

Owner's Manual

2015 Audi A3 Sedan

Audi
Vorsprung durch Technik

Foreword

Thank you for choosing an Audi - we value your trust in us.

Your new Audi will allow you to experience the best in groundbreaking technology and premium quality equipment a vehicle has to offer. We recommend that you read your Owner's Manual thoroughly so that you quickly become acquainted with your Audi and make use of all of its features.

In addition to explaining how the different features work, we provide many useful tips and information concerning your safety, how to care for your vehicle and how to maintain your vehicle's value. We also give you useful tips and information on how to drive your vehicle more efficiently and in an environmentally friendly manner.

In the Owner's Manual packet, you will also find an Owner's Manual for your Infotainment system and the vehicle maintenance schedule.

We hope you enjoy driving your Audi and we wish you safe and pleasant motoring.

AUDI AG

1515618V023

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In addition to this Owner's Manual, your Audi comes with the

– MMI Operating Instructions
– Warranty & Maintenance booklet.

If you are missing one of these publications, or if you believe that the information is not complete, contact your authorized Audi dealer for assistance.

MMI Operating Instructions

contain detailed description of the Audi Multi Media Interface (MMI) including the navigation system, the sound system and the hand-held phone.

The Warranty & Maintenance booklet

explains how you can keep your Audi in top driving condition by having it serviced regularly and contains detailed information about the warranties covering your Audi. Always have the booklet with you when you take your vehicle to an authorized Audi dealer for service. Your Audi Service Advisor will record each scheduled service and can answer any questions you may have regarding how to maintain your vehicle.

In Canada,

the vehicle literature is also available in French. To obtain a copy, contact your dealer or write to:

Au Canada, on peut se procurer un exemplaire en français de ce document auprès du concessionnaire ou de:

Volkswagen Canada Inc.
Client Assistance
Assistance a la Clientele
777 Bayly Street, West,
Ajax, Ontario L1S 7G7

If you sell your Audi

all literature should be left in the vehicle to make the Warranty terms as well as all operating, safety and maintenance information available to the next owner.

If you change your address or if you bought this Audi used

be sure to send in a "Notice of Address Change" / "Notice of Used Car Purchase" post card. This card can be found in the Warranty & Maintenance booklet or obtained from your authorized Audi dealer.

It is in your own interest that we are able to contact you should the need arise.

This owner's manual contains important information, tips, suggestions and warnings for using your vehicle.

Keep this owner's manual in your vehicle at all times. This is especially important if you loan your vehicle to others or sell it.

This owner's manual describes the **equipment range** specified for this model at the time of the editorial deadline. Individual items of equipment may not yet be available at the time of printing or may only be offered in certain countries.

Some sections in this owner's manual do not apply to all vehicles. When this is the case, the beginning of the section indicates the **validity**, for example “Applies to vehicles: with a parking heater”. Optional or vehicle-specific equipment is also identified with an asterisk “*”.

The **illustrations** are designed as a general guide and on your vehicle may look slightly different than what is illustrated.

There is a **Table of Contents** at the beginning of this owner's manual that lists all of the topics covered in this book in the order that they appear. There is also an alphabetically arranged **Index** at the end of this owner's manual.

All **directions** such as “left”, “right”, “front” and “rear” are based on the vehicle's direction of travel.

* Optional or vehicle-specific equipment.

▶ The section continues on the next page.

⇨ ⚠ Cross reference to a “WARNING” within a section. If a page number is indicated, the WARNING is located outside of the section.

WARNING

Text with this symbol contains important information on safety and how to reduce the risk of personal injury or death.

Note

Text with this symbol draws your attention to potential sources of damage to your vehicle.

For the sake of the environment

Text with this symbol contains information about the environment and how you can help protect it.

Tips

Text with this symbol contains special tips and other information about getting the most out of your vehicle and its features.

Cockpit

Overview illustration

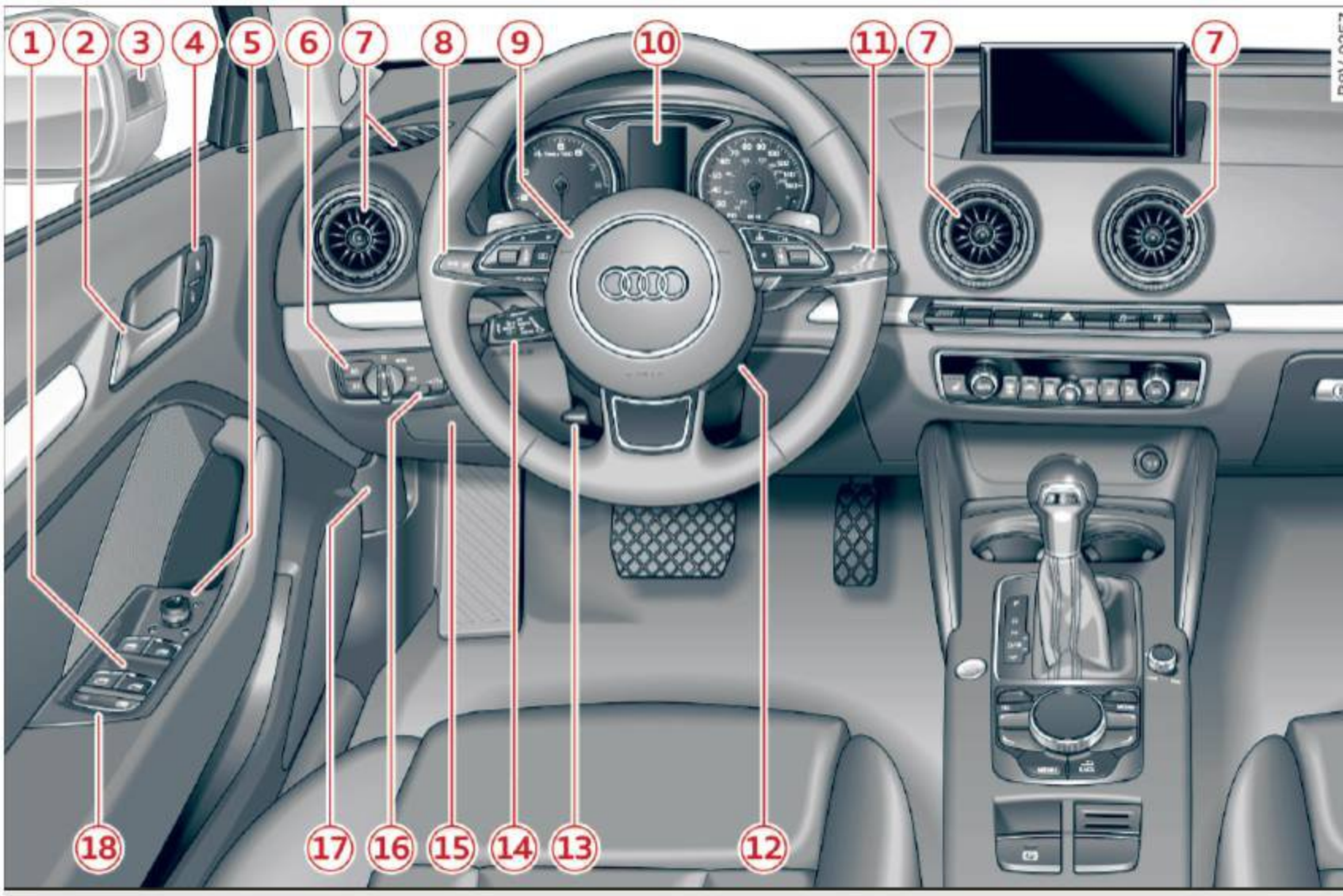


Fig. 1 Cockpit: left section

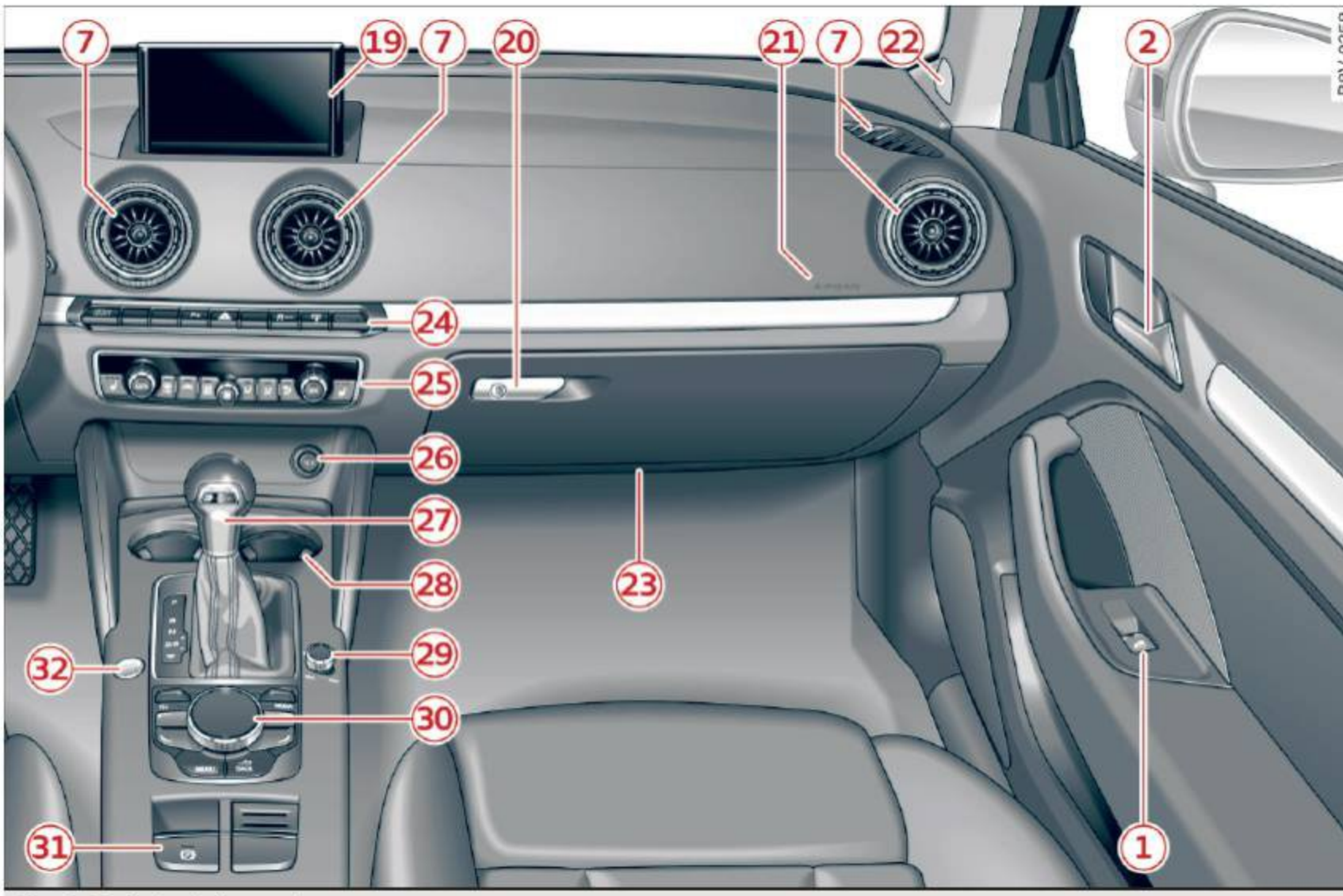


Fig. 2 Cockpit: right section

▶

① Power windows 38
② Door handle
③ Audi side assist 98
④ Central locking switch 35
⑤ Power exterior rearview mirror adjuster 48
⑥ Light switch 42
⑦ Vents 64
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– Turn signal and high beam . . 44
– Audi active lane assist 94
⑨ Steering wheel with horn and
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– Buttons for the on-board computer 27
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– Audi adaptive cruise control . 82
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㉜ START ENGINE STOP button (vehicles with convenience key) 73

Tips

– Some of the equipment shown here is only installed in certain models or is available as an option.
– The operation of the Multi Media Interface (MMI) is described in a separate owner's manual. You will also find information on Audi connect there.

Instruments and indicator lights

Instruments

Instrument cluster overview

The instrument cluster is the information center for the driver.

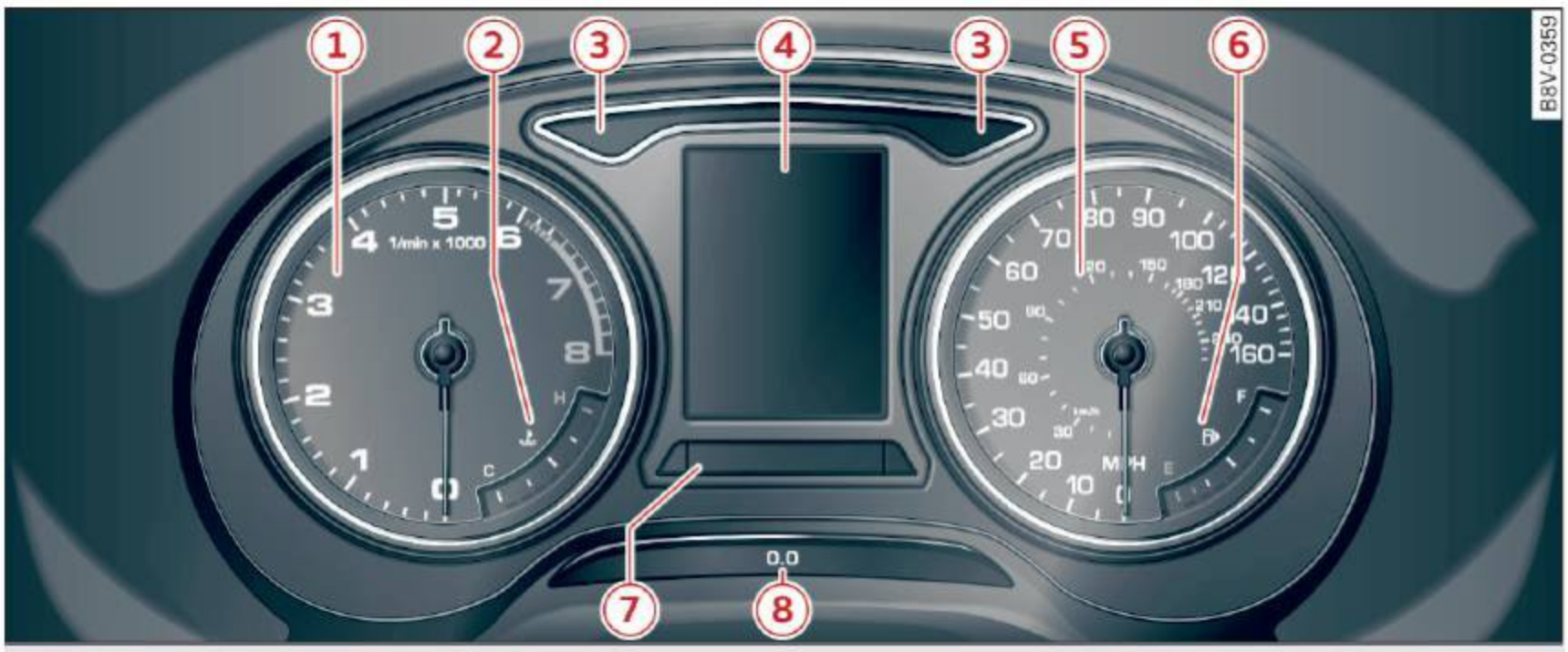


Fig. 3 Instrument cluster overview

① Tachometer with indicator lights
② Engine coolant temperature gauge 12
③ Turn signal indicator lights
④ Display
– Indicator lights or 14
– Driver information system . . . 26
– Date and time 10
– Odometer display 11
– Service interval display 13
⑤ Speedometer with indicator lights
⑥ Fuel level 11
⑦ Display for: Central indicator light or system display 14
⑧ Reset button for trip odometer O.O 11

Tips

When the ignition is switched on, the needles in the instrument cluster illuminate. The dials also illuminate when the lights are switched on. The instrument illumination decreases automatically as the amount of light decreases. This function reminds the driver to turn the headlights on at the appropriate time.

Setting the time/date



Fig. 4 Instrument cluster: time and date

The date, the time and the format of the date and time can be set in the MMI. Refer to the MMI owner's manual for instructions.

Tips

– When you switch off the ignition or open the driver's door, the date and time are displayed for approximately 30 seconds.
– You can also call up the display with the O.O button while the ignition is switched off ⇨ *page 10, fig. 3*.

Tachometer

The tachometer displays the engine speed in revolutions per minute.

The beginning of the red zone in the tachometer indicates the maximum permissible engine speed for all gears once the engine has been broken in and when it is warmed up to operating temperature. Choose the "D/S" (Drive) selector lever position or reduce speed before you reach the red zone.

Note

The speedometer needle ① ⇨ *page 10, fig. 3* should only briefly be in the red zone: you could damage your engine!

For the sake of the environment

Upshifting early helps you to save gasoline and reduce operating noise.

Odometer



Fig. 5 Instrument cluster: odometer and reset button

The distance driven is shown in miles "mi" or in kilometers "km". The measurement units (miles "mi"/kilometers "km") can be adjusted in the MMI. You will find more information on this in the MMI owner's manual.

Odometer/trip odometer

Ⓐ - The odometer shows the total distance that the vehicle has driven.

Ⓑ - The trip odometer shows the distance driven since the trip odometer was last reset. It can be used to measure short distances. The last digit indicates 1/10 mile or 100 meters.

The trip odometer can be reset to zero by pressing the button O.O ⇨ *page 10, fig. 3*.

Malfunction indicator

If a malfunction occurs in the instrument panel, **DEF** will appear in the trip odometer display area. You should have the malfunction corrected as soon as possible.

Tips

- When you switch off the ignition or open the driver door, the odometer is displayed for approximately 30 seconds.
- You can also call up the display with the O.O button while the ignition is switched off ⇨ *page 10, fig. 3*.

Outside air temperature display

The outside air temperature is displayed in the instrument cluster. At temperatures below approximately 41 °F (+5 °C), a snowflake symbol appears in front of the temperature display.

If your vehicle is stationary or if you are driving at very low speeds, the temperature displayed may be slightly higher than the actual temperature outside due to the heat radiating from the engine.

WARNING

Never assume that the streets are free of ice based on the outside air temperature display. Please note that there may be ice when the outside temperature is 41 °F (+5 °C) - there is a risk of an accident due to ice buildup!

Tips

The measurement units, for example for the temperature or speed, can be adjusted in the MMI.

Fuel level

The display ⑥ ⇨ *page 10, fig. 3* only functions with the ignition is switched on. When the display reaches the reserve marking, the ▶

bottom LED illuminates red and the indicator light appears ⇨ *page 24*. The bottom LED blinks red when the fuel level is very low.

The possible range based on the current fuel level is shown in the on-board computer ⇨ *page 27, On-board computer display*.

The fuel tank capacity of your vehicle is in the technical data ⇨ *page 266*.

Note

Never drive with the tank completely empty. An irregular fuel supply can cause the engine to misfire. This leads to uncombusted fuel in the exhaust system. This can cause overheating and damage to the catalytic converter.

Engine coolant temperature gauge

The engine coolant temperature gauge ② ⇨ *page 10, fig. 3* only functions when the ignition is switched on. To prevent engine damage, observe the following important points concerning the temperature ranges.

Cold range

If only the LEDs at the bottom of the gauge turn on, the engine has not reached operating temperature yet. Avoid high engine speed, full throttle, and heavy engine load.

Normal range

The engine has reached its operating temperature once the LEDs up to the center of the gauge turn on under normal driving conditions. The LEDs higher up may turn on when the engine is under heavy load or the exterior temperature is high. This is not a cause for concern as long as the indicator light in the display does not turn on.

Hot range

If the LEDs in the upper area of the display and the indicator light in the instrument cluster display turn on, the coolant temperature is too high ⇨ *page 20*.

WARNING

- Always observe the warning in ⇨ *page 210* before opening the hood and checking the engine coolant level.
- Never open the engine hood if you see or hear steam, or if you see engine coolant dripping from the engine compartment. You could burn yourself. Let the engine cool off first until you can no longer see or hear steam or coolant escaping.

Note

- Additional headlights and other components in front of the air intake reduces affect of the efficiency of the coolant. At high outside air temperatures and with heavy engine load, there is a risk of the engine overheating.
- The front spoiler ensures the correct distribution of cooling air while driving. If the spoiler is damaged, the effect of the coolant can be reduced and there is a risk of the engine overheating. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Shift indicator

Applies to vehicles: with shift indicator

This indicator can help conserve fuel.



Fig. 6 Instrument cluster: shift recommendations in tiptronic mode (automatic transmission)

When the selector lever is in D/S, the S tronic transmission shifts up or down automatically.

If you wish to shift the gears manually ⇨ *page 110, Shifting manually (tiptronic* ▶

mode), then the shift indicator can assist you when selecting the next gear.

In order to become familiar with the gearshift indicator, begin driving as usual. If the current gear is not the best one for conserving fuel, the indicator will display the recommended gear.

If there is no gearshift recommendation, you are already driving in the most suitable gear.

The display is only visible in tiptronic mode ⇨ *page 110*.

The ⇨ *fig. 6* symbol turns on in the display:

– **↑ Upshifting**

Note

This indicator can help you conserve fuel. It is not designed to recommend the correct gear in all driving situations. Only the driver can decide which gear is correct in certain driving situations, such as when passing another vehicle, driving on hills or towing a trailer.

Tips

We recommend placing the selector lever in D if you want your vehicle to use less fuel.

Service interval display

The service interval display detects when your vehicle is due for service.



Fig. 7 Instrument cluster: service interval display (example)



Fig. 8 Display in the MMI panel: service interval display (example)

The service interval display works in two stages:

– **Inspection or oil change reminder:** After a specified number of miles, a message appears in the instrument cluster display when switching the ignition on or off ⇨ *fig. 7*. The remaining distance or time is displayed briefly.
– **Inspection or oil change due:** If your vehicle is due for an inspection or oil change or both, a message appears briefly in the instrument cluster display when switching the ignition on or off: **Inspection due!** or **Oil change due!** or **Oil change and inspection due!**.

Checking service intervals

The remaining distance or time to the next oil change or to the next inspection can be viewed in the MMI ⇨ *fig. 8*. Select the MENU button > **Systems** or **Car systems** > **Service & control** > **Service intervals**.

In new vehicles or after resetting the display, the display can be viewed after approximately 500 km.

Resetting the display

Your authorized Audi dealer or qualified facility will reset the service interval display after the service is performed.

If you perform an oil change yourself to the Audi specifications, you can reset you service interval display.

To reset the display, select the MENU button > **Systems** or **Car systems** > **Service & control** ▶

> **Service intervals** > **Reset oil change interval**.

Note

- Only reset the oil change display when you have completed an oil change.
- Maintaining the service intervals is of vital importance for the life and value of your vehicle especially the engine. Service intervals should not be exceeded, even by a short distance.
- If the vehicle battery is disconnected, the timing for the next oil change will be interrupted. If the vehicle is stationary for a long time, have all scheduled services performed.
- Even if the mileage driven is low, the maximum period of one year from one service to the next must not be exceeded.

Tips

Do not reset the display between oil changes, otherwise the display will be incorrect.

Indicator lights

Description

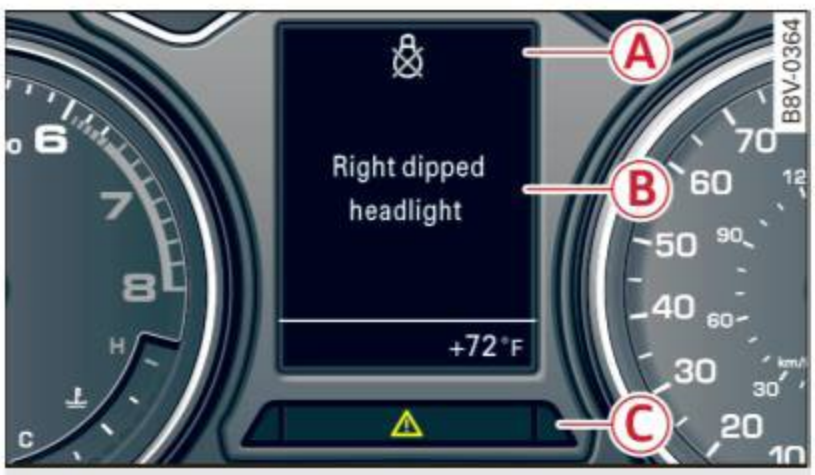


Fig. 9 Instrument cluster: example of a display for vehicles with a monochrome display.

Ⓐ Indicator light

Ⓑ Driver message

Ⓒ Status line:

- / Central indicator light or additional display for the active system such as
- PARK (USA models) / (Canada models) electronic parking brake
- CRUISE (USA models) / (Canada models) Cruise control system*
- / active lane assist*

With some indicator lights Ⓐ the **central indicator light** Ⓒ or also appears.

When the central indicator light Ⓒ turns on, pay attention to the additional information in the instrument cluster display Ⓐ and Ⓑ.

In addition to the indicator lights in the display, there are others located inside the tachometer and the speedometer. They blink or turn on to display additional functions or malfunctions. For some indicator lights, driver messages Ⓑ also appear briefly. A warning tone sounds at the same time.

If there is more than one malfunction, the indicator lights will turn on one after the other for a short time.

The indicator lights and messages in the display can be replaced by other displays. If the indicator light Ⓐ is replaced, the central indicator light Ⓒ remains on until the malfunction is corrected.

In the driver information system, you can display the messages again ⇨ *page 27, Operation*.

Overview

Some indicator lights turn on briefly as a function check when you switch the ignition on. These systems are marked with a ✓ in the following tables. If one of these indicator lights does not turn on, there is a malfunction in that system.

Depending on the vehicle equipment, your vehicle has either a monochrome or multicolored display in the instrument cluster. For monochrome displays, the indicator light Ⓐ is only displayed in white ⇨ *page 14, fig. 9*. To identify the priority of this indicator light, the central indicator light Ⓒ turns on at the same ▶

time / . Read the corresponding explanation for red or yellow indicator lights.

Examples of indicator light displays in a monochrome display:

Ⓐ Ⓒ	Priority 1 (high priority) see red indicator lights.
Ⓐ Ⓒ	Priority 2 (medium priority) see yellow indicator lights.
Ⓐ -- Ⓒ	Priority 3 (lowest priority) this is used for informational indicator lights.

Red indicator lights

	Central indicator light (pay attention to the additional information in the instrument cluster display) Ⓒ ⇨ *page 14, fig. 9*
BRAKE	**USA models:** Brake malfunction ✓ ⇨ *page 18*
	Canada models: Brake malfunction ✓ ⇨ *page 18*
PARK	**USA models:** Electromechanical parking brake ⇨ *page 19*
	Canada models: Electromechanical parking brake ⇨ *page 19*
	Cooling system ⇨ *page 20*
or	
	Engine oil pressure ⇨ *page 20*
or	
	Alternator ⇨ *page 20*
or	
	Front safety belt ⇨ *page 21*
	Steering ✓ ⇨ *page 189*
	Electronic steering column lock ⇨ *page 21*
	Engine start system ⇨ *page 21*
	Engine stops while driving ⇨ *page 22*
or	
	Transmission malfunction ⇨ *page 111*
or	
	Adaptive cruise control* ⇨ *page 84*
	Electronic steering column lock ⇨ *page 21*
	Engine start system ⇨ *page 21*

MPH	**USA models:** Speed warning system ⇨ *page 79*
Km/h	**Canada models:** Speed warning system ⇨ *page 79*
	Adaptive cruise control* ✓ ⇨ *page 84*

Yellow indicator lights

	Central indicator light (pay attention to the additional information in the instrument cluster display) Ⓒ ⇨ *page 14, fig. 9*
	Electronic Stabilization Control (ESC) ✓ ⇨ *page 22*
OFF	Electronic Stabilization Control (ESC) ✓ ⇨ *page 22*
ESC OFF	Electronic Stabilization Control (ESC) ⇨ *page 185*
ABS	**USA models:** Anti-lock braking system (ABS) faulty✓ ⇨ *page 22*
ABS	**Canada models:** Anti-lock braking system (ABS) faulty✓ ⇨ *page 22*
AIR BAG	**USA models:** Safety systems ✓ ⇨ *page 21*
	Canada models: Safety systems ✓ ⇨ *page 21*
	Brake pads ⇨ *page 22*
P	Electromechanical parking brake ⇨ *page 19*

	Hill hold* ⇨ *page 23*
or	
	Tire pressure monitoring system ✓ ⇨ *page 243*
TPMS	Tire pressure monitoring system ⇨ *page 243*
	Adaptive dampers* ⇨ *page 25*
or	
EPC	Engine control (gasoline engine) ✓ ⇨ *page 23*
	Exhaust control system ✓ ⇨ *page 23*
	Engine speed limitation ⇨ *page 23*
or	
MIN	Engine oil level (min.) ⇨ *page 23*
or	
MIN	

▶



Engine oil sensor
⇨ *page 24*

or







Engine oil temperature
⇨ *page 20*

or







Battery charge
⇨ *page 20*

or







Tank system
⇨ *page 24*



Washer fluid level
⇨ *page 24*

or



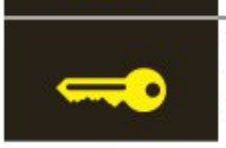


Windshield wipers
⇨ *page 24*

or







Engine start system
⇨ *page 21*

or







Steering ✓/ electronic steering column lock
⇨ *page 189*



Electronic steering column lock
⇨ *page 21*



Engine start system
⇨ *page 21*



Convenience key
⇨ *page 75*

or







Convenience key
⇨ *page 75*



Battery in the remote control key
⇨ *page 33*



Defective light bulb warning
⇨ *page 24*

or







Headlight range control system*
⇨ *page 25*

or







Adaptive light*
⇨ *page 25*

or





	Light/rain sensor* ⇨ *page 25*
or	
	
	
	Active lane assist* ⇨ *page 95*
	Transmission ⇨ *page 111*
or	
	
	

Other indicator lights

	Turn signals ⇨ *page 25*
	USA models: Cruise control system* ⇨ *page 79*
	Canada models: Cruise control system* ⇨ *page 79*
	Adaptive cruise control* ⇨ *page 84*
	Adaptive cruise control* ⇨ *page 84*
	Adaptive cruise control* ⇨ *page 84*
	Active lane assist* ⇨ *page 95*
	High beam ⇨ *page 44*
	Convenience key ⇨ *page 75*
	Electromechanical parking brake ⇨ *page 19*
	Adaptive cruise control* ⇨ *page 84*

	Active lane assist* ⇨ *page 95*
	Audi side assist* ⇨ *page 100*
	Transmission ⇨ *page 111*
	Electromechanical parking brake ⇨ *page 19*
	Rear safety belt* ✓ ⇨ *page 25*
	Rear safety belt* ✓ ⇨ *page 25*

BRAKE / Brake system

If the indicator light turns on, there is a malfunction in the brake system.

BRAKE (USA models)/ (Canada models) Please stop vehicle and check brake fluid level!

Stop the vehicle and check the brake fluid level. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility, if necessary.

BRAKE (USA models)/ (Canada models) Warning! Brake servo inoperative!

When the braking assistance (brake assist system) has failed, you must press the brake pedal harder to brake. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

BRAKE (USA models)/ (Canada models) Warning! Fault in brake system. Please contact Service

If the ABS indicator light ABS (USA models)/ (Canada models), the ESP indicator light and the brake system indicator light BRAKE (USA models) / (Canada models) turn on and this message appears, the ABS, ESP and braking distribution are not working ⇨ ⚠.

Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected ⇨ ⚠.

BRAKE (USA models)/ (Canada models) Parking brake system fault! See owner's manual ▶

– If the indicator light and the message appear **when stationary or after switching the ignition on**, check if you can release the parking brake. If you cannot release the parking brake, see your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility. If the parking brake can be released and the message appears again, drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility to have the malfunction corrected.
– If the indicator light and the message appear **while driving**, hill start assist or the emergency braking function may not be available. It may not be possible to set the parking brake or release it once it has been set. Do not park you vehicle on slopes and see your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility for assistance.

(USA models): If the warning light BRAKE and the warning light appear together, immediately contact your authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop to have all brake pads inspected ⇨ *page 22*.

WARNING

– Follow the warnings on ⇨ *page 210, Working in the engine compartment* before opening the hood and checking the brake fluid level.
– If the brake system warning light does not turn off or turns on while driving, the brake fluid in the reservoir is too low and this could cause an accident. Stop the vehicle and do not continue driving. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.
– If the brake system indicator light turns on together with the ABS and ESC indicator lights, the ABS/ESC regulating function may have failed. Functions that stabilize the vehicle are no longer available. This could cause the rear of the vehicle to swerve, which increases the risk that the vehicle will slide. Drive carefully to the nearest authorized Audi dealer or other qualified repair facility and have the malfunction corrected.

PARK/Ⓟ/Ⓟ Electromechanical parking brake

If the indicator light PARK (USA models) /Ⓟ (Canada models) turns on, the parking brake was set. If the parking brake is set when the ignition is switched off, the indicator light turns off after about 20 seconds.

PARK (USA models)/Ⓟ (Canada models) Caution: Vehicle parked too steep

When the indicator light blinks and this message appears, there is not enough braking power to keep the vehicle from rolling. The brakes have overheated. The vehicle could roll away even on a small incline.

PARK (USA models)/Ⓟ(Canada models) Please press brake pedal to release the parking brake

To release the parking brake, press the brake pedal and press the Ⓟ button at the same time, or start driving with hill start assist ⇨ *page 77, Starting from a stop*.

Ⓟ Parking brake!

There is a parking brake malfunction. Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Ⓟ Parking brake: limited functionality

There is a parking brake malfunction. Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Parking brake: not applied!

When this message appears, set the parking brake if necessary.

PARK (USA models) /Ⓟ (Canada models) Please release parking brake.

When this message appears, release the parking brake.

PARK (USA models) /Ⓟ (Canada models) Parking brake auto release unavailable ▶

When this message appears, first press the brake pedal and then release the parking brake.

PARK (USA models)/Ⓟ (Canada models) Parking brake malfunction! Anti-towing alarm blocked

PARK (USA models) /Ⓟ (Canada models) Parking brake: not applied!

PARK (USA models) /Ⓟ (Canada models) Caution: Vehicle parked too steep

PARK (USA models) /Ⓟ (Canada models) Parking brake is applied

When this message appears, first press the brake pedal and then release the parking brake if necessary.

Tips

More information on the parking brake ⇨ *page 76*.

Cooling system

Switch off engine and check coolant level!

The coolant level is too low or the coolant temperature is too high.

Do not continue driving and turn off the engine. Check the coolant level ⇨ *page 216*.

– If the coolant level is too low, add coolant ⇨ *page 217*. Only continue driving if the indicator light turns off.
– If the coolant level is correct, then the malfunction may be caused by failure of the coolant fan. Do not continue driving. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Coolant temperature too high! Let engine run with vehicle stationary

Let the engine run at idle for a few minutes to cool down.

WARNING

– Never open the engine hood if you see or hear steam, or if you see engine coolant dripping from the engine compartment. You could burn yourself. What until you cannot see or hear any coolant coming out.
– The engine compartment of every vehicle is a dangerous area. Before performing work in the engine compartment, turn the engine off and let it cool down. Always follow the information found in ⇨ *page 210, Working in the engine compartment*.

Note

Do not continue driving when the indicator light turns on. There is a risk of damaging the engine.

Engine oil pressure

Switch off engine! Oil pressure too low

Turn off the engine and do not continue driving. Check the engine oil level ⇨ *page 215*.

– If the engine oil level is too low, add engine oil ⇨ *page 212*. Only continue driving if the indicator light turns off.
– If the engine oil level is correct and the indicator light still turns on, turn the engine off and do not continue driving. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Tips

The oil pressure warning is not an oil level indicator. For this reason, check the oil level regularly.

Alternator/battery

Alternator fault: The battery is not being charged

There is a malfunction in the alternator or the vehicle electrical system. ▶

Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately. Because the vehicle battery is draining, turn off all unnecessary electrical equipment such as the MMI. See your authorized Audi dealer or a qualified repair facility if the battery charge level is too low.

Low battery charge: Battery will be charged while driving

There may be limited starting ability.

If this message turns off after a little while, the battery has charged enough while driving.

If the message does not turn off, have your authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop correct the malfunction.

Safety systems

The AIR BAG (USA models)/ (Canada models) indicator light monitors the safety systems.

Safety system

If the AIR BAG (USA models)/ (Canada models) indicator light turns on or blinks, there is a malfunction in the safety system.

Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

WARNING

Have the safety system checked, otherwise there is a risk that the system may activate during an accident, which puts lives at risk!

Front safety belt

The indicator light turns on until the safety belts on the driver's and passenger's side are buckled. There is also a warning tone above a certain speed.

Tips

For additional information on safety belts, refer to ⇨ *page 131*.

Electronic steering column lock

Do not drive vehicle: steering defective

There is an electronic steering column lock malfunction. You cannot turn the ignition on.

Do **not** tow your vehicle because it cannot be steered. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Steering lock: system fault! Please contact Service

There is an electronic steering column lock malfunction.

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

WARNING

Your vehicle must not be towed in the event of a malfunction in the electronic steering column lock. There is a risk of an accident.

Engine start system

Engine start system malfunction! Please contact Service

Do **not** switch the ignition off because you may not be able to switch it on again.

Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

/ Engine start system malfunction! Please contact Service

There is a malfunction in the engine start system.

– Vehicles with an ignition ⇨ *page 71, Automatic start malfunction*
– Vehicles a with convenience key ⇨ *page 73, Automatic start malfunction*

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Engine

Engine stopped: brake servo and power steering not possible

There is a malfunction in the engine or in the fuel supply system.

A large amount of steering and braking force is required when driving a rolling vehicle with the engine stopped. Try to stop a rolling vehicle carefully on the side of the road. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

WARNING

If the engine stops while driving, a large amount of braking force is required. This increases the risk of an accident. As long as the vehicle rolls with the ignition switched on and there is enough battery charge, the power steering will still work. If not, a large amount of steering force is required.

Electronic stabilization control (ESC) and anti-lock braking system (ABS)

If the indicator light blinks while driving, the ESP or ASR (anti-slip regulation) is actively regulating.

If the indicator light turns on, the system has switched the ESC off. In this case, you can switch the ignition off and then on to switch the ESC on again. The indicator light turns off when the system is functioning fully.

Stabilization control (ESC): sport. Warning! Restricted stability

When the indicator light turns on, the ESC sport mode was switched on with the OFF button ⇨ *page 187*. You can turn the ESC back on by pressing the OFF button again.

Stabilization control (ESC): off. Warning! Restricted stability

When the indicator light turns on, ESC is restricted or was switched off with the OFF button ⇨ *page 187*. The message **ESC OFF** also appears. You can turn the ESC back on by pressing the OFF button again.

When the ignition is switched on the system is turned on. The indicator light turns off when the system is functioning fully.

Stabilization control (ESC) malfunction! See owner's manual

Stabilization control (ESC/ABS) malfunction! See owner's manual

ABS malfunction! See owner's manual

If the indicator light and the ABS indicator light ABS (USA models) / (Canada models) turn on and this message appears, there is a malfunction in the ABS system or electronic differential lock. This also causes the ESC to malfunction. The brakes still function with their normal power, but ABS is not active.

Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

WARNING

If the BRAKE (USA models) / (Canada models) brake system indicator light turns on together with the ABS and ESC indicator lights, the ABS/ESC regulating function may have failed. Functions that stabilize the vehicle are no longer available. This could cause the vehicle to swerve, which increases the risk that the vehicle will slide. Drive carefully to the nearest authorized Audi dealer or other qualified repair facility and have the malfunction corrected.

Tips

For additional information on ESC and ABS, refer to ⇨ *page 185*.

Worn brake pads

Brake pads!

If the warning light illuminates, immediately contact your authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop to have all brake pads ▶

inspected. On USA models the warning light comes on together with the warning light BRAKE. Both sets of brake pads on an axle must always be replaced at the same time.

WARNING

Driving with bad brakes can cause a collision and serious personal injury.

– If the warning light and the warning light BRAKE[1] with the message **Brake pads!** comes on in the instrument cluster display, immediately contact your authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop to have all brake pads checked or replaced if necessary.

Hill hold

Hill hold assist: unavailable

If the indicator light turns on and this message appears, hill hold is not available.

Manual control!

If this message appears, press the brake pedal.

Continue driving with the help of the parking brake ⇨ *page 76*.

EPC Engine control (gasoline engine)

Applies to vehicles: with gasoline engine

If the EPC indicator light turns on there is a malfunction in the engine control.

Drive slowly to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility to have the engine checked.

If the EPC indicator light turns on when you start the engine, there is a malfunction in the launch control. To start the engine, follow these steps:

– Vehicles with a mechanical ignition ⇨ *page 71*,
– vehicles with a comport ignition ⇨ *page 73*.

1) BRAKE: USA models only

Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL)

The Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) is part of the On-Board Diagnostic (OBD II) system. The symbol lights up when the ignition is switched on and will turn off after the engine has started and has settled at a constant idle speed. This indicates that the MIL is working properly.

The warning light illuminates when there is a malfunction in the engine electronic system. Contact your authorized Audi dealer and have the malfunction corrected.

If the fuel filler cap is closed incorrectly, this may also cause the MIL to turn on ⇨ *page 208*.

For more information ⇨ *page 29*.

Engine speed limitation

Applies to vehicles: with engine speed limitation

Max. engine speed: XXXX rpm

The engine speed is automatically limited to the speed displayed in the driver information system. This protects the engine from overheating.

The engine speed limitation deactivates once the engine is no longer in the critical temperature range and you have released the accelerator pedal.

If the engine speed limitation was activated by an engine control malfunction, the EPC indicator light also turns on. Make sure the engine speed does not go above the speed displayed, for example when downshifting. Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Engine oil level (min.)

Check oil level ▶

You may continue driving for the time being. Check the oil level as soon as possible ⇨ *page 212*.

– If the engine oil level is too low, add engine oil ⇨ *page 215*.
– If the engine oil level is correct and the indicator light still turns on, drive at low engine speed to the nearest authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Engine oil sensor

Oil level sensor: system fault!

The sensor to check the engine oil level has failed. Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Note

Pay attention to the description in the Owner's Manual ⇨ *page 215* and ⇨ *page 215, Adding engine oil*.

Tank system

Please refuel

When the indicator light turns first turns on and this message appears, the tank contains the following amount of fuel:

– Front wheel drive: approximately 1.8 gallons (7 liters)
– All wheel drive: approximately 2.2 gallons (8.5 liters)

Fuel tank malfunction! Please contact Service

If the indicator light turns on and this message appears, there is a malfunction in the tank system.

Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

For the sake of the environment

Fuel should never enter the sewer system or come into contact with the ground.

Tips

More information on refueling is available on page ⇨ *page 207*.

Washer fluid level

Please add washer fluid

Fill the washer fluid with the ignition switched off ⇨ *page 224*.

Windshield wipers

Windshield wiper: system fault!

There is a malfunction with the windshield wipers.

Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Defective light bulb warning

Applies to vehicles: with driver information system

If the indicator light turns on, a bulb has failed. The message indicates the location of the bulb.

Replace the bulb immediately.

Vehicle lights: system fault!

There is a malfunction in the headlights or light switch. Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

WARNING

– Light bulbs are under pressure and can explode when bulbs are replaced - risk of injury.
– With gas-discharge lamps* (xenon headlights), the high-voltage component must be handled appropriately. Otherwise, there is a risk of fatal injury.

Dynamic headlight range control system

Applies to vehicles: with Xenon lights

Headlight range control system: system fault!

There is a malfunction in the dynamic headlight range control system, which may cause glare for other drivers.

Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Audi adaptive light

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive light

Audi adaptive light: system fault!

There is a malfunction in the adaptive lights. The headlights still function.

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Light/rain sensor

Applies to vehicles: with light/rain sensor

Automatic headlights: system fault!

Automatic wipers: system fault!

The light/rain sensor is not working.

For safety reasons, the low beams are turned on permanently with the switch in **AUTO**. You can continue to turn the lights on and off using the light switch. You can still control all wiper functions that are independent of the rain sensor.

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Adaptive dampers

Applies to vehicles: with Audi drive select

Suspension: system fault!

There is a adaptive damper malfunction.

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Turn signals

If the ⇦ or ⇨ indicator light blinks, a turn signal is turned on. If both indicator lights are blinking, the emergency flashers are on.

In an indicator light blinks twice as fast as usual then a blinker bulb has failed. Carefully drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected. The indicator light does not indicate a malfunction if a turn signal on the trailer or on the vehicle fails when towing a trailer.

Tips

For more information on the turn signals, see ⇨ *page 44*.

Rear safety belt

Applies to vehicles: with rear safety belt detection

The / indicator light turns on briefly when you switch the ignition on.

An indicator light turns on briefly when the safety belt in the rear seat is buckled or unbuckled.

- if the indicator light turns on briefly, the rear seat is not occupied or the safety belt is not buckled. There is also an audio warning signal if the belt is unbuckled while driving.

- if the indicator light turns on briefly, the rear safety belt is buckled.

Tips

For additional information on safety belts, refer to ⇨ *page 131*.

Driver information system

Overview



Fig. 10 Instrument cluster: driver information system (example)

Data is automatically recorded, processed and displayed in the driver information system. Settings for special equipment can be adjusted in the MMI. Select the **Systems** or **Car systems** menu.

Introduction

The driver information system is controlled through the multifunction steering wheel ⇨ *page 27, fig. 11*.

The driver information system ⇨ *fig. 10* contains the following information:

– Ⓐ Tab (register)
– Ⓑ Vehicle information
– Ⓒ Status line (selector lever position, shift indicator, outside temperature ⇨ *page 11*)
– Ⓓ On-board computer

The following functions are possible, depending on vehicle equipment:

Ⓐ	Ⓑ
First tab	**Vehicle functions:**
	On-board computer, time, date ⇨ *page 27*
	Efficiency program ⇨ *page 28*
	Digital tachometer
	Assistant Audi adaptive cruise control* ⇨ *page 82* Audi active lane assist* ⇨ *page 94*
	Reduced display
Second tab	Driver messages and indicator lights
	Service reminder indicator ⇨ *page 13*
Third tab	Audio / Radio
Fourth tab	Telephone*
Fifth tab	Navigation*

The second tab is only visible if at least one indicator light or message is shown or if that system is switched on.

Display

In the driver information system you will see:

Radio station or CD	
Time and date	⇨ *page 10*
Odometer, trip odometer	⇨ *page 11*
Outside air temperature	⇨ *page 11*
Service interval display	⇨ *page 13*
Indicator lights and messages	⇨ *page 14*
Digital tachometer	
Cruise control system	⇨ *page 79*
Speed warning	⇨ *page 79*
Transmission shift indicator	⇨ *page 12*
Selector lever positions	⇨ *page 105*
Rear safety belt detection*	⇨ *page 25*
On-board computer display	⇨ *page 27*

▶

On-board computer display

The on-board computer display monitors the different memory levels:

– Short-term memory (on-board computer 1)
– Long-term memory (on-board computer 2)
– Efficiency program

The following information can be displayed in on-board computer 1 and 2 one after the other.

– Date
– Estimated range based on current fuel level
– Travel time
– Average consumption
– Average speed
– Distance
– Current fuel consumption

On-board computer 1 (short-term memory)

The short-term memory collects driving information from the time the ignition is switched on until it is switched off. If you continue driving **within two hours** after switching the ignition off, the new values are included when calculating the current trip information. If stopped for more the two hours, the short term memory is automatically erased once you begin driving.

On-board computer 2 (long-term memory)

Unlike the short-term memory, the long-term memory is not erased automatically. You can select the time period for evaluating trip information yourself.

Efficiency program

The efficiency program can help you to use less fuel ⇨ *page 28*.

Tips

– The on-board computer is controlled by the left button fields on the multifunction steering wheel.
– For information on using the other button fields, such as the audio, telephone* and navigation* functions, see the MMI owner's manual.

Operation

Applies to vehicles: with driver information system and multifunction steering wheel

The driver information system is controlled with the multifunction steering wheel.

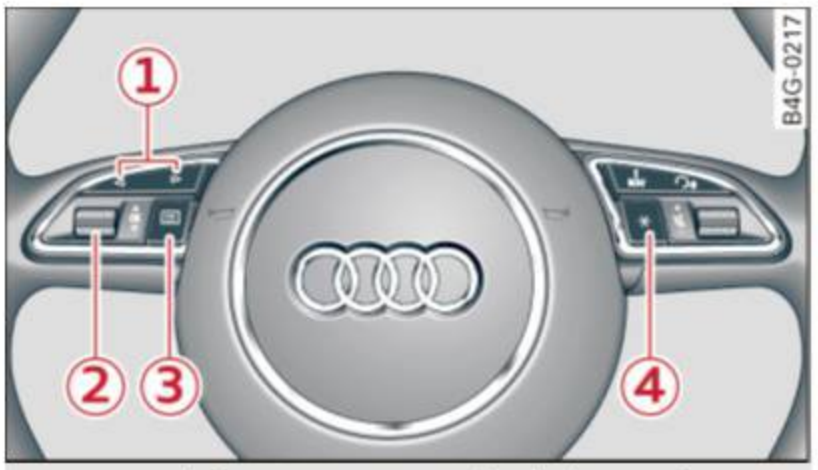


Fig. 11 Multifunction steering wheel: driver information system controls



Fig. 12 Driver information system: calling up the vehicle functions menu

In addition to information about the on-board computer (on-board computer 1, 2 and the efficiency program), information about other systems can also be shown in the display.

You can identify which level (on-board computer 1, 2 or the efficiency program) is shown in the display based on the small 1, 2 or the nozzle.

The tab Ⓐ ⇨ *page 26, fig. 10* is displayed once you press the button ① ⇨ *fig. 11* on the multifunction steering wheel.

Operation

▸ Switch the ignition on. The last select function is displayed.
▸ To switch between the tabs, press the rocker button Ⓐ to the left or right ⇨ *fig. 11*. ▶

- ▸ To access additional information below or above, rotate the thumbwheel (2) down or up.
- ▸ To confirm a selection, press the thumbwheel (2).
- ▸ To select a function programmed to a steering wheel button, press the button (4). For additional information, see ⇨ *page 28, Assigning a function to the programmable steering wheel button*.

Calling up the Vehicle functions

- ▸ Select the first tab with the button (1).
- ▸ Press the button (3). The **Vehicle functions** menu is displayed ⇨ *fig. 12*.
- ▸ To select a menu item, turn and press the thumbwheel (2).

Resetting values to zero

- ▸ In the **Vehicle functions** menu, select **On-board computer** or **Efficiency program**.
- ▸ Select a value in the desired trip computer or in the efficiency program.
- ▸ To reset the values in a memory, press and hold the thumbwheel (2) for one second.

Recalling indicator lights and messages

- ▸ Press the button (1) repeatedly until the ⚠ tab appears.

The ⚠ tab is only visible when there is a malfunction.

Assigning a function to the programmable steering wheel button

- ▸ Select: MENU button > **Systems** or **Car Systems** > **Vehicle settings** > **Steering wheel button programming**.

The ⚠ tab is only visible when there is at least one indicator light/driver message is displayed.

Tips

– If the vehicle battery is disconnected, all memory values are erased.
– Information on the efficiency program ⇨ *page 28*.
– There is more information on the multifunction steering wheel in the MMI owner's manual.

Efficiency program

Description

Applies to vehicles: with driver information system



Fig. 13 Instrument cluster: efficiency program (example)

Calling up the efficiency program

- ▸ Call up the vehicle functions by pressing the button (3) ⇨ *page 27, fig. 11* and select the menu item **Efficiency program** ⇨ *page 28*.

The efficiency program can help you to use less fuel. It evaluates driving information in reference to fuel consumption and shows other equipment influencing consumption ⇨ *page 29*. Fuel economy messages ⇨ *page 29* provide tips for efficient driving.

The efficiency program uses distance and consumption data from trip computer 1. If the data are deleted in the efficiency program ⇨ *page 28*, those values are also reset in trip computer 1.

Other equipment

Applies to vehicles: with driver information system

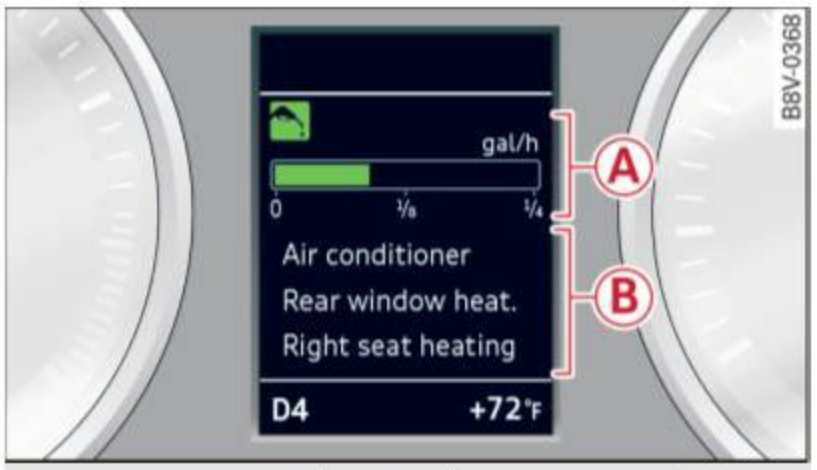


Fig. 14 Instrument cluster: other equipment (example)

- Turn the menu thumbwheel (2) ⇨ *page 27, fig. 11* while in the efficiency program until the other equipment affecting consumption appears.

Other equipment that is currently affecting fuel consumption is listed in the efficiency program. The display shows up to three other items of equipment (B). The equipment using the most fuel is listed first. If more than three items using fuel are switched on, the equipment that is currently using the most fuel is displayed.

A scale (A) also shows the current total consumption of all other equipment.

Fuel economy messages

Applies to vehicles: with driver information system

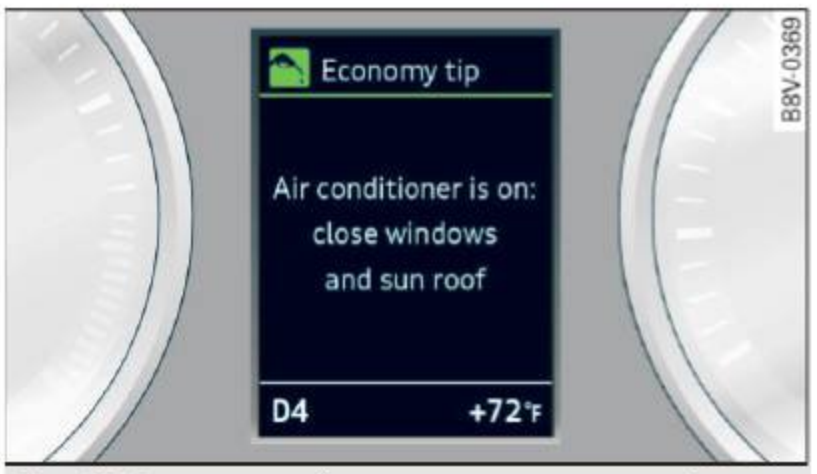


Fig. 15 Instrument cluster: economy message (example)

Fuel economy messages are displayed when fuel consumption is increased by certain conditions. If you follow these fuel economy messages, you can reduce your vehicle's consumption of fuel. The messages appear automatically and are only displayed in the efficiency program. The fuel economy messages turn off automatically after a certain period of time.

- To turn an economy message off immediately after it appears, press any button on the multifunction steering wheel.

Tips

- Once you have turned a fuel economy message off, it will only appear again after you turn the ignition on again.
- The fuel economy messages are not displayed in every instance, but rather in intervals over a period of time.

On-Board Diagnostic system (OBD)

Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL)

The Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) in the instrument cluster is part of the On-Board Diagnostic (OBD II) system.

The warning/indicator light illuminates when the ignition is switched on and goes out after the engine starts and the idle has stabilized. This indicates that the MIL is working properly.

If the light does not go out after the engine is started, or illuminates while you are driving, a malfunction may exist in the engine system. If the light illuminates, the catalytic converter could be damaged.

Continue driving **with reduced power** (avoiding sustained high speeds and/or rapid accelerations) and have the condition corrected. Contact your authorized Audi dealer.

If the light illuminates, the electronic speed limiter may also be malfunctioning. For more information ⇨ *page 30, Electronic speed limiter**.

If the fuel filler cap is closed incorrectly, this may also cause the MIL to turn on ⇨ *page 208*.

Electronic speed limiter*

Applies to vehicles: electronic speed limiter

Your vehicle may be factory equipped with tires that are rated for a maximum speed of 130 mph (210 km/h). This is less than the maximum speed of your vehicle. To reduce the risk of sudden tire failure and loss of control if the vehicle is operated at excessive speeds, your vehicle also has an electronic speed limiter. The electronic speed limiter prevents your vehicle from going faster than the tire speed rating. For more information ⇨ *page 236*.

If the engine control unit receives faulty vehicle road speed signals, the Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) will illuminate. If this occurs, contact the nearest authorized Audi dealer for assistance.

S models

Your vehicle's top speed is electronically limited to 155 mph (250 km/h).

If the engine control unit receives faulty vehicle roadspeed signals, the Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) will illuminate. If this occurs, contact the nearest authorized Audi dealer for assistance.

WARNING

Always observe the posted speed limits and adjust your speed to suit prevailing road, traffic and weather conditions. Never drive your vehicle faster than the maximum speed rating of the tires installed.

Opening and closing

Central locking

Key set



Fig. 16 Your vehicle key set

The key set contains two remote control keys or convenience keys*. To fold the key out or in, press the release button ⇨ *fig. 16* -arrow-.

Remote control key or convenience key

The convenience key is a vehicle remote control key with special functions ⇨ *page 34, Locking and unlocking with convenience key* and ⇨ *page 73, Starting and stopping the engine (vehicles with a convenience key)*.

With the remote control key, you can lock and unlock the vehicle centrally and start the engine.

Number of keys

You can check the number of keys assigned to your vehicle in the MMI. This allows you to make sure you have received all of the keys when you purchase a used vehicle. Select: **Systems** control button or **Car Systems** > **Service & control** > **Programmed keys**.

Replacing a key

If a key is lost, see an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility. Have *this* key deactivated. It is important to bring all keys with you. If a key is lost, you should report it to your insurance company.

Immobilizer

The immobilizer prevents unauthorized use of the vehicle. The vehicle may not start if another radio device such as a key for another vehicle or a transponder is located on the key ring.

Data in the remote control key or convenience key

While driving, service and maintenance-relevant data is continuously stored on your remote control key or convenience key*. Your Audi service advisor can read out this data and tell you about the work your vehicle needs.

WARNING

- Always take the vehicle key with you when leaving the vehicle, even for a short period of time. This applies particularly when children remain in the vehicle. Otherwise the children could start the engine or operate electrical equipment such as power windows.
- Do not remove the key from the ignition lock until the vehicle has come to a complete stop. Otherwise, the steering column lock could engage suddenly and increase the risk of an accident.

Tips

The operation of the remote control key can be temporarily disrupted by interference from transmitters in the vicinity of the vehicle working in the same frequency range (for example, a cell phone or radio equipment).

Central locking system description

You can lock and unlock the vehicle centrally. There are different ways, depending on vehicle equipment:

- Remote control key ⇨ *page 33*
- Lock cylinder on the driver's door ⇨ *page 35*, or
- Sensors in the front door handle on vehicles with convenience key* ⇨ *page 34*,
- Power locking switch inside ⇨ *page 35*.

Selective unlocking

The doors and rear lid lock when they close. You can set in the MMI whether *only* the driver's door or the entire vehicle should lock when closing ⇨ *page 36*.

Automatic locking (Auto Lock)

The Auto Lock function locks all doors and the luggage compartment lid once the speed has exceeded approximately 9 mph (15 km/h).

The car is unlocked again once the ignition key is removed. In addition, the vehicle can be unlocked if the opening function in the power locking system switch is used or one of the door handles is pulled. The Auto Lock function can be turned off or on in the MMI ⇨ *page 36*.

In the event of a crash with airbag deployment, the doors automatically unlock to allow access to the vehicle.

Anti-theft alarm system*

If the anti-theft alarm system detects a vehicle break-in, audio and visual warning signals are triggered.

The anti-theft alarm system turns on automatically when you lock the vehicle. It deactivates when unlocking using the remote control key or by touching the sensor on the door handle (convenience key).

To switch the alarm off, press the button on the remote control key or convenience key or switch the ignition on. The alarm also stops automatically after a certain amount of time.

Turn signals

The turn signals flash twice when you unlock the vehicle and once when you lock the vehicle.

If they do not flash, one of the doors, the luggage compartment lid or the hood is not locked or the ignition is still switched on (the latter applies to vehicles with a convenience key).

Unintentionally locking yourself out

The following situations prevent you from locking your remote control key in the vehicle:

– The vehicle does not lock with the central locking switch if the driver's door is open ⇨ *page 35*.
– On vehicles with a convenience key*, the luggage compartment lid unlocks again after closing if the most recently used key is in the luggage compartment.

Do not lock your vehicle with the remote control key or convenience key* until all doors and the luggage compartment lid are closed. This helps to prevent from locking yourself out accidentally.

Tips

– Do not leave valuables unattended in the vehicle. A locked vehicle is not a safe!
– If the LED in the upper edge of the driver's door turns on for about 30 seconds after the vehicle is locked, there is a malfunction in the power locking or the anti-theft alarm system*. Have the problem corrected by an authorized dealer or qualified repair facility.
– The interior monitoring of the anti-theft alarm system* only operates correctly if the windows and the sunroof* are closed.

LED and batteries in the remote control key

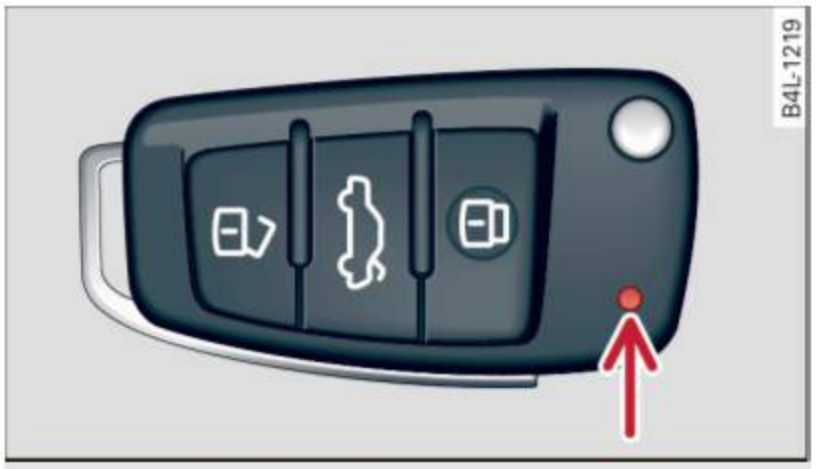


Fig. 17 Remote control key: LED

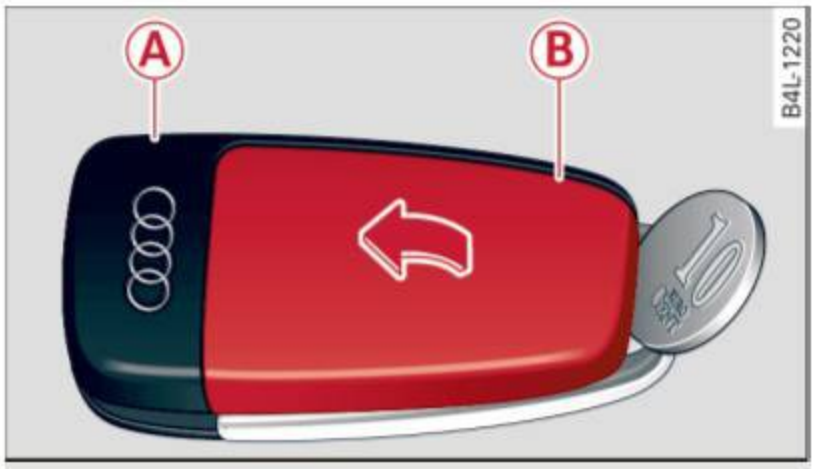


Fig. 18 Remote control key: opening the cover

LED in the remote control key

The LED ⇨ *fig. 17* can tell you about the function of the remote control key.

- ▸ If you press a button quickly, the LED blinks once.
- ▸ If you press a button longer (convenience opening*), the LED blinks several times.
- ▸ If the LED does not blink, the remote control key battery is dead. The message **Please change key battery** can also appear in the instrument cluster display. Replace the battery.

Replacing the remote control key battery

- ▸ Pry off the cover with a coin ⇨ *fig. 18*.
- ▸ Insert the new battery with the "+" facing up.
- ▸ Press the cover back onto the key until it clicks into place.

We recommend having the battery replaced by an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

For the sake of the environment

Dead batteries must be disposed of using methods that will not harm the environment. Do not dispose of them in household trash.

Tips

The replacement battery must meet the same specifications as the original battery.

Remote control key synchronization

The remote control key must be synchronized if the vehicle does not lock and unlock with the remote control.

- ▸ Press the remote control key button 🔒.
- ▸ Insert the key in the driver door lock within 30 seconds.
- ▸ Press the 🔓 button or 🔒 button.

Unlocking/locking by remote control



Fig. 19 Remote control key or convenience key buttons

Ⓐ 🔓 Open

Ⓑ 🔒 Close

Ⓒ Close rear lid

Ⓓ PANIC Trigger the alarm

- ▸ To unlock the vehicle, press the Ⓐ 🔓 ⇨ *fig. 19* button.
- ▸ To lock the vehicle, bring the selector lever into the P position (automatic transmission) and press the Ⓑ 🔒 button.
- ▸ To unlock the luggage compartment lid, press the Ⓒ button briefly. ▶

- ▸ To open the luggage compartment lid, press and hold the Ⓒ button for at least one second.
- ▸ To trigger the alarm, press the red PANIC button Ⓓ. The vehicle horn and emergency flashers turn on.
- ▸ To turn off the alarm, press the red PANIC button Ⓓ again.

If the vehicle is unlocked and a door or the luggage compartment lid are not opened within 45 seconds, the vehicle locks again automatically. This feature prevents the vehicle from being accidentally left unlocked over a long period of time. This does not apply when you push the Ⓒ button for at least one second.

