods of restraint in addition to the front seat belt.
- 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 gas generators for the pretensioners and airbags.

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

Load limiter

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.




Driver and passenger front Airbags

They are fitted on the driver side and on the passenger side.

The presence of this equipment is indicated by the word “Airbag” on the steering wheel, dashboard (in area airbag 1) and, depending on the vehicle, a label on the lower section of the windscreen.

Each airbag system consists of:

- an airbag and its gas generator fitted on the steering wheel for the driver and, depending on the vehicle, 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 ;
- remote sensors.



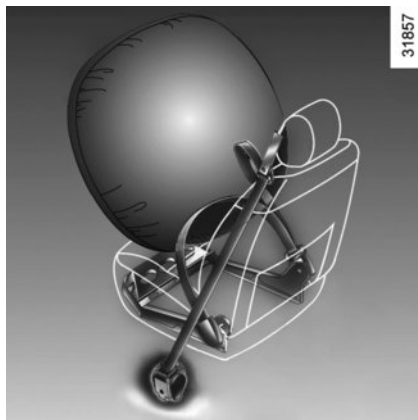
The airbag system uses pyrotechnic principles. This explains why, when the airbag inflates, it will generate heat, produce smoke (this does not mean that a fire is about to start) and make a banging noise. In a situation where an airbag is required, it will inflate immediately and this may cause some 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.

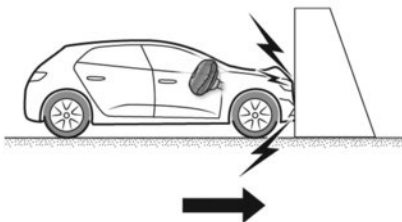
In a severe **frontal** impact, the airbag(s) inflate rapidly, cushioning the impact of the driver's head and chest against the steering wheel and of the front passenger against the dashboard. They then deflate immediately so that the passengers are not in any way hindered when leaving the vehicle.



The airbag system uses pyrotechnic principles. This explains why, when the airbag inflates, it will generate heat, produce smoke (this does not mean that a fire is about to start) and make a banging noise. In a situation where an airbag 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 (4/6)

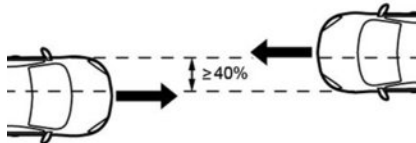
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The following cases trigger the pretensioners or airbags:

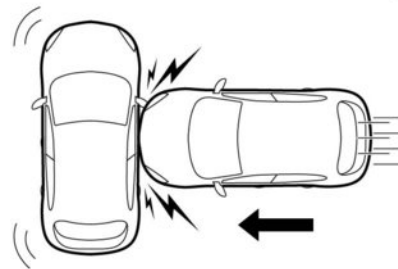
In a frontal impact against a rigid (non-deformable) surface at an impact speed equal to or greater than **16 mph (25 km/h)**.

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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 to or greater than **25 mph (40 km/h)**.

44452



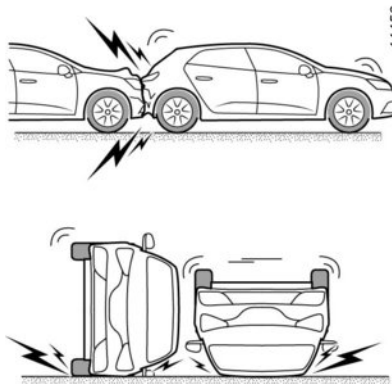
In a side impact with another vehicle of an equivalent or higher category, at an impact speed equal to or greater than **31 mph (50 km/h)**.

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



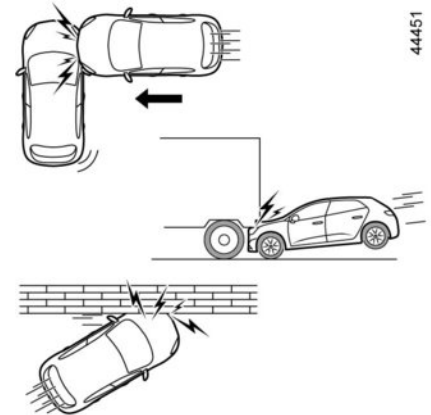
In the following examples, the pre-tensioners and airbags could operate:

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



In the following examples, the pre-tensioners and airbags might not operate:

- rear impact, however severe;
- the vehicle overturning;



- side impact to the front or rear of the vehicle;
- frontal impact, under the tail of a lorry;
- 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 airbag 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 it inflates.



Warnings concerning the driver's airbag

- 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.
- You must not remove the steering wheel (such work must only be performed by trained personnel from our Network).
- Do not sit too close to the steering wheel when driving: sit with your arms slightly bent (see “Adjusting your driving position” in Section 1). This will allow sufficient space for the airbag to deploy correctly and be fully effective.

Warnings concerning the passenger airbag

- Do not attach or glue any objects (badge, logo, clock, telephone holder, etc.) to the dashboard on or near the airbag.
- 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, all 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.

IT IS PROHIBITED TO FIT A REAR-FACING CHILD SEAT TO THE FRONT PASSENGER SEAT UNLESS THE RESTRAINT SYSTEMS IN ADDITION TO THE FRONT PASSENGER SEAT BELT HAVE BEEN DEACTIVATED.

(refer to the information on “Child safety: deactivating, activating the front passenger airbag” in Section 1)

SIDE PROTECTION DEVICES

Side air bags

These air bags may be fitted to the front seats and are deployed at the sides of the seats (door side) to protect the occupants in the event of a severe side impact.



Warnings concerning the side air bag

- **Fitting seat covers:** seats equipped with an airbag require covers specifically designed for your vehicle. Contact an authorised dealer to find out if these covers are available. The use of any covers other than those designed for your vehicle (including those designed for another vehicle) may affect the operation of the airbags and reduce your protection.
- In the front, do not place any accessories, objects or even pets between the seatback, the door and the internal fittings. Do not cover the seatback with objects such as clothes or accessories. This may prevent the airbag from operating correctly or cause injury when the airbag is deployed.
- No work or modification whatsoever may be carried out on the seat or internal fittings, except by qualified personnel from an approved dealer.

ADDITIONAL METHODS OF RESTRAINT

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.

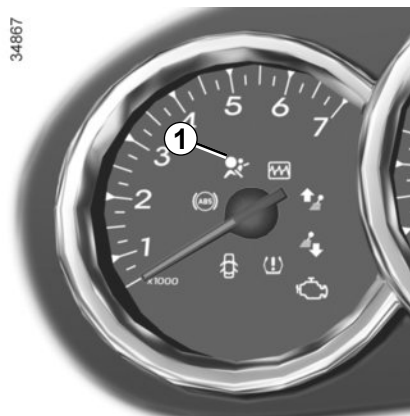


The air bag is designed to complement the action of the seat belt. The air bag and the seat belt are integral parts of the same protection system. It is therefore essential to wear the seat belt at all times. If seat belts are not worn, the occupants are exposed to the risk of serious injury in the event of an accident. It may also increase the risk of minor superficial injuries occurring when the air bag is deployed, although such minor injuries are always possible with air bags.

If the vehicle should overturn or suffer a rear impact, however severe, the pretensioners and air bags are not always triggered. Impacts to the underside of the vehicle, e.g. from pavements, potholes or stones, can all trigger these systems.

- No work or modification **whatsoever** may be carried out on any part of the driver or passenger air bag system (air bag, electronic unit, wiring, etc.), except by qualified personnel from our Network.
- To ensure that the system is in good working order and to avoid accidental triggering of the system which could cause injury, only qualified personnel from our Network may work on the air bag system.
- As a safety precaution, have the air bag system checked if your vehicle has been involved in an accident, or is stolen or broken into.
- When selling or lending the vehicle, inform the user of these points and hand over this handbook with the vehicle.
- When scrapping your vehicle, contact an approved Dealer for advice on disposing of the gas generator and air bags.

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Operating faults

This warning light **1** 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 come on when the ignition is switched on, or if it comes on when the engine is running, there is a fault with the system (air bags, pretensioners, etc.) in the front and/or rear seats.

Contact an authorised dealer as soon as possible. The efficiency of protection will be reduced until this fault is rectified.

CHILD SAFETY: general information (1/3)

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.



To prevent the doors being opened, use the “Child safety” device (refer to the information on “Opening and closing the doors” in Section 1).



Special features of LPG versions

The vehicle's LPG installation may lead to changes to the vehicle's features compared to the petrol version.

This may relate to the number of seats and the installation of child seats.

Please contact an authorised dealer.



A collision at 30 mph (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 ISOFIX fittings checked.



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 SAFETY: general information (2/3)

Using a child seat

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

Before purchasing a child seat, check that it complies with the regulations for the country you are in and that it can be fitted in your vehicle. Consult an approved dealer to find out which seats are recommended for your vehicle.

The regulations on transporting children are specific to each country.

The use of a child seat during transport depends on the age and/or the size and/or weight of the child.

For children who do not need to be transported to a child seat, make sure that the seat belt is correctly adjusted and fastened.

In all cases, you must comply with the regulations of the particular country you are in.

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.



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.

CHILD SAFETY: choosing a child seat



Rear-facing child seats

A baby's head is, proportionally, heavier than that of an adult and its neck is very fragile. Transport the child in this position as long as possible (until the age of 2 at the very least). It supports both the head and the neck.

Choose a bucket type seat for best side protection and change it as soon as the child's head is higher than the shell.



Forward-facing child seats

Up to 18 kg or 4 years, the child may travel on a forward-facing seat.

Choose your seat according to the child's size: their head and abdomen are the areas which must be most protected. A forward-facing child seat which is firmly attached to the vehicle will reduce the risk of impact to the head. Ensure your child travels in a forward-facing seat with a harness, provided that their size allows this.

Choose a bucket type seat for optimum side protection.



Booster cushions

From 15 kg or 4 years, the child can travel using a booster seat, which will enable the seat belt to be adapted to suit his size and shape. The booster seat cushion must be fitted with guides to position the seat belt on the child's thighs rather than the stomach. It is recommended that you use a seat-back which can be adjusted in terms of height to position the seat belt in the centre of the shoulder. It must never rest on the neck or on the arm.

Choose a bucket type seat for optimum side protection.

CHILD SAFETY: mounting a child seat (1/2)

Attachment via the seat belt

The seat belt must be adjusted to ensure that it is effective in the event of harsh braking or an 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.



Do not use the child seat if it may unfasten the seat belt restraining it: the base of the seat must not rest on the buckle and/or catch of the seat belt.



The seat belt must never be twisted or the tension relieved. Never pass the shoulder strap under the arm or behind the back.

Check that the seat belt has not been damaged by sharp edges. If the seat belt does not operate normally, it will not protect the child. Consult an approved dealer. Do not use this seat until the seat belt has been repaired.



No modifications may be made to the component parts of the restraint system (belts, ISOFIX and seats and their mountings) originally fitted.

Attachment with the ISOFIX system

Authorised ISOFIX child seats are approved in accordance with regulation ECE-R44 in one of the three following scenarios:

- ISOFIX universal 3 point forward-facing seat;
- ISOFIX semi-universal 2 point seat;
- specific.

For the latter two, check that your child seat can be installed by consulting the list of compatible vehicles.

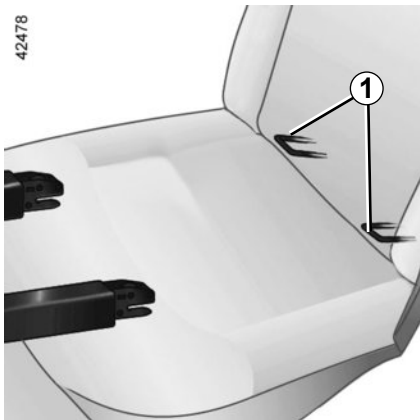
Attach the child seat with the ISOFIX locks, if these are provided. The ISOFIX system allows quick, easy, safe fitting.

The ISOFIX system is composed of 3 rings for each second row rear side seat.



Before using an ISOFIX child seat that you purchased for another vehicle, check that its installation is authorised. Consult the list of vehicles which can be fitted with the seat with the equipment manufacturer.

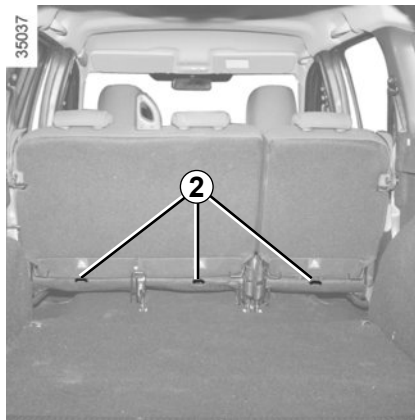
CHILD SAFETY: mounting a child seat (2/2)



The two ISOFIX rings **1** are located between the seatback and the base and are present on each side of the vehicle.



Check that the seatback of the forward-facing child seat is in contact with the back of the vehicle seat. In this case, the child seat may not always rest on the base of the vehicle seat.



The third ring **2** of each second row rear seat is used to attach the upper strap on some child seats.

Attach the hook on the belt to one of the rings **2** located at the rear of the first row rear seats at the base of each seatback.

Pull the belt so that the back of the child seat comes into contact with the back of the vehicle seat.



Anchorage **2** must be used to attach the child seat's upper strap.

It is forbidden to use other mounting points to attach this strap.



The ISOFIX anchorage points have been exclusively designed for child seats with the ISOFIX system. Never fit a different type of child seat, seat belt or other objects to these fittings.

Check that nothing is obstructing the anchorage points.

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

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat: general information (1/2)

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



Fit the child seat in a rear seat wherever possible.

Make sure 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 seat" in Section 1.

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.

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.

In the front seat

The laws concerning children travelling in the front passenger seat differ in every country. Consult the legislation in force and follow the indications on the diagram on the following page.

Before fitting a child seat in this seat (if authorised):

- deactivate the front passenger airbag;
- lower the seat belt as far as possible;
- move the seat as far back as possible;
- gently tilt the seatback away from vertical (approximately 25°);
- on equipped vehicles, raise the seat base as far as possible.

In all situations, reinsert the headrest to its full extent so that it does not interfere with the child seat (see the information on "Front headrests" in Section 1);

After installing the child seat, when this is possible, you can move the vehicle seat forward if necessary (so as to leave enough space in the rear seats for passengers or other child seats). For a rear-facing child seat, do not let it touch the dashboard or move it to the furthest forward position.

Do not change other settings after installing the child seat.



RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY:

before fitting a rear-facing child seat to this seat, check that the airbag has been deactivated (refer to the information on "Child safety: deactivating/activating the front passenger airbag" in Section 1).

CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat: general information (2/2)

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.

Before installing a child seat in the ISOFIX anchoring points on a rear side seat, check that the seat belt buckles are not placed between the two ISOFIX anchorage points in this seat. If necessary, move the buckle from the seat in question towards the centre of the vehicle.

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, do not move the seat in front back past the middle of the runner, do not tilt the seatback too far (maximum of 25°) and raise the seat as much as possible.

Check that the forward-facing child seat is resting against the back of the vehicle seat and that the headrest of the vehicle is not obstructing its use.

Rear centre seat

A child seat may only be fitted in this seat if it is equipped with an inertia-reel seat belt. For any additional information, contact an approved dealer.



A child seat with a floor support must never be installed on the rear centre seat. **RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.**



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 or "Rear seat operation" in Section 3.



When fitting a child seat (Group 2 or 3 booster seat), check that the seat belts operate (wind) correctly: refer to Section 1 "Rear seat belts". If necessary, adjust the position of the vehicle seat.

CHILD SAFETY: attachment by seat belt (1/6)

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

Five-seater versions					
Type of child seat	Weight of the child	Front passenger seat		Rear seats	
		with airbag without deactivation (1)	without airbag or with airbag deactivated	Side seats	Centre seat
Carrycot fitted across the vehicle Approved for group 0	< 10 kg	X	X	U (4)	X
Rear-facing shell seat Approved for group 0 or 0+	< 13 kg	X	U (2) (3)	U (5)	U (5)
Rear-facing seat Approved for group 0+ or 1	< to 13 kg and 9 to 18 kg	X	U (2) (3)	U (5)	U (5)
Forward-facing seat Approved for group 1	9 kg to 18 kg	X	X	U (6)	U (6)
Booster seat Approved for group 2 or 3	15 kg to 25 kg and 22 kg to 36 kg	X	X	U (6)	U (6)



(1) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: never install a child seat on the front seat if the vehicle is equipped with a passenger airbag that cannot be deactivated.

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

CHILD SAFETY: attachment by seat belt (2/6)

X = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats of this type.

U = Seat allowing a child seat with “Universal” approval to be attached by the seat belt; check that it can be fitted.

- (3)** Only a rear-facing child seat can be fitted in this seat: position the vehicle seat as far back and raise it as much as possible, and tilt the seatback slightly (approximately 25°).
- (4)** 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.
- (5)** In order to install a rear-facing child seat, move the front seat as far forward as possible, then move the front seat back as far as it will go, without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat. Raise the headrest or remove it.
- (6)** Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the height of the headrest or remove it if necessary; do not push the seat in front of the child more than halfway back on its runners and do not recline the seatback more than 25°.

CHILD SAFETY: attachment by seat belt (3/6)

Visual installation of the five-seater version



44537



Check the status of the airbag before fitting a child seat or allowing a passenger to use the seat.



Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.

Child seat attached using the belt



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



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.



RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before installing a rear-facing child seat in the front passenger seat, make sure the airbag has been deactivated (refer to the information on «Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation» in Section 1).

CHILD SAFETY: attachment by seat belt (4/6)

Visual installation of seven-seater version



Check the status of the airbag before fitting a child seat or allowing a passenger to use the seat.



Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.

Child seat attached using the belt



Seat which allows a child seat with "Universal" approval to be attached by a seat belt.



Using a child safety system which is not approved for this vehicle will not properly protect the baby or child.
Risk of death or serious injury.



RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before installing a rear-facing child seat in the front passenger seat, make sure the airbag has been deactivated (refer to the information on «Child safety: front passenger airbag deactivation/activation» in Section 1).

CHILD SAFETY: attachment by seat belt (5/6)

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

Seven-seat version						
Type of child seat	Weight of the child	Front passenger seat		2 nd row rear seats		3 rd row rear seats
		with airbag without deactivation (1)	without passenger airbag or with it deactivated	Side seats	Centre seat	
Carrycot fitted across the vehicle Approved for group 0	< 10 kg	X	X	U (4)	X	X
Rear-facing shell seats Approved for group 0 or 0+	< 13 kg	X	U (2) (3)	U (5)	U (5)	X
Rear-facing seats Approved for groups 0+ and 1	< to 13 kg and 9 to 18 kg	X	U (2) (3)	U (5)	U (5)	X
Forward-facing seat Approved for group 1	9 kg to 18 kg	X	X	U (6)	U (6)	X
Booster seat Approved for group 2 or 3	15 to 25 kg and 22 to 36 kg	X	X	U (6)	U (6)	X



(1) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: never install a child seat on the front seat if the vehicle is equipped with a passenger airbag that cannot be deactivated.

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

CHILD SAFETY: attachment by seat belt (6/6)

X = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats of this type.

U = Seat allowing a child seat with “Universal” approval to be attached by the seat belt; check that it can be fitted.

- (3)** Only a rear-facing child seat can be fitted in this seat: position the vehicle seat as far back and raise it as much as possible, and tilt the seatback slightly (approximately 25°).
- (4)** 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.
- (5)** In order to install a rear-facing child seat, move the front seat as far forward as possible, then move the front seat back as far as it will go, without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat. Raise the headrest or remove it.
- (6)** Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the height of the headrest or remove it if necessary; do not push the seat in front of the child more than halfway back on its runners and do not recline the seatback more than 25°.

CHILD SAFETY: attachment using the ISOFIX system (1/6)

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

Five-seater versions						
Type of child seat	Weight of the child	Seat size [Height]	Front passenger seat		Rear seats	
			with airbag without deactivation	without airbag or with airbag deactivated	Side seats	Centre seat
Transverse carrycot Approved for group 0	< 10 kg	F - G [L1, L2]	X	X	IL (1)	X
Rear-facing shell seat Approved for group 0 or 0+	< 13 kg	E [R1]	X	X	IL (2)	IL (2)
Rear-facing seat Approved for group 0+ or 1	< 13 kg and 9 to 18 kg	C, D [R3,R2]	X	X	IL (2)	IL (2)
Forward-facing seat Approved for group 1	9 kg to 18 kg	A, B, B1 [F3, F2, F2X]	X	X	IUF - IL (3)	IUF - IL (3)
Booster seat Approved for group 2 or 3	15 kg to 25 kg and 22 kg to 36 kg	[B2]	X	X	IUF - IL (3)	IUF - IL (3)
Seat i-Size			X	X	X	X

CHILD SAFETY: attachment using the ISOFIX system (2/6)

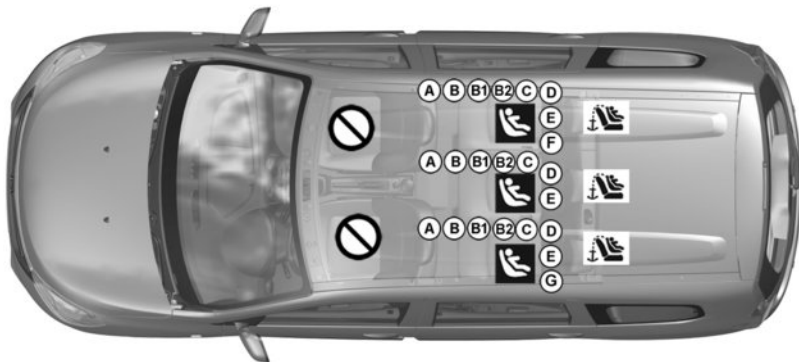
X = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats of this type.

IUF/IL = On equipped vehicles, seat which allows a child seat with "Universal/Semi-universal or vehicle-specific" approval to be fitted using the ISOFIX system; check that it can be fitted.

- (1)** 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.
- (2)** In order to install a rear-facing child seat, move the front seat as far forward as possible, then move the front seat back as far as it will go, without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat. Raise the headrest or remove it.
- (3)** Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the height of the headrest or remove it if necessary; do not push the seat in front of the child more than halfway back on its runners and do not recline the seatback more than 25°.

CHILD SAFETY: attachment using the ISOFIX system (3/6)

Visual installation of the five-seater version



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.

Child seat attached using the ISOFIX system



Seat which allows an ISOFIX child seat to be fitted.



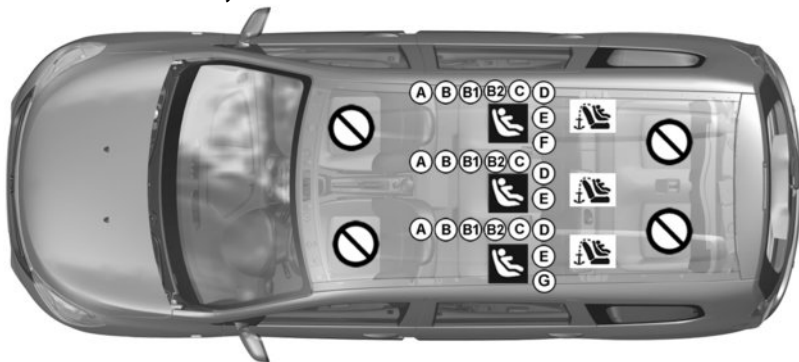
The rear seats are fitted with an anchorage point which allows a forward-facing ISOFIX child seat with universal approval to be attached. The anchorage points are located on the bench seat and are visible.

The size of the ISOFIX child seat is indicated by a letter:

- A, B and B1 [F3, F2, F2X]: for forward-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
- C [R3]: for rear-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
- D, E [R2, R1]: for rear-facing seats or shell seats in group 0 or 0+ (under 13 kg);
- F and G [L1, L2]: for carrycots in group 0 (under 10 kg);
- [B2]: for booster seats in groups 2 and 3 (15 to 25 kg and 22 to 36 kg).

CHILD SAFETY: attachment using the ISOFIX system (4/6)

Visual installation, 7-seater version



Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.

Child seat attached using the ISOFIX system



Seat which allows an ISOFIX child seat to be fitted.



The rear seats are fitted with an anchorage point which allows a forward-facing ISOFIX child seat with universal approval to be attached. The anchorage points are located on the bench seat and are visible.

The size of the ISOFIX child seat is indicated by a letter:

- A, B and B1 [F3, F2, F2X]: for forward-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
- C [R3]: for rear-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
- D, E [R2, R1]: for rear-facing seats or shell seats in group 0 or 0+ (under 13 kg);
- F and G [L1, L2]: for carrycots in group 0 (under 10 kg);
- [B2]: for booster seats in groups 2 and 3 (15 to 25 kg and 22 to 36 kg).



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.

CHILD SAFETY: attachment using the ISOFIX system (5/6)

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

Seven-seat version							
Type of child seat	Weight of the child	Seat size	Front passenger seat		2nd row rear seats		3rd row rear seats
			with airbag without deactivation	without passenger airbag or with it deactivated	Side seats	Centre seat	
Transverse carrycot Approved for group 0	< 10 kg	F , G [L1, L2]	X	X	IL (1)	X	X
Rear-facing shell seats Approved for group 0 or 0+	< 13 kg	E [R1]	X	X	IL (2)	IL (2)	X
Rear-facing seats Approved for groups 0+ and 1	< 13 kg and 9 to 18 kg	C, D [R3,R2]	X	X	IL (2)	IL (2)	X
Forward-facing seat Approved for group 1	9 kg to 18 kg	A, B, B1 [F3, F2, F2X]	X	X	IUF - IL (3)	IUF - IL (3)	X
Booster seat Approved for group 2 or 3	15 to 25 kg and 22 to 36 kg	[B2]	X	X	IUF - IL (3)	IUF - IL (3)	X
Seat i-Size			X	X	X	X	X

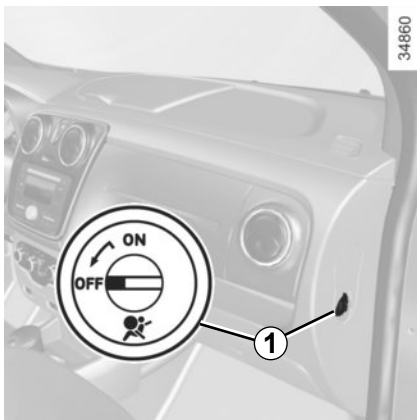
CHILD SAFETY: attachment using the ISOFIX system (6/6)

X = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats of this type.

IUF/IL = On equipped vehicles, seat which allows a child seat with "Universal/Semi-universal or vehicle-specific" approval to be fitted using the ISOFIX system; check that it can be fitted.

- (1)** 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.
- (2)** In order to install a rear-facing child seat, move the front seat as far forward as possible, then move the front seat back as far as it will go, without allowing it to come into contact with the child seat. Raise the headrest or remove it.
- (3)** Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the height of the headrest or remove it if necessary; do not push the seat in front of the child more than halfway back on its runners and do not recline the seatback more than 25°.

CHILD SAFETY: deactivating, activating AIRBAG front passenger (1/3)



Front passengerairbag deactivation


Before installing a child seat on the front passenger seat:

- check that the child seat can be installed on this seat;
- it is essential **to deactivate** the airbag for a rear-facing child seat.



To deactivate the airbag: with the vehicle stationary and the ignition switched off, push and turn lock **1** to the **OFF** position.


When the ignition is switched on, you **must** check that the warning light **2**

 **2** is properly lit.

This warning light remains continuously lit to let you know that you can fit a child seat.

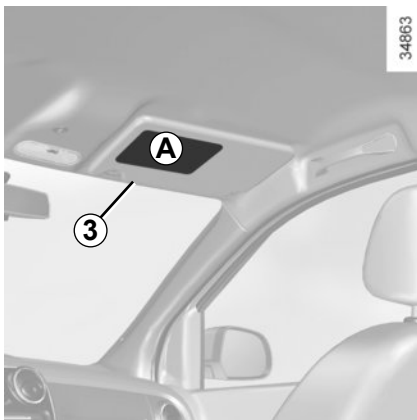


The passenger airbag may only be activated or deactivated when the **vehicle is stationary with the ignition off**.

If handled when the ignition is on, the warning light  comes on.

Switch the ignition off then on again to reset the airbag in accordance with the lock position.

CHILD SAFETY: deactivating, activating AIRBAG front passenger (2/3)



58035



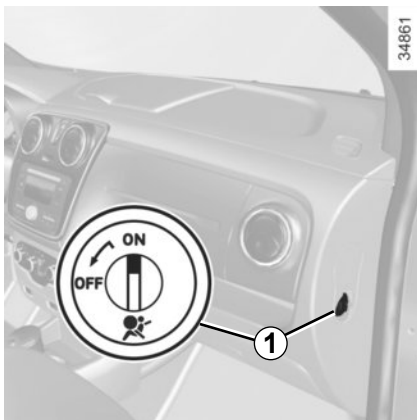
The markings on the dashboard and labels **A** on each side of the passenger sun visor **3** (as shown above) repeat these instructions.



DANGER

Since operation of the front passenger airbag is not compatible with the position of a rear-facing child seat, **NEVER** fit a rear-facing child restraint system in a seat protected by an **ACTIVATED** front **AIRBAG**. This can lead to the **DEATH** of the **CHILD** or **SERIOUS INJURY**.

CHILD SAFETY: deactivating, activating AIRBAG front passenger (3/3)



Front passengerairbag activation

You should reactivate the airbag as soon as you remove the child seat from the front passenger seat to ensure the protection of your front passenger in the event of an impact.

To restart the airbag: with the vehicle stopped and the ignition switched off, press and turn the lock **1** to position **ON**.

When the ignition is switched on, you **must** check that the warning light **2**



is off.

The front passenger airbag is activated.



Operating faults

It is forbidden to fit a rear-facing child seat to the front passenger seat if the airbag activation/deactivation system is faulty.

Allowing any other passenger to sit in that seat is not recommended.

Contact your approved dealer as soon as possible.




DANGER

Since front passenger airbag triggering and the position of a rear-facing child seat are incompatible, **NEVER** use a restraining device for rear-facing children on a seat with an **ACTIVATED AIRBAG** in front of it. This could lead to the **DEATH** of the **CHILD**, or **SERIOUS INJURY**.

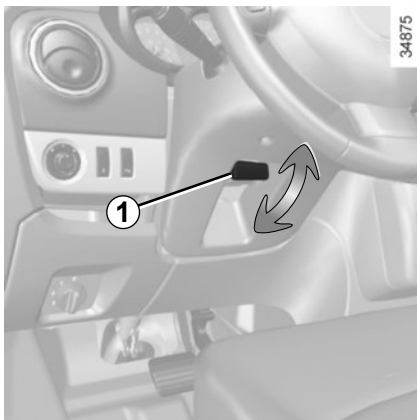


The passenger airbag may only be activated or deactivated when the **vehicle is stationary with the ignition off**.

If handled when the ignition is on, the warning light  comes on.

Switch the ignition off then on again to reset the airbag in accordance with the lock position.

STEERING WHEEL/CLOCK



Adjusting the steering wheel

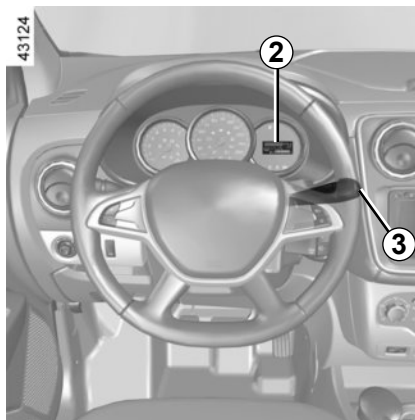
Depending on the vehicle, the steering wheel position is adjustable.

Pull lever **1** and move the steering wheel to the required position. Then push the lever to lock the steering wheel.

Make sure that the steering wheel is correctly locked.



For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is stationary.



Setting the time

Resetting the clock 2

Display the “Clock” display on the instrument panel by pressing the button **3**.

Press and hold button **3** to enter the hour setting mode.

When only the hours flash, press button **3** briefly, to scroll through them.

Press and hold button **3** to enter the minute setting mode.

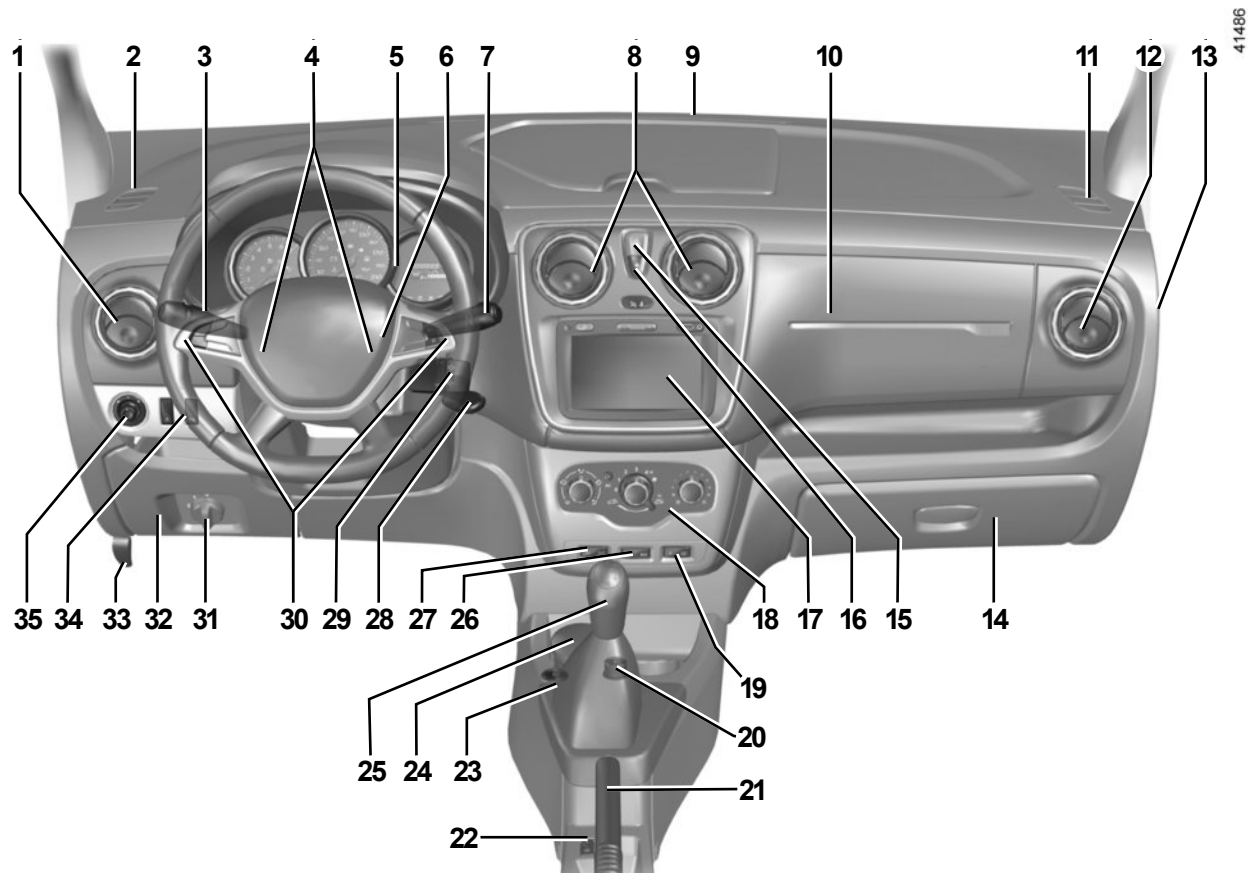
When only the minutes flash, press button **3** briefly, to scroll through them.

Confirm by pressing and holding button **3**.

If the power supply is cut (battery disconnected, supply wire cut, etc.), the clock must be reset.

We recommend that you do not adjust these settings while driving.

DRIVER'S POSITION, LEFT-HAND DRIVE (1/2)



41486

DRIVER'S POSITION, LEFT-HAND DRIVE (2/2)

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

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 Side air vent. | 13 Passenger airbag activation/deactivation switch. | 25 Gearstick. |
| 2 Side demister outlet. | 14 Glove compartment | 26 ECO mode switch. |
| 3 Stalk for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– direction indicator lights,– exterior lights,– front fog lights,– rear fog lights. | 15 Hazard warning lights switch. | 27 Main switch for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– speed limiter,– cruise control. |
| 4 Horn. | 16 Electric central locking switch. | 28 Ignition switch. |
| 5 Instrument panel. | 17 Location for radio, navigation system or storage compartments. | 29 Radio remote control. |
| 6 Location for driver's airbag. | 18 Heating and ventilation controls. | 30 Cruise control/speed limiter controls. |
| 7 Steering column stalk for wind-screen and rear screen wash/wiper.
On-board computer information readout control. | 19 Rear screen and door mirror de-icing control | 31 Beam height adjustment control. |
| 8 Centre air vents. | 20 Cigar lighter.
Accessories socket. | 32 Fuse box.
Storage box. |
| 9 Central demister outlet. | 21 Handbrake. | 33 Bonnet release control. |
| 10 Location for passenger airbag. | 22 Activation/deactivation controls for the Stop and Start. function | 34 Controls for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– activating/deactivating the traction control system,– activating/deactivating the parking distance control. |
| 11 Side demister outlet. | 23 LPG control | |
| 12 Side air vent. | 24 Location for ashtray or cup holder. | 35 Door mirror adjustment control. |

WARNING LIGHTS (1/5)

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.



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. Call an approved Dealer.



Main beam headlight tell-tale light



Dipped beam headlight tell-tale



Front fog light tell-tale light



Rear fog light tell-tale



Left-hand direction indicator tell-tale



Right-hand direction indicator tell-tale



Gear change indicator

This lights up to advise you to change to a higher gear (up arrow) or lower gear (down arrow).



Door(s) open warning light

Refer to "Opening/closing the doors" in Section 1.

WARNING LIGHTS (2/5)

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. If it comes on during braking and is accompanied by a beep, it indicates that the fluid level in the circuit is low; it may be dangerous to continue driving - please contact an authorised dealer.



Warning light malfunction (red or orange)

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.

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.



Coolant temperature warning light

If this remains lit while driving, accompanied by a beep, 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 before checking the coolant level. Contact an authorised dealer if necessary.



Toxic fume filter system warning light

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

- If it lights up continuously, consult an authorised 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.

Please refer to the information on “Maintenance and antipollution advice” in Section 2.

WARNING LIGHTS (3/5)

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



Oil pressure warning light

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

If it comes on on the road, accompanied by a beep, stop immediately and cut the ignition.

Check the oil level (refer to “Engine oil level: general information” in Section 4). If the level is normal, the light has come on for another reason: Consult an authorised dealer straight away.



Preheating warning light (on diesel version)

This should come on when the ignition is switched on. It indicates that the heater plugs are in operation. It goes out after preheating is sufficient and the engine can be started.



Mode warning light ECO

This comes on when ECO mode is activated.

Please refer to the information on “Driving advice, Eco-driving” in Section 2.



Battery charge warning light

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



Excess speed warning light

A beep will sound and the warning light will come on if the vehicle exceeds 70 mph (120 km/h).



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. Contact an approved Dealer as soon as possible.



Low fuel level warning light

This comes on when the ignition is switched on and goes out after a few seconds. If it comes on when driving accompanied by a beep, fill up with fuel as soon as possible. There is only approximately 30 miles (50 km) worth of fuel left after the warning light first comes on.



Tyre pressure loss warning

Please refer to the information on the “Tyre pressure loss warning” in Section 2.

WARNING LIGHTS (4/5)

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



Warning light for electronic stability program (ESC) and traction control system

There are several reasons for the warning light to come on: see «Electronic Stability Program ESC with under-steer control and traction control» in Section 2.



Traction control system deactivation warning light

Refer to the information on "Driving correction devices and aids" in Section 2.



Cruise control warning lights

Refer to the information on "Cruise control" in Section 2.



Speed limiter warning light

Refer to the information on the "Speed limiter" in Section 2.



Engine standby warning light

Please see information in the paragraph on "Stop and Start Function" in Section 2.



Unavailability of engine standby warning light

Please see information in the paragraph on "Stop and Start Function" in Section 2.



Water in the diesel filter warning light

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

If it comes on when driving, it indicates the presence of water in the diesel.

Contact your approved Dealer as soon as possible.



Warning light for reagent level and faults in the exhaust gas reduction system

Refer to the information on "Reagent tank" in Section 1.

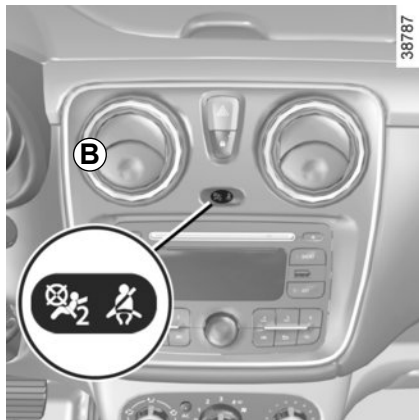


Particle filter system warning light

Please refer to the information on «Special features of petrol versions» and «Special features of diesel versions» in section 2.

WARNING LIGHTS (5/5)

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



Seat belt reminder light

It is displayed on the console **B**.

It stays on when the engine is started if the driver and/or passenger seat belt is not fastened. When the vehicle is being driven, it comes on and a beep sounds for approximately 2 minutes until the driver's seat belt is fastened.



Front passenger airbags de-activation warning light

Refer to the information in Section 1 on "Child safety: deactivating, activating the front passenger airbag".



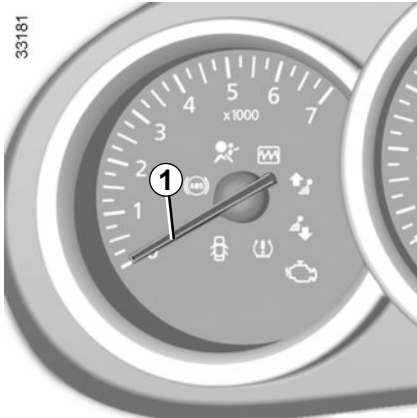
Indicator light Airbag

This comes on when the ignition is switched on and goes out after a few seconds. If it does not come on when the ignition is switched on or if it flashes, there is a fault in the system. Contact an approved Dealer as soon as possible.

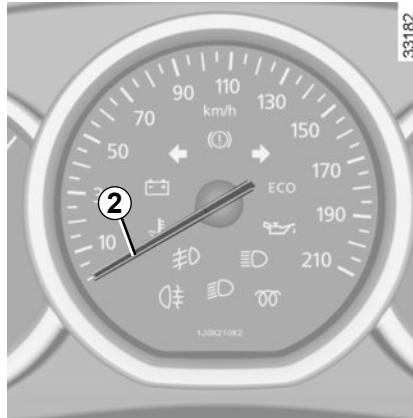


If no lights or sounds are apparent, this indicates a fault in the instrument panel. This indicates that it is essential to stop immediately (as soon as traffic conditions allow). Ensure that the vehicle is correctly immobilised and contact an approved Dealer.

DISPLAYS AND INDICATORS (1/2)

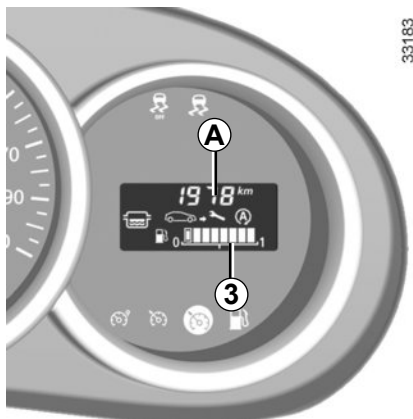


Rev counter 1 (rpm x 1,000)



Speedometer 2 (km or miles per hour)

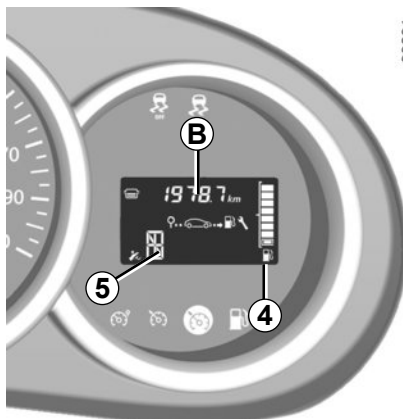
DISPLAYS AND INDICATORS (2/2)



33183

Fuel gauge warning light 3 or 4

The number of squares lit shows the fuel level. When it is at minimum, the squares disappear and the low fuel level warning light flashes.



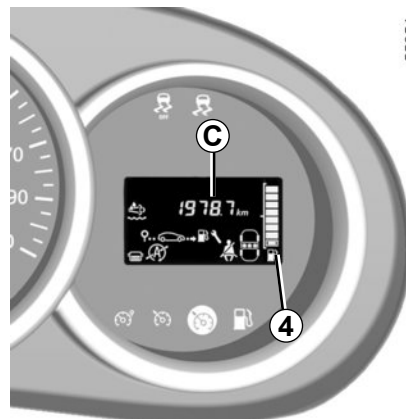
33231

Trip computer A, B or C

Refer to the information on the “Trip computer and warning system” in Section 1.

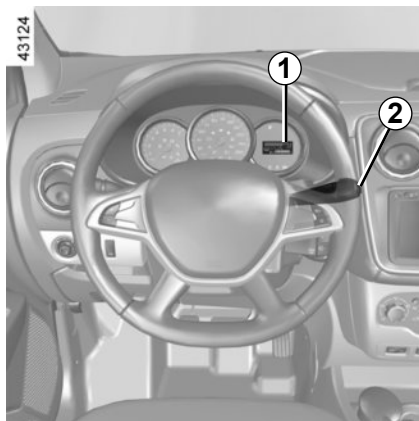
Automatic gearbox display 5

This indicates the gear engaged. Refer to the information on the “Automatic gearbox” in Section 2.



55351

TRIP COMPUTER AND WARNING SYSTEM (1/7)



On-board computer 1

Display selection key 2

The display depends on the vehicle and the country.

Scroll through the following information by pressing the button 2:

- a) total mileage recorder;
- b) trip mileage recorder;
- c) fuel consumed;
- d) average fuel consumption;
- e) current fuel consumption;

- f) estimated range with remaining fuel;
- g) distance travelled;
- h) average speed;
- i) oil change interval;
- j) reset the tyre pressure;
- k) speed limiter;
- l) time;
- m) exterior temperature;
- n) Estimated range with remaining reagent.

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

Resetting the trip mileage

To reset the trip mileage recorder, the display must show the Trip mileometer 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 miles 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. Therefore, the 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.

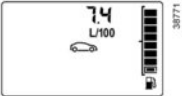







TRIP COMPUTER AND WARNING SYSTEM (2/7)

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

Examples of selections		Interpreting the display selected
Display A or C	Display B	
		➡ a) Total mileage recorder.
		➡ b) Trip mileage recorder.
	—	➡ c) Fuel used since the last time the reset button was pressed.
	—	➡ d) Average fuel consumption since the last time the reset button was pressed. This value is displayed after driving 400 metres and takes into account the distance travelled and the fuel used since the last time the reset button was pressed.




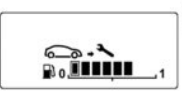






TRIP COMPUTER AND WARNING SYSTEM (3/7)

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

Examples of selections		Interpreting the display selected
Display A or C	Display B	
	—	 e) Current fuel consumption. This value is displayed after a speed of approximately 20 mph (30 km/h) is reached.
	—	 f) Estimated range with remaining fuel. This range takes into account the average fuel consumption since the last time the reset button was pressed. The value is displayed after driving around 400 metres.
	—	 g) Distance travelled since the last time the reset button was pressed.
	—	 h) Average speed since the last reset. The value is displayed after driving around 400 metres.

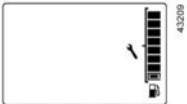




TRIP COMPUTER AND WARNING SYSTEM (4/7)

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

Examples of selections		Interpreting the display selected
Display A or C	Display B	
 	 	<p>j) Mileage before service Distance remaining until the next oil change. Depending on the vehicle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – mileage before oil change service less than 930 miles (1,500 km). The  warning light appears on the display with a value below 930 miles (1,500 km). – mileage before oil change service 0 miles (0 km). The  warning light appears on the display with “--- miles”. <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – mileage before oil change service less than 930 miles (1,500 km) or 1 month. The  warning light appears on the display. – mileage before oil change service 0 miles (0 km) or 0 days. The  warning light appears on the display in addition to the orange  warning light on the instrument panel. <p>The warning light  appears on the display for a few seconds after the engine is started as soon as the interval is 930 miles (1,500 km) or 1 month or less.</p> <p>The vehicle requires an oil change as soon as possible.</p>
<p>Note: depending on the vehicle, the mileage before an oil change varies according to the driving style (frequent driving at low speed, door-to-door journeys, extensive use at idle speed, towing a trailer etc.). The distance remaining until the next oil change can therefore decrease more quickly in some cases than the actual distance travelled.</p> <p>The oil change intervals are independent of the vehicle's maintenance schedule: please refer to your vehicle's maintenance document.</p> <p>Reset: to reset the mileage before oil change service, press and hold the oil change reset button for approximately 10 seconds.</p>		


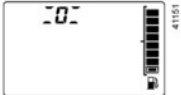




TRIP COMPUTER AND WARNING SYSTEM (5/7)

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

Examples of selections		Interpreting the display selected
Display A or C	Display B	
	—	<p>➡ j) Distance/time before service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Distance/time remaining less than 930 miles (1,500 km)/1 month. The  warning light appears on the display.– Distance/time remaining 0 miles (0 km)/0 days. The  warning light appears on the display in addition to the orange  warning light on the instrument panel. <p>The warning light  appears on the display for a few seconds after the engine is started as soon as the interval is 930 miles (1,500 km) or 1 month or less.</p> <p>The vehicle requires a service as soon as possible.</p>
<p>Note: the service intervals are independent of the vehicle's maintenance schedule: refer to your vehicle's maintenance documentation.</p> <p>Reset: to reset the mileage before service, press and hold the service reset button for approximately 10 seconds.</p>		

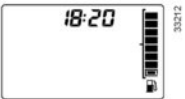

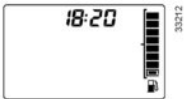




TRIP COMPUTER AND WARNING SYSTEM (6/7)

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

Examples of selections		Interpreting the display selected
Display A or C	Display B	
  	  	<p>➞ j) Reset the tyre pressure. Please refer to the information on the “Tyre pressure loss warning” in Section 2.</p> <p>➞ k) Cruise control and speed limiter programmed speed (if activated). Refer to the information on the “Speed limiter” and “Cruise control” in Section 2.</p>

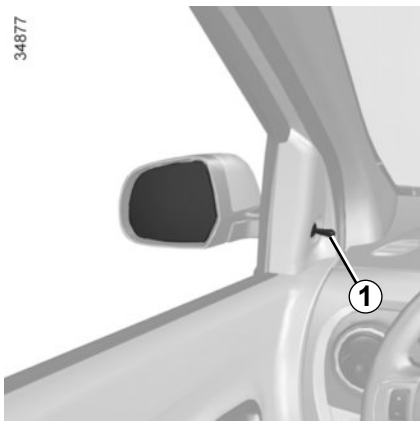
TRIP COMPUTER AND WARNING SYSTEM (7/7)

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

Examples of selections			Interpreting the display selected
Display A	Display B	Display C	
			➡ I) Time.
	—		➡ m) Exterior temperature.
	—		➡ n) Estimated range with remaining reagent. Refer to the information on “Reagent tank” in Section 1.

REAR VIEW MIRRORS (1/2)

34877



Door mirrors with manual adjustment

To adjust the door mirror, move switch **1**.

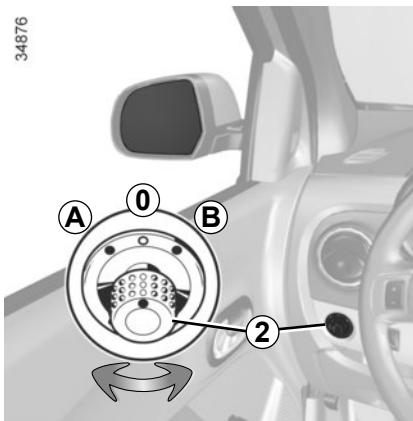
Foldable door mirrors

Fold the door mirror manually against the door window.



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

34876



Door mirrors with electrical adjustment:

With the ignition on, move button **2**:

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

0 is the neutral centre position.

Heated door mirrors

With the engine running, de-icing is performed when the rear screen is de-iced/demisted; refer to the information in the paragraph on “Heated rear screen”.



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.

REAR VIEW MIRRORS (2/2)



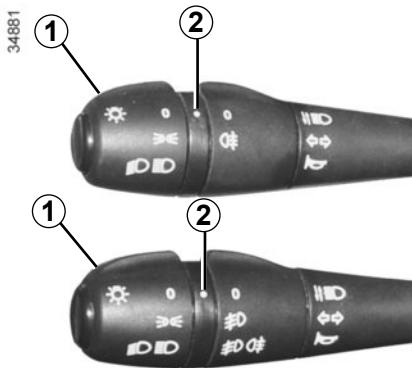
Interior rear view mirror

The interior rear-view mirror is adjustable. When driving at night, tilt lever **3** 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.

EXTERIOR LIGHTING AND SIGNALS (1/2)



Side lights

Turn the end of stalk **1** until the symbol is opposite mark **2**.

If driving on the left in a left-hand drive vehicle (or vice versa), drivers must have the lights adjusted by an authorised dealer for the duration of the trip.

Dipped beam headlights

Turn the end of stalk **1** until the symbol is opposite mark **2**.

This indicator light on the instrument panel comes on.

Main beam headlights

With the dipped beam headlights lit, push stalk **1**. This indicator light on the instrument panel comes on. To return to the dipped headlight position, pull the stalk **1** towards you again.

Daytime running lights function


The daytime running lights come on automatically with no action on stalk **1** when the engine is started, and they go off once the engine is switched off.

When the side lights, dipped headlights or main beam headlights are switched on, the daytime running lights are switched off.

Switching off the lights

From the main beam headlights position, pull the stalk **1** towards you, then turn the end of the stalk **1**

until the symbol  appears by the mark **2**.

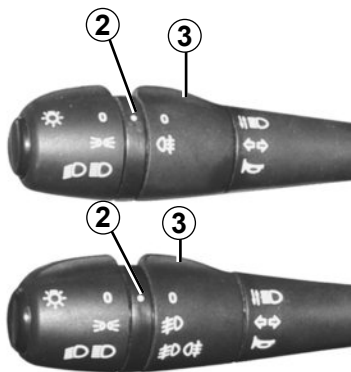
From the dipped beam headlights position, turn the end of the stalk **1** until the symbol  appears by the mark **2**.



Before driving at night, check that the electrical equipment is operating correctly and adjust the headlight beams (if your vehicle is not carrying its normal load). As a general precaution, check that the lights are not obscured (by dirt, mud, snow or objects being transported).

EXTERIOR LIGHTING AND SIGNALS (2/2)

34881



Front fog lights

Turn centre ring **3** on the stalk until the symbol faces mark **2**.

The front fog lights only work if the exterior lights have been activated. An indicator light on the instrument panel then lights up.

Do not forget to switch off the fog lights when they are no longer needed, to avoid inconveniencing other road users.



Rear fog light

Turn centre ring **3** on the stalk until the symbol faces mark **2**.

The rear fog lights will only work if both an external light and the forward fog lights have been selected. An indicator light on the instrument panel then lights up.

Remember to switch off these lights when they are no longer required to avoid inconveniencing other road users.



Turning off the fog lights

Turn centre ring **3** on the stalk until the symbol faces mark **2**.

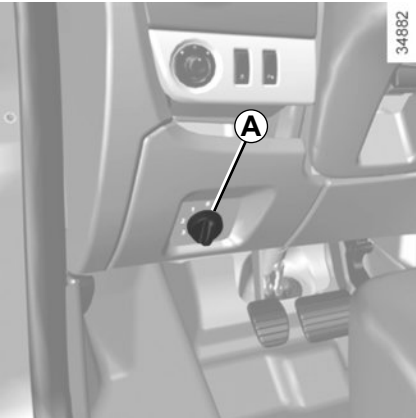
The corresponding indicator light goes out on the instrument panel.

The front and rear fog lights switch off when the exterior lights are switched off.

Lights-on reminder buzzer

If the lights are on, a warning beep sounds when the driver's door is opened to warn you that the lights are still on.

HEADLIGHT BEAM ADJUSTMENT



Control **A** is used to adjust the height of the headlight beams according to the load.

Turn control **A** anticlockwise to lower the beams and clockwise to raise them.

If driving on the left in a left-hand drive vehicle (or vice versa), drivers must have the lights adjusted by an authorised dealer for the duration of the trip.

	Examples of positions for adjusting control A according to the load
Driver alone or with front passenger	0
Driver with one front passenger and one rear passenger	1
Do not use	2
Driver with one front passenger and two or three rear passengers	3
Driver with one front passenger, three rear passengers and luggage	3

The table below gives some examples. In all cases, adjust control **A** according to the vehicle load so that the road can be seen and other drivers are not dazzled.

AUDIBLE AND VISUAL SIGNALS



Horn

Press at one of the locations **2**.

Headlight flasher

Pull stalk **1** towards you to flash the headlights.

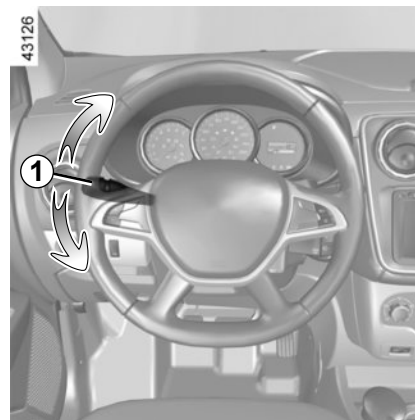


Hazard warning lights

Press switch **3**.

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.



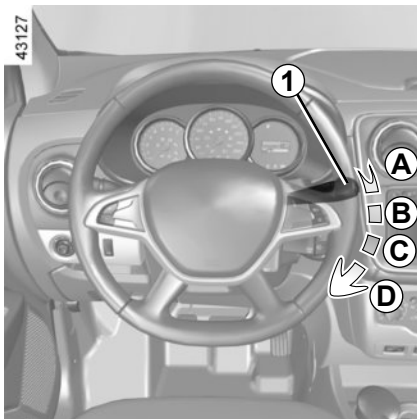
Direction indicators

Move stalk **1** parallel to the steering wheel and in the direction you are going to turn it.

One-touch mode

Briefly shift the stalk **1** upwards or downwards, not exceeding the point of resistance, then release it: the stalk will return to its original position and the direction indicator light concerned will flash three times.

WINDSCREEN WASH/WIPE



Windscreen wiper

With the ignition on, move stalk **1** around the steering wheel:

- A** Park.
- B** Intermittent wiping.
The wipers will pause for several seconds between sweeps.
- C** Normal wiping speed.
- D** Fast wiping speed.



Windscreen wiper

With the ignition on, pull stalk **1** towards you.

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

A longer pull will trigger three sweeps of the wipers, in addition to the windscreen washer.



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

Risk of injury.



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

Risk of injury and/or damage.

Efficiency of a wiper blade

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

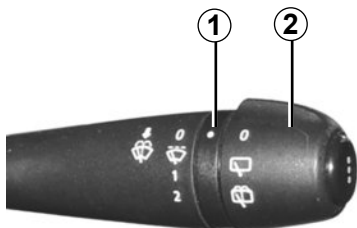
- it must remain clean: clean the blade and the screen regularly with soapy water;
- do not use it when the screen is dry;
- free it from the screen when it has not been used for a long time.

In any event, replace them as soon as they begin to lose efficiency: approximately every year (refer to the information on “Wiper blades: replacement” in section 5).

Precautions for using the wipers

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

REAR SCREEN WASH/WIPE, DE-ICING



Rear screen wiper (depending on vehicle)

With the ignition switched on, turn the end of stalk **2** to align the symbol with mark **1**.



Rear screen washer/ wiper (depending on vehicle)

With the ignition switched on, turn the end of stalk **2** to align the symbol with mark **1**.

When the stalk is released, it returns to the rear wipe position.

Efficiency of a wiper blade

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

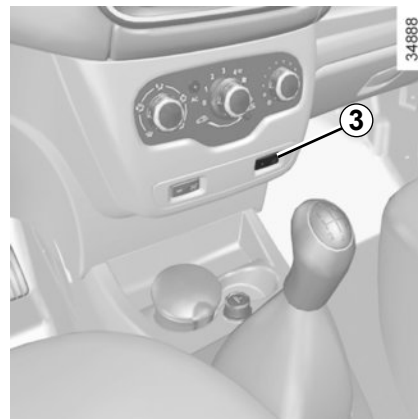
- it must remain clean: clean the blade and the screen regularly with soapy water;
- do not use it when the screen is dry;
- free it from the screen when it has not been used for a long time.

In any event, replace them as soon as they begin to lose efficiency: approximately every year (refer to the information on “Wiper blades: replacement” in section 5).

Precautions for using the wipers

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

Note: do not use the wiper arm to open or close the tailgate.



Heated rear screen

This function de-ices/demists the rear screen and rearview mirrors (depending on the vehicle).

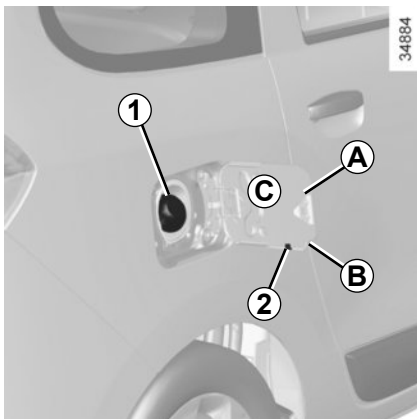
With the engine running, press switch **3**. The indicator light in the switch lights up.

Depending on the vehicle, the function is stopped:

- automatically after 12 minutes of operation;
- by pressing button **3** again.

The integrated indicator light goes off.

FUEL TANK (1/5)



Petrol and diesel versions

Capacity of the fuel tank: 50 litres approximately.

Depending on the vehicle, to open the fuel filler flap **A**, place your finger in the opening **B** or pull lever **3**.

To close it, press the fuel filler flap **A** by hand, as far as it will go.

On some vehicles, the cap **1** can be unlocked with the ignition key. If not, unscrew the fuel filler cap, it is connected to the vehicle by a strip of plastic.



For details on filling the fuel tank, refer to the information on "Filling with fuel".

A cap holder **2** on the fuel filler flap holds the cap while the tank is being filled.



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



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.

Never place the cap near a source of heat or flame.

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

FUEL TANK (2/5)

Fuel grade

Use a **high-grade fuel** that complies with the legislation in force in each country. It must conform to the specifications given on label **C** inside the fuel filler flap.

Refer to the “Engine specifications” table in Section 6.

Fuel types that conform to European standards with which the engines of vehicles sold in Europe are compatible: refer to the “Engine specifications” in section 6.

Petrol version

It is **essential** to use unleaded petrol. The octane rating (RON) should match the information given on the label **C** located inside the fuel filler flap.

Diesel versions

It is **essential** to use diesel fuel that conforms to the specifications given on the label inside fuel flap **C**.



Do not mix even small amounts of petrol (unleaded or E85) with diesel.

Do not use ethanol-based fuel if your vehicle is not compatible with this fuel.

Do **not** add reagent to the fuel – otherwise you risk damaging the engine.

If you wish to add an additive to the fuel, use a product approved by our Technical Department.

Consult an approved dealer.



To fill up with fuel, the engine must be stopped (and not only on standby in the case of vehicles equipped with the STOP and START) function: you must switch off the ignition. Please refer to the information on “Starting, stopping the engine” in Section 2.

Fire hazard.



Persistent fuel odour

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.

FUEL TANK (3/5)

Filling with fuel

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

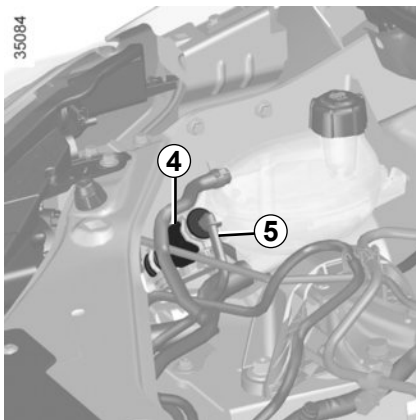
Keep the nozzle in this position throughout the entire filling operation. When the pump cuts out automatically at the end of the filling procedure, a maximum of two further filling attempts may be made, as there must be sufficient space in the fuel tank to allow for expansion.

Make sure that no water enters the fuel tank during filling. The valve and its surround must remain clean.

Petrol versions

Using leaded petrol will damage the antipollution system and may lead to a loss of warranty.

To ensure that the fuel tank is not filled with leaded petrol, the fuel tank filler neck contains a restrictor fitted with a foolproof system which **only allows the nozzle for unleaded petrol to be used** (at the pump).



Running out of fuel on diesel versions

Vehicle with priming bulb 4

After a breakdown caused by completely running out of fuel, the system must be reprimed before the engine is restarted:

Operate priming bulb **4** until the fuel flows through the hose **5**.

If the engine does not start after several attempts, contact an approved dealer.

Vehicles without a manual priming bulb

Put the ignition key in "Ignition On" M position and wait a few minutes before starting. This will enable the fuel circuit to be primed. If the engine does not start, repeat the procedure.



No modifications whatsoever are permitted on any part of the fuel supply system (computers, wiring, fuel circuit, injector, protection covers, etc.) as this may be dangerous (such work must be undertaken by qualified Network personnel).



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.

FUEL TANK (4/5)

Useful capacity of LPG tank: approximately 7.48 gal (34 litres).

Filling up with LPG

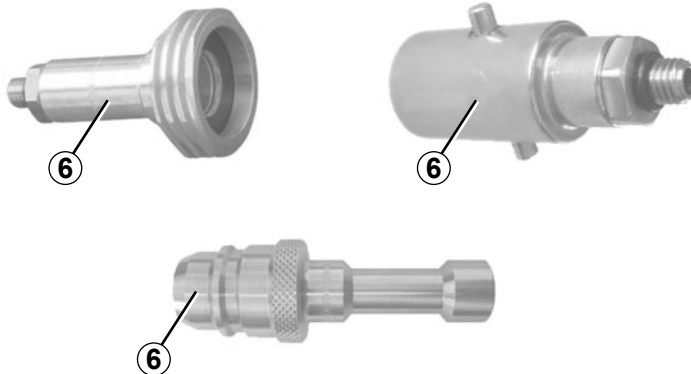
Engage the handbrake, stop the engine, switch off the ignition and switch off the lights.

Always respect the safety instructions given at filling stations.

Depending on the country, before refilling you must screw the filling adapter **6** onto the LPG filler end piece. It is always advisable to completely fill the tank.

When the pump stops delivering LPG, or when the pump flow reduces significantly, the maximum LPG level has been reached.

At this point, do not attempt to carry on filling.



Filling stations without self-service

If the service station personnel carry out the LPG filling procedure, you must give them the adapter **6**.

IMPORTANT: LPG filling adapter 6

Depending on the country, the use of a specific adapter is required for LPG filling.

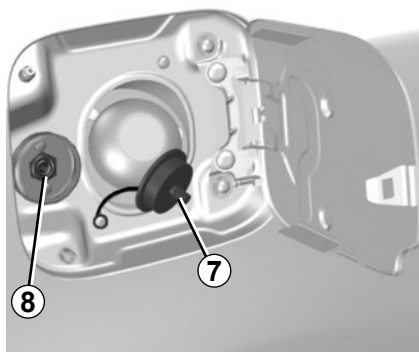
The filling adapter **6** is provided in a pouch in the glove box. It may or may not be present in the vehicle, depending in which country the vehicle was sold.

Before driving the vehicle to another country, it is essential to consult an approved dealer to find out the type of adapter to use if necessary.



If you exceed the LPG tank capacity when filling completely, please go to an accredited garage or your authorised dealer to check the automatic filler device.

FUEL TANK (5/5)



Filling stations with self-service

We recommend that you wear gloves when handling the LPG pistol.

Open the tank flap of your vehicle and unscrew the cap **7** from the end piece of the LPG filler **8**.

Carefully follow the information explaining how to refill using the LPG distributor.

Depending on the type of station, it may be necessary to perform press and hold the station button before filling will start.

When the pump finishes or if it has difficulties operating, this means that the maximum tank fill level (80%) has been reached.

The filling will stop as soon as you release the button. Release the stop lever (a small amount of gas may be released), lift the pistol and place it on the distributor.

Replace the cap **7** to avoid any water or foreign bodies from entering the system.

REAGENT TANK (1/7)

Please ensure that you comply with the legislation of your country.

It is important to remember that failure to respect regulations in force could lead to legal action being taken against the vehicle owner.

Operating principle

The reagent is intended for diesel engines fitted with the SCR (selective catalytic reduction) system.

Using a reagent reduces the quantity of nitrogen oxides in exhaust gases.


Reagent consumption in real time depends on vehicle usage conditions, the equipment fitted, and driving style.

Reagent quality

Use **only reagents which conform to standard ISO 22241** and in accordance with the mark on the tank filler cap.

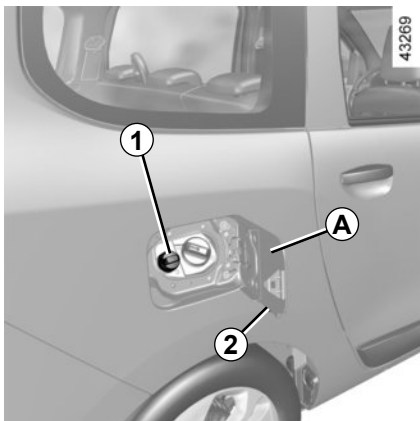
To fill up with reagent, the engine must be stopped (not just on standby in the case of vehicles with the **STOP and START** function). You must switch off the ignition. Please refer to the information on "Starting, stopping the engine" in Section 2.



If the  warning light appears along with the message "XXX km" or, depending on the vehicle, "ADBLUE XXX km", fill the reagent tank and refer to the filling instructions.

Risk of immobilisation of the vehicle.

REAGENT TANK (2/7)



Topping up

Useable capacity of the tank: 3.52 gal (16 litres) approximately.

With the ignition switched off, open the cover **A**, then unscrew the cap **1**.

A cap holder **2** on the fuel filler flap holds the cap while the tank is being filled.

Note: ammonium hydroxide vapour may escape from the cap opening when the tank temperature is high.

The tank can be filled at the pump. With the ignition off, insert the nozzle **fully** before activating it 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.

In other filling cases, it is essential to read the information shown on the reagent container (e.g. the can or bottle).

Precautions for use

When filling:

- **handle the reagent with care. They can damage clothes, shoes, body-work components etc.;**
- make sure that no water enters the fuel tank.

If the reagent overflows, or contaminates any paintwork, clean the affected area quickly with plenty of cold water and a soft cloth.

Note: if the reagent crystallises, use a soft sponge.



Fuel filler cap: this is a specific type.

If you have to replace it, make sure it is identical to the original cap. Contact an approved Dealer. Do not wash the filler area with a high pressure washer.




The reagent must not come into contact with eyes or skin. If it does, wash the affected area with plenty of cold water. If necessary, consult a doctor.

REAGENT TANK (3/7)

In extreme cold weather conditions

In frosty conditions, fill the reagent


tank as soon as the  warning light and the message "1200 km" or, depending on the vehicle, "ADBLUE 1200 km" appear on the instrument panel.

Special cases

The reagent fluid freezes below about -10°C.


In these conditions, do not attempt filling when the fluid is frozen.

In the event of needing to top up or fill

the tank with reagent ( on), park the vehicle in a hotter location if possible so that the reagent becomes liquid again. Otherwise, have a qualified professional top up or fill up with reagent fluid.

After filling the reagent tank, check that the cap and cover are closed, start the engine and **WAIT 10 seconds with the vehicle stationary, engine running** before setting off again.

If this operation is not carried out, the filling of the tank will not be taken into account automatically until after several dozens of minutes of driving.

The  warning light along with the message "XXX km" or, depending on the vehicle, "ADBLUE XXX km" or "StOP" will remain visible until the filling has been recognised by the system.