For vehicles with **safety central locking** (selective unlocking) ⇨ *page 37*, only the driver's door and the fuel filler door are opened by pressing the Ⓐ button once, and the entire vehicle unlocks when the button is pressed twice.

Tips

- Only use the remote control key or convenience key within view of the vehicle.
- Do not use the remote control if you are inside the car, otherwise you may unintentionally lock the vehicle, and then you would set off the anti-theft alarm when you open a door. In case this happens anyhow, push the unlock button.
- The vehicle can only be locked when the selector lever is in the P position.
- Use the panic function only if you are in an emergency situation.
- Additional remote control key or convenience key functions ⇨ *page 39, Convenience opening/closing*.

Locking and unlocking with convenience key

Applies to vehicles: with convenience key

The front doors and the luggage compartment lid can be unlocked and locked without using the remote control key.

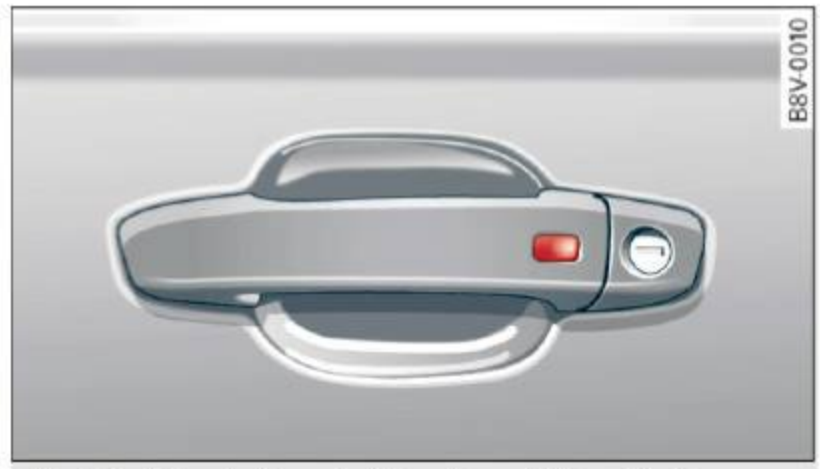


Fig. 20 Driver's door: locking the vehicle with the convenience key

- ▸ To unlock the door automatically, grasp the driver's or front passenger's door handle ⇨ *fig. 20*
- ▸ To open the door, pull the door handle.
- ▸ To unlock or open the luggage compartment lid, press the handle in the luggage compartment lid ⇨ *page 37, fig. 24*.
- ▸ To lock the vehicle, bring the selector lever into the P position (automatic transmission), close the door and touch the sensor on the driver's door handle **one** time. Do not hold the door handle while doing this.

Only the front doors and luggage compartment lid can be unlocked or locked. The remote control key must be within a range of about 5 ft (1.5 m) from the door or the rear lid. It makes no difference whether the remote control key is in your jacket pocket, purse or briefcase.

If you hold the door handle while locking, this can prevent the locking function.

The door cannot be opened for a brief period directly after locking it. This allows you the opportunity to check that the driver's door is locked.

The settings in the MMI specify if the entire vehicle or one of the doors is unlocked ⇨ *page 36*. ▶

Tips

If you vehicle is left standing for a long period of time, note the following:

– The proximity sensor switches off after a few days to save energy. You then have to pull once on the door handle to unlock the vehicle and a second time to open it.
– To prevent the battery from draining and to retain the starting ability of your vehicle as long as possible, the energy management system gradually tuns off unnecessary convenience functions You may not be able to unlock your vehicle using the convenience key.
– For Declaration of Compliance to United States FCC and Industry Canada regulations, see ⇨ *page 271*.

Unlocking/locking with the key

In the event that the power locking system fails, the driver's door can locked and unlocked using the door lock.

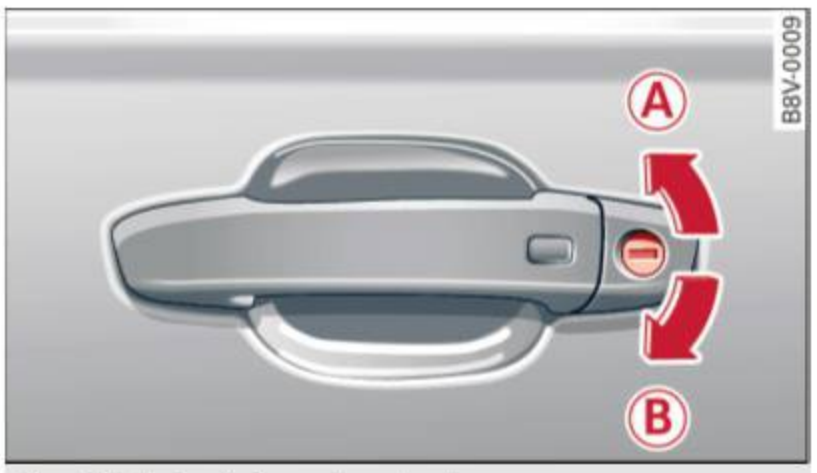


Fig. 21 Driver's door: door lock

- ▸ To unlock the driver's door, turn the key to the open position Ⓐ.
- ▸ To lock the driver's door, move the selector lever to the P position (automatic transmission) and turn the key once to the close position Ⓑ.

The settings in the MMI specify if the entire vehicle or one of the doors is unlocked ⇨ *page 36*.

Tips

Additional remote control key or convenience key functions ⇨ *page 39, Convenience opening/closing*.

Central locking switch

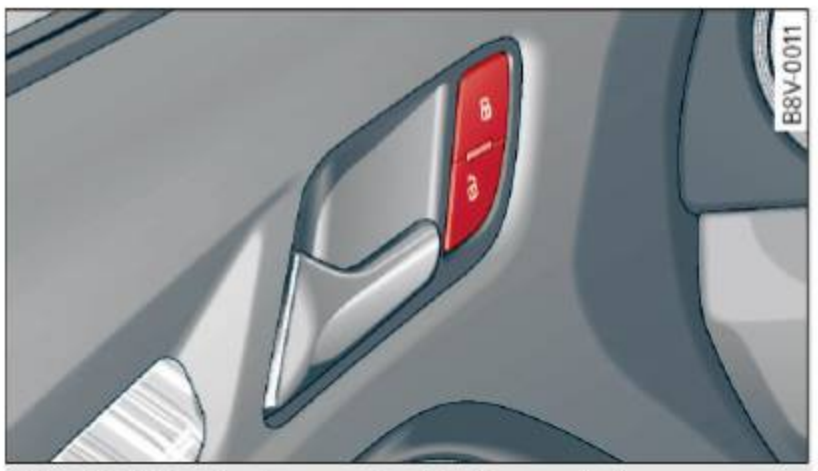


Fig. 22 Driver's door: central locking switch

- ▸ To lock the vehicle, press the 🔒 button ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ To unlock the vehicle, press the 🔓 button ⇨ *fig. 22*.

When locking the vehicle with the central locking switch, the following applies:

– Opening the door and the luggage compartment lid from the *outside* is not possible (for security such as when stopped at a light).
– The LED in the central locking switch turns on when all doors are closed and locked.
– You can open the doors individually from the inside by pulling the door handle.
– In the event of a crash with airbag deployment, the doors unlock automatically to allow access to the vehicle.

WARNING

– The power locking switch works with the ignition off and automatically locks the entire vehicle when the 🔒 button is pressed.
– The central locking switch is inoperative when the vehicle is locked from the outside.
– Locked doors make it more difficult for emergency workers to get into the vehicle, which puts lives at risk. Do not leave ▸

anyone behind in the vehicle, especially children.

Tips

Your vehicle is locked automatically at a speed of 9 mph (15 km/h) ⇨ *page 31*. You can unlock the vehicle again using the opening function in the power locking system switch.

Setting central locking

Applies to vehicles: with driver information system

Various settings can be adjusted in the MMI:

Adjusting door unlocking

You can determine which doors should unlock when opening the vehicle.

▸ Select: **System** control button or **Car systems** > **Vehicle settings** > **Central locking** > **Door unlocking**.

Selecting **All** and pressing the button on the remote control key unlocks the entire vehicle.

Selecting **On/Driver** and pressing the button on the remote control key once unlocks only the driver's door. In vehicles with a convenience key, only the front door whose handle you pull will unlock. If you press the button twice, the entire vehicle will unlock. If you press the button, the entire vehicle will always lock.

Adjusting Auto Lock

▸ Select: **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **Vehicle settings** > **Lock when driving**.

If you select **On**, the entire vehicle will lock automatically when the speed reaches 9 mph (15 km/h).

Folding the exterior mirrors

▸ Select: **Systems** control button or **Car Systems** > **Vehicle settings** > **Central locking** > **Fold mirrors**. For more information, see ⇨ *page 48, Adjusting the exterior mirrors*.

If you select **On**, the outside mirrors will fold in automatically when you press the button on the remote control key ⇨ *page 48*.

Tone when locking

▸ Select: **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **Vehicle settings** > **Central locking** > **Tone when locking**.

When checked off ✓, a tone will sound when you lock the vehicle.

If you press the button twice, the entire vehicle will lock. There is a locking tone at the same time [1].

Electronic immobilizer

The immobilizer helps to prevent unauthorized use of your vehicle.

A computer chip inside your key automatically deactivates the electronic immobilizer when the key is inside the vehicle. When you remove the key from the vehicle, the electronic immobilizer is automatically activated once again.

WARNING

Always take the key with you when you leave the vehicle. The key can disarm the electronic engine immobilizer and permit an unauthorized person to start the engine and enable operation of the vehicle systems such as power window or power sunroof leading to serious personal injury.

Tips

– The vehicle cannot be started if an unauthorized key is used. The vehicle may not start if another radio device such as a key for another vehicle or a transponder is located on the key ring.
– For Declaration of Compliance to United States FCC and Industry Canada regulations, see ⇨ *page 271*.

[1] This function is not available in all countries.

Safety central locking

Applies to vehicles: with safety central locking

Safety central locking provides the possibility, to only unlock the driver's door and the fuel filler door. The rest of the vehicle remains locked.

Unlocking the driver's door and the fuel filler door

- ▸ Press the remote control key or convenience key button *once* or turn the key *once* in the opening direction.

Unlocking all doors, the luggage compartment lid and the fuel filler door

- ▸ Press the remote control key or convenience key button *twice* within five seconds or turn the key *twice* within five seconds in the opening direction.

When unlocking just the driver's door, the anti-theft alarm system* is also immediately deactivated.

In vehicles with an MMI, you can directly adjust the safety central locking ⇨ *page 36*.

Front passenger's door and rear doors emergency locking

All doors must be locked separately if the power locking system fails.

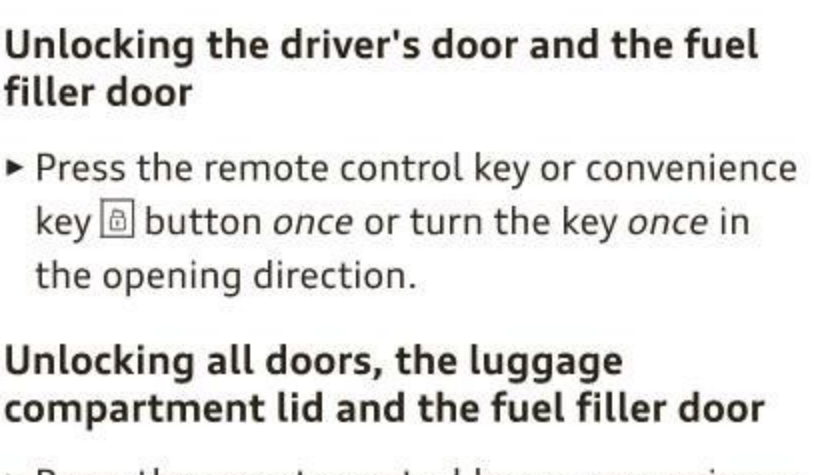


Fig. 23 Emergency door locking

The driver's door can be locked using the door lock cylinder ⇨ *page 35*.

The emergency lock on the other doors is located on the side of the front passenger's and rear doors. It is only visible when the door is open.

- ▸ Pull the cover cap out of the opening.
- ▸ Insert the key bit in the slot inside and turn the key all the way to the right (right door) or left (left door).

Once the door has been closed, it can no longer be opened from the outside. The door can be unlocked and opened from the inside by pulling the door handle once.

If the child safety lock on the rear doors is activated, pull the inner door handle first. Then you can open the door from the outside.

Luggage compartment lid

Opening and closing the luggage compartment lid



Fig. 24 Luggage compartment lid: opening (handle)



Fig. 25 Luggage compartment lid/grip: closing

Opening the luggage compartment lid

- ▸ Press and hold the button on the remote control key for at least one second, or
- ▸ Press the handle in the luggage compartment lid ⇨ *fig. 24*. ▶

Closing the luggage compartment lid

▸ Use the inside grip to pull the luggage compartment lid down and allow it to drop gently to close it ⇨ *fig. 25* ⇨ ⚠.

⚠ WARNING

– After closing the luggage compartment lid, make sure that it is latched. Otherwise the luggage compartment lid could suddenly open when driving, which increases the risk of an accident.
– Never drive with the luggage compartment lid ajar or open, because poisonous gases can enter the vehicle interior and create the risk of asphyxiation.
– Never leave your vehicle unattended, especially with the luggage compartment lid left open. A child could crawl into the car through the luggage compartment and pull the lid shut, becoming trapped and unable to get out. To reduce the risk of personal injury, never let children play in or around your vehicle. Always keep the rear lid as well as the vehicle doors closed when not in use.
– Always ensure that no one is within range of the rear lid when it is moving, in particular close to the hinges - fingers or hands can be pinched.

Tips

– When the vehicle is locked, the luggage compartment lid can be unlocked separately by pressing the button on the remote control key. When the luggage compartment lid is closed again, it locks automatically.
– In case of an emergency or a faulty handle, the luggage compartment lid can be opened from the inside ⇨ *page 246*.

Child safety lock

Child safety lock

Applies to vehicles: with mechanical child safety lock

The child safety locks prevent the rear doors from opening from the inside.



Fig. 26 Rear doors: child safety lock

▸ To turn the child safety locks **on**, turn the ignition key in the direction of the arrow.
▸ To turn **off**, turn the ignition key opposite the direction of the arrow.

When the child safety locks are activated, the inside door handles do not work and the doors can only be opened from the outside.

The child safety lock only functions on the door in which it was activated.

Power windows

Controls

The driver can control all power windows.

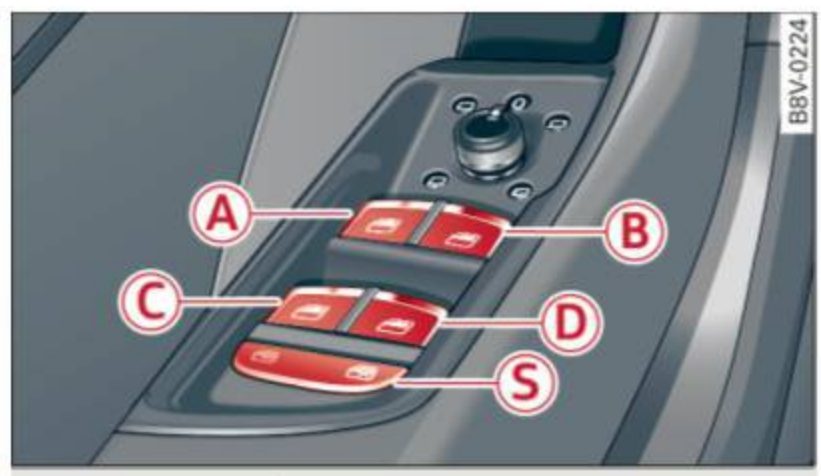


Fig. 27 Section of the driver's door: controls

All power window switches have a **two-position function**: ▸

Opening the windows

- ▸ Press the switch to the **first stop** and hold it until the window reaches the desired position.
- ▸ Press the switch briefly to the **second stop** to automatically open the window.

Closing the windows

- ▸ Pull the switch to the **first stop** and hold it until the window reaches the desired position.
- ▸ Pull the switch briefly to the **second stop** to automatically close the window.

Power window switches

Ⓐ Switch ⇨ *fig. 27* for the window in the driver's door.

Ⓑ Switch for the window in the front passenger's door.

Ⓒ Switch for the window in the left rear door.

Ⓓ Switch for the window in the right rear door.

Ⓢ Safety button*.

Child safety lock

When the safety button Ⓢ ⇨ *fig. 27* is pressed, the symbol in the button lights up. The power window switches in the rear doors are switched off.

WARNING

– Always remove the ignition key when you leave your vehicle, even for a short period of time. This applies particularly when children remain in the vehicle. Otherwise the children could start the engine or operate electrical equipment such as power windows. The power windows continue to function until the driver's door or front passenger's door has been opened.
– Pay careful attention when closing the window. It could cause injury by pinching.
– When locking the vehicle from outside, the vehicle must be unoccupied since the windows can no longer be opened in an emergency.

Tips

After turning the ignition off you can still open and close the windows for approximately 10 seconds. The power windows are not switched off until the driver's door or front passenger's door has been opened.

Convenience opening/closing

With the convenience opening/closing function, you can centrally and easily open the windows and the panorama sunroof* from the outside.

Convenience opening

- ▸ Press the open button on the remote control key until all windows and the panorama sunroof* have reached the desired position, or
- ▸ First unlock the vehicle using the open button on the remote control key and then keep the key in the lock on the driver's door until all windows and the and the panorama sunroof* have reached the desired position.

Convenience closing

- ▸ Hold the key in the lock on the driver's door in the closed position until all windows and the panorama sunroof* are closed.

Adjusting the convenience opening in the MMI

- ▸ Select: MENU > button **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **Vehicle settings** > **Central locking** > **Open windows by pressing long** or > **Front windows on/off** or **Roof on/off***.

WARNING

– Be careful when closing the windows and panorama sunroof* - there is a risk of injury. ▶

– For security reasons, the windows can only be opened with the remote control key at a maximum distance of 2 meters from the vehicle.
– Pay attention when using the lock cylinder to close the windows and the panorama sunroof* so that no one is pinched. Closing stops when the key is moved into the starting position.

Correcting power window malfunctions

After disconnecting the vehicle battery, the one-touch up and down feature must be activated again.

- ▸ Pull the power window switch until the window is completely raised.
- ▸ Release the switch and pull it again for at least one second.

Panorama sunroof

Description

Applies to vehicles: with panorama sunroof

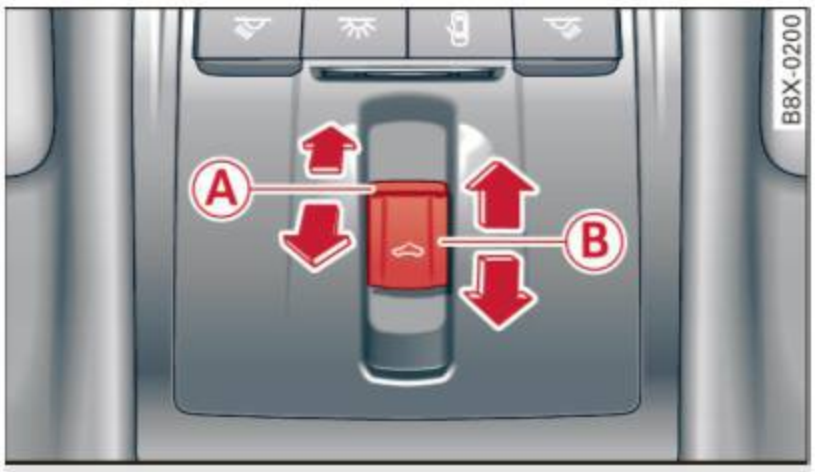


Fig. 28 Section of the headliner: panorama sunroof button

The button has two stages. In the second stage, the roof automatically runs to the end position (open/closed) when the button is operated briefly. The movement can be stopped by pressing the button.

Ⓐ Tilting and sliding

- ▸ To tilt the sunroof completely, press the switch briefly to the second level.
- ▸ To close the roof completely, pull the button down briefly to the second level or slide the button forward briefly to the second level ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ To select an intermediate position, press/pull the switch in the first level until the desired position is reached.

Ⓑ Opening and closing

- ▸ To open the sunroof completely, slide the button back to just before the second level.
- ▸ To close the roof completely, push the button forward briefly to the second level or pull the button down briefly to the second level ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ To select an intermediate position, press/pull the switch forward/back in the first level until the desired position is reached.

A wind deflector integrated in the panorama sunroof adapts automatically to the sunroof position. This reduces wind noise to a minimum in all panorama sunroof positions.

You can still operate the panorama sunroof for about 10 minutes after the ignition is switched off. The switch is deactivated once the driver's or front passenger's door is opened.

Sun shade

The sun shade can be opened and closed manually, depending on the position of the panorama sunroof. The sun shade can be opened partially.

⚠ WARNING

Be careful when closing the panorama sunroof - otherwise serious injury could result! Always take the ignition key with you when leaving the vehicle.

Ⓘ Note

Always close the panorama sunroof when leaving your vehicle. Sudden rain can cause damage to the interior equipment of your vehicle, particularly the electronic equipment. ▸

Tips

– Information regarding convenience opening/closing ⇨ *page 39*.
– The panorama sunroof can only be opened when the temperature is warmer than -4°F (-20 °C).

Panorama sunroof emergency closing

Applies to vehicles: with panorama sunroof

If the panorama sunroof detects resistance or an object in its path while closing, the sunroof will open again automatically. If the sunroof fails to close after removing the object and after trying to close a second time, you can perform an emergency closing.

▸ Within five seconds after the sunroof opens automatically, pull the switch until the roof closes.

If you let go of the switch early, the panorama sunroof will open again.

Lights and Vision

Exterior lighting

Switching lights on and off



Fig. 29 Instrument panel: light switch

Light switch

The headlights only work when the ignition is switched on. While starting the engine or when switching off the ignition, the headlights will go off and only the side marker lights will be on.

If the system is not operating properly, a warning symbol in the driver information display is displayed ⇨ *page 25*.

Turn the switch ⇨ *fig. 29* to the corresponding position. When the lights are switched on, the respective symbol turns on.

0 - lights off. In some countries, the day time running lights* are turned on and off together with the ignition.

– **USA models:** The daytime running lights will come on automatically when the ignition is on and the light switch ⇨ *fig. 29* is in the **O** position or the **AUTO** position (only in daylight conditions). The **Daytime running lights** function can be turned on and off in the MMI ⇨ *page 44*, ⇨ ⚠.
– **Canada models:** The daytime running lights will come on automatically when the ignition is on and the light switch ⇨ *fig. 29* is in the **O** position, the position or the **AUTO** position (only in daylight conditions) ⇨ ⚠.

AUTO* - Automatic headlights switch on and off depending on brightness, for example in twilight, during rain or in tunnels. In vehicles with integrated day time running lights*, either the daytime running lights or the headlights will turn on automatically, depending on the amount of light (may vary depending on the country).

- Parking lights

- Low beam headlights

The following will happen in these light switch positions when you lock the vehicle:

– - Low beam: the entire exterior lights switch off
– AUTO*: the Coming home* function is turned on ⇨ *page 44*

Fog lights*/rear fog light(s)

Press the corresponding button ⇨ *fig. 29*:

- Fog lights*. When the fog lights are switched on, the symbol in the button illuminates.

- Rear fog light(s) When the rear fog lights are switched on, the symbol in the button illuminates.

All-weather lights*

apples to vehicles with LED headlights.

Press the ⇨ *fig. 29* button.

- All-weather lights (this button replaces the fog light button .)

In vehicles with all-weather lights, the front lights are adjusted automatically so that you are less likely to see glare from your own headlights, for example when driving on a wet road.

Headlight range control system

The headlight range adjusts automatically when there is a change in vehicle load and during braking and accelerating so that the headlights do not cause glare for oncoming traffic.

Audi adaptive light*

The adaptive light only functions when the light switch is in the AUTO position. You can ▶

deactivate adaptive light in the MMI ⇨ *page 44*.

When switched on, adaptive light adjusts to curves depending on the vehicle speed and steering wheel angle. This provides better lighting through the curve. The system operates in a speed range from approximately 6 mph (10 km/h) to 68 mph (110 km/h).

Static cornering light* (vehicles with adaptive light) - the cornering light switches on automatically when the steering wheel is turned at a certain angle at speeds up to approximately 44 mph (70 km/h) and when the turn signal is activated at speeds up to approximately 25 mph (40 km/h). The area to the side of the vehicle is illuminated better when turning.

Speed dependent light distribution* - The speed dependent light distribution adapts the light in towns and on highways or expressways. Intersections can also be illuminated on vehicles with a navigation system*.

Highway light function*

(Vehicles with adaptive light or LED headlights) - This function adapts the lighting for highway driving based on vehicle speed.

WARNING

- Automatic headlights* are only intended to assist the driver. They do not relieve the driver of responsibility to check the headlights and to turn them on manually according to the current light and visibility conditions. For example, fog cannot be detected by the light sensors. So always switch on the low beam under these weather conditions and when driving in the dark.
- Crashes can happen when you cannot see the road ahead and when you cannot be seen by other motorists. Always turn on the headlights so that you can see ahead and so that others can see your car from behind.
- Please observe legal regulations when using the lighting systems described.

Note

The rear fog lights should only be turned on in accordance with traffic regulations, to prevent glare for traffic behind your vehicle.

Tips

- The light sensor for the automatic headlights* is in the rearview mirror mount. Therefore, do not place any stickers in this area on the windshield.
- Some functions of the exterior lighting can be adjusted ⇨ *page 44*.
- If you turn off the ignition while the exterior lights are on and open the door, you will hear a warning tone.
- In some countries, the tail lights do not switch on when the daytime running lamps switch on.
- In cool or damp weather, the inside of the headlights, turn signals and tail lights can fog over due to the temperature difference between the inside and outside. They will clear shortly after switching them on. This does not affect the service life of the lighting.
- In the event of a light sensor malfunction, the driver is notified in the instrument cluster display ⇨ *page 25*.

Emergency flasher



Fig. 30 Instrument panel: emergency flasher button

The emergency flashers makes other drivers aware of your vehicle in dangerous situations.

▸ Press the ⚠ button to switch the emergency flashers on or off. ▶

You can indicate a lane change or a turn when the emergency flashers are switched on by using the turn signal lever. The emergency flashers stop temporarily.

The emergency flashers also work when the ignition is turned off.

Tips

You should turn on the emergency flashers when:

– you are the last vehicle standing in a traffic jam so that any other vehicles coming can see you, or when
– your vehicle has broken down or you are in an emergency situation, or when
– your vehicle is being towed by a tow truck or if you are towing another vehicle behind you.

Turn signal and high beam lever

The lever operates the turn signals, the high beams and the headlight flasher.

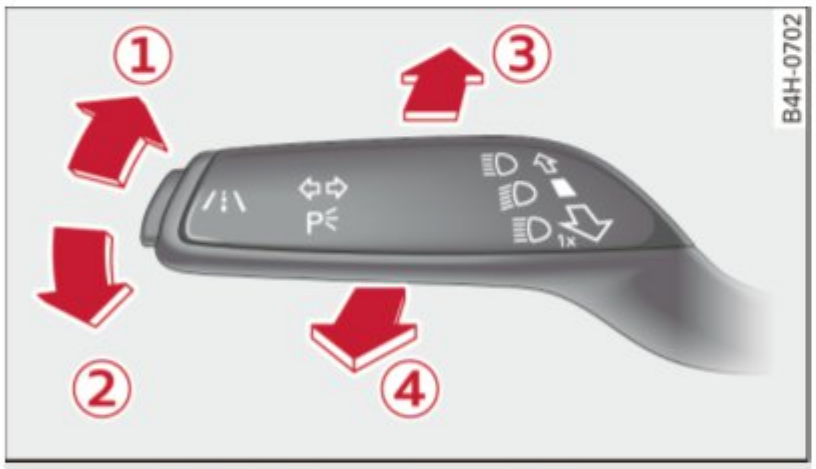


Fig. 31 Turn signal and high beam lever

Turn signals ⇦ ⇨

The turn signals activate when you move the lever into a turn signal position when the ignition is switched on.

① - Turn signal

② - Turn signal

The turn signal blinks three times if you tap the lever (convenience turn signal).

High beams and headlight flasher

Move the lever to the corresponding position:

③ - high beams on

④ - high beams off or headlight flasher

The indicator light in the instrument cluster turns on.

WARNING

High beams can cause glare for other drivers, which increases the risk of an accident. For this reason, only use the high beams or the headlight flasher when they will not create glare for other drivers.

Adjusting the exterior lighting

The settings are adjusted in the MMI.

▸ Select: MENU button > **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **Vehicle settings** > **Exterior lighting**.

Automatic headlights

You can adjust the following settings in the **Automatic headlights** menu:

Activation time: - You can adjust if the headlights switch on **early**, **medium** or **late** according to the sensitivity of the light sensor.

Audi adaptive light* - you can switch adaptive light **on** and **off**.

Coming home, Leaving home*

The coming home function illuminates the area outside the vehicle when you turn the ignition off and open the driver's door. To turn the function on, select **Lights when leaving car** > **on**.

The leaving home illuminates the area outside the vehicle when you unlock the vehicle. To turn the function on, select **Lights when unlocking car** > **on**.

The coming home and leaving home functions only operate when it is dark and the light switch is in the **AUTO** position.

Daytime running lights*

USA models: The day time running lights can be switched on or off using the MMI. Select **on** or **off**. ▶

Canada models: The function cannot be turned off. It is activated automatically each time the ignition is switched on.

Interior lighting

Front and rear interior lighting front



Fig. 32 Front headliner: interior lighting controls (example)



Fig. 33 Rear headliner: LED reading lights* (example)

Depending on equipment, the interior lighting may differ from the illustration.

Reading lights*

To turn a reading light on or off, press the button.

Interior lights (manual)

Press the button to switch the interior lights on or off.

Interior lights (automatic)

To have the interior lights controlled automatically, press the button.

When the button is activated (the LED turns on), the interior lights turn on automatically when the vehicle is unlocked, a door opens or the ignition key is removed. The interior lights turn off several seconds after your close the doors, when you lock the vehicle or when you turn the ignition on. When a door is open, the light turns off after a few minutes.

Interior lighting

There are other interior lighting functions that are available. Individual functions can be adjusted in the MMI. Select: MENU button > **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **Vehicle settings** > **Interior lighting**.

Instrument illumination

The brightness of the instrument cluster and the center console can be adjusted.



Fig. 34 Instrument illumination

Requirement: The light must be switched on.

- ▸ Press the knob to release it.
- ▸ Turn the knob toward "-" or "+" to reduce or increase the brightness.
- ▸ Press the knob again to return it to its original position.

Tips

The needles and gauges in the instrument cluster illuminate when the headlights are off and the ignition is switched one. The illumination reduces automatically and eventually turns off as brightness outside decreases. This function reminds the driver to turn the headlights on at the appropriate time.

Vision

Sun visors



Fig. 35 Left side: sun visor

The sun visors can be moved out of their brackets and turned toward the doors ①.

The mirror light switches on when the cover over the vanity mirror* ② opens.

Windshield wipers

Switching windshield wipers on

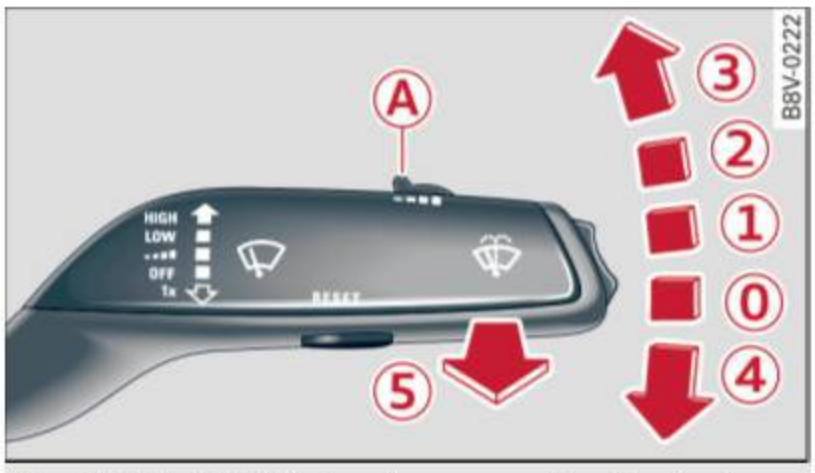


Fig. 36 Windshield wiper lever: operating the front washer system

Requirement: The ignition must be turned on.

Move the windshield wiper lever to the corresponding position:

⓪ - Front wipers off

① - Interval mode. To increase/decrease the wiper intervals, move the switch Ⓐ to the left/right. In vehicles with a light/rain sensor*, the wipers turn on when it is raining, when the vehicle is stationary and the lever is tapped in the ⑤ position, or once the vehicle speed exceeds approximately 2 mph (4 km/h). The higher the sensitivity of the rain sensor is set (switch Ⓐ to the right), the earlier the windshield wipers react to moisture on the windshield.

② - Slow wiping

③ - Fast wiping

④ - Single wipe. If you hold the lever in this position longer, the wipers switch from slow wiping to fast wiping.

⑤ - Clean the windshield. To eliminate water droplets, the windshield wiper performs one afterwipe after several seconds in temperatures above 39 °F (4 °C). You can switch this function off by moving the lever to position ⑤ within 10 seconds after the afterwipe. The afterwipe function is reactivated the next time you switch the ignition on.

WARNING

- The rain sensor is only intended to assist the driver. The driver is still responsible for manually switching the wipers on according to the visibility conditions.
- The windshield may not be treated with water-repelling windshield coating agents. Unfavorable conditions, such as wetness, darkness or low sun, can result in increased glare. Wiper blade chatter is also possible.
- Properly functioning windshield wiper blades are required for a clear view and safe driving ⇨ *page 47, Replacing front windshield wiper blades*.

Note

- In case of frost, make sure the windshield wiper blades are not frozen to the windshield. Switching on the windshield wipers when the blades are frozen to the windshield can damage the wiper blades.
- Prior to using a car wash, the windshield wiper system must be switched off (lever in position 0). This prevents unintentional switching on and damage to the windshield wiper system.

▶

– Do not use the wipers to clear a window that is covered with frost. Using the wipers as a convenient ice scraper will destroy the wiper blades.

Tips

– The windshield wipers switch off when the ignition is turned off. You can activate the windshield wipers after the ignition is switched back on by moving the windshield wiper lever to any position.
– Worn or dirty windshield wiper blades result in streaking. This can affect the rain sensor function. Check your windshield wiper blades regularly.
– The washer fluid nozzles in the windshield washer system are heated* at low temperatures when the ignition is on.
– When stopping temporarily, such as at a traffic light, the speed of the windshield wipers automatically reduces by one level.
– The rain sensor can be switched on or off in the MMI in the **Driver assistance** menu

Cleaning windshield wiper blades

Clean the wiper blades when you see wiper streaks. Use a soft cloth and a glass cleaner.

▸ Place the windshield wiper arms in the service position ⇨ *page 47*.
▸ Fold the windshield wiper arms away from the windshield.

WARNING

Dirty windshield wiper blades can impair vision, which increases the risk of an accident.

Note

If you see streaks again after cleaning the wiper blades, the blades must be replaced ⇨ *page 47*.

Replacing front windshield wiper blades

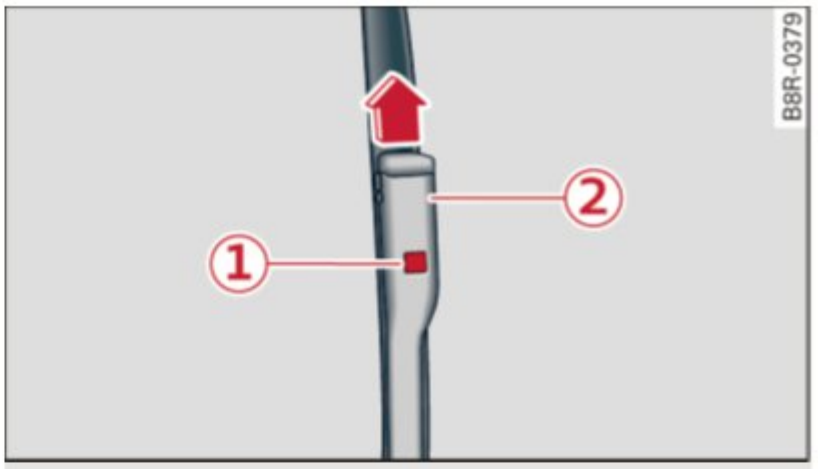


Fig. 37 Removing windshield wiper blades

Wiper service position/blade replacement position

▸ To bring the wipers into the service position, turn the ignition off and move the windshield wiper lever into position ④ ⇨ *page 46, fig. 36*.
▸ To bring the wipers into the starting position, turn the ignition on and move the windshield wiper lever into position ④ ⇨ *page 46, fig. 36*.

Removing the wiper blade

▸ Fold the windshield wiper arm away from the windshield.
▸ Press the locking knob ① ⇨ *fig. 37* on the wiper blade. Hold the wiper blade firmly.
▸ Remove the wiper blade in the direction of the arrow.

Installing the wiper blade

▸ Insert the new wiper blade into the mount on the wiper arm ② until you hear it latch into place.
▸ Place the wiper arm back on the windshield.
▸ Turn the service position off.

WARNING

For safety reasons, the windshield wiper blades should be replaced once or twice each year.

Note

– The windshield wiper blades must only be folded away when in the service position. Otherwise, you risk damaging the ▸

paint on the hood or the windshield wiper motor.
– You should not drive your vehicle or press the windshield wiper lever when the wiper arms are folded away from the windshield. The windshield wipers would move back into their original position and could damage the hood and windshield.
– To help prevent damage to the wiper system, always loosen blades which are frozen to the windshield before operating wipers.
– To help prevent damage to wiper blades, do not use gasoline, kerosene, paint thinner, or other solvents on or near the wiper blades.
– To help prevent damage to the wiper arms or other components, do not attempt to move the wipers by hand.

Tips

– Commercial hot waxes applied by automatic car washes affect the cleanability of the windshield.
– You can also use the service position, for example, if you want to protect the windshield from icing by using a cover.
– You cannot activate the service position when the hood is open.

Mirrors

Adjusting the exterior mirrors



Fig. 38 Driver's door: knob for the exterior mirrors (example)

Turn the knob to the desired position:

/ - In this position, you can adjust the driver's and front passenger's exterior mirrors by turning the knob in the desired direction.

- The mirrors are heated* depending on the outside temperature and driving speed.

- The exterior mirrors are folded in*.

Front passenger's exterior mirror tilt function*

To help you see the curb when backing into a parking space, the surface of the mirror can be tilted slightly. The knob must be in the position for this to happen.

You can adjust the tilted mirror surface by turning the knob in the desired direction. When you move out of reverse and into another gear, the new mirror position is stored and assigned to the key you are using.

The mirror goes back into its original position once you drive forward faster than 9 mph (15 km/h) or turn the ignition off.

Folding mirrors in and out

To fold the mirrors in with the knob, turn the knob in the position.

To fold the mirrors out, turn the knob in the or or 0 position.

Applies to vehicles with MMI: You can adjust if the mirrors fold when locking the vehicle ⇨ *page 36*. When you lock the vehicle, the mirrors fold in. When you start the ignition, the mirrors fold out.

WARNING

Curved mirror surfaces (convex or aspheric*) enlarge the field of vision. However, they make objects in the mirror appear smaller and farther away. Your may estimate incorrectly when you use these mirrors to gauge your distance from the vehicles behind you when changing lanes - accident risk!

▶

Note

– For vehicles with power folding exterior mirrors*: If the mirror housing was moved by outside forces (such as an impact when maneuvering), you must use the power folding function to fold the mirror all the way out. You will hear a loud noise when the mirrors are latched back in place. The mirror housing must not be moved back into place by hand because this would affect the mirror mechanism.
– Applies to vehicles without power folding exterior mirrors: If the mirror housing was moved by outside forces (such as in impact during maneuvering), you must move the mirror housing back into place by hand.
– If you wash the vehicle in an automatic car wash, you must fold the exterior mirrors in to reduce the risk of damage to the mirrors. Never fold power folding exterior mirrors by hand. Only fold them in and out using the power controls.

Tips

If the power adjustment fails, both mirrors can be adjusted by hand by pressing on the edge of the mirror surface.

Dimming the mirrors

Your vehicle is equipped with a manual or automatic dimming rearview mirror.*

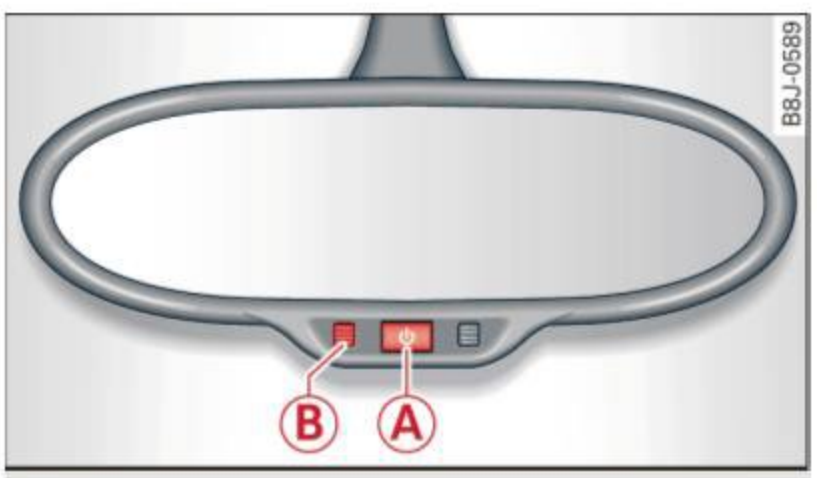


Fig. 39 Automatic dimming rearview mirror*

Manual dimming rearview mirror

▸ Pull the lever on the bottom of the mirror back.

Automatic dimming rearview mirror*

▸ Press the button Ⓐ. The indicator light Ⓑ turns on. The rearview and driver's exterior* mirrors dim automatically when light shines on them, for example from headlights on a vehicle to the rear.

WARNING

Electrolyte fluid can leak from automatic dimming mirrors if the glass is broken. Electrolyte fluid can irritate skin, eyes and respiratory system.
– Repeated or prolonged exposure to electrolyte can cause irritation to the respiratory system, especially among people with asthma or other respiratory conditions. Get fresh air immediately by leaving the vehicle or, if that is not possible, open windows and doors all the way.
– If electrolyte gets into the eyes, flush them thoroughly with large amounts of clean water for at least 15 minutes; medical attention is recommended.
– If electrolyte contacts skin, flush affected area with clean water for at least 15 minutes and then wash affected area with soap and water; medical attention is recommended. Thoroughly wash affected clothing and shoes before reuse.
– If swallowed and person is conscious, rinse mouth with water for at least 15 minutes. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by medical professional. Get medical attention immediately.

Note

If the glass on an automatic dimming mirror breaks, electrolyte can leak out. This liquid damages plastic surfaces. Clean this liquid as quickly as possible with a wet sponge. ▶

Tips

– If the light reaching the rearview mirror is obstructed, the automatic dimming mirror will not function correctly,
– The automatic dimming mirrors do not dim when the interior lighting is turned on or the reverse gear is selected.

Digital compass

Switching the compass on and off

Applies to vehicles: with digital compass

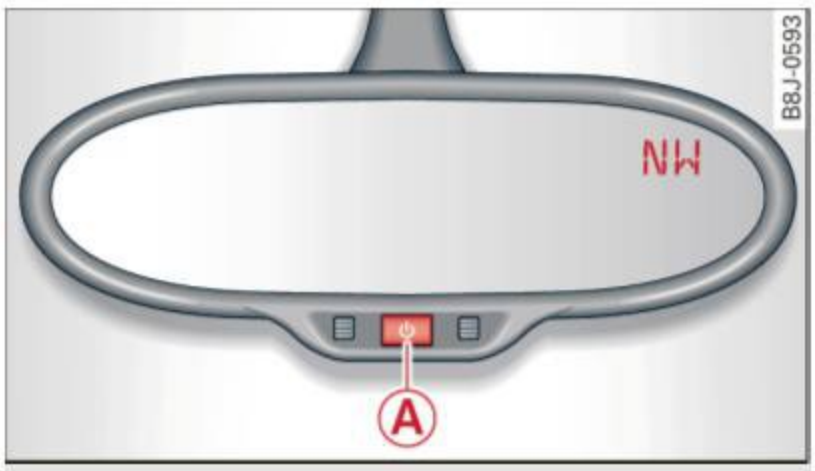


Fig. 40 Rearview mirror: digital compass activated

▸ To turn the compass on or off, press the button Ⓐ until the compass in the mirror appears or disappears.

The digital compass only works when the ignition is turned on. The directions are indicated with abbreviations: **N** (north), **NE** (northeast), **E** (east), **SE** (southeast), **S** (south), **SW** (southwest), **W** (west), **NW** (northwest).

You must recalibrate the compass if it does not display the correct direction ⇨ *page 50, Calibrating the compass*.

Tips

To prevent inaccurate compass readings, do not bring any remote controls, electrical devices or metallic objects near the mirror.

Adjusting the magnetic zone

Applies to vehicles: with digital compass

The magnetic zone must be adjusted correctly for the compass to read accurately.

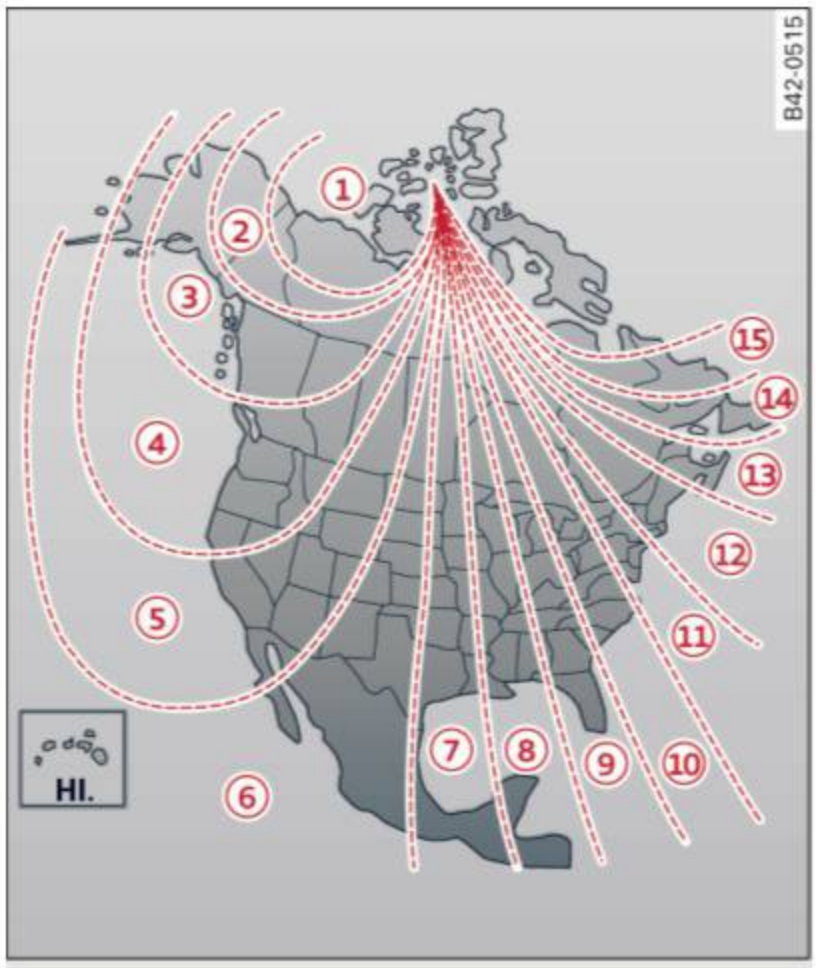


Fig. 41 North America: magnetic zone map

▸ Press and hold the button Ⓐ ⇨ *page 50, fig. 40* until the number of the magnetic zone appears in the rearview mirror.
▸ Press the button Ⓐ repeatedly to select the correct magnetic zone. The selection mode turns off after a few seconds.

Calibrating the compass

Applies to vehicles: with digital compass

You must recalibrate the compass if it does not display the correct direction.

▸ Press and hold the button Ⓐ ⇨ *page 50, fig. 40* until a **C** appears in the rearview mirror.
▸ Drive in a circle at about 5 mph (10 km/h) until a direction is displayed in the rearview mirror.

WARNING

– To avoid endangering yourself and other drivers, calibrate the compass in an area where there is no traffic. ▶

– The digital compass is to be used as a directional aid only. Even though you may want to look at it while you are driving, you must still pay attention to traffic, road and weather conditions as well as other possible hazards.

Seats and storage

General information

Important information

WARNING

Refer to the chapter Driving Safely ⇨ *page 121, Driving safety* for important information, tips, suggestions and warnings that you should read and follow for your own safety and the safety of your passengers.

Why is your seat adjustment so important?

The safety belts and the airbag system can only provide maximum protection if the front seats are correctly adjusted.

There are various ways of adjusting the front seats to provide safe and comfortable support for the driver and the front passenger. Adjust your seat properly so that:

– you can easily and quickly reach all the switches and controls in the instrument panel
– your body is properly supported thus reducing physical stress and fatigue
– the safety belts and airbag system can offer maximum protection ⇨ *page 140*.

In the following sections, you will see exactly how you can best adjust your seats.

There are special regulations and instructions for installing a child seat on the front passenger's seat. Always follow the information regarding child safety provided in ⇨ *page 166, Child Safety*.

WARNING

Incorrect seating position of the driver and all other passengers can result in serious personal injury.

– Always keep your feet on the floor when the vehicle is in motion — never put your feet on top of the instrument panel, out of the window or on top of the seat cushion. This applies especially to the passengers. If your seating position is incorrect, you increase the risk of injury in the case of sudden braking or an accident. If the airbag inflates and the seating position is incorrect, this could result in personal injury or even death.
– It is important for both the driver and front passenger to keep a distance of at least 10 inches (25 cm) between themselves and the steering wheel and/or instrument panel. If you're sitting any closer than this, the airbag system cannot protect you properly. In addition, the front seats and head restraints must be adjusted to your body height so that they can give you maximum protection.
– Always try to keep as much distance as possible between yourself and the steering wheel or instrument panel.
– Do not adjust the driver's or front passenger's seat while the vehicle is moving. Your seat may move unexpectedly, causing sudden loss of vehicle control and personal injury. If you adjust your seat while the vehicle is moving, you are out of position.

Driver's seat

The correct seat position is important for safe and relaxed driving.

We recommend that you adjust the driver's seat in the following manner:

▸ Adjust the seat in fore and aft direction so that you can easily push the pedals to the floor while keeping your knees slightly bent ⇨ ⚠ *in Why is your seat adjustment so important? on page 52*.
▸ Adjust the backrest so that when you sit with your back against the backrest, you can still hold the top of the steering wheel.
▸ For adjustable head restraints: adjust the head restraint so the upper edge is as even as possible with the top of your head. If that is not possible, try to adjust the head ▶

restraint so that it is as close to this position as possible ⇨ *page 55*. Move the head restraint so that it is as close to the back of the head as possible.

WARNING

Never place any objects in the driver's footwell. An object could get into the pedal area and interfere with pedal function. In case of sudden braking or an accident, you would not be able to brake or accelerate.

Front passenger's seat

Always move the front passenger seat into the rearmost position.

To avoid contact with the airbag while it is deploying, do not sit any closer to the instrument panel than necessary and always wear the three-point safety belt provided adjusted correctly. We recommend that you adjust the passenger's seat in the following manner:

- ▸ Bring the backrest up to an (almost) upright position. **Do not** ride with the seat reclined.
- ▸ For adjustable head restraints: adjust the head restraint so the upper edge is as even as possible with the top of your head. If that is not possible, try to adjust the head restraint so that it is as close to this position as possible ⇨ *page 55*. Move the head restraint so that it is as close to the back of the head as possible.
- ▸ Place your feet on the floor in front of the passenger's seat.

Front seats

Manual seat adjustment

Applies to vehicles: with manually adjustable seats



Fig. 42 Front seat: manual seat adjustment

① - Moving the seat forward/back: pull the lever and slide the seat.

② - Lengthening/shortening the upper thigh support*: lift the handle.

③ - Adjusting the angle of the seat surface*: pull/press the lever.

④ - Adjusting the lumbar support*: press the button in the desired direction.

⑤ - Moving the seat up/down: pull/press the lever.

⑥ - Adjusting the backrest angle: turn the adjusting wheel.

WARNING

- Only adjust the front seat with when the vehicle is stationary. Otherwise, this increases the risk of an accident
- Exercise caution when adjusting the seat height. Adjusting the seat carelessly or without checking can pinch hands and fingers.
- The front seat backrests must be not tilted too far back when driving, because this affects the effectiveness of the safety belts and airbag system, which increases the risk of injury.
- To reduce the risk of injury in the case of sudden braking or accident, front passengers must never ride in a moving vehicle with the backrest reclined. Safety belts and the airbag system only offer ▸

maximum protection when the backrest is upright and the safety belts are properly positioned on the body. The more the backrest is reclined, the greater the risk of personal injury from an incorrect seating position and improperly positioned safety belts.

Power seat adjustment

Applies to vehicles: with power adjustable seats

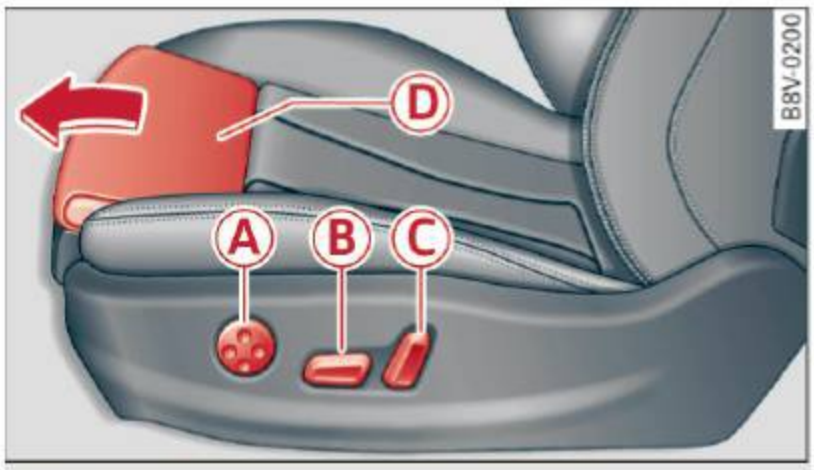


Fig. 43 Front seat: power seat adjustment

Ⓐ - Adjusting the lumbar support: press the button in the desired direction.

Ⓑ - Moving the seat up/down: press the button up/down. To adjust the front seat cushion, press the front button up/down. To adjust the rear seat cushion, press the rear button up/down.

Ⓑ - Moving the seat forward/back: press the button forward/back.

Ⓒ - Adjusting the backrest angle: press the button forward/back.

Ⓓ - Lengthening/shortening the upper thigh support*: lift the handle.

WARNING

- Only adjust the front seat with when the vehicle is stationary. Otherwise, this increases the risk of an accident
- The power adjustment for the front seats also works with the ignition switched off or with the ignition key removed. For this reason, children should never be left unattended in the vehicle - they could be injured!
- Exercise caution when adjusting the seat height. Unsupervised or careless seat adjustment can pinch fingers or hands causing injuries.
- The front seat backrests must be not tilted too far back when driving, because this affects the effectiveness of the safety belts and airbag system, which increases the risk of injury.
- To reduce the risk of injury in the case of sudden braking or accident, front passengers must never ride in a moving vehicle with the backrest reclined. Safety belts and the airbag system only offer maximum protection when the backrest is upright and the safety belts are properly positioned on the body. The more the backrest is reclined, the greater the risk of personal injury from an incorrect seating position and improperly positioned safety belts.

Front center armrest

Applies to vehicles: with front center armrest

The center armrest can be adjusted to several levels.



Fig. 44 Armrest between the driver's/front passenger's seats

- ▸ To adjust the angle, raise the armrest ⇨ *fig. 44* notch by notch.
- ▸ To bring the armrest back down, raise it out of the top notch and fold it back down. Then lift the armrest to the desired position, if necessary.

Please note that the driver's arm movements may be restricted with the armrest folded ▶

down. For this reason, the armrest should not be folded down when driving in city traffic.

The armrest can slide forward and back.

There is a storage compartment under the armrest.

Rear center armrest

Applies to vehicles: with rear center armrest

The storage compartment and cupholder are integrated in the armrest.



Fig. 45 Rear armrest

Folding the armrest down

▸ Tilt the armrest all the way down.

Opening the storage compartment

▸ Lift the cover on the upper rim.

For more information on the use of the cupholders, see ⇨ *page 57*.

Head restraints

Front head restraints

Applies to vehicles: with adjustable head restraints

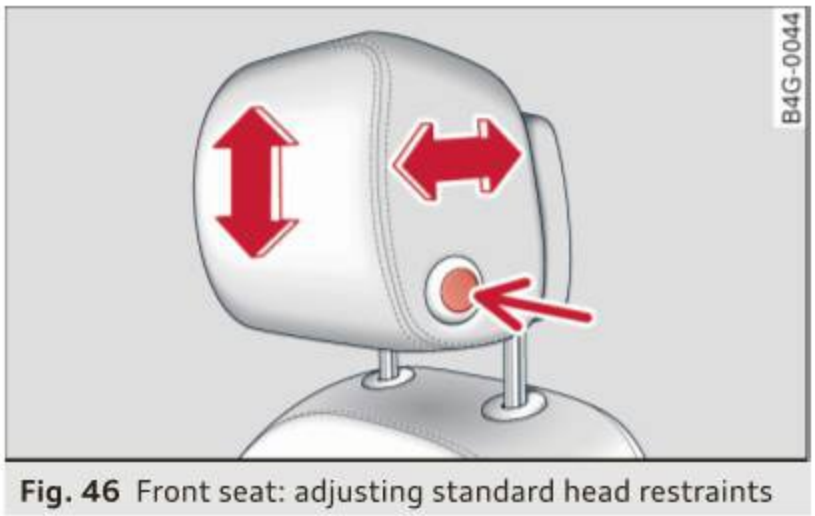


Fig. 46 Front seat: adjusting standard head restraints

Applies to vehicles with super sport seats* (no illustration): The head restraints are integrated in the backrest and cannot be adjusted.

Adjusting standard head restraints

Adjust the head restraints so the upper edge is as even as possible with the top of your head. If that is not possible, try to adjust as close to this position as possible. Push the head restraint as close as possible to the back of the head.

- ▸ To move the head restraint up or forward, slide it until it locks into place.
- ▸ To move the head restraint down or back, press the side button -arrow- ⇨ *fig. 46* and slide the head restraint until it locks into place.

Refer to ⇨ *page 125, Proper adjustment of head restraints* for guidelines on how to adjust the height of the front head restraints to suit the occupant's body size.

WARNING

– Driving without head restraints or with head restraints that are not properly adjusted increases the risk of serious or fatal neck injury dramatically.
– Read and heed all WARNINGS ⇨ *page 125, Proper adjustment of head restraints*

Tips

Correctly adjusted head restraints and safety belts are an extremely effective combination of safety features.

Rear head restraints

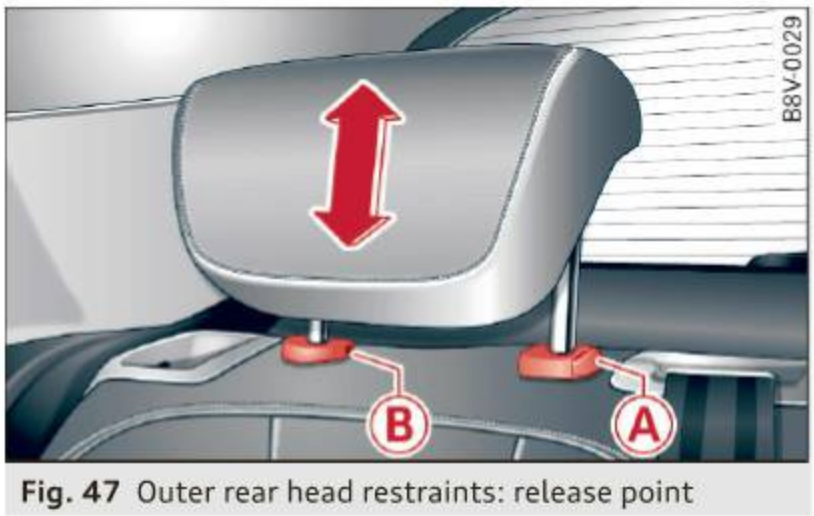


Fig. 47 Outer rear head restraints: release point

If there are passengers in the rear seat, fold the head restraints up on the occupied seats at least to the next notch ⇨ ⚠.

Adjusting head restraints

- ▸ To move the head restraint up, hold it at the sides with both hands and slide it upward until you feel it click into place.
- ▸ To move the head restraint down, press the button Ⓐ ⇨ *fig. 47* and slide the head restraint downward.

Removing the head restraints

To remove the head restraints, the backrest must be folded forward partially.

- ▸ Remove the screwdriver from the vehicle tool kit ⇨ *page 247*.
- ▸ Release the backrest ⇨ *page 61*.
- ▸ Press the Ⓐ button ⇨ *fig. 47* and move the head restraint upward as far as it can go ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Place the screwdriver in position Ⓑ in the opening, press the button Ⓐ and pull the head restraint out of the backrest at the same time ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Fold the backrest down until it latches securely ⇨ ⚠ *in Increasing the size of the luggage compartment on page 61*.

Installing the head restraints

To install the head restraints, the backrest must be folded forward partially.

- ▸ Release the backrest ⇨ *page 61*.
- ▸ Slide the posts on the head restraint down into the guides until you feel the posts click into place. You should not be able to pull the head restraint out of the backrest.
- ▸ Fold the backrest down until it latches securely ⇨ ⚠ *in Increasing the size of the luggage compartment on page 61*.

⚠ WARNING

– Read and heed all WARNINGS ⇨ *page 125, Proper adjustment of head restraints*

– Only remove the rear seat head restraints when necessary in order to install a child seat. Install the head restraint again immediately once the child seat is removed. Driving with the head restraints removed or head restraints not in the highest position increases the risk of serious injury.

Socket

Applies to vehicles: with socket

Electrical accessories can be connected in the 12 volt socket.



Fig. 48 Center console: front/rear 12 volt socket

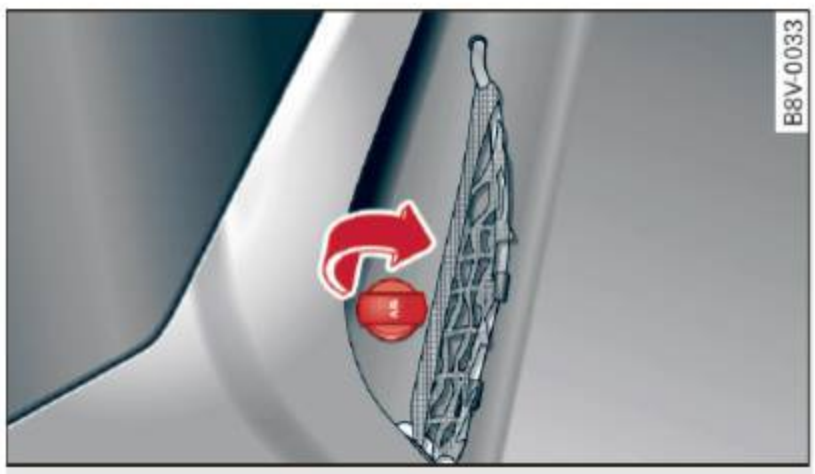


Fig. 49 Luggage compartment side trim panel: 12 volt socket* (example)

- ▸ Remove the plug from the center console socket ⇨ *fig. 48*, or
- ▸ Open the cover on the luggage compartment socket* ⇨ *fig. 49*.
- ▸ Insert the plug for the electrical device into the socket.

The 12 volt socket can be used for electrical accessories. The power consumption at the outlet must not exceed 120 watts.

⚠ WARNING

The socket works only when the ignition is switched on. Incorrect usage can lead to serious injuries or burns. To reduce the risk of injuries, never leave children ▶

unattended in the vehicle with the vehicle key.

Note

To avoid damaging the socket, only use plugs that fit properly.

– Never connect equipment that generates electrical current, such as a solar panel or battery charger, to the 12-volt socket. This could damage the vehicle's electrical system.
– The 12-volt socket should only be used for a short period of time as a power source for electrical equipment. Please use the electrical sockets in the vehicle when connecting equipment for longer periods.
– To avoid damaging the socket, only use plugs that fit properly.

Tips

The vehicle battery drains when accessories are turned on but the engine is off.

Storage

Beverage holders



Fig. 50 Center console: front cupholders

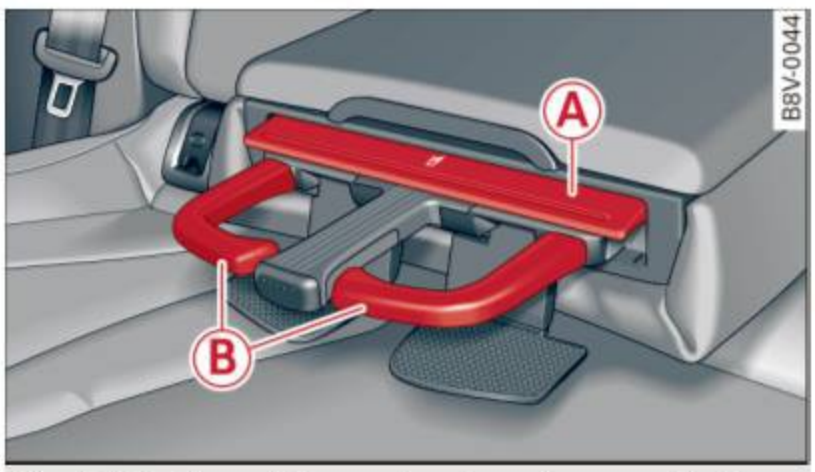


Fig. 51 Section of the rear bench seat: rear cupholders*

Front cupholders

▸ Place beverages in the holders ⇨ *fig. 50*. There is space for two beverages. A larger plastic bottle can be placed in the door trim.

Rear* cupholders

▸ To open the cupholders, tap on the rim Ⓐ ⇨ *fig. 51*.
▸ To place the beverage container in the cupholder, push the arm Ⓑ outward.
▸ Then push the arm against the beverage container so that the arm lies closely against it.
▸ To close the cupholders, push them back into the slot.

WARNING

– Never carry any beverage containers with hot liquids, such as hot coffee or hot tea, in the vehicle while it is moving. In case of an accident, sudden braking or other vehicle movement, hot liquid could spill, causing scalding burns. Spilled hot liquid can also cause an accident and personal injury.
– Do not use breakable beverage containers (for example, ones made of glass or porcelain). You could be injured by them in case of an accident.
– Never use the cupholder or adapter as an ashtray - risk of fire.

Note

Make sure your beverage container has a lid. If not, your beverage could spill and cause damage to vehicle equipment or stain the seat covers.

Tips

There are additional cupholders in rear at the left and right.

Glove compartment



Fig. 52 Glove compartment

Opening/closing

- ▸ To open the glove compartment, pull the handle in the direction of the arrow.
- ▸ To close the glove compartment, swing the lid upward until it clicks into place.

The glove compartment can be locked using the vehicle key.

WARNING

Always leave the lid on the glove compartment cover closed while driving to reduce the risk of injury.

Additional storage compartments

There are additional storage compartments, compartments and holders at other locations in the vehicle:

- – In the upper part of the glove compartment.
- – In the center console under the center armrest*.
- – On the back of the right front seat. The compartment can hold a maximum weight of 2 lbs (1 kg).
- – Garment hooks on the B-pillar ⇨ ⚠.

WARNING

- – Always remove objects from the instrument panel. Any items not stored could slide around inside the vehicle while driving or when accelerating or when applying the brakes or when driving around a corner.
- – When you are driving make sure that anything you may have placed in the center console or other storage locations cannot fall out into the footwells. In case of sudden braking you would not be able to brake or accelerate.
- – Any articles of clothing that you have hung up must not interfere with the driver's view. The coat hooks are designed only for lightweight clothing. Never hang any clothing with hard, pointed or heavy objects in the pockets on the coat hooks. During sudden braking or in an accident - especially if the airbag is deployed - these objects could injure any passengers inside the vehicle.
- – To reduce the risk of personal injury in an accident or sudden stop, always keep the glove compartment closed while driving.
- – Read and follow all WARNINGS ⇨ *page 161, Important safety instructions on the side airbag system*.
- – Hang clothes in such a way that they do not impair the driver's vision.
- – The coat hooks must only be used for lightweight clothing. Do not leave any heavy or sharp edged objects in the pockets which may interfere with the side curtain airbag deployment and can cause personal injury in a crash.
- – Do not use coat hangers for hanging clothing on the coat hooks as this can interfere with proper deployment of the side curtain airbags in an accident.
- – Do not hang heavy objects on the coat hooks, as they could cause personal injury in a sudden stop.
- – For strength-related reasons, the mounting hooks can only be used to secure objects weighing up to 10 lb. (5 kg). Heavier objects will not be adequately secured – there is a risk of injury.

Roof rack

Description and mounting locations

Additional cargo can be carried with a roof luggage rack.

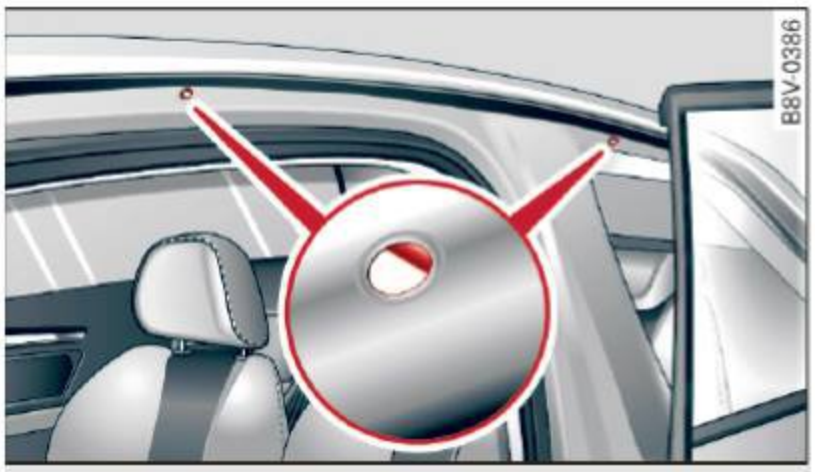


Fig. 53 Roof rack attachment points

▸ Always read and follow the instructions provided by the roof rack manufacturer when installing the roof rack system.

If luggage or cargo is to be carried on the roof, you must observe the following:

– Only use roof racks approved for your vehicle. These approved roof racks are the basis for a complete roof rack system. Additional attachments or carrier systems are needed to transport luggage and sports equipment. We recommend using roof racks from the Audi original accessories program.
– When installing the roof rack, make sure it is only mounted on the designated locations on the roof ⇨ *fig. 53*.
– We recommend that you keep the installation instructions for your roof rack system together with your Owner's literature in the vehicle.

When should the roof rack be removed?

– Before going through an automatic car wash (it is best to ask the car wash operator for advice).
– When not in use, to reduce fuel consumption, wind noise and to guard against theft.

WARNING

– Use of an unapproved roof rack or incorrect mounting of an approved roof rack can cause the roof rack or the items attached to it to fall off the roof onto the road.
– Objects falling from the roof of a vehicle can cause a crash and personal injury.
– Only mount the roof rack on the designated locations on the roof ⇨ *fig. 53*.
– The roof rack system must be installed exactly according to the instructions provided.
– When driving with a roof rack system, changes to the center of gravity and wind resistance can change the vehicle handling and lead to a collision. Always adapt your driving and your speed to the current conditions.

Note

– Your vehicle warranty does not cover any damages to the vehicle caused by using roof racks or mounting structures not approved by Audi for your vehicle. The same applies to damage resulting from incorrect roof rack installation.
– Always check the roof rack mountings and hardware before each trip and during a trip to make sure everything is securely tightened. If necessary, retighten the mountings and check the entire system from time to time.
– After mounting a roof rack system, or when you transport objects on the roof of your vehicle, the height of the vehicle is naturally increased. Be careful when driving under low bridges or in parking garages for example. This could cause damage to the load and even the vehicle itself.
– Make sure the open rear lid and the sunroof* do not come into contact with the roof rack.

Loading the roof rack

Always distribute loads evenly. Make sure anything on the roof rack is securely tied down.

- ▸ Always distribute the loads on the roof rack evenly.
- ▸ Always attach items to the roof rack securely before you drive off.

The maximum permissible roof weight is **165 lb (75 kg)**. The roof weight is the total of the weight of the roof rack, the attachments and the cargo you are carrying. You must also not exceed the maximum load weight for the roof rack you are using.

When using a roof rack system which has a lower load carrying capacity, you must not use up the total maximum permissible load carrying capacity specified above. Instead, you should load the roof rack system only to the maximum capacity specified by the manufacturer of the roof rack system.

WARNING

Weak, damaged or improper straps used to secure items to the roof rack can fail during hard braking or in a collision and cause serious personal injury.

- – Make sure the roof rack is installed exactly as specified above ⇨ *page 59*.
- – Always use suitable mounting straps for securing items to the roof rack to help prevent items from shifting or flying forward.
- – Items on the roof rack must always be securely mounted.
- – The use of a roof rack can negatively affect the way a vehicle handles. Cargo that is large, heavy, bulky, long or flat will have a greater negative influence on the vehicle's aerodynamics, center of gravity and overall handling. Always drive slowly, avoid sudden braking and maneuvers when transporting cargo on the roof of your vehicle.
- – Never exceed the maximum permissible load carrying capacity of the roof of your vehicle, the permissible axle weights and the permissible total weight of your vehicle ⇨ *page 265, Weights*.

For the sake of the environment

As a result of the increased wind resistance created by a roof rack, your vehicle is using fuel unnecessarily. So remove the roof rack after using it.

Luggage compartment

Loading luggage compartment

Luggage items must be stowed securely.

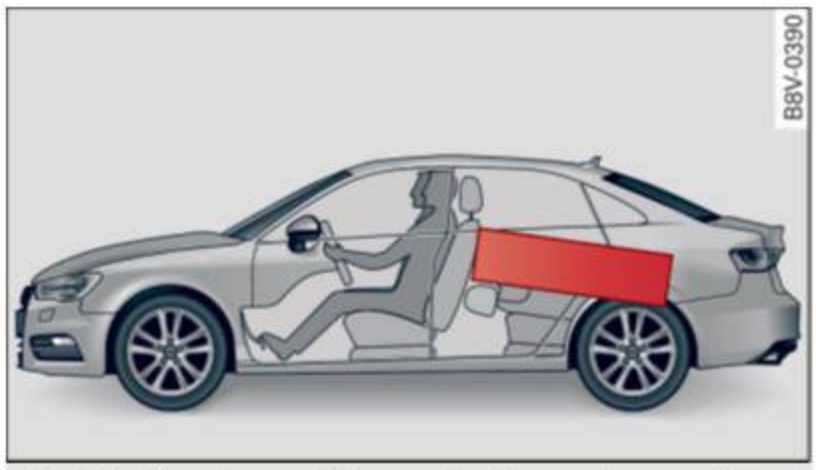


Fig. 54 Place heavy objects as far forward as possible.

Note the following to preserve the vehicle's good handling characteristics.

- ▸ Distribute the load as evenly as possible.
- ▸ Place heavy objects as far forward as possible ⇨ *fig. 54*.
- ▸ Secure luggage items with the cargo net* or with non-elastic retaining straps to the tie-down rings* ⇨ *page 62*.

WARNING

- – Loose objects in the luggage compartment can slide about suddenly and alter the vehicle's handling characteristics.
- – Loose objects in the passenger compartment can fly forward during abrupt maneuvers or accidents and injure occupants.

▶

– Always store objects in the luggage compartment and use suitable straps, particularly with heavy objects.
– When you transport heavy objects, always remember that a change in the center of gravity may result in a change in the vehicle's handling characteristics.
– Follow all warnings ⇨ *page 121, Driving safety*.

Tips

The tire pressure must be adjusted to the load - see the tire pressure sticker located on the driver's side B-pillar.

General information

WARNING

Refer to the chapter Driving Safely ⇨ *page 121, Driving safety* for important information, tips, suggestions and warnings that you should read and follow for your own safety and the safety of your passengers.

Increasing the size of the luggage compartment

The rear seat backrests can be folded forward either separately or together.

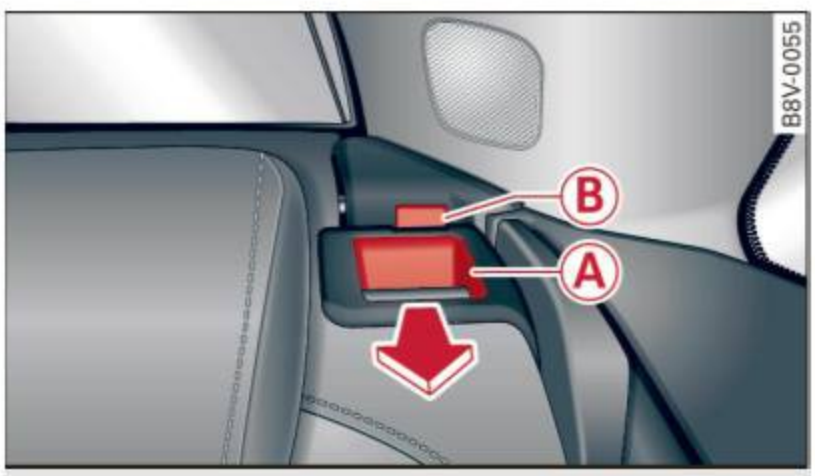


Fig. 55 Backrest: release lever (left side, example)

Folding the backrest forward

- ▸ Push the corresponding head restraint downward ⇨ *page 55*.
- ▸ Press the release lever Ⓐ in the direction of the arrow.
- ▸ Fold the backrest forward.

Folding the backrest back into the upright position

- ▸ Fold the backrest down until it latches securely ⇨ ⚠. When you can no longer see the red mark on the pin Ⓑ, the seat is latched.

WARNING

– The backrest must be securely latched for the safety belt in the center seat to function correctly.
– The backrest must be securely latched so objects cannot slide forward out of the luggage compartment during sudden braking.
– Always check whether the latch is fully engaged by pulling the seatback forward.
– Never allow safety belts to become damaged by being caught in door or seat hardware.
– Torn or frayed safety belts can tear and damaged belt hardware can break in a crash. Inspect the belts periodically. Belts showing damage to webbing, bindings, buckles, or retractors must be replaced.

Note

– If you move the front seat back when the rear seat backrest is folded forward, you could damage the head restraints on the rear seat. If necessary, remove the rear seat head restraint before moving the front seat back
– Make sure the safety belt is not pinched in the backrest lock and damaged when the rear seat backrest if folded back. Other objects should be removed from the rear bench seat to protect the backrest from damage.

Tie-downs and cargo net

The cargo net prevents small objects from sliding.*



Fig. 56 Luggage compartment: location of the tie-downs



Fig. 57 Luggage compartment: cargo net* unhooked

- ▸ Secure the cargo to the tie-downs ⇨ *fig. 56* -arrows-.
- ▸ To secure the cargo net, first hang the front hooks in the tie-downs then hang the rear hooks -arrows- ⇨ *fig. 57*.
- ▸ Observe the safety notes ⇨ *page 128, Tie-downs*.

In a collision, the laws of physics mean that even smaller items that are loose in the vehicle will turn into heavy missiles that can cause serious injury. Items in the vehicle pick up kinetic energy which varies with the vehicle and the weight of the item. Vehicle speed is the most significant factor.

For example, in a frontal collision at a speed of 30 mph (48 km/h), the forces acting on a 10-lb (5 kg) object are about *20 times* the normal weight of the item. This means that the weight of the item would suddenly be the equivalent of about 200 lbs (90 kg). One can easily imagine the injuries that an item of that weight flying freely through the passenger compartment can cause in a collision at a speed considered relatively low.

WARNING

Weak, damaged or improper straps used to secure items to tie-downs can fail during hard braking or in a collision and cause serious personal injury.

- – Always use suitable retaining straps and properly secure items to the tie-downs in the luggage compartment to help prevent items from shifting or flying forward.
- – Never attach a child seat tether strap to a tie-down.
- – For strength-related reasons, the mounting hooks can only be used to secure objects weighing up to 10 lb. (5 kg). Heavier objects will not be adequately secured – there is a risk of injury.

Reversible mat

Applies to vehicles: with cargo mat

The reversible mat protects the luggage compartment and bumper from dirt and scratches.



Fig. 58 Luggage compartment: reversible mat with backrest folded forward (example)

You can use the reversible mat with the dirt-resistant side or the decorative side. After loading or unloading, fold up the reversible mat and close the luggage compartment lid. Only store the reversible mat if it is dry.

Pass-through

Applies to vehicles: with pass-through



Fig. 59 Backrest: pass-through cover

- ▸ Fold the rear seat center armrest down.
- ▸ Fold the pass-through cover down ⇨ *fig. 59*.

WARNING

– Make sure that all objects that you are transporting in the pass-through are secure. They could slide around during sudden braking maneuvers and cause injuries.
– Sharp edges on the load must be covered for protection.

Warm and cold

Climate control system

Description

Different systems could be installed.

– manual climate control system* or
– automatic climate control system*

The **climate control system*** cools and removes humidity from the air in the vehicle interior. It is the most effective when the windows and panorama sunroof* are closed. If there is a build-up of heat inside the vehicle, ventilation can help to speed up the cooling process. For this reason, the windows and panorama sunroof can be opened from the outside ⇨ *page 39, Convenience opening/closing*.

The pollutant filter removes pollutants such as dust and pollen from the air.

WARNING

Reduced visibility is dangerous and can cause accidents.

– For safe driving it is very important that all windows be free of ice, snow and condensation.
– Completely familiarize yourself with the proper use and function of the heating and ventilation system and especially how to defog and defrost the windows.
– Never use the windshield wiper/washer system in freezing weather until you have warmed the windshield first, using the heating and ventilation system. The washer solution may freeze on the windshield and reduce visibility.

Note

– If you suspect that the air conditioner has been damaged, switch the system off to avoid further damage and have it inspected by a qualified dealership.
– Repairs to the Audi air conditioner require special technical knowledge and special tools. Contact an authorized Audi dealer for assistance.

For the sake of the environment

By reducing the amount of fuel you use, you also reduce the amount of pollutants emitted into the air.

Tips

– To prevent interference with the heating and cooling output and to prevent the windows from fogging over, the air intake in front of the windshield must be free of ice, snow or leaves.
– Condensation from the cooling system* can drip and form a puddle of water under the vehicle. This is normal and does not mean there is a leak.
– The energy management system may switch the seat heating* or rear window defroster off temporarily. These systems are available again as soon as the energy balance has been restored.
– Air escapes through vents under the rear window. When placing items of clothing on the luggage compartment cover, ensure that the openings are not covered.

Climate control system controls

Applies to vehicles: with manual climate control system

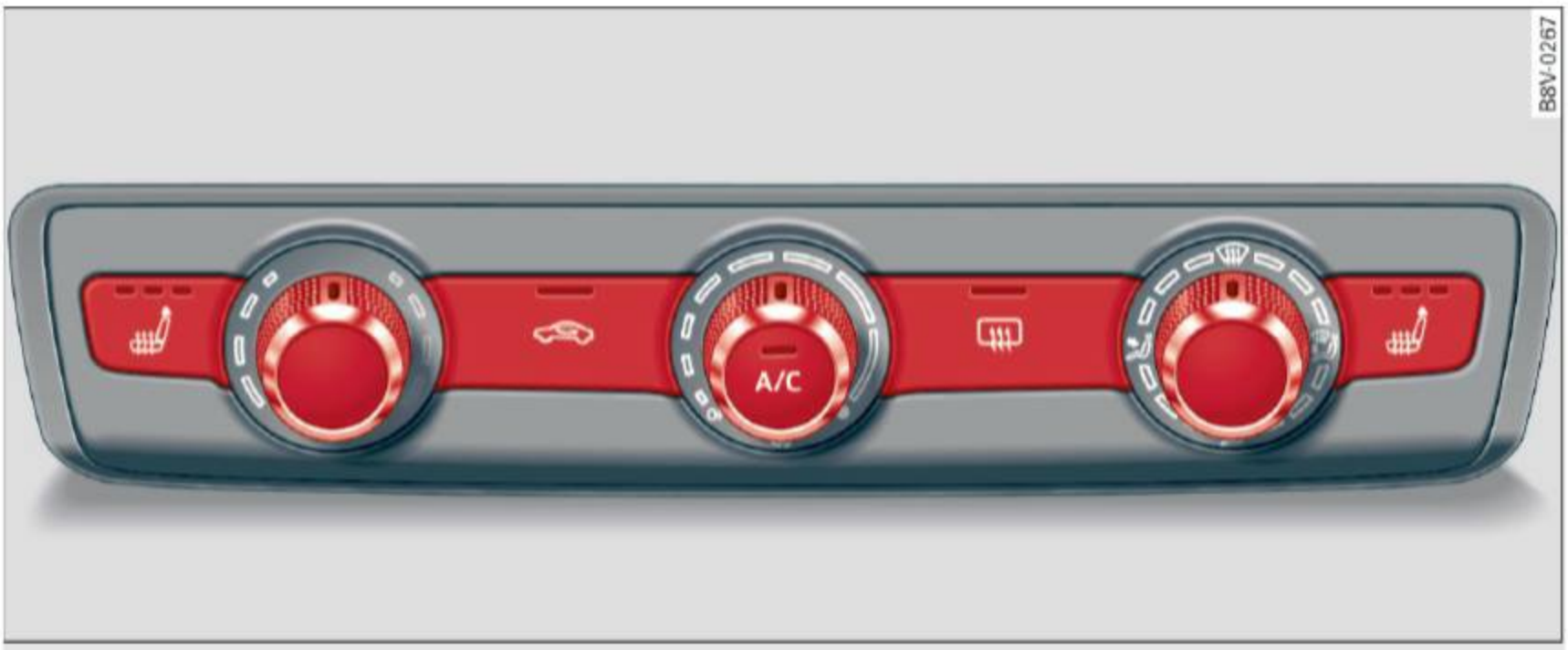


Fig. 60 Manual climate control system*: controls

The functions are controlled using three dials and buttons. The LED in a button will light up when the function is switched on.

The rear window defogger ⇨ *page 68* and the seat heating ⇨ *page 68* are described separately.

Manual climate control system*

For a comfortable temperature, we recommend:

– in warmer times of the year, set the temperature so that it is only a few degrees below the outside temperature.
– set the blower at a moderate speed
– don't direct the air flow directly on the passengers

Key recognition

Certain settings are automatically stored and assigned to the remote control key being used.

A/C Switching the cooling mode* on and off

The cooling mode only functions with the blower turned on. The air is not cooled and humidity is not removed when cooling mode is switched off. This can cause fog on the windows. Cooling mode switches off automatically when the outside temperature is below zero.

Adjusting the blower

To prevent the windows from fogging over, the blower should always run at a low speed. When the windows are fogged, we recommend using a higher blower speed and turning the knob to .

Adjusting the temperature

The temperature can a adjusted in small increments with the dial.

Adjusting air distribution and air vents

The **air distribution** is adjusted with the dials , , and . The setting between and provides a comfortable atmosphere in most cases.

In the setting, the windshield and side windows are defrosted or cleared of condensation as quickly as possible. The recirculation mode switches off, but can be activated again by pressing the button.

The round air vents in the cockpit are adjustable ⇨ *page 68*.

To keep the windows from fogging in damp weather, we recommend opening the side air vents and tilting them to the side ⇨ *page 68, Adjusting the air vents*. ▶

Foot vents are located under the front seats to heat the rear of the vehicle.

Switching recirculation mode on and off

In recirculation mode, the air inside the vehicle is circulated and filtered. This prevents the unfiltered air outside the vehicle from entering the vehicle interior. We recommend switching recirculation mode on when driving through a tunnel or when sitting in traffic ⇨ ⚠.

Recirculation mode is switched off in the defrost setting.

WARNING

You should not use the recirculation mode for an extended period since no fresh air is drawn in. With the air-conditioning* switched off, the windows can fog up, which increases the risk of an accident.

Automatic climate control system controls

Applies to vehicles: with automatic climate control system



Fig. 61 Automatic climate control system: controls

The dial adjusts the temperature and the blower speed. Press the buttons to turn the functions on or off. The LED in a button will light up when the function is switched on.

The rear window defogger ⇨ *page 68* and the seat heating ⇨ *page 68* are described separately.

Automatic climate control system

We recommend pressing the AUTO button and setting the temperature to 72 °F (22 °C). The automatic climate control system automatically maintains a temperature once it has been set. The temperature of the air from the vents, the blower speed, and air distribution are also automatically adjusted. In all heating mode functions except *defrost*, the blower only switches to a higher speed once the engine coolant has reached a certain temperature.

Key recognition: Various settings are stored and assigned to the remote control key being used.

A/C Switching the cooling mode on and off

The cooling system is turned on and off with the A/C button. The air is not cooled and humidity is not removed when cooling mode is switched off. This can cause fog on the windows. Cooling mode switches off automatically when the outside temperature is below zero. ▶

AUTO Switching automatic mode on and off

The automatic mode is turned on using the AUTO button. AUTO mode switches off once a button in the climate control system is pressed. Automatic mode maintains a constant temperature inside the vehicle. Air temperature, airflow and air distribution are controlled automatically. When automatic mode is active, pressing the AUTO button briefly activates "eco" mode*[1]. In "eco" mode*, all settings are lowered slightly to save fuel. When in "eco" mode*, eco is shown in the display. To exit "eco" mode*, press the AUTO button again.

Setting the temperature

The temperature can be adjusted individually for the driver and front passenger using the dials. Temperatures between 60 °F (+16 °C) and 84 °F (+28 °C) can be set. Outside of this range, **Lo** or **Hi** will appear in the climate control system display. In both settings, the climate control runs with constantly at the maximum cooling or heating level. The temperature is not regulated.

Synchronization: By pressing the AUTO button for two seconds, the temperature setting for the driver is transferred to the front passenger's side. This applies a temperature change to the front passenger's side.

Adjusting the blower

To prevent the windows from fogging over, the blower should always run at a low speed. You can adjust the volume of air generated by the blower to your preference. To have the blower regulated automatically, press the AUTO button.

Adjusting the air distribution

The air distribution is adjusted with the , and buttons. To have the air distribution regulated automatically, press the AUTO button.

The round air vents in the cockpit are adjustable ⇨ *page 68*.

To keep the windows from fogging in damp weather, we recommend opening the side air vents and tilting them to the side ⇨ *page 68, Adjusting the air vents*.

Foot vents are located under the front seats and adjustable vents on the end of the center console to heat the rear of the vehicle.

MAX Switching the defroster on and off

The windshield and side windows are defrosted or cleared of condensation as quickly as possible. The maximum amount of air flows mainly from the vents below the windshield. Recirculation mode switches off. The temperature is controlled automatically. In the setting, the A/C cooling mode switches on automatically, depending on the outside air temperature.

The AUTO button switches the defroster off.

Switching recirculation mode on and off

The recirculation mode can be turned on manually or automatically*.

– Switching manual recirculation mode on and off: Press the button. The LED light up when switched on.
– Automatic* recirculation mode: The recirculation mode must be activated in the MMI. Select: MENU button > **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **AC** > **Auto recirculation**. The air quality sensor that is designed for diesel and gasoline exhaust automatically switches the recirculation mode on or off depending on the level of pollutants in the outside air.

In recirculation mode, the air inside the vehicle is circulated and filtered. This prevents the unfiltered air outside the vehicle from entering the vehicle interior. We recommend switching recirculation mode on when driving ▶

1) This function is not available in all countries.

through a tunnel or when sitting in traffic ⇨ ⚠.

The [button], [AUTO] or the [button] button switches recirculation mode off.

The system switches to recirculation mode when driving in reverse when the engine is cold.

WARNING

You should not use the recirculation mode for an extended period since no fresh air is drawn in. With the air-conditioning switched off, the windows can fog up, which increases the risk of an accident.

Adjusting the air vents

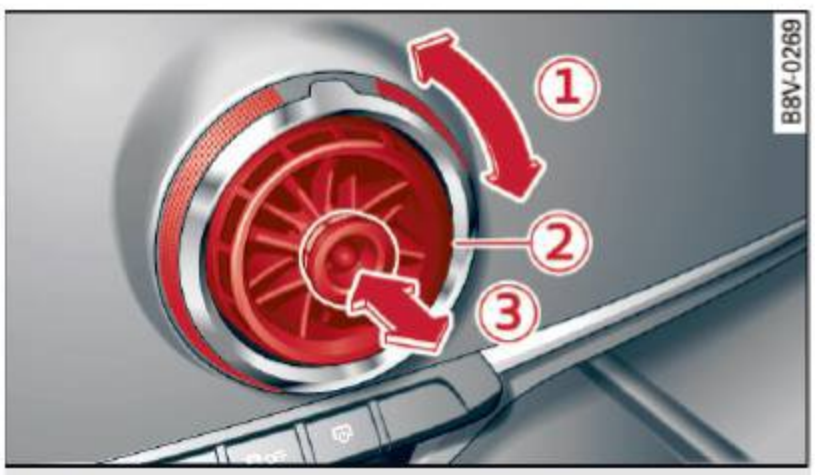


Fig. 62 Cockpit: adjusting the air vents

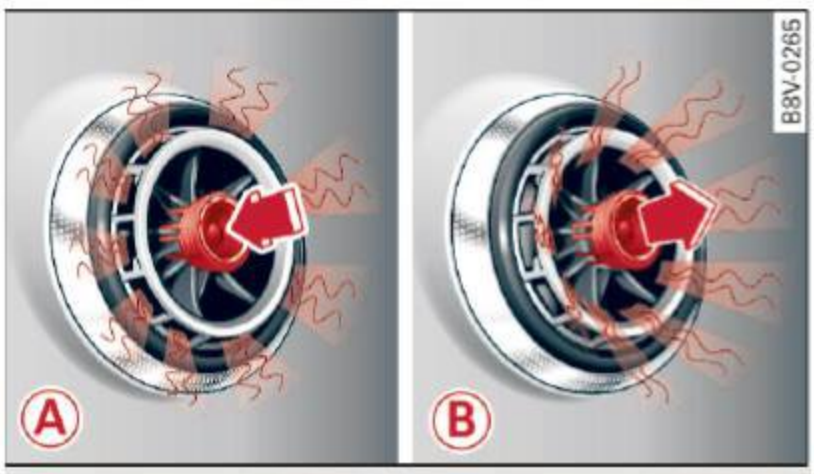


Fig. 63 (Canada vehicles only) Air vents: adjusting the airflow setting A) Diffused B) Direct

The following settings are possible ⇨ *fig. 62*:

– ① Air flow amount
– ② Air flow direction
– ③ (*Canada vehicles only*) Air flow settings (diffused or direct)

To adjust the **air flow amount**, turn the ridged outer adjusting ring ① ⇨ *fig. 62*. To stop the air flow, turn the adjusting ring all the way to the right.

To adjust the **air flow direction**, turn the air vent grill insert ②.

(*Canada vehicles only*) To adjust the **air flow settings**, pull or press the middle adjustment ring ③ ⇨ *fig. 62*:

– **Diffused** air flow (indirect Ⓐ): Press the middle adjustment ring in lightly ⇨ *fig. 63*.
– **Direct** air flow (straight Ⓑ): Pull the center adjustment ring out lightly ⇨ *fig. 63*.

Rear window defogger

When a function is switched on, the LED in the [button] button for manual climate control ⇨ *page 65, fig. 60* and automatic climate control ⇨ *page 66, fig. 61* turns on. If the rear window defogger is activated when the ignition is switched on, the battery management determines based on the battery charge if it is possible to turn on. Otherwise, the rear window defogger functions with the engine running and switches off automatically after approximately 10 - 20 minutes, depending on the outside temperature.

To prevent the rear window defogger from switching off automatically, press and hold the [button] (word REAR*) button for more than two seconds. This remains stored up to approximately 15 minutes after turning off the ignition.

Seat heating

Applies to vehicles: with seat heating

The seat heating has three levels. The selected heating level is indicated by the LEDs in the button (manual climate control) ⇨ *page 65, fig. 60*, (automatic climate control) ⇨ *page 66, fig. 61*.

- ▸ To switch the seat heating on, press the [button] button once.
- ▸ To switch to a lower level, press the [button] button again.
- ▸ To switch the seat heating off, press the [button] button repeatedly until the LED turns off. ▶

The seat heating switches automatically from setting 3 to setting 2 after 10 minutes.

When seat heating should not be switched on

Do **not** turn the seat heating on under the following circumstances:

– The seat is unoccupied.
– The seat is covered with a seat cover.
– The seat is covered with a child seat.
– The seat is damp or wet.

WARNING

Individuals with reduced sensitivity to pain or temperature could develop burns when using the seat heating function. To reduce the risk of injury, these individuals should not use seat heating.

Note

To avoid damage to the heating elements in the seats, do not kneel on the seats or place heavy loads on a small area of the seat.

Tips

– The setting for the seat heating on the driver's side is assigned to the key that is in use.
– If the front passenger's seat heating is turned on, it will not turn on again automatically if more than 10 minutes have passed between switching the ignition off and switching it on again.

Driving

Steering

Adjusting the steering wheel position

The steering wheel position is fully adjustable up and down and forward and back.

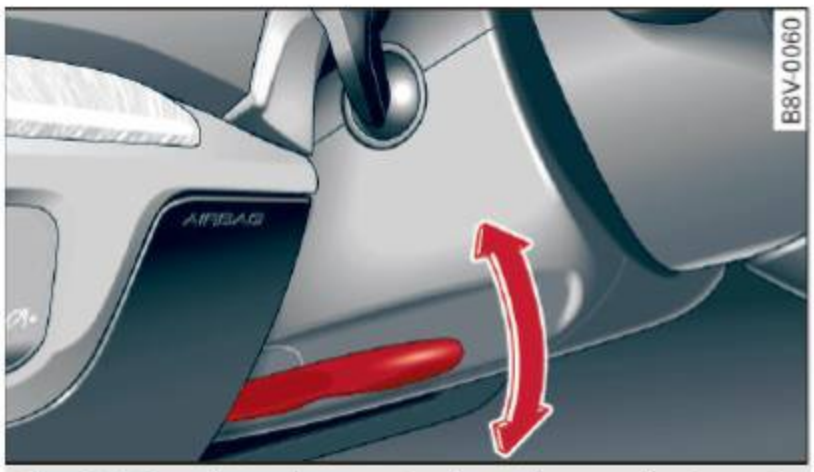


Fig. 64 Steering column: steering column adjustment lever

- ▸ Tilt the lever ⇨ *fig. 64* downward ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Bring the steering wheel into the desired position.
- ▸ Push the lever against the steering column until it latches.

⚠ WARNING

Improper use of steering wheel adjustment and improper seating position can cause serious personal injury.

- – Adjust the steering wheel column only when the vehicle is not moving to prevent loss of vehicle control.
- – Adjust the driver's seat or steering wheel so that there is a minimum of 10 inches (25 cm) between your chest and the steering wheel ⇨ *page 122, fig. 109*. If you cannot maintain this minimum distance, the airbag system cannot protect you properly.
- – If physical limitations prevent you from sitting 10 inches (25 cm) or more from the steering wheel, check with your authorized Audi dealer to see if adaptive equipment is available.
- – If the steering wheel is aligned with your face, the supplemental driver's airbag cannot provide as much protection in an accident. Always make sure that the steering wheel is aligned with your chest.
- – Always hold the steering wheel with your hands at the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock positions to reduce the risk of personal injury if the driver's airbag deploys.
- – Never hold the steering wheel at the 12 o'clock position or with your hands inside the steering wheel rim or on the steering wheel hub. Holding the steering wheel the wrong way can cause serious injuries to the hands, arms and head if the driver's airbag deploys.

Ignition lock

Depending on the model, your vehicle has the following equipment:

- – Mechanical ignition key ⇨ *page 70* or
- – Convenience key ⇨ *page 73*

Starting and stopping the engine (vehicles with an ignition lock)

Starting the engine with the key

Applies to vehicles: with mechanical ignition lock

The ignition is switched on and the engine started with the key in the ignition.

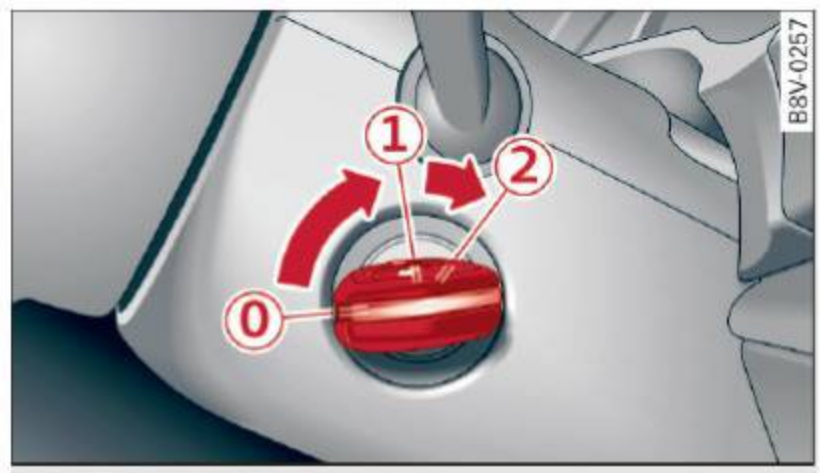


Fig. 65 Ignition key positions

Steering wheel lock

If the steering wheel will not turn, the steering lock is engaged.

To engage the steering wheel lock: The selector lever must be in the P position (automatic transmission*). ▸

- ▸ To engage the steering wheel lock, turn the wheel until it locks when the ignition key is removed.
- ▸ To release the steering wheel lock, insert the key in the ignition lock and turn the key in the -direction of the arrow- while turning the steering wheel.

Switching the ignition on and off

- ▸ To switch the ignition on, turn the ignition key to position ①.
- ▸ To switch the ignition off, turn the ignition key to position ⓪.

Starting the engine

Your vehicle is equipped with launch control. As soon as you have turned the ignition key to position ②, the engine will start automatically.

- ▸ Press the brake pedal and move the selector lever to the P or N position.
- ▸ Turn the key briefly to position ②. The ignition key automatically returns to position ①. Do not press the accelerator pedal when doing this.

Major electrical equipment switches off temporarily when starting the engine.

If the engine does not start immediately, stop the starting procedure by turning the ignition key to position ⓪ and repeat after 30 seconds.

Automatic start malfunction

If the EPC indicator light turns on (gasoline engine) and the message **Engine start system malfunction. Please contact Service** appears, there is an automatic start malfunction.

To start the engine, hold the ignition key in position ② until the engine runs.

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

WARNING

– Never allow the engine to run in confined spaces - there is a risk of asphyxiation.

– Never remove the ignition key from the ignition lock while the vehicle is moving. Otherwise the steering lock will engage and you will not be able to steer the vehicle.
– The brake booster and power steering only work when the engine is running. If the engine is off, you have to use more force when steering or braking. Because you cannot steer and brake as you usually would, this could lead to crashes and serious injuries.
– Always take the vehicle key with you when leaving the vehicle, even for a short period of time. This applies particularly when children remain in the vehicle. Otherwise the children could start the engine or operate electrical equipment such as power windows.

Note

– Avoid high engine speed, full throttle, and heavy engine load as long as the engine has not reached operating temperature yet. You could damage the engine.
– The engine cannot be started by pushing or towing the vehicle.

For the sake of the environment

Do not let the engine run while parked to warm up. Begin driving immediately. This reduces unnecessary emissions.

Tips

– If it is difficult to turn the key to position ①, turn the steering wheel back and forth slightly to release the steering wheel lock.
– After starting a cold engine, there may be a brief period of increased noise because the oil pressure must first build up in the hydraulic valve adjusters. This is normal and not a cause for concern.
– If the battery is disconnected and reconnected, you have to hold the ignition key in position ① for five seconds for the engine to start.

▸

– Vehicles with an automatic transmission: After switching the ignition off, you can only remove the key when the selector lever is in the “P” (Park) position. After that, the selector lever is locked.

Stopping the engine with the key

Applies to vehicles: with mechanical ignition lock

Stopping the engine

▸ Bring the vehicle to a full stop.
▸ Turn the key to position ⓪.

Engaging the steering wheel lock

Requirement: The selector lever must be in the P position (automatic transmission*).

▸ Remove the ignition key in position ⓪ ⇨ *page 73, fig. 66* ⇨ ⚠.
▸ Turn the steering wheel until you hear the steering wheel lock.

The locked steering helps prevent vehicle theft.

WARNING

– Never turn off the engine before the vehicle has come to a complete stop. The full function of the brake booster and the power steering is not guaranteed. You must use more force to turn or brake, if necessary. Because you cannot steer and brake as you usually would, this could lead to accidents and serious injuries.
– Never remove the ignition key from the ignition lock while the vehicle is moving. Otherwise, the steering lock could suddenly engage and you would not be able to steer the vehicle.
– The brake booster and power steering only work when the engine is running. If the engine is off, you have to use more force when steering or braking. Because you cannot steer and brake as you usually would, this could lead to crashes and serious injuries.
– Always take the vehicle key with you when leaving the vehicle, even for a short period of time. This applies particularly when children remain in the vehicle. Otherwise the children could start the engine or operate electrical equipment such as power windows.
– For safety reasons, you should always park your vehicle with the selector lever in P. Otherwise, the vehicle could inadvertently roll away.
– After the engine has been switched off, the radiator fan can continue to run for up to 10 minutes - even with the ignition switched off. It can also switch on again after some time if the coolant temperature rises as the result of a heat buildup or if the engine is hot and the engine compartment is additionally heated by the sun's rays.

Note

– If the engine has been under heavy load for an extended period of time, heat builds up in the engine compartment after the engine is switched off - there is a risk of damaging the engine. For this reason, let the engine run for at idle for approximately two minutes before shutting it off.

Tips

– After the engine has been switched off, the radiator fan can continue to run for up to 10 minutes - even with the ignition switched off. It can also switch on again after some time if the coolant temperature rises as a result of heat buildup or if the engine compartment is heated by sunlight and the engine is hot.

Starting and stopping the engine (vehicles with a convenience key)

Starting the engine with the START ENGINE STOP button

Applies to vehicles: with convenience key

The START ENGINE STOP button switches the ignition on and starts the engine.

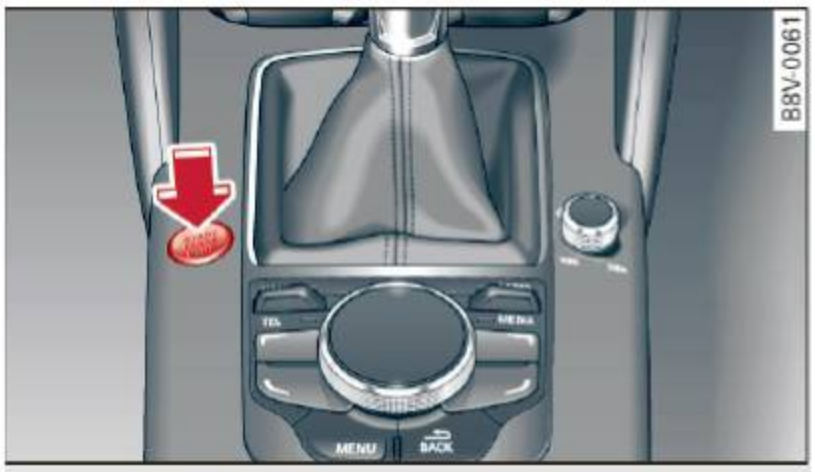


Fig. 66 Center console: START ENGINE STOP button (with convenience key)

You can start your car without using your convenience key. You must simply be carrying the key with you.

Switching the ignition on and off

If the indicator light blinks and the message **Please move steering wheel** appears when switching the ignition on, the steering is locked by the steering lock. In this case, turn the steering wheel slightly to the left/right.

- To switch the ignition on or off, press the START ENGINE STOP button. Do not press the brake pedal while doing this.

Starting the engine

Your vehicle is equipped with launch control. The engine starts automatically when you press the START ENGINE STOP button briefly.

- Press the brake pedal and move the selector lever to the P or N position.
- Press the START ENGINE STOP button briefly. The engine will start.

Major electrical equipment switches off temporarily when starting the engine.

If the engine does not start immediately, stop the starting procedure by pushing the START ENGINE STOP button again and repeat after 30 seconds.

Automatic start malfunction

If the EPC indicator light turns on (gasoline engine) when you start the engine, there is an automatic start malfunction.

To start the engine, press and hold the START ENGINE STOP button until the engine runs.

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

WARNING

- Never allow the engine to run in confined spaces - there is a risk of asphyxiation.
- Always take the vehicle key with you when leaving the vehicle, even for a short period of time. This applies particularly when children remain in the vehicle. Otherwise the children could start the engine or operate electrical equipment such as power windows.
- The brake booster and power steering only work when the engine is running. If the engine is off, you have to use more force when steering or braking. Because you cannot steer and brake as you usually would, this could lead to crashes and serious injuries.

Note

- Avoid high engine speed, full throttle, and heavy engine load as long as the engine has not reached operating temperature yet. You could damage the engine.
- The engine cannot be started by pushing or towing the vehicle.

For the sake of the environment

Do not let the engine run while parked to warm up. Begin driving immediately. This reduces unnecessary emissions. ▶

Tips

– After starting a cold engine, there may be a brief period of increased noise because the oil pressure must first build up in the hydraulic valve adjusters. This is normal and not a cause for concern.
– If the indicator light blinks in the instrument cluster before switching the ignition off, the ignition will not switch on again ⇨ *page 189*.
– If you leave your vehicle with the ignition switched on, the ignition will switch off after a certain amount of time. Make sure that electrical equipment such as the exterior lights are switched off.

Turning the engine off using the START ENGINE STOP button

Applies to vehicles: with convenience key

▸ Bring the vehicle to a full stop.
▸ Automatic transmission: Move the selector lever into the P position.
▸ Press the START ENGINE STOP button ⇨ *page 73, fig. 66*.

If the engine does not stop, proceed as follows ⇨ *page 75, Starting the engine if there is a malfunction*.

Steering wheel lock[1)]

The steering locks when you turn the engine off using the START ENGINE STOP* button, move the selector lever into the P position (automatic transmission*) and open the driver's door.

The locked steering helps prevent vehicle theft.

Emergency off function

If it is necessary in unusual circumstances, the engine can be switched off while the vehicle is moving at speeds less than 6 mph (10 km/h). If you press the START ENGINE STOP* button while driving, the message **Pressing start/stop button again will switch off engine!** appears. To switch the engine off, press the START ENGINE STOP* button twice in a row briefly or press and hold for longer than two seconds.

WARNING

– Never turn off the engine before the vehicle has come to a complete stop. The full function of the brake booster and the power steering is not guaranteed. You must use more force to turn or brake, if necessary. Because you cannot steer and brake as you usually would, this could lead to accidents and serious injuries.
– The brake booster and power steering only work when the engine is running. If the engine is off, you have to use more force when steering or braking. Because you cannot steer and brake as you usually would, this could lead to crashes and serious injuries.
– Always take the vehicle key with you when leaving the vehicle, even for a short period of time. This applies particularly when children remain in the vehicle. Otherwise the children could start the engine or operate electrical equipment such as power windows.
– For safety reasons, you should always park your vehicle with the selector lever in P. Otherwise, the vehicle could inadvertently roll away.
– After the engine has been switched off, the radiator fan can continue to run for up to 10 minutes - even with the ignition switched off. It can also switch on again after some time if the coolant temperature rises as the result of a heat buildup or if the engine is hot and the engine compartment is additionally heated by the sun's rays.

Note

If the engine has been under heavy load for an extended period of time, heat builds up in the engine compartment after the ▸

1) This function is not available in all countries.

engine is switched off - there is a risk of damaging the engine. For this reason, let the engine run for at idle for approximately two minutes before shutting it off.

Tips

– After the engine has been switched off, the radiator fan can continue to run for up to 10 minutes - even with the ignition switched off. It can also switch on again after some time if the coolant temperature rises as a result of heat buildup or if the engine compartment is heated by sunlight and the engine is hot.

Starting the engine if there is a malfunction

Applies to vehicles: with convenience key

It may not be possible to start the engine under certain circumstances, for example if the battery in the vehicle key is drained, if interference is affected the key or if there is a system malfunction.

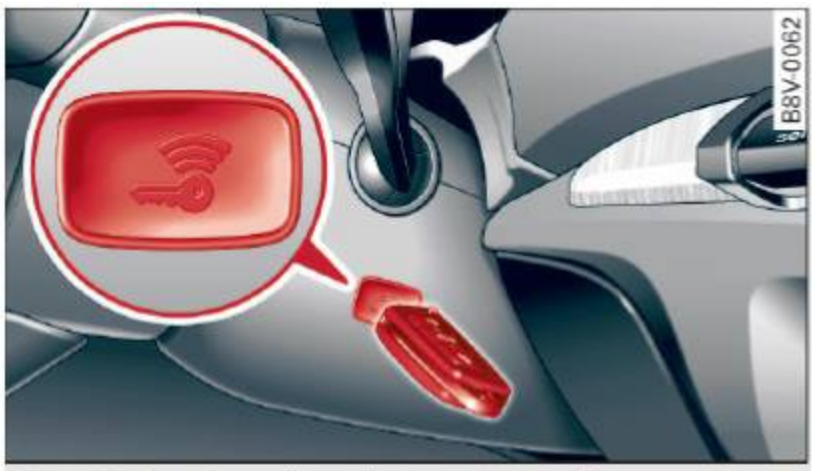


Fig. 67 Steering column/remote control key: starting the engine if there is a malfunction

As long as the message **Key not recognized. See owners manual** appears, you can emergency start your vehicle.

- Press the brake pedal ⇨ ⚠ *in Starting the engine with the* START ENGINE STOP *button on page 73*.
- Press the START ENGINE STOP button.
- Hold the master key as shown in the illustration in the location indicated ⇨ *fig. 67*. The engine will start.
- If the engine does not automatically start, press the START ENGINE STOP button again.

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Tips

You can display the message that appears during an emergency by pressing the START ENGINE STOP* button.

Driver messages

Turn off ignition before leaving car. Battery is discharging

This message appears and a warning tone sounds if you open the driver's door when the ignition is switched on. Turn off the ignition so that the battery will not discharge.

Pressing start/stop button again will switch off engine!

This message appears when you press the START ENGINE STOP* button while driving ⇨ *page 74, Emergency off function*.

Engine start system malfunction. Please contact Service

The engine automatic start system has a malfunction. Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected. To start the engine, press and hold the START ENGINE STOP button.

Key not recognized. See owner's manual

This message appears if there is no convenience key inside the vehicle or if the system does not recognize the key. The convenience key may not be recognized, for example, if it is covered by an object that *disrupts* the signal (such as a briefcase), or if the key battery is weak. Electronic devices such as cell phones can also interfere with the signal.

To start or stop the engine, see “Correcting a malfunction” ⇨ *page 75*.

Key not in vehicle?

The indicator light turns on and this message appears if the convenience key was ▶

removed from the vehicle when the engine was running. If the convenience key is no longer in the vehicle, you cannot switch the ignition on or start the engine once you stop it. You also cannot lock the vehicle from the outside.

Press brake pedal

This message appears if you do not press the brake pedal to start the engine in a vehicle with an automatic transmission.

Please engage N or P

This message appears when starting or stopping the engine if the selector lever is not in the N or P position. The engine will not start/stop.

Shift to P, otherwise vehicle can roll away. Doors do not lock if lever is not in P

This message appears for safety reasons along with a warning tone. It appears if the selector lever for the automatic transmission is not in the P position when switching the ignition off with the START ENGINE STOP* button. Shift the selector lever to the P position. Otherwise, the vehicle could roll. You also cannot lock the vehicle using the locking sensor on the door handle or using the convenience key.

Electromechanical parking brake

Operation

The electromechanical parking brake replaces the hand brake.

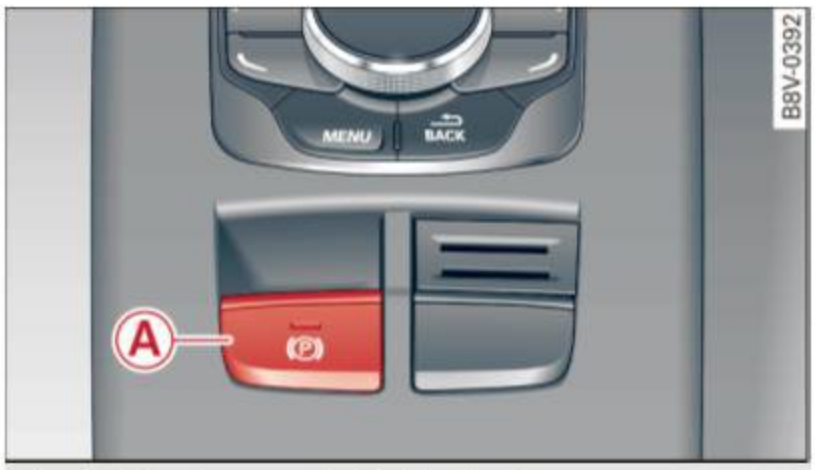


Fig. 68 Center console: Parking brake

- Pull the switch Ⓐ ⇨ *fig. 68* to set the parking brake. The PARK (USA models) / Ⓟ (Canada models) indicator light in the button and in the instrument cluster display turns on.
- To release the parking brake, press the brake pedal or the accelerator pedal and press the button Ⓐ. The PARK (USA models) / Ⓟ (Canada models) indicator light in the button and instrument cluster turns off.

Your vehicle is equipped with an electromechanical parking brake. The parking brake is designed to prevent the vehicle from rolling unintentionally and replaces the hand brake.

In addition to the normal functions of a traditional hand brake, the electromechanical parking brake provides various convenience and safety functions.

When starting

– The integral hill start assist helps you when driving by automatically releasing the parking brake ⇨ *page 77, Starting from a stop*.
– When starting on inclines, the hill start assist prevents the vehicle from unintentionally rolling back. The braking force of the parking brake is not released until sufficient driving force has been built up at the wheels.

Emergency brake function

An emergency braking functions ensures that the vehicle can be slowed down even if the *normal* brakes fail ⇨ *page 78, Emergency braking function*.

Indicator lights

– If the parking brake is set when the ignition is **switched on**, the PARK (USA models) / Ⓟ (Canada models) indicator light turns on in the display and button.
– If the parking brake is set when the ignition is **switched off**, the PARK (USA models) / Ⓟ (Canada models) indicator light turns on in the display and button for about 20 seconds. ▶

WARNING

– Do not press the accelerator pedal inadvertently when the vehicle is stationary and the engine is running and a gear is selected. Otherwise the vehicle will start to move immediately and could result in a crash.
– If the power supply fails, the released parking brake can no longer engage. In this case, park the vehicle on level ground and secure it by placing the selector lever in the P position (automatic transmission). See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Note

If the symbol (!) in the display or the indicator light BRAKE (USA models)/(!) (Canada models) in the instrument cluster flashes, there is a malfunction in the brake system. Please refer to the detailed description of the indicator lights ⇨ *page 18*.

– If the indicator light PARK (USA models) / (P) (Canada models) or turns on, there may be a malfunction in the parking brake ⇨ *page 19*.

Tips

– You can set the parking brake at any time - even with the ignition turned off. To release the parking brake, the ignition must be turned on and the brake pedal must be pressed.
– If driver's door is opened while the ignition is switched on, the parking brake sets automatically. This prevents unintended rolling of the vehicle.
– Occasional noises when the parking brake is set and released are normal and are not a cause for concern.
– When the vehicle is parked, the parking brake goes through a self-test cycle at regular intervals. Any noises associated with this are normal.
– If there is a power failure, the parking brake will not set if it is released, and it will not release if it is set ⇨ ⚠. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Parking

▸ Press the brake pedal to stop the vehicle.
▸ Pull the switch Ⓐ ⇨ *page 76, fig. 68* to set the parking brake.
▸ Place the selector lever in the P position.
▸ Turn the engine off ⇨ ⚠.
▸ Turn the steering wheel when parking on inclines so that the wheels will roll into the curb if the vehicle starts moving.

WARNING

– Always take the vehicle key with you when leaving the vehicle, even for a short period of time. This applies particularly when children remain in the vehicle. Otherwise children could start the engine, release the parking brake or operate electrical equipment such as power windows, which increases the risk of an accident.
– No one should remain in the vehicle when it is locked, especially children. Locked doors make it more difficult for emergency workers to get into the vehicle, which puts lives at risk.

Starting from a stop

The start assist function ensures that the parking brake is released automatically upon starting.

Stopping and applying the parking brake

▸ Pull the switch Ⓐ ⇨ *page 76, fig. 68* to set the parking brake.

Starting and automatically releasing the parking brake

Requirement: The driver's door must be locked and the driver's safety belt must be fastened.

▸ When you press the accelerator pedal, the parking brake is automatically released and your vehicle begins to move. ▶

When stopping at a traffic signal or stopping in city traffic, the parking brake can be applied. The vehicle does not have to be held with the brake pedal. The parking brake eliminates the tendency to creep when a selector lever position is engaged. As soon as you press the accelerator pedal, the parking brake releases automatically and the vehicle starts to move.

Starting on slopes

When starting on inclines, the hill start assist prevents the vehicle from unintentionally rolling back. The braking force of the parking brake is not released until sufficient driving force has been built up at the wheels.

Tips

For safety reasons, the parking brake is released automatically only when the driver's safety belt is fastened and the driver's door is locked.

Emergency braking function

This is used if the convention brake system fails or locks up.

- To brake your vehicle in an emergency, pull the Ⓐ switch ⇨ *page 76, fig. 68* and hold it pulled.
- As soon as you release the Ⓐ switch or accelerate, the braking process stops.

Pulling and holding the Ⓐ switch while driving at a speed of about 2 mph (3 km/h) or higher initiates the emergency braking function. The vehicle is braked at all four wheels by activating the braking hydraulics. The brake performance is similar to heavy braking. ⇨ ⚠

To help prevent activating the emergency braking by mistake, an audible warning tone (buzzer) sounds when the Ⓐ switch is pulled. Emergency braking stops as soon as the Ⓐ switch is released or the accelerator pedal is pressed.

WARNING

Emergency braking should only be used in an emergency, when the normal brake pedal has failed or the brake pedal is obstructed. During emergency braking, your vehicle will brake similar to heavy braking. ESC and the associated components (ABS, ASR, EDL) cannot overcome the laws of physics. In corners and when road or weather conditions are bad, a full brake application can cause the vehicle to skid or the rear end to break away, which increases the risk of an accident.

Hill hold

Applies to vehicles: with Hill Hold

Hill hold makes it easier to start on hills.

Requirement: The driver door must be closed and the engine must be running.

The system is activated when the brake pedal is pressed while the vehicle is stationary.

To prevent the vehicle from rolling back when starting, the brake power is held for a brief moment after releasing the brake pedal. During this time, you can easily begin to move your vehicle.

WARNING

- The intelligent technology of Hill Hold cannot overcome the limitations imposed by natural physical laws. The increased comfort offered by Hill Hold should not cause you to take safety risks.
- Hill Hold cannot hold the vehicle in all hill start situations (for example, if the ground is slippery or icy).
- If you do not begin moving immediately after releasing the brake pedal, the vehicle could begin to roll backward under certain circumstances. Press the brake pedal or set the parking brake immediately.
- If the engine “stalls”, press the brake pedal or set the parking brake immediately.

▶

– Starting on inclines in stop-and-go traffic: To help prevent the vehicle from rolling back when starting, press and hold the brake pedal for several seconds when the vehicle is stationary.

Tips

You can find out if your vehicle is equipped with Hill Hold by checking at an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Speed warning system

Introduction

The speed warning system helps you to stay under a specified maximum speed.

The speed warning system warns you if you are exceeding the maximum speed that you have set. You will hear a warning tone when your speed exceeds the stored value by approximately 3 mph (3 km/h). An indicator light MPH (USA models)/ km/h (Canada models) in the instrument cluster display also turns on at the same time. The indicator light MPH / km/h turns off when the speed decreases below the stored maximum speed.

Setting a threshold is recommended if you would like to be reminded when you reach a certain maximum speed. Situations where you may want to do so include driving in a country with a general speed limit or if there is a specified maximum speed for winter tires.

Tips

Even though your vehicle is equipped with a speed warning system, you should still watch the speedometer to make sure you are not driving faster than the speed limit.

Setting the threshold

You can set, change and delete the threshold in the MMI.

▸ Select: **Systems** or **Car systems** > **Driver assist** > **Speed warning**.

You can set any threshold between 20 mph (30 km/h) and 150 mph (240 km/h). Settings can each be adjusted in increments of 6 mph (10 km/h).

Cruise control system

Description

Applies to vehicles: with cruise control system

The cruise control system makes it possible to drive at a constant speed starting at 15 mph (20 km/h).

The speed is kept constant by modifying engine power or through an active brake intervention.

WARNING

– Always pay attention to the traffic around you when the cruise control is in operation. You are always responsible for your speed and the distance between your vehicle and other vehicles.
– For reasons of safety, cruise control should not be used in the city, in stop-and-go traffic, on winding roads and when road conditions are poor (such as ice, fog, gravel, heavy rain and hydroplaning) - you could have an accident.
– Switch the cruise control off temporarily when driving in turning lanes, highway exits or in construction zones.
– Please note that unconsciously “resting” your foot on the accelerator pedal prevents the cruise control from braking. This is due to the control system being overridden by the driver's acceleration.
– If a brake system malfunction such as overheating occurs when the cruise control system is switched on, the braking function in the system may be switched off. The other cruise control functions remain active as long as the indicator light CRUISE (US models) / (Canadian models) is on.

▶

Tips

– The cruise control system is ideal for stretches with speed limits. The driver is responsible for adhering to the correct speed.
– The cruise control remains active when shifting gears.
– The brake lights turn on when the brakes are activated.

Switching on

Applies to vehicles: with cruise control system



Fig. 69 Operating lever: cruise control system

- To switch the cruise control on, pull the lever into position (1) ⇨ *fig. 69*.
- Drive at the speed to be maintained.
- To store the speed, press the button (A). The CRUISE (US models) / (Canadian models) turns on in the instrument cluster.

Changing speed

Applies to vehicles: with cruise control system

- To increase or decrease the speed in increments, **tap** the lever in the (+)/(-) direction ⇨ *page 80, fig. 69*.
- To increase or decrease the speed quickly, **hold** the lever in the (+)/(-) direction until the desired speed is reached.

Overriding the speed

You can press the accelerator pedal down to increase your speed, for example if you want to pass someone. The speed you saved earlier will resume as soon as you release the accelerator pedal.

If, however, you exceed your saved speed by 5 mph (10 km/h) for longer than 6 minutes, the cruise control turns off temporarily. The CRUISE (US models) / (Canada models) indicator light in the instrument cluster turns off and the stored speed is retained.

Preselecting the speed

Applies to vehicles: with cruise control system

You can preselect your desired speed when the vehicle is stationary.

- Switch the ignition on.
- Move the lever into position (1) ⇨ *page 80, fig. 69*.
- To increase or decrease the speed, tap the lever in the (+)/(-) direction.

This function makes it possible, for example, to save the speed you want before driving on the highway. Once on the highway, activate the cruise control by pulling the lever toward (1).

Switching off

Applies to vehicles: with cruise control system

Temporary deactivation

- Press the brake pedal, or
- Press the lever into position (2) (not clicked into place) ⇨ *page 80, fig. 69*, or

Switching off completely

- Press the lever into position (2) (clicked into place), or
- Switch the ignition off.

The speed you stored will be retained if the cruise control has been switched off temporarily. To resume the stored speed, release the brake pedal and pull the lever into position (1).

The stored speed is erased when the cruise control is switched off completely or the ignition is switched off. ▶

WARNING

You should only resume the stored speed if it is not too high for existing traffic conditions. Otherwise you risk an accident.

Tips

– If the brakes become too heated while driving, the cruise control switches off. If this happens while driving downhill, you can relieve the brakes by shifting into a lower gear.
– When the cruise control is activated, ESC sport mode cannot be switched on.

Audi adaptive cruise control

Introduction

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control

The adaptive cruise control system is a combination of speed and distance regulation. It assists the driver by both regulating the speed and maintaining a distance to the object ahead, within the abilities of the system. If the system detects an object, adaptive cruise control can brake and accelerate your vehicle. This together with the automatic transmission* makes driving more comfortable both on long stretches of highway and in stop-and-go traffic.

General Information

General information

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control and Audi pre sense front



Fig. 70 Vehicle front: sensor

The general information applies to adaptive cruise control* and pre sense front* ⇨ *page 90*.

The radar sensor area ⇨ *fig. 70* must not be covered with stickers, deposits or any other obstructions as it may impair the function of the adaptive cruise control and the pre sense front. For information on cleaning, see ⇨ *page 201*. The same applies for any modifications made in the front area.

The function of the adaptive cruise control system and pre sense front is limited in some conditions:

– Objects can only be detected when they are within the sensor range ⇨ *page 84, fig. 73*.
– The system has a limited ability to detect objects that are a short distance ahead, off to the side of your vehicle or moving into your lane.
– Objects that are difficult to detect such as motorcycles, vehicles with high ground clearance or an overhanging load are detected late or not detected at all.
– When driving through curves ⇨ *page 83*.
– With stationary objects ⇨ *page 83*.

WARNING

Always pay attention to traffic when adaptive cruise control is switched on and the pre sense front is active ⇨ *page 90*. As the driver, you are still responsible for starting and for maintaining speed and distance to other objects. The pre sense front is used to assist you. The driver must always take action to avoid a collision. The driver is always responsible for braking at the correct time.

– Improper use of adaptive cruise control can cause collisions, other accidents and serious personal injury.
– Incorrect use of the adaptive cruise control can cause collisions, other accidents and serious personal injury.
– Incorrect use of the adaptive cruise control can cause collisions, other accidents and serious personal injury.
– For safety reasons, do not use adaptive cruise control when driving on roads with many curves, when the road surface is in poor condition and/or in bad weather (such as ice, fog, gravel, heavy rain and hydroplaning). Using the system under these conditions could result in a collision.
– Switch adaptive cruise control off temporarily when driving in turning lanes, on expressway exits or in construction zones. This prevents the vehicle from accelerating to the set speed when in these situations.

▶

- The adaptive cruise control system will not brake by itself if you put your foot on the accelerator pedal. Doing so can override the speed and distance regulation.
- When approaching stationary objects such as stopped traffic, adaptive cruise control will not respond and pre sense front will have limited function.
- The adaptive cruise control system and pre sense front do not react to people, animals, objects crossing the road or oncoming objects.
- The function of the radar sensors can be affected by reflective objects such as guard rails, the entrance to a tunnel, heavy rain or ice.
- Never follow a vehicle so closely that you cannot stop your vehicle safely. The adaptive cruise control cannot slow or brake the vehicle safely when you follow another vehicle too closely. Always remember that the automatic braking function cannot bring the vehicle to a sudden or emergency stop under these conditions.
- To prevent unintended operation, always switch ACC off when it is not being used.

Note

The sensor can be displaced by impacts or damage to the bumper, wheel housing and underbody. The adaptive cruise control and pre sense front may become impaired as a result. Have your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility check their function.

In curves

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control and Audi pre sense front

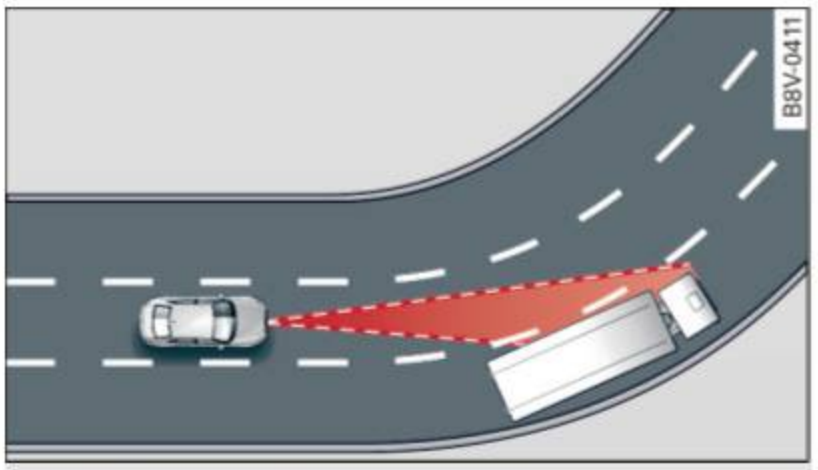


Fig. 71 Example: driving into a curve

When driving into a curve ⇨ *fig. 71* and out of a curve, the adaptive cruise control may react to an object in the neighboring lane and apply the brakes. You can prevent that by pressing the accelerator pedal briefly.