No work whatsoever is permitted on any part of the system. To prevent damage, only qualified personnel from our network may work on the system.

REAGENT TANK (4/7)

Maintenance/Range







The information displayed on the instrument panel may be accompanied by a beep.

Indicator lights	Message		What to do?
—			When the message is displayed when the ignition is switched on, you have less than 1,488 miles (2,400 km) range . Fill or have an Approved Dealer fill or top up the reagent in the tank.
 comes on.			When the message is displayed when the ignition is switched on, you have between 744 miles (1,200 km) and 496 miles (800 km) range . Fill or have an Approved Dealer fill or top up the reagent in the tank.

REAGENT TANK (5/7)

Maintenance/Range (continued)



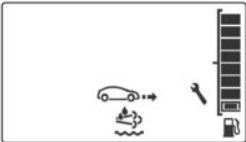
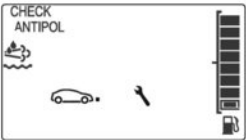
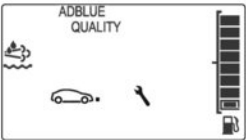
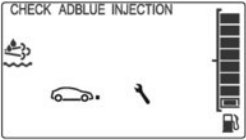
The information displayed on the instrument panel may be accompanied by a beep.

Indicator lights	Message		What to do?
 comes on.			<p>The message is displayed when the ignition is switched on and is repeated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – approximately every 62 miles (100 km), you have between about 496 miles (800 km) and 124 miles (200 km) range; – approximately every 31 miles (50 km), you have less than 124 miles (200 km) range. <p>In any event, fill or have an Approved Dealer fill the reagent tank as soon as possible.</p>
 comes on.			<p>The engine will not start.</p> <p>To restart, you must fill the reagent tank yourself.</p>

REAGENT TANK (6/7)

System faults



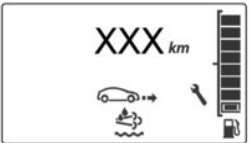
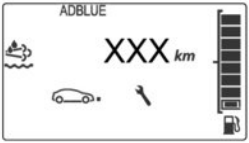



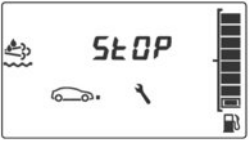
The  warning light and the orange  warning light may be accompanied by a beep.

Indicator lights	Message		Readings
 and  come on.		  	<p>Indicates a fault in the system. Contact your approved dealer as soon as possible.</p>

REAGENT TANK (7/7)

System faults (continued)

The  warning light and the orange  warning light may be accompanied by a beep.

Indicator lights	Message		Readings
 and  illuminate			<p>Indicates a system fault and that in less than 496 miles (800 km) it will become impossible to restart the vehicle.</p> <p>These warnings are repeated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– every 62 miles (100 km) until there are between 500 miles (800 km) and 124 miles (200 km) remaining before the vehicle cannot be restarted;– every 31 miles (50 km) when there is less than 124 miles (200 km) left before the vehicle cannot be restarted. <p>Contact your approved dealer as soon as possible.</p>
 and  illuminate			<p>Indicates that after the ignition is switched off the vehicle will not restart. Call an approved Dealer.</p>



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
Stop and Start function	2.5
Special features of petrol versions	2.8
Special features of diesel versions, particle filter.	2.10
Special features of LPG versions	2.12
Driving advice, Eco-driving	2.15
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Reversing camera	2.39
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RUNNING IN, IGNITION SWITCH

Petrol version

For the first **600 miles (1,000 km)**, do not exceed 80 mph (130 km/h) in the highest gear, or 3,000 to 3,500 rpm.

You may only expect top performance from your vehicle after approximately **1,800 miles (3,000 km)**.

Oil change frequency: please refer to your vehicle's maintenance document.

Diesel version

For the first **1,000 miles (1,500 km)**, do not exceed 80 mph (130 km/h) in the highest gear, or 2,500 rpm. After completing this mileage you may drive faster, although you may only expect top performance after approximately 3,600 miles (6,000 km).

During the running in period, do not accelerate hard while the engine is still cold and do not let the engine over-rev.

Service intervals: refer to the Maintenance Document 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:

- **petrol version:** the engine may be started.
- **diesel version:** the engine is pre-heating.

Start position D

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


Release the key as soon as the engine starts.

Special note on vehicles with an automatic gearbox

Refer to the information on the “Automatic gearbox” in Section 2.

STARTING, STOPPING THE ENGINE (1/2)

Starting the engine

Depending on the vehicle, if the  warning light is flashing, you must press the clutch pedal or set the gear lever to neutral position in order to start the engine.

In very cold conditions (temperatures below -20°C): so that it is easier to start the engine, switch on the ignition for several seconds **before** starting the engine.

When starting the engine, if the outdoor temperature is very low (below -10°C): hold down the clutch pedal until the engine starts.

Petrol injection

- Turn the key to the start position **without depressing the accelerator**.
- Release the key as soon as the engine starts.



Diesel injection

Turn the ignition key to ignition “On” position **M** and hold this position until the preheating warning light goes out.

Turn the key to the “Start” position **D** **without depressing the accelerator pedal**.

Release the key as soon as the engine starts.

LPG version

The engine is always started using petrol:

- activate the starter without accelerating;
- release the key as soon as the engine starts.

The system will automatically determine the switchover from petrol to LPG.

Depending on the vehicle, under certain conditions of use (e.g. strong acceleration, particle filter regeneration etc.), the system may opt to temporarily switch back to petrol mode. If the environmental conditions are once again suitable, the system may once again permit LPG mode.

At temperatures of approximately 0°C or less, it is recommended to use ECO mode to maximise the use of LPG mode: please refer to the information on “Driving advice, Eco-driving” in Section 2.

STARTING, STOPPING THE ENGINE (2/2)

Stopping the engine

With the engine idling, turn the key back to “Stop” position **St**.

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, or when the driver's door is opened.



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 such as the electric windows or locking the doors, for example.

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

Never switch off the ignition before the vehicle has stopped completely. Switching off the engine disables the assistance equipment: brakes, steering, etc., and additional seatbelt devices.

The steering is locked when the key is removed.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.

STOP AND START function (1/3)

This system enables a reduced fuel consumption and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

The system is activated automatically when the vehicle is started.

While driving, the system stops the engine (standby) when the vehicle is at a standstill (traffic jam, traffic lights, etc).

Conditions for engine standby

The vehicle has set off from where it was parked;

For automatic or sequential gearbox:

- the gearbox is in position D, Mor N; and
- the brake pedal is depressed (sufficiently hard); and
- the accelerator pedal is not depressed; and
- the speed is zero for around 1 second.

The engine remains on standby if position P is selected, or if position N is selected with the handbrake engaged and the brake pedal released.


For manual gearboxes:

- the gearbox is in neutral; and
- the clutch pedal is released.

If warning light  flashes, this means that the clutch pedal is not sufficiently released.

and

- the vehicle speed is less than approximately 7 mph (3 km/h).

In all vehicles, the warning light  on the instrument panel is lit when the engine is on standby.

The vehicle equipment remain operational while the engine is stopped.


If the engine stalls while the system is in operation, pressing the clutch pedal right down will start it again.

If you get out of the vehicle, a beep notifies you that the engine is on standby and has not been switched off.



Before getting out of the vehicle, you must switch off the ignition (please see section on “Starting, stopping the engine”).



Do not drive off when the engine is on standby (warning light  is displayed on the instrument panel).

STOP AND START function (2/3)

Preventing the engine from standing by

In certain situations, such as negotiating a crossroads for instance, it is possible (with the system activated) to keep the engine running so as to be ready to move off quickly.

Automatic or sequential gearbox

Keep the vehicle stationary without pressing too hard on the brake pedal.

Manual gearbox

Keep the clutch pedal pressed right down.

To fill up with fuel, the engine must be stopped (and not only on standby in the case of vehicles equipped with the STOP and START) function: you must switch off the ignition. Please refer to the information on "Starting, stopping the engine" in Section 2.

Fire hazard.

Conditions for coming out of engine standby

For automatic or sequential gearbox:

- the brake pedal is released, position D or M engaged or,
- the brake pedal is released, position N engaged and the handbrake off, or
- the brake pedal is pressed again, with position P engaged or position N engaged with the handbrake applied, or
- position R is engaged or,
- the accelerator pedal is pressed.

For manual gearboxes:

- the gearbox is in neutral and the clutch pedal is slightly depressed, or
- the engine is in gear and the clutch pedal is pressed right down.

Special note: depending on the vehicle, if you switch off the ignition when the engine is on standby, the warning

light  is displayed for a few seconds on the instrument panel.



Deactivate the Stop and Start function for any operation performed in the engine compartment.

Conditions preventing the standby of the engine

Certain conditions prevent the system from using the engine standby function, including when:

- reverse gear is engaged;
 - the bonnet is not locked;
 - the outdoor temperature is too low or too high;
 - the battery is not sufficiently charged;
 - the engine temperature is too low;
 - interruption due to the emission control system;
 - the gradient is too steep for vehicles fitted with an automatic gearbox;
 - the altitude is too high;
- or
- ...

The warning light  appears on the instrument panel to indicate that engine standby is not available.

STOP AND START function (3/3)

Special feature of the automatic engine re-start

Under certain conditions, the engine can restart on its own in order to guarantee your safety and comfort.

This can occur especially when:

- the outdoor temperature is too low or too high;
- the battery is not sufficiently charged;
- the vehicle speed is above 3 mph (5 km/h) (downhill slope, etc.);
- repeated pressing on the brake pedal or braking system requirement;
- ...

For vehicles equipped with a manual gearbox

The restart may be interrupted if the clutch pedal is released too quickly while a gear is engaged.



Deactivating, activating the function

Press **1** to deactivate the function. Warning light **2** in the switch lights up.

Pressing this again will reactivate the system. Warning light **2** in switch **1** goes out.

Special note: engine on standby, press switch **1** to restart the engine.

The system is automatically reactivated each time the vehicle is started (see “Starting, stopping the engine” in Section 2).

Operating faults

If warning light **2** lights up without pressing switch **1**, the system is deactivated.

Please consult an authorised dealer.

Special note: Depending on the vehicle, for some of these conditions the automatic restarting of the engine is inhibited if a front door is open.



Before getting out of the vehicle, you must switch off the ignition (please see section on “Starting, stopping the engine”).

SPECIAL FEATURES OF PETROL VERSIONS (1/2)

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.

Or 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 the catalytic converter to overheat, reducing its efficiency **which may irreparably damage it and cause heat damage to 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 Document.

Starting problems

To avoid damaging the catalytic converter or the starter, and to prevent premature wearing of the battery, **do not keep** trying to start the engine (using the start button, or by pushing or towing the vehicle) **without having identified and corrected the starting fault.**

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





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.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF PETROL VERSIONS (2/2)/PARTICLE FILTER

Particle filter

The particle filter is used in the treatment of exhaust gases from petrol engines.

Depending on the vehicle, the warning light  displayed on the instrument panel indicates that the filter is becoming clogged and requires cleaning. To


clean it, when the  warning light appears, and as traffic conditions and speed limits allow, drive at between about 31 mph (50 km/h) and 68 mph (110 km/h) until the light goes out.


After between approximately 5 and 20 minutes, the warning light should go out.

Note: the indicator light may go out after 20 minutes if the driving conditions required to clean the filter are not fully met.


If the vehicle is stopped before the warning light disappears you will have to restart the process from the beginning.

If the filter becomes saturated, the


orange  warning light and, de-

pending on the vehicle, the  warning light will appear on the instrument panel. In this case, please consult an Authorised Dealer.

If the red  warning light and,

depending on the vehicle, the  warning light appears, stop the vehicle, switch off the engine and contact an Approved Dealer.



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. Call an approved Dealer.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF DIESEL VERSIONS: PARTICLE FILTER (1/2)

Diesel engine speed

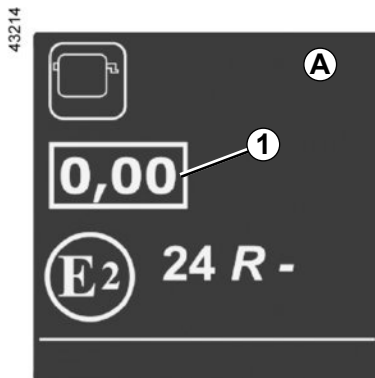
Diesel engines are fitted with an injection pump **which prevents the engine speed being exceeded** irrespective of the gear selected.

When driving, depending on the fuel grade used, it is possible that white smoke may be emitted.

This is due to the exhaust particle filter being cleaned automatically, and does not affect the way the vehicle runs.

Running out of fuel

If the tank has been **completely drained**, the system must be reprimed after the tank is refilled: see information on the “Fuel tank” in section 1 before restarting the engine.



Engine smoke opacity label

You can find the information **1** on the label **A** stuck in the engine compartment or, depending on the vehicle, on the vehicle identification plate. Refer to the “Vehicle Identification plate” paragraph in section 6.

1 Diesel exhaust emissions.

Precautions to be taken in winter

To avoid any faults in icy weather:

- ensure that the battery is always fully charged;
- always keep the diesel tank relatively full to avoid water vapour condensing in it and accumulating at the bottom of the tank.




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 a hot exhaust system.


SPECIAL FEATURES OF DIESEL VERSIONS: PARTICLE FILTER (2/2)

Particle filter


The particle filter is used in the treatment of exhaust gases from diesel engines.

Depending on the vehicle, the warning

light  displayed on the instrument panel indicates that the filter is becoming clogged and requires cleaning.



To do this, when the  warning light is displayed, continue driving according to traffic conditions and observe the speed limit until the warning lights disappears. If possible, do not let the engine speed drop below 2000 rpm.



After between approximately 10 and 20 minutes, the warning light should go out.

The display of the  on the instrument panel may be accompanied by an increase in engine speed and operation of the cooling system in order to clean the particle filter.


Note: the warning light may reappear if the driving conditions are not fully met with regard to cleaning the filter. If the vehicle is stopped or if the engine speed drops below 2,000 rpm before the warning light goes out, the operation may need to be repeated.

To facilitate the particle filter regeneration, carry out a long driving phase (at least 20 minutes) on main roads every 124 miles (200 km).

If the filter becomes saturated, the orange  warning light and, depending on the vehicle, the  warning light will appear on the instrument panel. In this case, please consult an Authorised Dealer.

If the red  warning light and, depending on the vehicle, the  warning light appears, stop the vehicle, switch off the engine and contact an Approved Dealer.



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. Call an approved Dealer.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF LPG VERSIONS (1/3)

LPG vehicles

These vehicles operate using petrol or LPG.
They have two separate tanks.

What is LPG?



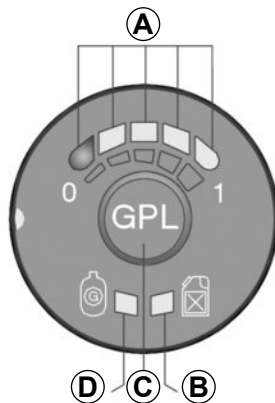
Liquefied petroleum gas that complies with standard EN 589, or the equivalent national regulations.

It can be readily identified by its characteristic smell.



An LPG installation on a vehicle may lead to changes to the vehicle's features, compared to petrol versions. This may relate to the number of seats, mass (usable capacity) and towing capacity.

Consult your approved Dealer.



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LPG/petrol fuel mode selection control **C**

This enables the driver to switch from one fuel to another.

Green warning light **D**

A lit warning light indicates that LPG mode is active.

Rapid flashing of the warning light **D** indicates that the system is waiting for the necessary conditions to switch to LPG mode.

Yellow warning light **B**

A lit warning light indicates that petrol mode is active.

Fuel gauge warning light **A**

Warning lights **A** (4 green lights and 1 red light) indicate the level in the LPG tank.

The red warning light indicates the fuel tank.

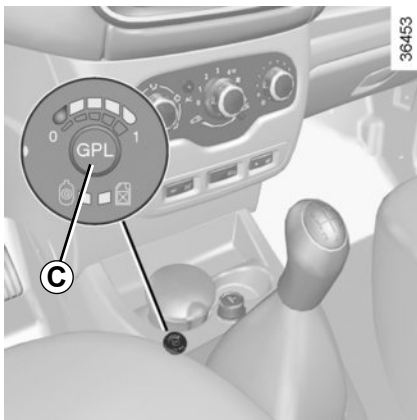
The amount of LPG indicated is an indicative value.

The red warning light indicates that the tank is almost empty and that the engine is operating using the fuel tank (approximately 11 to 13 litres).



If the yellow warning light is on while the green warning light flashes slowly and a beep can be heard, please take your vehicle to an authorised dealer for inspection.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF LPG VERSIONS (2/3)

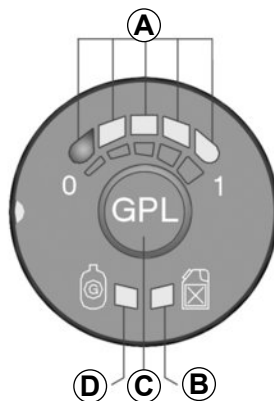


Changing fuel while driving

To switch from petrol to LPG

Press control **C**. The vehicle will switch to LPG the next time the accelerator pedal is pressed.

The LPG fuel level **A** is activated. The yellow warning light **B** goes out and the green warning light **D** flashes quickly to confirm that LPG has been selected, then stops flashing when LPG mode is active.



To switch from LPG to petrol.

Release the accelerator pedal and press the control **C**.

Petrol mode is indicated by the yellow warning light **B**.

Automatic switch to petrol

The system automatically switches to petrol mode if there is no more LPG remaining in the tank. You will be informed by:

- the green **D** and yellow **B** warning lights coming on;
- a beep sounds.

Pressing control **C** stops the beep from sounding and only the yellow warning light **B** stays on.

Depending on the vehicle, under certain conditions of use, the system may opt to temporarily switch back to petrol mode (the green warning light **D** flashes without any beep sounding, for example, during strong acceleration). Once the suitable conditions are present once again, it will automatically switch back to LPG mode. After several unsuccessful attempts, the system may decide to remain in petrol mode for the current driving session. A further attempt may be made after the engine has been at a complete stop for 1 minute.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF LPG VERSIONS (3/3)

Operating faults

In the event of a fault which may affect the correct operation of the engine, the system automatically switches from LPG to petrol mode.

This is confirmed by:

- the appearance of the yellow warning light **B**;
- slow flashing of the green warning light **D**;
- a beep sounds.

If driving under severe conditions

In very cold weather (temperature below approximately 10°C) and depending on the quality of the gas used, the system may automatically manage the conditions for switching between LPG mode and petrol mode.

In the event of an accident

The main precautions to be taken are the same as with petrol vehicles:

- apply the handbrake;
- stop the engine (a safety device that stops **LPG** from entering the engine is automatically triggered);
- switch off the ignition;
- observe local regulations.



LPG has a very specific smell so you will be able to detect any leaks easily. If you smell gas in your vehicle or immediately surrounding your vehicle:

- switch to petrol mode immediately and make sure there are no flames or sources of fire near the vehicle;
- go to an authorised dealer.



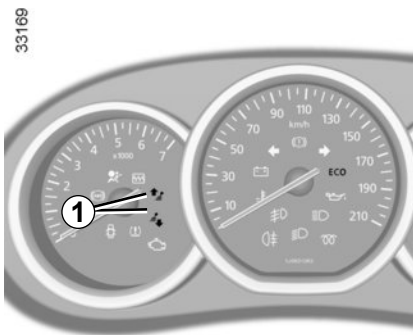
Do not touch, hit or dismantle any part of the LPG system components.

DRIVING ADVICE, ECO-DRIVING (1/4)

Fuel consumption is accredited in accordance with a standard regulatory method. Identical for all manufacturers, this enables vehicles to be compared with one another. Consumption in real time depends on vehicle usage conditions, the equipment fitted and the user's driving style. To optimise fuel consumption, please refer to the following advice.

Depending on the vehicle, you will have various functions which enable you to lower your fuel consumption:

- the rev counter;
- gear change indicator;
- **ECO** mode activated by the **ECO** button;
- the Stop and Start (refer to the information on “Stop and Start function” in Section 2).



Gear change indicator 1

To obtain optimum consumption levels, a warning light on the instrument panel lets you know the best time to move up or down a gear:

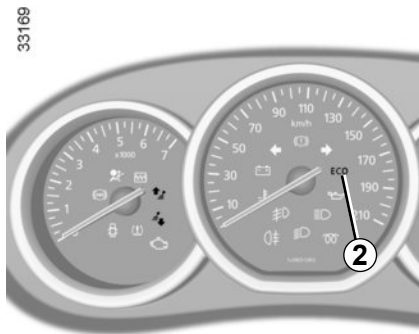


move up a gear;



move down a gear.

DRIVING ADVICE, ECO-DRIVING (2/4)



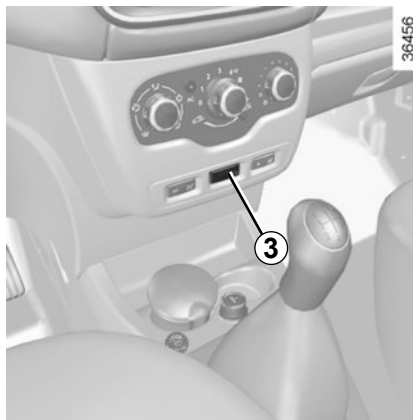
ECO mode

ECO mode is a function which optimises fuel consumption. It acts on certain power consuming systems in the vehicle (heating, air conditioning, power-assisted steering, etc.) and on certain driving actions (acceleration, gear changing, cruise control, deceleration, etc.).

Activating the function

Press switch **3**.

The **2 ECO** warning light comes on on the instrument panel to confirm activation.



While driving, it is possible to leave the **ECO** mode temporarily in order to improve engine performance.

To do this, press the accelerator pedal firmly and fully.

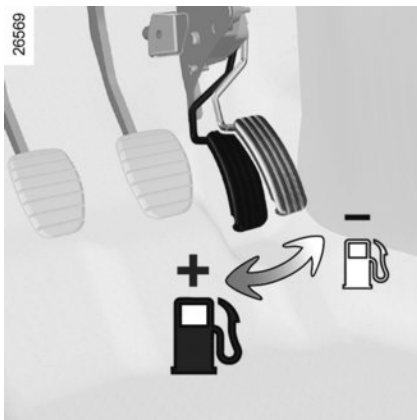
ECO mode is reactivated when you take pressure off the accelerator pedal.

Disabling the function

Press switch **3**.

The **2 ECO** light goes out on the instrument panel to confirm deactivation.

DRIVING ADVICE, ECO-DRIVING (3/4)



Driving advice, ECO driving

Behaviour

- Drive carefully for the first few miles 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 right foot.
- Do not overrev the engine in the intermediate gears.
You should always use the highest gear possible.

- Avoid sudden acceleration.
- Brake as little as possible. If you anticipate an obstacle or bend in advance, you may then simply release the accelerator pedal.
- 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.
- Double declutching and accelerating before switching off are unnecessary in modern vehicles.
- Bad weather, flooded roads:



Do not drive through floods if the water is above the lower edge of the wheel rims.

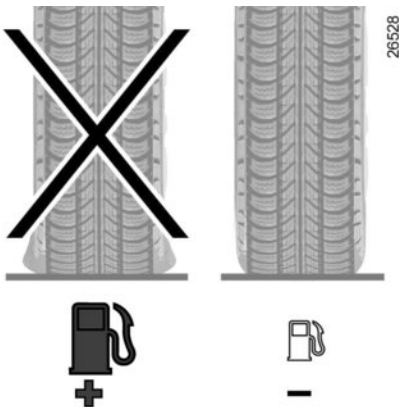


Obstructions to the driver

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.

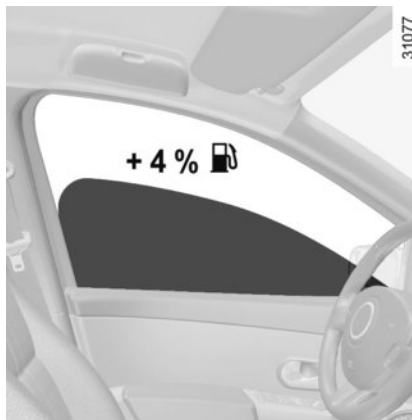
There is a risk of wedging the pedals.

DRIVING ADVICE, ECO-DRIVING (4/4)



Tyres

- An underinflated tyre increases fuel consumption.
- The use of non-recommended tyres can increase fuel consumption.



Advice on use

- Favour the ECO mode.
- 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").
- Use the air vents. Driving with the windows open at 60 mph (100 km/h) will increase fuel consumption by 4%.
- Never fill the fuel tank right to the brim to avoid overflow.

- **In vehicles fitted with air conditioning**, it is normal to observe an increase in fuel consumption (especially in urban conditions) when it is used. For vehicles fitted with manual air conditioning, switch off the system when it is not required.

Advice for reducing consumption and therefore helping to preserve the environment:

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.

- Do not leave an empty roof rack fitted to the vehicle.
- It is better to fit a trailer for bulky objects.
- When towing a caravan, fit a wind deflector and adjust it carefully.
- Avoid using the car for door-to-door calls (short journeys with long waits in between) because the engine never reaches its normal operating temperature.

MAINTENANCE AND ANTIPOLLUTION ADVICE

Your vehicle complies with criteria for recycling and recovering vehicles at the end of their service life, which entered into force in 2015.

Some parts of your vehicle have therefore been designed to facilitate future recycling.

These parts are easy to remove so that they can be recovered and reprocessed by recycling companies.

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 is important to remember that failure to respect antipollution regulations could 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 anti-pollution regulations.

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

Engine adjustments

- **Spark plugs:** for optimum conditions of use, output and performance the specifications laid down by our Design Department must be strictly applied.
If the spark plugs have to be changed, use the make, type and gap specified for your vehicle's engine. Contact an authorised dealer for this.

- **Air filter, fuel filter:** a choked element will reduce efficiency. It must be replaced.
- **Ignition and idle speed:** no adjustment is needed.

Exhaust gas monitoring system

The exhaust gas monitoring system will detect any operating faults in the vehicle's antipollution system.

If this system malfunctions, toxic substances may be released into the atmosphere or damage may occur.



This warning light on the instrument panel will indicate if there are any faults in the system: This lights up when the ignition is switched on and goes out when the engine is started.

- 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 an authorised dealer as soon as possible.



Refer to the information on "Reagent tank" in Section 1.

ENVIRONMENT

Your vehicle has been designed with respect for the **environment** in mind for its entire service life: during production, use and at the end of its life.

Manufacture

Your vehicle has been manufactured at a factory which complies with a policy to reduce the environmental impact on the surrounding areas (reduction of water and energy consumption, visual and noise pollution, atmospheric emissions and waste water; sorting and re-using waste).

Emissions

Your vehicle has been designed to emit fewer greenhouse gases (CO₂) while in use, and therefore to consume less fuel (eg. 140 g/km, equivalent to 5.3 l/100 km for a diesel vehicle).

Our vehicles are also equipped with an emission control system including a catalytic converter, an oxygen sensor and an active carbon filter (the latter prevents vapour from the fuel tank being released into the open air).

For certain diesel vehicles, this system also has a particle filter to reduce the volume of soot particles emitted.

Please make your own contribution towards protecting the environment too

- 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 specialist organisations.

- At the end of the vehicle's service life, it should be sent to approved centres to ensure that it is recycled.
- In all cases, comply with local legislation.

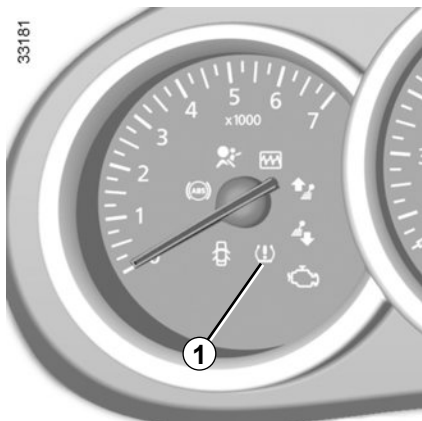
Recycling

Your vehicle is 85% recyclable and 95% recoverable.

To achieve these objectives, many of the vehicle components have been designed to enable them to be recycled. The materials and structures have been carefully designed to allow these components to be easily removed and reprocessed by specialist companies.

In order to preserve raw material resources, this vehicle incorporates numerous parts made from recycled plastics or renewable materials (vegetable or animal-derived materials such as cotton or wool).


TYRE PRESSURE LOSS WARNING (1/3)



If fitted on the vehicle, while driving, this system notifies the driver if one or more tyres lose pressure.

Operating principle

Each wheel (except for the emergency spare wheel) has a sensor in the inflation valve which periodically measures the tyre pressure while driving.

Warning light  1 comes on to alert the driver in the event of insufficient pressure (deflated wheel, punctured tyre, etc.).

Resetting the standard level for the tyre pressures

This should be done:

- when the standard tyre pressure needs to be changed to adapt to usage conditions (empty, carrying a load, motorway driving, etc.);
- after swapping a wheel (however this practice is not recommended);
- after changing a wheel.

It should always be done after checking the tyre pressure of all four tyres when cold.

Tyre pressures must correspond to the current usage of the vehicle (empty, carrying a load, motorway driving, etc.).

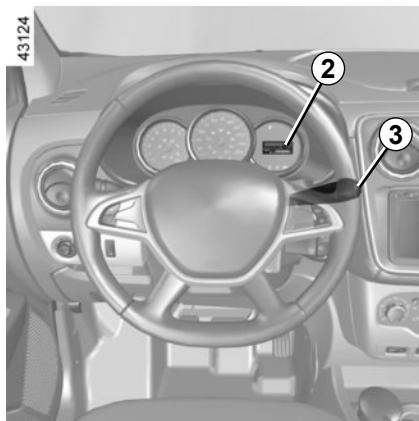


This function is an additional driving aid.

However, the function does not take the place of the driver. It cannot, therefore, under any circumstances replace the vigilance or the responsibility of the driver.

Check the tyre pressures, including the emergency spare wheel, once a month.

TYRE PRESSURE LOSS WARNING (2/3)



Resetting procedure

Ignition on, vehicle stationary:

- press button **3** briefly several times to select the function “SEt tP” or, depending on the vehicle, the message “=0=” is displayed on the instrument panel **2**;

- press and hold (around 3 seconds) the button **3** to start initialisation. Flashing, for around five seconds, followed by a constant display of the message “SEt tP” or, depending on the vehicle, “=0=”, indicates that the reset request for the tyre pressure reference value has been taken into account.

Reinitialisation is carried out after a few minutes' driving.

Note: the standard tyre pressure cannot be less than that recommended and indicated on the door frame.

Display

Check tyre pressure

The warning light  comes on (not flashing).



This indicates that at least one tyre is flat.

Check and, if necessary, readjust the pressures of the four wheels when cold.



The warning light  goes off after a few minutes' driving.

TYRE PRESSURE LOSS WARNING (3/3)

Puncture

The warning light  and the red warning light  come on steady together with a beep. They indicate that at least one wheel is punctured or severely underinflated. Replace it or contact an authorised dealer if it is punctured. Top up the tyre pressure if the wheel is deflated.

Check tyre sensors

The warning light  flashes for several seconds, then stays on, along with the orange warning light . They indicate that at least one tyre is not fitted with sensors (e.g. emergency spare wheel). In other cases, contact an authorised dealer.

The sudden loss of pressure in a tyre (burst tyre, etc.) cannot be detected by the system.

Readjustment of tyre pressures

The tyre pressures must be adjusted when cold (please refer to the label located on the edge of the driver's door). If tyre pressures cannot be checked when the tyres are **cold**, the recommended pressures must be increased by **0.2 to 0.3 bar (3 PSI)**.



Never deflate a hot tyre.

Replacing wheels/tyres

This system requires specific equipment (wheels, tyres, hubcaps, etc.). Please see the information on "Tyres" in Section 5. Contact an approved Dealer to fit new tyres and to find out about available accessories compatible with the system and available from your dealer network: the use of any other accessory could affect the correct operation of the system or damage a sensor.

Emergency spare wheel

If the vehicle is equipped with an emergency spare wheel, it will not have a sensor.


When fitted to the vehicle, the warning light  and the orange warning light  are displayed on the instrument panel.

Inflation kit

Because the valves are specially designed, only use equipment approved by the approved network.

Please refer to "Tyre inflation kit" in Section 5.



The red warning light  requires you to stop immediately, for your own safety, as soon as traffic conditions allow.

GEAR LEVER



Selecting reverse gear (vehicle stationary)

Vehicle with manual gearbox: Follow the grid marked on knob **1** and, depending on the vehicle, lift the ring against the knob to engage reverse gear.

Vehicles with automatic gearbox: refer to the information on the “Automatic gearbox” in Section 2.

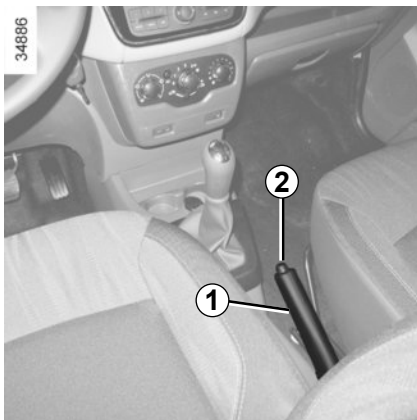
The reversing lights will come on as soon as reverse gear is selected with the ignition on.



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.

HANDBRAKE/POWER-ASSISTED STEERING



Handbrake

To release

Pull lever **1** up slightly, press button **2** and then lower the lever to the floor.

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



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

To apply

Pull lever **1** upwards and make sure the vehicle is immobilised.



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 (1st or reverse gear).

Power-assisted steering

With the engine running, do not leave the steering wheel at full lock while stationary as this may damage the power-assisted steering pump.

With the engine switched off, or if there is a system fault, it is still possible to turn the steering wheel. The force required will be greater.



Never switch off the ignition when travelling downhill, and avoid doing so in normal driving (assistance is not provided).

DRIVER CORRECTION DEVICES, AIDS (1/4)

Depending on the vehicle, this is composed of:

- of the **ABS (anti-lock braking system)**;
- **electronic stability program ESC with understeer control and traction control**;
- **emergency brake assist with, depending on the vehicle, braking anticipation**;



These functions are an additional aid in the event of critical driving conditions, enabling the vehicle behaviour to be adapted to suit the driving conditions.

However, the functions do not take the place of the driver. **They do not increase the vehicle's limits and should not encourage you to drive more quickly.** Therefore, they can under no circumstances replace the vigilance or responsibility of the driver when manoeuvring the vehicle (the driver must always be ready for sudden incidents which may occur when driving).

ABS (anti-lock braking system)



Under heavy braking, the ABS prevents the wheels from locking, allowing the stopping distance to be managed and keeping control of the vehicle.

Under these circumstances, the vehicle can be steered to avoid an obstacle whilst braking. In addition, this system can increase stopping distances, particularly on roads with low surface grip (wet ground etc.).

You will feel a pulsation through the brake pedal each time the system is activated. The ABS does not in any way improve the vehicle's physical performance relating to the road surface and road-holding. It is still **essential** to follow the rules of good driving practice (such as driving at a safe distance from the vehicle in front, etc.).

In an emergency, apply **firm and continuous pressure** to the brake pedal. There is no need to pump it repeatedly. The ABS will modulate the force applied in the braking system.

Operating faults

- If the  warning light on the instrument panel comes on while driving, **braking is still operational**.
- If the  and  warning lights on the instrument panel come on when driving, **this indicates a fault with the braking system**.

In this case, ABS, ESC and emergency braking assist are also deactivated.

Consult an approved dealer.



Your braking systems are partially operational. However, it is **dangerous to brake suddenly** and it is essential to stop immediately, as soon as traffic conditions allow. Contact an approved dealer.

DRIVER CORRECTION DEVICES, AIDS (2/4)

Electronic stability program ESC with understeer control and traction control

Electronic stability control ESC

This system helps you to keep control of the vehicle in critical driving conditions (avoiding an obstacle, loss of grip on a bend, etc.).

Operating principle

A sensor in the steering wheel detects the direction selected by the driver.

Other sensors throughout the vehicle measure the actual direction.