Stationary objects

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control and Audi pre sense front

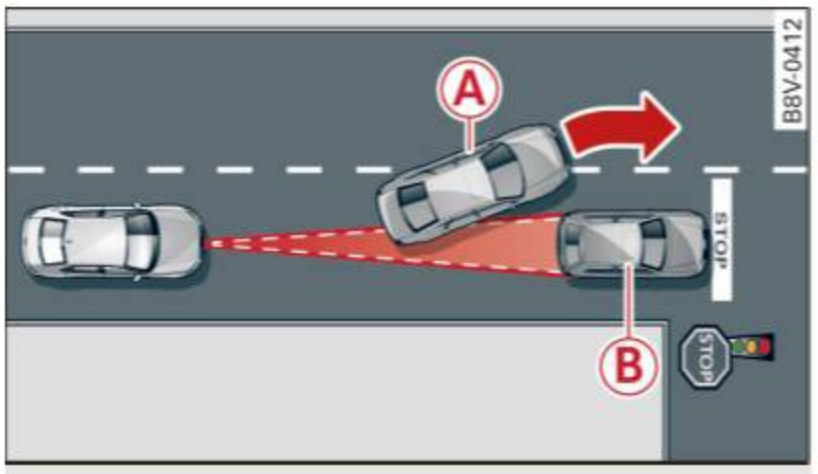


Fig. 72 Example: object changing lanes and stationary object

Adaptive cruise control

The adaptive cruise control system only reacts to objects that are moving or that the system has already detected as moving. For example, it can react when a vehicle that has already been detected (A) turns or changes lanes, but adaptive cruise control does not react to a stationary vehicle (B). Press the brake pedal to slow your vehicle down.

Pre sense front

Pre sense front only reacts to stationary objects at low speeds.

Adaptive cruise control

Description

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control

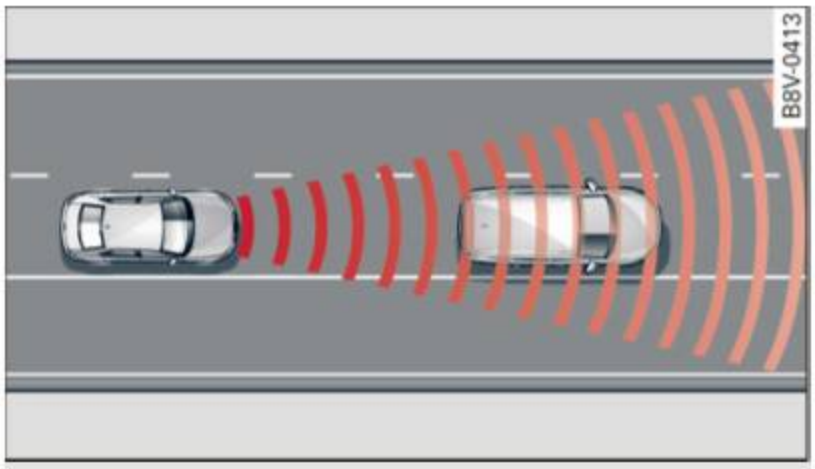


Fig. 73 Detection range

What can adaptive cruise control do?

The adaptive cruise control system uses radar and a video camera. The radar is subject to designated system limits ⇨ *page 82*.

On open roads with no traffic, it functions like a cruise control system. The stored speed is maintained. When approaching an object ahead and the system detects it, the adaptive cruise control system automatically brakes to match that object's speed and then maintains the stored distance. As soon as the system does not detect an object ahead, adaptive cruise control accelerates up to the stored speed.

Applies to vehicles with an automatic transmission*: Within the limits of the system, adaptive cruise control can brake in stop-and-go traffic until the vehicle is stationary and then begin driving again under certain conditions ⇨ *page 86, Driving in stop-and-go traffic*.

Which functions can be controlled?

When you switch adaptive cruise control on, you can set the current speed as the "control speed" ⇨ *page 84, Switching on and off*.

When driving, you can stop cruise control ⇨ *page 86* or change the speed ⇨ *page 85* at any time.

You can also adjust the following settings:

– Distance ⇨ *page 87*
– Driving program ⇨ *page 88*
– Driving mode ⇨ *page 88*.

Switching on and off

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control

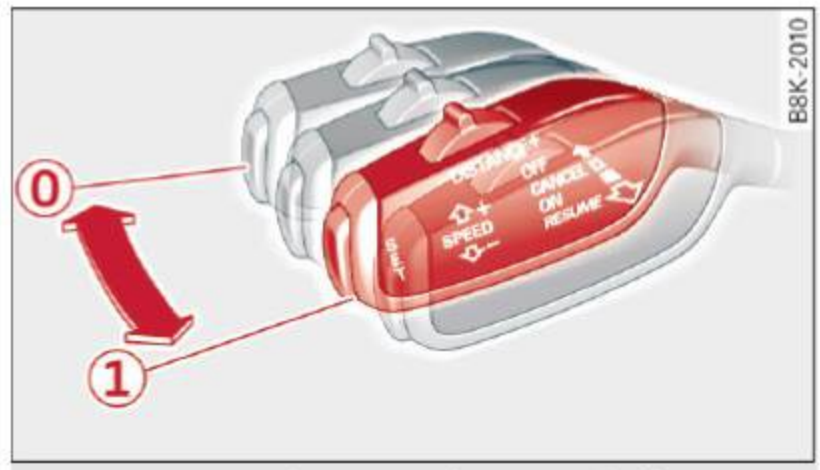


Fig. 74 Operating lever: switching on and off



Fig. 75 Instrument cluster: adaptive cruise control

You can set any speed [1] between 20 mph and 95 mph (30 and 150 km/h).

Indicator lights and messages in the instrument cluster display inform you about the current situation and settings.

Switching adaptive cruise control on

▸ Pull the lever toward you into position (1) ⇨ *fig. 74*. **ACC: standby** appears in the instrument cluster display.

Saving the speed and activating regulation

▸ To save the current speed, press the SET ⇨ *fig. 74* button. The stored speed is shown in the tachometer LED line (A) and appears briefly in the information line (D) ⇨ *fig. 75*. ▸

[1] Speed limits depend on the country and the speedometer.

- Automatic transmission: To activate the regulation while stationary, you must press the brake pedal.

Switching adaptive cruise control off

- Push the lever away from you into position (0) until it clicks into place. The message **ACC: off** appears.

The stored speed in the LED line is erased.

(B) Indicator lights

 - adaptive cruise control is switched on. No objects are detected ahead. The stored speed is maintained.

 - An object ahead was detected. The adaptive cruise control system regulates the speed and distance to the object ahead and brakes/accelerates automatically.

 - Automatic transmission: The adaptive cruise control is switched on. An object ahead was detected. Your vehicle remains stopped and will not start driving automatically.

 - The automatic braking is not enough to maintain a sufficient distance to an object ahead. You must intervene ⇨ *page 88, Request for driver intervention*.

(C) Instrument cluster display

If adaptive cruise control is not shown in the instrument cluster display, you can call it up using the multifunction steering wheel buttons ⇨ *page 27*.

Based on the graphics in the display, you can determine if the system is maintaining a distance to a vehicle ahead and what that distance to this vehicle is:

No vehicle - No object ahead was detected.

White vehicle - An object ahead was detected.

Red vehicle - Request for the driver to take action ⇨ *page 88*.

Both **arrows** on the **scale** (C) indicate the distance to the object ahead. No arrow appears when the vehicle is on an open road and there is no object ahead. If an object is detected ahead, the arrow moves on the scale.

The green zone on the scale indicates the store distance. For information on changing the distance, refer to ⇨ *page 87*. If the distance selected is exceeded or not reached, the arrow moves into the red zone on the scale.

WARNING

Improper use of the adaptive cruise control can cause collisions, other accidents and serious personal injuries.

– Automatic transmission: If you press the SET button when driving at speeds below 20 mph (30 km/h), the vehicle accelerates automatically up to 20 mph (30 km/h), which is the minimum speed that can be set.

Tips

– If you switch the ignition or the adaptive cruise control system off, the set speed is erased for safety reason.
– With the adaptive cruise control activated the ESC sport mode cannot be activated.
– The electronic stabilization control (ESC) and the anti-slip-regulation (ASR) are automatically turned on when the adaptive cruise control is turned on. Both systems cannot be turned off if the adaptive cruise control is turned on.

Changing the speed

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control



Fig. 76 Operating lever: changing the speed

- ▸ To increase or reduce the speed in increments, **tap** the lever up or down.
- ▸ To increase or decrease the speed quickly, **hold** the lever up or down until the red LED Ⓐ reaches the desired speed ⇨ *page 84, fig. 75*.

After each change, the new stored speed appears briefly in the information line ⇨ *page 84, fig. 75* Ⓓ.

Driving in stop-and-go traffic

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control

The adaptive cruise control system assists you in stop-and-go traffic. If an object that is detected ahead stops, your vehicle will brake and stay at a stop, within the limits of the system.

Starting with adaptive cruise control[1)]

If you vehicle brakes to a stop because an object is detected ahead, **ACC autom. go** appears briefly in the instrument cluster display Your vehicle is in automatic start mode.

As long as the driver message **ACC autom. go** is displayed and the object detected ahead starts to move, your vehicle will continue driving ⇨ ⚠.

You can activate **ACC autom. go** again by pulling the lever to the position ② ⇨ *page 86, fig. 77*

The start mode **ACC autom. go** ends when the brake pedal is pressed.

Criteria for switching off

The adaptive cruise control switches off for safety reasons when stationary:

– when the driver's door is open,
– when the vehicle is stationary for more than 3 minutes,
– when the driver's safety belt is not fastened.

1) This is not available in some countries.

⚠ WARNING

When the message **ACC autom. go**[1)] appears, the vehicle continues driving, even if there is an obstacle between your vehicle and the object ahead. This increases the risk of an accident.

Tips

If adaptive cruise control is active and your vehicle does not start driving even though the message **ACC autom. go**[1)] appears, you can start by tapping the accelerator pedal.

– If an obstacle is detected when your vehicle starts driving, the system will prompt you to take over ⇨ *page 88*. Your vehicle will drive more slowly when starting. This may also happen in some situations when no obstacle is apparent.

Interrupting cruise control

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control

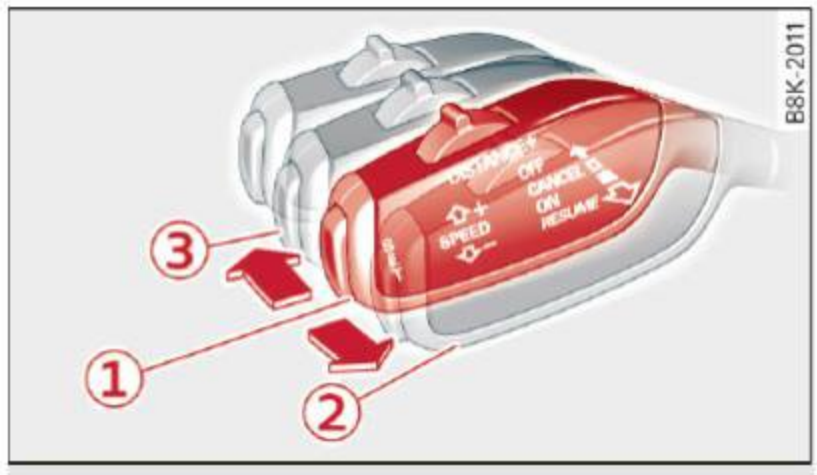


Fig. 77 Operating lever

Requirement: The adaptive cruise control is switched on.

Overriding cruise control

Overriding means exceeding the selected speed when adaptive cruise control is active, for example when pressing the accelerator pedal when passing.

- ▸ To accelerate manually, pull the lever toward you into position ② and hold it there. The message **ACC: override** appears. Or
- ▸ press the accelerator pedal. ▶

- ▸ To resume cruise control, release the lever or take your foot off the accelerator pedal.

Interrupting cruise control while driving

- ▸ Move the lever into position (3). The message **ACC: standby** appears. Or
- ▸ press the brake pedal.
- ▸ To resume the stored speed, move the lever into position (2).

Interrupting cruise control when stopped

Applies to vehicles with an automatic transmission:

- ▸ Push the lever away from you into position (3). The message **ACC: standby** appears.
- ▸ To resume cruise control, press the brake pedal and pull the lever toward you into position (2).

WARNING

It is dangerous to activate cruise control and resume the stored speed when the current road, traffic or weather conditions do not permit this. This could result in a crash.

Setting the distance

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control

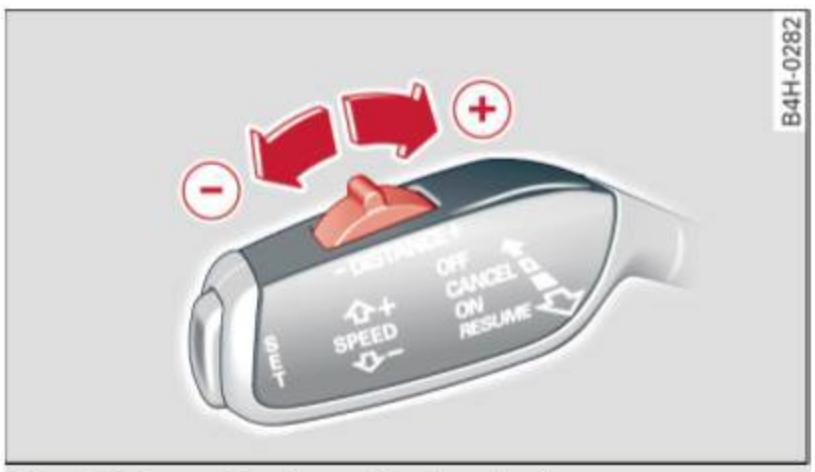


Fig. 78 Operating lever: Setting the distance

- ▸ Tap the switch to display the current set distance ⇨ *fig. 78*.
- ▸ To increase or reduce the distance in increments, tap the switch again to the right or left. The distance between the two vehicles will change in the instrument cluster display.

When approaching an object detected ahead, the adaptive cruise control system brakes to match that object's speed and then regulates to the stored distance. If the object detected ahead accelerates, adaptive cruise control will also accelerate up to the stored speed.

The higher the speed, the greater the distance in meters ⇨ ⚠. The **Distance 3** setting is recommended. That is equal to the general recommendation of “half the speed shown on the speedometer”.

The distances provided are example values. Depending on the driving situation, the current speed and the way the object detected ahead is driving, the actual distance may be more or less than these target distances.

Distance 1: This setting corresponds to a distance of 2 feet / 28 meters when traveling at 62 mph (100 km/h), or a time distance of 1 second.

Distance 2: This setting corresponds to a distance of 118 feet / 36 meters when traveling at 62 mph (100 km/h), or a time distance of 1.3 seconds.

Distance 3: This setting corresponds to a distance of 164 feet / 50 meters when traveling at 62 mph (100 km/h), or a time distance of 1.8 seconds.

Distance 4: This setting corresponds to a distance of 219 feet / 67 meters when traveling at 62 mph (100 km/h), or a time distance of 2.4 seconds.

WARNING

Following other vehicles too closely increases the risk of collisions and serious personal injury.

– When setting the distance, you as the driver are responsible for adhering to any applicable local regulations.

Tips

Distance 3 is set automatically each time you switch the ignition on. It you would like to have this distance as a basic setting, ▸

you can have the **adaptive cruise control** menu extended / enabled from an authorized repair facility.

Setting the driving program

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control

A adaptive cruise control driving program is adjustable on vehicles without Audi drive select*.

- Select in the MMI: MENU button > **Systems** or **Car systems** > **Driver assistance** > **Adaptive cruise control** > **Driving program** > **comfort/standard/dynamic**.

Selecting the driving mode

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control

The adaptive cruise control driving program is adjustable for vehicles with Audi drive select using the driving mode.

- Select the desired driving mode **comfort**, **auto**, **dynamic** or **individual*** with the knob ⇨ *page 102*.

Request for driver intervention

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control



Fig. 79 Instrument cluster: driver intervention request

In some situations, the braking from the adaptive cruise control system is not enough to maintain enough distance to the object ahead. In these situations, the system will request you to take action.

The indicator light and the graphic in the display will warn you about the danger ⇨ *fig. 79*. You will also hear an audio signal. Press the brake pedal to slow your vehicle down.

Driver messages

Applies to vehicles: with Audi adaptive cruise control

ACC: unavailable

The system cannot guarantee that it will detect objects correctly and is switched off. The sensor was moved or is faulty. Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi service facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

ACC: currently unavailable. No sensor vision

ACC and Audi pre sense: currently unavailable. No sensor vision

This message appears if the sensor view is obstructed, for example by leaves, snow, heavy spray or dirt. Clean the sensor ⇨ *page 82, fig. 70*.

ACC: currently unavailable. Gradient too steep

The road exceeds the maximum possible angle for safe adaptive cruise control operation. The adaptive cruise control cannot be switched on.

ACC: only available in D, S or M

Select the D/S or M selector lever position.

ACC: parking brake applied

The adaptive cruise control system switches off automatically if the parking brake is set. The adaptive cruise control is available again after releasing the parking brake.

ACC: currently unavailable. Stabilization control input

This message appears if the Electronic Stabilization Control (ESC) is taking action to stabilize the vehicle. In this case, adaptive cruise control switches off automatically.

ACC off: manual control!

This message appears if the vehicle rolls back when starting on a slight incline, even though ACC is active. Press the brake pedal to prevent the vehicle from rolling or starting to move. ▶

ACC: engine speed

This message appears if the driver has not shifted up or down in time when the adaptive cruise control is braking or accelerating, causing the vehicle to exceed or to not reach the permitted engine speed. The adaptive cruise control turns off. A chime sounds as a reminder.

• • •

Three white dots appear if a setting cannot be selected with the operating lever. For example, this happens if adaptive cruise control cannot be activated when stopped because the driver has not fastened the safety belt.

Door open

Adaptive cruise control cannot be switched on when the vehicle is stationary and the driver's door is open.

Audi pre sense

Introduction

Applies to vehicles: with Audi pre sense basic or Audi pre sense front

Within the limits of the system, pre sense basic and pre sense front can initiate steps to protect vehicle occupants in certain dangerous situations.

Critical driving situations can be recognized by the pre sense front via a network of different vehicle systems and can take steps to prepare the vehicle occupants for a potential collision.

The pre sense front works with a radar sensor and a video camera*. It also functions within the limits of the system when adaptive cruise control* is switched off.

General information

General information

Applies to vehicles: with Audi pre sense front or Audi adaptive cruise control

WARNING

Also follow the general information found on ⇨ *page 82, General information*.

Audi pre sense basic

Description

Applies to vehicles: with Audi pre sense basic

The function of the pre sense basic is activated at a speed of 10 mph (30 km/h) or higher.

The following functions can be triggered under certain conditions within the limits of the system:

– Tensioning of the safety belts (for example, during heavy braking): The front safety belts have reversible belt pretensioners. If a collision does not occur, the safety belts loosen slightly and are ready to trigger again.
– Closing the windows and the sunroof* (for example, when over- or understeering): The windows and the sunroof* close until there is only a small gap open.

Audi drive select: The deployment time is adapted in dynamic mode.

WARNING

The pre sense basic cannot overcome natural physical laws. It is a system designed to assist and it cannot prevent a collision. Do not let the increased safety provided tempt you into taking risks. This could increase your risk of a collision.
– The system can deploy incorrectly due to system-specific limits.

Tips

– Certain pre sense basic functions switch off when ESC is switched off (sport mode) or when driving in reverse.
– The pre sense basic functions may not be available if there is a malfunction in the ESC system or the airbag control module.
– Note that with pre sense basic, the reversible safety belt pretensioner on the front passenger's side deactivates when the front passenger's airbag is deactivated.

Audi pre sense front

Description

Applies to vehicles: with Audi pre sense front or Audi adaptive cruise control

Pre sense front informs you if the distance to the vehicle ahead falls below the safe distance for an extended period of time. It can warn of a possible collision and initiate braking maneuvers, within the limits of the system.

When detected in time, the system can assess dangerous situations where an object ahead brakes suddenly or if your own vehicle is traveling at a high speed and approaching an object that is moving more slowly. If detection is not possible, then pre sense front does not react.

Warnings

Applies to vehicles: with Audi pre sense front or Audi adaptive cruise control



Fig. 80 Instrument cluster: approach warning

The system recognizes various dangerous situations:

– Vehicles with adaptive cruise control: The **distance warning** occurs if you drive too closely to the object ahead for a long period of time. If the object ahead brakes strongly, you would not be able to avoid a collision. The indicator light indicates this.
– The **approach warning** occurs when an object ahead is traveling more slowly or brakes strongly. When this warning occurs, it may only be possible to avoid a collision by swerving or braking strongly. The message **Audi pre sense Distance** ⇨ *fig. 80* and a warning tone will warn you about the danger. For vehicles with adaptive cruise control, the indicator light also turns on.

If you do not react enough or not at all to a dangerous situation that was detected by the system, pre sense front provides assistance by applying the brakes.

– If a collision is imminent, the system will first provide an **acute warning** by braking sharply. You will also be made aware of the danger by the instrument cluster display ⇨ *fig. 80*. For vehicles with adaptive cruise control, the indicator light also turns on.
– If you do not react to the acute warning, pre sense front can brake with increasing force within the limits of the system [1]. This reduces the vehicle speed in the event of a collision. The message **Audi pre sense - Input** also appears.
– At low driving speeds, pre sense front can begin complete deceleration shortly before a collision [1].
– If pre sense front determines that you are not braking strongly enough when a collision is imminent, it can increase the braking force.

WARNING

– Pre sense front cannot overcome natural physical laws. It is a system designed to assist and it cannot prevent a collision. The driver must always intervene. The driver is always responsible for braking at the correct time. Do not let the increased safety provided tempt you into taking risks. This could increase your risk of a collision.
– The system can deploy incorrectly due to system-specific limits.
– Please note that the sensor does not always detect all objects. This increases the risk of a collision.
– Pre sense front does not react to people or animals or objects that are crossing the vehicle's path or are difficult to detect ⇨ *page 82, General Information*.
– Reflective objects such as guard rails or the entrance to a tunnel, heavy rain and ice can affect the function of the radar sensor and the system's ability to detect a collision risk.
– Lack of attention can cause collisions, other accidents and serious personal injuries. The pre sense front is an assist system and cannot prevent a collision by itself. The driver must always intervene. The driver is always responsible for braking at the correct time.
– Always pay close attention to traffic, even when the pre sense front is switched on. Be ready to intervene and be ready ▶

[1] This is not available in some countries.

to take complete control whenever necessary. Always keep the safe and legal distance between your vehicle and vehicles up ahead.
– Pre sense front works within limits and will not respond outside the system limits, for example when approaching a stopped vehicle or stationary obstacle (end of a traffic jam or vehicle that has broken down in traffic).
– Always remember that the radar sensor for the pre sense front works only within defined detection and range limits that may prevent the proper detection of other vehicles.
– The radar sensor's function and range can be reduced by rain, snow and heavy spray. Moving vehicles up ahead may not be promptly detected or may not be detected at all.
– Reflective surfaces including crash barriers or tunnel entrances may impair the function of the radar sensor.

Note

The sensor can be displaced by impacts or damage to the bumper, wheel housing and underbody. The pre sense front sensor can be damaged by this. Have your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility check their function.

Tips

– You can cancel the braking with increasing force that is initiated by the system by braking yourself, by accelerating noticeably or by swerving.
– Driver messages about pre sense ⇨ *page 92*.
– Keep in mind that pre sense can brake unexpectedly. Always secure any cargo or objects that you are transporting to reduce the risk of damage or injury.
– Certain pre sense front functions switch off when ESC is switched off (sport mode) or when driving in reverse.
– The pre sense front functions are not available if there is a malfunction in the adaptive cruise control* system ⇨ *page 88* or ⇨ *page 92*.
– Keep in mind that pre sense front can brake unexpectedly. Always secure any cargo or objects that you are transporting to reduce the risk of damage or injury.

Settings in the Infotainment system

Applies to vehicles: with Audi pre sense front or Audi adaptive cruise control

▸ Select in the MMI: MENU button > **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **Driver assistance** > **Audi pre sense**.

Switching the system on and off

Audi pre sense (**System**): If the system is switched off, it switches on again automatically once the ignition is switched on again.

System - Switch Audi pre sense **on-off**. With this, you can switch the prewarning and the braking intervention from Audi pre sense on or off.

Prewarning - The distance and approach warnings can be switched **on/off**.

Tips

– If you restrict or switch off the ESC, the pre sense also switches itself off ⇨ *page 187*.
– Switch the pre sense off when you are loading the vehicle onto a vehicle carrier, train, ship or other type of transportation. This can prevent undesired warnings from the pre sense system.

Driver messages

Applies to vehicles: with Audi pre sense or Audi adaptive cruise control

Audi pre sense currently unavailable. No sensor vision

This message appears if the sensor view is obstructed, for example by leaves, snow, heavy ▶

spray or dirt. Clean the sensor ⇨ *page 82, fig. 70*.

Audi pre sense: off

This message appears when the ESC is switched to sport mode, for example ⇨ *page 187*.

Audi pre sense: System fault!

This message appears when the pre sense function is affected. For example, this could be caused by a faulty sensor.

If the message stays on, drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility to have the malfunction corrected.

Audi active lane assist

Lane assist

Description

Applies to vehicles: with Audi active lane assist

Active lane assist detects lane marker lines within the limits of the system using a camera in the windshield. If you are approaching a detected lane marker line and it appears likely that you will leave the lane, the system will warn you with corrective steering. You can override this steering at any time. If you pass over a line, the steering wheel will vibrate lightly. In order for this warning vibration to occur, it must first be switched on in the MMI. Active lane assist is operable when the lane marker line is detected on at least one side of the vehicle.

The system will not warn you before crossing a lane marker line if you have activated the turn signal. In this case, it assumes that you are changing lanes intentionally.

The system is designed for driving on expressways and highways and therefore only activates at speeds above approximately 40 mph (65 km/h).

WARNING

- The system warns the driver that the vehicle is leaving the lane using corrective steering. The driver is always responsible for keeping the vehicle within the lane.
- The system can help you keep the vehicle in the lane, but it does not drive by itself. Always keep your hands on the steering wheel.
- Corrective steering may not occur in certain situations, such as during heavy braking.
- There may be cases where the camera does not recognize all lane marker lines. Corrective steering can only take place on the side of the vehicle where lane marker lines are detected.
- Other road structures or objects could possibly be identified unintentionally as lane marker lines. As a result, corrective steering may be unexpected or may not occur.
- The camera view can be restricted, for example by vehicles driving ahead or by rain, snow, heavy spray light shining into the camera or by dirt on the window. This can result in active lane assist not detecting the lane marker lines or detecting them incorrectly.
- In certain situations where visibility is low, the vehicle may switch from “early” to “late” corrective steering [1)].
- Under certain conditions such as ruts in the road, an inclined roadway or crosswinds, the corrective steering alone may not be enough to keep the vehicle in the middle of the lane.
- For safety reasons, active lane assist must not be used when there are poor road and/or weather conditions such as slippery roads, fog, gravel, heavy rain, snow and the potential for hydroplaning. Using active lane assist under these conditions may increase the risk of a crash.

1) This function is not available in all countries.

Switching on and off

Applies to vehicles: with Audi active lane assist

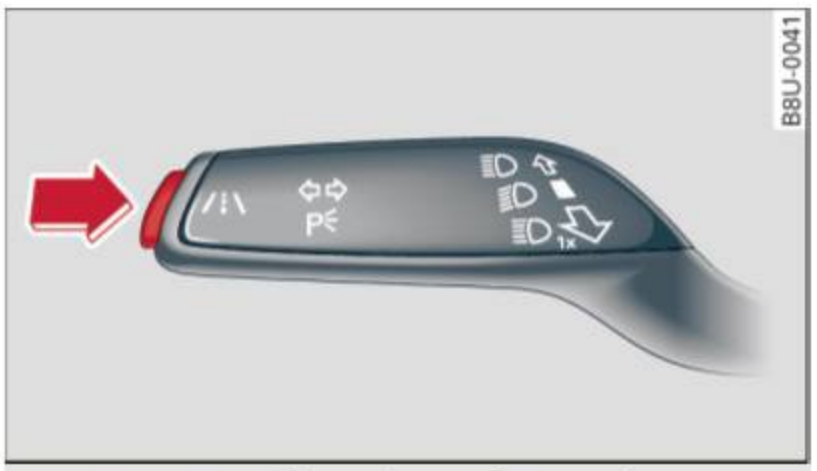


Fig. 81 Turn signal lever: button for active lane assist

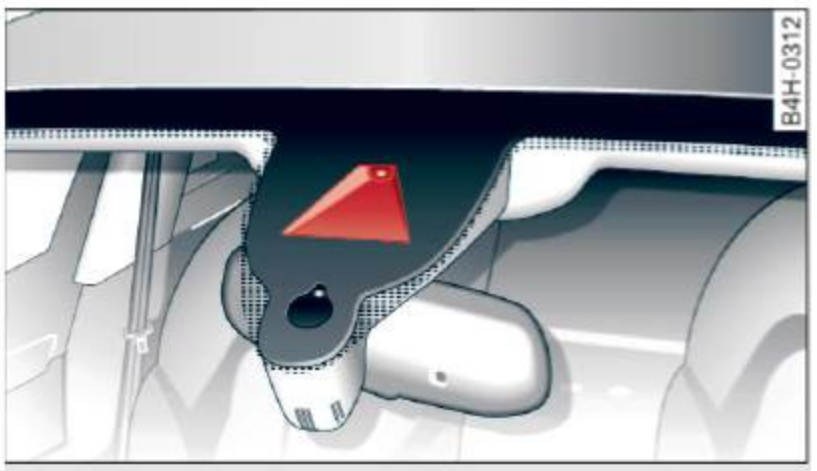


Fig. 82 Windshield: camera window for active lane assist

▸ Press the ⇨ *fig. 81* button to switch the system on and off. The or indicator light in the instrument cluster turns on or off.

Indicator lights

Ready: The indicator light turns on when the system is ready for use. The system can now be operated.

Not Ready: The indicator light turns on if the system is switched on but is inoperable. This may be due to the following reasons:

– There is no lane boundary line.
– The relevant lane marker lines are not detected (for example, markings in a construction zone or because they are obstructed by snow, dirt, water or lighting).
– The vehicle speed is below the activation speed of approximately 40 mph (65 km/h) (the speed may vary depending on your country).
– The lane is narrower than 8 ft (2.5 m) or wider than 18 ft (5.5 m).
– The curve is too narrow.
– The driver's hands are not on the steering wheel.

Tips

– Make sure the camera's field of view ⇨ *fig. 82* is not obstructed by stickers or other objects. For information on cleaning, see ⇨ *page 201*.
– Market-specific: In certain countries: If the system is switched on, it will remain operable each time the ignition is switched on.

Lane assist display in the instrument cluster

Applies to vehicles: with Audi active lane assist



Fig. 83 Instrument cluster: monochrome display



Fig. 84 Instrument cluster: multicolored display

The lane assist display can be called up using the buttons in the **multifunction steering wheel** * ⇨ *page 27*.

Monochrome display

Refer to ⇨ *fig. 83*

Ⓐ	Solid lines: active lane assist is switched on and ready to provide warnings on the side that is indicated.
Ⓐ	Blinking lines (left or right): active lane assist is warning you by a vibration in the steering wheel that you are leaving the lane.
Ⓑ	Unfilled line(s): active lane assist is switched on but is not ready to provide warnings.
	No lines: the active lane assist is switched off.

Multicolored display

Refer to ⇨ *fig. 84*

Ⓐ	Solid white lines: active lane assist is switched on and ready to provide warnings on the side that is indicated.
Ⓐ	Red lines (left or right): active lane assist is warning you by a vibration in the steering wheel that you are leaving the lane.
Ⓑ	Gray unfilled lines: active lane assist is switched on but is not ready to provide warnings.
	No lines: the active lane assist is switched off.

Messages in the instrument cluster display

If the active lane assist has a malfunction, the indicator light in the instrument cluster display turns off and one of the following messages appears:

Audi active lane assist: currently not available. No camera view

This message appears if the camera is unable to detect the lines. This could happen if:

– The camera field of view ⇨ *page 95, fig. 82* is dirty or covered in ice. Clean the area on the windshield.
– The camera field of view is fogged over. Wait until the fog has cleared before switching the active lane assist on again.
– The system has been unable to detect the lanes for an extended period of time due to road conditions. Switch the active lane assist back on when the lines are more visible.

Audi active lane assist: currently unavailable

There is a temporary active lane assist malfunction. Try switching the active lane assist on again later.

Audi active lane assist: system fault!

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Audi active lane assist: Please continue steering vehicle!

This message appears if you are not steering by yourself. If this is the case, active lane assist does not switch off, but it is "not ready" to provide a warning. The system can help you keep the vehicle in the lane. However, you are responsible for driving the vehicle and must steer it yourself.

Adjusting the steering time and vibration warning

Applies to vehicles: with Audi active lane assist

You can adjust individual active lane assist settings in the MMI.

▸ Select: MENU button > **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **Driver assistance** > **Audi active lane assist**.

Steering time[1)]

Early: in this setting, the corrective steering happens continuously to help keep the vehicle in the center of the lane.

Late: in this setting, the system provides corrective steering just before a vehicle wheel touches a detected lane marker line. ▶

1) This function is not available in all countries.

Vibration warning

You can switch the additional vibrating warning in the steering wheel on or off.

WARNING

With the vibration warning switched off, no visible warning will appear in the instrument cluster display when crossing a lane marker.

Tips

Market-specific: Your settings are automatically stored and assigned to the remote control key being used.

Audi side assist

Side assist

Description

Applies to vehicles: with Audi side assist

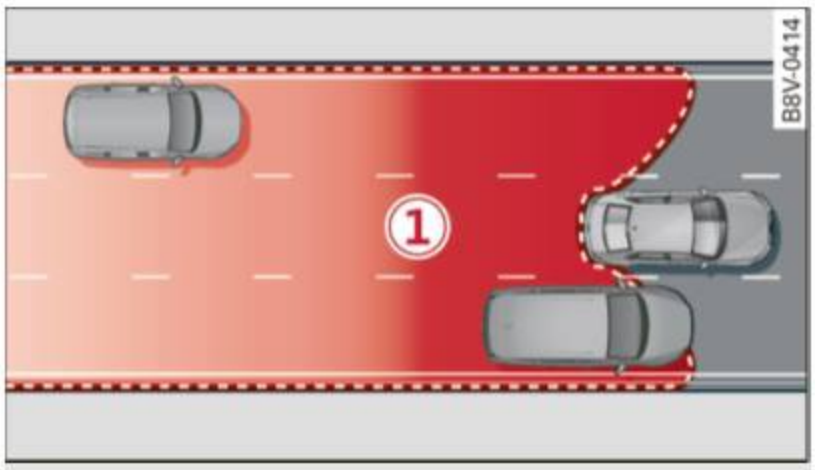


Fig. 85 Sensor detection range



Fig. 86 Display on the exterior mirror

Side assist helps you monitor your blind spot and traffic behind your vehicle. Within the limits of the system, it warns you about vehicles that are coming closer or that are traveling with your within sensor range ① ⇨ *fig. 85*: if a lane change is classified as critical, the display ② in the exterior mirror ⇨ *fig. 86* turns on.

The display in the left exterior mirror provides assistance when making a lane change to the left, while the display in the right exterior mirror provides assistance when making a lane change to the right.

Information stage

As long as you do not activate the turn signal, side assist *informs* you about vehicles that are detected and classified as critical. The display in the mirror turns on, but is dim.

The display remains dim in the information stage so that your view toward the front is not disturbed.

Warning stage

If you activate the turn signal, side assist *warns* you about vehicles that are detected and classified as critical. The display in the respective mirror blinks brightly. If this happens, check traffic by glancing in the rearview mirror and over your shoulder ⇨ ⚠ *in General information on page 99*.

Tips

– You can adjust the brightness on of the display on the rearview mirror ⇨ *page 100*.

General information

Applies to vehicles: with Audi side assist

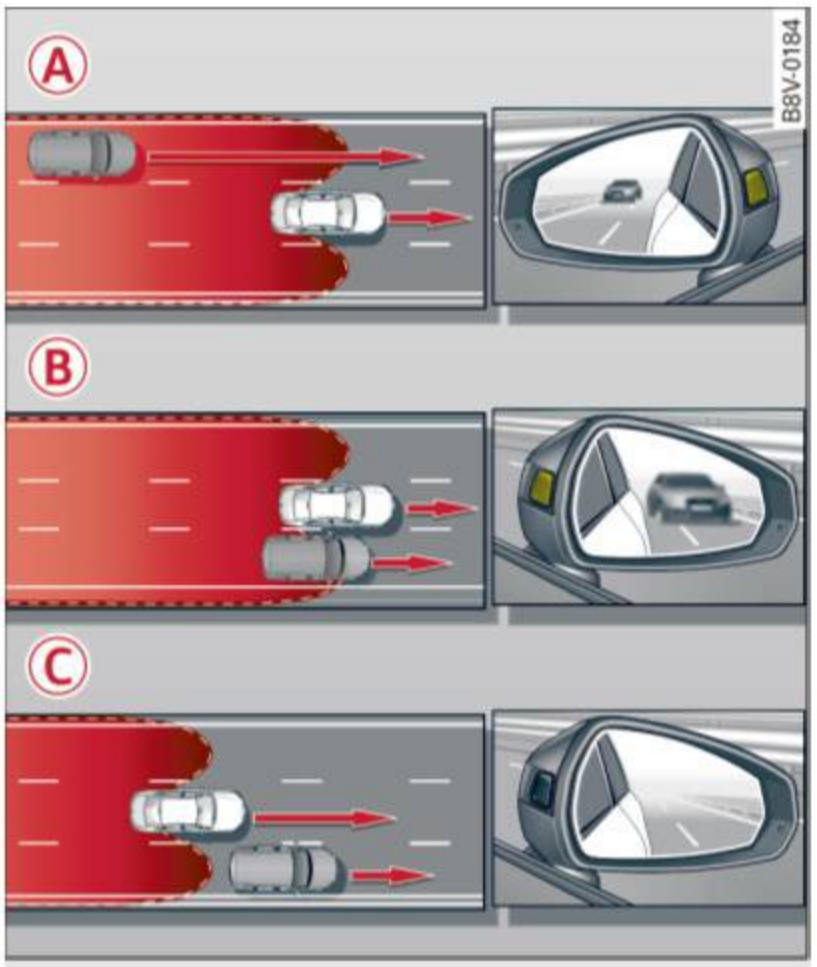


Fig. 87 Driving situations



Fig. 88 Rear of the vehicle: sensor positions

Side assist functions at speeds above approximately 19 mph (30 km/h).

Ⓐ Vehicles that are approaching

In certain cases, a vehicle will be classified as critical for a lane change even if it is still somewhat far away. The faster a vehicle approaches, the sooner the display in the exterior mirror will turn on.

Ⓑ Vehicles traveling with you

Vehicles traveling with you are indicated in the exterior mirror if they are classified as critical for a lane change. All vehicles detected by side assist are indicated by the time they enter your “blind spot”, at the latest.

Ⓒ Vehicles left behind

If you slowly pass a vehicle that side assist has detected (the difference in speed between the vehicle and your vehicle is less than 9 mph or 15 km/h), the display in the exterior mirror turns on as soon as the vehicle enters your blind spot.

The display will not turn on if you quickly pass a vehicle that side assist has detected (the difference in speed between the vehicle and your vehicle is greater than 9 mph or 15 km/h).

Functional limitations

The radar sensors are designed to detect the left and right adjacent lanes when the road lanes are the normal width. In some situations, the display in the exterior mirror may turn on even though there is no vehicle located in the area that is critical for a lane change. For example:

– If the lanes are narrow or if your are driving on the edge of your lane. If this is the case, the system may have detected the vehicle in another lane that is *not* adjacent to your current lane.
– If you are driving through a curve. Side assist may react to a vehicle that is one lane over from the adjacent lane.
– If side assist reacts to other objects (such as high or displaced guard rails).
– In poor weather conditions. The side assist functions are limited.

Do not cover the radar sensors ⇨ *fig. 88* with stickers, deposits, bicycle wheels or other objects, because this will affect the function. For information on cleaning, see ⇨ *page 201*.

WARNING

– Always pay attention to traffic and to the area around your vehicle. Side assist cannot replace a driver's attention. The driver alone is always responsible for lane changes and similar driving maneuvers.
– In some situations, the system may not function or its function may be limited. For example: ▶

– If vehicles are approaching or being left behind very quickly. The display may not turn on in time.
– In poor weather conditions such as heavy rain, snow or heavy mist.
– On very wide lanes, in tight curves, or if there is a rise in the road surface. Vehicles in the adjacent lane may not be detected because they are outside of the sensor range.

– Side assist cannot detect all vehicles under all conditions- danger of accident!
– Please note that side assist indicates there are approaching vehicles, or vehicles in your blind spot, only after your vehicle has reached a driving speed of at least 19 mph (30 km/h).
– In certain situations, the system may not function or its function may be limited. For example:
  – if vehicles are approaching or being left behind very quickly. The display may not turn on in time.
  – in poor weather conditions such as heavy rain, snow or heavy mist.
  – on very wide lanes, in tight curves or if there is a rise in the road surface. Vehicles in the adjacent lane may not be detected because they are outside of the sensor range.

Note

The sensors can be displaced by impacts or damage to the bumper, wheel housing and underbody. This can affect the system. Have your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility check their function.

Tips

– If the window glass in the driver's door or front passenger's door has been tinted, the display in the exterior mirror may be misinterpreted.
– For Declaration of Compliance to United States FCC and Industry Canada regulations, see ⇨ *page 271*.

Switching on and off

Applies to vehicles: with Audi side assist

The system and be switched on and off in the MMI.

▸ Select: MENU button > **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **Driver assistance** > **Audi side assist**. With **off**, the system is switched off.

An activated system will signal every time the ignition is switched on by turning the displays in the exterior mirrors on briefly.

Adjusting the display brightness

Applies to vehicles: with Audi side assist

The brightness can be adjusted in the MMI.

▸ Select: MENU button > **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **Driver assistance** > **Audi side assist**.

The display brightness adjusts automatically to the brightness of the surroundings, both in the information and in the warning stage. In very dark or very bright surroundings, the display is already set to the minimum or maximum level by the automatic adjustment. In such cases, you may notice no change when adjusting the brightness, or the change may only be noticeable once the surroundings change.

Adjust the brightness to a level where the display in the information stage will not disrupt your view forward. If you change the brightness, the display in the exterior mirror will briefly show the brightness level in the information stage. The brightness of the warning stage is linked to the brightness in the information stage and is adjusted along with the information stage adjustment.

Tips

– Side assist is not active while you are making the adjustment.
– Your settings are automatically stored and assigned to the remote control key being used.

Driver messages

Applies to vehicles: with Audi side assist

If the side assist switches off automatically, a message appears in the instrument cluster display.

Audi active lane assist: currently not available. No camera view

The radar sensors' vision is affected. Do not cover the area in front of the sensors with bike wheels, stickers, dirt or other objects. Clean the area in front of the sensors, if necessary ⇨ *page 99, fig. 88*.

Audi side assist: currently unavailable

Side assist cannot be switched on temporarily because there is a malfunction (for example, the battery charge level may be too low).

Audi side assist: System fault!

The system cannot guarantee that it will detect vehicles correctly and it is switched off. The sensors have been displaced or are faulty. Have the system checked by an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility soon.

Audi drive select

Driving settings

Introduction

Applies to vehicles: with Audi drive select

Audi drive select makes it possible to experience different types of vehicle settings in one vehicle. The driver can select from three **comfort**, **auto** and **dynamic** modes using the drive select button in the center console or the MMI to switch between a sporty and a comfortable driving mode, for example. In the **individual*** mode, the settings can be adjusted to your personal preferences. This makes it possible to combine settings such as a sporty engine tuning with light steering.

WARNING

Improper use of the Audi drive select can cause collisions, other accidents and serious personal injury.

Description

Applies to vehicles: with Audi drive select

The vehicle setup in each mode depends on the vehicle's features. However, the engine and steering are always affected.

Engine and automatic transmission*

Depending on the mode, the engine and automatic transmission* respond more quickly or in a more balanced manner to accelerator pedal movements.

Adaptive dampers (Audi magnetic ride)*

The adaptive dampers use sensors to record information regarding steering movements, braking and acceleration operations by the driver, road surface, driving speed, and load. With Audi drive select you can adjust the adaptive dampers sporty (dynamic), comfortable (comfort) or balanced (auto).

Steering

The steering adapts in terms of steering assistance. There are different modes ⇨ *page 103*. Indirect steering that moves easily as in comfort mode is especially suited to long drives on a highway. The dynamic mode provides sporty, direct steering.

For vehicles with progressive steering* the steering performance is more agile.

Cornering light*

The cornering light adjusts when driving on curves at speeds between 6 mph (10 km/h) and 68 mph (110 km/h). The pivoting action and the lighting are also adapted to the mode.

Adaptive cruise control*

The behavior when accelerating can be adjusted from comfortable to sporty, depending on the Audi drive select mode. Adaptive cruise control also responds to the driving behavior of the vehicle ahead in a more conservative or sporty manner.

Tips

In some models, the maximum vehicle speed can only be reached in the auto and dynamic modes.

Selecting the driving mode

Applies to vehicles: with Audi drive select

You can choose between comfort, auto, dynamic and individual.*



Fig. 89 Center console: drive select button

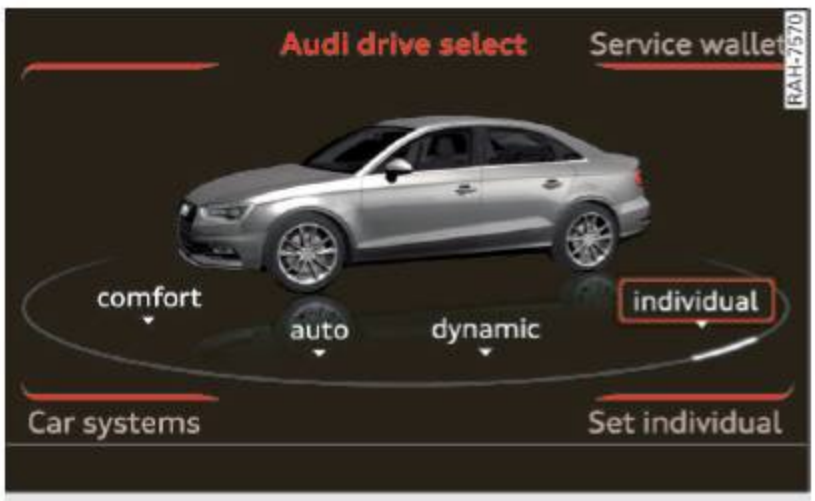


Fig. 90 MMI: drive select

▸ To set the mode, press the drive select button ⇨ *fig. 89* repeatedly until the desired mode is displayed in the instrument cluster. Or

▸ Select in the MMI: MENU button > **Systems** or **Car systems** > **comfort**, **auto**, **dynamic** or **individual***.

You can change the driving mode when the vehicle is stationary or while driving. If traffic permits, after changing modes, briefly take your foot off the accelerator pedal so that the recently selected mode is also activated for the engine.

comfort - provides a comfort-oriented vehicle setup and is suited for long drives on highways.

auto - provides an overall comfortable yet dynamic driving feel and is suited for every day use.

dynamic - gives the driver a sporty driving feel and is suited to a sporty driving style.

individual* - ⇨ *page 103*.

The last chosen mode is retained when the vehicle is started again.

WARNING

Pay attention to traffic when operating the drive select to prevent potential risk of an accident.

Adjusting the Individual mode

You can adjust the vehicle settings to your personal preferences.

▸ Select: MENU button > **Systems** or **Car systems** > **Set individual** control button. Once you select the menu, you will automatically drive in the **individual*** mode.

After you have closed the settings, you are automatically driving in the **individual*** driving mode.

The equipment in your vehicle will determine which settings you can adjust. The following table gives an overview of the characteristics.

Systems	comfort	auto	dynamic
Engine and **transmission**	comfortable	balanced	sporty
Steering	comfortable	balanced	sporty
Cornering light*	comfortable	balanced	sporty
Audi adaptive cruise control*	comfortable	balanced	sporty

Systems	comfort	auto	dynamic
Suspension*	comfortable	balanced	sporty
Engine sound*	subtle	subtle/sporty[a)]	sporty

a) Subtle in the selector lever position D and sporty in S.

Tips

Your **individual*** mode settings are automatically stored and assigned to the remote control key being used.

Automatic transmission

S tronic-transmission

Introduction

Applies to vehicles: with S tronic transmission

Your vehicle is equipped with an electronically-controlled DSG transmission called S tronic. Two independent clutches transfer the power between the engine and transmission. It allows the vehicle to accelerate without a noticeable interruption in traction.

The transmission upshifts or downshifts automatically. The driving style continuously influences the selection of the driving program.

When a **moderate driving style** is used, the transmission selects the most economical driving mode. The transmission upshifts at a lower RPM and downshifts at a higher RPM to improve fuel efficiency.

The transmission switches to a sporty mode after a kick-down or when the driver uses a **sporty driving style** characterized by quick accelerator pedal movements, heavy acceleration, frequent changes in speed and traveling at the maximum speed.

If desired, the driver can also select the gears *manually* **(tiptronic mode)** ⇨ *page 110, Shifting manually (tiptronic mode)*.

Selector lever positions

Applies to vehicles: with S tronic transmission



Fig. 91 Instrument cluster: selector lever positions

The instrument cluster display shows the current selector lever position and current gear.

P - Park

The wheels are mechanically locked in this position. You can only shift into Park when the vehicle is *stationary* ⇨ ⚠.

To shift in and out of the P selector lever position, press the interlock button in the selector lever *while* pressing the brake pedal.

R – Reverse

Only shift into reverse gear when the vehicle is *stationary* and the engine is running at idle speed ⇨ ⚠.

To select the R selector lever position, press the interlock button *while* pressing the brake pedal. The back-up lights switch on in the R position if the ignition is switched on.

N - Neutral

The transmission is in idle in this position.

D/S - Normal position for driving forward

In the D/S selector lever position, the transmission can be operated either in the normal D mode or in the S sport mode. To select the S sport mode, pull the selector lever back briefly. Pulling the lever back again will select the normal D mode. The instrument cluster display shows the selected driving mode.

In the **normal mode** D, the transmission automatically selects the suitable gear ratio. It depends on engine load, vehicle speed and driving style.

Select the **sport mode** S for sporty driving. The vehicle makes full use of the engine's power. Shifting may become noticeable when accelerating.

To move from selector lever position N to D, you must press the brake pedal and the vehicle must be traveling less than 1 mph (2 km/h) or be stationary ⇨ ⚠.

⚠ WARNING

Read and follow all WARNINGS.

– The vehicle can roll even if the ignition is switched off. ▶

– Never select R or P while driving, because this increases the risk of an accident.
– Power is still transmitted to the wheels when the engine is running at idle. To prevent the vehicle from “creeping”, you must keep your foot on the brake in all selector lever positions (except P) when the engine is running. Otherwise, this increases the risk of an accident.
– Do not inadvertently press the accelerator pedal when the vehicle is stopped if a gear is engaged. Otherwise the vehicle will start to move immediately, even if the parking brake is set. This could result in a crash.
– Do not press the accelerator pedal when changing the selector lever position while the vehicle is stationary and the engine is running.
– Never leave your vehicle with the engine running while in gear. If you must leave your vehicle when the engine is running, set the parking brake and move the selector lever to the P position.
– Before opening the hood and working on a running engine, select the P position with the selector lever and set the parking brake. Always read and follow the applicable warnings ⇨ *page 210, Working in the engine compartment*.

Note

Coasting downhill with the transmission in N and the engine not running will result in damage to the automatic transmission and possibly the catalytic converter.

Tips

– Audi drive select: Sporty shifting characteristics can be selected using the **dynamic** driving mode. S will appear in the instrument cluster display instead of D.
– If you accidentally select N while driving, take your foot off the accelerator pedal immediately and wait for the engine to slow down to idle before selecting D or S.
– If there is a power failure, the selector lever will not move out of the P position. The emergency release can be used if this happens ⇨ *page 112*.

Selector lever lock

Applies to vehicles: with S tronic transmission

The selector lever lock prevents you from selecting a gear accidentally, causing the vehicle to roll.

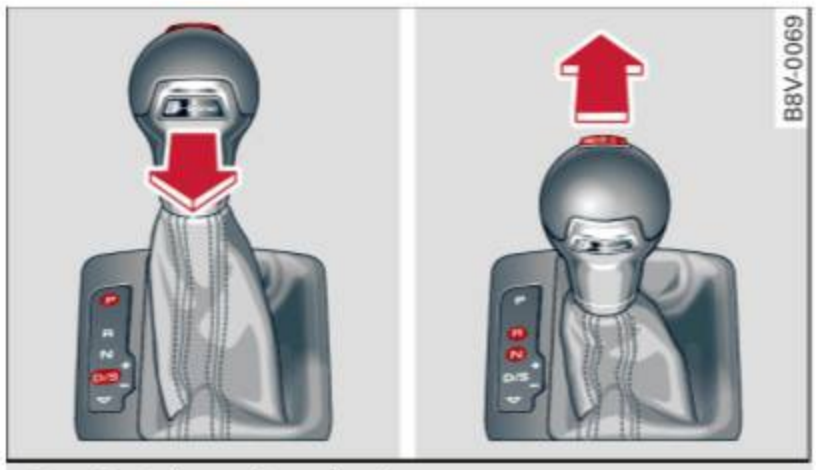


Fig. 92 Selector lever lock

To release the selector lever lock:

▸ Switch the ignition on.
▸ Press the brake pedal *while* pressing the interlock button.

Automatic shift lock (ASL)

The selector lever is locked in the P and N positions when the ignition is switched on. You must press the brake pedal to select another position. You must also press the interlock button if you are moving from the P position. The following message appears in the display when the selector lever is in the P or N position to remind the driver:

When stationary apply footbrake while selecting gear

The automatic shift lock only functions when the vehicle is stationary or at speeds below 1 mph (2 km/h). At higher speeds, the lock is automatically deactivated in the N position.

The selector lever is not locked when shifting quickly through N, for example from R to D. This makes it possible to free the vehicle when it is stuck by “rocking” it. The selector lever ▶

lock engages if the lever stays in the N position longer than approximately 2 seconds when the brake pedal is not pressed.

Interlock button

The interlock button in the selector lever handle prevents you from moving the selector lever inadvertently while in some selector lever positions. The positions that require the interlock button to be pressed are marked in color in the illustration ⇨ *fig. 92*.

Ignition key safety interlock*

You can only remove the key from the ignition after switching the ignition off if the selector lever is in the P position. The selector lever will be locked in the P position as long as the key is not in the ignition.

WARNING

Read and follow all WARNINGS ⇨ ⚠ *in Selector lever positions on page 105*.

Tips

– If the selector lever does not engage, there is a malfunction. The engine is disabled to prevent the vehicle from driving off unintentionally. To allow the selector lever to engage again, proceed as follows: Press the brake pedal briefly.
– If the vehicle does not move forward or in reverse even though a drive position is selected, proceed as follows:
– >If the vehicle does not move in the desired direction, the system may not have engaged the drive position correctly. Press the brake pedal and select the drive position again.
– >If the vehicle still does not move in the desired direction, there is a system malfunction. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility for assistance to have the system checked.

Driving tips

Applies to vehicles: with S tronic transmission

The transmission shifts up and down automatically when in the driving gears.

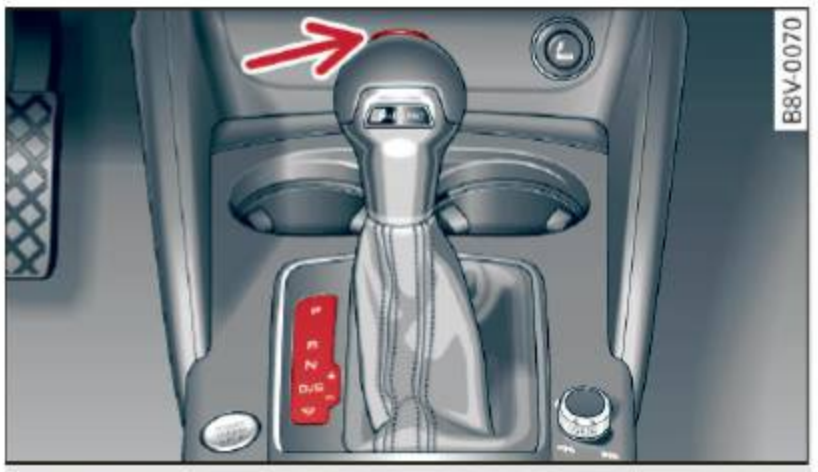


Fig. 93 Section of the center console: selector lever with interlock button

The engine will only be able start when the selector lever is in the P or N positions. At low temperatures (below 14 °F (-10 °C)), the engine can only be started when the selector lever is in the P position.

Starting from a stop

- Press and hold the brake pedal.
- Press and hold the interlock button in the selector lever handle, select the desired selector lever position such as D ⇨ *page 105* and release the lock button.
- Wait a moment until the transmission shifts. You will notice a slight movement when the gear engages.
- Release the brake pedal and press the accelerator pedal ⇨ ⚠.

Stopping temporarily

- Keep the vehicle stationary using the braking pedal, for example at traffic lights.
- Do not press the accelerator pedal when doing this.
- To prevent the vehicle from rolling when you start driving, set the parking brake when stopping on steep inclines ⇨ ⚠.
- The parking brake will release automatically and the vehicle will start moving once you press the accelerator pedal. Requirements: The driver's safety belt must fastened and the driver's door must be closed. ▶

Stopping/parking

If the selector lever is not in the P position when you open the driver's door, the vehicle could roll. In vehicles with a convenience key*, the message: **Shift to P, otherwise vehicle can roll away. Doors do not lock if lever not in P** appears. You will also hear a warning tone.

- ▸ Press and hold the brake pedal ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Set the parking brake.
- ▸ Select the P selector lever position.

Stopping on an incline

- ▸ *Always* press the brake pedal to hold the vehicle in place and prevent it from "rolling back" ⇨ ⚠. Do **not** try to prevent the vehicle from "rolling back" when a gear is engaged by increasing the engine speed ⇨ (!).

Starting on an incline in vehicles without Hill Hold*

- ▸ Set the parking brake.
- ▸ With the driving gear selected, press the accelerator pedal carefully. The parking brake will release automatically if your safety belt is fastened.

Starting on an incline in vehicles with Hill Hold*

- ▸ With the driving gear selected, remove your foot from the brake pedal and press the accelerator pedal ⇨ *page 78, Hill hold*.

Under certain circumstances, (such as driving in the mountains or towing a trailer), it may be useful to switch temporarily to the manual shift program in order to adjust the gears to the driving conditions by hand ⇨ *page 110*.

When parking on a level surface, simply place the selector lever in the P position. On inclines, activate the parking brake first and then move the selector lever to the P position ⇨ *page 76*. This prevents the locking mechanism from being loaded too heavily and will make it easier to move the selector lever out of the P position.

⚠ WARNING

- – The vehicle can also roll when the engine is stopped.
- – Unintended vehicle movement can cause serious injury.
- – Never leave your vehicle with the engine running while in gear. If you must leave your vehicle when the engine is running, set the parking brake and move the selector lever to the P position.
- – Power is still transferred to the wheels when the engine is running at idle. To prevent the vehicle from "creeping", you must keep your foot on the brake when the engine is running and the selector lever is in the D, S or R position or "tiptronic" mode is selected.
- – Do not inadvertently press the accelerator pedal when the vehicle is stationary. Otherwise the vehicle will start to move immediately, even if the parking brake is set. This could result in a crash.
- – Do not press the accelerator pedal when changing the selector lever position while the vehicle is stationary and the engine is running.
- – Never engage the selector level positions R or P while driving. It could cause a crash.
- – Before driving down a steep slope, reduce your speed and shift into a lower gear with "tiptronic".
- – Do not ride the brakes or press the brake pedal too often or too long when driving downhill. Constant braking causes the brakes to overheat and substantially reduces braking performance, increases braking distance or causes complete failure of the brake system.
- – If you must stop on an incline, always hold the vehicle in place with the foot brake or parking brake to prevent it from rolling back.
- – Never hold the vehicle on an incline with a slipping clutch. The clutch opens automatically when it becomes too hot from ▸

the overload. The indicator light turns on and a message appears ⇨ *page 111* when the clutch is overloaded.

– If the engine must remain running, never have any driving position engaged when checking under the hood. Make sure the selector lever has securely engaged and is locked in P with the parking brake set ⇨ *page 210*. Otherwise, any increase in engine speed may set the vehicle in motion, even with the parking brake set.

Note

– When stopping on an incline, do not try to hold the vehicle in place by pressing the accelerator pedal while a driving gear is selected. This can cause the automatic transmission to overheat and can damage it. Set the parking brake or press the brake pedal to prevent the vehicle from rolling.
– Allowing the vehicle to roll when the engine is stopped and the selector lever is in the N position will damage the automatic transmission because it is not lubricated under those circumstances.
– The transmission can overheat and be damaged under certain driving and traffic conditions such as frequent starts, creeping for a long time, or stop-and-go traffic. When the or indicator light turns on, stop the vehicle at the next opportunity and let the transmission cool ⇨ *page 111*.
– Allowing the vehicle to roll when the engine is stopped will damage the S tronic transmission because it is not lubricated ⇨ *page 261, Emergency towing with commercial tow truck*.

Tips

For safety reasons, the parking brake releases automatically only when the driver's door is closed and driver's safety belt is fastened.

Hill descent control

Applies to vehicles: with S tronic transmission

Hill descent control assists the driver when driving down inclines.

Hill descent control is activated when the selector lever is in the D or S position and you press the brake pedal. The transmission automatically selects a gear that is suitable for the incline. Hill descent control tries to maintain the speed achieved at the time of braking, within physical and technical limitations. If may still be necessary to adjust the speed with the brakes. Because hill descent control cannot shift down farther than 3rd gear, it may be necessary to shift into tiptronic mode in very steep areas. In this case, shift into 1st or 2nd gear in tiptronic mode to use the engine's braking force to relieve the brakes.

Hill descent control switches off once the incline levels out or you press the accelerator pedal.

On vehicles with a cruise control system* ⇨ *page 79*, hill descent control is also activated when the speed is set.

WARNING

Hill descent control cannot overcome physical limitations, so it may not be able to maintain a constant speed under all conditions. Always be ready to apply the brakes.

Shifting manually (tiptronic mode)

Applies to vehicles: with S tronic transmission / shift paddles

The tiptronic allow the driver to shift the gears manually.



Fig. 94 Center console: manual shifting with the selector lever



Fig. 95 Steering wheel: manual shifting with the shift paddles*

Shifting with the selector lever

You can shift into tiptronic mode while stationary and while driving.

- ▸ To shift into triptronic mode, push the selector lever from the D/S setting to the right in the triptronic shift gate. Once the transmission has switched modes, the selector lever position **M** is shown in the instrument cluster display ⇨ *page 105, fig. 91*. For example **M4**, means the fourth gear is engaged.
- ▸ To shift up a gear, tap the selector lever forward ⊕ ⇨ *fig. 94*.
- ▸ To shift down a gear, tap the selector lever to back ⊖.

Shifting with the shift paddles*

You can operate the shift paddles in the D/S or **M** (tiptronic shift gate) selector lever positions.

- ▸ To shift up one gear, tap the shift paddle ⊕ ⇨ *fig. 95*.
- ▸ To shift down one gear, tap the shift paddle ⊖.

If the shift paddles are tapped while in the D/S selector lever position, automatic mode switches off briefly. To switch from manually shifting back to automatic shifting immediately, tap the shift paddle ⊕ ⇨ *fig. 95* for 1 second.

To keep shifting using the shift paddles, move the selector lever to the right out of the D/S position into the tiptronic shift gate.

The transmission automatically shifts up or down before critical engine speed is reached.

The transmission only allows manual shifting when the engine speed is within the permitted range.

Tips

– When you shift into the next lower gear, the transmission will downshift only when there is no possibility of over-revving the engine.
– When the kick-down comes on, the transmission will shift down to a lower gear, depending on vehicle and engine speeds.
– Tiptronic is inoperative when the transmission is in the fail-safe mode.

Kick-down

Applies to vehicles: with S tronic transmission

Kick-down enables maximum acceleration.

When you press the accelerator pedal down beyond the resistance point, the automatic transmission downshifts into a lower gear, depending on vehicle speed and engine RPM. It shifts up into the next higher gear once the maximum specified engine RPM is reached.

WARNING

Please note that the wheels could spin on slick or slippery roads when kick-down is active.

Launch Control-Program

Applies to vehicles: with launch control

The Launch Control Program enables maximum acceleration.

Requirement: The engine must be at operating temperature and the steering wheel must not be turned.

- ▸ With the engine running, press the OFF button briefly one time [1].
- ▸ Pull the selector lever back out of the D/S position briefly to select the S position, or press it toward the right into the tiptronic position or select the **dynamic** driving mode in drive select* ⇨ *page 102*.
- ▸ Press the brake pedal firmly with your left foot and hold it all the way down for at least 1 second.
- ▸ At the same time, press the gas pedal all the way down with your right foot until the engine reaches and stays at a high RPM level.
- ▸ Remove your left foot from the brake.