The system compares driver input to the actual trajectory of the vehicle and corrects the trajectory if necessary by controlling the braking of certain wheels and/or engine power. In the event that the system is engaged, indicator light



flashes on the instrument panel.

Understeer control

This system optimises the action of the ESC in the case of pronounced understeering (loss of front axle road holding).

Traction control



This system helps to limit wheelspin of the drive wheels and to control the vehicle when pulling away accelerating or decelerating.

Operating principle

Using the wheel sensors, the system measures and compares the speed of the drive wheels at all times and slows down their over-rotation. If a wheel is starting to slip, the system brakes automatically until the drive supplied becomes compatible with the level of grip under the wheel again.

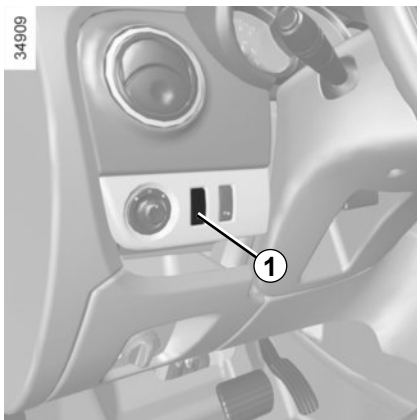
The system also adjusts the engine speed to the grip available under the wheels, independently of the pressure exerted on the accelerator pedal.

Operating faults

When the system detects an operating fault, the  and/or  warning lights on the instrument panel come on. In this case, the electronic stability program ESC with understeer control and traction control are deactivated.

Consult an approved dealer.

DRIVER CORRECTION DEVICES, AIDS (3/4)



Disabling the traction control system

In some situations (driving on very wet ground: snow, mud, etc. or driving with snow chains fitted), the system may reduce the engine output to limit wheel-spin. If this is not required, it is possible to deactivate the function by pressing switch **1**. In this case, the warning light



comes on, on the instrument panel. This action does not deactivate the ESC.

The traction control system offers additional safety. It is recommended that you do not drive with the function disabled. Correct this as soon as possible by pressing the switch **1** again.

Note: The function is reactivated automatically when the ignition is switched on or when a speed of approximately 30 mph (50 km/h) is exceeded.

Emergency brake assist

This is an additional system to ABS which helps reduce vehicle stopping distances.

Operating principle


The system detects an emergency braking situation. In this case, the braking assistance immediately develops maximum power and may trigger ABS regulation.

ABS braking is maintained as long as the brake pedal is not released.

Hazard warning lights switching on

Depending on the vehicle, these may flash in the event of sudden deceleration.

Operating faults

When the system detects an operating fault, the warning light  is displayed on the instrument panel.

Consult an approved dealer.

Braking anticipation

Depending on the vehicle, when you rapidly release the accelerator, the system anticipates the braking manoeuvre in order to reduce stopping distances.

DRIVER CORRECTION DEVICES, AIDS (4/4)

Hill start assistance

Depending on the gradient of the incline, this system assists the driver when starting on a hill. It prevents the vehicle from rolling backwards by automatically applying the brakes when the driver lifts his/her foot off the brake pedal to depress the accelerator pedal.

It only operates when the gear lever is in a position other than neutral (other than **N** or **P** for automatic transmissions) and the vehicle is completely stationary (brake pedal depressed)

The system holds the vehicle for approximately **2 seconds**. The brakes are then released (the vehicle will move according to the slope).



The hill start assistance system cannot completely prevent the vehicle from rolling backwards in all situations (extremely steep gradients etc.).

In all cases, the driver may depress the brake pedal to prevent the vehicle from rolling backwards.

The hill start assistance function should not be used for prolonged stops: use the brake pedal.

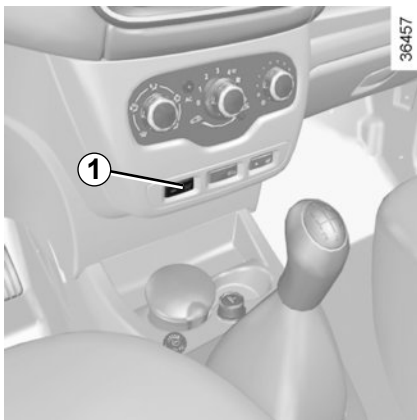
This function is not designed to immobilise the vehicle permanently.

If necessary, use the brake pedal to stop the vehicle.

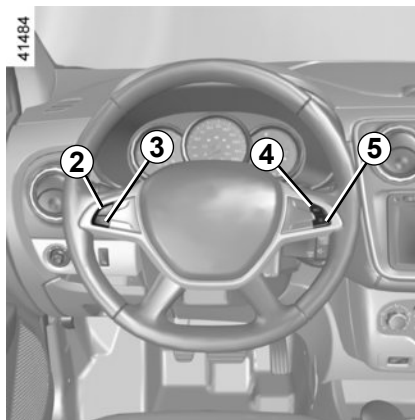
The driver must remain particularly vigilant when driving on slippery or low-grip surfaces.

Risk of serious injury.

SPEED LIMITER (1/3)

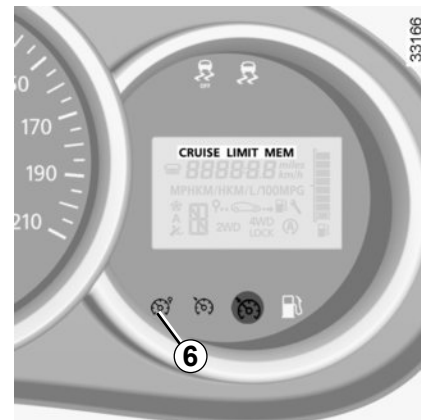


The speed limiter function helps you stay within the driving speed limit that you choose, known as the **limit speed**.




Controls

- 1 Main “On/Off” switch.
- 2 Speed limiter activation, memory and increase (+).
- 3 Lowers the limited speed (-).
- 4 Activation with recall of stored limit speed (R or, depending on the vehicle, RES).
- 5 Speed limiter function standby (with limited speed memory) (0).



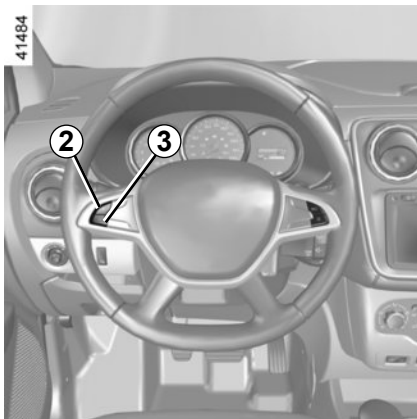
Switching on

Press switch **1** on the side showing . The warning light **6** comes on, lit orange and, depending on the vehicle, the message “LIMIT” appears on the instrument panel, or the **LIMIT** warning light comes on, accompanied by dashes to indicate that the speed limiter function is activated and waiting to store a speed limit.

To store the current speed, press switch **2** (+): the limited speed replaces the dashes.

The minimum stored speed is 20 mph (30 km/h).

SPEED LIMITER (2/3)



Driving

When a limited speed has been stored and this speed is not reached, driving is similar to driving a vehicle without the speed limiter function.

Once you have reached the stored speed, no effort on the accelerator pedal will allow you to exceed the programmed speed except in an emergency (refer to information on “Exceeding the limit speed”).

Varying the limit speed

The limit speed may be changed by repeatedly pressing:

- switch **2** (+) to increase speed;
- switch **3** (-) to reduce speed.

Exceeding the limit speed

It is possible to exceed the limit speed at any time. To do this: press the accelerator pedal **firmly and fully** (beyond the resistance point).

While the speed is being exceeded, the programmed speed displayed on the instrument panel flashes.

Then, release the accelerator: the speed limiter function will return as soon as you reach a speed lower than the stored speed.

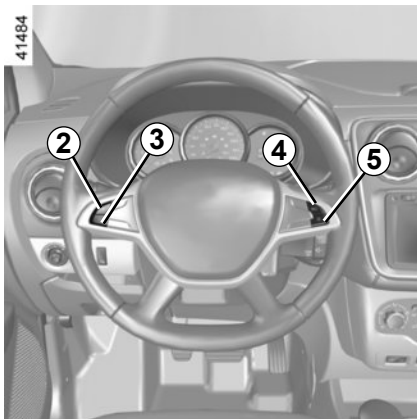
Limited speed cannot be maintained

If driving up or down a steep gradient, the system is unable to maintain the limit speed: the stored speed will flash on the instrument panel information display to inform you of this situation.



The speed limiter function is in no way linked to the braking system.

SPEED LIMITER (3/3)



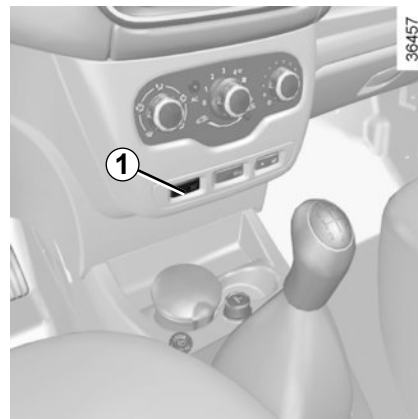
Putting the function on standby

The speed limiter function is suspended when you press switch **5** (0). In this case, the speed limit remains stored and, depending on the vehicle, the message “MEM”, or the **MEM** warning light comes on, accompanied by this speed, on the instrument panel.

Recalling the limit speed

If a speed has been stored, it can be recalled by pressing the **4** switch (R or, depending on the vehicle, RES).

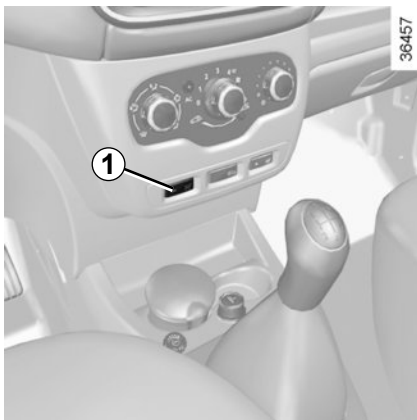
When the speed limiter is set to standby, pressing switch **2** (+) reactivates the function without taking into account the memorised speed: it is the speed at which the vehicle is moving that is taken into account.



Switching off the function

The speed limiter function is deactivated if you press switch **1**: in this case a speed is no longer stored. The orange instrument panel warning light (⚠) goes out, confirming that the function is stopped.

CRUISE CONTROL (1/4)



The cruise control function helps you to maintain your driving speed at a speed that you choose, called the **cruising speed**.

This cruising speed may be set at any speed above 20 mph (30 km/h).



The cruise control function is in no way linked to the braking system.

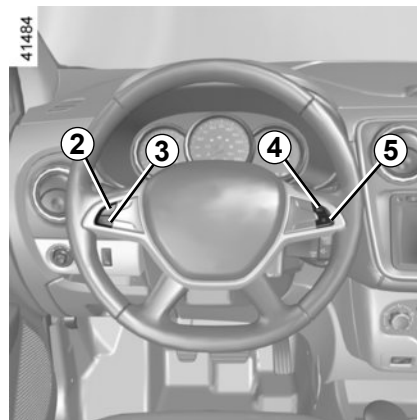


It can under no circumstances replace the driver's responsibility to respect speed limits or to be vigilant.

The driver must always be in control of the vehicle.

Cruise control must not be used in heavy traffic, on undulating or slippery roads (black ice, aquaplaning, gravel) and during bad weather (fog, rain, side winds etc.).

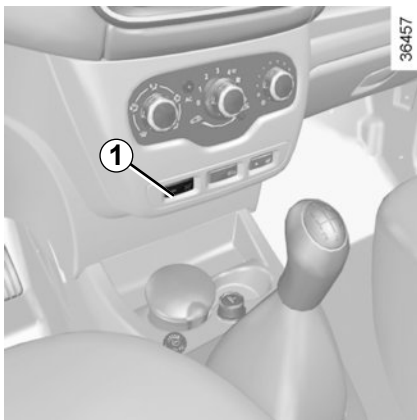
There is a risk of accidents.



Controls

- 1** Main "On/Off" switch.
- 2** Cruising speed activation, storage and increase switch (+).
- 3** Decreasing cruising speed (-).
- 4** Activation with recall of stored cruising speed (R or, depending on the vehicle, RES).
- 5** Switch the function to standby (with cruising speed saved) (0).

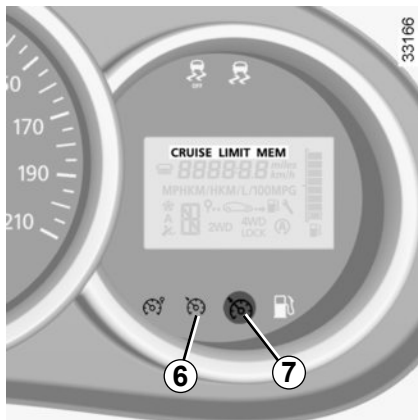
CRUISE CONTROL (2/4)



Switching on



Press switch **1** side .

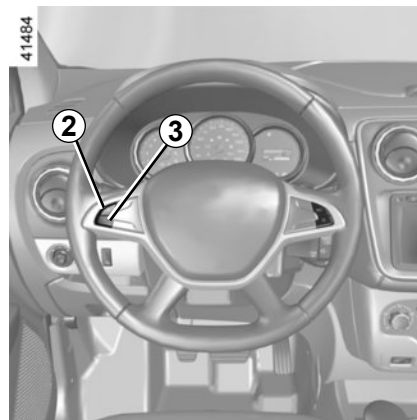
The warning light **6** comes on, lit green and, depending on the vehicle, the message "CRUISE" or the **CRUISE** warning light appear on the instrument panel, accompanied by dashes to indicate that the cruise control function is activated and waiting to store a cruising speed.



Activating cruise control

At a steady speed (above approximately 19 mph (30 km/h)) press the switch **2** (+): the function is activated and the current speed is stored.

The cruising speed replaces the dashes and cruise control is confirmed by the appearance of the message "CRUISE" and the warning light **CRUISE** and the warning light **7**  in green, as well as warning light **6** , depending on the vehicle.



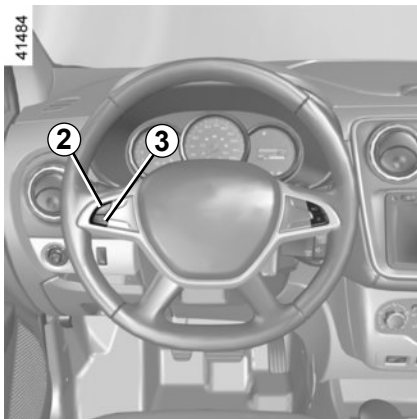
Driving

Once a cruising speed is stored and the cruise control function is active, you may lift your foot off the accelerator pedal.



Please note that you must keep your feet close to the pedals in order to react in an emergency.

CRUISE CONTROL (3/4)



Adjusting the cruising speed

The cruising speed may be changed by pressing the following repeatedly:

- switch **2** (+) to increase speed;
- switch **3** (-) to reduce speed.



The cruise control function is in no way linked to the braking system.

Exceeding the cruising speed

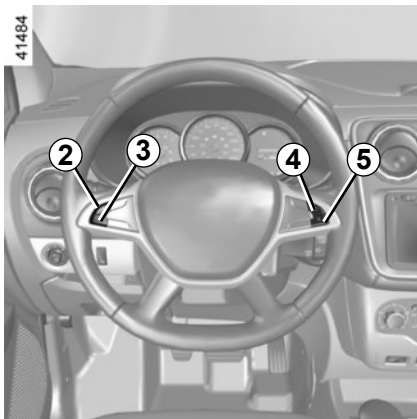
The cruising speed may be exceeded at any time by depressing the accelerator pedal. While it is being exceeded, the cruising speed flashes on the instrument panel.

Then, release the accelerator: after a few seconds, the vehicle will automatically return to its set cruising speed.

Cruising speed cannot be maintained

When driving down a steep gradient, the system is unable to maintain the cruising speed: the stored speed will flash on the instrument panel information display to inform you of this situation.


CRUISE CONTROL (4/4)



Putting the function on standby


The function is set to standby if you:

- use the switch **5** (0);
- the brake pedal;
- depress the clutch pedal or shift into neutral if the vehicle has an automatic gearbox.

In all three cases the cruising speed remains stored and, depending on the vehicle, the message "MEM" or the **MEM** warning light appears on the instrument panel. Standby is confirmed when indicator light  goes out.

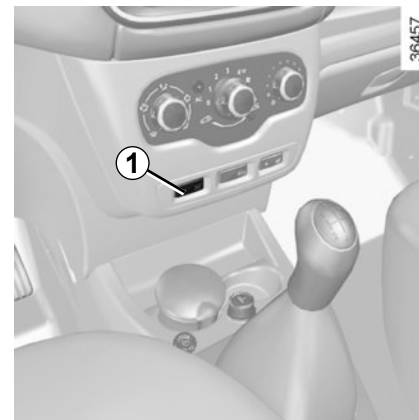
Returning to the cruising speed

If a speed is stored, it can be recalled, once you are sure that the road conditions are suitable (traffic, road surface, weather conditions, etc.). Press switch **4** (R or, depending on the vehicle, RES) if the vehicle speed is above 20 mph (30 km/h).



When the stored speed is recalled, activation of the cruise control is confirmed by the illumination of the  warning light.

NB: if the speed previously stored is much higher than the current speed, the vehicle will accelerate more rapidly to reach this threshold.

When the cruise control function is put on standby, pressing switch **2** (+) reactivates the cruise control function without taking into account the stored speed: it is the speed at which the vehicle is moving that is taken into account.



Switching off the function

The cruise control function is deactivated if you press switch **1**: in this case a speed is no longer stored. The two instrument panel warning lights  and  go out to confirm that the function is deactivated.



Putting the cruise control on standby or switching it off does not cause a rapid reduction in speed: you must brake by depressing the brake pedal.

PARKING DISTANCE CONTROL (1/2)

Operating principle

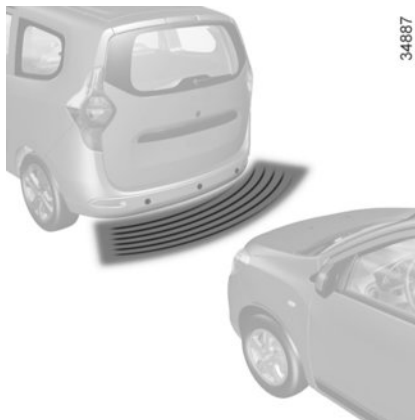
Ultrasonic sensors, fitted in the vehicle's rear bumper, measure the distance between the vehicle and an obstacle when reversing.

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 40 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.

The function does not take into account towing or carrying systems that are not recognised by the system.

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



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).

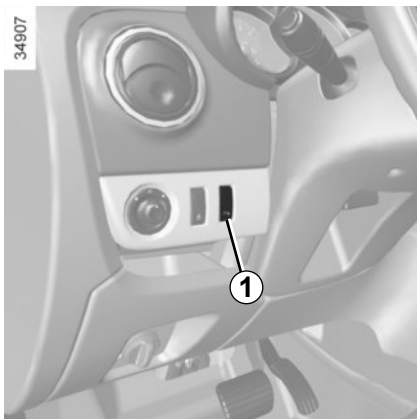
To avoid any risk of accident, have your vehicle checked by an approved dealer.



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.

PARKING DISTANCE CONTROL (2/2)



Deactivating the system

You can deactivate the system by pressing switch **1**.

The warning light built into the switch remains lit constantly.

The deactivated system can be reactivated by pressing the switch again.

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.

REVERSING CAMERA (1/2)

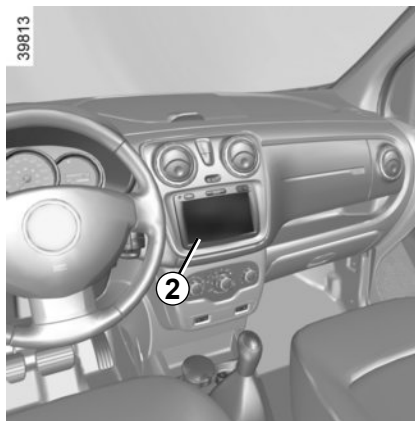


39083

Operation

When using reverse gear, the camera **1** located near the tailgate 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, use the bumper image to stop accurately.



39813

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

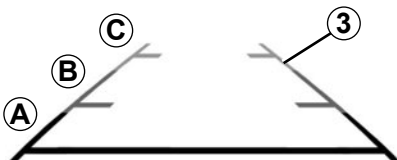


This function is an additional aid. It cannot, therefore, under any circumstances replace the vigilance or the responsibility of the driver.

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)

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

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.

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION (1/3)



Selector lever 1

P: park

R: reverse

N: Neutral

D: automatic mode

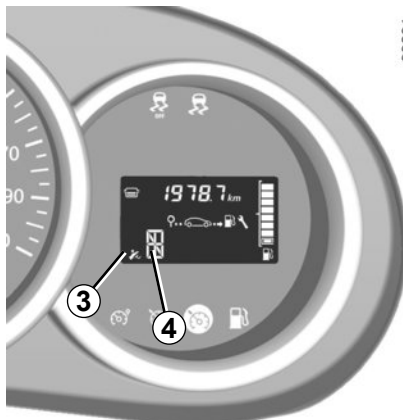
M: manual mode

+: upshifting gear

-: descending gear

4: displays the gear engaged in manual mode.

Note: Press the **2** button to go from position **D** or **N** to **R** or **P**.



Operation

With the selection lever **1** in position **P**, switch on the ignition.

To move out of position **P**, you must depress the brake pedal before pressing the unlocking button **2**.

With your foot on the brake pedal (warning light **3** on the display goes out), move the lever out of position **P**.

The display **4** notifies the driver about the current mode and gear.

Only engage D or R when the vehicle is stopped, with your foot on the brake and the accelerator pedal released.

Driving in automatic mode

Put lever **1** into position **D**.

In most road conditions you will encounter, you will not need to touch your lever again: the gears will change automatically at the right time and at the most suitable engine speed because the automatic system takes into account the vehicle load and road contour and adjusts itself to the particular driving style you have chosen.

Economical driving

When driving, always leave the lever in position **D**, keeping the accelerator pedal lightly depressed to ensure automatic gear changes at a lower engine speed.

Accelerating and overtaking

Depress the accelerator pedal firmly and fully (so that it goes beyond the kickdown point).

This will enable you to change down to the optimum gear within the engine range.

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION (2/3)



39099

Driving in manual mode

With the selector lever in position **D**, move the lever to the left into the **M** position. Shifting the lever repeatedly allows you to change gears manually:

- to move down through the gears, push the lever forwards;
- to move up through the gears, push the lever backwards.

The gear selected is displayed on the instrument panel.

Special cases

In certain driving conditions (e.g. requiring engine protection, operation of the Electronic Stability Program: ESC) the automatic system may change the gear automatically. Likewise, to prevent incorrect manoeuvres, a gear change may be refused by the automatic system: in this case the gear display flashes for a few seconds as a warning.



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 avoid any risk of accident, have your vehicle checked by an approved Dealer.

Special circumstances

- **If the bends and road surface** do not allow you to stay in automatic mode (e.g. in the mountains), we recommend that you change to manual mode. This will prevent the automatic gearbox from changing gear repeatedly when climbing, and permit engine braking on long descents.
- **On a slippery surface** or surface with little grip, change to manual mode **M** and select second gear before accelerating to avoid wheel-spin.

When facing uphill, to remain stopped, do not keep your foot on the accelerator.

Risk of overheating the automatic gearbox.

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION (3/3)

- In cold weather (temperatures under -20°C), wait a few seconds before moving the selector lever from position **P** and engaging it in **D** or **R**, then avoid strong acceleration for the first few minutes to prevent the engine stalling.

Parking the vehicle

When the vehicle is stopped, move the lever to position **P** while keeping your foot on the brake pedal: the gearbox is in neutral and the drive wheels are mechanically locked by the driveshaft.

Apply the handbrake.

In very cold weather, the system may prevent the gears from being shifted in manual mode until the gearbox reaches the right temperature.

Towing a vehicle with an automatic gearbox

With the engine switched off, the transmission is no longer lubricated. It is preferable to tow this type of vehicle on a trailer or tow it with the front wheels off the ground.

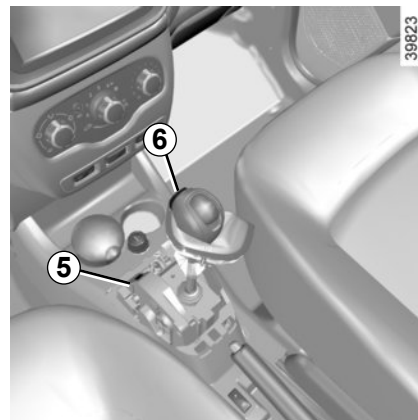
Under **exceptional** circumstances, you may tow the vehicle with all four wheels on the ground, only going forward, with the gear lever in the neutral **N** position, and for a distance not exceeding 30 miles (50 km).

Maintenance period

Refer to the maintenance document for your vehicle or consult an Approved Dealer to check whether the automatic gearbox requires scheduled maintenance. If it does not need to be serviced, there is no need to top up the oil.



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



Operating faults

If a vehicle with an automatic gearbox breaks down, refer to the information on "Towing" in Section 5. **When activated**, in the event that the lever is stuck in **P**, depress the brake paddle. It is possible to free the lever manually. To do this, unclip the base of the lever, then insert a tool (rigid rod) into the slot **5** and press simultaneously on the button **6** in order to unlock the lever.

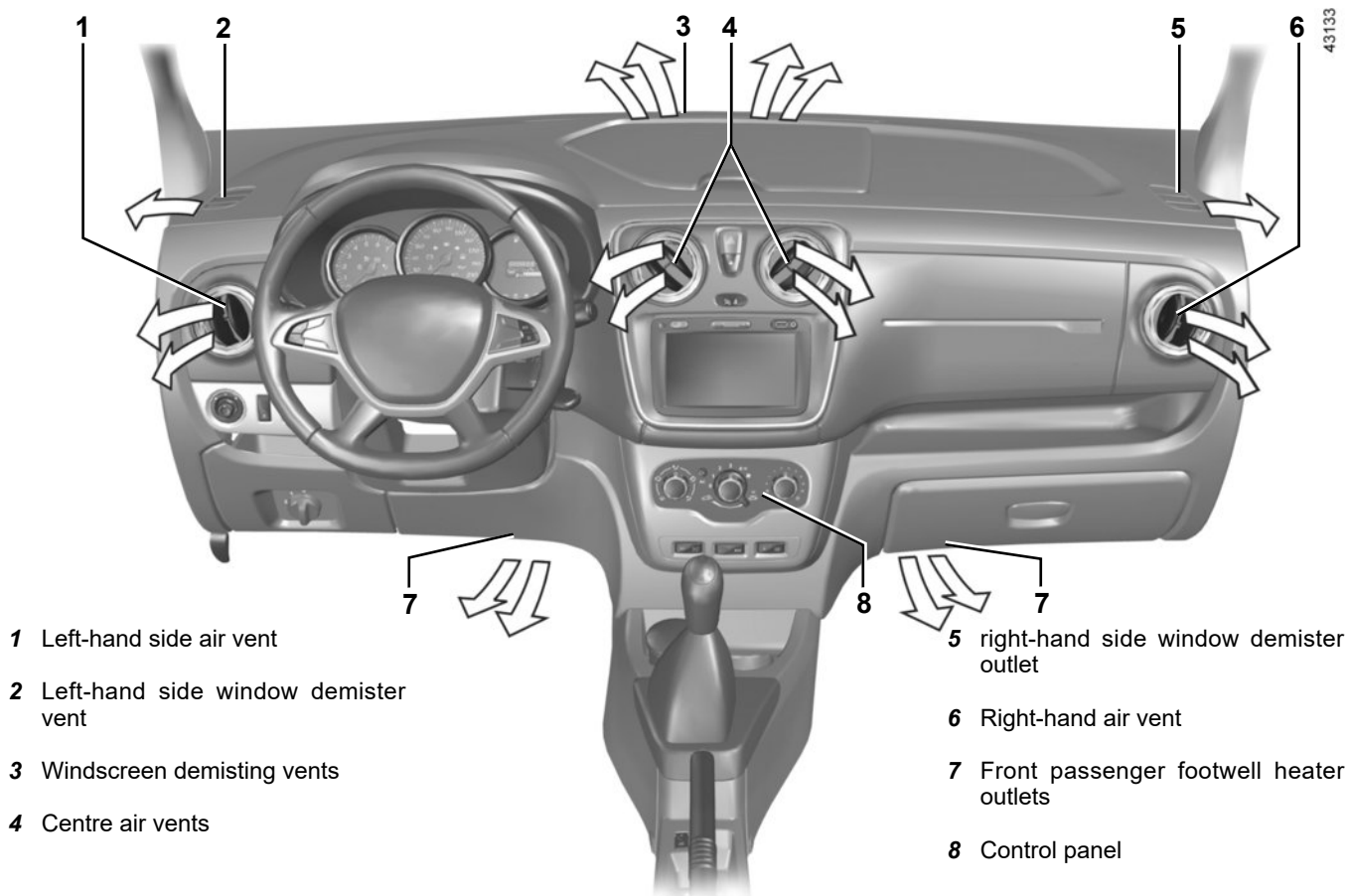
Contact an authorised dealer as soon as possible.



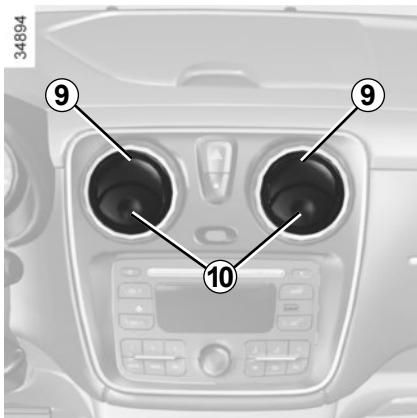
Section 3: Your comfort

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AIR VENTS, air outlets (1/2)



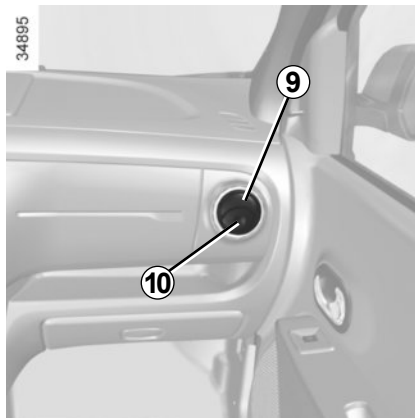
AIR VENTS, air outlets (2/2)



Centre and side air vents

Air flow

To open air vent **9**, press on the air vent (point **10**) until it is open as far as required.



Direction

To direct the air flow, swivel side air vent **9**.

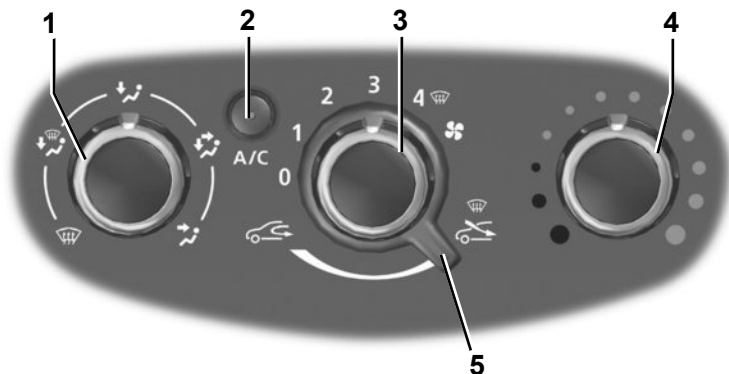
To remove bad odours from your vehicles, only use the systems designed for this purpose. Consult an approved Dealer.



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 (1/3)



39807

Controls

The controls will depend on the vehicle equipment level.

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

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

Adjusting the air temperature

Turn the control **4** to obtain the desired temperature. The further the pointer is in the red, the more the temperature will be increased.

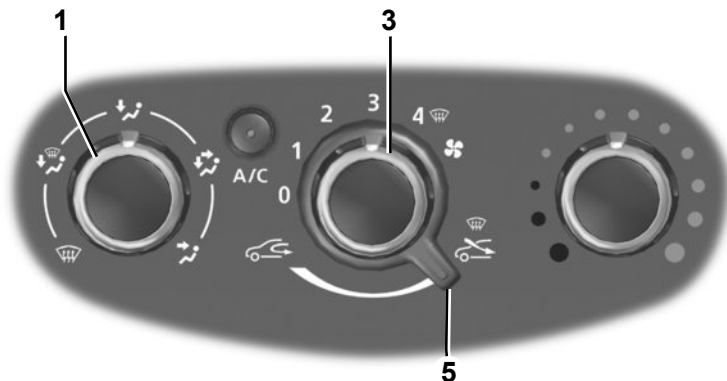
Adjusting the ventilation fan speed.

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 (2/3)



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 (e.g. driving in polluted areas, etc.);
- to bring the passenger compartment to the desired temperature as quickly as possible.

Rapid demisting

Turn controls **1**, **3** and **5** to positions

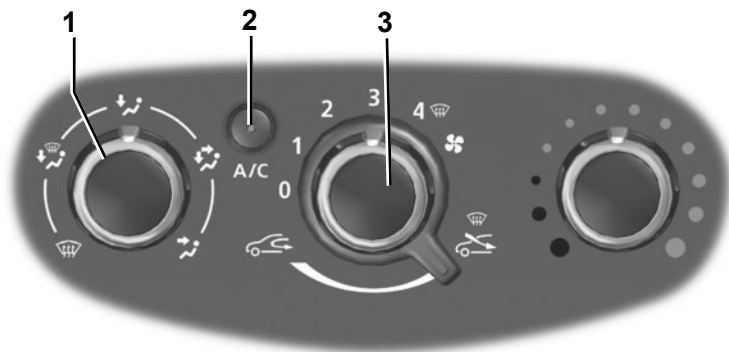


- air from the outside;
- maximum fan speed;
- demisting.

Using the climate control increases the speed of demisting.

Prolonged use of air recirculation can lead to condensation forming on the side windows and windscreen, and discomfort due to the use of non-renewed air in the passenger compartment. You should return to normal mode (external air) as soon as air recirculation is no longer required, by turning the control **5** to the right.

HEATING, VENTILATION, AIR CONDITIONING (3/3)



39807

Distribution of air in the passenger compartment

Turn control **1** to choose the distribution option.



All the air flow is directed to the dashboard vents.



The air flow is directed towards the dashboard vents and the footwells.



The air flow is mainly distributed between the front and rear footwells and the dashboard vents. Close the dashboard vents to direct all the air to the foot wells.



The air flow is distributed between all the air vents, the front side window demisting air vents, the windscreen demisting vents and the footwells.



All the air is then directed to the windscreen and front side window demisting vents.

Switching air conditioning on or off

The air conditioning is switched on (indicator light illuminated) or off (indicator light extinguished) using button **2**.

Activation is not possible if the control **3** is set to 0.

The air conditioning system is used for:

- lower the temperature inside the passenger compartment;
- eliminate condensation more quickly.

Fuel consumption increases when the air conditioning is being used (switch it off when it is not required).

The air conditioning does not operate when the exterior temperature is low.

AIR CONDITIONING: information and operating instructions (1/2)

Advice on use

In some situations (air conditioning off, air recirculation activated, ventilation speed at zero or low etc.), you may notice that condensation starts to form on the windows and windscreen.

If there is condensation, use the “**Clear View**” function to remove it, then use the air conditioning in automatic mode to stop it forming again.

Vehicles equipped with mode ECO

Once activated, ECO mode may reduce air conditioning performance. Please refer to the information on “Driving advice, Eco-driving” in Section 2.



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.

Fuel consumption

You will normally notice an increase in fuel consumption (especially in town) when the air conditioning is operating. For vehicles fitted with air conditioning with no automatic mode, switch off the system when it is not required.

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.

Use the air conditioning system regularly, even in cold weather, running it at least once a month for approximately 5 minutes.

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.

This may be caused by the passenger compartment filter cartridge becoming clogged.

– No cold air is being produced.

Check that the controls are set correctly and that the fuses are sound. Otherwise, switch off the system.