WARNING

- Always adapt your driving to the traffic flow.
- Only use Launch Control when road and traffic conditions allow it and other drivers will not be endangered or impacted by your driving and the vehicle's acceleration.
- Please note that the drive wheels can spin and the vehicle can break away when sport mode is switched on, especially when the road is slippery.
- Once the vehicle has started moving, press the OFF button briefly to turn the sport mode off.

Tips

- The transmission temperature may increase significantly after using the Launch Control Program. If that happens, the program may not be available for a few minutes. It will be available again after a cool-down period.
- When accelerating using the Launch Control Program, all vehicle parts are subject to heavy loads. This can lead to increased wear.

Emergency mode

Applies to vehicles: with S tronic transmission

In the event of a system malfunction, there is an emergency program.

If all of the selector lever positions are highlighted with a light background in the instrument cluster display, there is a system malfunction and the S tronic transmission is running in the emergency program. The vehicle can still be driven in emergency mode, but only with reduced speed and not in all gears. In some cases, the vehicle **cannot drive in reverse**.

Note

If the transmission runs in emergency mode, drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Transmission malfunction

Transmission malfunction! Please stop the vehicle and select P

There is a malfunction in the transmission. Park the vehicle securely and do not continue driving. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Transmission overheating! Please stop the vehicle!

The transmission is too hot and can become damaged. Stop and let the transmission cool ▶

[1] In vehicles with a driver information system, an ESC light in the instrument cluster stays on continuously and the message **Stabilization control (ESC): sport. Warning! Restricted stability** appears temporarily.

with the engine running (at idle) in the P selector lever position. Then the indicator light and the message turn off, drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected. If the indicator light and the driver message do not turn off, do not continue driving. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility for assistance.

Transmission malfunction: you can continue driving

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Transmission malfunction: no reverse gear (you can continue driving)

Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Transmission malfunction: You can continue driving in D until engine off

Drive the vehicle away from moving traffic and park. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Transmission overheating! Please adapt driving style

Continue driving moderately. When the indicator light turns off, you can continue driving normally.

Transmission: Please press brake pedal and select gear again

If the transmission malfunctions because the temperature is too high, a message appears when the transmission is cooled.

Selector lever emergency release

Applies to vehicles: with S tronic transmission

If the vehicle's power supply fails, the selector lever can be released in an emergency.



Fig. 96 Selector lever: removing the cover



Fig. 97 Selector lever: using the emergency release to move out of the Park position

The emergency release mechanism is located in the right area under the selector lever shift gate. Using the emergency release can be complicated. We recommend contacting your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility for assistance, if necessary.

The screwdriver from the vehicle tool kit located in the luggage compartment is needed to for the emergency release ⇨ *page 247*. Use the flat side of the reversible screwdriver blade.

Removing the selector lever cover

- Set the parking brake Ⓟ ⇨ ⚠ to secure your vehicle from rolling.
- Insert the flat side of the screwdriver sideways in the slot near the shift cover and pry the shift cover up ⇨ *fig. 96*.
- Pull up the corners of the shift cover carefully with your hands and fold it over the shifter knob ⇨ *fig. 97*.

▶

Selector lever emergency release

- ▸ Press and hold the yellow release button with the screwdriver ⇨ *fig. 97*.
- ▸ Press the release button in the selector lever Ⓐ and move the lever into the N position.
- ▸ Clip the shift cover back into the shift gate after using the emergency release.

If the vehicle must be pushed or towed due to a power failure (for example, the battery is dead), the selector lever must first be moved to the N position using the emergency release mechanism.

WARNING

Only move the selector lever out of the P position when the parking brake is set. If that does not work, secure the vehicle with the brake pedal. Otherwise, the vehicle could start to move unintentionally when the selector lever is moved out of the P position.

Parking systems

General information

Applies to vehicles: with rear parking systems/parking system plus/rearview camera

Depending on your vehicle's equipment, various parking aids will help you when parking and maneuvering.

The **rear parking system** is an audible parking aid that warns you of obstacles *behind* the vehicle ⇨ *page 115*.

The **parking system plus** assists you when parking by audibly and visually indicating objects detected *in front of* and *behind* the vehicle ⇨ *page 115*.

The **rearview camera** shows the area behind the vehicle in the MMI display. This display assists you when you are cross or parallel parking. The parking system plus functions are also available ⇨ *page 116*.

WARNING

- Always look for traffic and check the area around your vehicle by looking at it directly as well. The parking system cannot replace the driver's attention. The driver is always responsible when entering or leaving a parking space and during similar maneuvers.
- Please note that some surfaces, such as clothing, are not detected by the system.
- Sensors and cameras have blind spots in which people and objects cannot be detected. Be especially cautious of small children and animals.
- Always pay attention to the area around the vehicle – using the rearview mirror, too.
- The sensors can be displaced by impacts or damage to the radiator grille, bumper, wheel housing and the underbody. The parking systems may become impaired as a result. Have your authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop check their function.
- Make sure the sensors are not covered by stickers, deposits or any other obstructions as it may impair the sensor function. For information on cleaning, refer to ⇨ *page 201*.

Note

- Some objects are not detected or displayed by the system under certain circumstances:
  - Objects such as barrier chains, trailer draw bars, vertical poles or fences
  - Objects above the sensors such as wall extensions
  - Objects with specific surfaces or structures such as chain link fences or powder snow
- If you continue driving closer to a low-lying object, it may disappear from the sensor range. Note that you will no longer be warned about this obstacle.
- The sensors can be displaced by impacts or damage to the radiator grille, bumper, wheel housing and the underbody. The parking system may become impaired as a result. Have your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility check their function.

Tips

- The system may provide a warning even though there are no obstacles in the coverage area in some situations, such as:
  - certain road surfaces or for long grass.
  - external ultrasonic sources e.g. from cleaning vehicles.
  - heavy rain, snow, or thick vehicle exhaust.
- We recommend that you practice parking in a traffic-free location or parking lot to become familiar with the system. When doing this, there should be good light and weather conditions.
- You can change the volume and pitch of the signals as well as the display ⇨ *page 120*.

▶

– What appears in the MMI display is somewhat time-delayed.
– The sensors must be kept clean and free of snow and ice for the park assist to operate.

Rear parking system

Description

Applies to vehicles: with rear parking system

The rear parking system is an audible parking aid.

Description

There is a sensor in the rear bumper cover. If these detect an obstacle, audible signals warn you.

Make sure the sensors are not covered by stickers, deposits or any other obstructions as it may impair the sensor function. For information on cleaning, see ⇨ *page 201*.

The range at which the sensors begin to measure is approximately:

rear	side	3 ft (0.90 m)
	center	5.2 ft (1.60 m)

The closer you get to the obstacle, the shorter the interval between the audible signals. A continuous tone sounds when the obstacle is less than approximately 1 foot (0.30 meters) away. Do not continue backing up ⇨ ⚠ *in General information on page 114*, ⇨ ⓘ *in General information on page 114*!

If the distance to an obstacle remains constant, the volume of the distance warning gradually drops after about four seconds (this is not apply in the continuous tone range).

Activating

The parking system activates automatically when the reverse gear is selected. You will hear a brief confirmation tone.

Parking system plus

Description

Applies to vehicles: with parking system plus

The parking system plus provides audio and visual signals when parking.

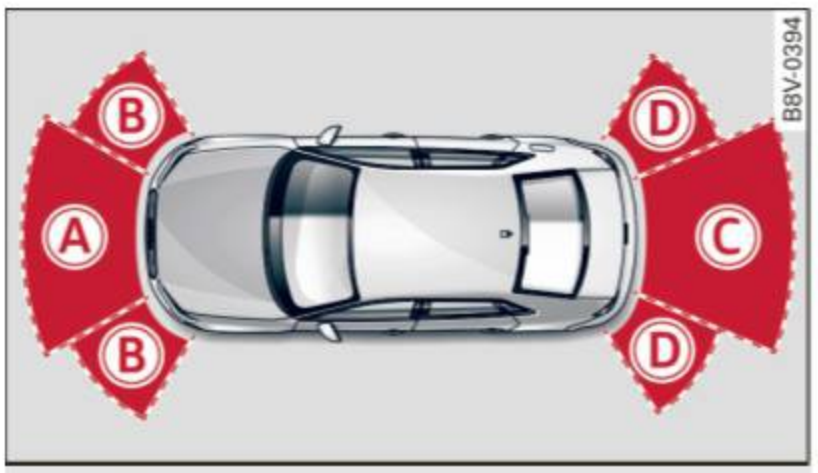


Fig. 98 Display field

Sensors are located in the front and rear bumpers. If these detect an obstacle, audible and visual signals warn you.

Make sure the sensors are not covered by stickers, deposits or any other obstructions as it may impair the sensor function. For information on cleaning, see ⇨ *page 201*.

The display field begins approximately at:

Ⓐ	4 ft (1.20 m)
Ⓑ	3 ft (0.90 m)
Ⓒ	5.2 ft (1.60 m)
Ⓓ	3 ft (0.90 m)

The closer you get to the obstacle, the shorter the interval between the audible signals. A continuous tone sounds when the obstacle is less than approximately 1 foot (0.30 meters) away. Do not continue driving forward or in reverse ⇨ ⚠ *in General information on page 114*, ⇨ ⓘ *in General information on page 114*!

If the distance to an obstacle remains constant, the volume of the distance warning gradually drops after about four seconds (this is not apply in the continuous tone range).

Switching on and off

Applies to vehicles: with parking system plus



Fig. 99 Center console: parking system button

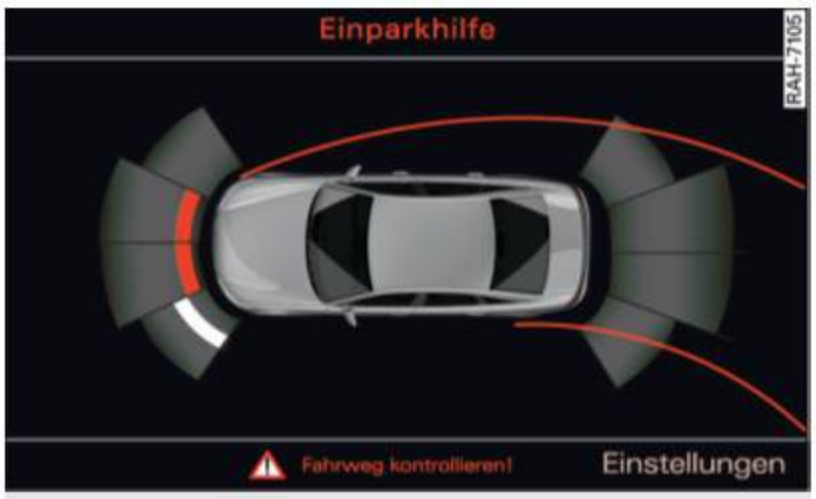


Fig. 100 MMI: visual distance display

Switching on

- Shift into reverse, or
- Press the P button in the center console ⇨ *fig. 99*. A short confirmation tone sounds and the LED in the button turns on.

Switching off

- Drive faster than 6 mph (10 km/h), or
- Press the P button, or
- Switch the ignition off.

Segments in the visual display

The segments in front of and behind the vehicle (vehicles with parking system plus*) help you to determine the distance between you and an obstacle. On some equipment the red lines mark the expected direction of travel according to the steering angle. A white segment indicates an identified obstacle that is outside of the vehicle's path. Red segments show identified obstacles that are in your vehicle's path. As your vehicle comes closer to the obstacle, the segments move closer to the vehicle. The collision area has been reached when the next to last segment is displayed.

Obstacles in the collision area, including those outside of the vehicle's path, are shown in red. Do not continue driving forward or in reverse ⇨ ⚠ *in General information on page 114*, ⇨ ⓘ *in General information on page 114*!

Rearview camera

Introduction

Applies to vehicles: with parking system plus with rear-view camera

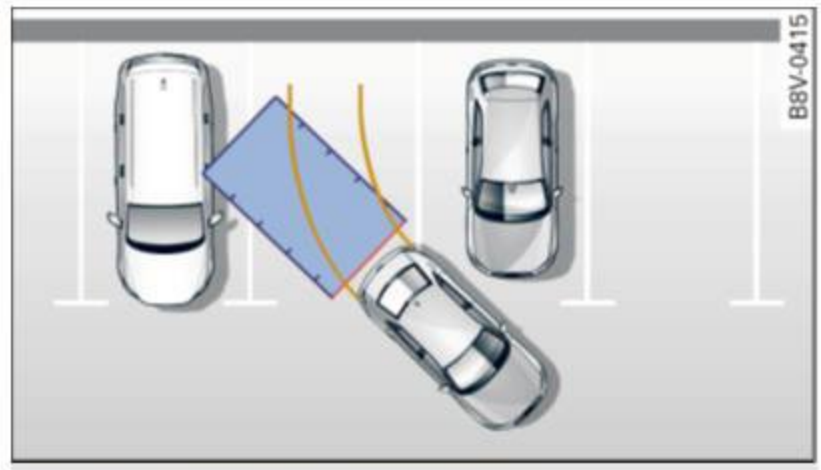


Fig. 101 Illustration: cross parking

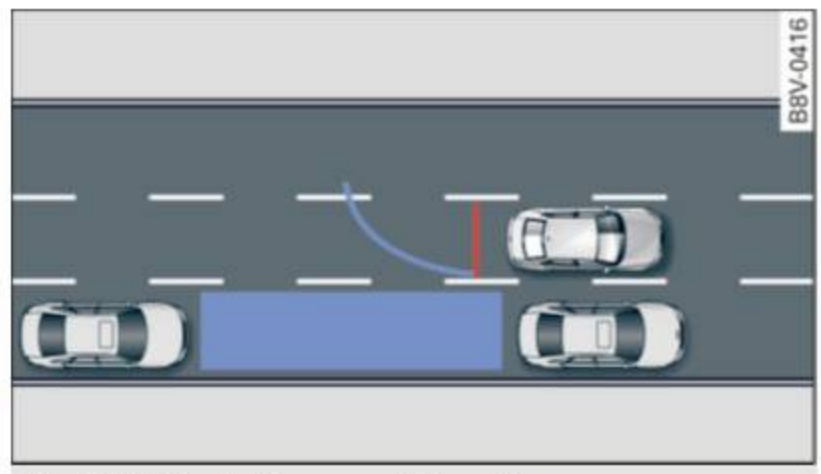


Fig. 102 Illustration: parallel parking

In addition to parking system plus ⇨ *page 115*, this parking system also has a rearview camera.

You can use *cross parking*, for example, to park in a parking space or in a garage ⇨ *fig. 101*. You can use *parallel parking* if you would like to park on the side of the road ⇨ *fig. 102*.

General information

Applies to vehicles: with parking system plus with rear-view camera

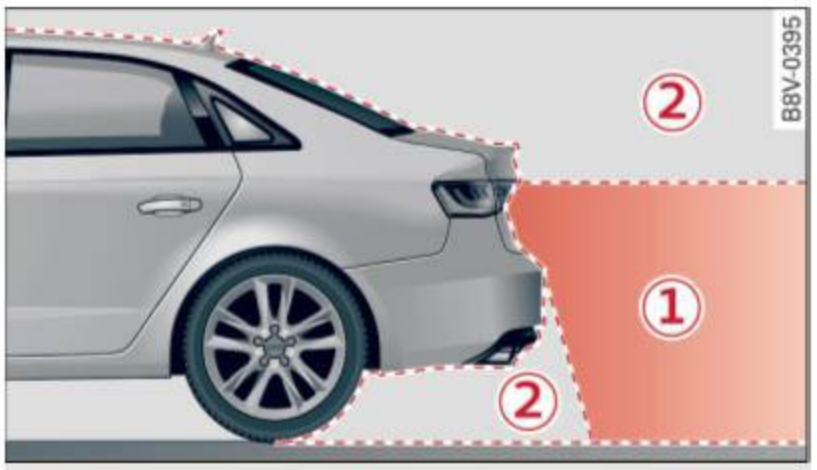


Fig. 103 Area covered ① and area not covered ② by the rearview camera.



Fig. 104 Rear lid: Location of the rear-view camera

The rearview camera is located above the rear license plate bracket. Make sure that the lens for the parking system ⇨ *fig. 104* is not covered by deposits or any other obstructions because this can affect the function of the parking system. For information on cleaning, see ⇨ *page 201*.

The rearview camera coverage area includes ① ⇨ *fig. 103*. Only this area is displayed in the MMI. Objects that are outside of this area ② are not displayed.

The accuracy of the orientation lines and blue surfaces diminishes if **dynamic** mode is activated ⇨ *page 102*.

WARNING

- Always read and follow the applicable warnings ⇨ ⚠ *in General information on page 114*.
- If the position and the installation angle of the rearview camera was changed, for example, after a collision, do not continue to use the system for safety reasons. Have it checked by your authorized Audi dealership.
- Only use the rearview camera to assist you if it shows a good, clear picture. For example, the image may be affected by the sun shining into the lens, dirt on the lens or if there is a defect.
- Use the rearview camera only if the luggage compartment lid is completely closed. If the luggage compartment lid is open the orientation lines and blue surfaces are hidden. Make sure any objects you may have mounted on the luggage compartment lid do not block the rearview camera.
- The camera lens enlarges and distorts the field of vision. The object appears both altered and inaccurate on the screen.
- In certain situations, people or objects in the display appear closer or farther away:
  - For objects that do not touch the ground, such as the bumper of a parked vehicle, a trailer hitch or the rear of a truck. Do not use the help lines in this case.
  - If driven from a level surface onto an incline, or a downward slope.
  - If driven toward protruding objects.
  - If the vehicle is carrying too much load in the rear.

Note

- Always read and follow the applicable warnings ⇨ ⓘ *in General information on page 114*.
- The orange colored orientation lines in the MMI display show the direction of travel of the vehicle rear depending on the steering wheel angle. The front of the vehicle front swings out more than the rear of the vehicle. Maintain plenty of distance so that your outside mirror or a corner of your vehicle does not collide with any obstacles.

Switching on and off

Applies to vehicles: with parking system plus with rear-view camera

Switching on

- Shift into reverse, or
- Press the P button in the center console ⇨ *page 116, fig. 99*. A short confirmation tone sounds and the LED in the button turns on.

Switching between the rearview camera and optical display

- Press the **Graphic** control button ⑤ ⇨ *page 118, fig. 105* to see the optical display.
- Press the **Rear view** control button to see the rearview camera image.

Switching off

- Drive faster than 6 mph (10 km/h), or
- Press the P button, or
- Switch the ignition off.

Tips

The visual display in the left part of the display should help you detect the critical vehicle areas.

Cross parking

Applies to vehicles: with parking system plus with rear-view camera

This view may be used when parking in a garage or in a parking space.

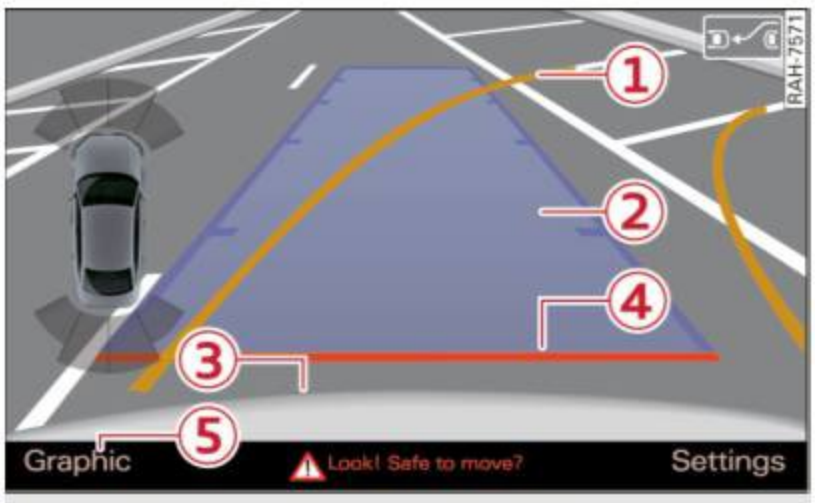


Fig. 105 MMI: aiming at a parking spot

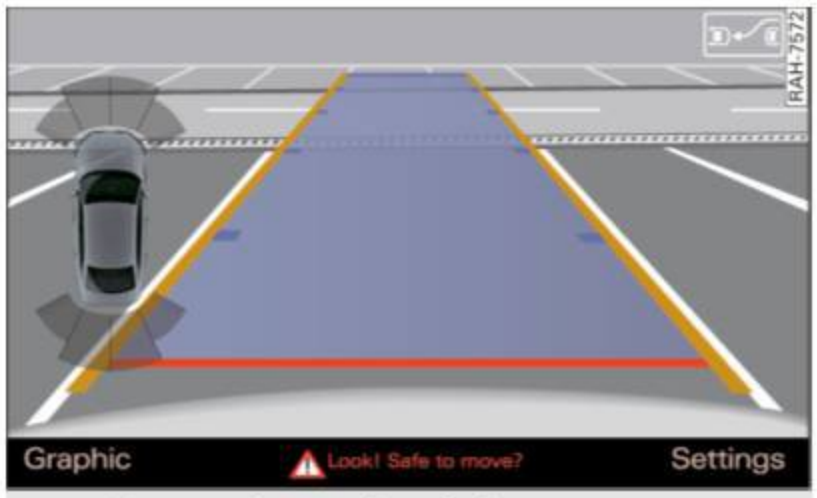


Fig. 106 MMI: aiming the vehicle

- Turn the MMI on and select the reverse gear.
- The orange orientation lines ① show the direction of travel of the vehicle. Turn the steering wheel until the orange orientation lines appear in the parking space ⇨ *fig. 105*. Use the markings ② to help you estimate the distance from an obstacle. Each marking represents approximately 3 ft (1 m). The blue area represents an extension of the vehicle's outline by approximately 16 ft (5 meters) to the rear.
- While driving in reverse gear, adjust the steering wheel angle to fit the parking space with the aid of the orange orientation lines ⇨ ⚠ *in General information on page 117*, ⇨ ⓘ *in General information on page 117*. ③ marks the rear bumper. Stop the vehicle, at the latest, when the red orientation line ④ borders an object.

Parallel parking

Applies to vehicles: with parking system plus with rear-view camera

This view may be used when parallel parking along the side of a street.

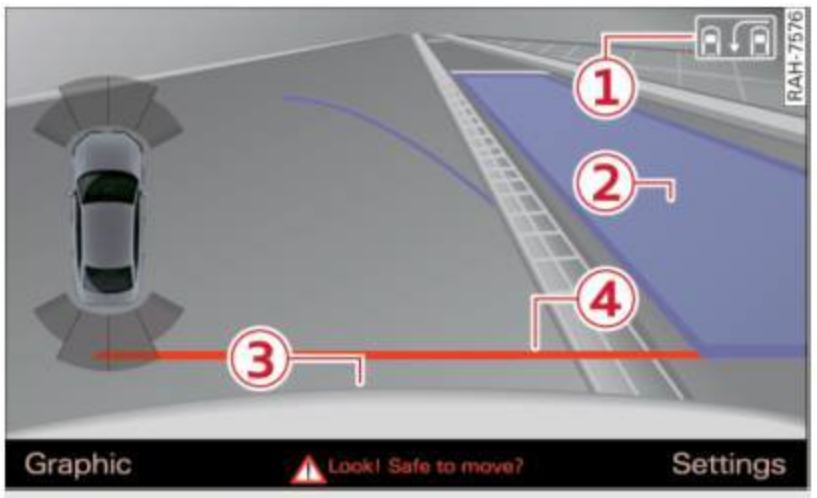


Fig. 107 MMI: blue surface aligned with parking spot

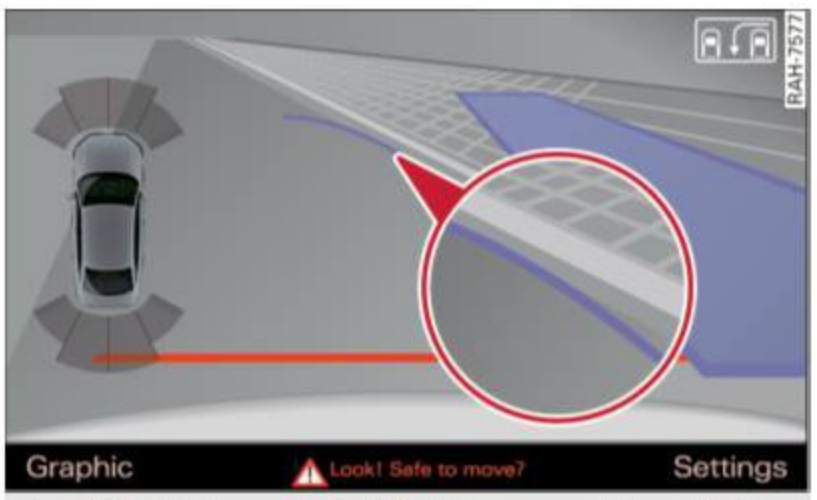


Fig. 108 MMI: contact of the blue curved line with the curb

Parking on the **right** is described here. It is identical when parking on the left.

If there is an obstacle next to the parking space (such as a wall), refer to "Information for parking next to obstacles" ⇨ *page 119*.

- ▸ Turn on the right turn signal.
- ▸ Position your vehicle next to a parked vehicle in front of the desired parking space. The distance to this vehicle should be approximately 3 ft (1 m).
- ▸ Turn the MMI on and select the reverse gear. The parking system is turned on and the **cross parking** indicator is displayed.
- ▸ Press the control button on the MMI controls to select ① ⇨ *fig. 107*. The **parallel parking** indicator is displayed.
- ▸ Back up and align your vehicle so the blue area ② borders on the rear end of the vehicle behind you or on the parking space line ⇨ ⚠ *in General information on page 117*, ⇨ ⓘ *in General information on page 117*. The blue area represents an extension of the vehicle's outline by approximately 16 ft (5 meters) to the rear. The long side of the blue area should be on the curb. The entire blue area must fit into the parking space.
- ▸ With the vehicle stopped, turn the steering wheel to the right as far as it will go.
- ▸ Back into the parking space until the blue curve ⇨ *fig. 108* touches the curb ⇨ ⚠ *in General information on page 117*, ⇨ ⓘ *in General information on page 117*. Stop the vehicle.
- ▸ With the vehicle stopped, turn the steering wheel to the left as far as it will go.
- ▸ Continue to back into the parking space until the vehicle is parked parallel to the curb ⇨ ⚠ *in General information on page 117*, ⇨ ⓘ *in General information on page 117*. ③ marks the rear bumper. Stop the vehicle, at the latest, when the red orientation line ④ borders an object. Keep an eye on the front of your vehicle while doing this.

Parking next to obstacles

If there is an obstacle (such as a wall) next to the parking space, position the vehicle so there is more space on that side. Position the long side of the blue surface so that there is sufficient space from the obstacle. The surface must not be touching. You will also need to start turning the steering wheel much earlier. The blue curve ⇨ *fig. 108* must **not** touch the obstacle and should have sufficient room.

Note

Remember to maintain sufficient clearance from the curb to avoid damaging the wheel rims.

Tips

The left or right orientation lines and surfaces will be displayed, depending on the turn signal being used.

Adjusting the display and the warning tones

Applies to vehicles: with parking system plus/rearview camera

The display and warning tones can be adjusted in the MMI.

▸ Select: MENU button > **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **Driver assistance** > **Parking aid**.

Display

On* - An optical display is shown for the parking system plus, a rearview camera image is shown for parking system plus with rearview camera*.

Off - When the parking system is switched off, only audible signals are given.

Warning tones

Front volume - Volume for the front and side* area

Rear volume - Volume for the rear area

Front frequency - Frequency for the front and side* area

Rear frequency - Frequency for the rear area

Entertainment volume - When the parking system is turned on, the volume of the audio/video source is lowered.

The newly adjusted value is briefly heard from the signal generator.

Tips

– The warning tones can also be adjusted directly from the visual display or the rearview camera image*. Simply press the **Settings** control button.
– The settings are automatically stored and assigned to the remote control key that is in use.

Error messages

Applies to vehicles: with parking system plus/rearview camera

There is an error in the system if the LED in the P button is blinking and you hear a continuous alarm for a few seconds after switching on the parking system or when the parking system is already activated. If the error is not corrected before you switch off the ignition, the LED in the P button will blink the next time you switch on the parking system by shifting into reverse.

Parking system plus*

If a sensor is faulty, the P symbol will appear in front of/behind the vehicle in the MMI display. If a rear sensor is faulty, only obstacles that are in areas Ⓐ and Ⓑ are shown ⇨ *page 115, fig. 98*. If a front sensor is faulty, only obstacles that are in areas Ⓒ and Ⓓ are shown.

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Driving safety

General notes

Safe driving habits

Please remember - safety first!

This chapter contains important information, tips, instructions and warnings that you need to read and observe for your own safety, the safety of your passengers and others. We have summarized here what you need to know about safety belts, airbags, child restraints as well as child safety. Your safety is for us *priority number 1*. Always observe the information and warnings in this section - for your own safety as well as that of your passengers.

The information in this section applies to all model versions of your vehicle. Some of the features described in this sections may be standard equipment on some models, or may be optional equipment on others. If you are not sure, ask your authorized Audi dealer.

WARNING

- Always make sure that you follow the instructions and heed the WARNINGS in this Manual. It is in your interest and in the interest of your passengers.
- Always keep the complete Owner's Literature in your Audi when you lend or sell your vehicle so that this important information will always be available to the driver and passengers.
- Always keep the Owner's literature handy so that you can find it easily if you have questions.
- Always adjust your speed to the weather traffic and conditions. Follow the speed limits.
- Always drive in such a way that you can stop your vehicle safely.
- Always adjust your speed to the general flow of traffic. Follow the speed limits.

Safety equipment

The safety features are part of the occupant restraint system and work together to help reduce the risk of injury in a wide variety of accident situations.

Your safety and the safety of your passengers should not be left to chance. Advances in technology have made a variety of features available to help reduce the risk of injury in an accident. The following is a list of just a few of the safety features in your Audi:

- sophisticated safety belts for driver and all passenger seating positions,
- safety belt pretensioners for the front seats,
- safety belt height adjustment systems for the front seats,
- front airbags,
- knee airbags for the front seats*
- side airbags in the front seats and outer rear seats*,
- side curtain airbags with ejection mitigation features,
- special LATCH anchorages for child restraints,
- head restraints for each seating position,
- adjustable steering column.
- Pre sense basic* (preventative passenger protection)

These individual safety features, can work together as a system to help protect you and your passengers in a wide range of accidents. These features cannot work as a system if they are not always correctly adjusted and correctly used.

Safety is everybody's responsibility!

Important things to do before driving

Safety is everybody's job! Vehicle and occupant safety always depends on the informed and careful driver.

For your safety and the safety of your passengers, **before driving always:**

▸ Make sure that all lights and signals are operating correctly. ▶

- ▸ Make sure that the tire pressure is correct.
- ▸ Make sure that all windows are clean and afford good visibility to the outside.
- ▸ Secure all luggage and other items carefully ⇨ *page 60*, ⇨ *page 58*.
- ▸ Make sure that nothing can interfere with the pedals.
- ▸ Adjust front seat, head restraint and mirrors correctly for your height.
- ▸ Instruct passengers to adjust the head restraints according to their height.
- ▸ Make sure to use the right child restraint correctly to protect children ⇨ *page 166, Child Safety*.
- ▸ Sit properly in your seat and make sure that your passengers do the same ⇨ *page 53, Front seats*.
- ▸ Fasten your safety belt and wear it properly. Also instruct your passengers to fasten their safety belts properly ⇨ *page 131*.

What impairs driving safety?

Safe driving is directly related to the condition of the vehicle, the driver as well as the driver's ability to concentrate on the road without being distracted.

The driver is responsible for the safety of the vehicle and all of its occupants. If your ability to drive is impaired, safety risks for everybody in the vehicle increase and you also become a hazard to everyone else on the road ⇨ ⚠.
Therefore:

- ▸ Do not let yourself be distracted by passengers or by using a cellular telephone.
- ▸ NEVER drive when your driving ability is impaired (by medications, alcohol, drugs, etc.).
- ▸ Observe all traffic laws, rules of the road and speed limits and plain common sense.
- ▸ ALWAYS adjust your speed to road, traffic and weather conditions.
- ▸ Take frequent breaks on long trips. Do not drive for more than two hours at a stretch.
- ▸ Do NOT drive when you are tired, under pressure or when you are stressed.

⚠ WARNING

Impaired driving safety increases the risk of serious personal injury and death whenever a vehicle is being used.

Proper occupant seating positions

Proper seating position for the driver

The proper driver seating position is important for safe, relaxed driving.

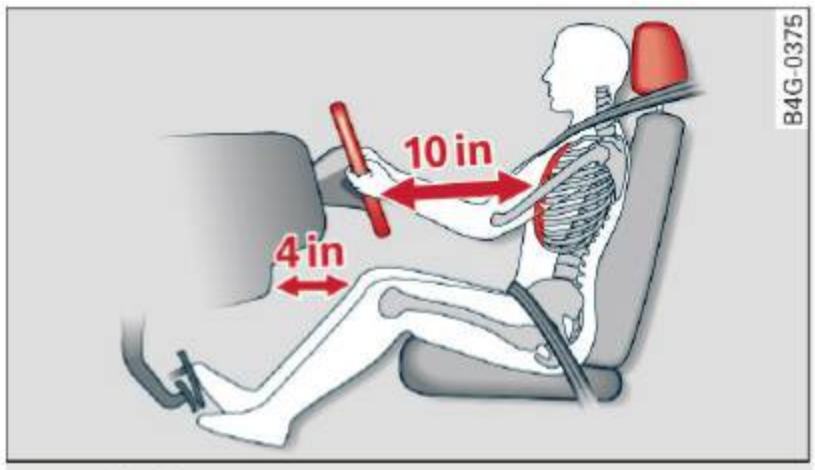


Fig. 109 Correct seating position

For your own safety and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend that you adjust the driver's seat to the following position:

- ▸ Adjust the driver's seat so that you can easily push the pedals all the way to the floor while keeping your knee(s) slightly bent ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Adjust the angle of the seatback so that it is in an upright position so that your back comes in full contact with it when you drive.
- ▸ Adjust the steering wheel so that there is a distance of at least 10 inches (25 cm) between the steering wheel and your breast bone ⇨ *fig. 109*. If not possible, see your authorized Audi dealership about adaptive equipment.
- ▸ Adjust the steering wheel so that the steering wheel and airbag cover points at your chest and not at your face.
- ▸ Grasp the top of the steering wheel with your elbow(s) slightly bent.
- ▸ For adjustable head restraints: Adjust the head restraint so the upper edge is as even as possible with the top of your head. If that ▶

is not possible, try to adjust the head restraint so that it is as close to this position as possible. Move the head restraint so that it is as close to the back of the head as possible.

- ▸ Fasten and wear safety belts correctly ⇨ *page 134*.
- ▸ Always keep both feet in the footwell so that you are in control of the vehicle at all times.

For detailed information on how to adjust the driver's seat, see ⇨ *page 54*.

WARNING

Drivers who are unbelted, out of position or too close to the airbag can be seriously injured by an airbag as it unfolds. To help reduce the risk of serious personal injury:

- – Always adjust the driver's seat and the steering wheel so that there are at least 10 inches (25 cm) between your breastbone and the steering wheel.
- – Always adjust the driver's seat and the steering wheel so that there are at least 4 inches (10 cm) between the knees and the lower part of the instrument panel.
- – Always hold the steering wheel on the outside of the steering wheel rim with your hands at the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock positions to help reduce the risk of personal injury if the driver's airbag inflates.
- – Never hold the steering wheel at the 12 o'clock position or with your hands at other positions inside the steering wheel rim or on the steering wheel hub. Holding the steering wheel the wrong way can cause serious injuries to the hands, arms and head if the driver's airbag inflates.
- – Pointing the steering wheel toward your face decreases the ability of the supplemental driver's airbag to protect you in a collision.
- – Always sit in an upright position and never lean against or place any part of your body too close to the area where the airbags are located.
- – Before driving, always adjust the front seats properly and make sure that all passengers are properly restrained.
- – For adjustable head restraints: before driving, always also adjust the head restraints properly.
- – Never adjust the seats while the vehicle is moving. Your seat may move unexpectedly and you could lose control of the vehicle.
- – Never drive with the backrest reclined or tilted far back! The farther the backrests are tilted back, the greater the risk of injury due to incorrect positioning of the safety belt and improper seating position.
- – Children must always ride in child seats ⇨ *page 166*. Special precautions apply when installing a child seat on the front passenger seat ⇨ *page 140*.

Proper seating position for the front passenger

The proper front passenger seating position is important for safe, relaxed driving.

For your own safety and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend that you adjust the seat for the front passenger to the following position:

- ▸ Adjust the angle of the seatback so that it is in an upright position and your back comes in full contact with it whenever the vehicle is moving.
- ▸ For adjustable head restraints: adjust the head restraint so the upper edge is as even as possible with the top of your head. If that is not possible, try to adjust the head restraint so that it is as close to this position as possible ⇨ *page 125*. Move the head restraint so that it is as close to the back of the head as possible.
- ▸ Keep both feet flat on the floor in front of the front passenger seat.
- ▸ Fasten and wear safety belts correctly ⇨ *page 134*.

For detailed information on how to adjust the front passenger's seat, see ⇨ *page 53*.

WARNING

Front seat passengers who are unbelted, out of position or too close to the airbag can be seriously injured or killed by the airbag as it unfolds. To help reduce the risk of serious personal injury:

- Passengers must always sit in an upright position and never lean against or place any part of their body too close to the area where the airbags are located.
- Passengers who are unbelted, out of position or too close to the airbag can be seriously injured by an airbag as it unfolds with great force in the blink of an eye.
- Always make sure that there are at least 10 inches (25 cm) between the front passenger's breastbone and the instrument panel.
- Always make sure that there are at least 4 inches (10 cm) between the front passenger's knees and the lower part of the instrument panel.
- Each passenger must always sit on a seat of their own and properly fasten and wear the safety belt belonging to that seat.
- Before driving, always adjust the front passenger seat properly.
- For adjustable head restraints: before driving, always also adjust the head restraints properly.
- Always keep your feet on the floor in front of the seat. Never rest them on the seat, instrument panel, out of the window, etc. The airbag system and safety belt will not be able to protect you properly and can even increase the risk of injury in a crash.
- Never drive with the backrest reclined or tilted far back! The farther the backrests are tilted back, the greater the risk of injury due to incorrect positioning of the safety belt and improper seating position.
- Children must always ride in child seats ⇨ *page 166*. Special precautions apply when installing a child seat on the front passenger seat ⇨ *page 140*.

Proper seating positions for passengers in rear seats

Rear seat passengers must sit upright with both feet on the floor consistent with their physical size and be properly restrained whenever the vehicle is in use.

To reduce the risk of injury caused by an incorrect seating position in the event of a sudden braking maneuver or an accident, your passengers on the rear bench seat must always observe the following:

- For adjustable head restraints: adjust the head restraint so the upper edge is as even as possible with the top of your head. If that is not possible, try to adjust the head restraint so that it is as close to this position as possible ⇨ *page 125*.
- Keep both feet flat in the footwell in front of the rear seat.
- Fasten and wear safety belts properly ⇨ *page 134*.
- Make sure that children are always properly restrained in a child restraint that is appropriate for their size and age ⇨ *page 166*.

WARNING

Passengers who are improperly seated on the rear seat can be seriously injured in a crash.

- Each passenger must always sit on a seat of their own and properly fasten and wear the safety belt belonging to that seat.
- Safety belts only offer maximum protection when the safety belts are properly positioned on the body and securely latched. By not sitting upright, a rear seat passenger increases the risk of personal injury from improperly positioned safety belts!

▶

– For adjustable head restraints: always adjust the head restraint properly so that it can give maximum protection.

Proper adjustment of head restraints

Applies to vehicles: with adjustable head restraints

Correctly adjusted head restraints are an important part of your vehicle's occupant restraint system and can help to reduce the risk of injuries in accident situations.

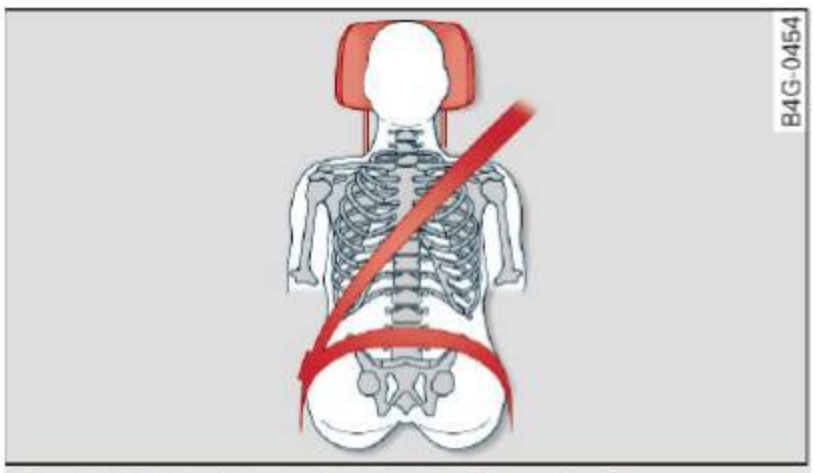


Fig. 110 Head restraint: viewed from the front

The head restraints must be correctly adjusted to achieve the best protection.

- ▸ Adjust the head restraint so the upper edge is as even as possible with the top of your head. If that is not possible, try to adjust the head restraint so that it is as close to this position as possible ⇨ *fig. 110*. Move the head restraint so that it is as close to the back of the head as possible.
- ▸ If there is a passenger on the rear center seating position, slide the center head restraint upward at least to the next notch.

Adjusting head restraints ⇨ *page 55*.

WARNING

All seats are equipped with head restraints. Driving without head restraints or with head restraints that are not properly adjusted increases the risk of serious or fatal neck injury dramatically. To help reduce the risk of injury:

– Always drive with the head restraints in place and properly adjusted.
– Every person in the vehicle must have a properly adjusted head restraint.
– Always make sure each person in the vehicle properly adjusts their head restraint. Adjust the head restraint so the upper edge is as even as possible with the top of your head. If that is not possible, try to adjust the head restraint so that it is as close to this position as possible. Move the head restraint so that it is as close to the back of the head as possible.
– Never attempt to adjust head restraint while driving. If you have driven off and must adjust the driver headrest for any reason, first stop the vehicle safely before attempting to adjust the head restraint.
– Children must always be properly restrained in a child restraint that is appropriate for their age and size ⇨ *page 166*.

Examples of improper seating positions

The occupant restraint system can only reduce the risk of injury if vehicle occupants are properly seated.

Improper seating positions can cause serious injury or death. Safety belts can only work when they are properly positioned on the body. Improper seating positions reduce the effectiveness of safety belts and will even increase the risk of injury and death by moving the safety belt to critical areas of the body. Improper seating positions also increase the risk of serious injury and death when an airbag deploys and strikes an occupant who is not in the proper seating position. A driver is responsible for the safety of all vehicle occupants and especially for children. Therefore:

- ▸ Never allow anyone to assume an incorrect seating position when the vehicle is being used ⇨ ⚠.

The following bulletins list only some sample positions that will increase the risk of serious injury and death. Our hope is that these examples will make you more aware of seating positions that are dangerous. ▶

Therefore, whenever the vehicle is moving:

– never stand up in the vehicle
– never stand on the seats
– never kneel on the seats
– never ride with the seatback reclined
– never lie down on the rear seat
– never lean up against the instrument panel
– never sit on the edge of the seat
– never sit sideways
– never lean out the window
– never put your feet out the window
– never put your feet on the instrument panel
– never rest your feet on the seat cushion or back of the seat
– never ride in the footwell
– never ride in the cargo area

WARNING

Improper seating positions increase the risk of serious personal injury and death whenever a vehicle is being used.
– Always make sure that all vehicle occupants stay in a proper seating position and are properly restrained whenever the vehicle is being used.

Driver and passenger side footwell

Important safety instructions

Applies to vehicles: with knee airbags

WARNING

Always make sure that the knee airbag can inflate without interference. Objects between yourself and the airbag can increase the risk of injury in an accident by interfering with the way the airbag deploys or by being pushed into you as the airbag deploys.
– No persons (children) or animals should ride in the footwell in front of the passenger seat. If the airbag deploys, this can result in serious or fatal injuries.
– No objects of any kind should be carried in the footwell area in front of the driver's or passenger's seat. Bulky objects (shopping bags, for example) can hamper or prevent proper deployment of the airbag. Small objects can be thrown through the vehicle if the airbag deploys and injure you or your passengers.

Pedal area

Pedals

The pedals must always be free to move and must never be interfered with by a floor mat or any other object.

Make sure that all pedals move freely without interference and that nothing prevents them from returning to their original positions.

Only use floor mats that leave the pedal area free and can be secured with floor mat fasteners.

If a brake circuit fails, increased brake pedal travel is required to bring the vehicle to a full stop.

WARNING

Pedals that cannot move freely can cause loss of vehicle control and increase the risk of serious injury.
– Never place any objects in the driver's footwell. An object could get into the pedal area and interfere with pedal function. In case of sudden braking or an accident, you would not be able to brake or accelerate!
– Always make sure that nothing can fall or move into the driver's footwell.

Floor mats on the driver side

Always use floor mats that can be securely attached to the floor mat fasteners and do not interfere with the free movement of the pedals.

▸ Make sure that the floor mats are properly secured and cannot move and interfere with the pedals ⇨ ⚠. ▶

Use only floor mats that leave the pedal area unobstructed and that are firmly secured so that they cannot slip out of position. You can obtain suitable floor mats from your authorized Audi Dealer.

Floor mat fasteners are installed in your Audi.

Floor mats used in your vehicle must be attached to these fasteners. Properly securing the floor mats will prevent them from sliding into positions that could interfere with the pedals or impair safe operation of your vehicle in other ways.

WARNING

Pedals that cannot move freely can result in a loss of vehicle control and increase the risk of serious personal injury.

- Always make sure that floor mats are properly secured.
- Never place or install floor mats or other floor coverings in the vehicle that cannot be properly secured in place to prevent them from slipping and interfering with the pedals or the ability to control the vehicle.
- Never place or install floor mats or other floor coverings on top of already installed floor mats. Additional floor mats and other coverings will reduce the size of the pedal area and interfere with the pedals.
- Always properly reinstall and secure floor mats that have been taken out for cleaning.
- Always make sure that objects cannot fall into the driver footwell while the vehicle is moving. Objects can become trapped under the brake pedal and accelerator pedal causing a loss of vehicle control.

Stowing luggage

Loading the luggage compartment

All luggage and other objects must be properly stowed and secured in the luggage compartment.

Loose items in the luggage compartment can shift suddenly, changing vehicle handling characteristics. Loose items can also increase the risk of serious personal injury in a sudden vehicle maneuver or in a collision.

- Distribute the load evenly in the luggage compartment.
- Always place and properly secure heavy items in the luggage compartment as far forward as possible.
- Secure luggage using the tie-downs provided ⇨ *page 60*.
- Make sure that the rear seatback is securely latched in place.

WARNING

Improperly stored luggage or other items can fly through the vehicle causing serious personal injury in the event of hard braking or an accident. To help reduce the risk of serious personal injury:

- Always put objects, for example, luggage or other heavy items in the luggage compartment.
- Always secure objects in the luggage compartment using the tie-down hooks and suitable straps.

WARNING

Heavy loads will influence the way your vehicle handles. To help reduce the risk of a loss of control leading to serious personal injury:

- Always keep in mind when transporting heavy objects, that a change in the center of gravity can also cause changes in vehicle handling:
  - Always distribute the load as evenly as possible.

▶

– Place heavy objects as far forward in the luggage compartment as possible.
– Never exceed the Gross Axle Weight Rating or the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating specified on the safety compliance sticker on the left door jamb. Exceeding permissible weight standards can cause the vehicle to slide and handle differently.
– Please observe information on safe driving ⇨ *page 121*.

WARNING

To help prevent poisonous exhaust gas from being drawn into the vehicle, always keep the rear lid closed while driving.
– Never transport objects larger than those fitting completely into the luggage area because the rear lid cannot be fully closed.
– If you absolutely must drive with the rear lid open, observe the following notes to reduce the risk of poisoning:
  – Close all windows,
  – Close the power roof*,
  – Open all air outlets in the instrument panel,
  – Switch off the air recirculation,
  – Set the fresh air fan to the highest speed.

WARNING

Always make sure that the doors, all windows, the power roof* and the rear lid are securely closed and locked to reduce the risk of injury when the vehicle is not being used.
– After closing the rear lid, always make sure that it is properly closed and locked.
– Never leave your vehicle unattended, especially with the luggage compartment lid left open. A child could crawl into the vehicle through the luggage compartment and close the rear lid becoming trapped and unable to get out. Being trapped in a vehicle can lead to serious personal injury.
– Never let children play in or around the vehicle.
– Never let passengers ride in the luggage compartment. Vehicle occupants must always be properly restrained in one of the vehicle's seating positions.

Tips

– Air circulation helps to reduce window fogging. Stale air escapes to the outside through vents in the trim panel. Be sure to keep these slots free and open.
– The tire pressure must correspond to the load. The tire pressure is shown on the tire pressure label. The tire pressure label is located on the driver's side B-pillar. The tire pressure label lists the recommended cold tire inflation pressures for the vehicle at its maximum capacity weight and the tires that were on your vehicle at the time it was manufactured. For recommended tire pressures for normal load conditions, please see chapter ⇨ *page 229*.

Tie-downs

The luggage compartment is equipped with four tie-downs to secure luggage and other items.

Use the tie-downs to secure your cargo properly ⇨ *page 127, Loading the luggage compartment*.

In a collision, the laws of physics mean that even smaller items that are loose in the vehicle will become heavy missiles that can cause serious injury. Items in the vehicle possess energy which vary with vehicle speed and the weight of the item. Vehicle speed is the most significant factor.

For example, in a frontal collision at a speed of 30 mph (48 km/h), the forces acting on a 10-lb (4.5 kg) object are about 20 times the normal weight of the item. This means that the weight of the item would suddenly be about 200 lbs. (90 kg). You can imagine the injuries that a 200 lbs. (90 kg) item flying ▶

freely through the passenger compartment could cause in a collision like this.

WARNING

Weak, damaged or improper straps used to secure items to tie-downs can fail during hard braking or in a collision and cause serious personal injury.

- Always use suitable mounting straps and properly secure items to the tie-downs in the luggage compartment to help prevent items from shifting or flying forward as dangerous missiles.
- When the rear seat backrest is folded down, always use suitable mounting straps and properly secure items to the tie-downs in the luggage compartment to help prevent items from flying forward as dangerous missiles into the passenger compartment.
- Never attach a child safety seat tether strap to a tie-down.

Reporting Safety Defects

Applicable to U.S.A.

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying Audi of America, Inc.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defects exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or Audi of America, Inc.

To contact the NHTSA, you may either call:

Tel.: 1-888-327-4236 (TTY: 1-800-424-9153) or 1-800-424-9393

or you may write to:

NHTSA
U.S. Department of Transportation
1200 New Jersey Ave., S.E.
West Building
Washington, DC 20590

You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from:

http://www.safercar.gov

Applicable to Canada

If you live in Canada and you believe that your vehicle has a defect that could cause a crash, injury or death, you should immediately inform Transport Canada, Defect Investigations and Recalls. You should also notify Volkswagen Group Canada, Inc. ▶

Canadian customers who wish to report a safety-related defect to Transport Canada, Defect Investigations and Recalls, may either call Transport Canada toll-free at:

Tel.: 1-800-333-0510 or
Tel.: 1-819-994-3328 (Ottawa region and from other countries)
TTY for hearing impaired: Tel.: 1-888-675-6863

or contact Transport Canada by mail at:

Transport Canada
Motor Vehicle Safety Investigations Laboratory
80 Noel Street
Gatineau, QC
J8Z 0A1

For additional road safety information, please visit the Road Safety website at:

http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/roadsafety/menu.htm

Safety belts

General notes

Always wear safety belts!

Wearing safety belts correctly saves lives!

This chapter explains why safety belts are necessary, how they work and how to adjust and wear them correctly.

▸ Read all the information that follows and heed all of the instructions and WARNINGS.

WARNING

Not wearing safety belts or wearing them improperly increases the risk of serious personal injury and death.

– Safety belts are the single most effective means available to reduce the risk of serious injury and death in automobile accidents. For your protection and that of your passengers, always correctly wear safety belts when the vehicle is moving.
– Pregnant women, injured, or physically impaired persons must also use safety belts. Like all vehicle occupants, they are more likely to be seriously injured if they do not wear safety belts. The best way to protect a fetus is to protect the mother - throughout the entire pregnancy.
– Be sure everyone riding in the vehicle is properly restrained with a separate safety belt or child restraint.

Number of seats

Your Audi has a total of five seating positions: two in the front and three in the rear. Each seating position has a safety belt.

WARNING

Not wearing safety belts or wearing them improperly increases the risk of serious personal injury and death.

– Never strap more than one person, including small children, into any belt. It is especially dangerous to place a safety belt over a child sitting on your lap.
– Never let more people ride in the vehicle than there are safety belts available.

Safety belt warning light

Your vehicle has a warning system for the driver and front seat passenger (on USA models only) to remind you about the importance of buckling-up.



Fig. 111 Safety belt warning light in the instrument cluster - enlarged

Before driving off, always:

▸ Fasten your safety belt and make sure you are wearing it properly.
▸ Make sure that your passengers also buckle up and properly wear their safety belts.
▸ Protect children with a child restraint system appropriate for the size and age.

The warning light in the instrument cluster lights up when the ignition is on as a reminder to fasten the safety belts. In addition, you will hear a warning tone for a certain period of time.

Fasten your safety belt and make sure that your passengers also properly put on their safety belts.

WARNING

– Safety belts are the single most effective means available to reduce the risk of serious injury and death in automobile accidents. For your protection and that of your passengers, always correctly wear safety belts when the vehicle is moving. ▶

– Failure to pay attention to the warning light that come on, could lead to personal injury.

Why safety belts?

Frontal collisions and the law of physics

Frontal crashes create very strong forces for people riding in vehicles.

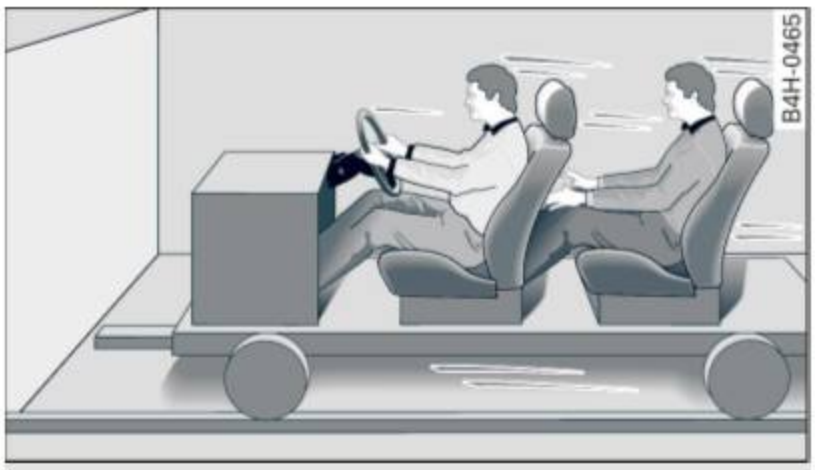


Fig. 112 Unbelted occupants in a vehicle heading for a wall



Fig. 113 The vehicle crashes into the wall

The physical principles are simple. Both the vehicle and the passengers possess energy which varies with vehicle speed and body weight. Engineers call this energy “kinetic energy.”

The higher the speed of the vehicle and the greater the vehicle's weight, the more energy that has to be “absorbed” in the crash.

Vehicle speed is the most significant factor. If the speed doubles from 15 to 30 mph (25 to 50 km/h), the energy increases 4 times!

Because the passengers of this vehicle are not using safety belts ⇨ *fig. 112*, they will keep moving at the same speed the vehicle was moving just before the crash, until something stops them - here, the wall ⇨ *fig. 113*.

The same principles apply to people sitting in a vehicle that is involved in a frontal collision. Even at city speeds of 20 to 30 mph (30 to 50 km/h), the forces acting on the body can reach one ton (2,000 lbs, or 1,000 kg) or more. At greater speeds, these forces are even higher.

People who do not use safety belts are also not attached to their vehicle. In a frontal collision they will also keep moving forward at the speed their vehicle was travelling just before the crash. Of course, the laws of physics don't just apply to frontal collisions, they determine what happens in all kinds of accidents and collisions.

What happens to occupants not wearing safety belts?

In crashes unbelted occupants cannot stop themselves from flying forward and being injured or killed. Always wear your safety belts!



Fig. 114 A driver not wearing a safety belt is violently thrown forward



Fig. 115 A rear passenger not wearing a safety belt will fly forward and strike the driver

Unbelted occupants are not able to resist the tremendous forces of impact by holding tight or bracing themselves. Without the benefit of safety restraint systems, the unrestrained ▶

occupant will slam violently into the steering wheel, instrument panel, windshield, or whatever else is in the way ⇨ *fig. 114*. This impact with the vehicle interior has all the energy they had just before the crash.

Never rely on airbags alone for protection. Even when they deploy, airbags provide only additional protection. Airbags are not supposed to deploy in all kinds of accidents. Although your Audi is equipped with airbags, all vehicle occupants, including the driver, must wear safety belts correctly in order to minimize the risk of severe injury or death in a crash.

Remember too, that airbags will deploy only once and that your safety belts are always there to offer protection in those accidents in which airbags are not supposed to deploy or when they have already deployed. Unbelted occupants can also be thrown out of the vehicle where even more severe or fatal injuries can occur.

It is also important for the rear passengers to wear safety belts correctly. Unbelted passengers in the rear seats endanger not only themselves but also the driver and other passengers ⇨ *fig. 115*. In a frontal collision they will be thrown forward violently, where they can hit and injure the driver and/or front seat passenger.

Safety belts protect

People think it's possible to use the hands to brace the body in a minor collision. It's simply not true!



Fig. 116 Driver is correctly restrained in a sudden braking maneuver

Safety belts used properly can make a big difference. Safety belts help to keep passengers in their seats, gradually reduce energy levels applied to the body in an accident, and help prevent the uncontrolled movement that can cause serious injuries. In addition, safety belts reduce the danger of being thrown out of the vehicle.

Safety belts attach passengers to the car and give them the benefit of being slowed down more gently or “softly” through the “give” in the safety belts, crush zones and other safety features engineered into today's vehicles. By “absorbing” the kinetic energy over a longer period of time, the safety belts make the forces on the body more “tolerable” and less likely to cause injury.

Although these examples are based on a frontal collision, safety belts can also substantially reduce the risk of injury in other kinds of crashes. So, whether you're on a long trip or just going to the corner store, always buckle up and make sure others do, too. Accident statistics show that vehicle occupants properly wearing safety belts have a lower risk of being injured and a much better chance of surviving an accident. Properly using safety belts also greatly increases the ability of the supplemental airbags to do their job in a collision. For this reason, wearing a safety belt is legally required in most countries including much of the United States and Canada.

Although your Audi is equipped with airbags, you still have to wear the safety belts provided. Front airbags, for example, are activated only in some frontal collisions. The front airbags are not activated in all frontal collisions, in side and rear collisions, in roll overs or in cases where there is not enough deceleration through impact to the front of the vehicle. The same goes for the other airbag systems in your Audi. So, always wear your safety belt and make sure everybody in your vehicle is properly restrained!

Important safety instructions about safety belts

Safety belts must always be correctly positioned across the strongest bones of your body.

- ▸ Always wear safety belts as illustrated and described in this chapter.
- ▸ Make sure that your safety belts are always ready for use and are not damaged.

⚠ WARNING

Not wearing safety belts or wearing them improperly increases the risk of serious personal injury and death. Safety belts can work only when used correctly.

- – Always fasten your safety belts correctly before driving off and make sure all passengers are correctly restrained.
- – For maximum protection, safety belts must always be positioned properly on the body.
- – Never strap more than one person, including small children, into any belt.
- – Never place a safety belt over a child sitting on your lap.
- – Always keep feet in the footwell in front of the seat while the vehicle is being driven.
- – Never let any person ride with their feet on the instrument panel or sticking out the window or on the seat.
- – Never remove a safety belt while the vehicle is moving. Doing so will increase your risk of being injured or killed.
- – Never wear belts twisted.
- – Never wear belts over rigid or breakable objects in or on your clothing, such as eye glasses, pens, keys, etc., as these may cause injury.
- – Never allow safety belts to become damaged by being caught in door or seat hardware.
- – Do not wear the shoulder part of the belt under your arm or otherwise out of position.
- – Several layers of heavy clothing may interfere with correct positioning of belts and reduce the overall effectiveness of the system.
- – Always keep belt buckles free of anything that may prevent the buckle from latching securely.
- – Never use comfort clips or devices that create slack in the shoulder belt. However, special clips may be required for the proper use of some child restraint systems.
- – Torn or frayed safety belts can tear, and damaged belt hardware can break in an accident. Inspect belts regularly. If webbing, bindings, buckles, or retractors are damaged, have belts replaced by an authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop.
- – Safety belts that have been worn and loaded in an accident must be replaced with the correct replacement safety belt by an authorized Audi dealer. Replacement may be necessary even if damage cannot be clearly seen. Anchorages that were loaded must also be inspected.
- – Never remove, modify, disassemble, or try to repair the safety belts yourself.
- – Always keep the belts clean. Dirty belts may not work properly and can impair the function of the inertia reel ⇨ *table Internal cleaning on page 203*.

Safety belts

Fastening safety belts

Safety first - everybody buckle up!



Fig. 117 Belt buckle and tongue on the driver's seat ▶

To provide maximum protection, safety belts must always be positioned correctly on the wearer's body.

- ▸ Adjust the front seat and head restraint properly ⇨ *page 53, Front seats*.
- ▸ Make sure the seatback of the rear seat bench is in an upright position and securely latched in place before using the belt ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Hold the belt by the tongue and pull it evenly across the chest and pelvis ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Insert the tongue into the correct buckle of your seat until you hear it latch securely ⇨ *fig. 117*.
- ▸ Pull on the belt to make sure that it is securely latched in the buckle.

Automatic safety belt retractors

Every safety belt is equipped with an automatic belt retractor on the shoulder belt. This feature locks the belt when the belt is pulled out fast, during hard braking and in an accident. The belt may also lock when you drive up or down a steep hill or through a sharp curve. During normal driving the belt lets you move freely.

Safety belt pretensioners

The safety belts are equipped with a belt pretensioner that helps to tighten the safety belt and remove slack when the pretensioner is activated ⇨ *page 137*. The function of the pretensioner is monitored by a warning light ⇨ *page 21*.

Switchable locking feature

Every safety belt except the one on the driver seat is equipped with a switchable locking feature that **must** be used when the safety belt is used to attach a child seat. Be sure to read the important information about this feature ⇨ *page 177*.

⚠ WARNING

Improperly positioned safety belts can cause serious injury in an accident ⇨ *page 135, Safety belt position*.

– Safety belts offer optimum protection only when the seatback is upright and belts are properly positioned on the body.
– Always make sure that the rear seat backrest to which the center rear safety belt* is attached is securely latched whenever the rear center safety belt is being used. If the backrest is not securely latched, the passenger will move forward with the backrest during sudden braking, in a sudden maneuver and especially in a crash.
– Never attach the safety belt to the buckle for another seat. Attaching the belt to the wrong buckle will reduce safety belt effectiveness and can cause serious personal injury.
– A passenger who is not properly restrained can be seriously injured by the safety belt itself when it moves from the stronger parts of the body into critical areas like the abdomen.
– Always lock the convertible locking retractor when you are securing a child seat in the vehicle ⇨ *page 179*.

Tips

For information on safety belt pretensioners, refer to ⇨ *page 137*.

Safety belt position

Correct belt position is the key to getting maximum protection from safety belts.

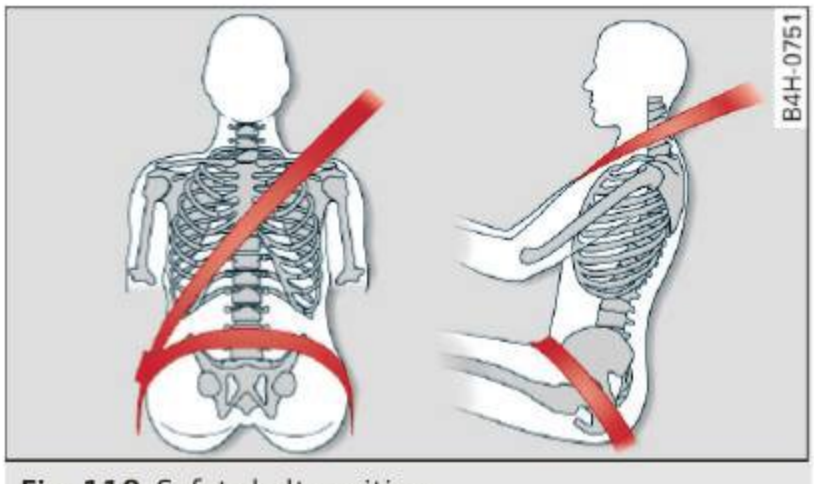


Fig. 118 Safety belt position

Use the height adjustment to change the position of the shoulder belt of the front safety belts. ▸

WARNING

Improperly positioned safety belts can cause serious personal injury in an accident.

– The shoulder belt should lie as close to the center of the collar bone as possible and should fit well on the body. Hold the belt above the latch tongue and pull it evenly across the chest so that it sits as low as possible on the pelvis and there is no pressure on the abdomen. The belt should always fit snugly ⇨ *fig. 118*. Pull on the belt to tighten if necessary.
– A loose-fitting safety belt can cause serious injuries by shifting its position on your body from the strong bones to more vulnerable, soft tissue and cause serious injury.
– Always read and heed all WARNINGS and other important information ⇨ *page 134*.

Pregnant women must also be correctly restrained

The best way to protect the fetus is to make sure that expectant mothers always wear safety belts correctly - throughout the pregnancy.



Fig. 119 Safety belt position during pregnancy

To provide maximum protection, safety belts must always be positioned correctly on the wearer's body ⇨ *page 135*.