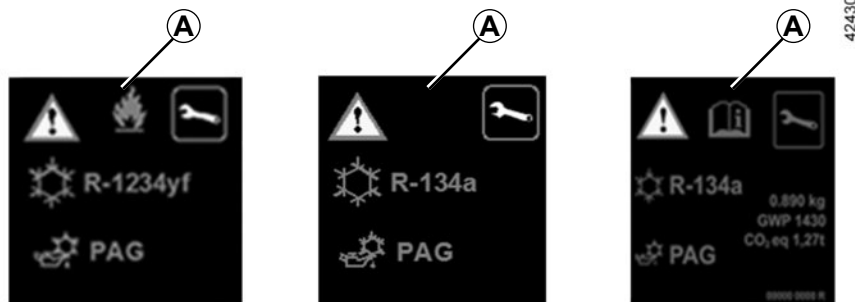
Presence of water under the vehicle

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.

AIR CONDITIONING: information and operating instructions (2/2)



The refrigerant fluid circuit (of which some components are hermetically sealed) contains fluorinated greenhouse gases.

Depending on the vehicle, you will find the following information on label **A** affixed inside the engine compartment.

The presence and location of the information on label **A** depends on the vehicle.



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



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



Type of refrigerant fluid



Type of oil in the air conditioning circuit



Inflammable product



Consult the driver's handbook



Maintenance

x.xxx kg

Quantity of refrigerant fluid present in the vehicle.

GWP xxxxx

Global Warming Potential (CO₂ equivalent).

CO₂ eq
x.xx t

Quantity in weight and in CO₂ equivalent.



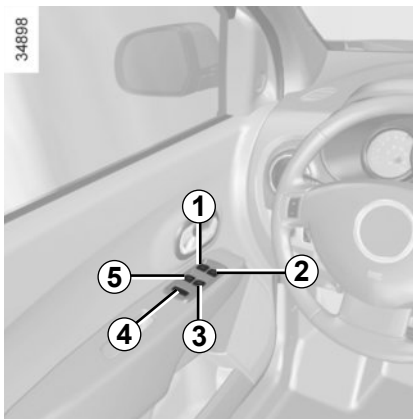
Safety of rear occupants

The driver can prevent operation of the rear electric windows by pressing switch **4**.

Driver's responsibility

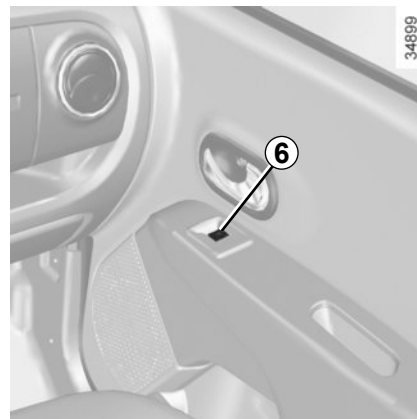
Never leave your vehicle with the key inside, and with a child, adult who is not self-sufficient or a pet, even for a short while. They may pose a risk to themselves or to others by starting the engine or activating equipment (such as the gear lever or electric windows). If any part of the body becomes trapped, reverse the direction of the window immediately by pressing the relevant switch.

Risk of serious injury.



Electric windows

Press the window switch down or lift it up to lower or raise the window to the desired height.



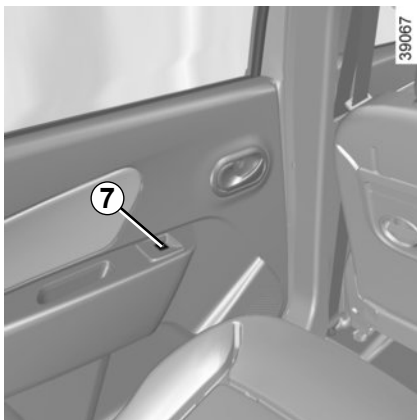
From the driver's seat, use switch:

- 1** for the driver's side;
- 2** for the front passenger side;
- 3** and **5** for the rear passengers.

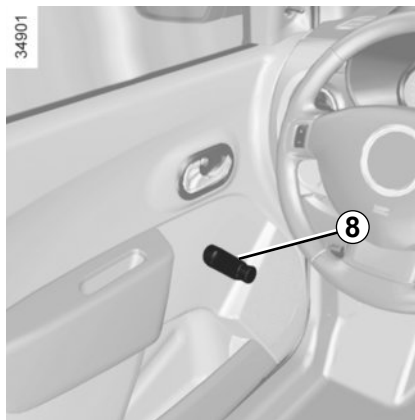
From the front passenger seat, move the switch **6**.

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

ELECTRIC WINDOWS (2/3)

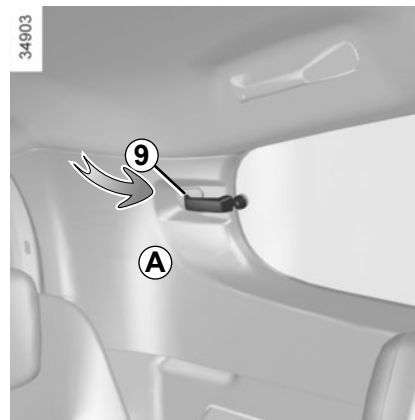


From the passenger seat, use switch 7.



Manual window winders

Turn the handle 8 to lower or raise the window to the required position.



Rear side screen

To half-open the window, turn handle 9 (movement A) then lock it by pushing the handle to the right.

Make sure it is properly latched into position when it is closed.

ELECTRIC WINDOWS (3/3)

One-touch windows

When the vehicle is equipped with this function, the one-touch mode works in addition to the operation of the electric windows described previously.

It is only fitted to the driver's window.

- **Fully and briefly press down** on the relevant switch down: the window will open completely.
- **Fully and briefly lift** the relevant switch: the window will close completely.

Pressing the switch again while the window is moving will stop its movement.

Special features

If the window detects resistance when closing (e.g.: branch of a tree, etc.) it stops and then lowers again by a few centimetres.

If you use the switch while the window is moving, it stops working.

Operating faults

In case of a fault when closing a window, the system reverts to normal mode: pull the switch concerned up to fully close the window, then hold the switch (still on the closure side) for three seconds then lower and raise the window fully to reinitialise the system.

If necessary, contact an approved Dealer.



When closing the windows, ensure that no part of the body (arm, hand, etc.) is protruding from the vehicle.

Risk of serious injury.

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

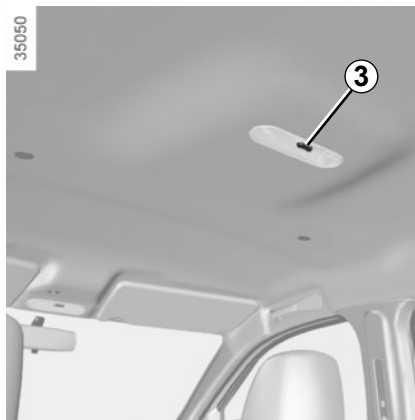
INTERIOR LIGHTING



Courtesy lights

Press switch **1** of **3** for:

- continuous lighting;
- lighting operated by opening just the driver's door, or by opening one of the four doors, depending on the vehicle. The light only goes out when the doors are correctly closed;
- no lighting.



Map reading light

Depending on the vehicle, press the switch **2**.

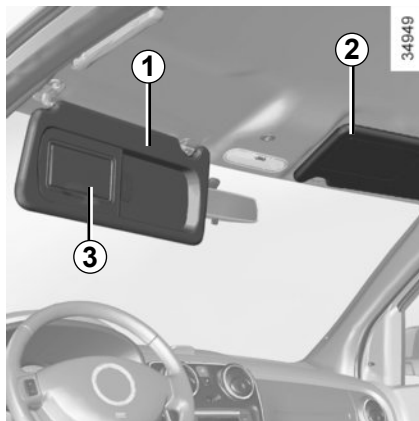


Boot light 4

The light **4** comes on when the boot is opened.

Unlocking and opening the doors or luggage compartment switches on the timed courtesy lights.

SUN VISOR, GRAB HANDLE (1/2)



Front sun visor

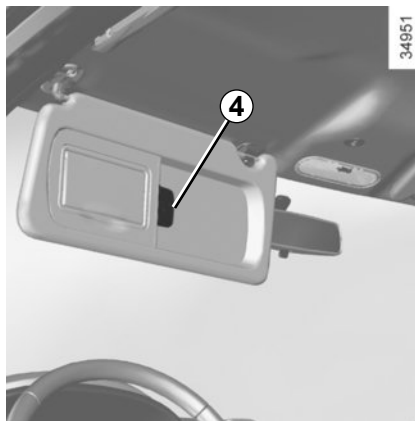
Lower the sun visor **1** or **2** over the windscreen or unclip it and turn it over the side window.

Vanity mirror

If the sun visor is fitted with a courtesy mirror **3**, it has a cover.



When driving, ensure the courtesy mirror cover is closed. Risk of injury.



Sun visor storage **4**

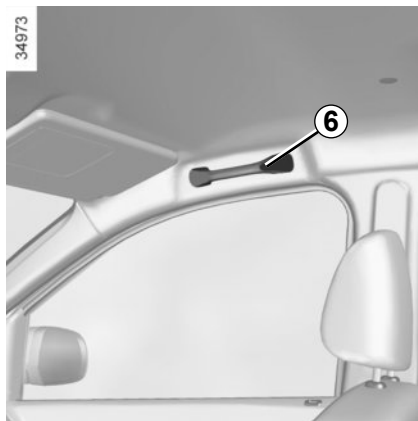
It can be used to hold motorway passes, etc.

SUN VISOR, GRAB HANDLE (2/2)



Child minder mirror 5

Child minder mirror 5 allows you to keep an eye on your child in the rear seat.

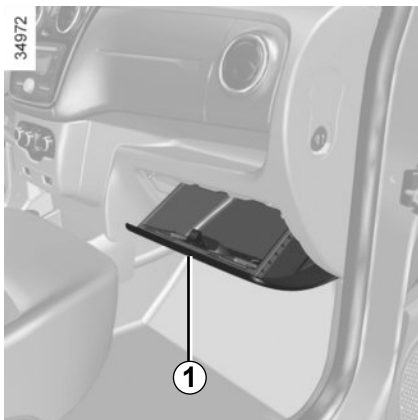


Grab handle 6

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

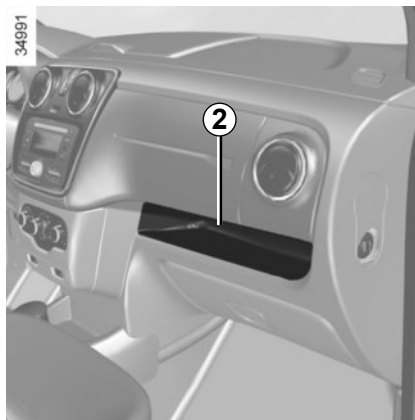
Do not use it for getting into or out of the vehicle.

PASSENGER COMPARTMENT STORAGE/FITTINGS (1/5)

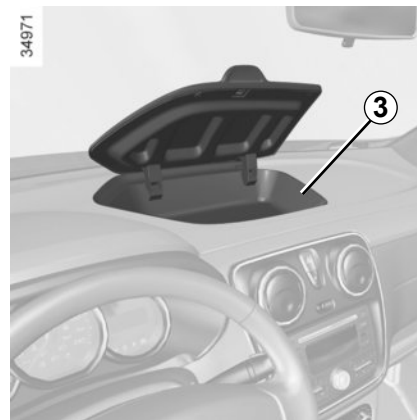


Glove box

If fitted on the vehicle, pull paddle **1** to open.



Storage compartment 2



Dashboard storage 3

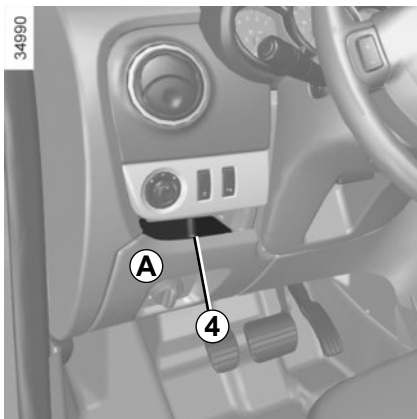
If the storage compartment has a cover, lift to open.

You should avoid keeping liquids in this compartment (if a liquid leaks there is a risk of seepage).



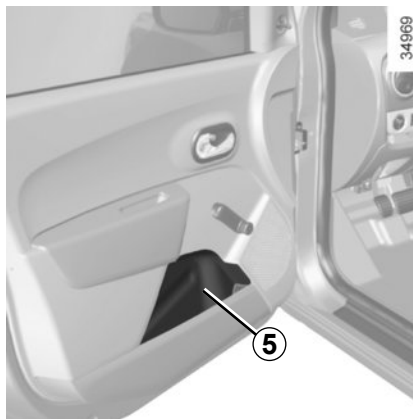
Ensure that no hard, heavy or pointed objects are placed in the “open” storage compartments in such a way that they may fall onto passengers during sudden turning, braking or in the event of an accident.

PASSENGER COMPARTMENT STORAGE/FITTINGS (2/5)

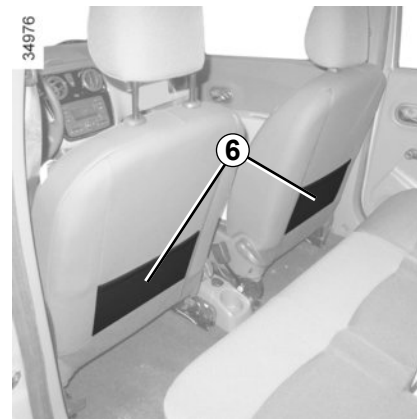


Storage compartment A

Pass a hand in location **4** and pull to open the storage compartment **A**.



Door storage compartment 5



Front seat storage pockets 6

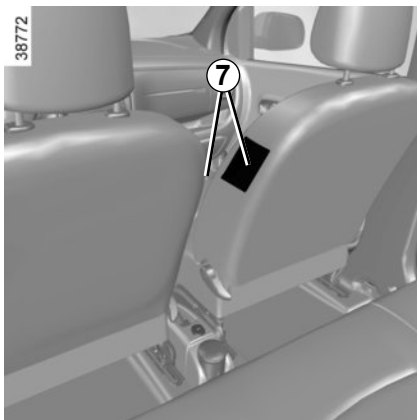


Nothing should be placed on the floor area in front of the driver as such objects may slide under the pedal during braking manoeuvres, thus obstructing its use.

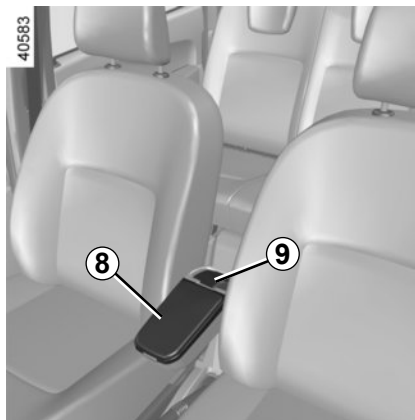


Ensure that no hard, heavy or pointed objects are placed in the "open" storage compartments in such a way that they may fall onto passengers during sudden turning, braking or in the event of an accident.

PASSENGER COMPARTMENT STORAGE/FITTINGS (3/5)



Mobile phone storage compartment 7
(depending on the vehicle)

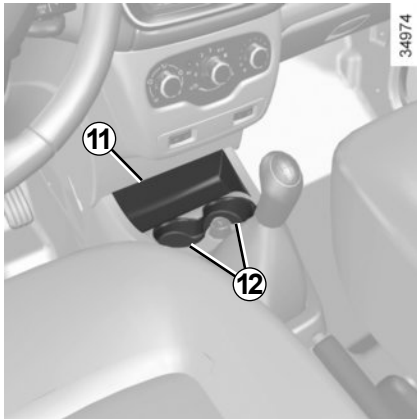


Front armrest 8

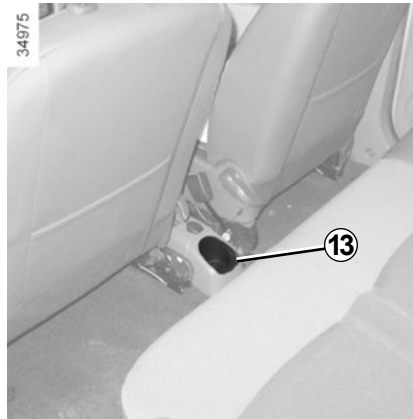


Storage compartments 9 and 10

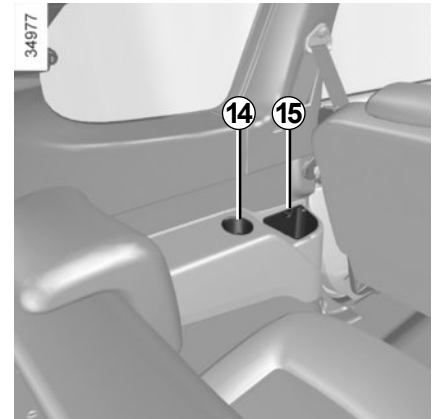
PASSENGER COMPARTMENT STORAGE/FITTINGS (4/5)



Storage compartment 11

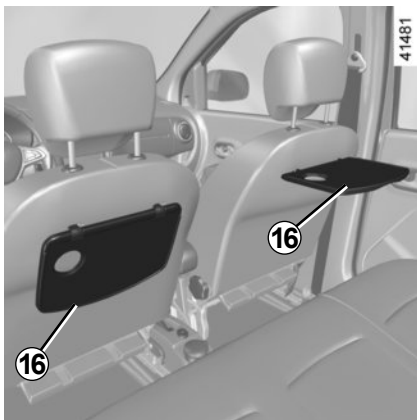


Cup holder 12, 13 and 14



Storage compartment 15

PASSENGER COMPARTMENT STORAGE/FITTINGS (5/5)



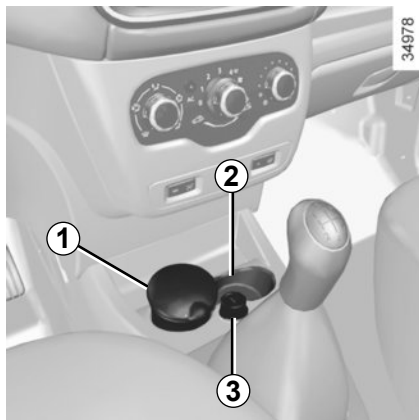
Rear parcel shelves 16

Raise them to their horizontal position,
It is recommended that you use the
shelves only when the vehicle is sta-
tionary.



17 storage pocket

ASHTRAY, CIGARETTE LIGHTER, ACCESSORIES SOCKET (1/2)



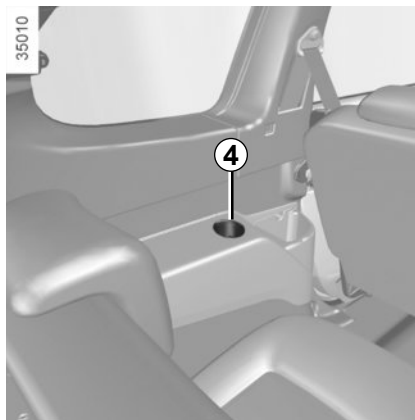
Ashtray 1

This may be in location **2**, **4** or **5**.

Lift the cover to open.

To empty, pull the ashtray towards you and it will be released from its housing.

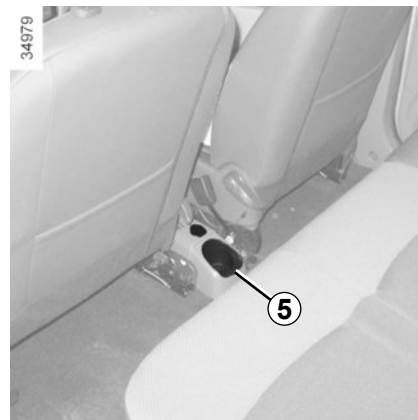
If your vehicle is not fitted with a cigar lighter and an ashtray, these can be obtained from an approved Dealer.



Cigarette lighter or accessories socket 3

With the ignition on, push in the cigarette lighter **3**. It will spring back with a click when it is ready. Pull it out to use.

After use, replace it without pushing it all the way in.

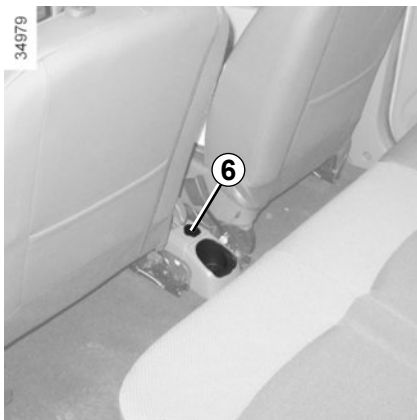


Connect accessories with a maximum power of 120 Watts (12 V) only.

When several accessory sockets are used at the same time, the total power of the connected accessories must not exceed 180 watts.

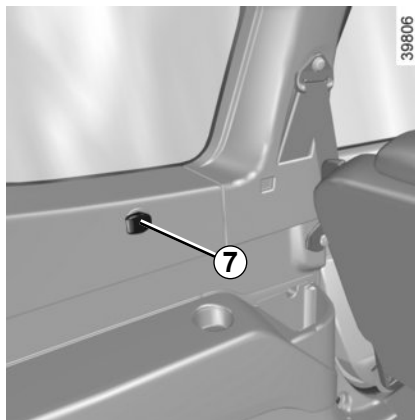
Fire hazard.

ASHTRAY, CIGARETTE LIGHTER, ACCESSORIES SOCKET (2/2)



Accessories socket 6 and 7

It is provided for connecting accessories approved by our Technical Department.

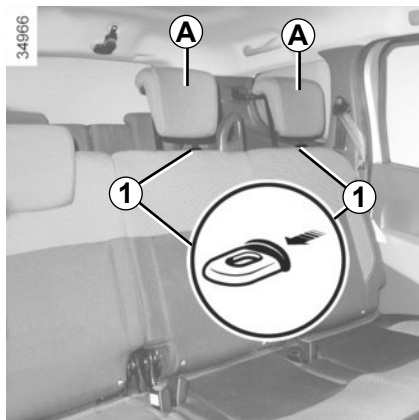


Connect accessories with a maximum power of 120 Watts (12 V) only.

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 HEADRESTS (1/2)



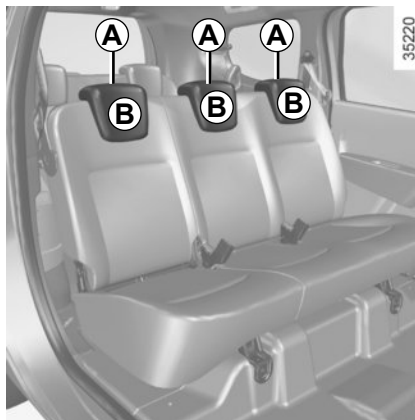
Position for using headrest A

Lift the headrest to maximum height, then lower it until it locks.

To raise the headrest A

Raise the headrest as far as it will go, then press tab(s) **1** and remove the headrest.

First the third row, first lower the seat-back (see "Rear seat functions: third row" in Section 3).



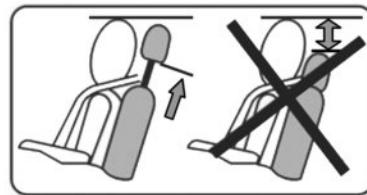
To put the headrest back in place A

Insert the rods into the holes, press the tab(s) **1** and lower the headrest.

Headrest A storage position B

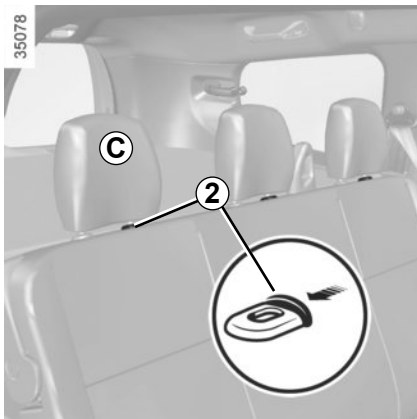
Press tab **1** and lower the headrest fully.

When the headrest is set at the lowest position, B this is for storage only: it should not be in this position when a seat is occupied.



The headrest is a safety component. Ensure that it is fitted and in the correct position: the top of your head should be in line with the top of the headrest.

REAR HEADRESTS (2/2)



To adjust the height of the headrest C (depending on vehicle)

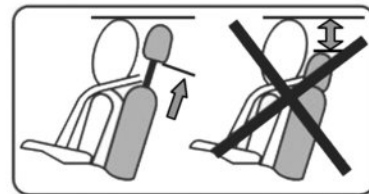
Press lock tab **2** and simultaneously slide the headrest to the required position.

To raise the headrest C

Press lock tab **2** and remove the headrest.

To put the headrest back in place C

Insert the rods into the holes, press lock tab **2** and lower the headrest.



The headrest is a safety component. Ensure that it is fitted and in the correct position: the top of your head should be in line with the top of the headrest.

REAR SEAT FUNCTIONS: second row (1/3)



Fixed rear bench seat

To fold down the seatback

- Bring the front seats forward;
- insert the rear seatbelt buckle in housing **1**;
- lower door handle **2**;
- lower the seatback onto the seat base;
- adjust the front seats.



When moving the rear seats, check that the anchoring points are clean (they must be free from grit, cloths, toys, etc.)



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

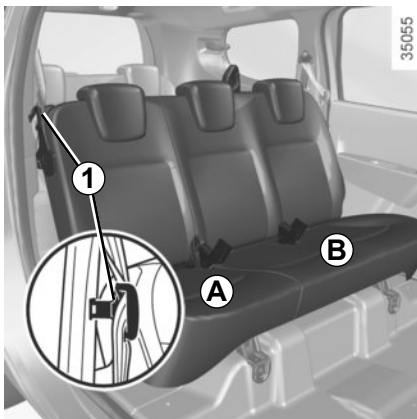
To reposition the seatback

- Raise the seatbacks;
- make sure you lock the seat back in place.



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

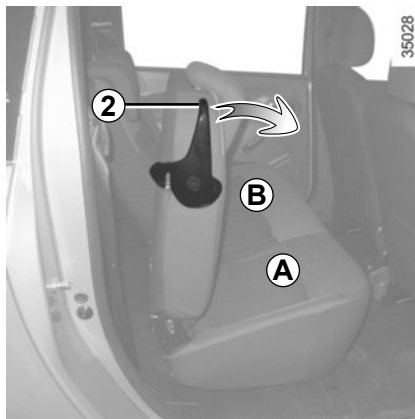
REAR SEAT FUNCTIONS: second row (2/3)



Rear bench seat with folding seat back and seat cushion

To fold down the seat A or bench seat B

- Bring the front seats forward;
- insert the rear seatbelt buckle in housing 1;
- lower the headrests (refer to the information on the “Rear headrests” in Section 3);
- lower handle 2;
- lower the seatback onto the seat base;
- raise the seat until vertical;
- adjust the front seats, making sure they are properly locked in place.



When moving the rear seats, check that the anchoring points are clean (they must be free from grit, cloths, toys, etc.)



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



To reposition the seat A or bench seat B

- Lower the bench seat until it locks in position;
- Fold the seatbacks up again;
- make sure that the seat bases and seatbacks lock into position correctly.



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

REAR SEAT FUNCTIONS: second row (3/3)

Restriction of use



If a passenger is occupying one of the second row seats, do not drive with the other second row seat folded down.

Risk of injury.



To avoid all risk of injury, ensure that nobody is close to the moving parts.



Make sure that the seatback is correctly locked. If necessary, remove any obstacles behind the seats. Repeat the above until the seat is locked correctly.



When refitting the seatback, 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. Reposition the headrests.

REAR SEATS FUNCTIONALITY: third row (1/6)



Accessing the third row rear seats

- From the second row, lower the handle **1**;
- lower the seatback onto the seat base;
- raise the seat until vertical.

To put the seat back into its initial position, perform the same procedure in reverse.



Make sure that the seat-back is correctly locked. If necessary, remove any obstacles behind the seats. Repeat the above until the seat is locked correctly.



To avoid all risk of injury, ensure that nobody is close to the moving parts.



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. Reposition the headrests.

REAR SEATS FUNCTIONALITY: third row (2/6)

35041

Use restrictions



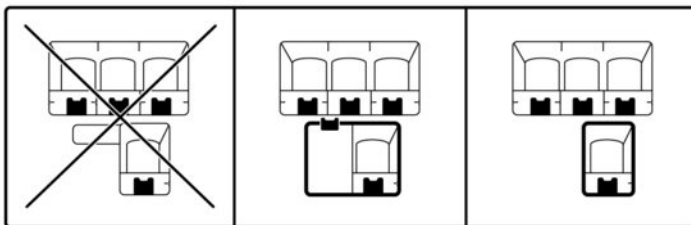
It is not permitted to drive with one of the seat backs or a second row seat folded down if a passenger is in one of the third row seats.

The label **A** in the vehicle reminds you of this.

Risk of injury.

43154

B



It is not permitted to drive with one of the third row seats folded down if a passenger is in the other third row seat.

The label **B** in the vehicle reminds you of this.

Risk of injury.

REAR SEATS FUNCTIONALITY: third row (3/6)



The third row rear seats can be folded down or removed for transporting bulky objects.

Ensure that each strap 4 is securely fixed in its ring 5.

Risk of damage.

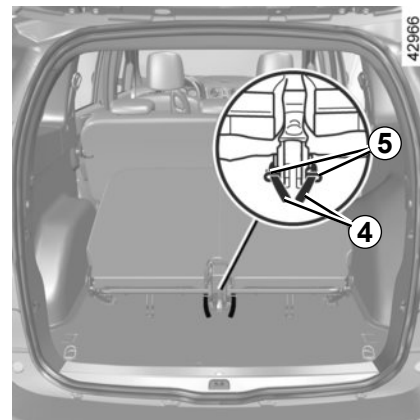
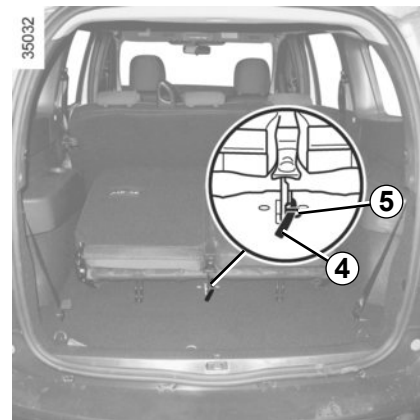


For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is not being driven.

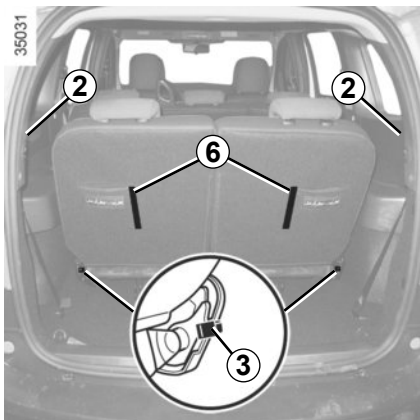


To fold down the seats

- Ensure that the rear seat belts are correctly positioned on the hooks 2;
- lower the headrests (refer to the information on the “Rear headrests” in Section 3);
- unlock the controls 3, press on the middle of the seat backs and lower the seatbacks onto the base;
- Depending on the vehicle, there are one or more straps 4. Pull the strap(s) 4 to release the bench seat and lift the seat base until it is vertical.



REAR SEATS FUNCTIONALITY: third row (4/6)



To reposition the seats

- Ensure that the rear seat belts are correctly positioned on the hooks **2**;
- Lower the seat base until it locks in position;
- unlock the controls **3** while pressing on the top of the seat back and raise the seat backs using the straps **6**;
- Make sure that the seat base and seatbacks lock into position correctly.



No person or animal should be on the third row rear seats if the luggage compartment cover is not removed.

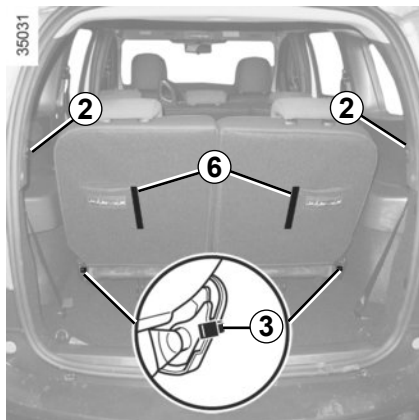


Check that the rear seat belts are positioned and operating correctly each time the rear bench seat is moved.



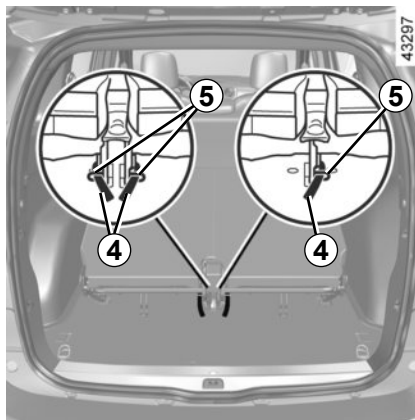
When moving the rear seats, check that the anchoring points are clean (they must be free from grit, cloths, toys, etc.)

REAR SEATS FUNCTIONALITY: third row (5/6)



To remove the seats

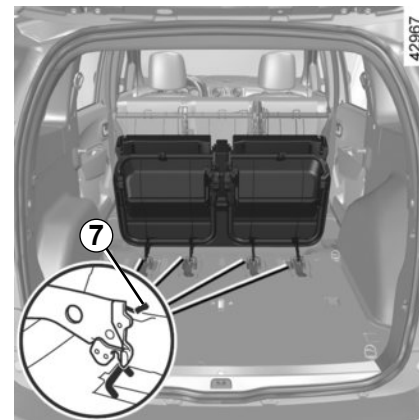
- Ensure that the rear seat belts are correctly positioned on the hooks **2**;
- **fold down the seats in the second row** (refer to the information on “Rear seat functions: second row” in Section 3);
- lower the headrests (refer to the information on the “Rear headrests” in Section 3);



- unlock the controls **3**, press on the middle of the seat backs and lower the seatbacks onto the base;
- pull the strap(s) (depending on vehicle) **4** to release the bench seat and lift the seat base until it is vertical;

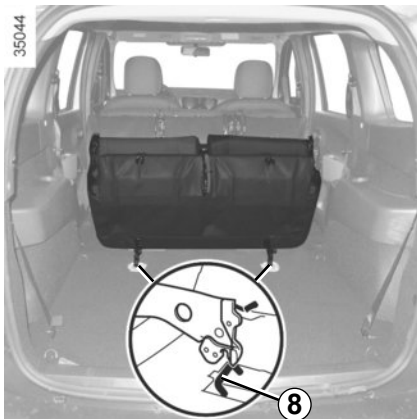
Ensure that each strap **4** is securely fixed in its ring **5**.

Risk of damage.



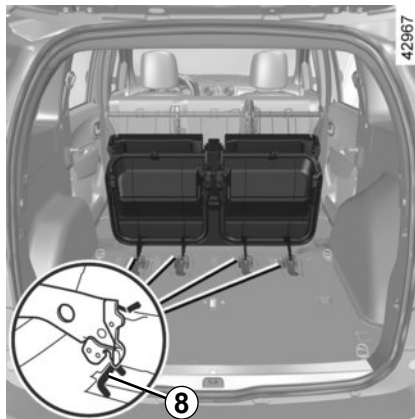
- unlock controls **7**;
- lift the seats to either remove them using the rear side doors, or to group them together with the second row (refer to the information on “Rear seat functions: grouping seats” in Section 3).

REAR SEATS FUNCTIONALITY: third row (6/6)



To install seats

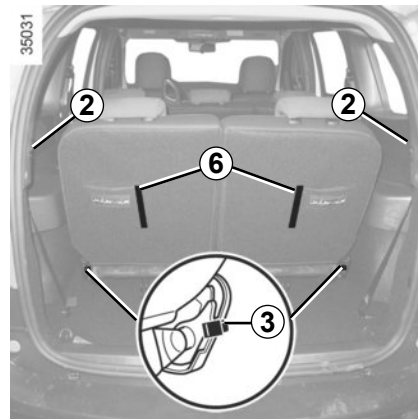
- Ensure that the rear seat belts are correctly positioned on the hooks **2**;
- **fold down the seats in the second row** (refer to the information on “Rear seat functions: second row” in Section 3);



- reposition the seats in relation to the hooks on the floor **8** using the rear side doors;
- lower the seat base until it locks in position;



When moving the rear seats, check that the anchoring points are clean (they must be free from grit, cloths, toys, etc.)