- ▸ Adjust the front seat and adjustable head restraint* correctly ⇨ *page 53, Front seats*.
- ▸ Hold the belt by the tongue and pull it evenly across the chest and pelvis ⇨ *fig. 119*, ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Insert the tongue into the correct buckle of your seat until you hear it latch securely ⇨ *page 134, fig. 117*.
- ▸ Pull on the belt to make sure that it is securely latched in the buckle.

WARNING

Improperly positioned safety belts can cause serious personal injury in an accident.

– Expectant mothers must always wear the lap portion of the safety belt as low as possible across the pelvis and below the rounding of the abdomen.
– Always read and heed all WARNINGS and other important information ⇨ ⚠ *in Fastening safety belts on page 135*.

Unfastening safety belts

Unbuckle the safety belt with the red release button only after the vehicle has stopped.

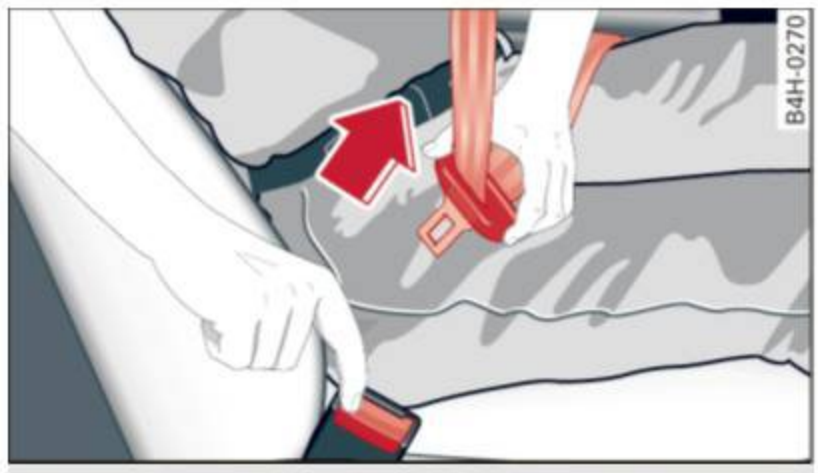


Fig. 120 Releasing the tongue from the buckle

- ▸ Push the red release button on the buckle ⇨ *fig. 120*. The belt tongue will spring out of the buckle ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Let the belt wind up on the retractor as you guide the belt tongue to its stowed position.

WARNING

Never unfasten safety belt while the vehicle is moving. Doing so will increase your risk of being injured or killed.

Adjusting safety belt height

With the aid of the safety belt height adjustment, the three point safety belt strap routing can be fitted to the shoulder area, according to body size.

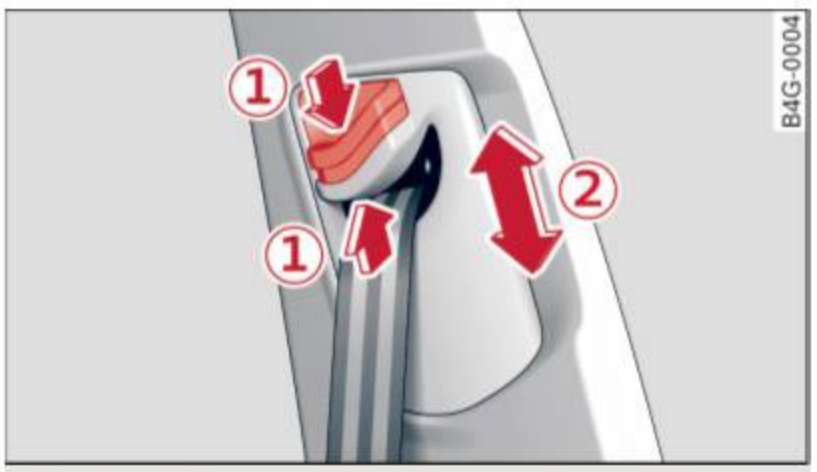


Fig. 121 Safety belt height adjustment for the front seats – loop-around fittings

The shoulder belt should lie as close to the center of the collar bone as possible and should fit well on the body ⇨ ⚠ *in Safety belt position on page 136*.

- ▸ *Push* the loop-around fittings **up** ⇨ *fig. 121* ②, or
- ▸ *squeeze* together the ① button, and *push* the loop-around fittings **down** ②.
- ▸ Pull the belt to make sure that the upper attachment is properly engaged.

⚠ WARNING

Always read and heed all WARNINGS and other important information ⇨ *page 134*.

ⓘ Tips

With the front seats, the height adjustment of the seat can also be used to adjust the position of the safety belts.

Improperly worn safety belts

Incorrectly positioned safety belts can cause severe injuries.

Wearing safety belts improperly can cause serious injury or death. Safety belts can only work when they are correctly positioned on the body. Improper seating positions reduce the effectiveness of safety belts and will even increase the risk of injury and death by moving the safety belt to critical areas of the body. Improper seating positions also increase the risk of serious injury and death when an airbag deploys and strikes an occupant who is not in the correct seating position. A driver is responsible for the safety of all vehicle occupants and especially for children. Therefore:

- ▸ Never permit anyone to assume an incorrect sitting position in the vehicle while traveling ⇨ ⚠.

⚠ WARNING

Improperly worn safety belts increase the risk of serious personal injury and death whenever a vehicle is being used.

– Always make sure that all vehicle occupants are correctly restrained and stay in a correct seating position whenever the vehicle is being used.
– Always read and heed all WARNINGS and other important information ⇨ *page 134*.

Safety belt pretensioners

How safety belt pretensioners work

In front, side and rear-end collisions above a particular severity and in a rollover, safety belts are tensioned automatically.

Reversible safety belt tensioners

The safety belts on the front seats are equipped with power reversible tensioners. The following functions are available when the driver's/front passenger's safety belts are fastened:

– Automatic tensioners: at the start of a drive, the safety belts automatically adjust to the passenger after a certain time period or vehicle speed. To switch the automatic tensioners off, select the following in the MMI: ▸

CAR function button > **(Car)* systems** > **Vehicle settings** > **Seats** > **Driver's seat** or **Passenger's seat** > **Automatic belt tensioner** > **Off**.

– In certain driving situations, the safety belts may tighten with a reversible tensioning function ⇨ *page 90*.
– The safety belts may also tighten with this reversible tensioning function in minor collisions.

Pyrotechnic safety belt pretensioners

The safety belts are equipped with safety belt pretensioners. The system is activated by sensors in front, side and rear-end collisions of great severity and in a rollover. This tightens the belt and takes up belt slack ⇨ ⚠ *in Service and disposal of safety belt pretensioner on page 138*. Taking up the slack helps to reduce forward occupant movement during a collision.

WARNING

– It is possible for the pretensioners to deploy incorrectly.
– The pyrotechnic system can only provide protection for one collision. If the pyrotechnic pretensioners deploy, the pretensioning system must be replaced.

Tips

The pyrotechnic safety belt pretensioners can only deploy once.

– The safety belt pretensioners do not deploy in minor frontal and side collisions, in rear-end collisions, in rollovers and in collisions involving very little impact force.
– A fine dust is released when the pyrotechnic safety belt pretensioners deploy. This is normal and is not caused by a fire in the vehicle.
– The relevant safety requirements must be observed when the vehicle or components of the system are scrapped. A qualified dealership is familiar with these regulations and will be pleased to pass on the information to you.
– Be sure to observe all safety, environmental and other regulations if the vehicle or individual parts of the system, particularly the safety belt or airbag, are to be disposed. We recommend you have your authorized Audi dealer perform this service for you.

Service and disposal of safety belt pretensioner

The safety belt pretensioners are parts of the safety belts on your Audi. Installing, removing, servicing or repairing of belt pretensioners can damage the safety belt system and prevent it from working correctly in a collision.

There are some important things you have to know to make sure that the effectiveness of the system will not be impaired and that discarded components do not cause injury or pollute the environment.

WARNING

Improper care, servicing and repair procedures can increase the risk of personal injury and death by preventing a safety belt pretensioner from activating when needed or activating it unexpectedly:

– The belt pretensioner system can be activated only once. If belt pretensioners have been activated, the system must be replaced.
– Never repair, adjust, or change any parts of the safety belt system.
– Safety belt systems including safety belt pretensioners cannot be repaired. Special procedures are required for removal, installation and disposal of this system.
– For any work on the safety belt system, we strongly recommend that you see your authorized Audi dealer or qualified technician who has an Audi approved repair manual, training and special equipment necessary.

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For the sake of the environment

Undeployed airbag modules and pretensioners might be classified as Perchlorate Material -special handling may apply, see www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate. When the vehicle or parts of the restraint system including airbag modules safety belts with pretensioners are scrapped, all applicable laws and regulations must be observed. Your authorized Audi dealer is familiar with these requirements and we recommend that you have your dealer perform this service for you.

Airbag system

Important things to know

Importance of wearing safety belts and sitting properly

Airbags are only supplemental restraints. For airbags to do their job, occupants must always properly wear their safety belts and be in a proper seating position.

For your safety and the safety of your passengers, before driving off, always:

- Adjust the driver's seat and steering wheel properly ⇨ *page 122*,
- Adjust the front passenger's seat properly ⇨ *page 53*,
- Wear safety belts properly ⇨ *page 134*,
- Always properly use the proper child restraint to protect children ⇨ *page 166*.

In a collision, airbags must inflate within the blink of an eye and with considerable force. The supplemental airbags can cause injuries if the driver or the front seat passenger is not seated properly. Therefore in order to help the airbag to do its job, it is important, both as a driver and as a passenger to sit properly at all times.

By keeping room between your body and the steering wheel and the front of the passenger compartment, the airbag can inflate fully and completely and provide supplemental protection in certain frontal collisions ⇨ *page 122, Proper occupant seating positions*. For details on the operation of the seat adjustment controls ⇨ *page 53*.

It's especially important that children are properly restrained ⇨ *page 166*.

There is a lot that the driver and the passengers can and must do to help the individual safety features installed in your Audi work together as a system.

Proper seating position is important so that the front airbag on the driver side can do its job. If you have a physical impairment or condition that prevents you from sitting properly on the driver seat with the safety belt properly fastened and reaching the pedals, or if you have concerns with regard to the function or operation of the Advanced Airbag System, please contact your authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop, or call Audi Customer Relations at 1-800-822-2834 for possible modifications to your vehicle.

When the airbag system deploys, a gas generator will fill the airbags, break open the padded covers, and inflate between the steering wheel and the driver and between the instrument panel and the front passenger. The airbags will deflate immediately after deployment so that the front occupants can see through the windshield again without interruption.

All of this takes place in the blink of an eye, so fast that many people don't even realize that the airbags have deployed. The airbags also inflate with a great deal of force and nothing should be in their way when they deploy.

Front airbags in combination with properly worn safety belts slow down and limit the occupant's forward movement. Together they help to prevent the driver and front seat passenger from hitting parts of the inside of the vehicle while reducing the forces acting on the occupant during the crash. In this way they help to reduce the risk of injury to the head and upper body in the crash. Airbags do not protect the arms or the lower parts of the body.

Both front airbags will not inflate in all frontal collisions. The triggering of the airbag system depends on the vehicle deceleration rate caused by the collision and registered by the electronic control unit. If this rate is below the reference value programmed into the control unit, the airbags will not be triggered, even though the car may be badly damaged as a result of the collision. Vehicle damage, repair costs or even the lack of vehicle damage is not necessarily an indication of whether an airbag should inflate or not. ▶

Since the circumstances will vary considerably between one collision and another, it is not possible to define a range of vehicle speeds that will cover every possible kind and angle of impact that will always trigger the airbags. Important factors include, for example, the nature (hard or soft) of the object which the car hits, the angle of impact, vehicle speed, etc. The front airbags will also not inflate in side or rear collisions, or in roll-overs.

Always remember: Airbags will deploy only once, and only in certain kinds of collisions. Your safety belts are always there to offer protection in those situations in which airbags are not supposed to deploy, or when they have already deployed; for example, when your vehicle strikes or is struck by another vehicle after the first collision.

This is just one of the reasons why an airbag is a supplementary restraint and is not a substitute for a safety belt. The airbag system works most effectively when used with the safety belts. Therefore, always properly wear your safety belts ⇨ *page 131*.

WARNING

Sitting too close to the steering wheel or instrument panel will decrease the effectiveness of the airbags and will increase the risk of personal injury in a collision.

– Never sit closer than 10 inches (25 cm) to the steering wheel or instrument panel.
– If you cannot sit more than 10 inches (25 cm) from the steering wheel, investigate whether adaptive equipment may be available to help you reach the pedals and increase your seating distance from the steering wheel.
– All vehicle occupants and especially children must be restrained properly whenever riding in a vehicle. An unrestrained or improperly restrained child could be injured by striking the interior or by being ejected from the vehicle during a sudden maneuver or impact. An unrestrained or improperly restrained child is also at greater risk of injury or death through contact with an inflating airbag.
– If you are unrestrained, leaning forward, sitting sideways or out of position in any way, your risk of injury is much higher.
– You will also receive serious injuries and could even be killed if you are up against the airbag or too close to it when it inflates - even with an Advanced Airbag.
– To reduce the risk of injury when an airbag inflates, always wear safety belts properly ⇨ *page 134, Safety belts*.
– Always make certain that children age 12 or younger always ride in the rear seat. If children are not properly restrained, they may be severely injured or killed when an airbag inflates.
– Never let children ride unrestrained or improperly restrained in the vehicle. Adjust the front seats properly.
– Never ride with the backrest reclined.
– Always sit as far as possible from the steering wheel or the instrument panel ⇨ *page 122*.
– Always sit upright with your back against the backrest of your seat.
– Never place your feet on the instrument panel or on the seat. Always keep both feet on the floor in front of the seat to help prevent serious injuries to the legs and hips if the airbag inflates.
– Never recline the front passenger's seat to transport objects. Items can also move into the area of the side airbag or the front airbag during braking or in a sudden maneuver. Objects near the airbags can become projectiles and cause injury when an airbag inflates.

WARNING

Airbags that have deployed in a crash must be replaced.

– Use only original equipment airbags approved by Audi and installed by a trained technician who has the necessary tools ▶

and diagnostic equipment to properly replace any airbag in your vehicle and assure system effectiveness in a crash.
– Never permit salvaged or recycled airbags to be installed in your vehicle.

Child restraints on the front seat – some important things to know

▸ Be sure to read the important information and heed the WARNINGS for important details about children and Advanced Airbags ⇨ *page 166*.

Even though your vehicle is equipped with an Advanced Airbag System, make certain that all children, especially those 12 years and younger, always ride in the back seat properly restrained for their age and size. The airbag on the passenger side makes the front seat a potentially dangerous place for a child to ride. The front seat is not the safest place for a child in a forward-facing child seat. It can be a very dangerous place for an infant or a child in a rearward-facing seat.

The Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle has been certified to comply with the requirements of United States Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208 as applicable at the time your vehicle was manufactured.

The Standard requires the front airbag on the passenger side to be turned off ("suppressed") if a child up to about one year of age restrained in one of the rear-facing or forward-facing infant restraints listed in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208 with which the Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle was certified has been installed on the front passenger seat. For a listing of the child restraints that were used to certify compliance with the US Safety Standard ⇨ *page 168*.

The **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light in the instrument panel tells you when the front Advanced Airbag on the passenger side has been turned off by the electronic control unit.

Each time you switch on the ignition, the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light will come on for a few seconds and:

– will stay on if the front passenger seat is not occupied,
– will stay on if the electrical capacitance measured by the capacitive passenger detection system for the front passenger seat equals the combined capacitance of an infant up to about one year of age and one of the rearward-facing or forward-facing child restraints listed in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208 with which the Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle was certified. For a listing of the child restraints that were used to certify your vehicle's compliance with the U.S. Safety Standard ⇨ *page 168*.
– will stay on if there is a small child or child restraint on the front passenger seat,
– will go off if the front passenger seat is occupied by an adult as registered by the capacitive passenger detection system ⇨ *page 152, Monitoring the Advanced Airbag System*.

The **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on when electrical capacitance registered on the front passenger seat is equal to or less than the combined capacitance of a typical 1 year-old infant and one of the rearward-facing or forward-facing child restraints listed in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208 with which the Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle was certified.

If the total electrical capacitance registered on the front passenger seat is more than that of a typical 1 year-old child but less than the weight of a small adult, the front airbag on the passenger side can deploy (the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on).

If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on, the front airbag on the passenger side has not been turned off by the electronic control unit and can deploy if the control unit senses an impact that meets the conditions stored in its memory. ▸

For example, the airbag may deploy if:

– a small child that is heavier than a typical 1 year-old child is on the front passenger seat (regardless of whether the child is in one of the child seats listed ⇨ *page 168*), or
– a child who has outgrown child restraints is on the front passenger seat.

If the front passenger airbag is turned off, the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on in the instrument cluster and stays on.

If the front passenger airbag deploys, the Federal Standard requires the airbag to meet the “low risk” deployment criteria to reduce the risk of injury through interaction with the airbag. “Low risk” deployment occurs in those crashes that take place at lower decelerations as defined in the electronic control unit ⇨ *page 153, PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF light*.

Always remember, a child seat or infant carrier installed on the front seat may be struck and knocked out of position by the rapidly inflating passenger's airbag in a frontal collision. The airbag could greatly reduce the effectiveness of the child restraint and even seriously injure the child during inflation.

For this reason, and because the back seat is the safest place for children - when properly restrained according to their age and size - we strongly recommend that children always sit in the back seat ⇨ *page 166, Child Safety*.

WARNING

A child in a rearward-facing child seat installed on the front passenger seat will be seriously injured and can be killed if the front airbag inflates - even with an Advanced Airbag System.
– The inflating airbag will hit the child seat or infant carrier with great force and will smash the child seat and child against the backrest, center armrest, door or roof.
– Always install rear-facing child seats on the rear seat.
– If you must install a rearward facing child seat on the front passenger seat because of exceptional circumstances and the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, immediately install the rear-facing child seat in a rear seating position and have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer.
– Forward-facing child seats installed on the front passenger's seat may interfere with the deployment of the airbag and cause serious personal injury to the child.

WARNING

If, in exceptional circumstances, you must install a forward-facing child restraint on the front passenger's seat:
– Always make sure the forward-facing seat has been designed and certified by its manufacturer for use on a front seat with a passenger front and side airbag.
– Never put the forward-facing child restraint up against or very near the instrument panel.
– Always move the passenger seat into its rearmost position in the seat's fore and aft adjustment range, as far away from the airbag as possible before installing the forward-facing child restraint. The backrest must be adjusted to an upright position.
– Make sure that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on all the time whenever the ignition is switched on.

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury, make sure that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light will be displayed whenever a child restraint is installed on the front passenger seat and the ignition is switched on.
– If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not stay on, perform the checks described ⇨ *page 152, Monitoring the Advanced Airbag System*.

▶

– Take the child restraint off the front passenger seat and install it properly at one of the rear seat positions if the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not stay on.
– Have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer immediately.
– Always carefully follow instructions from child restraint manufacturers when installing child restraints.

WARNING

If, in exceptional circumstances, you must install a forward or rearward-facing child restraint on the front passenger's seat:
– Improper installation of child restraints can reduce their effectiveness or even prevent them from providing any protection.
– An improperly installed child restraint can interfere with the airbag as it deploys and seriously injure or even kill the child – even with an Advanced Airbag System.
– Always carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions provided with the child seat or carrier.
– Always make sure that there is nothing on the front passenger seat that will cause the capacitive passenger detection system in the seat to signal to the Airbag System that the seat is occupied by a person when it is not, or to signal that it is occupied by someone who is heavier than the person actually sitting on the seat. The presence of additional objects could cause the passenger front airbag to be turned on when it should be off, or could cause the airbag to work in a way that is different from the way it would have worked without the object on the seat.

Front airbags

Description of front airbags

The airbag system can provide supplemental protection to properly restrained front seat occupants.



Fig. 122 Location of driver airbag: in steering wheel



Fig. 123 Location of front passenger's airbag: in the instrument panel

Your vehicle is equipped with an “Advanced Airbag System” in compliance with United States Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) 208 as applicable at the time your vehicle was manufactured. The safety belts for the seats have “pretensioners” that help to take slack out of the belt system. The pretensioners are also activated by the electronic control unit for the airbag system.

The front safety belts also have load limiters to help reduce the forces applied to the body in a crash.

The airbag for the driver is in the steering wheel hub ⇨ *fig. 122* and the airbag for the front passenger is in the instrument panel ⇨ *fig. 123*. The general location of the airbags is marked “AIRBAG”.

There is a lot you need to know about the airbags in your vehicle. We urge you to read the ▶

detailed information about airbags, safety belts and child safety in this and the other chapters that make up the owner's literature. Please be sure to heed the WARNINGS - they are extremely important for your safety and the safety of your passengers, especially infants and small children.

WARNING

Never rely on airbags alone for protection.

- Even when they deploy, airbags provide only supplemental protection.
- Airbag work most effectively when used with properly worn safety belts.
- Therefore, always wear your safety belts and make sure that everybody in your vehicle is properly restrained.
- Always hold the steering wheel with both hands on the outside of the steering wheel rim at the 9:00 o'clock and 3:00 o'clock positions to help reduce the risk of personal injury if the driver's airbag inflates.
- Never hold the steering wheel at the 12 o'clock position or with your hands anywhere inside the steering wheel or on the steering wheel hub. Holding the steering wheel the wrong way increases the risk of severe injury to the arms, hands, and head if the driver airbag deploys.

WARNING

Objects between you and the airbag will increase the risk of injury in a crash by interfering with the way the airbag unfolds and/or by being pushed into you as the airbag inflates.

- Always make sure nothing is in the front airbag deployment zone that could be struck by the airbag when it inflates.
- Objects in the zone of a deploying airbag can become projectiles when the airbag deploys and cause serious personal injury.
- Never hold things in your hands or on your lap when the vehicle is in use.
- Never place accessories or other objects (such as cup holders, telephone brackets, note pads, navigation systems, or things that are large, heavy, or bulky) on the doors; never attach then to the doors or the windshield; never place them over or near or attach them to the area marked „AIRBAG“ on the steering wheel, instrument panel or the seat backrests; never place them between these areas and you or any other person in the vehicle.
- Never attach objects to the windshield above the passenger front airbag, such as accessory GPS navigation units or music players. Such objects could cause serious injury in a collision, especially when the airbags inflate.
- Never recline the front passenger seat to transport objects. Items can also move into the deployment area of the side airbags or the front airbag during breaking or in a sudden maneuver. Objects near the airbags can fly dangerously through the passenger compartment and cause injury, particularly when the seat is reclined and the airbags inflate.

WARNING

A person on the front passenger seat, especially infants and small children, will receive serious injuries and can even be killed by being too close to the airbag when it inflates.

- Although the Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle is designed to turn off the front passenger airbag if an infant or a small child is on the front passenger seat, nobody can absolutely guarantee that deployment under these special conditions is impossible in all conceivable situations that may happen during the useful life of your vehicle.
- The Advanced Airbag System can deploy in accordance with the „low risk“ option for 3- and 6-year-old children under the ▶

U.S. Federal Standard if a child with electrical capacitance greater than the combined capacitance of a typical one-year old infant restrained in one of the forward facing or rearward-facing child seats with which your vehicle was certified is on the front passenger seat and the other conditions for airbag deployment are met.

– Accident statistics have shown that children are generally safer in the rear seat area than in the front seating position.
– For their own safety, all children, especially 12 years and younger, should always ride in the back properly restrained for their age and size.

Advanced front airbag system

Your vehicle is equipped with a front Advanced Airbag System in compliance with United States Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208 as applicable at the time your vehicle was manufactured.

The front Advanced Airbag System supplements the safety belts to provide additional protection for the driver's and front passenger's heads and upper bodies in frontal crashes. The airbags inflate only in frontal impacts when the vehicle deceleration is high enough.

The front Advanced Airbag System for the front seat occupants is not a substitute for your safety belts. Rather, it is part of the overall occupant restraint system in your vehicle. Always remember that the airbag system can only help to protect you, if you are sitting upright, wearing your safety belt and wearing it properly. This is why you and your passengers must always be properly restrained, not just because the law requires you to be.

The Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle has been certified to meet the “low risk” requirements for 3 and 6 year-old children on the passenger side and very small adults on the driver side. The low risk deployment criteria are intended to help reduce the risk of injury through interaction with the front airbag that can occur, for example, by being too close to the steering wheel and instrument panel when the airbag inflates.

In addition, the system has been certified to comply with the “suppression” requirements of the Safety Standard, to turn off the front airbag for infants 12 months old and younger who are restrained on the front passenger seat in child restraints that are listed in the Standard ⇨ *page 168, Child restraints and Advanced front airbag system*.

“Suppression” requires the front airbag on the passenger side to be turned off if:

– a child up to about one year of age is restrained on the front passenger seat in one of the rear-facing or forward-facing infant restraints listed in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208 with which the Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle was certified. For a listing of the child restraints that were used to certify your vehicle's compliance with the US Safety Standard ⇨ *page 168*,
– When a person is detected on the front passenger seat that has an electrical capacitance that is more than the total electrical capacitance of a child that is about 1 year old restrained in one of the rear-facing or forward-facing infant restraints (listed in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208 with which the Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle was certified), the front airbag on the passenger side may or may not deploy.

The **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on when the electronic control unit detects a total electrical capacitance on the front passenger seat that requires the front airbag to be turned off. If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on, the front airbag on the passenger side has not been turned off by the control unit and can deploy if the control unit senses an impact that meets the conditions stored in its memory.

If the total electrical capacitance registered on the front passenger seat is more than that ▶

of a typical 1 year-old, but less than the weight of a small adult, the front airbag on the passenger side may deploy (the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on).

For example, the airbag may deploy if:

– a small child that is heavier than a typical 1 year-old child is on the front passenger seat (regardless of whether the child is in one of the child seats listed ⇨ *page 168*),
– a child who has outgrown child restraints is on the front passenger seat.

If the front passenger airbag is turned off, the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light in the center of the instrument panel will come on and stay on.

If the front passenger airbag deploys, the Federal Standard requires the airbag to meet the “low risk” deployment criteria to help reduce the risk of injury through interaction with the airbag. “Low risk” deployment occurs in those crashes that take place at lower decelerations as defined in the electronic control unit ⇨ *page 152*.

Always remember: Even though your vehicle is equipped with Advanced Airbags, the safest place for children is properly restrained on the back seat. Please be sure to read the important information in the sections that follow and be sure to heed all of the WARNINGS.

WARNING

To reduce the risk of injury when an airbag inflates, always wear safety belts properly.
– If you are unrestrained, leaning forward, sitting sideways or out of position in any way, your risk of injury is much higher.
– You will also receive serious injuries and could even be killed if you are up against the airbag or too close to it when it inflates - even with an Advanced Airbag ⇨ *page 140*.

WARNING

A child in a rearward-facing child seat installed on the front passenger seat will be seriously injured and can be killed if the front airbag inflates - even with an Advanced Airbag System.
– Although the Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle is designed to turn off the front airbag when a rearward-facing child restraint has been installed on the front passenger seat, nobody can absolutely guarantee that deployment is impossible in all conceivable situations that may happen during the useful life of your vehicle.
– The inflating airbag will hit the child seat or infant carrier with great force and will smash the child seat and child against the backrest, center armrest, door, or roof.
– Always install rearward-facing child restraints on the rear seat.
– If you must install a rearward facing child seat on the front passenger seat because of exceptional circumstances and the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, immediately install the rear-facing child seat in a rear seating position and have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer.

WARNING

If, in exceptional circumstances, you must install a forward-facing child restraint on the front passenger's seat:
– Always make sure the forward-facing seat has been designed and certified by its manufacturer for use on a front seat with a passenger front and side airbag.
– Never put the forward-facing child restraint up against or very near the instrument panel.
– Always move the passenger seat into its rearmost position in the seat's fore and aft adjustment range, as far away from the airbag as possible, before installing the forward-facing child restraint. The backrest must be adjusted to an upright position. ▶

– Always make sure that there is nothing on the front passenger seat that will cause the capacitive passenger detection system in the seat to signal to the Airbag System that the seat is occupied by a person when it is not, or to signal that it is occupied by someone who is heavier than the person actually sitting on the seat. The presence of additional objects could cause the passenger front airbag to be turned on when it should be off, or could cause the airbag to work in a way that is different from the way it would have worked without the object on the seat.
– Make sure that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on all the time whenever the ignition is switched on.

Advanced Airbag System components

The front passenger seat in your vehicle has a lot of very important parts of the Advanced Airbag System in it. These parts include the capacitive passenger detection system, wiring, brackets, and more. The control unit monitors the system on the front passenger seat when the ignition is switched on and turns the airbag indicator light on when a malfunction in the one of the system components is detected ⇨ *page 153*. Because the front passenger seat contains important parts of the Advanced Airbag System, you must take care to prevent it from being damaged. Damage to the seat may prevent the Advanced Airbag System for the front passenger seat from doing its job in a crash.

The front Advanced Airbag System consists of the following:

– Crash sensors in the front of the vehicle that measure vehicle acceleration/deceleration to provide information to the Advanced Airbag System about the severity of the crash.
– An electronic control unit, with integrated crash sensors for front and side impacts. The control unit "decides" whether to fire the front airbags based on the information received from the crash sensors. The control unit also "decides" whether the safety belt pretensioners should be activated.
– An Advanced Airbag with gas generator for the driver inside the steering wheel hub.
– An Advanced Airbag with gas generator inside the instrument panel for the front passenger.
– A capacitive passenger detection system underneath the front passenger seat cover. This system measures the electrical capacitance of the person in the seat. The information registered is sent continuously to the electronic control unit to regulate deployment of the front Advanced Airbag on the passenger side.
– An airbag monitoring system and indicator light in the instrument cluster ⇨ *page 152*.
– A sensor in each front seat registers the distance between the respective seat and the steering wheel or instrument panel. The information registered is sent continuously to the electronic control unit to regulate deployment of the front Advanced Airbags.
– The **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on in the center of the instrument panel ⇨ *page 210* and tells you when the front Advanced Airbag on the passenger side has been turned off.
– A sensor in the safety belt latch for the driver and for the front seat passenger that senses whether that safety belt is latched or not and transmits this information to the electronic control unit.

WARNING

Damage to the front passenger seat can prevent the front airbag from working properly.
– Improper repair or disassembly of the front passenger and driver seat will prevent the Advanced Airbag System from functioning properly.
– Repairs to the front passenger seat must be performed by qualified and properly trained workshop personnel. ▶

– Never remove the front passenger or driver seat from the vehicle.
– Never remove the upholstery from the front passenger seat.
– Never disassemble or remove parts from the seat or disconnect wires from it.
– Never carry sharp objects in your pockets or put them on the seat. The capacitive passenger detection mat in the front passenger seat will not function properly if it is punctured.
– Never carry things on your lap or carry objects on the front passenger seat. Such objects can influence the capacitance registered by the capacitive passenger detection system, so that incorrect information is provided to the airbag control unit.
– Never store items under the front passenger seat. Parts of the Advanced Airbag System under the passenger seat could be damaged, preventing them and the airbag system from working properly.
– Never place seat covers or replacement upholstery that have not been specifically approved by Audi on the front seats.
– Seat covers can prevent the Advanced Airbag System from recognizing child restraints or occupants on the front passenger seat and prevent the side airbag in the seat backrest from deploying properly.
– If a seat heater has been retrofitted or otherwise added to the front passenger seat, never install any child restraint system on this seat.
– Never use cushions, pillows, blankets, or similar items on the front passenger seat. The additional layers prevent the capacitive passenger detection system from accurately measuring the capacitance of the child safety seat and/or the person on the seat and thus keep the Advanced Airbag System from working properly.
– Never place or use any electrical device (such as a laptop, CD player, electronic games device, power inverter or seat heater for child seats) on the front passenger seat if the device is connected to the 12-volt socket or the cigarette lighter socket. Such devices can influence the capacitance registered by the capacitive passenger detection system, so that incorrect information is provided to the airbag control unit.
– If you must use a child restraint on the front passenger seat and the child restraint manufacturer's instructions require the use of a towel, foam cushion or something else to properly position the child restraint, make certain that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on whenever the child restraint is installed on the front passenger seat.
– If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, immediately install child restraint in a rear seating position and have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer.

WARNING

If the front passenger seat gets wet, dry it immediately.
– If liquid soaks into the front passenger seat, this can keep the airbag system from working properly and may, for instance, deactivate the passenger frontal airbag. If this happens, the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light will come on and stay on together with the airbag indicator light AIR BAG in the instrument cluster.
– If liquid is pooled on the seat, but has not soaked in, this may also keep the airbag system from working properly and cause the passenger frontal airbag to be enabled (turned on), even though there is a properly installed child restraint system on the seat. Wet towels or other wet things on the seat cushion can have the same effect. If the front passenger frontal airbag is turned on, the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light will go out.

How the Advanced Airbag System components work together

The front Advanced Airbag System and the side airbags supplement the protection offered by the front three-point safety belts with pretensioners and load limiters and the adjustable head restraints* to help reduce the risk of injury in a wide range of accident and crash situations. Be sure to read the important information about safety and heed the WARNINGS in this chapter.

Deployment of the Advanced Airbag System and the activation of the safety belt pretensioners depend on the deceleration measured by the crash sensors and registered by the electronic control unit. Crash severity depends on speed and deceleration as well as the mass and stiffness of the vehicle or object involved in the crash.

On the passenger side, regardless of safety belt use, the front passenger frontal airbag will be turned off if the electrical capacitance measured by the capacitive passenger detection system on the front passenger seat is less than the amount programmed in the electronic control unit. The front passenger frontal airbag will also be turned off if the capacitance measured by the system for the front passenger seat equals that of an infant of about one year of age in one of the child seats that was used to certify the Advanced Airbag System under Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208. The **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on to tell you when the front Advanced Airbag System on the passenger side has been turned off ⇨ *page 153*.

WARNING

To reduce the risk of injury when an airbag inflates, always wear safety belts properly.

– If you are unrestrained, leaning forward, sitting sideways or out of position in any way, your risk of injury is much higher.
– You will also receive serious injuries and could even be killed if you are up against the airbag or too close to it when it inflates - even with an Advanced Airbag ⇨ *page 140*.

More important things to know about front airbags



Fig. 124 Inflated front airbags

Safety belts are important to help keep front seat occupants in the proper seated position so that airbags can unfold properly and provide supplemental protection in a frontal collision.

The front airbags are designed to provide additional protection for the chest and face of the driver and the front seat passenger when:

– safety belts are worn properly,
– the seats have been positioned so that the occupant is properly seated as far as possible from the airbag,
– and for adjustable head restraints: the head restraints have been properly adjusted.

Because airbags inflate in the blink of an eye with great force, things you have on your lap or have placed on the seat could become dangerous projectiles, and be pushed into you if the airbag inflates.

When an airbag deploys, fine dust is released. This is normal and is not caused by a fire in the vehicle. This dust is made up mostly of a powder used to lubricate the airbags as they deploy. It could irritate skin.

It is important to remember that while the supplemental airbag system is designed to reduce the likelihood of serious injuries, other injuries, for example swelling, bruising and minor abrasions, can also happen when airbags inflate. Airbags do not protect the arms ▶

or the lower parts of the body. Front airbags supplement the three-point safety belts only in some frontal collisions in which the vehicle deceleration is high enough to deploy the airbags.

Front airbags will not deploy:

– if the ignition is switched off when a crash occurs,
– in side collisions,
– in rear-end collisions,
– in rollovers,
– when the crash deceleration measured by the airbag system is less than the minimum threshold needed for airbag deployment as registered by the electronic control unit.

The front passenger airbag also will not deploy:

– when the front passenger seat is not occupied,
– when the electrical capacitance measured by the capacitive passenger detection system for the front passenger seat indicates that the passenger side frontal airbag must be switched off by the electronic control unit (the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light ⇨ *page 153* and how they work comes on and stays on).

WARNING

Sitting in the wrong position can increase the risk of serious injury in crashes.
– To reduce the risk of injury when the airbags inflate, the driver and passengers must always sit in an upright position, must not lean against or place any part of their body too close to the area where the airbags are located.
– Occupants who are unbelted, out of position or too close to the airbag can be seriously injured by an airbag as it unfolds with great force in the blink of an eye ⇨ *page 142*.

WARNING

A child in a rearward-facing child seat installed on the front passenger seat will be seriously injured and can be killed if the front airbag inflates - even with an Advanced Airbag System.
– The inflating airbag will hit the child seat or infant carrier with great force and will smash the child seat and child against the backrest, center armrest, door or roof.
– Always install rear-facing child seats on the rear seat.
– If you must install a rearward facing child seat on the front passenger seat because of exceptional circumstances and the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, immediately install the rear-facing child seat in a rear seating position and have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer.

WARNING

Objects between you and the airbag will increase the risk of injury in a crash by interfering with the way the airbag unfolds or by being pushed into you as the airbag inflates.
– Never hold things in your hands or on your lap when the vehicle is in use.
– Never transport items on or in the area of the front passenger seat. Objects could move into the area of the front airbags during braking or other sudden maneuvers and become dangerous projectiles that can cause serious personal injury if the airbags inflate.
– Never place or attach accessories or other objects (such as cup holders, telephone brackets, large, heavy or bulky objects) on the doors, over or near the area marked “AIRBAG” on the steering wheel, instrument panel, seat backrests or between those areas and yourself. These objects could cause injury in a crash, especially when the airbags inflate.
– Never recline the front passenger's seat to transport objects. Items can also move into the area of the side airbag or the front airbag during braking or in a ▶

sudden maneuver. Objects near the airbags can become projectiles and cause injury, particularly when the seat is reclined.
– Never place or transport objects on the front passenger seat. Objects on the front passenger seat could cause the capacitive sensor in the seat to signal to airbag system that the seat is occupied by a person when it in fact is not, or that the person on the seat is heavier than he or she actually is. The change in electric capacitance because of such objects can cause the passenger front airbag to be turned on when it should be off, or can cause the airbag to work in a way that is different from the way it would have worked without objects on the seat.
– Always make sure that there is nothing on the front passenger seat that will cause the capacitive passenger detection system in the seat to signal to the Airbag System that the seat is occupied by a person when it is not, or to signal that it is occupied by someone who is heavier than the person actually sitting on the seat. The presence of an object could cause the passenger front airbag to be turned on when it should be off, or could cause the airbag to work in a way that is different from the way it would have worked without the object on the seat.

WARNING

The fine dust created when airbags deploy can cause breathing problems for people with a history of asthma or other breathing conditions.
– To reduce the risk of breathing problems, those with asthma or other respiratory conditions should get fresh air right away by getting out of the vehicle or opening windows or doors.
– If you are in a collision in which airbags deploy, wash your hands and face with mild soap and water before eating.
– Be careful not to get the dust into your eyes, or into any cuts or scratches.
– If the residue should get into your eyes, flush them with water.

Monitoring the Advanced Airbag System

AIR BAG Airbag monitoring indicator light

Two separate indicators monitor the function of the Advanced Airbag System: the airbag monitoring indicator light and the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** *light.*

The Advanced Airbag System as well as the side airbags and side curtain airbags with ejection mitigation features (including the electronic control unit, sensors and system wiring) are all monitored continuously to make sure that they are functioning properly whenever the ignition is on. Every time you turn on the ignition, the airbag system indicator light AIR BAG will come on for a few seconds (function check).

The system must be inspected when the indicator light AIR BAG:

– does not come on when the ignition is switched on,
– does not go out a few seconds after you have switched on the ignition, or
– comes on while driving.

If an airbag system malfunction is detected, the indicator light will first start flashing to catch the driver's attention and then stay on continuously to serve as a constant reminder to have the system inspected immediately.

If a malfunction occurs that turns the front airbag on the passenger side off, the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light will come on and stay on whenever the ignition is on. ▶

WARNING

An airbag system that is not functioning properly cannot provide supplemental protection in a frontal crash.

– If the airbag indicator light ⇨ *page 21* turns on when the vehicle is being used, have the system inspected immediately by your authorized Audi dealer. It is possible that the airbag will inflate when it is not supposed to, or will not inflate when it should.

PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF light



Fig. 125 Center console: passenger airbag off warning light

The **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light is located in the center of the instrument panel ⇨ *fig. 125*.

The **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light will come on and stay on to tell you when the front Advanced Airbag on the passenger side has been turned off by the electronic control unit. If the bulb for the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light burns out, the airbag indicator light AIR BAG will come on to signal a malfunction in the Advanced Airbag System. Although the burned-out bulb will not change the way the front passenger's frontal airbag works, it will no longer be possible to use the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light to make sure that the airbag on/off status is correct for the occupant on the front passenger seat. Have the airbag system inspected immediately by your authorized Audi dealer.

The PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF light will blink for about 5 seconds when:

– the ignition is switched on and
– the capacitive passenger detection system, which switches the front seat passenger's frontal Advanced Airbag on and off, detects a change in the status of the front passenger seat.

As soon as the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light stops blinking, always make sure that the airbag status (on or off) as shown by the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light is proper for the age, size and electrical capacitance of the person occupying the front passenger seat. Always make sure that the safety belt for the front passenger seat is properly fastened.

The PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF light will show the status of the front seat passenger's frontal Advanced Airbag a few seconds after the ignition is switched on and the airbag indicator light goes off. The PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF light:

– will stay on if the front passenger seat is not occupied;
– will stay on if the electrical capacitance measured by the capacitive passenger detection system for the front passenger seat equals the combined capacitance of an infant up to about one year of age and one of the rearward-facing or forward-facing child restraints listed in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208 with which the Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle was certified; For a listing of the child restraints that were used to certify your vehicle's compliance with the U.S. Safety Standard ⇨ *page 168*.
– will go out if the front passenger seat is occupied by an adult as registered by the capacitive passenger detection system.
– The **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light must come on and stay on if the ignition is on and...
– a car bed has been installed on the front passenger seat, or
– a rearward-facing child restraint has been installed on the front passenger seat, or
– a forward-facing child restraint has been installed on the front passenger seat, ▶

– and if the electrical capacitance registered on the front passenger seat is equal to or less than the combined capacitance of a typical 1 year-old infant and one of the rearward-facing or forward-facing child restraints listed in Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208 with which the Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle was certified.

If the front passenger seat is not occupied, the front airbag will not deploy, and the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light will stay on. Never install a rearward-facing child restraint on the front passenger seat, the safest place for a child in any kind of child restraint is at one of the seating positions on the rear seat ⇨ *page 142, Child restraints on the front seat – some important things to know* and ⇨ *page 166, Child Safety*.

If the PASSENGER AIR BAG light comes on ...

If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on when one of the conditions listed above is met, be sure to check the light regularly to make certain that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light stays on continuously whenever the ignition is on. If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not appear on and does not stay on all the time, stop as soon as it is safe to do so and

– reactivate the system by turning the ignition off for more than 4 seconds and then turning it on again;
– remove and reinstall the child restraint. Make sure that the child restraint is properly installed and that the safety belt for the front passenger seat has been correctly routed through the child restraint as described in the child restraint manufacturer's instructions;
– make sure that the convertible locking feature on the safety belt for the front passenger seat has been activated and that the safety belt has been pulled tight.
– make sure that no electrical device (such as a laptop, CD player, electronic games device, power inverter or seat heater for child seats) is placed or used on the front passenger seat if the device is connected to the 12-volt socket or the cigarette lighter socket;
– make sure that no seat heater has been retrofitted or otherwise added to the front passenger seat;
– make sure that nothing can interfere with the safety belt buckles and that they are not obstructed;
– make sure that there are no wet objects (such as a wet towel) and no water or other liquids on the front passenger seat cushion.

If the PASSENGER AIR BAG light still does not come on ...

If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light still does not come on and does not stay on continuously (when the ignition is switched on),

– take the child restraint off the front passenger seat and install it properly at one of the rear seat positions. Have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer immediately.
– move the child to a rear seat position and make sure that the child is properly restrained in a child restraint that is appropriate for its size and age.

The PASSENGER AIR BAG light should NOT come on ...

The **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light should NOT come on when the ignition is on and an adult is sitting in a proper seating position on the front passenger seat. If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on or flashes for about 5 seconds while driving, under these circumstances, make sure that:

– the adult on the front passenger seat is properly seated on the center of the seat cushion with his or her back up against the backrest and the backrest is not reclined,
– the adult is not taking weight off the seat by holding on to the passenger assist handle above the front passenger door or supporting their weight on the armrest,
– the safety belt is being properly worn and that there is not a lot of slack in the safety belt webbing,
– there are no aftermarket seat covers or cushions or other things (such as blankets) ▶

on the front passenger seat that might cause the capacitive passenger detection system to miscalculate electrical capacitance.

Important safety instructions on monitoring the Advanced Airbag System

WARNING

– If the status of the Advanced Airbag System has changed while the vehicle is moving, the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light blinks for about 5 seconds to catch the driver's attention. If this happens, always stop as soon as it is safe to do so and check the steps described above.
– If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not go off when an adult who is not very small is sitting on the front passenger seat after taking the steps described above, make sure the adult is properly seated and restrained at one of the rear seating positions. Have the airbag system inspected by your authorized Audi dealer before transporting anyone on the front passenger seat.

WARNING

An airbag system that is not functioning properly cannot provide supplemental protection in a frontal crash.

– If the airbag indicator light ⇨ *page 21* turns on when the vehicle is being used, have the system inspected immediately by your authorized Audi dealer. It is possible that the airbag will inflate when it is not supposed to, or will not inflate when it should.

WARNING

If the front airbag inflates, a child without a child restraint, or in a rearward-facing child safety seat, or in a forward-facing child restraint that has not been properly installed will be seriously injured and can be killed.

– Even though your vehicle is equipped with an Advanced Airbag System, make certain that all children, especially 12 years and younger, always ride on the back seat properly restrained for their age and size.
– Always install forward or rear-facing child seats on the rear seat – even with an Advanced Airbag System.
– If you must install a rearward-facing child seat on the front passenger seat because of exceptional circumstances and the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not appear and stay on, immediately install the rear-facing child seat in a rear seating position and have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer.
– If, in exceptional circumstances, you must install a forward-facing child restraint on the front passenger seat, always move the seat into its rearmost position in the seat's fore and aft adjustment range, as far away from the airbag as possible. The backrest must be adjusted to an upright position. Make sure that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on all the time whenever the ignition is switched on.

WARNING

– If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not go out when an adult is sitting on the front passenger seat after taking the steps described above, make sure the adult is properly seated and restrained at one of the rear seating positions.
– Have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer before transporting anyone on the front passenger seat.

Tips

If the capacitive passenger detection system determines that the front passenger seat is empty, the frontal airbag on the passenger side will be turned off, and the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light will stay on.

Repair, care and disposal of the airbags

Parts of the airbag system are installed at many different places on your Audi. Installing, removing, servicing or repairing a part in an area of the vehicle can damage a part of an airbag system and prevent that system from working properly in a collision.

There are some important things you have to know to make sure that the effectiveness of the system will not be impaired and that discarded components do not cause injury or pollute the environment.

WARNING

Improper care, servicing and repair procedures can increase the risk of personal injury and death by preventing an airbag from deploying when needed or deploying an airbag unexpectedly:

- Never cover, obstruct, or change the steering wheel horn pad or airbag cover or the instrument panel or modify them in any way.
- Never attach any objects such as cup holders or telephone mountings to the surfaces covering the airbag units.
- For cleaning the horn pad or instrument panel, use only a soft, dry cloth or one moistened with plain water. Solvents or cleaners could damage the airbag cover or change the stiffness or strength of the material so that the airbag cannot deploy and protect properly.
- Never repair, adjust, or change any parts of the airbag system.
- All work on the steering wheel, instrument panel, front seats or electrical system (including the installation of audio equipment, cellular telephones and CB radios, etc.) must be performed by a qualified technician who has the training and special equipment necessary.
- For any work on the airbag system, we strongly recommend that you see your authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop.
- Never modify the front bumper or parts of the vehicle body.
- Always make sure that the side airbag can inflate without interference:
  - Never install seat covers or replacement upholstery over the front seatbacks that have not been specifically approved by Audi.
  - Never use additional seat cushions that cover the areas where the side airbags inflate.
  - Damage to the original seat covers or to the seam in the area of the side airbag module must always be repaired immediately by an authorized Audi dealer.
- The airbag system can deploy only once. After an airbag has been deployed, it must be replaced with new replacement parts designed and approved especially for your Audi model version. Replacement of complete airbag systems or airbag components must be performed by qualified workshops only. Make sure that any airbag service action is entered in your Audi Warranty & Maintenance booklet under *AIRBAG REPLACEMENT RECORD*.
- For safety reasons in severe accidents, the alternator and starter are separated from the vehicle battery with a pyrotechnic circuit interrupter.
  - Work on the pyrotechnic circuit interrupter must only be performed by a qualified technicians who have the experience, information and special tools necessary to perform the work safely.
  - If the vehicle or the circuit interrupter is scrapped, all applicable safety precautions must be followed.

For the sake of the environment

Undeployed airbag modules and pretensioners might be classified as Perchlorate Material - special handling may apply, see ▶

www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate. When the vehicle or parts of the restraint system including airbag modules and safety belts with pretensioners are scrapped, all applicable laws and regulations must be observed. Your authorized Audi dealer is familiar with these requirements and we recommend that you have your dealer perform this service for you.

Other things that can affect Advanced Airbag performance

Changing the vehicle's suspension system can change the way that the Advanced Airbag System performs in a crash. For example, using tire-rim combinations not approved by Audi, lowering the vehicle, changing the stiffness of the suspension, including the springs, suspension struts, shock absorbers etc. can change the forces that are measured by the airbag sensors and sent to the electronic control unit. Some suspension changes can, for example, increase the force levels measured by the sensors and make the airbag system deploy in crashes in which it would not deploy if the changes had not been made. Other kinds of changes may reduce the force levels measured by the sensors and prevent the airbag from deploying when it should.

The sensors in the safety belt buckle for the driver and front passenger seat tell the electronic control module if the safety belt is latched or not. It is important that nothing interfere with the safety belt buckles so that the sensors can send the correct information about safety belt use to the electronic control unit.

WARNING

Changing the vehicle's suspension including use of unapproved tire-rim combinations can change Advanced Airbag performance and increase the risk of serious personal injury in a crash.

– Never install suspension components that do not have the same performance characteristics as the components originally installed on your vehicle.
– Never use tire-rim combinations that have not been approved by Audi.

Knee airbags

Description of knee airbags

Applies to vehicles: with knee airbags

The knee airbag system can provide supplemental protection to properly restrained front seat occupants.

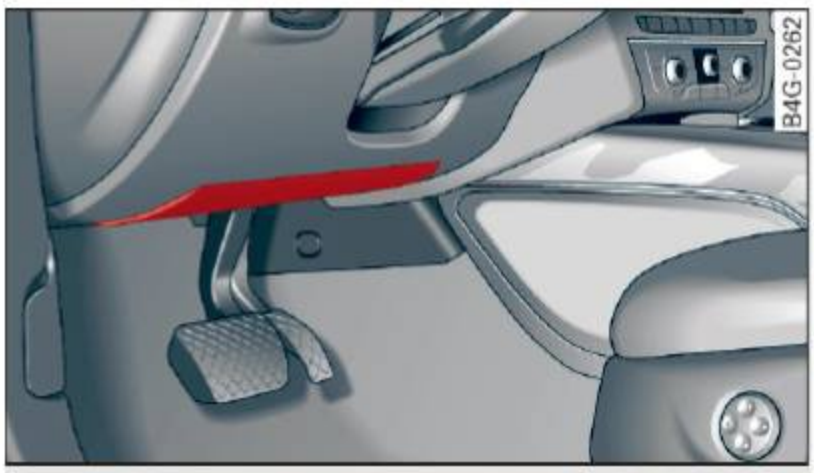


Fig. 126 Driver's knee airbag

The driver knee airbag is in the instrument panel underneath the steering wheel ⇨ *fig. 126*, the airbag for the passenger is at about the same height in the instrument panel underneath the glove compartment.

The knee airbag offers additional protection to the driver's and passenger's knees and upper and lower thigh areas and supplements the protection provided by the safety belts.

If the front airbags deploy, the knee airbags also deploy in frontal collisions when the deployment threshold stored in the control unit is met ⇨ *page 150, More important things to know about front airbags*.

In addition to their normal safety function, safety belts help keep the driver or front passenger in position in a frontal collision so that the airbags can provide supplemental protection.

The airbag system is not a substitute for your safety belt. Rather, it is part of the overall occupant restraint system in your vehicle. Always remember that the airbag system can ▶

only help to protect you if you are wearing your safety belt and wearing it properly. This is why you should always wear your safety belt, not just because the law requires you to do so ⇨ *page 131, General notes*.

The safety belt buckle for the driver and front seat passenger have switches that tell the airbag control module if the safety belt is being used or not.

Remember too, airbags will deploy only once and only in certain kinds of accidents - your safety belts are always there to offer protection in those accidents in which airbags are not supposed to deploy or when they have already deployed, for example when your vehicle strikes or is struck by another after the first collision.

This is just one of the reasons why an airbag is not a substitute for the safety belt. The airbag system works most effectively when used with the safety belts. Therefore, always wear your safety belts correctly.

It is important to remember that while the supplemental knee airbag system is designed to reduce the likelihood of serious injuries, other injuries, for example, swelling, bruising and minor abrasions and friction burns can also occur when an airbag inflates.

The knee airbag system basically consists of:

– The electronic control module
– Two inflatable airbags (airbag and gas generator), one for the driver and one for the front passenger
– The airbag indicator light in the instrument panel

The knee airbag system will not deploy:

– when the ignition is switched off
– in frontal collisions when the deceleration measured by the control unit is too low
– in side collisions
– in rear-end collisions
– in rollovers
– in the event of a system malfunction (warning/indicator light is on) ⇨ *page 21*.

WARNING

– Safety belts and the airbag system can only provide protection when occupants are in the proper seating position ⇨ *page 150*.
– If the airbag indicator light ⇨ *page 21* turns on when the vehicle is being used, have the system inspected immediately by your authorized Audi dealer. It is possible that the airbag will inflate when it is not supposed to, or will not inflate when it should.

How knee airbags work

Applies to vehicles: with knee airbags

The risk of injury to the leg area can be reduced by fully inflated knee airbags.

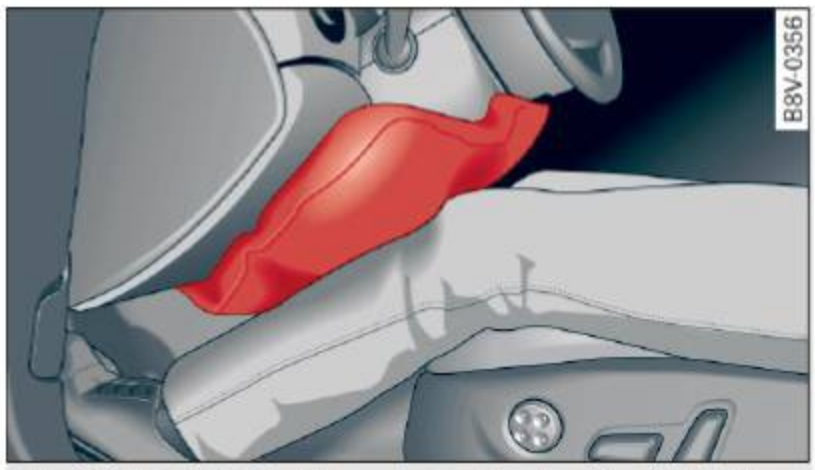


Fig. 127 Inflated airbags protecting in a frontal collision

The knee airbag system has been designed so that the airbags for the driver and front passenger deploy in certain but not all frontal collisions.

If the front airbags deploy, the knee airbags also deploy in frontal collisions when the deployment threshold stored in the control unit is met.

When the system deploys, the airbags fill with a compressed propellant gas, and inflate between the lower part of the instrument panel and the driver and the lower part of the instrument panel and the front passenger ⇨ *page 150, fig. 124*. ▶

Although they are not a soft pillow, they can "cushion" the impact and in this way they can help to reduce the risk of injury to the lower extremities.

All of this takes place in the blink of an eye, so fast that many people don't even realize that the airbags have deployed. The airbags also inflate with a great deal of force and it is important for occupant safety that nothing should be in their way when they deploy.

Fully inflated airbags in combination with properly worn safety belts slow down and limit the occupant's forward movement and help to reduce the risk of injury.

Important safety instructions on the knee airbag system

Applies to vehicles: with knee airbags

Airbags are only supplemental restraints. Always wear safety belts correctly and ride in a proper seating position.

There is a lot that you and your passengers must know and do to help the safety belts and airbags to provide supplemental protection.

WARNING

An inflating knee airbag can cause serious injury. Wearing safety belts incorrectly and improper seating positions increase the risk of serious personal injury and death whenever a vehicle is being used.

- The knee airbag system cannot protect you properly if you are seated too close to any of the airbag locations. When adjusting their seat positions, it is important that both the driver and the front passenger keep their upper bodies and knees at the following minimum safe distances:
  - at least 10 inches (25 cm) between the chest and the steering wheel/instrument panel.
  - at least 4 inches (10 cm) between the knees and the lower part of the instrument panel.
- The risk of personal injury increases if you lean forward or to the side, or if the seat is improperly positioned and you are not wearing your safety belt. The risk increases even more should the airbag deploy.
- Always make sure that the knee airbag can inflate without interference. Objects between you and the airbag can increase the risk of injury in an accident by interfering with the way the airbag deploys or by being pushed into you as the airbag deploys.
  - Never let anybody, especially children or animals ride in the footwell in front of the passenger seat. If the airbag deploys, this can result in serious or fatal injuries.
  - Never carry objects of any kind in the footwell area in front of the driver's or passenger's seat. Bulky objects (shopping bags, for example) can interfere with or prevent proper deployment of the airbag. Small objects can be thrown through the vehicle if the airbag deploys and injure you or your passengers.
- Make sure there are no cracks, deep scratches or other damage in the area of the instrument panel where the knee airbags are located.
- If children are incorrectly seated, their risk of injury increases in a collision ⇨ *page 166, Child Safety*.

Side airbags

Description of side airbags

The airbag system can provide supplemental protection to properly restrained occupants.

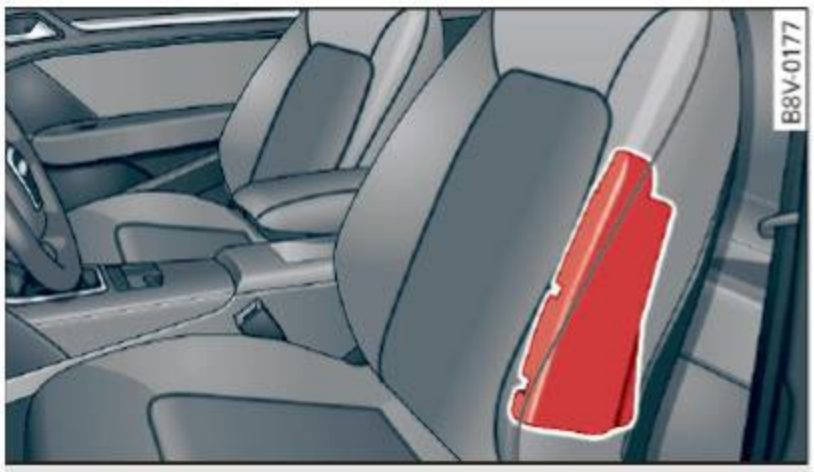


Fig. 128 Side airbag location in the driver's seat

The side airbags are located in the sides of the front seat backrests ⇨ *fig. 128* and the rear backrest facing the doors.

The side airbags installed for the front seating positions have been designed and certified to help reduce the risk of injury that can be caused by airbags when they inflate, particularly when the occupant sitting next to it is not seated properly. The side airbag for the front passenger seat can be used with properly installed child restraints. Please be sure to read the important information and warnings whenever using a child restraint in a vehicle: Safety belts ⇨ *page 131*, Airbag system ⇨ *page 140*, Child safety ⇨ *page 166*.

The side airbag system basically consists of:

– the electronic control module and external side impact sensors
– the two airbags located in the sides of the front backrests and the two airbags* located in the rear backrest
– the airbag warning light in the instrument cluster.

The airbag system is monitored electronically to make certain that it is functioning properly at all times. Each time you switch on the ignition, the airbag system indicator light will come on for a few seconds (self diagnostics).

The side airbag system supplements the safety belts and can help to reduce the risk of injury to the driver's, front and rear passenger's upper torso on the side of the vehicle that is struck in a side collision. The airbag deploys only in side impacts and only when the vehicle acceleration registered by the control unit is high enough. If this rate is below the reference value programmed into the control unit, the side airbags will not be triggered, even though the car may be badly damaged as a result of the collision. It is not possible to define an airbag triggering range that will cover every possible angle of impact, since the circumstances will vary considerably between one collision and another. Important factors include, for example, the nature (hard or soft) of the impacting object, the angle of impact, vehicle speed, etc. ⇨ *page 161, Important safety instructions on the side airbag system*.

Aside from their normal safety function, safety belts work to help keep the driver or front passenger in position in the event of a side collision so that the side airbags can provide protection.

The airbag system is *not* a substitute for your safety belt. Rather, it is part of the overall occupant restraint system in your vehicle. Always remember that the side airbag system can only help to protect you if you are wearing your safety belt and wearing it properly. This is another reason why you should always wear your safety belts, not just because the law requires you to do so ⇨ *page 131, General notes*.

It is important to remember that while the supplemental side airbag system is designed to reduce the likelihood of serious injuries, other injuries, for example, swelling, bruising, friction burns and minor abrasions can also be associated with deployed side airbags. Remember too, side airbags will deploy only once and only in certain kinds of accidents - your safety belts are always there to offer protection.

Vehicle damage, repair costs or even the lack of vehicle damage are not necessarily an indication of over-sensitive or failed airbag activation. In some collisions, both front and side ▶

airbags may inflate. Remember too, that airbags will deploy only once and only in certain kinds of collisions – your safety belts are always there to offer protection in those accidents in which airbags are not supposed to deploy or when they have already deployed.

The side airbag system will not deploy:

– when the ignition is switched off
– in side collisions when the acceleration measured by the sensor is too low
– in front-end collisions
– in rear-end collisions
– in rollovers.

In some types of accidents the front airbags, side curtain airbags and side airbags may be triggered together.

WARNING

– Safety belts and the airbag system will only provide protection when occupants are in the proper seating position ⇨ *page 161*.
– If the airbag indicator light ⇨ *page 21* turns on when the vehicle is being used, have the system inspected immediately by your authorized Audi dealer. It is possible that the airbag will inflate when it is not supposed to, or will not inflate when it should.

How supplemental side airbags work

Side airbags deploy instantly and can help reduce the risk of upper torso injuries for occupants who are properly restrained.

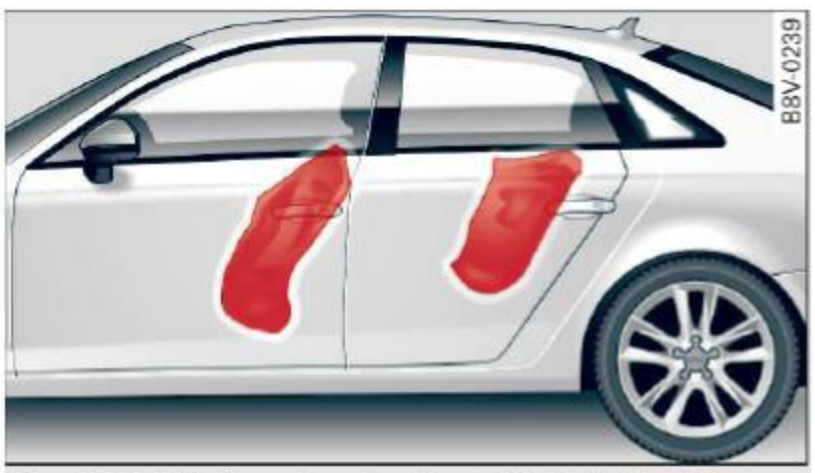


Fig. 129 Side impact protection: inflated side airbags

When the system is triggered, the airbag is filled with propellant gas and breaks through a seam in the seat surface area marked "AIRBAG". It expands between the side trim panel and the passenger. In order to help provide this additional protection, the side airbag must inflate within a fraction of a second at very high speed and with great force. The supplemental side airbag could injure you if your seating position is not proper or upright or if items are located in the area where the supplemental side airbag expands. This applies especially to children ⇨ *page 166, Child Safety*. Supplemental side airbags inflate between the occupant and the door panel on the side of the vehicle that is struck in certain side collision ⇨ *fig. 129*.

Although they are not a soft pillow, they can "cushion" the impact and in this way they can help to reduce the risk of injury to the upper part of the body.

A fine dust may develop when the airbag deploys. This is normal and does not mean there is a fire in the vehicle.

Important safety instructions on the side airbag system

Airbags are only supplemental restraints. Always properly wear safety belts and ride in a proper seating position.

There is a lot that you and your passengers must know and act accordingly to help the safety belts and airbags do their job to provide supplemental protection.

WARNING

An inflating side airbag can cause serious or fatal injury. Improperly wearing safety belts and improper seating positions increase the risk of serious personal injury and death whenever a vehicle is being used.

– In order to reduce the risk of injury when the supplemental side airbag inflates: ▶

  - Always sit in an upright position and never lean against the area where the supplemental side airbag is located.
  - Never let a child or anyone else rest their head against the side trim panel in the area where the supplemental side airbag inflates.
  - Always make sure that safety belts are worn correctly,
  - Do not let anyone sitting in the front seat put their hand or any other parts of their body out of the window.
- Always make sure that the side airbag can inflate without interference.
  - Never install seat covers or replacement upholstery over the front seatbacks that have not been specifically approved by Audi.
  - Never use additional seat cushions that cover the areas where the side airbags deploy.
  - Damage to the original seat covers or to the seam in the area of the side airbag module must always be repaired immediately by an authorized Audi dealer.
- Objects between you and the airbag can increase the risk of injury in an accident by interfering with the way the airbag unfolds or by being pushed into you as the airbag inflates.
  - Never place or attach accessories or other objects (such as cup holders, telephone brackets, or even large, bulky objects) on the doors, over or near the area marked “AIRBAG” on the seat backrests.
  - Such objects and accessories can become dangerous projectiles and cause injury when the supplemental side airbag deploys.
  - Never carry any objects or pets in the deployment space between them and the airbags or allow children or other passengers to travel in this position.
- Always use the built-in coat hooks only for lightweight clothing. Never leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets that may interfere with side airbag deployment and can cause personal injury in an accident.
- Always prevent the side airbags from being damaged by heavy objects knocking against or hitting the sides of the seatbacks.
- The airbag system can only be triggered once. If the airbag has been triggered, the system must be replaced by an authorized Audi dealership.
- Damage (cracks, deep scratches etc.) to the original seat covers or to the seam in the area of the side airbag module must always be repaired immediately by an authorized Audi dealer.
- If children are seated improperly, their risk of injury increases in the case of an accident ⇨ *page 166, Child Safety*.
- Never attempt to modify any components of the airbag system in any way.
- In a side collision, side airbags will not function properly if sensors cannot correctly measure increasing air pressure inside the doors when air escapes through larger, unclosed openings in the door panel.
  - Never drive with interior door trim panels removed.
  - Never drive when parts have been removed from the inside door panel and the openings they leave have not been properly closed.
  - Never drive when loudspeakers in the doors have been removed unless the speaker holes have been properly closed.
  - Always make certain that openings are covered or filled if additional speakers or other equipment is installed in the inside door panels.
  - Always have work on the doors done by an authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop.