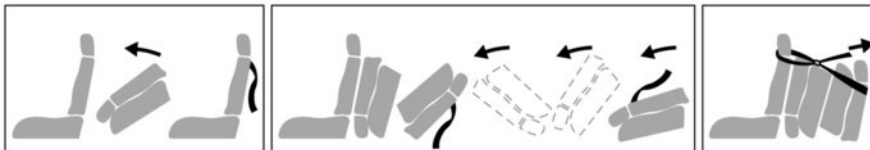
- unlock the controls **3** while pressing on the top of the seat back and raise the seat backs using the straps **6**;
- make sure that the seat base and seatbacks lock into position correctly.



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

REAR SEAT FUNCTIONS: Grouping of seats (1/3)

35040



The two rows of the rear seats can be grouped together to free up a maximum load surface area at the rear of the vehicle.

For more information, see the following pages.



For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is stationary.

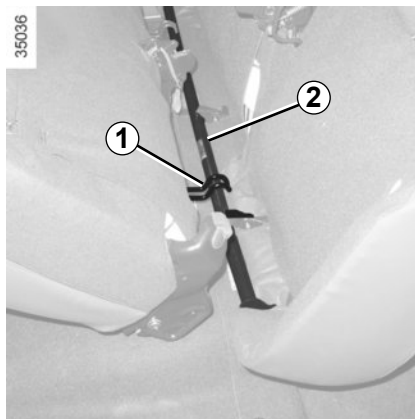
The third row bench seat is quite heavy. For your own safety, please handle it carefully

REAR SEAT FUNCTIONS: grouping of seats (2/3)

To group together the two rows of rear seats

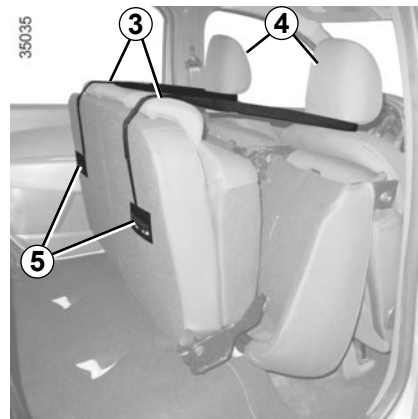
Fold down the second row rear seats. Refer to the information on the “Second row rear seats” in Section 3.

Remove the third row rear seats Refer to the information on the “Third row rear seats” in Section 3.



Return the third row rear seats (seat forwards and headrest upwards). Position them against the second row rear seats, with the hook **1** on the bar **2**.

Fold down the third row rear seats against the second row rear seats.



Take the adjustable attachment straps **3** out of the storage pockets **5** and pass them around the front headrest rods **4**.

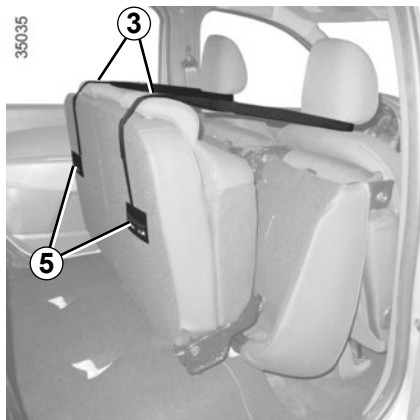
Pull on the attachment straps **3** to ensure everything is attached.



For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is stationary.

The third row bench seat is quite heavy. For your own safety, please handle carefully.

REAR SEAT FUNCTIONS: grouping of seats (3/3)



To reposition the seats

Loosen and remove the attachment straps **3** from the front headrest and store them in the storage pockets **5**.

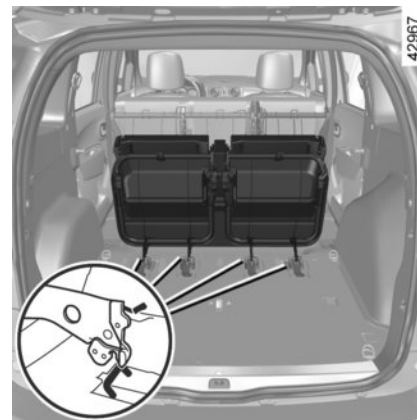
Lift and release the third row rear seats.

Return the third row rear seats (seat downwards, headrest upwards) and bring them back towards the rear.

Replace the third row rear seats in position. Refer to the information on the "Third row rear seats" in Section 3.

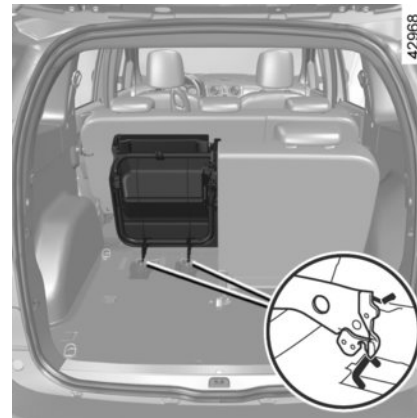


Reposition the second row rear seats. Refer to the information on the "Second row rear seats" in Section 3.

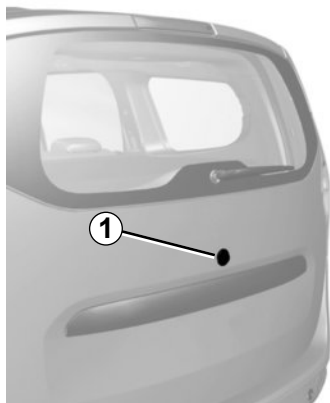


For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is stationary.

The third row bench seat is quite heavy. For your own safety, please handle carefully.



LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT



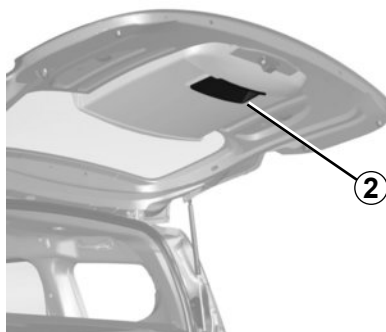
To open

Electric central locking

With the opening elements unlocked, press button **1** and lift the tailgate.

Manual locking

Insert the key in the boot lock, turn and press button **1**.



To close

Pull down the tailgate using handle **2** inside the tailgate to assist you.

When the tailgate reaches shoulder height, gently push it shut.

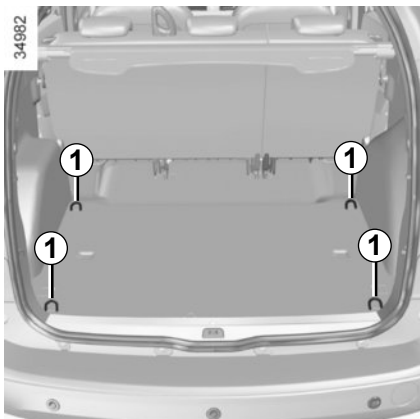


For your safety, check that all the vehicle's doors are properly closed before starting the engine.



The attaching of any carrying device (bike rack, luggage box, etc.) resting on the luggage compartment lid is prohibited. To install a carrying device on your vehicle, contact an Approved Dealer.

LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT STORAGE SPACE AND FITTINGS



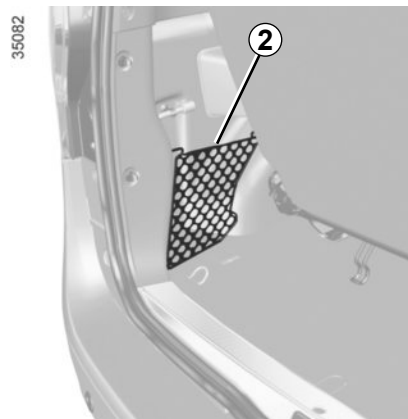
Anchorage points

Anchorage points **1** located on each corner of the luggage compartment allow loads to be secured.

Always place objects being transported so that the heaviest items are resting against the back of the rear bench seat.



Always position the heaviest items directly on the floor. If the vehicle is equipped with anchorage points on the luggage compartment floor, use them. The luggage should be loaded in such a way that no items will be thrown forward and strike the occupants if the driver has to brake suddenly. Fasten the rear seat belts, even if the seats are not occupied.



Storage net 2

TRANSPORTING OBJECTS IN THE LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT

Always position the objects transported so that the largest surface is against:

- the rear bench seatbacks, for normal loads (eg: **A**);



- the front seats when the second and/or third row rear seats are folded down. Refer to the information on the “Second row rear seats” in this section (eg: **B** and **C**).



Always position the heaviest items directly on the floor.



Always position the heaviest items directly on the floor. Use the lashing points on the luggage compartment floor, if these are fitted to the vehicle. The luggage should be loaded in such a way that no items will be thrown forward and strike the occupants if the driver has to brake suddenly. Fasten the rear seat belts, even if the seats are not occupied.

TRANSPORTING OBJECTS towing, attachments

Permissible nose weight, maximum permissible towing weight braked and unbraked:

refer to Section 6 "Weights".

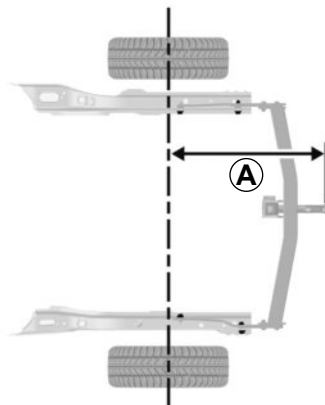
Choice and fitting of towing equipment

Maximum weight of towing equipment: 26 kg.

It is not permitted to fit a mechanical towing device (ball, hook, etc.) that is removable without tools or retractable if it cannot be easily removed or repositioned when not in use.

Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for information on how to fit and operate the towing equipment.

Please keep these instructions with the rest of the vehicle documentation.

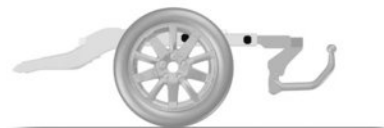


28702

A = 991 mm maximum

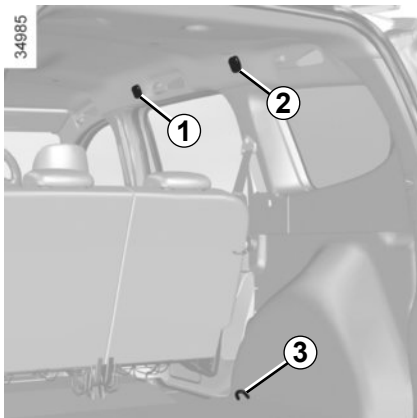
Any towing device must not obstruct any lighting component or the number plate when not in use. Mechanical towing devices (ball, hook, etc.) which can be removed without tools or which are retractable must be removed or repositioned when they are not in use.

In all cases, you must comply with the regulations of the particular country you are in.



28703

TRANSPORTING OBJECTS Luggage net



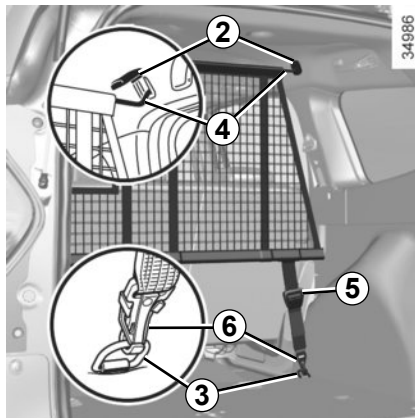
If fitted, this can be used when transporting animals or luggage to isolate them from the passenger section.

It is fitted behind the second row bench seat or behind the driver and passenger seats.



The luggage net must not be used to restrain or hold objects.

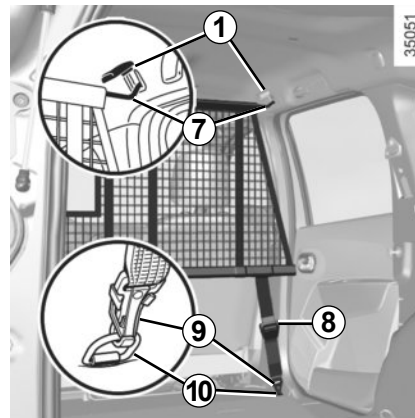
Risk of injury.



Fitting the luggage net behind the second row rear seats

Inside the vehicle on each side:

- lower cover **2** to gain access to the anchoring points for the top part of the luggage net;
- insert the top rod of net **4** into the anchoring points;
- attach the two hooks **6** of the straps **5** from the net onto the anchoring points **3**;
- adjust the net strap **5** so that it is taut.

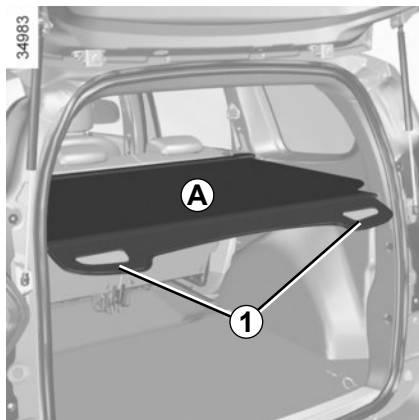


Fitting the luggage net behind the front seats

Inside the vehicle on each side:

- lower cover **1** to gain access to the anchoring points for the top part of the luggage net;
- insert the top rod of net **7** into the anchoring points;
- attach the two hooks **9** of the straps **8** from the net onto the anchoring points **10**;
- adjust the net strap **8** so that it is taut.

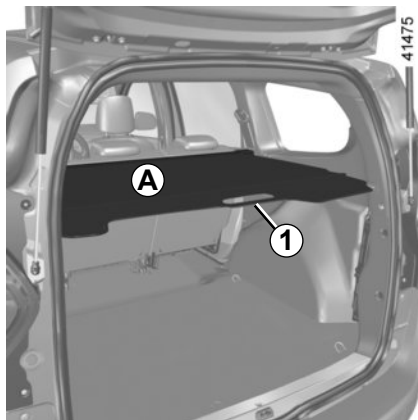
LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT COVER (1/2)



How to remove the luggage compartment cover A

Using handle **1**, pull it gently to release the pins from their mounting points located on each side of the luggage compartment.

Guide the luggage cover using handles **1**.

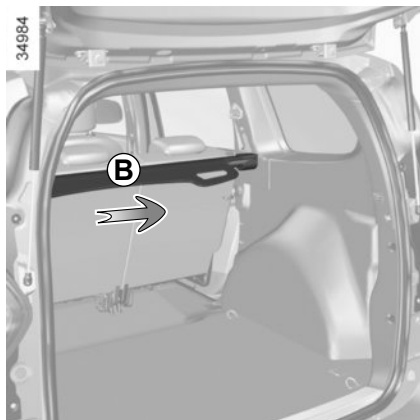


No person or animal should be on the third row rear seats if the luggage compartment cover is not removed.



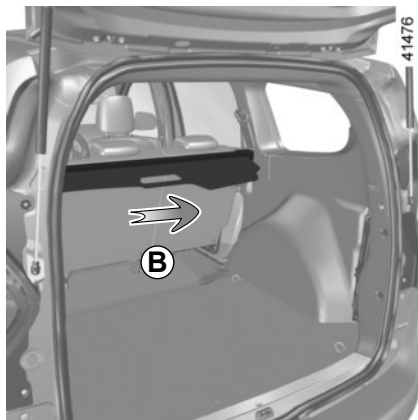
Do not place any objects, especially heavy or solid objects on the luggage compartment cover. These may pose a risk to the vehicle occupants if the driver has to brake suddenly or if the vehicle is involved in an accident.

LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT COVER (2/2)



Removing the luggage compartment cover

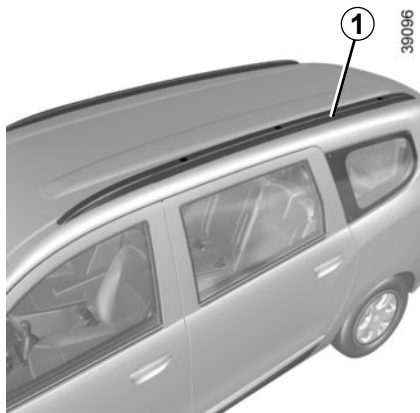
Push the luggage cover to the right (movement **B**) and lift the left-hand side of the inertia reel.



Refitting the luggage compartment cover

Insert the right-hand side, then push it to the right and lower the left-hand side of the inertia reel into its housing.

LONGITUDINAL ROOF BARS



If fitted on the vehicle, you can transport luggage or additional equipment (bike racks, ski racks, etc):

- on a roof rack;
- on roof rack crossbars attached to the longitudinal roof bars **1**.

It is forbidden to fit longitudinal roof bars on vehicles which are not originally equipped with them.

Precautions during use

Handling the tailgate

Before handling the tailgate, check the objects and/or accessories (bike rack, roof box, etc.) fitted to the roof bars: these must be correctly positioned and secured, so as not to hinder the operation of the tailgate.

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 for information on how to fit and use the roof rack bars.

Please keep these instructions with the rest of the vehicle documentation.

Maximum permissible load on roof rack: refer to the information on "Weights" in Section 6.

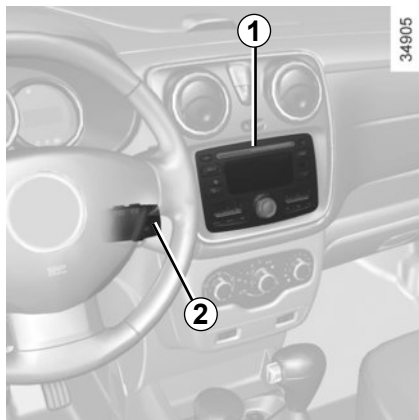


If original roof bars, approved by our Technical Department, are supplied with screws, only use these screws for attaching the roof bars to the vehicle.



The attaching of any carrying device (bike rack, luggage box, etc.) resting on the luggage compartment lid is prohibited. To install a carrying device on your vehicle, contact an Approved Dealer.

MULTIMEDIA EQUIPMENT



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

- 1** Radio or navigation system;
- 2** Steering column control;
- 3** Microphone.

Refer to the equipment instructions for information on how to operate this equipment.



Hands-free telephone integrated control

On equipped vehicles, use microphone **3** and steering column control **2**.



Using the telephone

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

Section 4: Maintenance

Bonnet	4.2
Engine oil level: general information	4.4
Engine oil level: topping up, filling	4.6
Levels:	4.9
Brake fluid level	4.9
Engine coolant	4.10
Windscreen washer reservoir	4.10
Power-assisted steering fluid	4.11
Filters	4.11
Battery	4.12
Tyre pressure	4.14
Bodywork maintenance	4.16
Interior trim maintenance	4.19

BONNET (1/2)



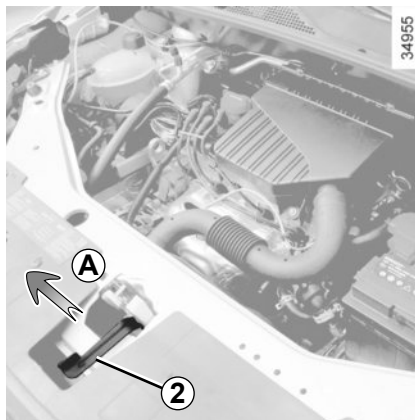
To open the bonnet, pull the handle 1.

Unlocking the bonnet catch

To unlock, gently lift the bonnet and push tab 2 in the direction of arrow A to release the bonnet.



Before performing any action in the engine compartment, the ignition must be switched off (please see the information on "Starting, stopping the engine" in Section 2).



Opening the bonnet

Lift the bonnet; you will need to guide it as it is held by a strut.

Closing the bonnet

Check that nothing has been left in the engine compartment.

To close the bonnet again, hold the bonnet in the middle and lower it to 30 cm above the closed position, then release it. It will latch automatically under its own weight.



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

Risk of injury.



Please note when working close to the engine that it may be hot. In addition, the engine cooling fan may

come on at any moment. The warning light in the engine compartment reminds you of this.



Risk of injury.



Deactivate the Stop and Start function for any operation performed in the engine compartment.



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

BONNET (2/2)



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.



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.

ENGINE OIL LEVEL: general information (1/2)

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 600 miles (1,000 km) 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.

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



Deactivate the Stop and Start function for any operation performed in the engine compartment.



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

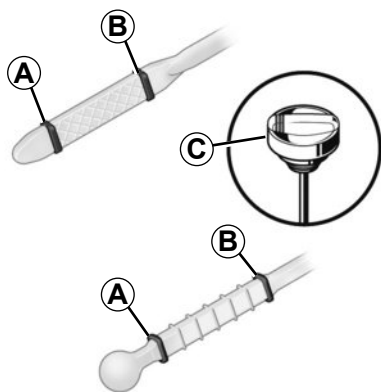


Adding engine oil

Use a funnel or protect the filling neck area to avoid engine oil escaping onto a hot part of the engine compartment or a sensitive part (e.g. electrical components).

Fire hazard.

ENGINE OIL LEVEL: general information (2/2)



Reading the oil level

The oil level should be read with the vehicle on level ground, after the engine has been switched off for some time.

The dipstick must be used to read the exact oil level and make sure that the maximum level has not been exceeded (risk of engine damage).

Refer to the following pages.

- remove the dipstick and wipe with a clean, lint-free cloth;
- push the dipstick in as far as it will go (for vehicles equipped with a cap-type dipstick **C**, 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 **A** or exceed maximum mark **B**.

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

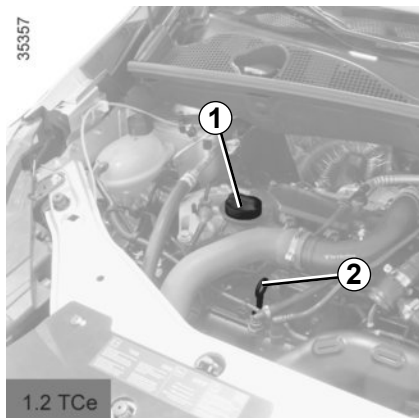


Exceeding the maximum engine oil level

Under no circumstances should maximum filling level **B** be exceeded: this could damage the engine and the anti-pollution system.

If the oil level exceeds the maximum level, **do not start your vehicle** and contact an approved dealer.

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



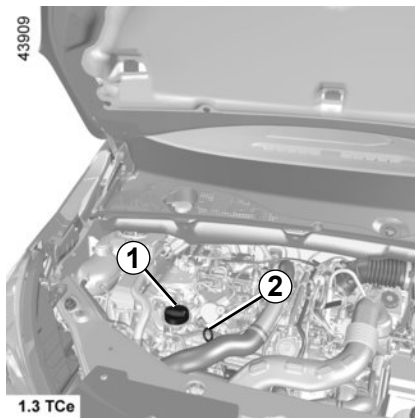
Topping up/Filling

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).

Engine oil grade

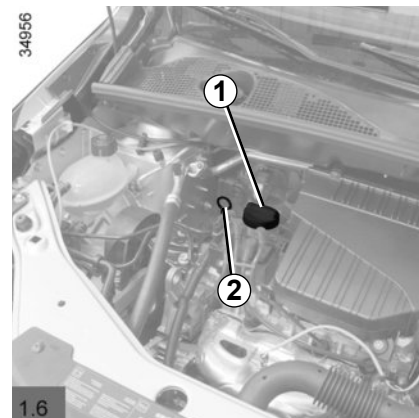
Refer to the Maintenance Document for your vehicle.

Do not exceed the **max** level and do not forget to refit cap **1** and dipstick **2**.



- Unscrew cap **1**;
- top up the level (as a guide, the capacity between the minimum and maximum reading on the dipstick **2** is between 1.5 and 2 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).

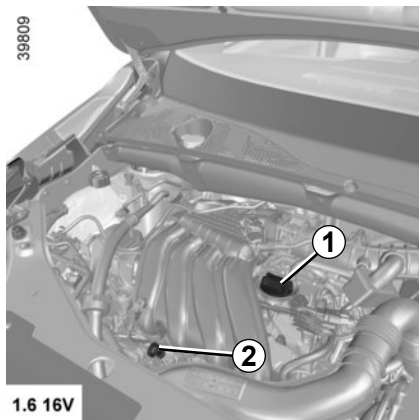
Once the operation has been completed, ensure that the dipstick is pushed in as far as it will go or that the “cap-type dipstick” is completely screwed in.



Exceeding the maximum engine oil level

Under no circumstances should the maximum filling level be exceeded: this could damage the engine and the emission control system.
If the oil level exceeds the maximum level, **do not start your vehicle** and contact an approved Dealer.

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

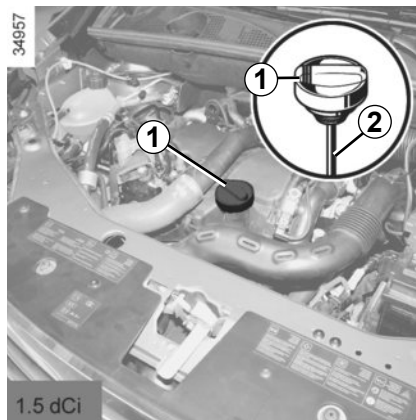


Before performing any action in the engine compartment, the ignition must be switched off (please see the information on “Starting, stopping the engine” in Section 2).



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

Risk of injury.



Adding engine oil

Use a funnel or protect the filling neck area to avoid engine oil escaping onto a hot part of the engine compartment or a sensitive part (e.g. electrical components).

Fire hazard.

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 level, or be over the maximum level on the dipstick).



Refilling the oil or checking the oil level: be careful when topping up or checking the level of the oil, make sure that no oil drips onto the engine components. Do not forget to properly close the cap and refit the dipstick to prevent any oil spatter on hot engine components.

Fire hazard.



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



Deactivate the Stop and Start function for any operation performed in the engine compartment.



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

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



Please note when working close to the engine that it may be hot. In addition, the engine cooling fan may



come on at any moment. The warning light in the engine compartment reminds you of this.

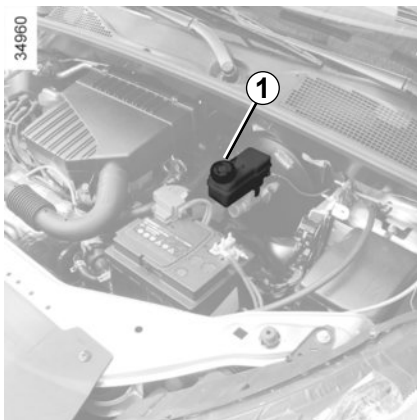
Risk of injury.



Exceeding the maximum engine oil level

Under no circumstances should the maximum filling level be exceeded: this could damage the engine and the emission control system. If the oil level exceeds the maximum level, **do not start your vehicle** and contact an approved Dealer.

LEVELS (1/3)



Brake fluid

This should be checked frequently, and immediately if you notice even the slightest loss in braking efficiency.

The level should be read with the engine switched off and on level ground.

Level

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 shown on brake fluid reservoir **1**.

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

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



Deactivate the Stop and Start function for any operation performed in the engine compartment.

Topping up


After any operation on the hydraulic circuit, a specialist must replace the fluid. Only use fluids approved by the Technical Department and which have been taken from a sealed container.

Replacement intervals

Refer to the Maintenance Document for your vehicle.

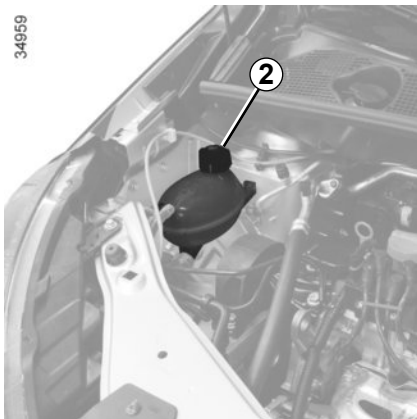


Please note when working close to the engine that it may be hot. The engine cooling fan may also start

at any moment. The  warning light in the engine compartment reminds you of this.

Risk of injury.

LEVELS (2/3)



Coolant

With the engine switched off and on level ground, the level **when cold** must be between the MINI and MAXI marks on reservoir **2**.

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 Service Booklet for your vehicle.

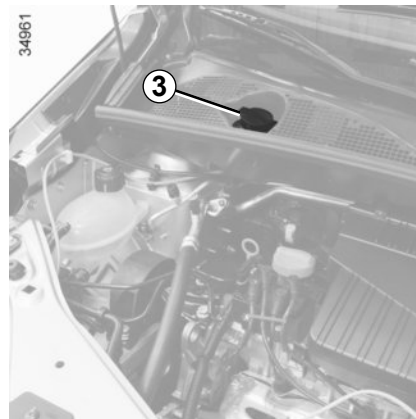
Consult an approved dealer at once if you notice an abnormal or repeated drop in any of the fluid levels.



Please note when working close to the engine that it may be hot. The engine cooling fan may also start

at any moment. The  warning light in the engine compartment reminds you of this.

Risk of burns.



Windscreen washer reservoir

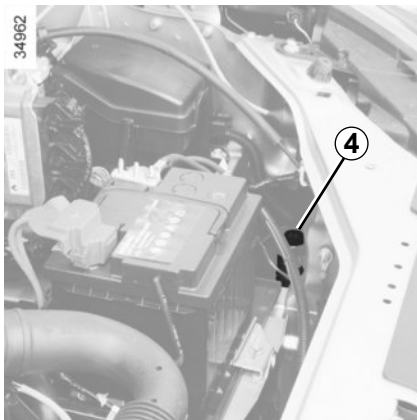
Filling: Remove cap **3**, fill until you can see the fluid, then refit the cap.

This reservoir supplies the front and rear headlight screen washers (if the vehicle is equipped with them).

Liquid: Special windscreen washer fluid (antifreeze product for winter).

Jets: Depending on the vehicle, use a tool such as a needle to adjust the height of the windscreen washer jets.

LEVELS (3/3)/FILTER



Power steering liquid fluid

Level: for a correct level **when cold**, with the engine switched off and on level ground, it must be visible between the “MINI” and “MAXI” marks on reservoir **4**.

For maintenance operations on the power-assisted steering, contact an approved dealer.


If you feel any variation in the effectiveness of the power-assisted steering, consult an authorised dealer.



Deactivate the Stop and Start function for any operation performed in the engine compartment.



Please note when working close to the engine that it may be hot. In addition, the engine cooling fan may

come on at any moment. The  warning light in the engine compartment reminds you of this.

Risk of injury.

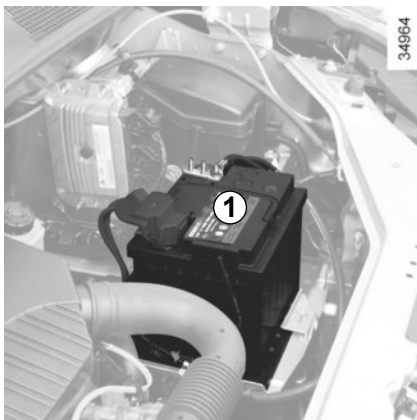
Filters

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

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

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

BATTERY (1/2)



Battery **1** does not require any maintenance. **You should not open it or add any fluid.**



Deactivate the Stop and Start function for any operation performed in the engine compartment.

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.



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.

Replacing the battery



For your own safety and for the proper operation of the vehicle's electrical equipment (lights, windscreen wipers, ABS, etc.), any intervention on the battery (removal, disconnection, etc.) must categorically be performed by a specialist professional.

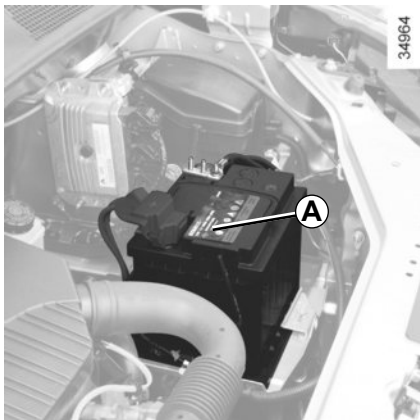
Risk of serious burns or electric shocks.

You must respect the replacement intervals (without exceeding them) as stated in the maintenance document.


The battery is a specific type. Please ensure it is replaced with the same type.

Call an approved Dealer.

BATTERY (2/2)



Please note when working close to the engine that it may be hot. In addition, the engine cooling fan may

start at any moment. The  warning light in the engine compartment reminds you of this.

Risk of injury.

A



2



3



4



7



6



5

28705

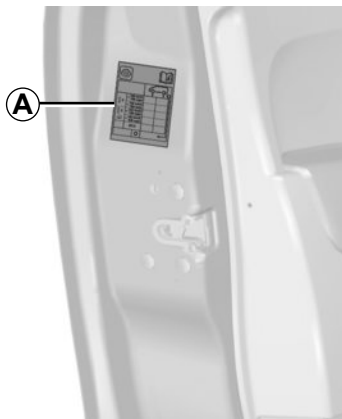
Label A

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 (1/2)

35114



Label A

Open the driver's door to read it.

Tyre pressures should be checked when the tyres are cold.

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.

B			
2	< 160 km/h 100 mph	C	D
	> 160 km/h 100 mph	E	F
2	< 160 km/h 100 mph	G	H
	> 160 km/h 100 mph	I	J
ECO		K	L
		O	M ←

34963

B: dimension of the tyres fitted to the vehicle.

C: tyre pressures for the front wheels (non-motorway) (maximum of 2 people on board).

D: tyre pressures for the rear wheels (non-motorway) (maximum of 2 people on board).

E: tyre pressures for the front wheels (motorway) (maximum of 2 people on board).

F: tyre pressures for the rear wheels (motorway) (maximum of 2 people on board).

G: tyre pressures for the front wheels (non-motorway) (more than 2 people on board).

H: tyre pressures for the rear wheels (non-motorway) (more than 2 people on board).

I: tyre pressures for the front wheels (motorway) (more than 2 people on board).

J: tyre pressures for the rear wheels (motorway) (more than 2 people on board).

K: recommended tyre pressures for the front wheels for optimising fuel consumption.

L: recommended tyre pressure on the rear wheels for optimising fuel consumption.

M: tyre pressure for the emergency spare wheel.

TYRE PRESSURE (2/2)



Special note concerning fully laden vehicles

(Maximum Permissible All-Up Weight) **and towing**

a trailer: the maximum speed must be limited to **60 mph** (100 kph) and the tyre pressure increased by **0.2 bar**.


Please refer to the information on “Weights” in Section 6.

Risk of tyre blowouts.

Tyre safety and use of snow chains:

Refer to the information on “Tyres” in Section 5 for the servicing conditions and, depending on the version, the use of chains.

Vehicle fitted with a tyre pressure loss warning system

If under-inflated (puncture, low pressure, etc.), the warning light  on the instrument panel comes on. See “Tyre pressure loss warning” in Section 2.



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 speed rating at least equal to those of the original tyres, or conform to those recommended by an 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.

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);
- the wheels (e.g. braking system components such as brake callipers);
- 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 windscreen wiper stalk to the Park position (refer to the information on the “Windscreen washer, wiper” in Section 1). 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 tepid) **soapy water with natural soap**.

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

Use a soft cloth.

Rinse and wipe up excess water.

Multimedia screen

Maintenance of the screen may depend on the type of multimedia equipment. Please refer to the multimedia instructions for further information.

Glass instrument panel

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

Use a soft cloth (or cotton wool).

If this does not clean them properly, use a soft cloth (or cotton wool) slightly moistened with soapy water and then wipe clean with another soft damp cloth or cotton wool.

Finally, **carefully** dry off with a soft dry cloth.

Do not use products containing alcohol and/or spray fluids on the area.

Seat belts

They must remain 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 pasty stain

Carefully remove the excess solid or pasty material **immediately** using a spatula (working from the edges to the centre to avoid spreading the stain).

In the case of a liquid stain, clean as indicated.

Special instructions for sweets or chewing gum

Fit 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 are the right way around (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, always ensure that nothing will impede driving (anything obstructing the pedals, heel wedged by the mat etc.).

You should not:

Position objects such as deodorants, scents etc. near air vents as this could damage your dashboard trim.



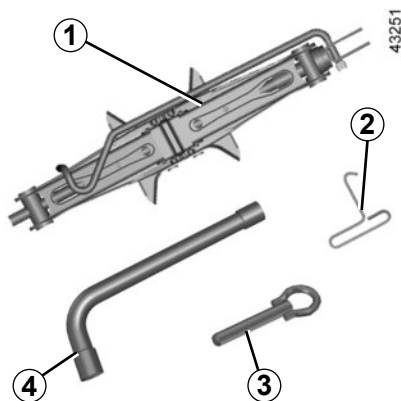
Using high-pressure cleaning equipment or sprays inside the passenger compartment:

without careful use, this equipment could impair the correct functioning of the electrical or electronic components in the vehicle, or have other detrimental effects.

Section 5: Practical advice

Tools	5.2
Puncture	5.3
Tyre inflation kit	5.7
Wheel trims - wheels	5.13
Changing a wheel	5.14
Tyres (tyre and wheel safety, use in winter)	5.16
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TOOLS



Accessing the tools

The tools are located in the luggage compartment.

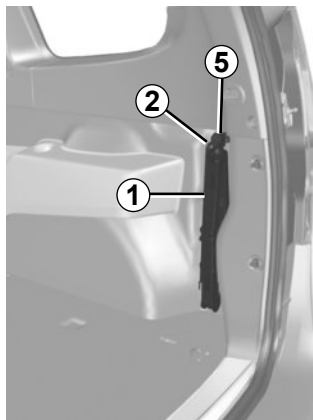
The presence of the tools depends on the vehicle.

Jack 1

To use the jack, unscrew nut 5. When replacing the jack, fold it up completely and replace it in its housing. Tighten the nut 5 to secure the jack.

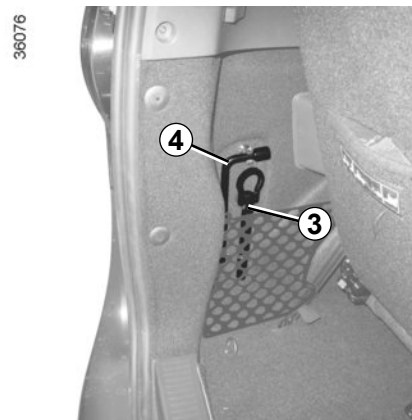
Hubcap tool 2

Removes the wheel hubcaps. Located behind the jack.



Wheelbrace 4

This is used to tighten/loosen the wheel bolts and, depending on the vehicle, to access the emergency spare wheel.



Tow eye 3

Please see "Towing: breakdown recovery" in Section 5.



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.

If bolts are supplied with the emergency spare wheel, it is imperative that they are used and that they are used for the emergency spare wheel only: refer to the label affixed to the emergency spare wheel.

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.

PUNCTURE (1/4)

In the event of a puncture, depending on the vehicle, you will have:

An emergency spare wheel or tyre inflation kit (refer to the information on the following pages).



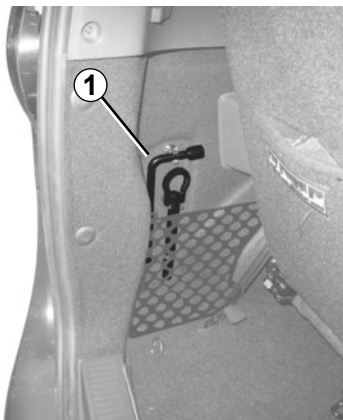
If the emergency spare wheel has been stored for several years, have it checked by your Dealer to ensure that it is safe to use.

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.
- As the punctured wheel is wider than the emergency spare wheel, the vehicle's 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.
- If you need to use snow chains, fit the emergency spare wheel to the rear axle and check the tyre pressure.

PUNCTURE (2/4)

34995



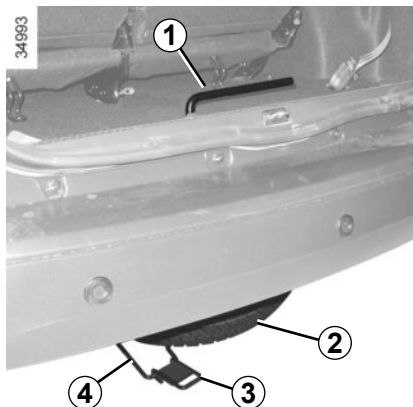
Emergency spare wheel 2

This is stored in cage 4 under the floor at the rear of the vehicle.

To access the emergency spare wheel

- Open the tailgate;
- Undo the nut with wheelbrace 1 stored in the boot;
- Detach the cage 4 using handle 3;
- Release the emergency spare wheel.

34993



To store the wheel in the cage

- Make sure the wheel is correctly positioned in the cage 4, valve facing down.
- Re-attach the subframe using handle 3 and retighten the nut using spanner 1 to refit the assembly.
- Make sure it is correctly locked.

If the cage 4 cannot be re-attached, this means that the wheel is poorly positioned. If this happens, open the cage, push the wheel in as far as it will go and close again.



Do not touch the exhaust.

Risk of burns.

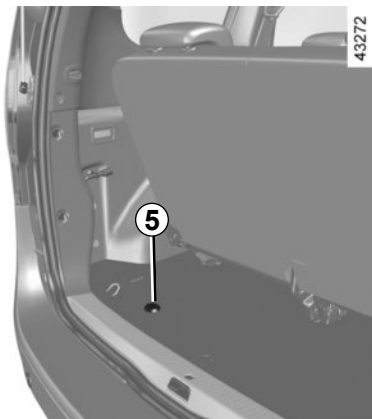


Do not leave the tools unsecured inside the vehicle as they may come loose under braking. After use, make sure the tools are correctly positioned in their housings: risk of injury.

If wheel bolts are supplied in the tool kit, only use these bolts for the emergency spare wheel: refer to the label affixed to the emergency spare wheel.

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.

PUNCTURE (3/4)

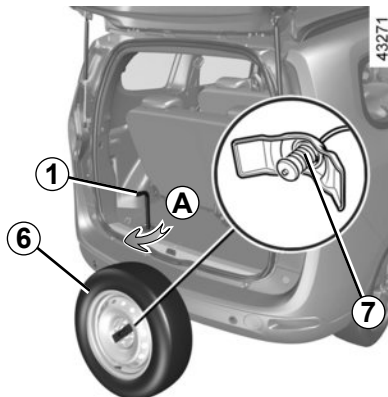


Emergency spare wheel 6

It is located under the floor at the rear of the vehicle. In the event of a puncture if your vehicle is fitted with a towbar and/or if the luggage compartment is loaded, to remove the emergency spare wheel from its winch you must lift the vehicle using a jack at the jacking point nearest the wheel.

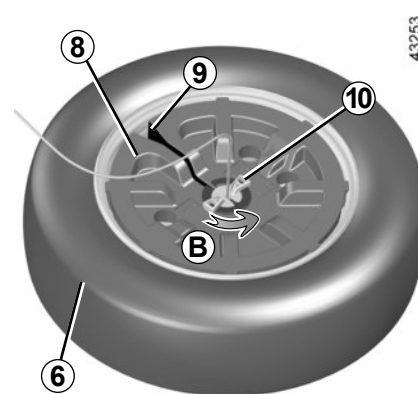


Do not touch the exhaust.
Risk of burns.



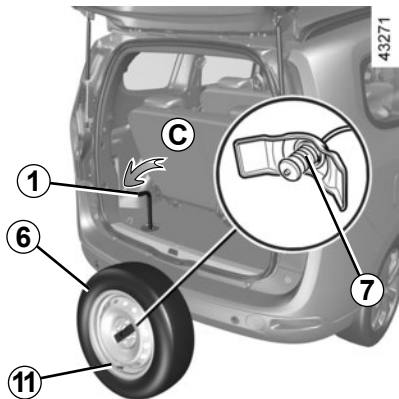
To access emergency spare wheel 6

- Open the boot lid;
- remove the blanking cover 5;
- only use the wheel brace 1 (using a different tool could damage the mechanism) to unroll the retaining cable. Unscrew the nut in a clockwise direction (movement A), and the wheel will lower to the ground;



- from the outside of the vehicle, pull the wheel in order to access the handle 10;
- turn the handle 10 (movement B) in order to free the cable from the part 8;
- lift the part 8 from the wheel 6;
- remove the part 8 via the slot 9;
- stand the wheel up, pass the cable and the component 7 through the wheel rim and release the wheel.

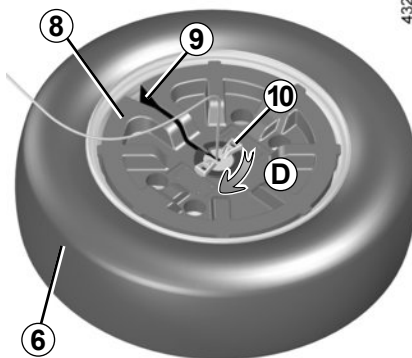
PUNCTURE (4/4)



To refit the wheel 6

To carry out this operation, the cable must be unwound.

- Stand the wheel up with the valve **11** towards you.
- Thread the cable and the component **7** through the wheel rim.
- Position wheel valve **11** towards the ground.
- Insert the cable in the slot **9** up to the centre of the part **8**.
- Insert the part **8** into the wheel **6**.
- Turn the handle **10** (movement **D**) to lock the cable.



From the luggage compartment, tighten the nut fully in an anti-clockwise direction (movement **C**) in order to wind up the retaining cable, ensuring that the wheel remains horizontal and the cable taut.

Final tightening must be carried out with the spanner **1** in the horizontal position. Refit the **5** blanking cover.



As the punctured wheel is wider than the emergency spare wheel, when you place the punctured wheel in the emergency spare wheel bay, the vehicle's ground clearance is reduced. To prevent damage, proceed carefully when driving over raised sections of road and when dismounting pavements. 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.

TYRE INFLATION KIT (1/6)

32788



The kit repairs tyres with tread **A** damaged by objects smaller than **4 mm**. It cannot repair all types of puncture, such as cuts of more than **4 mm**, or cuts in tyre sidewall **B** etc.

Ensure also that the wheel rim is in good condition.

Do not pull out the foreign body causing the puncture if it is still in the tyre.



Do not attempt to use the inflation kit if the tyre has been damaged as a result of driving with a puncture.

You should therefore carefully check the condition of the tyre sidewalls before any operation.

Driving with underinflated, flat or punctured tyres can be dangerous and may make the tyre impossible to repair.

This repair is temporary

A tyre which has been punctured should always be inspected (and repaired, where possible) as soon as possible by a specialist.

When replacing a tyre repaired with this kit, you must consult a specialist. When driving, vibration may be felt due to the presence of the repair product injected into the tyre.



The kit is only approved for inflating the tyres of the vehicle originally equipped with the kit.

It must never be used to inflate the tyres of another vehicle, or any other inflatable object (rubber ring, rubber boat, etc.).

Avoid spillage on skin when handling the repair product bottle. If droplets do leak out, rinse them off with plenty of water.

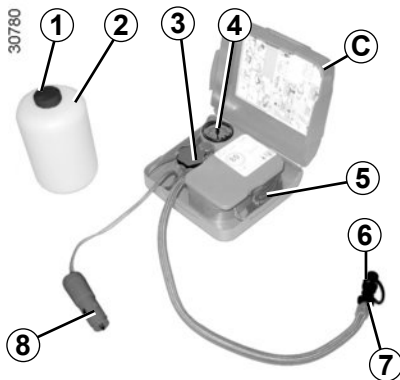
Keep the repair kit away from children.

Do not dispose of the empty bottle in the countryside. Return it to your approved dealer or to a recycling organisation.

The bottle has a limited service life which is indicated on its label. Check the expiry date.

Contact an approved dealer to replace the inflation tube and repair product bottle.

TYRE INFLATION KIT (2/6)



Inflation kit C

Depending on the vehicle, in the event of a puncture, use the kit **C** located in the boot.



Before using this kit, park the vehicle at a sufficient distance from traffic, switch on the hazard warning lights, apply the handbrake, ask all passengers to leave the vehicle and keep them away from traffic.

Open the kit, remove caps **1** and **3** (the cap **must not** be removed from the bottle) then screw bottle **2** to its base **3**.

With the engine running and the handbrake engaged:

- unscrew the valve cap on the wheel concerned and screw the inflation adapter **6** onto the valve;
- disconnect any accessories previously connected to the vehicle's accessories sockets;
- connect adapter **8** to a vehicle accessories socket;
- press switch **5** to inflate the tyre to the recommended pressure (check the label affixed to the edge of the driver's door);
- after a maximum of **5** minutes, stop inflating and read the pressure (on the pressure gauge **4**);

Note: while the bottle is emptying (approximately 30 seconds), the pressure gauge **4** will indicate briefly a pressure of 6 bar, then the pressure drops.

- adjust the pressure: to increase it, continue inflating with the kit, to reduce it, turn button **7** located on the inflation adapter.



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.

TYRE INFLATION KIT (3/6)



If a minimum pressure of 1.8 bar is not reached after 15 minutes, repair is not possible; do not drive the vehicle but contact an approved dealer.

Once the tyre is inflated correctly:

- stop using the kit;
- close the integrated cap on the bottle again;
- disconnect the adapter **8**;
- affix driving recommendation label **10** to the dashboard where it can easily be seen by the driver;

- store the kit;
- after the first inflation procedure the tyre will still be leaking; it is vital to drive in order to plug the hole;
- start immediately and drive at between 12 and 36 mph (20 and 60 km/h) to distribute the product evenly throughout the tyre, stopping after a distance of 2 miles (3 kilometres) to check the pressure;



Nothing should be placed around the driver's feet as such objects may slide under the pedals during sudden braking manoeuvres and obstruct their use.



Following repair with the kit, do not travel further than 120 miles (200 km). In addition, reduce your speed and under no circumstances exceed 48 mph (80 km/h). The sticker, which you must affix in a prominent position on the dashboard, reminds you of this.

Depending on the country or local legislation, a tyre repaired with the tyre pressure kit will need to be replaced.

TYRE INFLATION KIT (4/6)

- if the pressure is greater than 1.3 bar but less than the recommended pressure (refer to the label affixed to the edge of the driver's door), readjust it; otherwise, please contact an authorised dealer: the tyre cannot be repaired.

Note: after using the inflation kit, you should visit an approved dealer to replace the inflation hose and the bottle of repair product.

Precautions when using the kit

The kit should not be operated for more than 15 consecutive minutes.



Important: a missing or loose valve cap may compromise the tyre seal and cause a loss of pressure.

Always use valve caps which are identical to the originals and fully tightened.

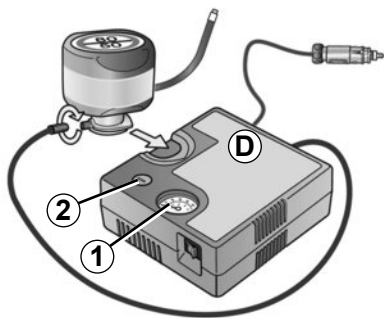


Following repair with the kit, do not travel further than 120 miles (200 km). In addition, reduce your speed and under no circumstances exceed 48 mph (80 km/h). The sticker, which you must affix in a prominent position on the dashboard, reminds you of this.

Depending on the country or local legislation, a tyre repaired with the tyre pressure kit will need to be replaced.

TYRE INFLATION KIT (5/6)

35749




Inflation kit **D**

Depending on the vehicle, in the event of a puncture, use the kit **D** located in the boot or underneath the boot carpet.



Before using this kit, park the vehicle at a sufficient distance from traffic, switch on the hazard warning lights, apply the handbrake, ask all passengers to leave the vehicle and keep them away from traffic.

Vehicle fitted with a tyre pressure loss warning system

If under-inflated (puncture, low pressure, etc.), the warning light  lights up on the instrument panel. See "Tyre pressure loss warning" in Section 2.

With the engine running and the handbrake engaged:

- unroll the hose from the container;
- Disconnect any accessories previously connected to the vehicle's accessories sockets;
- **Refer to the information on the inflation kit compressor** located in the vehicle's luggage compartment and follow the instructions;
- Inflate the tyre to the recommended pressure (please refer to the information in the "Tyre pressures" section);
- After a maximum of **15 minutes**, stop inflating and read the pressure (on pressure gauge **1**);

Note: while the bottle is emptying (approximately 30 seconds), the pressure gauge **1** will indicate briefly a pressure of up to **6 bars**, then the pressure drops.

- Adjust the pressure: to increase it, continue inflation with the kit; to reduce it, press button **2**.

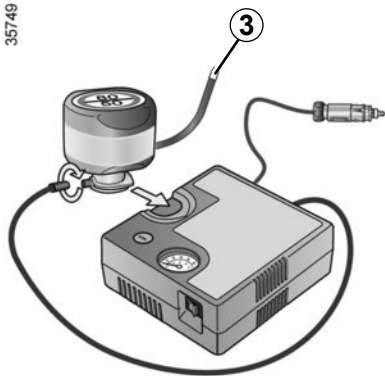
If a minimum pressure of 1.8 bar cannot be obtained after 15 minutes, repair is impossible. Do not drive the vehicle. Consult an approved dealer.



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.

TYRE INFLATION KIT (6/6)

35749



Once the tyre is correctly inflated, remove the kit: unscrew the inflation adapter slowly from the container **3** to prevent any product spatter and store the container in plastic packaging to prevent product leaks.



Nothing should be placed around the driver's feet as such objects may slide under the pedals during sudden braking manoeuvres and obstruct their use.

- Affix the driving recommendation label to the dashboard where it can easily be seen by the driver;
- Put the kit away.
- At the end of this initial inflation operation, air will still escape from the tyre. You must drive a short distance in order to seal the hole.
- Start immediately and drive at a speed between 12 and 37 mph (20 and 60 km/h) in order to distribute the product evenly within the tyre; stop driving after 2 miles (3 km) to check the pressure.
- If the pressure is higher than 1.3 bar but lower than the recommended pressure (refer to the label affixed to the edge of the driver's door), adjust it. Otherwise, contact an approved dealer: the tyre cannot be repaired.

Precautions when using the kit

The kit should not be operated for more than 15 consecutive minutes.

The container must be replaced after the first use even if liquid remains inside.



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

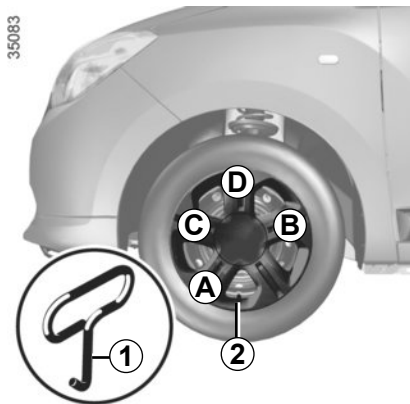
Always use valve caps identical to those fitted originally and tighten them fully.



Following repair with the kit, do not travel further than 120 miles (200 km). In addition, reduce your speed and under no circumstances exceed 48 mph (80 km/h). The sticker, which you must affix in a prominent position on the dashboard, reminds you of this.

Depending on the country or local legislation, a tyre repaired with the inflation kit may need to be replaced.

WHEEL TRIM - WHEELS



Wheel trim with concealed wheel bolts

Remove the wheel trim using the hubcap tool **1**, by inserting the tool into valve recess **2**.

To refit the wheel trim, align it with valve **2**. Push the retaining hooks in fully, starting with side **A** near the valve, followed by **B** and **C**, finishing at **D** opposite the valve.



Wheel trim with visible wheel bolts

To remove it without removing the wheel, press it at the points indicated by the arrows.

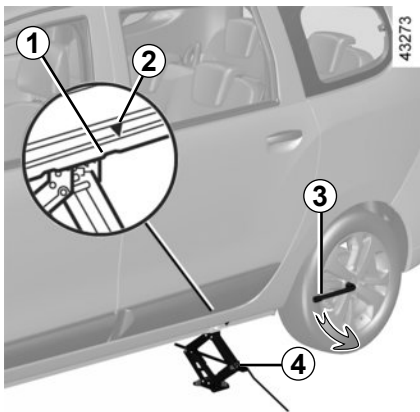
Turn it so that the retaining brackets holding it in place behind the wheel bolts are released.

To refit the hubcap, proceed in reverse order.

Anti-theft bolts

If you use anti-theft bolts, use the instructions on the inside of the wheel trim to position the bolts (wheel trim may not be able to fit).

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.

Apply the parking brake and engage a gear (first or reverse).

Ask all passengers to leave the vehicle and keep them away from traffic.

Vehicles equipped with a jack and wheelbrace

If necessary, remove the hubcap.

Use the wheelbrace **3** to slacken off the wheel bolts. Fit it so that you press downwards rather than pulling upwards.



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.

Place the jack **4** horizontally; the jack head **must** be lined up with the sill **1** closest to the wheel concerned, as shown by arrow **2**.

Crank up the jack **4** by hand at first to align the base plate (which should be inclined further inwards than the jack head).

Turn the wheelbrace until the wheel lifts off the ground.



To prevent any risk of injury or damage to the vehicle, only crank the jack until the wheel you are replacing is a maximum of 3 centimetres off the ground.

CHANGING A WHEEL (2/2)

Undo the bolts and take off the wheel.

Fit the emergency spare wheel on the central hub and turn it to locate the mounting holes in the wheel and the hub.

If bolts are supplied with the emergency spare wheel, only use these bolts for the emergency spare wheel.

Tighten the bolts, checking that the wheel is correctly positioned on its hub and lower the jack.

With the wheel on the ground, tighten the bolts fully and have the tightness of the bolts checked and the emergency spare wheel pressure checked as soon as possible.

Anti-theft bolts

If you use anti-theft bolts, please refer to the instructions given on the interior of the wheel trim to position the bolts (wheel trim may not be able to fit).



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. If bolts are supplied with the emergency spare wheel, it is imperative that they are used and that they are used for the emergency spare wheel only: refer to the label affixed to the emergency spare wheel. 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.



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)

Tyre and wheel safety

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 speed rating at least equal to those of the original tyres, or conform to those recommended by an 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 wear warning strips **1** which are **indicators moulded into the tread at several points**.

When the tyre tread has been worn to the level of the warning strips, **they 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).

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

If tyre pressures cannot be checked when the tyres are **cold**, assume an increase of **0.2** to **0.3** bar.

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 the original ones and ensure they are tightly screwed on.

Vehicle fitted with a tyre pressure loss warning system

If under-inflated (puncture, low pressure, etc.), the warning light  on the instrument panel comes on. See "Tyre pressure loss warning" in Section 2.

TYRES (3/3)

Changing wheels around

This practice is not recommended.

Emergency spare wheel

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

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.

Use in winter

Chains

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

Chains must not be fitted to tyres which are larger than those originally fitted to the vehicle.



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

Only certain chains can be fitted to tyres. Consult an approved dealer.

Special note for versions fitted with 16” wheels: snow chains may not be fitted.

If you wish to fit snow chains, you must use **special equipment.**

Consult your approved dealer.

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.

Studded tyres

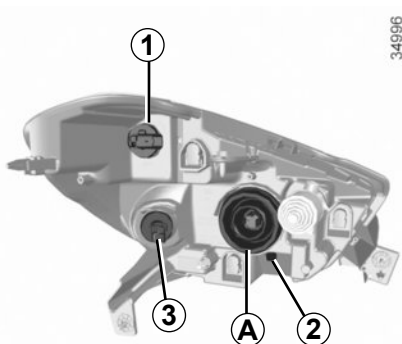
This type of equipment may only be used for a limited period and as laid down by local legislation.

It is necessary to observe the speed specified by current legislation.

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

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

FRONT LIGHTS: changing bulbs



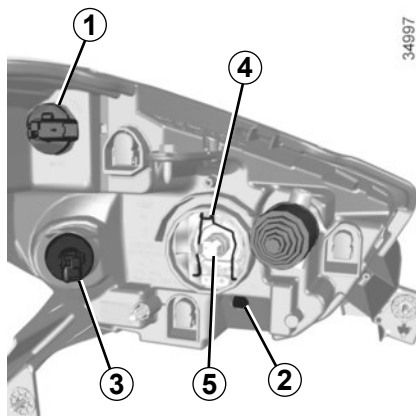
The following bulbs can be replaced. However, we would advise you to have them replaced by an approved dealer if it proves difficult.



The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

Risk of injury.

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.



Main beam headlights, dipped beam headlights

Remove the connector from the bulb 5.

Remove cover A.

Unclip the spring 4 and take out the bulb.

Bulb type: H4 anti UV (see box).

It is **essential** to use anti-U.V. 55W bulbs so as not to damage the plastic on the headlights.

Do not touch the bulb glass. Hold it by its base.

When the bulb has been changed, make sure you refit the cover correctly.

Daytime running light

Turn the bulb holder 1 a quarter of a turn and take out the bulb.

Bulb type: P21W.

Front side light

Turn the bulb holder 2 a quarter of a turn and take out the bulb.

Bulb type: W5W.


Direction indicator lights

Turn the bulb holder 3 a quarter of a turn and take out the bulb.

Bulb type: PY21W.

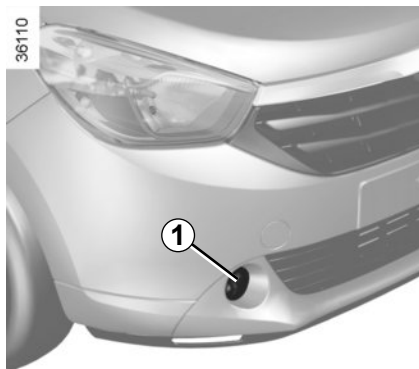


Please note when working close to the engine that it may be hot. The engine cooling fan may also start

at any moment. The  warning light in the engine compartment reminds you of this.

Risk of injury.

FOG LIGHTS: changing bulbs



Front fog lights 1

Consult an approved dealer.

Bulb type: H16LL.



The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

Risk of injury.

Additional lights

If you wish to fit fog lights to your vehicle, please see an authorised dealer.



Any operation on (or modification to) the electrical system must be performed by an approved Dealer since an incorrect connection might damage the electrical equipment (harness, components and in particular the alternator). In addition, your Dealer has all the parts required for fitting these units.



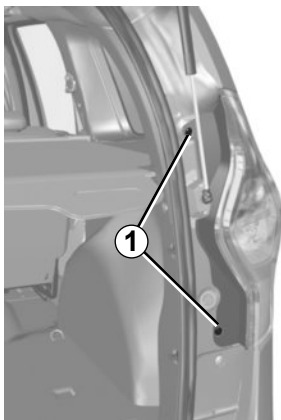
Please note when working close to the engine that it may be hot. In addition, the engine cooling fan may



come on at any moment. The warning light in the engine compartment reminds you of this.

Risk of injury.

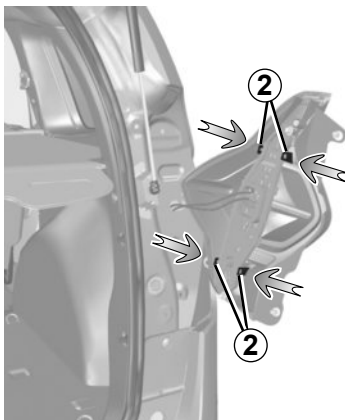
REAR AND SIDE LIGHTS: changing bulbs (1/3)



34998

Direction indicator, brake and side lights

Undo bolt **1** to remove the light.



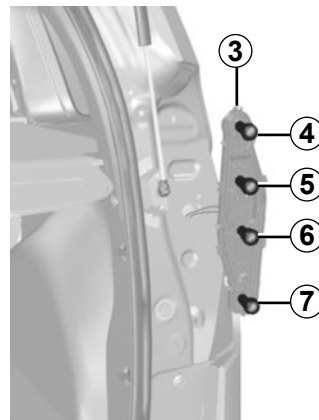
34999

Release the light assembly from outside the vehicle by pulling towards the rear.

Remove the bulb holder **3** by releasing clips **2**.

Refitting

To refit, proceed in the reverse order, taking care not to damage the wiring, and fasten clips **2** on the bulb holder **3**.



35000

4 Side light and brake light

Bulb type 4: P21/5W.

5 Indicator light

Bulb type 5: PY21W.

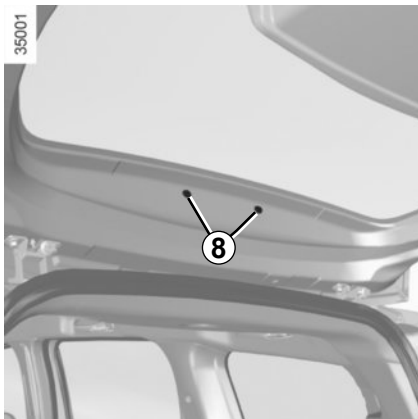
6 Reversing light (right-hand side only)

Bulb type 6: P21W.

7 Fog light (left-hand side only)

Bulb type 7: P21W.

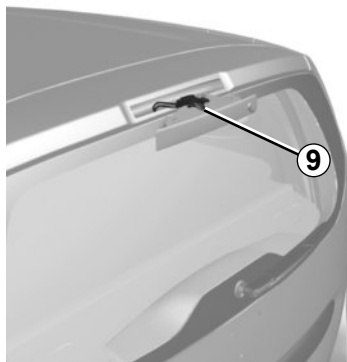
REAR AND SIDE LIGHTS: changing bulbs (2/3)



High-level brake light

- Remove the two plastic blanking covers **8** from the inside.
- Unclip the light using a screwdriver, by releasing the metal clips from their housings.
- Remove light from the outside. Replace the bulb without disconnecting the wiring.

Bulb type 9: W16W.



Refitting

To return it, proceed in the reverse order to removal.

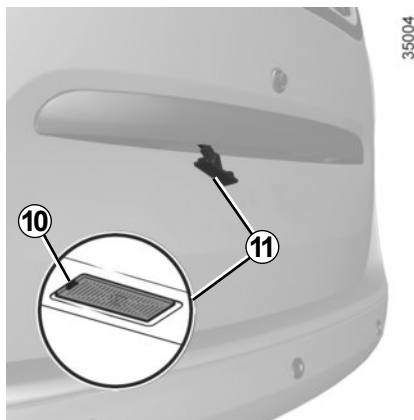
Check the tabs are correctly locked in position.



The bulbs are under pressure and may break when replaced.

Risk of injury.

REAR AND SIDE LIGHTS: changing bulbs (3/3)

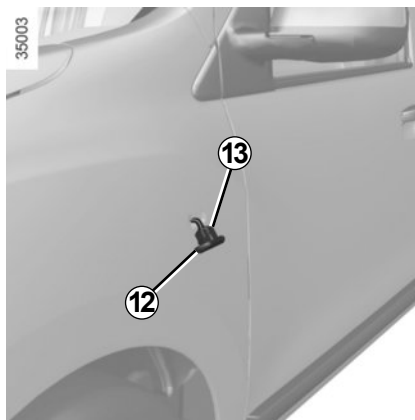


Number plate lights **11**

Unclip the light **11** by pressing the tab **10** using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar.

Remove the light cover to gain access to the bulb.

Bulb type: W5W



Side indicator lights **12**

Unclip the side mounted indicator light **12** (using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar).

Turn the bulb holder **13** a quarter of a turn and take out the bulb.

Bulb type: W5W.



The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

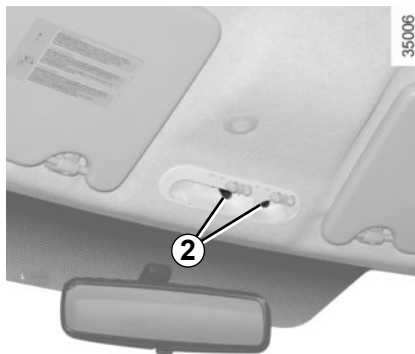
Risk of injury.

INTERIOR LIGHTING: changing bulbs (1/2)



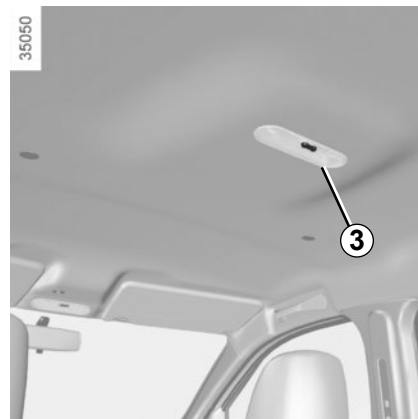
Courtesy light

Unclip lens **1** using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar.



Remove the bulb.

Bulb type 2: W5W.



Rear courtesy light

Remove the lens **3** using a tool such as a flat-blade screwdriver.

Release the bulb.

Bulb type: W5W.

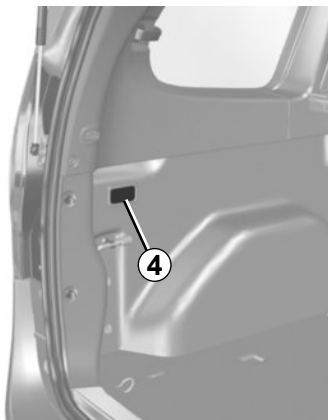


The bulbs are under pressure and may break when replaced.

Risk of injury.

INTERIOR LIGHTING: changing bulbs (2/2)

34968

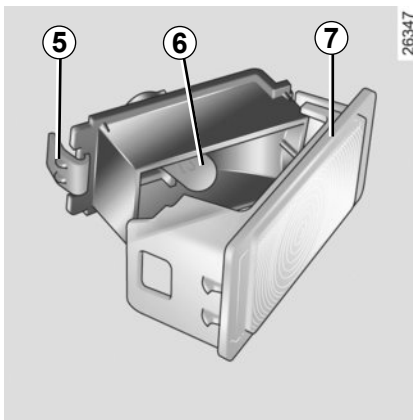


Luggage compartment light

Unclip the light **4** (using a tool such as a flat-blade screwdriver).

Press tab **5** to release the lens **7** and access bulb **6**.

Bulb type: W5W.



The bulbs are under pressure and may break when replaced.

Risk of injury.

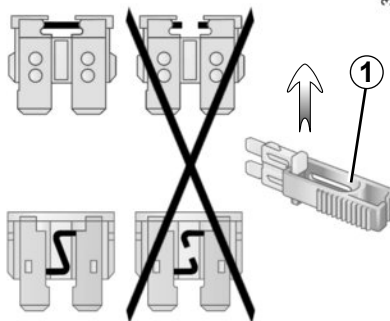
FUSES (1/4)



Fuses in passenger compartment A

If any electrical component does not work, check the condition of the fuses. Unclip the access flap **A**.

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.



Clip 1

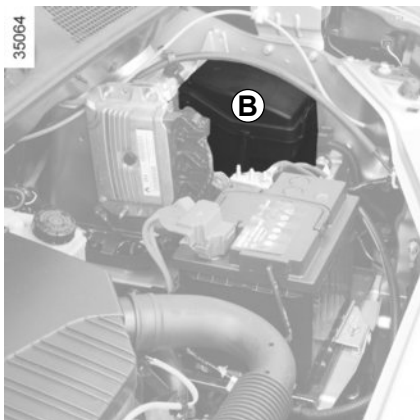
Remove the fuse using tweezers **1**, located at the back of flap **A**. To remove the fuse from the tweezers, slide the fuse to the side. It is not advisable to use the free fuse locations.



Check the fuse in question and **replace it**, if necessary, **with a fuse of the same rating**.

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

FUSES (2/4)



Fuses in engine compartment **B**

Some functions are protected by fuses located in the engine compartment (unit **B**).

However, because of their reduced accessibility, **we advise you to have your fuses replaced by an approved Dealer.**

LPG fuse in the engine compartment **A** or **B**


LPG fuse: LPG circuit shut-off or LPG circuit and petrol circuit shut-off.



Deactivate the Stop and Start function for any operation performed in the engine compartment.