Side curtain airbags

Description of side curtain airbags

The side curtain airbag system can provide supplemental protection to properly restrained occupants.

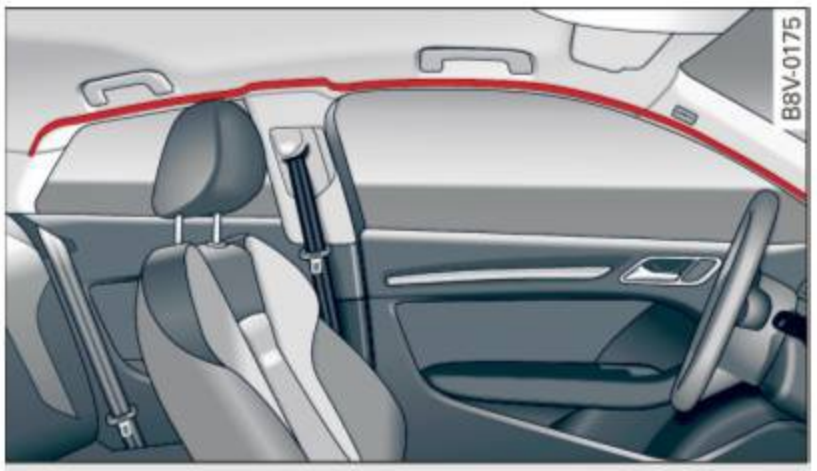


Fig. 130 Side curtain airbags, driver's side: side curtain airbag location

The side curtain airbags are located on both sides of the interior above the front and rear side windows ⇨ *fig. 130*. They are identified by the word "AIRBAG" on the windshield frame and the center roof pillar.

The side curtain airbags contain features that provide ejection mitigation to help prevent vehicle occupants or parts of their bodies from being completely or partially ejected from the vehicle interior in certain side impacts and vehicle rollovers.

The side curtain airbag system supplements the safety belts and can help to reduce the risk of injury for occupants' heads and upper torso on the side of the vehicle that is struck in a side collision. The side curtain airbag inflates in side impacts and only when the vehicle acceleration registered by the control unit is high enough. If this rate is below the reference value programmed into the control unit, the side curtain airbag will not be triggered, even though the car may be badly damaged as a result of the collision. It is not possible to define an airbag triggering range that will cover every possible angle of impact, since the circumstances will vary considerably between one collision and another. Important factors include, for example, the nature (hard or soft) of the impacting object, the angle of impact, vehicle speed, etc. ⇨ *page 164, How side curtain airbags work*.

Aside from their normal safety function, safety belts work to help keep the driver or front passenger in position in the event of a collision so that the side curtain airbags can provide protection.

The airbag system is not a substitute for your safety belt. Rather, it is part of the overall occupant restraint system in your vehicle. Always remember that the airbag system can only help to protect you if you are wearing your safety belt and wearing it properly. This is another reason why you should always wear your safety belts, not just because the law requires you to do so ⇨ *page 131, General notes*.

It is important to remember that while the side curtain airbag system is designed to help reduce the likelihood of serious injuries, other injuries, for example, swelling, bruising, friction burns and minor abrasions can also be associated with these airbags upon deployment. Remember too, these airbags will deploy only once and only in certain kinds of accidents - your safety belts are always there to offer protection.

The side curtain airbag system basically consists of:

– The electronic control module and external side impact sensors
– The side curtain airbags above the front and rear side windows with ejection mitigation features
– The airbag indicator light in the instrument panel

The airbag system is monitored electronically to make certain it is functioning properly at all times. Each time you switch on the ignition, the airbag system indicator light will come on for a few seconds (self diagnostics).

The side curtain airbag is not activated:

– if the ignition is switched off,
– in side collisions when the acceleration measured by the sensor is too low, ▶

– in rear-end collisions.

WARNING

– Safety belts and the airbag system will only provide protection when occupants are in the proper seating position ⇨ *page 53, Front seats*.
– If the airbag indicator light ⇨ *page 21* turns on when the vehicle is being used, have the system inspected immediately by your authorized Audi dealer. It is possible that the airbag will inflate when it is not supposed to, or will not inflate when it should.

How side curtain airbags work

Side curtain airbags can work together with side airbags to help reduce the risk of head and upper torso injuries for occupants who are properly restrained.

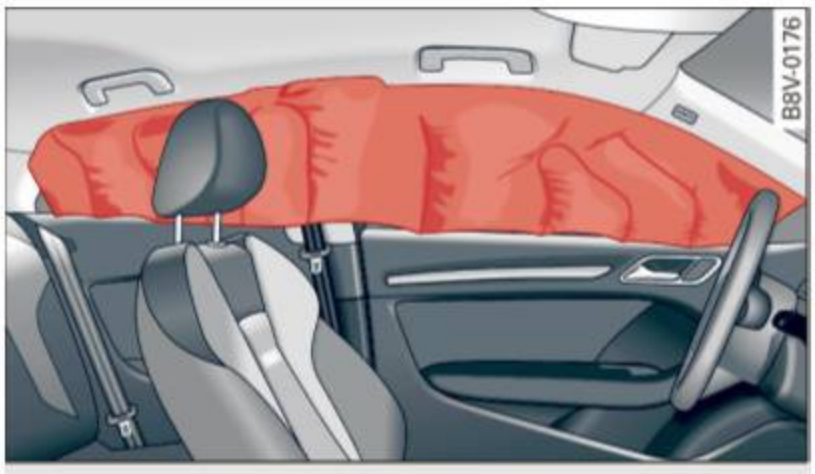


Fig. 131 Illustration of principle: Inflated side curtain airbags on the left side

The side curtain airbags inflate between the occupant and the windows on the side of the vehicle that is struck in a side collision ⇨ *fig. 131*.

When the system is triggered, the side curtain airbag is filled with propellant gas and breaks through a seam above the front and rear side windows identified by the AIRBAG label. In order to help provide this additional protection, the side curtain airbag must inflate within the blink of an eye at very high speed and with great force. The side curtain airbag could injure you if your seating position is not proper or upright or if items are located in the area where the supplemental side curtain airbag inflates. This applies especially to children ⇨ *page 166*.

Although they are not a soft pillow, side curtain airbags can "cushion" the impact and in this way they can help to reduce the risk of injury to the head and the upper part of the body.

A fine dust may develop when the airbag deploys. This is quite normal and does not mean there is a fire in the vehicle.

Important safety instructions on the side curtain airbag system

Airbags are only supplemental restraints. Always properly wear safety belts and ride in a proper seating position.

There is a lot that you and your passengers must know and do to help the safety belts and airbags do their job to provide supplemental protection.

WARNING

Improperly wearing safety belts and improper seating positions increase the risk of serious personal injury and death whenever a vehicle is being used.

– Never let occupants place any parts of their bodies in the area from which the side curtain airbag inflate.
– Always make sure that the side curtain airbags can inflate without interference.
– Use the built-in coat hooks only for lightweight clothing. Never leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets that may interfere with airbag deployment and can cause personal injury in a collision.
– Never use hangers to hang clothes on the hooks.
– Only use factory-installed sun shades or, if shades installed after the vehicle leaves the factory, use only genuine Audi sun shades.
– Never swing the sun visors over to the side windows if things such as pens, garage door openers, hands-free speakers, ▶

etc. are attached to the sun visors. They could come loose and cause serious injury if the side curtain airbag inflates.
– A deploying airbag inflates in a fraction of a second and with great force.
– Never attach objects to the cover or in the deployment zone of a side curtain airbag.
– The airbag deployment zones must be kept clear at all times. Make sure there are no objects, pets, or other persons in the space between any vehicle occupant and any airbag at any time.
– Do not attach any accessories to the doors.

WARNING

– The airbag system can deploy only once. If the airbag has been triggered, the system must be replaced by an authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop.
– Always have work involving the side curtain airbag system, removal and installation of the airbag components, or other repairs performed by a qualified dealership. Otherwise the airbag system may not work correctly.
– Never attempt to modify any components of the airbag system in any way.

Child Safety

Important things to know

Introduction

The rear seat is generally the safest place in a collision.

The physical principles of what happens when your vehicle is in a crash apply also to children ⇨ *page 132, What happens to occupants not wearing safety belts?*. But unlike adults and teenagers, their muscles and bones are not fully developed. In many respects children are at greater risk of serious injury in crashes than adults.

Because children's bodies are not fully developed, they require restraint systems especially designed for their size, weight, and body structure. Many countries and all states of the United States and provinces of Canada have laws requiring the use of approved child restraint systems for infants and small children.

In a frontal crash at a speed of 20-35 mph (30-56 km/h) the forces acting on a 13-pound (6 kg) infant will be more than 20 times the weight of the child. This means the weight of the child would suddenly be more than 260 pounds (120 kg). Under these conditions, only an appropriate child restraint properly used can reduce the risk of serious injury. Child restraints, like adult safety belts, must be used properly to be effective. Used improperly, they can increase the risk of serious injury in an accident.

Consult the child safety seat manufacturer's instructions in order to be sure the seat is right for your child's size ⇨ *page 170, Important safety instructions for using child safety seats*. Please be sure to read and heed all of the important information and WARNINGS about child safety, Advanced Airbags, and the installation of child restraints in this chapter.

There is a lot you need to know about the Advanced Airbags in your vehicle and how they work when infants and children in child restraints are on the front passenger seat. Because of the large amount of important information, we cannot repeat it all here. We urge you to read the detailed information in this owner's manual about airbags and the Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle and the very important information about transporting children on the front passenger seat. Please be sure to heed the WARNINGS - they are extremely important for your safety and the safety of your passengers, especially infants and small children.

WARNING

- Accident statistics have shown that children are generally safer in the rear seat area than in the front seating position. Always restrain any child age 12 and under in the rear.
- All vehicle occupants and especially children must be restrained properly whenever riding in a vehicle. An unrestrained or improperly restrained child could be injured by striking the interior or by being ejected from the vehicle during a sudden maneuver or impact. An unrestrained or improperly restrained child is also at greater risk of injury or death through contact with an inflating airbag.
- A suitable child restraint properly installed and used at one of the rear seating positions provides the highest degree of protection for infants and small children in most accident situations.

WARNING

Children on the front seat of any car even with Advanced Airbags can be seriously injured or even killed when an airbag inflates. A child in a rearward-facing child safety seat installed on the front passenger seat will be seriously injured and can be killed if the front airbag inflates.

- The inflating airbag will hit the child safety seat or infant carrier with great force and will smash the child safety seat and child against the backrest, center armrest, or door.

▶

– Always install rear-facing child safety seats on the rear seat.
– If you must install a rearward facing child safety seat on the front passenger seat in exceptional circumstances and the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, immediately install the rear-facing child safety seat in a rear seating position and have the airbag system inspected immediately by your Audi dealer.

WARNING

– Forward-facing child seats installed on the front passenger seat may interfere with the deployment of the airbag and cause serious personal injury to the child.
– If exceptional circumstances require the use of a forward-facing child restraint on the front passenger's seat, the child's safety and well-being require the following special precautions to be taken:
– Always make sure that the forward-facing seat has been designed and certified by its manufacturer for use on a front passenger seat with a front and side airbag.
– Always carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions provided with the child seat or infant carrier.
– Never install a child restraint without a properly attached top tether strap if the child restraint manufacturer's instructions require the top tether strap to be used.
– Never put the forward-facing child restraint up against or very near the instrument panel.
– Always set the safety belt upper anchorage to the adjustment position that permits proper installation in accordance with the child restraint manufacturer's instructions.
– Always move the passenger seat into its rearmost position in the seat's fore and aft adjustment range, as far away from the airbag as possible before installing the child restraint. The backrest must be adjusted to an upright position.
– Always make sure that nothing prevents the front passenger's seat from being moved to the rearmost position in its fore and aft adjustment range.
– Never place objects on the seat (such as a laptop, CD player, electronic games device, power inverter or seat heater for child seats). These may influence the electrical capacitance measured by the capacitive passenger detection system and can also fly around in an accident and cause serious personal injury.
– Never place or use any electrical device (such as a laptop, CD player, electronic games device, power inverter or seat heater for child seats) on the front passenger seat if the device is connected to the 12-volt socket or the cigarette lighter socket.
– If a seat heater has been retrofitted or otherwise added to the front passenger seat, never install any child restraint system on this seat.
– Make sure that there are no wet objects (such as a wet towel) and no water or other liquids on the front passenger seat cushion.
– Always make sure that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on all the time whenever the ignition is switched on.
– If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, immediately install the forward-facing child seat in a rear seating position and have the airbag system inspected by your authorized Audi dealer.
– Always buckle the child seat firmly in place even if a child is not sitting in it. A loose child seat can fly around during a sudden stop or in a collision. ▶

– Always read and heed all WARNINGS whenever using a child restraint in a vehicle ⇨ *page 131, Safety belts*, ⇨ *page 140, Airbag system* and ⇨ *page 166, Important things to know*.

Tips

Always replace child restraints that were installed in a vehicle during a crash. Damage to a child restraint that is not visible could cause it to fail in another collision situation.

Advanced front airbag system and children

Your vehicle is equipped with a front "Advanced Airbag System" in compliance with United States Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) 208 as applicable at the time your vehicle was manufactured.

The Advanced Airbag system in your vehicle has been certified to meet the "low-risk" requirements for 3- and 6-year old children on the passenger side and small adults on the driver side. The low risk deployment criteria are intended to reduce the risk of injury through interaction with the airbag that can occur, for example, by being too close to the steering wheel and instrument panel when the airbag inflates. In addition, the system has been certified to comply with the "suppression" requirements of the Safety Standard, to turn off the front airbag for infants up to 12 months who are restrained on the front passenger seat in child restraints that are listed in the Standard.

Even though your vehicle is equipped with an Advanced Airbag system, all children, especially those 12 years and younger, should always ride in the back seat properly restrained for their age and size. The airbag on the passenger side makes the front seat a potentially dangerous place for a child to ride. The front seat is not the safest place for a child in a forward-facing child safety seat. It can be a very dangerous place for an infant or a larger child in a rearward-facing seat.

The vehicle's Advanced Airbag System has a capacitive passenger detection system in the front passenger seat cushion that can detect the presence of a baby or a child in a child restraint system on this seat.

The capacitive passenger detection system registers the changes that result in an electrical field when a child, a child restraint, and a baby blanket are on the front passenger seat. The change in the measured capacitance due to the presence of a child, a child restraint, and a baby blanket on the front passenger seat is related to the child restraint system resting on the seat. The measured capacitance of a child restraint system varies depending on the type of system and specific make and model.

The electrical capacitance of the various types, makes, and models of child restraints specified by the U.S.National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in the relevant safety standard are stored in the Advanced Airbag System control unit together with the capacitances typical of infants and a 1-year old child. When a child restraint is used on the front passenger seat with a typical 1 year-old infant, the Advanced Airbag System compares the capacitance measured by the capacitive passenger detection system with the data stored in the electronic control unit.

Child restraints and Advanced front airbag system

Regardless of the child restraint that you use, make sure that it has been certified to meet United States Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and has been certified by its manufacturer for use with an airbag. Always be sure that the child restraint is properly installed at one of the rear seating positions. If in exceptional circumstances you must use it on the front passenger seat, carefully read all of the information on child safety and Advanced Airbags and heed all of the applicable ▶

WARNINGS. Make certain that the child and child restraint are correctly recognized by the capacitive passenger detection system in the front passenger seat, that the front passenger airbag is turned off, and that the airbag status is always correctly signaled by the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light.

Many types and models of child restraints have been available over the years, new models are introduced regularly incorporating new and improved designs and older models are taken out of production. Child restraints are not standardized. Child restraints of the same type typically have different weights and sizes and different "footprints", the size and shape of the bottom of the child restraint that sits on the seat, when they are installed on a vehicle seat. These differences make it virtually impossible to certify compliance with the requirements for advanced airbags with each and every child restraint that has ever been sold in the past or will be sold over the course of the useful life of your vehicle.

For this reason, the United States National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has published a list of specific type, makes and models of child restraints that must be used to certify compliance of the Advanced Airbag System in your vehicle with the suppression requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208. These child restraints are:

Subpart A – Car bed child restraints

Model	Manufactured on or after
Angel Guard Angel Ride AA2403FOF	September 25, 2007

Subpart B – Rear-facing child restraints

Model	Manufactured on or after
Century SmartFit 4543	December 1, 1999
Cosco Arriva 22-013PAW and base 22-999WHO	September 25, 2007
Evenflo Discovery Adjust Right 212	December 1, 1999
Evenflo First Choice 204	December 1, 1999
Graco Infant 8457	December 1, 1999
Graco Snugride	September 25, 2007
Peg Perego Primo Viaggio SIP IMUN00US	September 25, 2007

Subpart C – Forward-facing and convertible child restraints

Model	Manufactured on or after
Britax Roundabout E9L02xx	September 25, 2007
Cosco Touriva 02519	December 1, 1999
Cosco Summit Deluxe High Back Booster 22-262	September 25, 2007
Cosco High Back Booster 22-209	September 25, 2007
Evenflo Tribute V 379xxxx	September 25, 2007
Evenflo Medallion 254	December 1, 1999
Evenflo Generations 352xxxx	September 25, 2007
Graco ComfortSport	September 25, 2007
Graco Toddler Safety Seat Step 2	September 25, 2007
Graco Platinum Cargo	September 25, 2007

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury, make sure that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on whenever a child restraint is installed on the front passenger seat and the ignition is switched on.

– Take the child restraint off the front passenger seat and install it properly at one of the rear seat positions if the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not stay on. ▶

– Have the airbag system inspected by your authorized Audi dealer immediately.

Tips

The child seats listed in categories A to C have been statically tested by Audi only for the Advanced Airbag function.

Important safety instructions for using child safety seats

Correct use of child safety seats substantially reduces the risk of injury in an accident!

As the driver, you are responsible for the safety of everybody in the vehicle, especially children:

- ▸ Always use the right child safety seat for each child and always use it properly ⇨ *page 172*.
- ▸ Always carefully follow the child safety seat manufacturer's instructions on how to route the safety belt properly through the child safety seat.
- ▸ When using the vehicle safety belt to install a child safety seat, you must first activate the convertible locking retractor on the safety belt to prevent the child safety seat from moving ⇨ *page 177*.
- ▸ Push the child safety seat down with your full weight to get the safety belt really tight so that the seat cannot move forward or sideways more than one inch (2.5 cm).
- ▸ Secure unused safety belts on the rear seat ⇨ *page 172*.

Always remember: Even though your vehicle is equipped with an Advanced Airbag system, all children, especially those 12 years and younger, should always ride in the back seat properly restrained for their age and size.

WARNING

Not using a child safety seat, using the wrong child safety seat or improperly installing a child restraint increases the risk of serious personal injury and death.

– All vehicle occupants and especially children must be restrained properly whenever riding in a vehicle. An unrestrained or improperly restrained child could be injured by striking the interior or by being ejected from the vehicle during a sudden maneuver or impact. An unrestrained or improperly restrained child is also at greater risk of injury or death through contact with an inflating airbag.
– Commercially available child safety seats are required to comply with U.S. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) 213 (in Canada CMVSS 213).
  – When buying a child restraint, select one that fits your child and the vehicle.
  – Only use child restraint systems that fully contact the flat portion of the seat cushion. The child restraint must not tip or lean to either side. Audi does not recommend using child safety seats that rest on legs or tube-like frames. They do not provide adequate contact with the seat.
  – Always heed all legal requirements pertaining to the installation and use of child safety seats and carefully follow the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the seat you are using.
– Never allow children under 57 inches (1.45 meters) to wear a normal safety belt. They must always be restrained by a proper child restraint system. Otherwise, they could sustain injuries to the abdomen and neck areas during sudden braking maneuvers or accidents.
– Never let more than one child occupy a child safety seat.
– Never let babies or older children ride in a vehicle while sitting on the lap of another passenger.
  – Holding a child in your arms is never a substitute for a child restraint system.
  – The strongest person could not hold the child with the forces that exist in an accident. The child will strike the interior of the vehicle and can also be struck by the passenger.

▶

– The child and the passenger can also injure each other in an accident.
– Never install rear-facing child safety seats or infant carriers on the front passenger seat. A child will be seriously injured and can be killed when the passenger airbag inflates – even with an Advanced Airbag System.
– The inflating airbag will hit the child safety seat or infant carrier with great force and will smash the child safety seat and child against the backrest, center armrest, door or roof.
– Always install rear-facing child safety seats or infant carriers on the rear seat.
– Forward-facing child safety seats installed on the front passenger's seat can interfere with the airbag when it inflates and cause serious injury to the child. Always install forward-facing child safety seats on the rear seat.
– If exceptional circumstances require the use of a forward-facing child restraint on the front passenger's seat, the child's safety and well-being require that the following special precautions be taken:
– Make sure the forward-facing seat has been designed and certified by its manufacturer for use on a front seat with a passenger front and side airbag.
– Always carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions provided with the child safety seat or carrier.
– Always move the front passenger seat into the rearmost position of the passenger seat's fore and aft adjustment range, and as far away from the airbag as possible before installing the child restraint.
– Always make sure that nothing prevents the front passenger's seat from being moved to the rearmost position in its fore and aft adjustment range.
– Always make sure that the backrest is in the upright position.
– Never place or use any electrical device (such as a laptop, CD player, electronic games device, power inverter or seat heater for child seats) on the front passenger seat if the device is connected to the 12-volt socket or the cigarette lighter socket.
– If a seat heater has been retrofitted or otherwise added to the front passenger seat, never install any child restraint system on this seat.
– Make sure that there are no wet objects (such as a wet towel) and no water or other liquids on the front passenger seat cushion.
– Never place objects on the seat (such as a laptop, CD player, electronic games device, power inverter or seat heater for child seats). These may influence the electrical capacitance measured by the capacitive passenger detection system and can also fly around in an accident and cause serious personal injury.
– Always buckle the child safety seat firmly in place even if a child is not sitting in it. A loose child safety seat can fly around during a sudden stop or in a collision.
– Always read and heed all WARNINGS whenever using a child restrained in a vehicle is being used ⇨ *page 131, Safety belts*, ⇨ *page 140, Airbag system* and ⇨ *page 166, Child Safety*.

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury, make sure that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on whenever a child restraint is installed on the front passenger seat and the ignition is switched on.
– Take the child restraint off the front passenger seat and install it properly at one of the rear seat positions if the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not stay on.
– Have the airbag system inspected by your authorized Audi dealer immediately.

Secure unused safety belts on the rear seat



Fig. 132 Schematic overview: keep unused safety belts away from children in child safety seats. Ⓐ - outer rear safety belt, Ⓑ - center rear safety belt*

If a child safety seat is used on the rear bench, especially with LATCH universal lower anchorages, the unused safety belts **must** be secured so that the child in the child restraint cannot reach them ⇨ ⚠.

– Guide the safety belt webbings Ⓐ and Ⓑ* behind the head restraint of the seat where the child restraint is installed ⇨ *fig. 132*. When doing so, do not engage the switchable locking retractor! You should not hear a "clicking" sound when winding up the safety belt.
– Let the belt retractor wind up the safety belt webbing.

WARNING

A child in a child safety seat installed with the LATCH lower anchorages or with the standard safety belt or a child in a booster seat on the rear seat could play with unused rear seat safety belts and become entangled. This could cause the child serious personal injury and even death.

– Always secure unused rear seat safety belts out of reach of children in child seats such as by properly routing them around the head restraint of the seat where the child restraint is installed.
– Never activate the switchable locking retractor when routing the safety belts around the head restraints.
– Never let anyone sit at the center rear seating position if the center rear safety belt has been routed around a rear head restraint.

Child safety seats

Infant seats

Babies and infants up to about one year old and 20 lbs. or 9 kg need special rearward-facing child restraints that support the back, neck and head in a crash.



Fig. 133 Schematic overview: rearward-facing infant seat, properly installed on the rear seat

- When using the vehicle safety belt to install a child safety seat, you must first activate the convertible locking retractor on the safety belt to prevent the child safety seat from moving ⇨ *page 177* or install the seat using the LATCH attachments.
- Push the child safety seat down with your full weight to get the safety belt really tight so that the seat cannot move forward or sideways more than one inch (2.5 cm).
- Secure unused safety belts on the rear seat ⇨ *page 172*.

Infants up to about one year (20 lbs. or 9 kg) are best protected in special infant carriers and child safety seats designed for their age group. Many experts believe that infants and small children should ride only in special restraints in which the child faces the back of the vehicle. These infant seats support the baby's back, neck and head in a crash ⇨ *fig. 133*.

The airbag on the passenger side makes the front seat a potentially dangerous place for a child to ride. The front seat is not the safest place for a child in a forward-facing child seat. ▶

It is a very dangerous place for an infant or a larger child in a rearward-facing seat.

WARNING

Not using a child safety seat, using the wrong child safety seat or improperly installing a child restraint increases the risk of serious personal injury and death in a crash.

- Never install rear-facing child safety seats or infant carriers on the front passenger seat - even with an Advanced Airbag System. A child will be seriously injured and can be killed when the inflating airbag hits the child safety seat or infant carrier with great force and smashes the child safety seat and child against the backrest, center armrest, door or roof ⇨ *page 142, Child restraints on the front seat – some important things to know*.
- Always install rear-facing child safety seats or infant carriers on the rear seat.
- Never install a rear-facing child restraint in the forward-facing direction. Such restraints are designed for the special needs of infants and very small children and cannot protect them properly if the seat is forward-facing.
- If you must install a rearward facing child safety seat on the front passenger seat because of exceptional circumstances and the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, immediately install the rear-facing child safety seat in a rear seating position and have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer.
- Never place or use any electrical device (such as a laptop, CD player, electronic games device, power inverter or seat heater for child seats) on the front passenger seat if the device is connected to the 12-volt socket or the cigarette lighter socket.
- If a seat heater has been retrofitted or otherwise added to the front passenger seat, never install any child restraint system on this seat.
- Make sure that there are no wet objects (such as a wet towel) and no water or other liquids on the front passenger seat cushion.
- Never place objects on the seat (such as a laptop, CD player, electronic games device, power inverter or seat heater for child seats). These may influence the electrical capacitance measured by the capacitive passenger detection system and can also fly around in an accident and cause serious personal injury.
- Always read and heed all WARNINGS whenever using a child restrained in a vehicle is being used ⇨ *page 131, Safety belts*, ⇨ *page 140, Airbag system* and ⇨ *page 166, Important things to know*.

Convertible child safety seats

Properly used convertible child safety seats can help protect toddlers and children over age one who weigh between 20 and 40 lbs. (9 and 18 kg) in a crash.

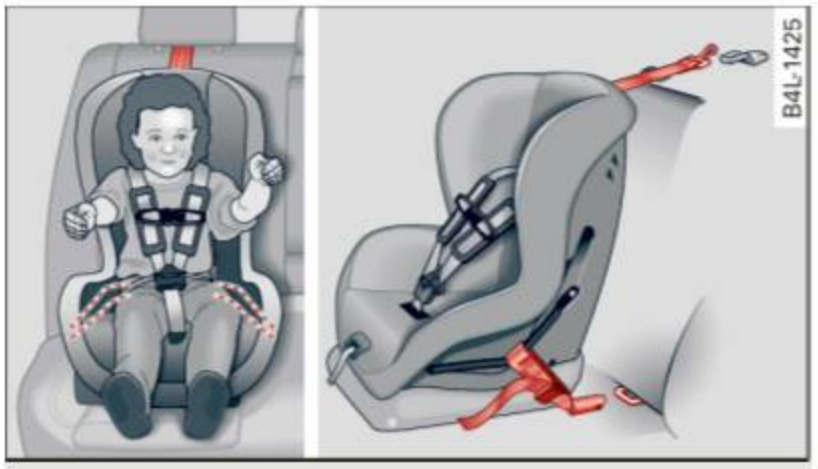


Fig. 134 Schematic overview: installation of the attachments applicable to a LATCH seat

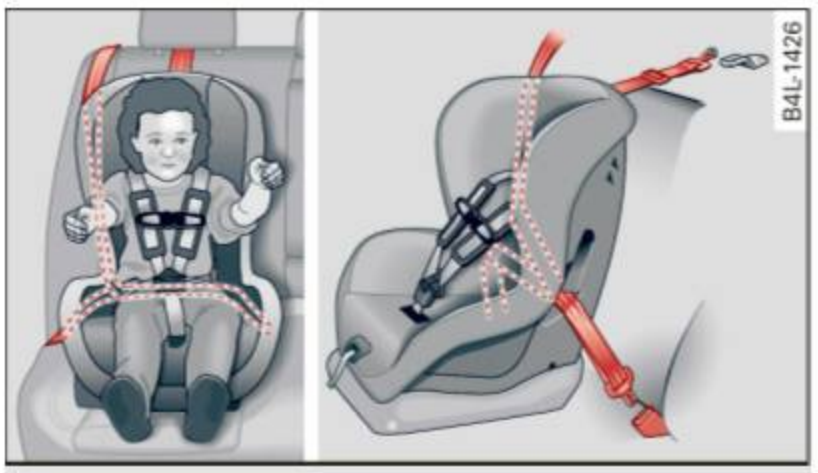


Fig. 135 Schematic overview: installation of the seat using the vehicle's safety belt system

- When using the vehicle safety belt to install a child safety seat, you must first activate the convertible locking feature on the safety belt to prevent the child safety seat from moving ⇨ *page 177* or install the seat using the LATCH attachments.
- Push the child safety seat down with your full weight to get the safety belt really tight so that the seat cannot move forward or sideways more than one inch (2.5 cm) ⇨ *page 177*.
- If the child safety seat is equipped with a tether strap, attach it to the tether anchors ⇨ *page 183*.
- Secure unused safety belts on the rear seat ⇨ *page 172*.

A toddler or child is usually too large for an infant restraint if it is more than one year old and weighs more than 20 lbs. (9 kg).

Toddlers and children who are older than one year up to about 4 years old and weigh more than 20 lbs (9 kg) up to 40 lbs. (18 kg) must always be properly restrained in a child safety seat certified for their size and weight ⇨ *fig. 134* and ⇨ *fig. 135*.

The airbag on the passenger side makes the front seat a potentially dangerous place for a child to ride. The front seat is not the safest place for a child in a forward-facing child safety seat. It is a very dangerous place for an infant or a larger child in a rearward-facing seat.

WARNING

Not using a child safety seat, using the wrong child safety seat or improperly installing a child restraint increases the risk of serious personal injury and death in a collision or other emergency situation.

– Children on the front seat of any car, even with Advanced Airbags, can be seriously injured or even killed when an airbag inflates. A child in a rearward-facing child safety seat installed on the front passenger seat will be seriously injured and can be killed if the front airbag inflates – even with an Advanced Airbag System.
– The inflating airbag will hit the child safety seat or infant carrier with great force and will smash the child safety seat and child against the backrest, center arm rest, door or roof.
– Always install rear-facing child safety seats on the rear seat.
– If you must install a rearward facing child safety seat on the front passenger seat because of exceptional circumstances and the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, immediately install the rear-facing child safety seat in a rear seating position and have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer.
– The rear side of the child safety seat should be positioned as close as possible to the backrest on the vehicle seat.
– For adjustable head restraints: adjust or remove the rear seat head restraint if it is difficult to install the child seat with the head restraint in place ⇨ *page 55*. Install the head restraint again immediately once the child seat is removed. Driving without head restraints or with head restraints that are not properly adjusted increases the risk of serious or fatal neck injury dramatically.
– Always read and heed all WARNINGS whenever using a child restrained in a vehicle is being used ⇨ *page 131, Safety belts*, ⇨ *page 140, Airbag system* and ⇨ *page 166, Important things to know*.

WARNING

If exceptional circumstances require the use of a forward-facing child restraint on the front passenger's seat, the child's safety and well-being require that the following special precautions be taken:

– Make sure the forward-facing seat has been designed and certified by its manufacturer for use on a front seat with a passenger front and side airbag. ▶

- Always follow the manufacturer's instructions provided with the child safety seat or infant carrier.
- Always move the front passenger seat into the rearmost position of the passenger seat's fore and aft adjustment range, and as far away from the airbag as possible before installing the child restraint.
- Always make sure that nothing prevents the front passenger's seat from being moved to the rearmost position in its fore and aft adjustment range.
- Always make sure the backrest is in an upright position.
- Never place or use any electrical device (such as a laptop, CD player, electronic games device, power inverter or seat heater for child seats) on the front passenger seat if the device is connected to the 12-volt socket or the cigarette lighter socket.
- If a seat heater has been retrofitted or otherwise added to the front passenger seat, never install any child restraint system on this seat.
- Make sure that there are no wet objects (such as a wet towel) and no water or other liquids on the front passenger seat cushion.
- Never place objects on the seat (such as a laptop, CD player, electronic games device, power inverter or seat heater for child seats). These may influence the electrical capacitance measured by the capacitive passenger detection system and can also fly around in an accident and cause serious personal injury.
- Make sure that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on all the time whenever the ignition is switched on.
- If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, immediately install the forward-facing child seat at a seating position on the rear seat and have the airbag system inspected by your authorized Audi dealer.
- Take the child restraint off the front passenger seat and install it properly at one of the rear seat positions if the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not stay on whenever the ignition is switched on.

Booster seats and safety belts

Properly used booster seats can help protect children weighing between about 40 lbs. and 80 lbs. (18 kg and 36 kg) who are less than 4 ft. 9 in. tall. 9 in. (57 inches/1.45 meters) tall.



Fig. 136 Rear seat: child properly restrained in a booster seat

The vehicle's safety belts alone will not fit most children until they are at least 4 ft. 9 in. (57 inches/1.45 meters) tall and weigh about 80 lbs. (36 kg). Booster seats raise these children up so that the safety belt will pass properly over the stronger parts of their bodies and the safety belt can help protect them in a crash.

- ▸ Do not use the convertible locking retractor when using the vehicle's safety belt to restrain a child on a booster seat.
- ▸ The shoulder belt must lie as close to the center of the child's collar bone as possible and must lie flat and snug on the upper body. It must never lie across the throat or neck. The lap belt must lie across the pelvis and never across the stomach or abdomen. Make sure the belt lies flat and snug. Pull on the belt to tighten if necessary.
- ▸ If you must transport an older child in a booster seat on the front passenger seat, ▶

you can use the safety belt height adjustment to help adjust the shoulder portion properly.

- ▸ Secure unused safety belts on the rear seat ⇨ *page 172*.

Children up to at least 8 years old (over 40 lbs or 18 kg) are best protected in child safety seats designed for their age and weight. Experts say that the skeletal structure, particularly the pelvis, of these children is not fully developed, and they must not use the vehicle safety belts without a suitable child restraint.

It is usually best to put these children in appropriate booster seats. Be sure the booster seat meets all applicable safety standards.

Booster seats raise the seating position of the child and reposition both the lap and shoulder parts of the safety belt so that they pass across the child's body in the right places. The routing of the belt over the child's body is very important for the child's protection, whether or not a booster seat is used. Children age 12 and under must always ride in the rear seat.

Children who are at least 4 ft. 9 in. (57 inches/1.45 meters) tall can generally use the vehicle's three point lap and shoulder belts. Never use the lap belt portion of the vehicle's safety belt alone to restrain any child, regardless of how big the child is. Always remember that children do not have the pronounced pelvic structure required for the proper function of lap belt portion of the vehicle's three point lap and shoulder belts. The child's safety absolutely requires that a lap belt portion of the safety belt be fastened snugly and as low as possible around the pelvis. Never let the lap belt portion of the safety belt pass over the child's stomach or abdomen.

In a crash, airbags must inflate within a blink of an eye and with considerable force. In order to do its job, the airbag needs room to inflate so that it will be there to protect the occupant as the occupant moves forward into the airbag.

A vehicle occupant who is out of position and too close to the airbag gets in the way of an inflating airbag. When an occupant is too close, he or she will be struck violently and will receive serious or possibly even fatal injury.

In order for the airbag to offer protection, it is important that all vehicle occupants, especially any children, who must be in the front seat because of exceptional circumstances, be properly restrained and as far away from the airbag as possible. By keeping room between the child's body and the front of the passenger compartment, the airbag can inflate completely and provide supplemental protection in certain frontal collisions.

⚠ WARNING

Not using a booster seat, using the booster seat improperly, incorrectly installing a booster seat or using the vehicle safety belt improperly increases the risk of serious personal injury and death in a collision or other emergency situation. To help reduce the risk of serious personal injury and/or death:

- The shoulder belt must lie as close to the center of the child's collar bone as possible and must lie flat and snug on the upper body. It must never lie across the throat or neck. The lap belt must lie across the pelvis and never across the stomach or abdomen. Make sure that the belt lies flat and snug. Pull on the belt to tighten if necessary.
- Failure to properly route safety belts over a child's body will cause severe injuries in an accident or other emergency situation ⇨ *page 131*.
- The rear side of the child safety seat should be positioned as close as possible to the backrest on the vehicle seat.
- For adjustable head restraints: adjust or remove the rear seat head restraint if it is difficult to install the child seat with the head restraint in place ⇨ *page 55*. Install the head restraint again immediately once the child seat is removed. Driving ▸

without head restraints or with head restraints that are not properly adjusted increases the risk of serious or fatal neck injury dramatically.
– Children on the front seat of any car, even with Advanced Airbags, can be seriously injured or even killed when an airbag inflates.
– Never let a child stand or kneel on any seat, for example the front seat.
– Never let a child ride in the cargo area of your vehicle.
– Always remember that a child leaning forward, sitting sideways or out of position in any way during an accident can be struck by a deploying airbag. This will result in serious personal injury or death.
– If you must install a booster seat on the front passenger seat because of exceptional circumstances the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light must come on and stay on, whenever the ignition is switched on.
– If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, perform the checks described ⇨ *page 152, Monitoring the Advanced Airbag System*.
– Take the child restraint off the front passenger seat and install it properly at one of the rear seat positions if the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not stay on whenever the ignition is switched on.
– Always read and heed all WARNINGS whenever using a child restrained in a vehicle is being used ⇨ *page 131, Safety belts*, ⇨ *page 140, Airbag system* and ⇨ *page 166, Important things to know*.

Installing a child safety seat

Securing a child safety seat using a safety belt

Safety belts for the rear seats and the front passenger can be locked with the convertible locking retractor to properly secure child safety seats.

The safety belts emergency locking retractors for the rear seats safety belts and for the front passenger's seat safety belt have a convertible locking retractor for child restraints. The safety belt must be locked so that belt webbing cannot unreel. The retractor can be activated to lock the safety belt and prevent the safety belt webbing from loosening up during normal driving. A child safety seat can only be properly installed when the safety belt is locked so that the child and child safety seat will stay in place.

Always remember: Even though your vehicle is equipped with an Advanced Airbag system, all children, especially those 12 years and younger, should always ride in the back seat properly restrained for their age and size.

WARNING

Improperly installed child safety seats increase the risk of serious personal injury and death in a collision.
– Always make sure that the safety belt retractor is locked when installing a child safety seat. An unlocked safety belt retractor cannot hold the child safety seat in place during normal driving or in a crash.
– Always buckle the child safety seat firmly in place even if a child is not sitting in it. A loose child safety seat can fly around during a sudden stop or in a collision.
– Always make sure that the rear seat backrest to which the center rear safety belt* is attached is securely latched whenever the rear center safety belt is being used to secure a child restraint. ▶

– If the backrest is not securely latched, the child and the child restraint will be thrown forward together with the backrest and will strike parts of the vehicle interior. The child can be seriously injured or killed.
– Never install rear-facing child safety seats or infant carriers on the front passenger seat. A child will be seriously injured and can be killed when the passenger airbag inflates.
– The inflating airbag will hit the child safety seat or infant carrier with great force and will smash the child safety seat and child against the backrest, center armrest, door or roof.
– Always install rear-facing child safety seats or infant carriers on the rear seat.
– Forward-facing child safety seats or infant carriers installed on the front passenger's seat may interfere with the deployment of the airbag and cause serious injury to the child.
– It is safer to install a forward-facing child safety seat on the rear seat.
– Always read and heed all WARNINGS whenever using a child restrained in a vehicle is being used ⇨ *page 166*. Special precautions apply when installing a child safety seat on the front passenger seat ⇨ *page 142, Child restraints on the front seat – some important things to know*.

WARNING

Always take special precautions if you must install a forward or rearward-facing child restraint on the front passenger's seat in exceptional situations:
– Whenever a forward or rearward-facing child restraint is installed on the front passenger seat, the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light must come on and stay on whenever the ignition is switched on.
– If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, perform the checks described ⇨ *page 152, Monitoring the Advanced Airbag System*.
– Take the child restraint off the front passenger seat and install it properly at one of the rear seat positions if the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not stay on whenever the ignition is switched on.
– Improper installation of child restraints can reduce their effectiveness or even prevent them from providing any protection.
– An improperly installed child restraint can interfere with the airbag as it deploys and seriously injure or even kill the child.
– Always carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions provided with the child safety seat or carrier.
– After checking to make sure that the child restraint is properly installed, make certain that the child restraint is correctly recognized by the capacitive passenger detection system in the front passenger seat and that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light signals the correct front passenger frontal airbag status.

WARNING

Forward-facing child restraints:
– Always make sure the forward-facing seat has been designed and certified by its manufacturer for use on a front seat with a passenger front and side airbag.
– Never put the forward-facing child restraint up, against or very near the instrument panel.
– Always move the passenger seat into its rearmost position in the seat's fore and aft adjustment range, as far away from the airbag as possible before installing the forward-facing child restraint. The backrest must be adjusted to an upright position.
– Make sure that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on all the time whenever the ignition is switched on.

▶

WARNING

Rearward-facing child restraints:

– A child in a rearward-facing child safety seat installed on the front passenger seat will be seriously injured and can be killed if the front airbag inflates - even with an Advanced Airbag System.
– The inflating airbag will hit the child safety seat or infant carrier with great force and will smash the child safety seat and child against the backrest, center armrest, door or roof.
– Always be especially careful if you must install a rearward facing child safety seat on the front passenger seat in exceptional circumstances.
– Make sure that the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light comes on and stays on all the time whenever the ignition is switched on.
– If the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, immediately install the rear-facing child safety seat in a rear seating position and have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer.

Activating the convertible locking retractor

Use the convertible locking retractor to secure a child restraint.

Always heed the child safety seat manufacturer's instructions when installing a child restraint in your vehicle. To activate the convertible locking retractor:

- ▸ Place the child restraint on a seat, preferably on the rear seat.
- ▸ Slowly pull the belt **all the way out**.
- ▸ Route it around or through the child restraint belt path ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Push the child safety seat down with your full weight to get the safety belt really tight.
- ▸ Insert the belt tongue into the buckle for that seating position.
- ▸ Guide the safety belt back into the retractor until the belt lies flat and snug on the child safety seat.
- ▸ You should hear a “clicking” noise as the belt winds back into the inertia reel. Test the convertible locking retractor by pulling on the belt. You should no longer be able to pull the belt out of the retractor. The convertible locking retractor is now activated.
- ▸ Make sure that the red release button is facing away from the child restraint so that it can be unbuckled quickly.
- ▸ Pull on the belt to make sure the safety belt is properly tight and fastened so that the seat cannot move forward or sideways more than one inch (2.5 cm).

WARNING

Using the wrong child restraint or an improperly installed child restraint can cause serious personal injury or death in a crash.

– Always make sure that the safety belt retractor is locked when installing a child safety seat. An unlocked safety belt retractor cannot hold the child safety seat in place during normal driving or in a crash.
– Always buckle the child safety seat firmly in place even if a child is not sitting in it. A loose child safety seat can fly around during a sudden stop or in a crash.
– Always make sure the seat backrest to which the child restraint is installed is in an upright position and securely latched into place and cannot fold forward. Otherwise, the seatback with the child safety seat attached to it could fly forward in the event of an accident or other emergency situation.
– Always read and heed all WARNINGS whenever using a child restrained in a vehicle is being used ⇨ *page 166*. Special precautions apply when installing a child safety seat on the front passenger seat ⇨ *page 142, Child restraints on the front seat – some important things to know*.

Deactivating the convertible locking retractor

The convertible locking retractor for child restraints will be deactivated automatically when the belt is wound all the way back into the retractor.

- ▸ Press the red button on the safety belt buckle. The belt tongue will pop out of the buckle.
- ▸ Guide the safety belt all the way back into its stowed position.

Always let the safety belt retract completely into its stowed position. The safety belt can now be used as an ordinary safety belt without the convertible locking retractor for child restraints.

If the convertible locking retractor should be activated inadvertently, the safety belt must be unfastened and guided completely back into its stowed position to deactivate this feature. If the convertible locking retractor is not deactivated, the safety belt will gradually become tighter and uncomfortable to wear.

WARNING

Improperly installed child safety seats increase the risk of serious personal injury and death in a collision.

– Never unfasten the safety belt to deactivate the convertible locking retractor for child restraints while the vehicle is moving. You would not be restrained and could be seriously injured in an accident.
– Always read and heed all WARNINGS whenever using a child restrained in a vehicle is being used ⇨ *page 166*. Special precautions apply when installing a child safety seat on the front passenger seat ⇨ *page 142, Child restraints on the front seat – some important things to know*.

LATCH Lower anchorages and tethers for children

Child Restraint System anchors and how are they related to child safety

To provide a simpler and more practicable way to attach the child restraint on the vehicle seat, Federal regulations require special lower anchorages in vehicles and devices on new child restraints to attach to the vehicle anchorages.

The combination of the tether anchorages and the lower anchorages is now generally called the **LATCH** system for "**L**ower **A**nchorages and **T**ethers for **Ch**ildren."

Forward-facing child restraints manufactured after September 1, 1999, are required by U.S. federal regulations to comply with new child head movement performance requirements. These new performance requirements make a tether necessary on most new child seats.

Installing a child restraint that requires a top tether without one can seriously impair the performance of the child restraint and its ability to protect the child in a collision. Installing a child restraint that requires a top tether without the top tether may be a violation of state law.

Child restraint manufacturers offer LATCH lower anchorages on their child seats with hook-on or push-on connectors attached to adjustable straps.

In addition to the LATCH lower anchorages, these child restraint systems usually require the use of tether straps to help keep the child restraint firmly in place.

WARNING

Improper installation of child restraints will increase the risk of injury and death in a crash. ▸

- Always follow the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the child restraint you intend to install in your vehicle.
- Never install a child restraint without a properly attached top tether strap if the child restraint manufacturer's instructions require the top tether strap to be used.
- Improper use of child restraint LATCH lower anchorage points can lead to injury in a collision. The LATCH lower anchorage points are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraints.
- Never mount two child restraint systems on one LATCH lower anchorage point.
- Never secure or attach any luggage or other item to the LATCH lower anchorages.

Tips

- In Canada, the terms “top tether” with “lower universal anchorages” (or “lower universal anchorage bars”) are used to describe the system.
- In other countries, the term “ISOFIX” is used to describe the lower anchorages.

Location

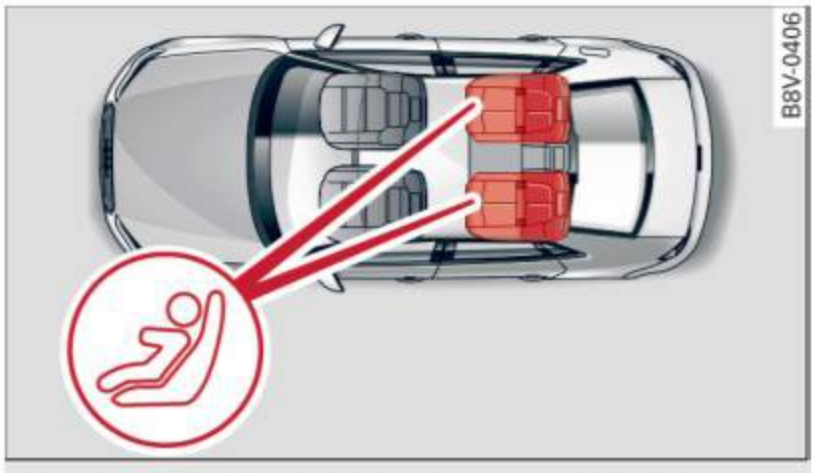


Fig. 137 Schematic overview: LATCH anchorage point locations

The illustration shows the seating locations in your vehicle which are equipped with the lower anchorages system.

Description

The lower anchorage positions are marked for quick locating.

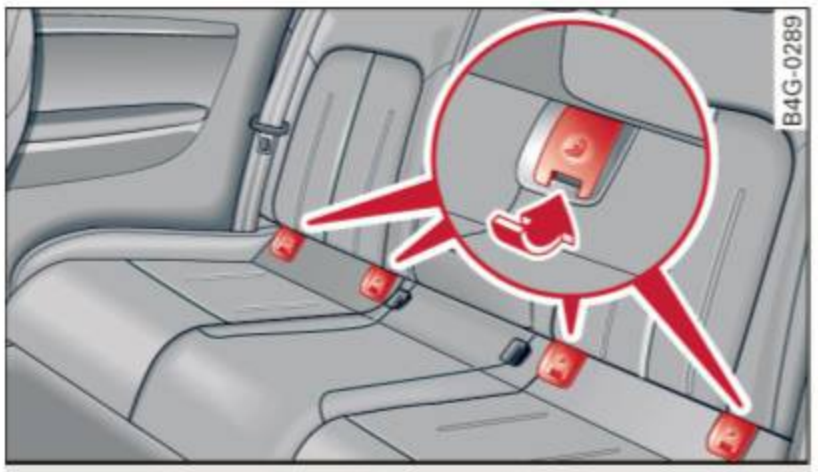


Fig. 138 Lower anchorages, covers marked

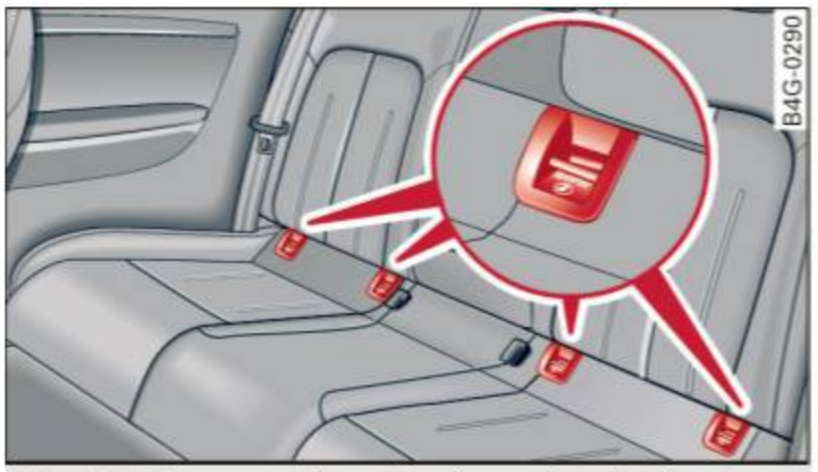


Fig. 139 Rear seats: lower anchorage bracket locations

Lower anchorages

The circular markings on the rear seat help you to identify the location of lower anchorages for the two outboard seating positions ⇨ *fig. 138*. The LATCH lower universal anchorage attachment points are between the rear seatback and rear seat cushion.

Remove the covers ⇨ *fig. 138* to access the lower anchorage attachment points.

The lower anchorage attachment points are visible ⇨ *fig. 139*.

Lower anchorages secure the child restraint in the seat without using the vehicle's safety belts. Anchorages provide a secure and easy-to-use attachment and minimize the possibility of improper child restraint installation.

All child restraints manufactured after September 1, 2002, must have lower anchorage attachments for the *LATCH* system.

Please remember that the lower anchorage points are only intended for installation and ▶

attachment of child restraints specifically certified for use with *LATCH* lower anchorages. Child restraints that are not equipped with the lower anchorage attachments can still be installed in compliance with the child restraint manufacturer's instructions on using vehicle safety belts.

WARNING

Improper use of LATCH lower anchorages can cause serious personal injury in an accident.

– Always carefully follow the child restraints manufacturer's instructions for proper installation of the child restraint and proper use of the lower anchorages or safety belts in your vehicle.
– Never secure or attach any luggage or other items to the *LATCH* lower anchorages.
– Always read and heed the important information about child restraints in this chapter and WARNINGS ⇨ *page 166, Child Safety*.

Installing a child restraint with LATCH lower anchorages

Whenever you install a child restraint always follow the child restraint manufacturer's instructions.

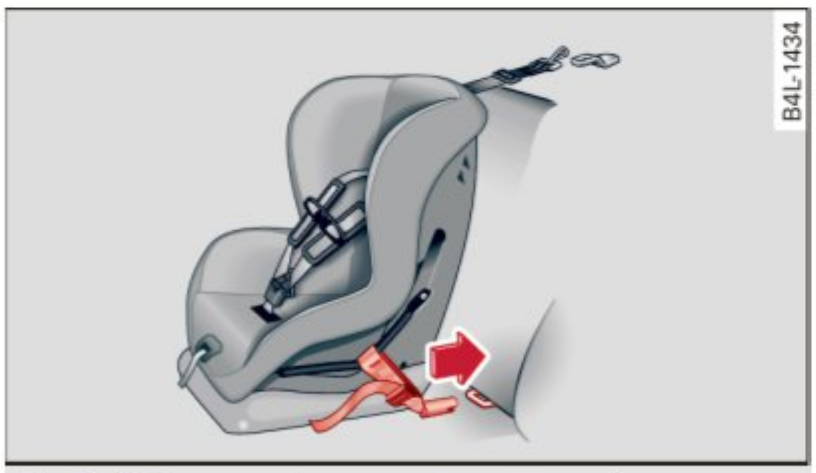


Fig. 140 Lower anchorages: proper mounting

Mounting

- ▸ Make sure the seatback of the rear seat bench is in the upright position and securely latched in place.
- ▸ Attach both hook-on connectors with the spring catch release on the child safety seat onto the LATCH lower anchorage so that the connectors lock into place ⇨ *fig. 140*.
- ▸ Pull on the connector attachments to make sure they are properly attached to the LATCH lower anchorage.
- ▸ Pull straps tight following the child restraint manufacturer's instructions.

Releasing

- ▸ Loosen the tension on the straps following the child restraint manufacturer's instructions.
- ▸ Depress the spring catches to release the anchorage hooks from the lower anchorages.

Remember: Use tether straps to help keep the child restraint firmly in place.

WARNING

Improper use of the LATCH system can increase the risk of serious personal injury and death in an accident.

– These anchors were developed only for child safety seats using the “LATCH” system.
– Never attach other child safety seats, belts or other objects to these anchors.
– Always make sure that you hear a click when latching the seat in place. If you do not hear a click the seat is not secure and could fly forward and hit the interior of the vehicle, or be ejected from the vehicle.

WARNING

Improper installation of child restraints will increase the risk of injury in an accident.

– Always follow the child restraint system manufacturer's instructions for proper installation of the child restraint system and proper use of tether straps as well as the lower anchorages or safety belts in your vehicle.
– Always read and heed the important information and WARNINGS about child safety and the installation of child ▶

restraint systems ⇨ *page 166, Child Safety*.

Tether anchors and tether straps

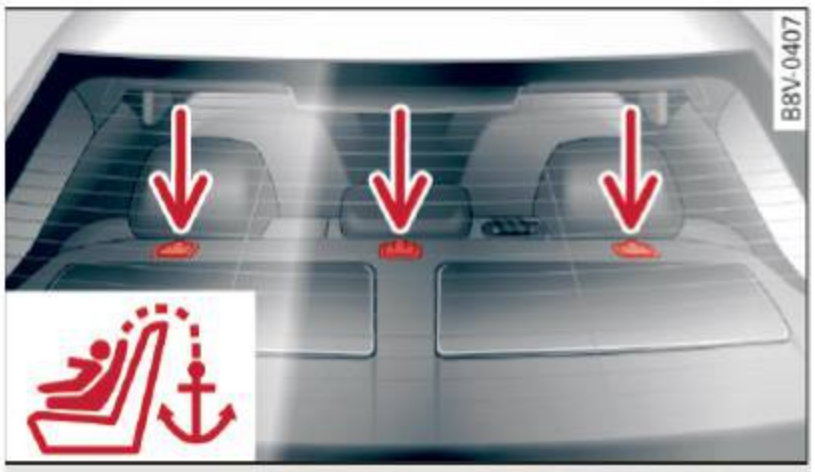


Fig. 141 Tether anchors: recess flaps behind the rear seatbacks

The tether anchors for the rear seating positions are located in recesses in the rear window shelf ⇨ *fig. 141*

A tether is a straight or V-shaped strap that attaches the top part of a child restraint to special anchorage points in the vehicle.

The purpose of the tether is to reduce the forward movement of the child restraint in a crash, in order to help reduce the risk of head injury that could be caused by striking the vehicle interior.

Forward facing child restraints manufactured after September 1, 1999, are required by U.S. federal regulations to comply with new child head movement performance requirements. These new performance requirements make a tether necessary on most new child safety seats.

WARNING

Improper installation of child restraints will increase the risk of injury and death in a crash.

- Always follow the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the child restraint you intend to install in your Audi.
- Improper use of child restraint anchors (including tether anchors) can lead to injury in a collision. The anchors are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraints.
- Never mount two child restraint systems on one LATCH lower anchor point.
- Never attach two child restraint systems to one tether strap or tether anchorage.
- Never attach a tether strap to a tie-down hook in the luggage compartment.
- Never use child restraint tether anchorages to secure safety belts or other kinds of occupant restraints.
- Never secure or attach any luggage or other items to the LATCH lower anchorages or to the tether anchors.
- If you must install a rearward facing child safety seat on the front passenger seat because of exceptional circumstances and the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, immediately install the rear-facing child safety seat in a rear seating position and have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer.

Installing the upper tether strap on the anchorage

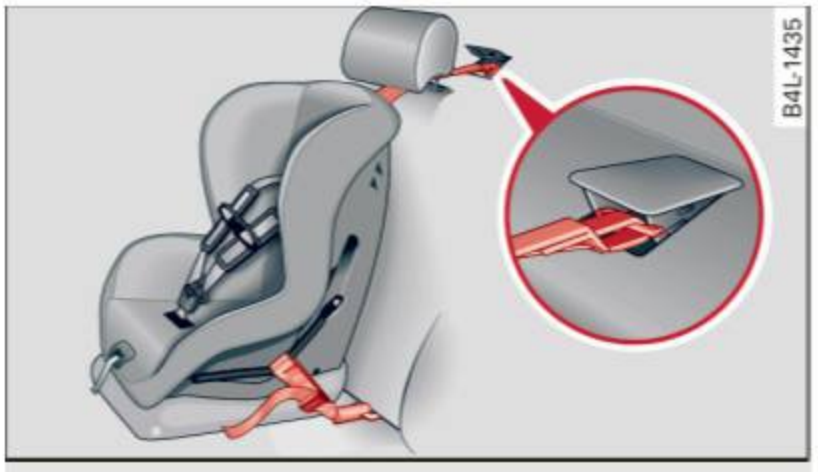


Fig. 142 Tether strap: proper routing and mounting

Installing the tether strap

- ▸ Release or deploy the tether strap on the child restraint according to the child restraint manufacturer's instructions.
- ▸ Guide the upper tether strap **under** the rear head restraint ⇨ *fig. 142* (raise the head restraint if necessary).
- ▸ Tilt the recess flap up to expose the anchor bracket.

- ▸ Attach the tether strap anchorage hook into the opening of the tether anchorage.
- ▸ Pull on the tether strap hook so that the spring catch of the hook engages.
- ▸ Tighten the tether strap firmly following the child restraint manufacturer's instructions.

Releasing the tether strap

- ▸ Loosen the tension following the child restraint manufacturer's instructions.
- ▸ Depress the spring catch on the hook and release it from the anchorage.

Note

If you leave the child restraint with the tether strap firmly installed for several days, this could leave a mark on the upholstery on the seat cushion and backrest in the area where the tether strap was installed. The upholstery would also be permanently stretched around the tether strap. This applies especially to leather seats.

Using tether straps on rearward-facing child restraints

Currently, few rear-facing child restraint systems come with a tether. Please read and heed the child restraint system manufacturer's instructions carefully to determine how to properly install the tether.

WARNING

A child in a rearward-facing child safety seat installed on the front passenger seat will be seriously injured and can be killed if the front airbag inflates - even with an Advanced Airbag System.

– The inflating airbag will hit the child safety seat or infant carrier with great force and will smash the child safety seat and child against the backrest, center armrest, or door.
– If you must install a rearward facing child safety seat on the front passenger seat because of exceptional circumstances and the **PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF** light does not come on and stay on, immediately install the rear-facing child safety seat in a rear seating position and have the airbag system inspected by your Audi dealer.

Additional Information

Sources of information about child restraints and their use

There are a number of sources of additional information about child restraint selection, installation and use:

NHTSA advises that the best child safety seat is the one that fits your child and fits in your vehicle, and that you will use correctly and consistently.

Try before you buy!

U.S National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Tel.: 1-888-327-4236 (TTY: 1-800-424-9153)
www.nhtsa.gov

National SAFE KIDS Campaign
Tel.: (202) 662-0600
www.safekids.org

Safety BeltSafe U.S.A
Tel.: (800) 745-SAFE (English)
Tel.: (800) 747-SANO (Spanish)
www.carseat.org

Transport Canada Information Centre
Tel.: 1-800-333-0371 or call
1-613-998-8616 if you are in the Ottawa area
http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/roadsafety/menu.htm

Audi Customer Relations
Tel.: (800) 822-2834

Smart Technology

Notice about data recorded by vehicle control modules

Your vehicle is not equipped with an Event Data Recorder (EDR), installed by some manufacturers for the express purpose of capturing data for retrieval after an accident or crash event. EDR's are sometimes called "crash recorders".

Some state laws restrict the retrieval or downloading of data stored by EDR's that were installed in a vehicle for the express purpose of retrieving data after an accident or crash event without the owner's consent.

Although your vehicle is not equipped with an EDR, it is equipped with a number of electronic control modules for various vehicle systems such as, for example, engine function, emission control, as well as for the airbags and safety belts.

These electronic control modules also record vehicle-related data during normal vehicle operation for diagnostic and repair purposes. The recording capacity of the electronic control modules is limited to data (no sound is recorded) and only a small amount of data is actually recorded over a very limited period of time and stored when a system fault or other condition is sensed by a control unit. Some of the data then stored may relate to vehicle speed, direction, braking as well as restraint system use and performance in the event of a crash or other condition. Stored data can only be read and downloaded with special equipment.

Electronic stabilization control (ESC)

Description

The ESC reinforces driver safety. It reduces the risk of slipping and improves driving stability. ESC detects critical situations such as the vehicle oversteering and understeering or the wheels are spinning. The vehicle is stabilized by applying the brakes or reducing engine torque. Once the ESC is actively regulating, the  indicator light blinks in the instrument cluster.

The anti-lock braking system (ABS), brake assist system, anti-slip regulation (ASR), electronic differential lock (EDL), electronic differential lock* (front wheel drive) and selective wheel torque control* (all wheel drive) are integrated in the ESC. The ESC supports the stabilization of the vehicle through a change in the steering torque.

Anti-lock braking system (ABS)

ABS prevents the wheels from locking when braking. The vehicle can still be steered even during hard braking. Apply steady pressure to the brake pedal. Do not pump the pedal. A pulsing in the brake pedal indicates that the system is acting to stabilize the vehicle.

Brake assist system

The brake assist system can decrease braking distance. It increases braking power when the driver presses the brake pedal quickly in emergency situations. You must press and hold the brake pedal until the dangerous situation is over. In vehicles with adaptive cruise control*, the brake assist system is more sensitive if the distance detected to the vehicle ahead is too small.

Anti-slip regulation (ASR)

ASR reduces engine power when the drive wheels begin spinning and adapts the force to the road conditions. This makes it easier to start, accelerate and drive up inclines.

Electronic differential lock (EDL)

The EDL brakes wheels that are spinning and transfers the drive power to the other drive wheel or wheels if the vehicle is equipped with all wheel drive*). This function is available up to approximately 62 mph (100 km/h).

In extreme cases, EDL automatically switches off to keep the brake on the braked wheel from overheating. The vehicle is still working ▶

correctly. EDL will switch on again automatically when conditions have returned to normal.

Electronic interaxle differential lock*/ selective wheel torque control*

The electronic interaxle differential lock (front wheel drive) or the selective wheel torque control (all wheel drive) operates when driving through curves. The front wheel on the inside of the curve or both wheels on the inside of the curve are braked selectively as needed. This minimizes sliding in the front wheels and allows for more precise driving through curves. The applicable system may not activate when driving in wet or snowy conditions.

Post-collision brake assist

"Post-collision brake assist" can assist the driver during a collision by reducing the danger of slipping and further collision and by automatic braking.

"Post-collision brake assist" functions during front, side and rear collisions when the airbag control module a detects a trigger level and the collision takes place at a driving speed faster than 6 mph (10 km/h). The braking of the vehicle happen automatically via the ESC as long as the ESC, the hydraulic brake system, and the vehicle electrical system are not damaged from the collision.

The following activities override the automatic braking during a collision:

– If the driver presses the accelerator pedal. There is no automatic braking.
– When the force on the press brake pedal is stronger than the braking force initiated by the system. The vehicle is manually braked.
– When the ESC is damaged and the "post-collision brake assist" is not available.