Please note when working close to the engine that it may be hot. The engine cooling fan may also start

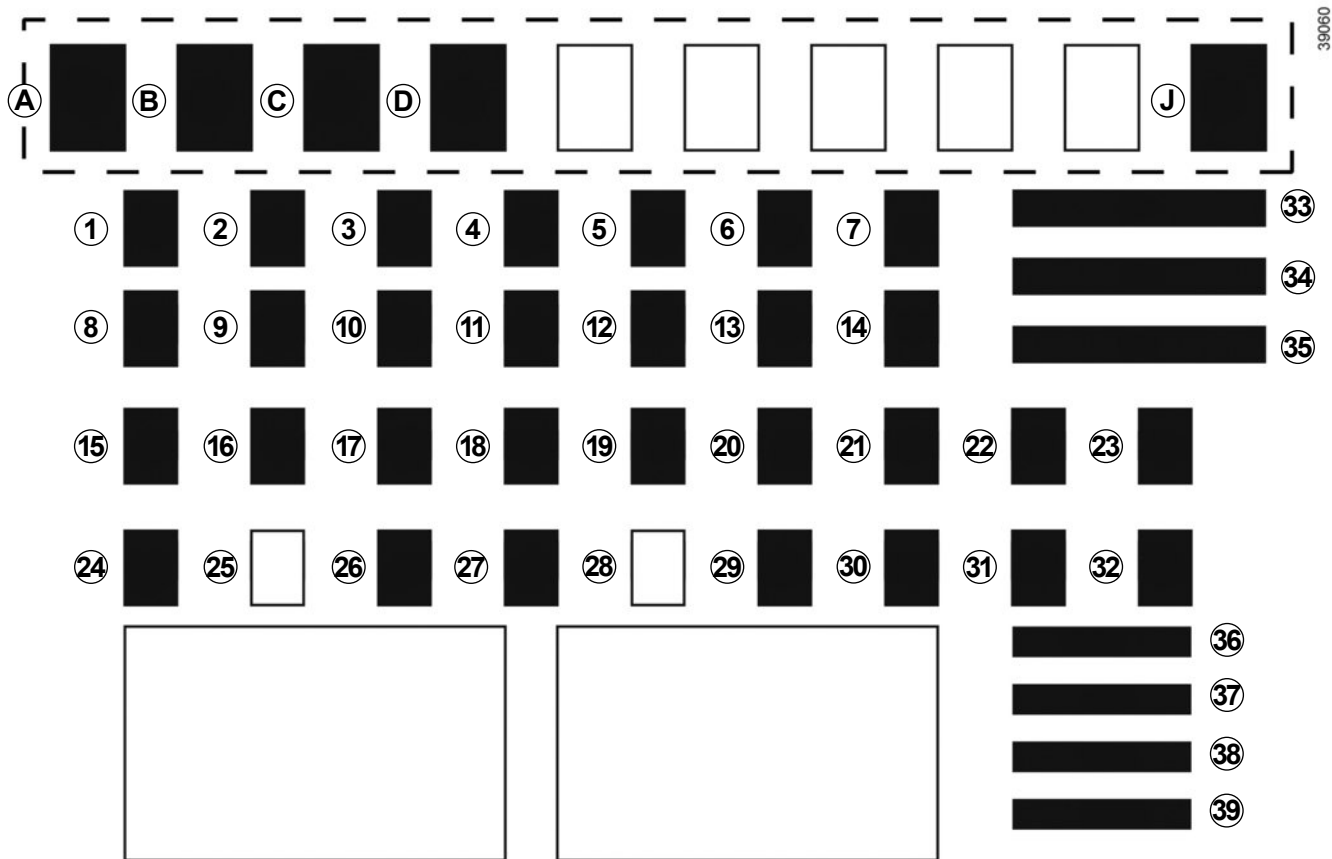
at any moment. The  warning light in the engine compartment reminds you of this.

Risk of injury.

FUSES (3/4)

Allocation of fuses in the passenger compartment

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



FUSES (4/4)

Number	Allocation
A	Electric rear window
B	Electric door mirrors
C	Front electric window
D	Automatic or sequential gearbox
J	Third row accessories socket
1	LPG
2	Left-hand main beam headlight
3	Right-hand main beam headlight
4	Left-hand dipped beam headlight
5	Right-hand dipped beam headlight
6	Front side lights
7	Rear side lights
8	Rear accessories socket
9	Rear fog lights
10	Horn

Number	Allocation
11	Automatic door locking
12	Electronic stability program ESC
13	Courtesy light
14	Reverse
15	Windscreen wiper
16	Heated seats
17	Daytime running lights
18	Brake lights
19	Fuel pump, Injection
20	Airbag
21	Cruise control-Speed limiter, rear windscreen, unfastened seatbelt warning, parking distance control
22	Power-assisted steering
23	Location reserved for additional equipment.

Number	Allocation
24	Direction indicator light
25	Not used
26	Passenger compartment ECU
27 and 29	Steering column control
28	Not used
30	Location reserved for additional equipment.
31	Instrument panel
32	Radio
33	Starter, manual gearbox
34	Windscreen wiper
35	Passenger compartment ventilation
36	Cigar lighter
37	Diagnostic socket
38	Defrosting rearview mirror
39	Front fog lights

RADIO FREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: batteries (1/2)

If the battery is too weak to ensure correct operation, you can still start and lock/unlock the vehicle (please refer to the information on “Locking/unlocking the opening elements” in Section 1).

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.



When they need to be replaced, be sure to use the same or equivalent type of battery (consult an Approved Dealer).

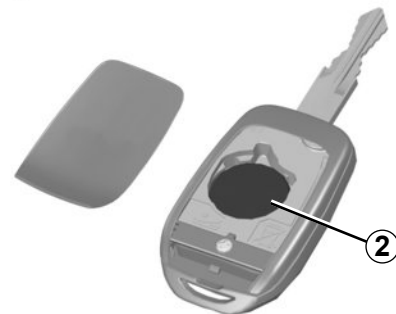
40618



Replacing the battery

Open the cover at slot **1**, using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar, and replace the battery **2**, observing the type and polarity shown on the back of the cover.

40619



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

Ensure that the cover is correctly clipped on and the screw tightened.



When replacing:

– make sure that the batteries are correctly inserted.

There is a risk of explosion.

– if the flap does not close correctly, do not use and keep out of reach of children.

RADIO FREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: batteries (2/2)



Precautions relating to batteries:

- keep (new or used) batteries out of reach of children;
- not to swallow the batteries.

Risk of chemical burns which may prove fatal.

- if ingested or inserted into any part of the body, consult a doctor as soon as possible.

26613



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

BATTERY: troubleshooting (1/2)

To avoid all risk of sparks:

- Ensure that any consumers (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.



Deactivate the Stop and Start function for any operation performed in the engine compartment.

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)

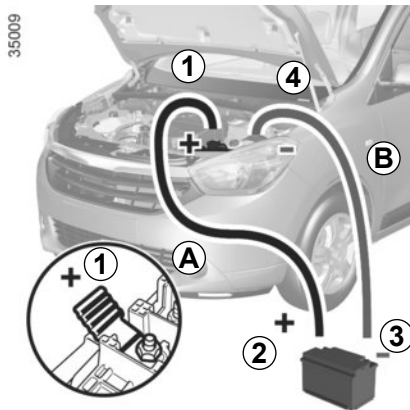
Starting the vehicle using the battery from another vehicle

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.

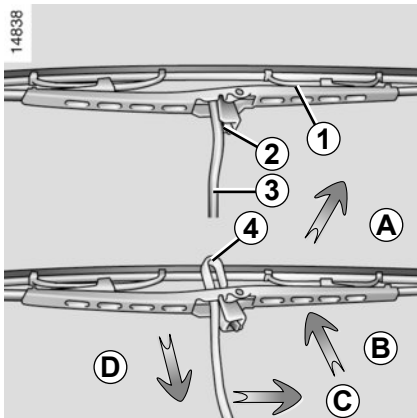
Start the engine as normal. As soon as it starts, disconnect cables **A** and **B** in reverse order (**4-3-2-1**).



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.

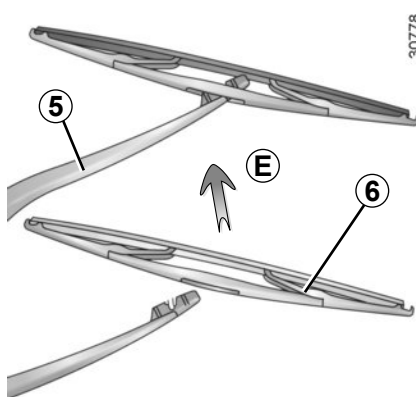
Risk of serious injury and/or damage to the vehicle.

WIPER BLADES



Replacing windscreen wiper blades 1

- With the ignition switched off, lift wiper arm **3**;
- turn the blade horizontally (movement **A**);
- press tab **2** and slide the wiper blade downwards (movement **D**) until hook **4** on the wiper arm is released.
- slide the blade (movement **C**) then lift it (movement **B**) to release it.



Replacing the rear screen wiper blade 6

- With the ignition switched off, lift wiper arm **5**;
- pivot the blade **6** until some resistance is met;
- pull the blade to release it (movement **E**).

Refitting a front or rear wiper blade

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

Check the condition of the wiper blades. You are responsible for their service life:

- clean the blades, windscreen and rear screen regularly with soapy water;
- do not use them when the windscreen or rear screen are dry;
- free them from the windscreen or rear screen when they have not been used for a long time.



- In frosty weather, make sure that the wiper blades are not stuck by ice (to avoid the risk of the motor overheating).
- Check the condition of the wiper blades.
Replace the wiper blades as soon as they begin to lose efficiency (approximately once a year).

Whilst changing the blade, take care not to drop the arm onto the window after it has been removed as this may break the window.

TOWING: breakdown (1/2)

Before any towing, put the gears into neutral (neutral position for vehicles equipped with a manual gearbox or N position for vehicles equipped with an automatic gearbox).

Unlock the steering column; the ignition key must be in “M” position (ignition) to enable signalling (“Stop” lights, hazard warning lights, etc.). Always switch on the lights when driving at night.

Release the parking brake.

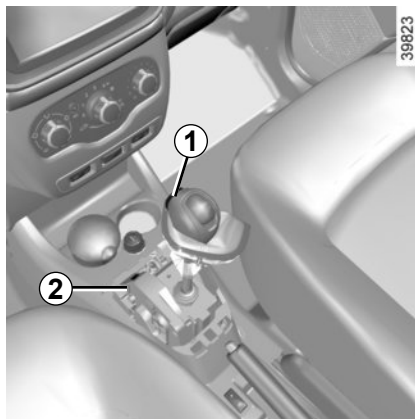
It is also essential to observe the towing regulations imposed by current legislation in your country. Please contact an authorised dealer.



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



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



Towing a vehicle with an automatic gearbox

With the engine switched off, the transmission is no longer lubricated. It is preferable to tow this type of vehicle on a trailer or tow it with the rear wheels off the ground.

Under **exceptional** circumstances, you may tow the vehicle with all four wheels on the ground, only going forward, with the gear lever in the neutral **N** position, and for a distance not exceeding 30 miles (50 km).

If the gear lever cannot be put into the N position, please consult an authorised dealer.

If the lever is stuck in **P**, even though you are depressing the brake pedal, the lever can be released manually.

To do this, release the base of the lever, then use a tool (rigid rod) in the slot **2** and simultaneously press button **1** to unlock the lever.

Contact an authorised dealer as soon as possible.

TOWING: breakdown (2/2)

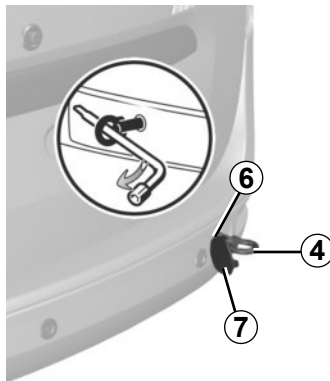


Only use the front 3 and rear 6 towing points.

These towing points may only be used for towing: never use them for lifting the vehicle directly or indirectly.



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



Access to towing points

Unclip cover **5** or **7** by inserting a flat-blade screwdriver or similar under the cover.

Tighten the tow eye 4 fully: as much as possible by hand at first, then finish tightening it using the wheelbrace.

Use only towing hitch **4** and the wheelbrace located under the luggage compartment carpet in the tool kit (please refer to the information on the "Tool kit" in Section 5).



Ensure that the towing eye is bolted correctly.

Risk of losing the towed object.



– 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.
- Avoid accelerating or braking suddenly when towing, as this may result in damage being caused to the vehicle.
- In all cases, it is advisable not to exceed **15.5 mph (25 km/h)**.
- Do not push the vehicle if the steering column is locked.

FITTING A RADIO



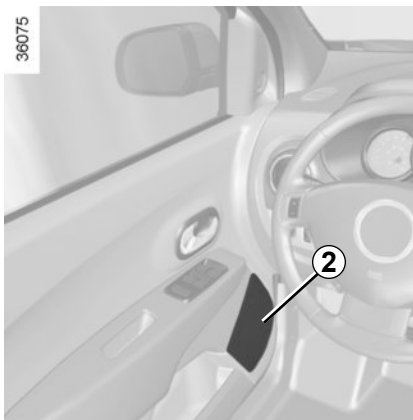
If your vehicle is not fitted with an audio system, one can be fitted and locations have been provided for:

- the radio **1**;
- the front door speakers **2**.
- the rear door speakers **3**.

To install any equipment, please consult an authorised dealer.

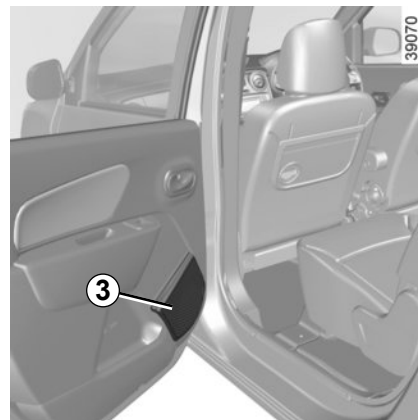
Radio location 1

Unclip and remove storage compartment **1**.



Location of front 2 or rear 3 door speakers

Unclip the cover using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar.



- 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 an authorised 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.

ACCESSORIES



Electrical and electronic accessories

Before installing this type of accessory (particularly for transmitters/receivers: frequency bandwidth, power level, position of the aerial, etc.), 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.** When several accessory sockets are used at the same time, the total power of the connected accessories must not exceed 180 watts.

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.

Using the diagnostic socket

The use of electronic accessories on the diagnostic socket may cause serious disturbance to the vehicle's electronic systems.

For your safety we recommend that you use only electronic accessories approved by the manufacturer, consult an Approved Dealer. **Serious accident risk.**

Use of transmitting/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 aftermarket 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 (1/7)

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 will not start.	Starting conditions are not fulfilled.	Please refer to the information on "Starting, stopping the engine" in Section 2.
With the vehicle stationary, engine cold, the engine's idle speed is high.	Petrol version, this is not necessarily a fault. This may be caused by the increase in the engine temperature.	The engine's idle speed should decrease after about one minute. Otherwise, this may be caused by another fault. Consult an approved dealer.
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).

OPERATING FAULTS (2/7)

Using the remote control	POSSIBLE CAUSES	ACTION REQUIRED
The remote control does not lock or unlock the doors.	The remote control battery is flat.	Use the emergency key.
	Use of appliances operating on the same frequency as the remote control (mobile phone, etc.).	Stop using the devices or use the key.
	Vehicle located in a high electromagnetic radiation zone. Discharged battery.	Replace the battery. You can still lock, unlock and start your vehicle (refer to the information on “Locking and unlocking the doors” in Section 1 and “Starting, stopping the engine” in Section 2).
	The vehicle is started.	With the engine running, the key’s locking/ unlocking device is blocked. Turn off the ignition.
	Desynchronisation of the remote control.	Unlock the driver’s door using the key in the door lock, then start the engine to synchronise the remote control.

OPERATING FAULTS (3/7)

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 and contact an approved dealer.

OPERATING FAULTS (4/7)

On the road	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
Abnormal white smoke from the exhaust.	Mechanical fault: damaged cylinder head gasket. or	Stop the engine. Contact an approved dealer.
	In the diesel version, this is not necessarily a fault. Smoke may be caused by particle filter regeneration.	Please refer to the information on “Special features of diesel versions” in Section 2.
	In the case of the petrol version, this is not necessarily a fault. Depending on the climate conditions (cold, moisture etc.), the smoke may occur during strong vehicle acceleration.	Reduce the engine speed and avoid sudden acceleration to gradually make the smoke disappear. Otherwise, this may be caused by another fault. Consult an approved dealer.
The power-assisted steering becomes heavy.	Belt broken. No power-assisted steering oil. Fault in the assistance system.	Drive carefully at reduced speed, be aware of the level of force in the steering wheel needed to turn the wheels. Consult an approved dealer.



Radiator: if there is a significant lack of coolant, remember that it must never be topped up using cold coolant when the engine is very hot. 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 our Technical Department may be used for this purpose.

OPERATING FAULTS (5/7)

On the road	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
Whistling.	Roof aerial poorly positioned.	Position the aerial.
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 oil change warning light remains lit after an oil change.	Warning not reset after oil change.	Reset the warning after changing the oil; refer to the information in the paragraph on the “On-board computer” in Section 1.



Radiator: if there is a significant lack of coolant, remember that it must never be topped up using cold coolant when the engine is very hot. 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 our Technical Department may be used for this purpose.

OPERATING FAULTS (6/7)

Electrical equipment	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
Direction indicators flashing more quickly.	Bulb blown.	Replace the bulb.
The direction indicators do not work.	Faulty electrical circuit.	Consult an approved dealer.
	Fuse damaged.	Replace the fuse or have it replaced; refer to the information in the "Fuses" section.
The headlights do not switch on or off.	Faulty electrical circuit or control.	Consult an approved dealer
	Fuse damaged.	Replace the fuse or have it replaced; refer to the information in the "Fuses" section.
Traces of condensation in the lights.	<p>This is not a fault. Traces of condensation are a natural phenomenon caused by variations in temperature.</p> <p>The traces will disappear slowly once the lights are switched on.</p>	

OPERATING FAULTS (7/7)

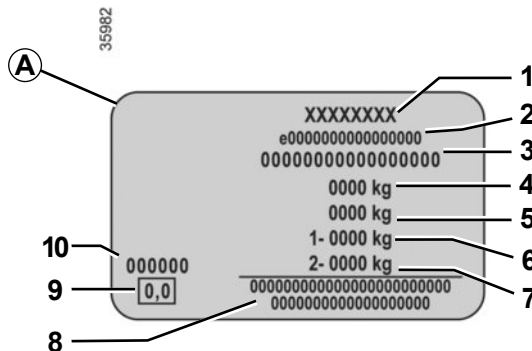
Electrical equipment	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
The wipers do not work.	Wiper blades stuck.	Free the blades before using the wipers.
	Faulty electrical circuit.	Consult an approved dealer.
	Fuse damaged.	Replace the fuse or have it replaced; refer to the information in the "Fuses" section.
The wiper does not stop.	Faulty electrical controls.	Consult an approved dealer.



Section 6: Technical specifications

Vehicle identification plates	6.2
Technical Information for the emergency services	6.3
Engine identification	6.4
Engine specifications	6.6
Dimensions	6.8
Weights (in Kg)	6.9
Replacement parts and repairs	6.11
Service sheets	6.12
Anticorrosion check	6.18

35093



Vehicle identification plate A

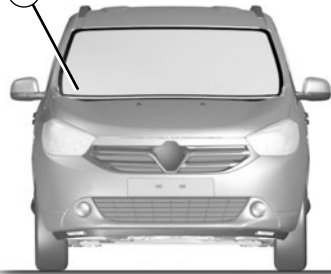
- 1 Manufacturer name.
- 2 EC design number or approval number.
- 3 Identification number.
- 4 **MMAC** (Maximum permissible all-up weight).

- 5 MTR** (Gross train weight: vehicle fully loaded, with trailer).
- 6 MMTA** (Maximum Permissible Weight) front axle.
- 7 MMTA** rear axle.
- 8** Reserved for related or additional entries.
- 9** Diesel exhaust emission.
- Depending on the vehicle, this information is not indicated on the manufacturer's plate but on the engine smoke opacity label (refer to the information on "Special features of Diesel versions" in Section 2).**
- 10** Paint reference (colour code).

TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR THE EMERGENCY SERVICES

57807

A



The QR Code on the **A** label allows emergency workers using a tablet or smartphone to immediately access the technical information useful for working on the vehicle in the event of an accident.

Note: vehicles without rear windows have only the front label affixed.

57808

A

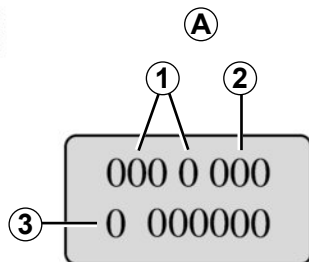


Ensure that the **A** label is always visible and present on the windscreen as well as the rear screen.

Any modification or damage would prevent access to the information.

ENGINE IDENTIFICATION (1/2)

33293

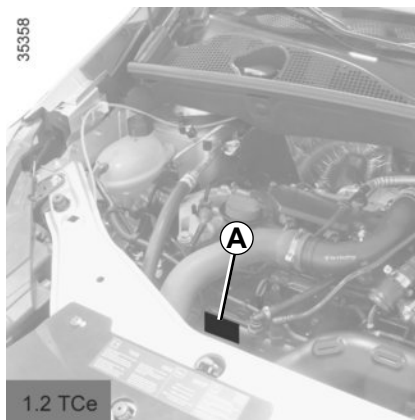


Please quote the engine identification information in area A in all correspondence or orders.

(Location varies depending on engine)

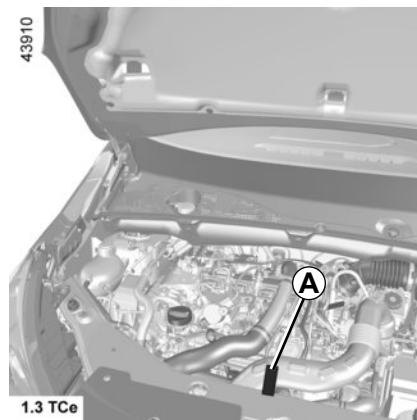
- 1** Engine type.
- 2** Engine suffix.
- 3** Engine serial number.

35358



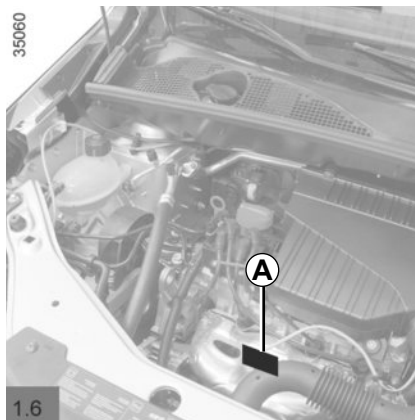
1.2 TCe

43910



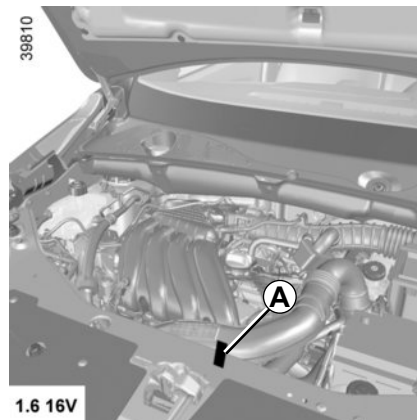
1.3 TCe

35060



1.6

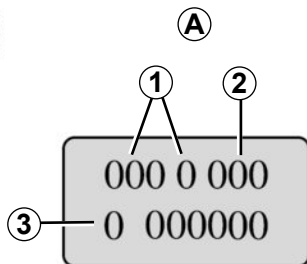
39810



1.6 16V

ENGINE IDENTIFICATION (2/2)

33293

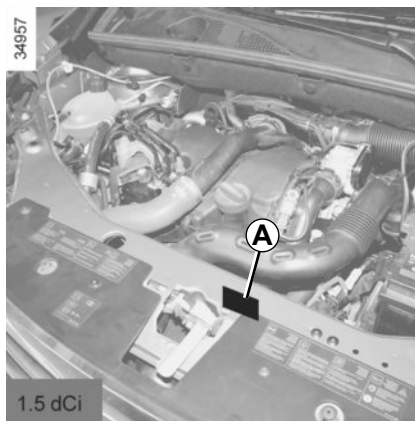


Please quote the engine identification information in area A in all correspondence or orders.






(Location varies depending on engine)

- 1 Engine type.
- 2 Engine suffix.
- 3 Engine serial number.

34957



ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS (1/2)

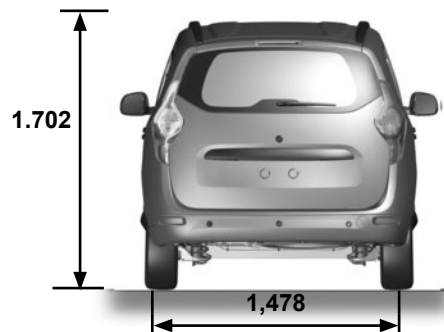
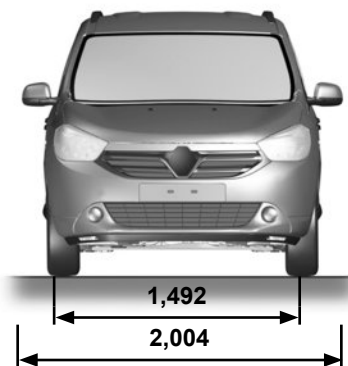
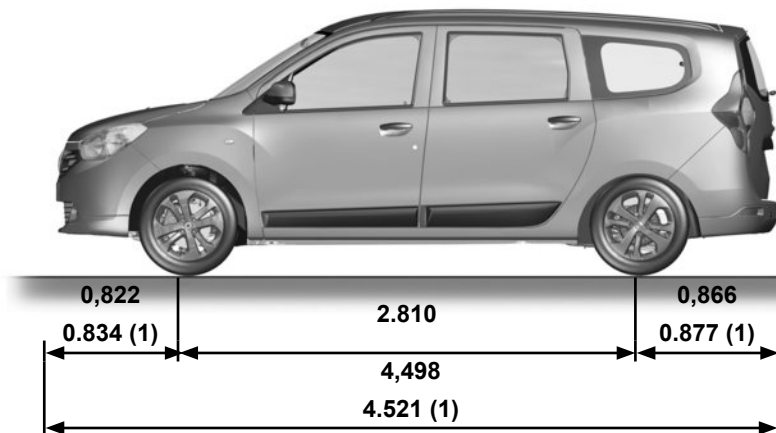
Versions	1.2 TCe	1.3 TCe	1.6 8V	1.6 16V	1.5 dCi
Engine type (see engine plate)	H5Ft	H5Ht	K7M	H4M	K9Kt
Cubic capacity (cc)	1 197	1 332	1 598	1 598	1.461
Type of fuel Octane rating	Petrol The use of unleaded petrol is essential , with the octane rating as stated on the label inside the fuel filler flap. Refer to the information on “Fuel tank” in Section 1.				Diesel The label located in the fuel filler flap indicates the authorised fuels.
Fuel types that meet European standards and are compatible with the engines of vehicles sold in Europe (in any other case, contact an Approved Dealer).	<div>  Unleaded petrol compliant with standard EN 228 contains up to 5% ethanol in volume. </div> <div>  Unleaded petrol compliant with standard EN 228 contains up to 10% ethanol in volume. </div>				<div>  Diesel fuel compliant with standard EN 590 contains up to 7% fatty acid methyl ester in volume. </div> <div>  Diesel fuel compliant with standard EN 16734 contains up to 10% fatty acid methyl ester in volume. </div> <div>  Diesel fuel compliant with standard EN 15940 contains up to 7% acid methyl ester in volume. </div>

ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS (2/2)

Versions	1.2 TCe	1.3 TCe	1.6 8V	1.6 16V	1.5 dCi
Engine type (see engine plate)	H5Ft	H5Ht	K7M	H4M	K9Kt
Cubic capacity (cc)	1 197	1 332	1 598	1 598	1.461
Spark plugs	<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.</p> <p>Fitting spark plugs other than those specified may damage the engine.</p>				—

DIMENSIONS (in metres)

39061



(1) depending on the vehicle

WEIGHTS (in kg) (1/2)

The weights indicated are for a basic vehicle without options: they vary depending on the your vehicle's equipment. Consult an approved Dealer

Five-seater versions, left-hand drive vehicles	
Maximum Authorised Mass (MMAC) Maximum permissible weight (MMTA) Gross Train Weight (MTR)	Weights indicated on the manufacturer's plate (refer to Section 6 "Vehicle identification plate")
Braked Trailer Weight*	found by calculating: MTR- MMAC
Unbraked Trailer Weight*	580 Kg
Permissible nose weight*	75 Kg
Maximum permissible load on roof with a carrying device	80 Kg (including carrying equipment)

* Towing weight (towing a caravan, boat, etc.)

Towing is prohibited when the MTR - MMAC calculation is equal to zero, or when the MTR is equal to zero (or is not listed) on the identification plate.

- It is important to comply with the towing weights, governed by local legislation in each country and, in particular, laid down in the Road Traffic Regulations. Contact an approved Dealer about any towing equipment.
- When towing, under no circumstances may **the total train weight (vehicle + trailer) be exceeded**. However the following is permitted:
 - rear MMTA exceeded by no more than 15%;
 - maximum MMAC exceeded by no more than 10% or 100 kg (whichever is reached first).

In either case, the maximum speed of the vehicle and trailer must not exceed 60 mph (100 km/h) and the tyre pressures must be increased by 0.2 bar (3 PSI).

- The engine output and climbing capability are reduced with altitude. We recommend that the maximum load be reduced by 10% at an altitude of 1,000 metres and by an additional 10% for each 1,000 metres thereafter.

Weight transfer on Estate versions (depending on local laws)

If the Maximum Authorised Mass of the vehicle has not been reached, up to 200 kg can be transferred to the braked trailer, within the limits of the Gross Train Weight.

WEIGHTS (in kg) (2/2)

The weights indicated are for a basic vehicle without options: they vary depending on the your vehicle's equipment. Consult an approved dealer.

Seven-seater versions, left-hand drive vehicles	
Maximum Authorised Mass (MMAC) Maximum permissible weight (MMTA) Gross Train Weight (MTR)	Weights indicated on the manufacturer's plate (refer to Section 6 "Vehicle identification plate")
Braked Trailer Weight*	found by calculating: MTR - MMAC
Unbraked Trailer Weight*	625 Kg
Permissible nose weight*	75 Kg
Maximum permissible load on roof with a carrying device	80 Kg (including carrying equipment)

* Towing weight (towing a caravan, boat, etc.)

Towing is prohibited when the MTR - MMAC calculation is equal to zero, or when the MTR is equal to zero (or is not listed) on the identification plate.

- It is important to comply with the towing weights, governed by local legislation in each country and, in particular, laid down in the Road Traffic Regulations. Contact an approved Dealer about any towing equipment.
- When towing, under no circumstances may **the total train weight (vehicle + trailer) be exceeded**. However the following is permitted:

- rear MMTA exceeded by no more than 15%;
 - maximum MMAC exceeded by no more than 10% or 100 kg (whichever is reached first).
- In either case, the maximum speed of the vehicle and trailer must not exceed 60 mph (100 km/h) and the tyre pressures must be increased by 0.2 bar (3 PSI).
- The engine output and climbing capability are reduced with altitude. We recommend that the maximum load be reduced by 10% at an altitude of 1,000 metres and by an additional 10% for each 1,000 metres thereafter.

Weight transfer on Estate versions (depending on local laws)

If the Maximum Authorised Mass of the vehicle has not been reached, up to 200 kg can be transferred to the braked trailer, within the limits of the Gross Train Weight.

REPLACEMENT PARTS AND REPAIRS

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

If you always fit genuine replacement parts to your vehicle, you will ensure that it performs well. Furthermore, repairs carried out within the manufacturer's Network using original parts are guaranteed according to the conditions set out on the reverse of the repair order.

SERVICE SHEETS (1/6)

VIN:

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

SERVICE SHEETS (2/6)

VIN:

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

SERVICE SHEETS (3/6)

VIN:

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

SERVICE SHEETS (4/6)

VIN:

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

SERVICE SHEETS (5/6)

VIN:

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

SERVICE SHEETS (6/6)

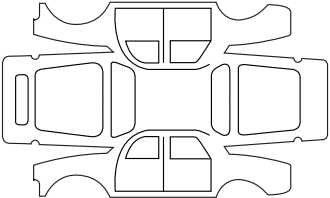
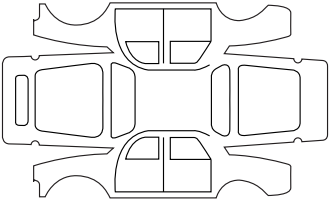
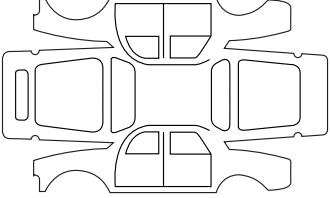
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Type of operation: Service <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		Stamp	
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Date: Miles (Km):		Invoice number:	Comments/miscellaneous
Type of operation: Service <input type="checkbox"/>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

ANTICORROSION CHECK (1/6)

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

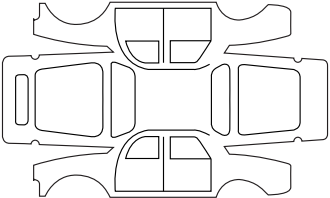
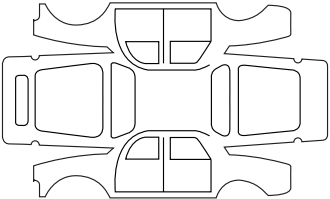
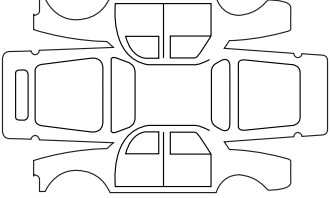
VIN:

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 (2/6)

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

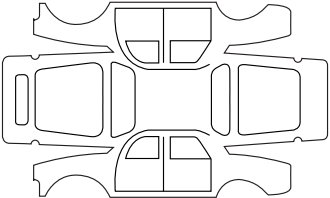
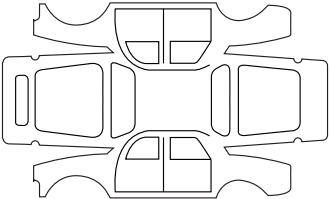
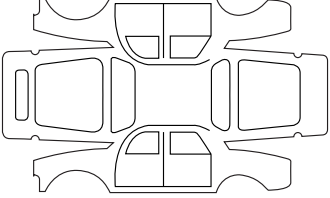
VIN:

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 (3/6)

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

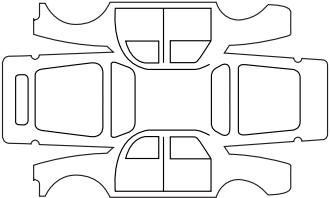
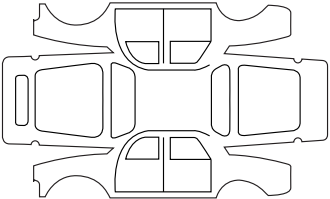
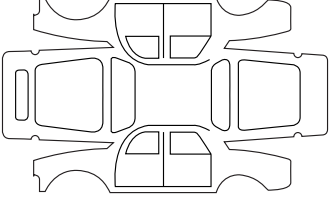
VIN:

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 (4/6)

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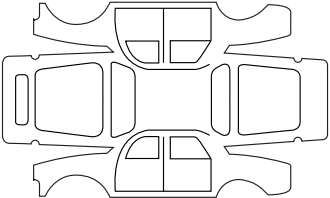
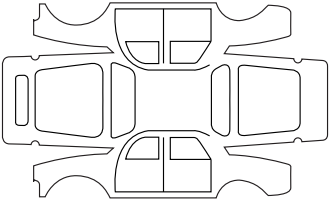
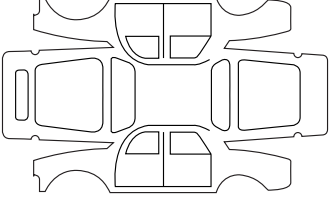
VIN:

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 (5/6)

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

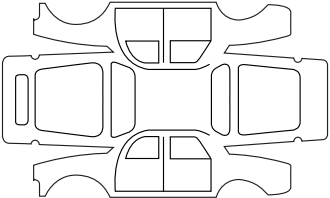
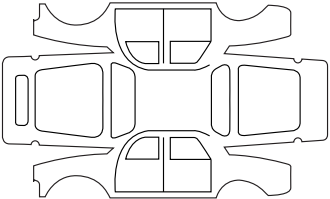
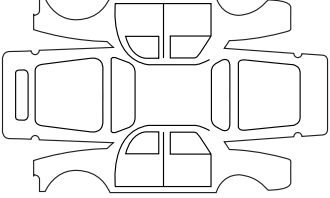
VIN:

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 (6/6)

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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