WARNING

– The ESC, ABS, ASR, EDL, electronic interaxle differential lock or selective wheel torque control cannot overcome the laws of physics. This is especially important on slippery or wet roads. If the systems begin acting to stabilize your vehicle, you should immediately alter your speed to match the road and traffic conditions. Do not let the increased safety provided tempt you into taking risks. This could increase your risk of a collision.
– Please note the risk of a collision increases when driving fast, especially through curves and on slippery or wet roads, and when driving too close to objects ahead. ESC, ABS, the brake assist system, EDL, electronic interaxle differential lock or selective wheel torque control cannot prevent collisions.
– Press the accelerator pedal carefully when accelerating on even, slippery surfaces such as ice and snow. The drive wheels can spin even when these control systems are installed and this can affect driving stability and increase the risk of a collision.

Tips

– ABS and ASR only function correctly when all four wheels are equipped with identical tires. Different tire sizes can lead to a reduction in engine power.
– You may hear noises when the systems described are working.
– If the or ABS (USA models) / (Canada models) indicator light appears, there may be a malfunction ⇨ *page 22*.

Switching ESC on and off

ESC turns on automatically when you start the engine.



Fig. 143 Upper center console: ESC button

The ESC is designed to function in levels. Depending on the level that is selected, the stabilization function of the ESC is limited or switched off. The amount of stabilization control will differ depending on the level.

In the following unusual situations it may make sense to switch the ESC sport mode on to allow the wheels to spin:

– Rocking the vehicle to free it when it is stuck
– Driving in deep snow or on loose ground

	Sport mode on	ESC/ASR off	Sport mode off or ESC/ASR on
Behavior	The actions taken by the ESC system to stabilize the vehicle are limited, the anti-slip regulation (ASR) is switched off ⇨ ⚠.	The actions taken by the ESC system to stabilize the vehicle are very limited, the anti-slip regulation (ASR) is switched off ⇨ ⚠.	The full stabilization function of the ESC and ASR is available again.
Operation	Press the OFF button briefly.	Press and hold the OFF button longer than 3 seconds.	Press the OFF button again.
Indicator lights	turns on.	and ESC OFF* turn on.	turns off or and ESC OFF* turn off.
Driver messages	**Stabilization control (ESC): sport. Warning! Restricted stability**	**Stabilization control (ESC): off. Warning! Restricted stability**	**Stabilization control (ESC): on**

WARNING

You should only switch the ESC off if your driving ability and the traffic situation allow. This could increase the risk of slipping.

– The stabilizing function is limited in ESC sport mode. The driving wheels could spin and the vehicle could swerve, especially on slick or slippery road surfaces.
– There is no vehicle stabilization when ESC/ASR are switched off.

Tips

– If Audi magnetic ride is malfunctioning, the ESC sport mode cannot be switched on or off. If ESC sport mode is activated or ESC is switched off, it will be switched back on automatically.
– ESC sport mode cannot be switched on or the ESC/ASR cannot be switched off when the cruise control system* or the adaptive cruise control* are actively regulating.

Brakes

New brake pads

New brake pads do not achieve their full braking effect during the first 400 km. They must be “broken in” first. However, you can compensate for the slightly reduced braking force ▶

by pressing firmly on the brake pedal. Avoid heavy braking during the break-in period.

Wear

Brake pad wear is largely dependent on the way the vehicle is driven and on operating conditions. This is especially true if you are driving frequently in the city and on curves or with a sporty driving style.

Operating noise

Noises may occur when braking depending on the speed, braking force and outside conditions such as temperature and humidity.

Effect of water and road salt

In certain situations, for example after driving through water, in heavy rain, after overnight condensation or after washing your car, the braking effect can be reduced by moisture or ice on the brake rotors and brake pads. The brakes must be "dried" first with a few careful brake applications.

At higher speeds and with the windshield wipers turned on, the brake pads press against the brake rotors for a short amount of time. This action which is not felt by the driver happens at regular intervals and facilitates a better reaction time for the brakes in wet weather.

The braking effect can also be reduced if you are driving on salted roads and you do not apply the brakes for long periods of time. The layer of salt on the brake rotors and pads must be worn off first when the brakes are applied.

Corrosion

Leaving the vehicle parked for long periods of time, low mileage and avoiding heavy braking can contribute to corrosion on the brake rotors and dirty brake pads.

If you usually avoid heavy braking or if there is corrosion present, occasional heavy braking at high speeds is recommended to clean the brake rotors and pads ⇨ ⚠.

Brake system malfunction

if you notice that the brake pedal travel has *suddenly* gotten larger, then a brake circuit may have failed. Drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the problem corrected. On the way there, drive with reduced speed and keep in mind that a long braking distance and increased pressure on the brake pedal will be necessary.

Low brake fluid level

When the brake fluid level is low, malfunctions in the brake system may occur. The brake fluid level is electronically monitored.

Brake booster

The brake booster amplifies the pressure you apply to the brake pedal. It only works when the engine is running.

⚠ WARNING

- You should perform braking maneuvers for the purpose of cleaning the brake system only if road conditions permit. Other road users must not be put at risk - you may cause an accident!
- Before descending a steep grade, reduce speed and shift transmission into a lower gear or lower driving range. Do not ride the brakes or hold the pedal down too long or too often. This could cause the brakes to get hot and diminish braking efficiency.
- Do not "ride the brakes" by resting your foot on the pedal when you do not intend to brake. This may cause the brakes to overheat, premature wear and increased stopping distance.
- Under certain climatic and operating conditions such as passing through water, driving in heavy rain or after washing the vehicle, the effectiveness of the brakes can be reduced. In winter, ice can accumulate on the brake pads, linings, discs and drums. Carefully apply brakes ▶

for a test. Brakes will dry and ice coatings will be cleaned off after a few careful brake applications.
– Driving for an extended period of time on salt-covered roads without using your brakes can also affect braking efficiency. Clean off accumulated salt coating from brake discs and pads with a few careful brake applications.
– If you damage the front spoiler, or if you install a different spoiler, be sure the air flow to the front brakes is not obstructed. Otherwise the brake system could overheat reducing the effectiveness of the entire brake system.
– Failure of one brake circuit will impair the braking capability resulting in an increased stopping distance. Avoid driving the vehicle and have it towed to the nearest Audi dealer or qualified workshop.
– Never let the vehicle roll to a stop with the engine shut off.
– If the brake booster is not working, the brake pedal must be pressed considerably harder to make up for the lack of booster assistance.

Note

– Never let the brakes “rub” by pressing the pedal lightly when braking is not really necessary. This causes the brakes to overheat and increases braking distance and causes wear.
– Before driving on a long stretch with steep slopes, reduce your speed and shift to the next lower gear This makes use of the engine braking effect and relieves the brakes. If you need to brake additionally, brake in intervals and not continuously.

Tips

– If the brake booster is not working, you must press the brake pedal with much more force then normal.
– If you retrofit your vehicle with a front spoiler, wheel covers or similar items, make sure that the air flow to the front wheels is not interrupted. Otherwise the brake system can become too hot.

Electromechanical steering

The electromechanical steering supports the driver's steering movements.

Power steering adapts *electronically* based on the vehicle speed.

The vehicle still has full steering functionality if the power steering fails or when the engine is stopped (towing). To steer, you must apply much more force than usual.

Indicator lights and messages

Do not drive vehicle: steering defective

If this indicator light turns on and stays on and this message appears, the power steering may have failed.

Do **not** continue driving. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Do not drive vehicle: steering defective

There is an electronic steering column lock malfunction. You cannot turn the ignition on.

Do **not** tow your vehicle because it cannot be steered. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Steering malfunction: you can continue driving

If the indicator light turns on, the steering wheel may be more difficult to move or more sensitive than usual. The steering wheel may also be at an angle when driving straight.

Drive slowly to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop to have the malfunction corrected.

Steering lock: system fault! Please contact Service

There is an electronic steering column lock malfunction. ▶

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

WARNING

Have the system malfunction repaired as soon as possible by an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility, as this increases the risk of an accident.

Tips

If the or indicator light only stays on for a short time, you may continue driving.

All wheel drive (quattro)

Applies to vehicles: with all wheel drive

In all wheel drive, all four wheels are powered.

General information

In all wheel drive, the driving power is divided between all four wheels. This happens automatically depending on your driving behavior as well as the current road conditions. Refer to ⇨ *page 185, Electronic stabilization control (ESC)*.

The all wheel drive concept is designed for high engine power. Your vehicle is exceptionally powerful and has excellent driving characteristics both under normal driving conditions and on snow and ice. Always read and follow safety precautions ⇨ ⚠.

Winter tires

By using all wheel drive, your vehicle has good *forward* motion with standard tires in winter conditions. However, in winter we recommend using winter or all season tires on *all four* wheels, because this will improve the *braking* effect.

Snow chains

If there are snow chain laws, snow chains must also be used on vehicles with all wheel drive ⇨ *page 241, Snow chains*.

Replacing tires

For vehicles with all wheel drive, only wheels with the same rolling circumference should be used. Avoid wheels with different tread depths ⇨ *page 236*.

Offroad vehicle?

Your Audi is not an offroad vehicle - there is not enough ground clearance. For this reason, avoid difficult terrain. Refer to ⇨ *page 266*.

WARNING

- Also, in vehicles with all wheel drive, adapt your driving style to the current road and traffic conditions. Do not let the increased safety provided tempt you into taking risks.
- The braking ability of your vehicle is limited to the traction of the wheels. In this way, it is not different from a two wheel drive vehicle. Do not be tempted to accelerate to a high speed when the road is slippery this increases the risk of an accident.
- Note that on wet streets, the front wheels can “hydroplane” if driving at speeds that are too high. Unlike front wheel drive vehicles, the engine does not rev higher suddenly when the vehicle begins hydroplaning. For this reason, pay attention to the road conditions regardless of your speed.

Energy management

The starting ability is optimized

The energy management system manages the electrical energy distribution and optimizes the availability of electrical energy for starting the engine.

When a vehicle with a conventional energy system is not driven for a long time, the battery is drained by equipment (for example the immobilizer). In certain circumstances, there could may not be enough energy to start the engine. ▶

Your vehicle is equipped with an intelligent energy management system for distributing electricity. This significantly improves the starting ability and increases the battery life.

The energy management system Is made up of **battery diagnosis**, **idling current management** and **dynamic energy management**.

Battery diagnosis

The battery diagnosis determines the battery charge level. The sensors determine the battery voltage, the battery current, and the battery temperature. The current charge level and the performance of the battery are determined based on this.

Idling current management

The idling current management decreases the energy used while parked. With the engine switched off, it manages the energy distribution to the different electrical components. Date from battery diagnosis is taken into account for this.

Depending on the battery charge level, electrical equipment is switched off one item after the other, to prevent the battery from draining and to retain the starting ability.

Dynamic energy management

While driving, dynamic energy management distributes the appropriate amount of energy to the electrical equipment. It controls the battery charge level so that more energy is not used then is being generated in order to maintain an optimal battery charge level.

Tips

- Energy management cannot overcome the laws of physics. Note that the charge level and length of the battery life are limited.
- When the starting ability is endangered, the indicator light turns on ⇨ *page 20*.

What you should know

Maintaining the starting ability is the highest priority.

A lot of stress is placed on the battery when driving short distances, in traffic, and at cold times of the year. A lot of energy is used but little is generated. It is also critical when the engine is not running but electrical equipment is switched on. In this case, energy is used but none is generated.

In situations like this, energy management will actively regulated the distribution of energy.

Long periods without use

If you do not drive your vehicle for several days or weeks, electrical equipment is gradually scaled back or switched off. This reduces energy use and ensures the vehicle will be able to start after long periods of time. Some convenience functions such as opening with the remote control key may not be available. These convenience functions will be available again once you switch the ignition on and start the engine.

With the engine switched off

For example, if you listen to the radio when the engine is switched off, the battery will drain.

If the starting ability is endangered due to the energy consumption, an error message appears in vehicles with a driver information system*.

The message shows that you need to start the engine in order to charge the battery.

With the engine running

Although electrical energy is generated while driving, the battery can drain. This can happen when little energy is generated, and much is used and the charge level of the battery is not optimal. ▶

To restore the balance of energy, components that require large amounts of energy are temporarily scaled back or switched off. Heating systems in particular require a great deal of energy. If you notice, for example, that the seat heating* or rear window defroster is not working, then it has been temporarily reduced or switched off. These systems are available again as soon as the energy balance has been restored.

In addition, you may notice that the idle speed has slightly increased. That is normal and no cause for concern. Due to the increased idling speed, the additional required energy will be generated and the battery will be charged.

Driving and the environment

The first 1,000 miles (1,500 km) and afterwards

New engine

The engine needs to be run-in during the first 1,000 miles (1,500 km).

For the first 600 miles (1,000 kilometers):

- Do not use full throttle.
- Do not drive at engine speeds that are more than 2/3 of the maximum permitted RPM.
- Avoid high engine speeds.

From 600 to 1,000 miles (1,000 to 1,500 kilometers):

- Speeds can *gradually* be increased to the maximum permissible road or engine speed.

During and after break-in period

- Do not rev the engine up to high speeds when it is cold. This applies whether the transmission is in N (Neutral) or in gear.

After the break-in period

- Do not exceed maximum engine speed under any circumstances.
- Upshift into the next higher gear *before* reaching the red area at the end of the tachometer scale ⇨ *page 10*.

During the first few hours of driving, the engine's internal friction is higher than later when all the moving parts have been broken in. How well this break-in process is done depends to a considerable extent on the way the vehicle is driven during the first 1,000 miles (1,500 kilometers).

Note

Extremely high engine speeds are automatically reduced. However, these rpm limits are programmed for an engine well run-in, not a new engine.

For the sake of the environment

Do not drive with unnecessarily high engine speeds - upshifting early saves fuel, reduces noise and protects the environment.

New tires

If your vehicle is running on new tires, drive particularly careful for the first 350 miles (500 kilometers) after fitting.

WARNING

New tires tend to be slippery and must also be "broken-in". Be sure to remember this during the first 350 miles (500 kilometers). Brake gently. Avoid following closely behind other vehicles or other situations that might require sudden, hard braking.

New brake pads

Remember that new brake pads do not have a full braking effect during the first 250 miles (400 kilometers) after they are installed.

New brake pads have to be "burnished in" before they have optimal grab ⇨ ⚠.

During the break-in period, you should avoid putting severe loads on the brakes. Severe loads include, for example, sudden hard braking, in particular at very high speeds or, for example, on mountain passes.

WARNING

New brake pads don't have the best stopping power and must be "broken-in" during the initial 100 to 150 miles (150 to 200 kilometers) of normal city driving. You can compensate for this by pressing the brake pedal more firmly. This also applies later when new pads are installed.

Driving through water on roads

Note the following to avoid vehicle damage when driving through water, for example on flooded roads:

– The water must not be any higher than the bottom of the vehicle body.
– Do not drive faster than walking speed.

WARNING

After driving through water or mud, the braking effect can be reduced due to moisture on the brake discs and brake pads. A few careful brake applications should dry off the brakes.

Note

Vehicle components such as the engine, transmission, suspension or electrical system can be severely damaged by driving through water.

Tips

– Determine the depth before driving through water.
– Do not stop the vehicle, drive in reverse or switch the engine off when driving through water.
– Keep in mind that oncoming vehicles may create waves that raise the water level and make it too deep for your vehicle to drive through safely.
– Avoid driving through salt water (corrosion).

Catalytic converter

Applies to vehicles: with gasoline engine

It is very important that your emission control system (catalytic converter) is functioning properly to ensure that your vehicle is running in an environmentally sound manner.

- Always use lead-free gasoline ⇨ *page 206, Fuel supply*.
- Never run the tank down all the way to empty.
- Never put too much motor oil in your engine ⇨ *page 215, Adding engine oil*.
- Never try to push- or tow-start your vehicle.

The catalytic converter is an efficient “clean-up” device built into the exhaust system of the vehicle. The catalytic converter burns many of the pollutants in the exhaust gas before they are released into the atmosphere.

The exclusive use of unleaded fuel is critically important for the life of the catalytic converter and proper functioning of the engine.

WARNING

The temperature of the exhaust system is high, both when driving and after stopping the engine.
– Never touch the exhaust tail pipes once they have become hot. This could result in burns.
– Do not park or operate the vehicle in areas where the hot exhaust system may come in contact with dry grass, brush, fuel spill or other material which can cause a fire.
– Do not apply additional undercoating or rustproofing on or near the exhaust manifold, exhaust pipes, catalytic converter or heat shields. During driving, the substance used for undercoating could overheat and cause a fire.

Note

– Be aware that just one tank filling with **leaded** fuel will already seriously degrade the performance of the catalytic converter.
– Do not exceed the correct engine oil level ⇨ *page 215*.
– Do not drive until the fuel tank becomes completely empty. The engine could misfire. Unburned fuel could also get into the exhaust system and this could cause the catalytic converter to overheat.
– Do not switch off the ignition while the vehicle is moving.
– Do not continue to operate your vehicle under these conditions, as otherwise fuel ▶

can reach the catalytic converter. This could result in overheating of the converter, requiring its replacement.

– To assure efficient operation of the Emission Control System:
  – Have your vehicle maintained properly and in accordance with the service recommendations in your Warranty & Maintenance booklet.
  – Lack of proper maintenance as well as improper use of the vehicle will impair the function of the emission control system and could lead to damage.

For the sake of the environment

Even when the Emission Control System is operating properly, the exhaust gas can have a sulfur-like exhaust gas smell under some operating states. This depends on the sulfur content of the fuel being used. Using a different brand of fuel may help, or filling the tank with lead-free super grade gasoline.

Placing your vehicle out of service.

If you would like to take your vehicle out of service for a longer time, contact your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility. They will advise you of important measures, such as corrosion protection, maintenance and storage procedures. Also follow the information about the battery ⇨ *page 220*.

Operate your vehicle economically and minimize pollution

General

Your personal style of driving will determine the economy of your vehicle, as well as exhaust and noise levels.

Fuel economy, environmental impact, and wear on your engine, brakes and tires largely depend on three factors:

– your personal driving style
– operating conditions
– technical limitations

If you anticipate what you need to do next and drive economically, you can easily cut your fuel consumption by 10-15 percent. This section will give you some tips on how you can help the environment and your pocketbook.

Tips

The consumption estimates as published by ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) and Transport Canada may not correspond to your actual consumption on the road, which will vary depending upon vehicle load and speed, road and weather conditions, trip length, etc.

Drive smoothly and keep a lookout ahead

Vehicles use the most fuel when they are accelerating.

▸ Avoid unnecessary accelerating and braking.

Vehicles use the most fuel when they are accelerating. If you anticipate what is going to happen next, you will need to brake less and, thus, accelerate less. Let the vehicle coast whenever possible - for example when you see that the next traffic light is red.

Avoid full throttle

Driving at moderate speeds saves fuel and improves your mileage.

▸ Try and keep well below your car's maximum speed.

Accelerating gently reduces fuel consumption, engine wear, and does not disturb the environment.

Fuel consumption, exhaust emissions and engine noise increase disproportionately at high speeds. If you drive at approximately three quarters of top speed, fuel consumption will be reduced by one half. Never drive faster ▶

than the posted speed limit and weather conditions permit.

Reducing unnecessary idling

Even when your car is just idling it burns up fuel.

- ▸ Shut the engine off when you are not driving the vehicle.
- ▸ Do not warm up the vehicle by letting the engine run at idle.

It is efficient to switch off the engine when stopped at railroad crossings and long red lights. Turning the engine off for just 30-40 seconds saves more fuel than is burned by starting the engine again.

It takes a long time for the engine to warm up fully when it is running at idle. However, wear and noxious emissions are especially high when the engine is warming up. So you should drive away as soon as you start the engine and avoid running at high rpms while the engine is still warming up.

Note

Do not leave engine idling unattended after starting. If warning lights should come on to indicate improper operation, they would go unheeded. Extended idling also produces heat, which could result in overheating or other damage to the vehicle or other property.

Regular maintenance

A badly tuned engine unnecessarily wastes a lot of fuel.

- ▸ Have your vehicle serviced at regular intervals.

Having your vehicle regularly serviced by an authorized Audi dealer helps to ensure that it runs properly and economically. The condition of your vehicle not only affects its safety and ability to hold its value, it also affects **fuel consumption**.

Check your oil each time you fill your tank.

The amount of oil used is related to engine load and speed.

It is normal for the oil consumption of a new engine to reach its lowest value after a certain mileage has been driven.

You must drive your vehicle about 3,000 miles (5,000 kilometers) before you can properly assess oil consumption.

This also applies to fuel consumption and engine output.

Note

– Have your vehicle maintained properly and in accordance with the service recommendations in your Warranty & Maintenance booklet. Lack of proper maintenance as well as improper use of the vehicle will impair the function of the emission control system and could lead to damage.
– Do not alter or remove any component of the Emission Control System unless approved by the manufacturer.
– Do not alter or remove any device, such as heat shields, switches, ignition wires, valves, which are designed to protect your vehicle's Emission Control System and other important vehicle components.

Fewer short trips

Fuel consumption will always be relatively high on short trips.

- ▸ Try to avoid driving short distances with a cold engine.

The engine and catalytic converter have to reach their optimal **operating temperature** to reduce fuel consumption and noxious emissions effectively.

Just after starting, a cold engine in a mid-size car only achieves a fuel economy of 6-8 miles per gallon (30-40 l/100 km). After about a half a mile, fuel economy climbs to 12 mpg ▸

(20 l/100 km). After about *2.5* miles (4 km), the engine is at its proper operating temperature and fuel economy has reached a normal level. So you can see that you should avoid short trips whenever possible.

The **outside temperature** is also critical in this regard. Your car consumes more fuel in the winter than in the summer.

Trailer towing

Driving with a trailer

General information

Your Audi was designed primarily for passenger transportation.

If you plan to tow a trailer, please remember that the additional load will affect durability, economy and performance.

Trailer towing not only places more stress on the vehicle, it also calls for more concentration from the driver.

For this reason, always follow the operating and driving instructions provided and use common sense.

Note

If you are going to tow a trailer, you must activate the trailer operation mode ⇨ *page 198, Operating instructions*.

Technical requirements

Trailer hitch

Use a weight-carrying hitch conforming to the gross trailer weight. The hitch must be suitable for your vehicle and trailer and must be mounted securely on the vehicle's chassis at a *technically sound* location. Use only a trailer hitch with a removable ball mount. Always check with the trailer hitch manufacturer to make sure that you are using the correct hitch.

Do not use a bumper hitch.

The hitch must be installed in such a way that it does not interfere with the impact-absorbing bumper system. No modifications should be made to the vehicle exhaust and brake systems. From time to time, check that all hitch mounting bolts remain securely fastened.

When you are not towing a trailer, remove the trailer hitch ball mount. This prevents the hitch from causing damage should your vehicle be struck from behind ⇨ ⚠.

Trailer brakes

If your trailer is equipped with a braking system, check to be sure that it conforms to all regulations.

The trailer hydraulic brake system must not be directly connected to the vehicle's hydraulic brake system.

Safety chains

Always use safety chains between your vehicle and the trailer.

Trailer lights

Trailer lights must meet all regulations. Be sure to check with your Audi dealer for correct wiring, switches and relays.

Mirrors

If you are unable to see the traffic behind you using the regular outside mirrors, then you *must* install extended mirrors. It is important that you *always* have clear vision to the rear.

WARNING

After removing the trailer hitch, do not store it in your vehicle. In case of sudden braking, the hitch could fly forward and injure you or your passengers.

Operating instructions

Maximum trailer weight

A trailer for your vehicle is limited to a typical class 1 or class 2 trailer.

Trailer load distribution

Be sure the load in the trailer is held securely in place to prevent it from shifting forward, backward or sideways.

Never allow a passenger to ride in a trailer
⇨ ⚠ *in Driving instructions on page 199*.

Engine cooling system

Towing a trailer makes the engine work harder. It is important that the cooling system's performance is up to the additional load. ▶

Make sure that the cooling system has enough fluid.

Tire pressure

When towing a trailer, inflate the tires of your vehicle to the cold tire pressure listed under “Full load” on the label located on the driver's side B-pillar (visible when the door is open). Inflate trailer tires to trailer and tire manufacturers’ specifications.

Lights

Check to make sure both vehicle and trailer lights are working properly.

Safety chains

Be sure trailer safety chains are properly connected from the trailer to the hitch on the vehicle. Leave enough slack in the chains to permit turning corners. When you install safety chains, make sure they will not drag on the road when you are driving.

The chains should cross under the trailer tongue to prevent it from dropping in case of separation from the hitch.

Driving instructions

Driving with a trailer always requires extra care and consideration.

To obtain the best possible handling of vehicle and trailer, please note the following:

- Do not tow a loaded trailer when your car itself is not loaded.
- Be especially careful when passing other vehicles.
- Observe speed limits.
- Do not drive at the maximum permissible speed.
- Always apply brakes early.
- Monitor the temperature gauge.

Weight distribution

Towing a loaded trailer with an empty car results in a highly unstable distribution of weight. If this cannot be avoided, drive at very low speeds only to avoid the risk of losing steering control.

A “balanced” rig is easier to operate and control. This means that the tow vehicle should be loaded to the extent possible and permissible, while keeping the trailer as light as possible under the circumstances. Whenever possible, transfer some cargo to the luggage compartment of the tow vehicle while observing tongue load requirements and vehicle loading considerations.

Speed

The higher the speed, the more difficult it becomes for the driver to control the rig. Do not drive at the maximum permissible speed. Reduce your speed even more if load, weather or wind conditions are unfavorable - particularly when going downhill.

Reduce vehicle speed **immediately** if the trailer shows the slightest sign of swaying. **Do not try to stop the swaying by accelerating.**

Observe speed limits. In some areas, speeds for vehicles towing trailers are lower than for regular vehicles.

Always apply brakes early. When driving downhill, shift into a lower gear to use the engine braking effect to slow the vehicle. Use of the brakes alone can cause them to overheat and fail.

Coolant temperature

The coolant temperature gauge ⇨ *page 12* must be observed carefully. The coolant temperature can increase if you drive on long inclines in a low gear at high engine speeds. Reduce your speed immediately if the LEDs in the top part of the display turn on.

For more information about indicator lights, refer to  ⇨ *page 20*.

WARNING

Anyone not properly restrained in a moving vehicle is at a much greater risk in an accident. Never let anyone ride in your car ▶

who is not properly wearing the restraints provided by Audi.

Trailer towing tips

Important to know

Your vehicle handles differently when towing a trailer because of the additional weight and different weight distribution. Safety, performance and economy will greatly depend on how carefully you load your trailer and operate your rig.

Before you actually tow your trailer, practice turning, stopping and backing up in an area away from traffic. Keep practicing until you have become completely familiar with the way your vehicle-trailer combination behaves and responds.

Backing up is difficult and requires practice. Backing up with a trailer generally requires steering action opposite to that when backing up your vehicle without a trailer.

Maintain a greater distance between your vehicle and the one in front of you. You will need more room to stop. To compensate for the trailer, you will need a larger than normal turning radius.

When passing, remember that you cannot accelerate as fast as you normally would because of the added load. Make sure you have enough room to pass. After passing, allow plenty of room for your trailer before changing lanes again.

Avoid jerky starts, sharp turns or rapid lane changes.

Tips

– Do not tow a trailer during the break-in period of your vehicle.
– If you tow a trailer, your Audi may require more frequent maintenance due to the extra load ⇨ *page 268*.

Parking on a slope

Do not park on a slope with a trailer. If it cannot be avoided, do so only after doing the following:

When parking:

- Apply the foot brake.
- Have someone place chocks under both the vehicle and the trailer wheels.
- With chocks in place, slowly release the brakes until the wheel chocks absorb the load.
- Turn the wheels towards the curb.
- Apply the parking brake.
- Select the P selector lever position.

When restarting after parking:

- Apply the foot brake.
- Start the engine.
- Select the D/S selector lever position.
- Release the parking brake and slowly pull out and away from the wheel chocks.
- Stop and have someone retrieve the wheel chocks.

Tips

If you move the selector lever of the automatic transmission to P before applying the parking brake and before blocking the wheels, you may have to use more force later to move the lever out of the P position.

Caring and cleaning

General information

Regular, proper care helps to maintain your vehicle's value. It can also be a requirement when submitting warranty claims for corrosion damage and paint defects on the body.

The necessary care products can be obtained from your authorized Audi dealer. Read and follow the instructions for use on the packaging.

WARNING

- Using cleaning and care products incorrectly can be dangerous to your health.
- Always store cleaning and care products out of reach of children to reduce the risk of poisoning.

For the sake of the environment

- Preferably use environmentally-friendly products when buying cleaning agents.
- Do not dispose of leftover cleaning and care products with household trash.

Car washes

The longer that deposits such as insects, bird droppings, tree sap or road salt remain on the vehicle, the more the surface can be damaged. High temperatures such as those caused by sunlight increase the corrosive effect.

Before washing, rinse off heavy deposits with plenty of water.

Also, wash the underside of your vehicle once road salt stops being used for the season.

Pressure washers

When washing your vehicles with a pressure washer, always follow the operating instructions provided with the pressure washer. This is especially important in regard to the pressure and spraying distance. Do not aim the spray directly at seals on side windows, doors, the hood, the rear lid or the sunroof* or at tires, rubber hoses, insulating material, sensors* or camera lenses*. Keep a distance of at least 16 inches (40 cm).

Do not remove snow and ice with a pressure washer.

Never use rotary nozzles or high pressure nozzles.

The water temperature must not be above 140 °F (60 °C).

Automatic car washes

Spray off the vehicle before washing.

Make sure that the windows and roof* are closed and the windshield wipers are off. Follow instructions from the car wash operator, especially if there are accessories attached to your vehicle.

If possible, use car washes that do not have brushes.

Washing by hand

Clean the vehicle starting from the top and working down using a soft sponge or cleaning brush. Use solvent-free cleaning products.

Washing vehicles with matte finish paint by hand

To avoid damaging the paint when washing, first remove dust and large particles from your vehicle. Insects, grease spots and fingerprints are best removed with a special cleaner for matte finish paint.

Apply the product using a microfiber cloth. To avoid damaging the paint surface, do not use too much pressure.

Rinse the vehicle thoroughly with water. Then clean using a neutral shampoo and a soft microfiber cloth.

Rinse the vehicle thoroughly again and let it air dry. Remove any water residue using a shammy.

Stubborn deposits such as bird droppings or tree sap are best removed with plenty of water and a microfiber cloth. ▶

WARNING

- Only wash the vehicle when the ignition is off and follow the instructions from the car wash operator to reduce the risk of accidents.
- To reduce the risk of cuts, protect yourself from sharp metal components when washing the underbody or the inside of the wheel housings.
- After washing the vehicle, the braking effect may be delayed due to moisture on the brake rotors or ice in the winter. The brakes must be dried first with a few careful brake applications.

Note

- If you wash the vehicle in an automatic car wash, you must fold the exterior mirrors in to reduce the risk of damage to the mirrors. Power folding exterior mirrors* must only be folded in and out using the power folding function.
- To prevent paint damage, do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight.
- To reduce the risk of damage to the surface, do not use insect removing sponges, kitchen sponges or similar items.
- Matte finish painted vehicle components:
  - To reduce the risk of damage to the surface, do not use polishing agents or hard wax.
  - Never use protective wax. It can destroy the matte finish effect.
  - Do not place any stickers or magnetic signs on vehicle parts painted with matte finish paint. The paint could be damaged when the stickers or magnets are removed.

For the sake of the environment

Only wash the vehicle in facilities specially designed for that purpose. This will reduce the risk of dirty water contaminated with oil from entering the sewer system.

Cleaning and care information

When cleaning and caring for individual vehicle components, refer to the following tables. The information contained there is simply recommendations. For questions or for components that are not listed, refer to an authorized Audi dealer. Also follow the information found in ⇨ ⚠.

Exterior cleaning

Component	Situation	Solution
Windshield wiper blades	Deposits	⇨ *page 47, Cleaning windshield wiper blades*
headlights/ Tail lights	Deposits	Soft sponge with a mild soap solution[a)]
Sensors/ camera lenses	Deposits	Sensors: soft cloth with a solvent-free cleaning product Camera lenses: soft cloth with an alcohol-free cleaning solution
	Snow/ice	Hand brush/solvent-free de-icing spray
Wheels	Road salt	Water
	Brake dust	Acid-free special cleaning solution
Exhaust tail pipes	Road salt	Water, cleaning solution suitable for stainless steel, if necessary

▶

Component	Situation	Solution
Decorative parts/ trim	Deposits	Mild soap solution[a)] if necessary a cleaning solution suitable for stainless steel
Paint	Paint damage	Refer to the paint number on the vehicle data label, repair with touch up paint ⇨ *page 265*
	Spilled fuel	Rinse with water immediately
	Surface rust	Rust remover, then protect with hard wax; for questions, refer to an authorized Audi dealer.
	Corrosion	Have it removed by an authorized Audi dealer.
	Water no longer beads on the surface of clean paint	Protect with hard wax (at least twice per year)
	No shine even though paint has been protected/ paint looks poor	Treat with suitable polish; then apply paint protectant if the polish that was used does not contain any protectant
Carbon parts	Deposits	clean the same way as painted parts ⇨ *page 201*
Decorative decals	Deposits	Soft sponge with a mild soap solution[a)]

a) Mild soap solution: maximum two tablespoons neutral soap in a liter of water

Internal cleaning

Component	Situation	Solution
Windows	Deposits	Glass cleaner, then wipe dry
Decorative parts/ trim	Deposits	Mild soap solution[a)]
Plastic parts	Deposits	Damp cloth
	Heavier deposits	Mild soap solution[a)], detergent-free plastic cleaning solution, if necessary
Displays	Deposits	Soft cloth with LCD cleaner
Controls	Deposits	Soft brush, then a soft cloth with a mild soap solution[a)]
Safety belts	Deposits	Mild soap solution[a)], allow to dry before letting them retract

Component	Situation	Solution
Textiles, Artificial leather, Alcantara	Deposits adhering to the surface	Vacuum cleaner
	Water-based deposits such as coffee, tea, blood, etc.	Absorbent cloth and mild soap solution[a)]
	Oil-based deposits such as oil, make-up, etc.	Apply a mild soap solution[a)], blot away the dissolved oil or dye, treat afterward with water, if necessary
	Special deposits such as ink, nail polish, latex paint, shoe polish, etc.	Special stain remover, blot with absorbent material, treat afterward with mild soap solution, if necessary[a)]
Natural leather	Fresh stains	Wool cloth with a mild soap solution[a)]
	Water-based deposits such as coffee, tea, blood, etc.	Fresh stains: absorbent cloth Dried stains: stain remover suitable for leather
	Oil-based deposits such as oil, make-up, etc.	Fresh stains: absorbent cloth and stain remover suitable for leather dried stains: Oil cleaning spray
	Special deposits such as ink, nail polish, latex paint, shoe polish, etc.	Spot remover suitable for leather
	Care	Regularly apply conditioning cream that protects from light and penetrates into the material. Use specially-colored conditioning cream, if necessary.
Carbon parts	Deposits	clean the same way as plastic parts

a) Mild soap solution: maximum two tablespoons neutral soap in a liter of water

WARNING

The windshield may not be treated with water-repelling windshield coating agents. Unfavorable conditions such as wetness, darkness, or low sun can result in increased glare. Wiper blade chatter is also possible.

Note

- **Headlights/tail lights**
  - Never clean headlights or tail lights with a dry cloth or sponge.
  - Do not use any cleaning product that contains alcohol, because they could cause cracks to form.
- **Wheels**
  - Never use any paint polish or other abrasive materials.
  - Damage to the protective layer on the rims such as stone chips or scratches must be repaired immediately.
- **Sensors/camera lenses**
  - Never use warm or hot water to remove snow or ice from the camera lens. This could cause the lens to crack.
  - Never use abrasive cleaning materials or alcohol to clean the camera lens. This could cause scratches and cracks.
- **Door windows**
  - Remove snow and ice on windows and exterior mirrors with a plastic scraper.

▶

To avoid scratches, move the scraper only in one direction and not back and forth.

– Never remove snow or ice from door windows and mirrors using warm or hot water because this could cause cracks to form.
– To avoid damage to the rear window defogger, do not apply any stickers on the heating wires on the inside of the window.

– **Decorative parts/trim**
  – Never use chrome care or cleaning products.
– **Paint**
  – To reduce the risk of scratches, the vehicle must be free of dirt and dust before polishing or waxing.
  – To prevent paint damage, do not polish or wax the vehicle in direct sunlight.
  – To reduce the risk of paint damage, do not polish away rust spots.
– **Displays**
  – To avoid scratches, do not use dry cleaning methods on displays.
– **Controls**
  – Make sure that no fluids enter the controls, because this could cause damage.
– **Safety belts**
  – Do not remove the safety belts to clean them.
  – Never clean safety belts or their components chemically or with corrosive fluids or solvents and never allow sharp objects to come into contact with the safety belts. This could cause damage to the belt webbing.
  – If there is damage to the webbing, the connections, the retractors or the buckles, have them replaced by an authorized dealer.
– **Textiles/artificial leather/Alcantara**
  – Never treat artificial leather/Alcantara with leather care products, solvents, floor polish, shoe polish, spot remove or similar products.
  – Have a specialist remove stubborn stains to prevent damage.
  – Never use steam cleaners, brushes, hard sponges, etc. when cleaning.
  – Do not turn on the seat heating* to dry the seat.
  – Objects with sharp edges such as zippers, rivets on clothing or belts can cause damage to the surface.
  – Open hook and loop fasteners, for example on clothing, can damage seat covers. Make sure hook and loop fasteners are closed.
– **Natural leather**
  – Never treat leather with solvents, floor polish, shoe polish, spot remover or similar products.
  – Objects with sharp edges such as zippers, rivets on clothing or belts can cause damage to the surface.
  – Never use steam cleaners, brushes, hard sponges, etc. when cleaning.
  – Do not turn on the seat heating* to dry the seat.
  – To help prevent the leather from fading, do not leave the vehicle in direct sunlight for long periods of time. If leaving the vehicle parked for long periods of time, you should cover the leather to protect it from direct sunlight.

Tips

– Insects are easier to remove from paint that has been freshly waxed.
– Regular waxing can prevent rust spots from forming.

Checking and Filling

Gasoline

Fuel supply

Applies to vehicles: with gasoline engine

Using the right fuel helps keep the environment clean and prevents engine damage.

Fuel recommendation

The fuel recommended for your vehicle is **unleaded premium** grade gasoline. Audi recommends using TOP TIER Detergent Gasoline with a minimum octane rating of 91 AKI (95 RON). For more information on TOP TIER Detergent Gasoline, please go to the official website (www.toptiergas.com).

The recommended gasoline octane rating for your engine can also be found on a label located on the inside of the fuel filler flap. This rating may be specified as AKI or RON.

Your vehicle may also be operated using unleaded regular gasoline with a minimum octane rating of 87 AKI/91 RON. However, using 87 AKI/91 RON octane fuel will slightly reduce engine performance.

Use unleaded gasoline only. Unleaded gasoline is available throughout the USA, Canada, and in most European countries. We recommend that you do not take your vehicle to areas or countries where unleaded gasoline may not be available.

For more information on refueling your vehicle, see ⇨ *page 207*.

Octane rating

Octane rating indicates a gasoline's ability to resist engine damaging "knock" caused by premature ignition and detonation. Therefore, buying the correct grade of gasoline is very important to help prevent possible engine damage and a loss of engine performance.

Gasoline most commonly used in the United States and Canada has the following octane ratings that can usually be found on the filler pump:

– Premium Grade: 91 - 96 AKI

– Regular Grade: 87 - 90 AKI

Explanation of the abbreviations:

AKI = **A**nti **K**nock **I**ndex = (R+M)/2 = (RON +MON)/2

RON = **R**esearch **O**ctane **N**umber

MON = **M**otor **O**ctane **N**umber.

Note

– Do not use any fuel with octane ratings lower than 87 AKI or 91 RON otherwise expensive engine damage will occur.
– Do **not** use leaded gasoline. The use of leaded gasoline will severely damage your vehicle's catalytic converter and its ability to control exhaust emissions.

Blended gasoline

Applies to vehicles: with gasoline engine

Use of gasoline containing alcohol or MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether)

You may use unleaded gasoline blended with alcohol or MTBE (commonly referred to as oxygenates) if the blended mixture meets the following criteria:

Blend of gasoline methanol (wood alcohol or methyl alcohol)

– Anti-knock index must be 87 AKI or higher.
– Blend must contain no more than 3% methanol.
– Blend must contain more than 2% co-solvents.

Blend of gasoline and ethanol (grain alcohol or ethyl alcohol)

– Anti-knock index must be 87 AKI or higher.
– Blend must not contain more than 10% ethanol.

Blend of gasoline and MTBE

– Anti-knock index must be 87 AKI or higher.
– Blend must contain not more than 15% MTBE.

Seasonally adjusted gasoline ▶

Many gasoline grades are blended to perform especially well for winter or summer driving. During seasonal change-over, we suggest that you fill up at busy gas stations where the seasonal adjustment is more likely to be made in time.

Note

- Methanol fuels which do not meet these requirements may cause corrosion and damage to plastic and rubber components in the fuel system.
- Do not use fuels that fail to meet the specified criteria in this chapter.
- If you are unable to determine whether or not a particular fuel blend meets the specifications, ask your service station or its fuel supplier.
- Do not use fuel for which the contents cannot be identified.
- Fuel system damage and performance problems resulting from the use of fuels different from those specified are not the responsibility of Audi and are not covered under the New Vehicle or the Emission Control System Warranties.
- If you experience a loss of fuel economy or driveability and performance problems due to the use of one of these fuel blends, we recommend that you switch to unblended fuel.

Gasoline additives

A major concern among many auto manufacturers is carbon deposit build-up caused by the type of gasoline you use.

Although gasoline grades differ from one manufacturer to another, they have certain things in common. All gasoline grades contain substances that can cause deposits to collect on vital engine parts, such as fuel injectors and intake valves. Although most gasoline brands include additives to keep engine and fuel systems clean, they are not equally effective.

Audi recommends using TOP TIER Detergent Gasoline. For more information on TOP TIER Detergent Gasoline, please go to the official website (www.toptiergas.com).

After an extended period of using inadequate fuels, carbon deposit build-ups can rob your engine of peak performance.

Note

Damage or malfunction due to poor fuel quality is not covered by the Audi New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

Refueling

Fuel filler neck

The fuel filler neck is located on the right rear side panel behind the fuel filler flap.

If the power locking system should fail, you can still open the flap manually - for detailed instructions see ⇨ *page 209*.

You can find the fuel tank capacity of your vehicle in ⇨ *page 266*.

The label on the inside of the fuel filler flap tells you the correct fuel for your vehicle. For more information about fuel specifications, see ⇨ *page 206*.

Your vehicle fuel tank has an onboard refueling vapor recovery system. This feature helps to prevent fuel vapors from escaping from the tank and polluting the environment while you refuel your vehicle. In order to fill the tank properly while protecting the environment, please follow this refueling procedure carefully.

WARNING

Under normal operating conditions, never carry additional fuel containers in your car. Gas canisters and other containers used to transport fuel can be dangerous. Such containers, full or empty, may leak and could cause a fire in a collision. If you must transport fuel to use for your lawn mower, ▶

snow blower, etc., be very careful and always observe local and state laws regarding the use, transportation and storage of such fuel containers. Make certain the container meets industry standards (ANSI/ ASTM F852 - 86).

Note

Never drive your vehicle until the fuel tank is completely empty. The irregular supply of fuel can cause misfiring. Gasoline could enter the exhaust system and damage the catalytic converter.

Fueling procedure



Fig. 144 Right rear side of the vehicle: opening the fuel filler door



Fig. 145 Fuel filler door with attached fuel cap

The fuel filler door is unlocked or locked by the central locking system.

Opening the fuel filler door

- Press the left side of the fuel filler door to open it -arrow- ⇨ *fig. 144*.
- Unscrew the tank cap counterclockwise.
- Place the cap from above on the open fuel filler door ⇨ *fig. 145*.

Closing the fuel cap

- Turn the fuel cap clockwise until you hear it lock.
- Close fuel filler door until it latches.

Once the pump nozzle switches off, the fuel tank is "full". Do not fill the tank more. Otherwise the expansion space in the tank will be filled.

The correct fuel type for your vehicle can be found on a label located on the inside of the fuel filler door. Additional information on fuel ⇨ *page 206*.

The fuel tank capacity of your vehicle is in the **Technical Data** ⇨ *page 266*.

To avoid fuel spilling or evaporating from the fuel tank always close fuel filler cap properly and completely. An improperly closed fuel filler cap may also cause the MIL lamp ⇨ *page 29* to come on.

WARNING

Improper refueling or handling of fuel can cause fire, explosion and severe burns.

– Fuel is highly flammable and can cause severe burns and other injuries.
– Failure to shut the engine off while refueling and/or to insert the pump nozzle fully into the fuel filler neck could cause fuel to spray out of filler neck or to overflow. Fuel spray and overflowing fuel can cause a fire.
– Never use a cellular telephone while refueling. The electromagnetic radiation can cause sparks that can ignite fuel vapors and cause a fire.
– Never get back into your vehicle while refueling. If in exceptional circumstances you must get back in your vehicle while refueling, make certain that you close the door and touch metal to discharge static electricity before touching the filler nozzle again. Static electricity can cause sparks that can ignite fuel vapors released during refueling. ▶

- Never smoke or have an open flame anywhere in or near your vehicle when refueling or filling a portable fuel container.
- For your safety, we strongly recommend that you do not travel with a portable fuel container in your vehicle. The container, full or empty may leak and could cause a fire, especially in a crash.
- If, under exceptional circumstances, you must transport a portable fuel container, please observe the following:
  - Never fill a portable fuel container while it is anywhere in or on the vehicle (for example, in the luggage compartment, or on the trunk). Static electricity can build up while filling and can ignite fuel vapors causing a fire.
  - Always place a portable fuel container on the ground before filling.
  - Always keep the filler nozzle completely inside the portable container before and during filling.
  - If filling a portable container made of metal, the filler nozzle must always be in contact with the container. This will help prevent static electricity from discharging and cause a fire.
  - Never spill fuel inside the vehicle or luggage compartment. Fuel vapors are highly flammable.
  - Always observe local and state/provincial laws regarding the use, storage and transportation of fuel containers.
  - Make certain the fuel container meets industry standards (ANSI / ASTM F852–86).

Note

If any fuel has spilled onto the car, it should be removed immediately to prevent damage to the paint.

For the sake of the environment

As soon as the correctly operated nozzle switches off automatically for the first time, the tank is full. Do not try to add more fuel because fuel may spill out. In addition, the expansion space in the fuel tank will be filled - causing the fuel to overflow when it becomes warm and pollute the environment.

Tips

- Running your engine while refuelling may cause vapors to escape or even cause fuel to spill out of the tank. This would then shut off the fuel nozzle before the tank is full.
- Do not refuel your vehicle with the ignition switched on. The fuel gauge may otherwise not indicate the correct fuel level after refuelling.
- The fuel filler flap of your vehicle is not locked when you lock the vehicle from the inside.

Fuel filler door emergency release

If the central locking system is faulty, the fuel filler door can be unlocked manually.



Fig. 146 Right rear luggage compartment: emergency release

The emergency release mechanism is located behind the right side trim panel in the luggage compartment.

- ▸ Remove the cover in the side panel.
- ▸ Loosen the loop from the retainer and then pull on the loop carefully -arrow- ⇨ (!). The fuel filler door is released.
- ▸ To open the fuel filler door, press on the left side ⇨ *page 208, fig. 144*. ▶

Note

Only pull on the loop until you feel resistance. You will not hear it release. Otherwise you could damage the emergency release mechanism.

Hood

Working in the engine compartment

Special care is required if you are working in the engine compartment

For work in the engine compartment such as checking and filling fluids, there is a risk of injury, scalding, accidents, and burns. For this reason, follow all the following listed warnings and general safety precautions. The engine compartment is a dangerous area. ⇨ ⚠.

WARNING

To reduce the risk of injury, before you check anything under the hood:

– Turn the engine off.
– Set the parking brake.
– Place the selector lever in the P position.
– Remove the ignition key.
– Let the engine cool down.
– To reduce the risk of being burned, never open the hood if you see or hear steam or coolant escaping from the engine compartment. Wait until no steam or coolant can be seen or heard before carefully opening the hood.
– Keep children away from the engine compartment.
– Never spill fluids on a hot engine. These fluids (such as the freeze protection contained in the coolant) can catch fire.
– Avoid short circuits in the electrical system, especially the battery.
– When working in the engine compartment, remember that the radiator fan can switch on even if the ignition is switched off, which increases the risk of personal injury.
– Never open the cap on the coolant expansion tank when the engine is warm. The coolant system is under pressure.
– To protect your face, hands, and arms from hot steam or coolant, cover the cap with a large cloth when opening.
– Do not remove the engine cover under any circumstances. This increases the risk of burns.
– If tests need to be performed with the engine running, there is additional danger due to moving components (such as the ribbed belt, generator and radiator fan) and from the high voltage ignition system.
– Never touch the radiator fan. The auxiliary electric fan is temperature controlled and can switch on suddenly.
– Pay attention to the following warnings listed when work on the fuel system or on the electrical equipment is required.
  – Always disconnect the vehicle battery from the vehicle electrical system
  – Do not smoke
  – Never work near open flames
  – Always have a working fire extinguisher nearby
– To avoid electrical shock and personal injury while the engine is running or being started, never touch:
  – Ignition cables
  – Other components of the high voltage electronic ignition system.
– If you must perform a check or repair with the engine running:
  – First, fully apply the parking brake, move selector lever to P (Park).
  – Always use extreme caution to prevent clothing, jewelry, or long hair from getting caught in the radiator fan, V-belts or other moving parts, or from contacting hot parts. Tie back hair before starting, and do not wear clothing that will hang or droop into the engine.
– Minimize exposure to emission and chemical hazards ⇨ ⚠. ▶

WARNING

California Proposition 65 Warning:

– Engine exhaust, some of its constituents, and certain vehicle components contain or emit chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects and reproductive harm. In addition, certain fluids contained in vehicles and certain products of component wear contain or emit chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.
– Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harms. Wash hands after handling.

Note

When filling fluids, be sure not to mix the fluids up. Otherwise severe malfunctions and engine damage will occur.

For the sake of the environment

You should regularly check the ground under your vehicle in order to detect leaks quickly. If there are visible spots from oil or other fluids, bring your vehicle to an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility to be checked.

Opening the hood

The hood is released from the interior.

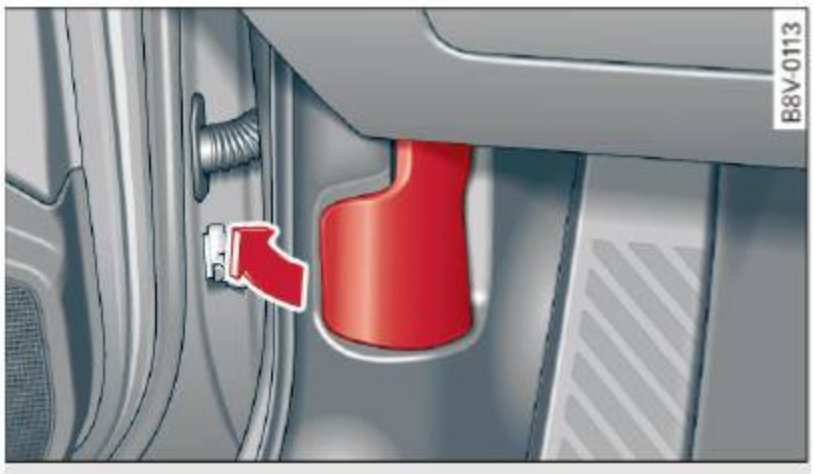


Fig. 147 Section of the driver's footwell: release lever



Fig. 148 Rocker switch under the hood

Make sure the wiper arms are not raised up from the windshield. Otherwise the paint could be damaged.

The hood can only be released with the driver's door open.

- ▸ Pull the lever under the instrument panel in the direction of the arrow ⇨ *fig. 147*.
- ▸ Raise the hood slightly ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Press the rocker switch under the hood upward ⇨ *fig. 148*. This releases the catch.
- ▸ Open the hood.

WARNING

Never open the hood when you see that steam or coolant drips from the engine compartment- there is a danger of burns! Wait until no steam or coolant flows out.

– To reduce the risk of being burned, never open the hood if you see or hear steam or coolant escaping from the engine compartment. Wait until no steam or coolant can be seen or heard before carefully opening the hood.

Closing the hood

- ▸ Push the hood down until the force of the strut is overcome.
- ▸ Then lower the hood and let it fall into the engine hood latch – you do *not* have to press on the hood after it is locked. ⇨ ⚠.

WARNING

A hood that is not completely latched could fly up and block your view while driving. ▸

– When you close the engine hood, check it to make sure the safety catch has properly engaged. The hood should be flush with the surrounding vehicle body parts.

– If you notice while driving that the hood is not secured properly, stop at once and close it.

Engine compartment overview

The most important check points.

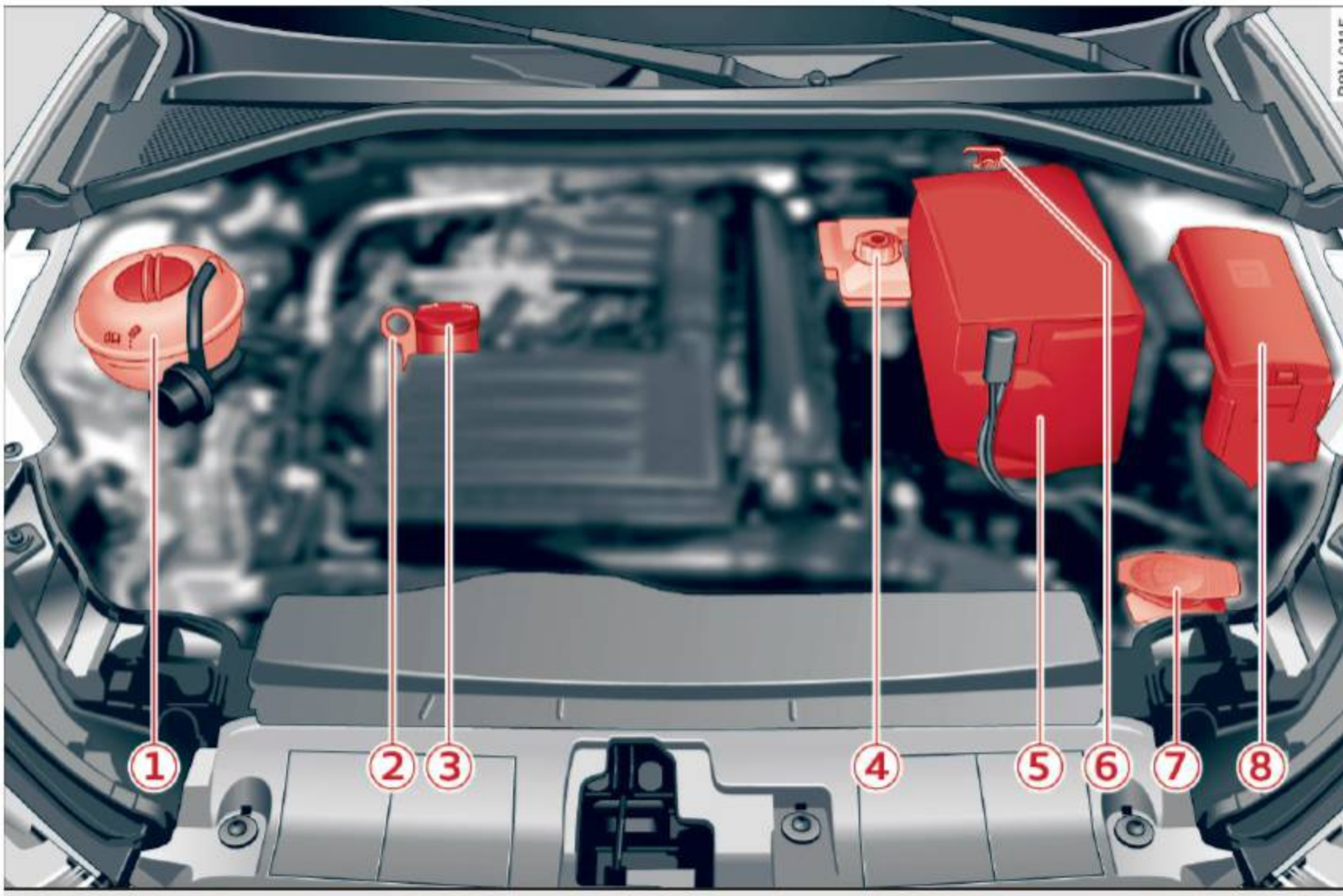


Fig. 149 Typical location of the reservoir, engine oil dipstick, and engine oil filler opening

① Coolant expansion tank (🌡) . . . 217
② Engine oil dipstick 215
③ Engine oil filler opening (🛢) . 215
④ Brake fluid reservoir (🛞) 219
⑤ Battery (+) under a cover 221
⑥ Body ground point (-)
⑦ Washer fluid reservoir (🚿) 224
⑧ Fuse housing 255

The engine oil filler opening and the dipstick (items ③ and ②) ⇨ *fig. 149* may be located in a different area depending on engine version.

⚠ WARNING

Before you check anything in the engine compartment, always read and heed all WARNINGS ⇨ *page 210*.

Engine oil

Engine oil specifications

The engine in your Audi needs the right kind of oil.

The engine in your Audi is a sophisticated power plant that was built to exacting specifications. This engine needs the right kind of engine oil that meets specifications regarding quality and viscosity so that it can run ▶

smoothly and reliably. Choosing the right oil and changing oil within the time and mileage intervals printed in your vehicle's Warranty & Maintenance booklet matters a lot more today than it did years ago. Audi has developed a special quality standard for engine oil that will help assure that your vehicle's engine will get the lubrication it needs for proper operation.

Modern engine lubrication has taken a quantum leap in the last few years. Many synthetic oils available today provide better engine lubrication that can outlast traditional petroleum-based oils, making them a smart choice for use throughout the life of your Audi.

Whether you use synthetic or petroleum-based engine oil, the oil that you use must conform to Audi's oil quality standard VW 502 00 to help keep your vehicle's engine running smoothly and help prevent the formation of harmful deposits, sometimes called "sludge", that over time can lead to expensive repairs.

At the time of printing, engine oils available in the U.S. and Canada that meet the exacting specifications of Audi oil standard VW 502 00 are synthetic engine oils. This does not mean, however, that every synthetic engine oil will meet Audi oil standard VW 502 00. So always be sure that you use an approved oil.

To help prevent the formation of harmful deposits use only oil with the following specifications printed on the oil container:

Audi oil standard VW 502 00

Oil container labels may carry the specification singly or in combination with other designations and oil quality standards.

Viscosity

Engine oils are graded according to their viscosity. The proper viscosity grade oil for your engine depends on climactic or seasonal conditions where you drive. You can use oil with a viscosity grade of SAE 5W40 across all temperature ranges for normal driving conditions.

However, if engine oil viscosity grade SAE 5W40 is not available, you can also use viscosity grade SAE 5W-30 or SAE 0W-40 as long as it meets Audi oil quality standard VW 502 00 specifications.

Because engine oil that meets the Audi oil standard may not be available everywhere when you need it, we strongly recommend that you always carry with you an extra quart (liter) of oil that expressly conforms to the VW 502 00 specification, in case you have to top off the oil while on the road.

Only if the level of the oil is at or below the minimum mark - and no oil that expressly conforms to Audi oil standard VW 502 00 specifications is available - may you top off with a high quality engine oil, preferably synthetic-based, that meets ACEA A3 or API SM specifications, but even then, only in viscosity grades SAE 5W-40, SAE 5W-30, or SAE 0W-40. However, during the entire time between oil change intervals, never top off with more than a total of 0.5 qt/liter engine oil that does not conform to Audi oil specification VW 502 00.

For more information about engine oil that has been approved for your vehicle, please contact either your authorized Audi dealer or Audi Customer Relations at 1 (800) 822-2834 or visit our web site at www.audiusa.com or www.audicanada.ca. Here you will also find a current list of oils (manufacturers, brand names etc.) that conform to Audi oil standard VW 502 00.

Changing the engine oil

The engine oil and oil filter must be changed according to the mileage (kilometers) and time intervals specified in your vehicle's Warranty & Maintenance booklet. Do not exceed these intervals – harmful deposits from old engine oil can reduce engine performance and can lead to expensive engine repairs.

Changing the oil at the recommended intervals is so very important because the lubricating properties of oil decrease gradually during normal vehicle use. If you are not sure when ▶

you have your oil changed, ask your authorized Audi Service Advisor.

Under some circumstances the engine oil should even be changed more frequently. Change oil more often if you drive mostly short distances, operate the vehicle in dusty areas or mostly under stop-and-go traffic conditions, or when you use your vehicle where temperatures stay below freezing point for long periods.

Detergent additives in the oil will make fresh oil look dark after the engine has been running for a short time. This is normal and is not a reason to change the oil more often than recommended.

Damage or malfunctions due to lack of maintenance

It is essential that you change your oil at the recommended intervals using only engine oil that complies with Audi oil standard VW 502 00. Your Limited New Vehicle Warranty does not cover damage or malfunctions due to failure to follow recommended maintenance and use requirements as set forth in the Audi Owner's Manual and Warranty & Maintenance booklet. Your dealer will have to deny warranty coverage unless you present to the dealer proof in the form of Service or Repair Orders that all scheduled maintenance was performed in a timely manner.

Engine oil consumption

The engine in your vehicle depends on an adequate amount of oil to lubricate and cool all of its moving parts.

In order to provide effective lubrication and cooling of internal engine components, all internal combustion engines consume a certain amount of oil. Oil consumption varies from engine to engine and may change significantly over the life of the engine. Typically, engines with a specified break-in period (see ⇨ *page 193*) consume more oil during the break-in period than they consume after oil consumption has stabilized.

Under normal conditions, the rate of oil consumption depends on the quality and viscosity of the oil, the RPM (revolutions per minute) at which the engine is operated, the ambient temperature and road conditions. Further factors are the amount of oil dilution from water condensation or fuel residue and the oxidation level of the oil. As any engine is subject to wear as mileage builds up, the oil consumption may increase over time until replacement of worn components may become necessary.

With all these variables coming into play, no standard rate of oil consumption can be established or specified. There is no alternative to regular and frequent checking of the oil level, see **Note**.

If the yellow engine oil level warning symbol  in the instrument cluster lights up, you should check the oil level as soon as possible ⇨ *page 215*. Top off the oil at your earliest convenience ⇨ *page 215*.

WARNING

Before you check anything in the engine compartment, always read and heed all WARNINGS ⇨ *page 210*.

Note

Driving with an insufficient oil level is likely to cause severe damage to the engine.

Tips

- **The oil pressure warning display  is not an indicator of the oil level. Do not rely on it. Instead, check the oil level in your engine at regular intervals, preferably each time you refuel, and always before going on a long trip.**
- If you have the impression your engine consumes excessive amounts of oil, we recommend that you consult an authorized Audi dealer to have the cause of your concern properly diagnosed. Keep in mind that the accurate measurement of oil consumption requires great care and may take some time. An authorized Audi ▶

dealer has instructions about how to measure oil consumption accurately.

Checking the engine oil level

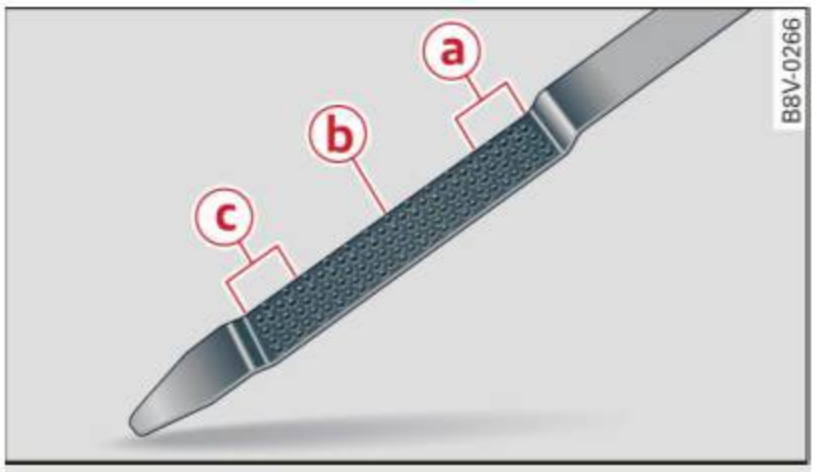


Fig. 150 Oil dipstick: Orientation assistance for measuring the oil level

Determining the oil level

- ▸ Park your vehicle on a level surface.
- ▸ Let the engine run in idle briefly while it is at operating temperature and then shut the engine off.
- ▸ Wait approximately two minutes.
- ▸ Remove the oil dipstick. Wipe off the oil dipstick with a clean cloth and insert it all the way in again.
- ▸ Remove the dipstick again and then read the oil level ⇨ *fig. 150*. Add more engine oil, if necessary ⇨ *page 215*.

Oil level in the (a) area

- ▸ Do *not* add any oil.

Oil level in the (b) area

- ▸ You *may* add oil. *After* adding oil, the level should be in the (a) area.

Oil level in the (c) area

- ▸ You *must* add oil. *After* adding oil, the level should be in the (a) area.

Depending on the way the vehicle is driven and the operating conditions, oil consumption can be up to a 1/2 quart per 600 miles (0.5 liter per 1,000 km). Consumption may be higher within the first 3,000 miles (5,000 km). Because of this, the engine oil level must be checked regularly. It would be best to check each time you refuel your vehicle and before long drives.

Adding engine oil



Fig. 151 Engine compartment: engine oil filler opening cover

- ▸ Turn the engine off.
- ▸ Unscrew the engine oil filler opening cap ⇨ *fig. 151*, ⇨ *page 212, fig. 149*.
- ▸ Carefully add 0.5 quarts (0.5 liters) of the appropriate oil ⇨ *page 212*.
- ▸ After two minutes check the oil level again ⇨ *page 215, Checking the engine oil level*.
- ▸ Add oil, if necessary.
- ▸ Close the engine oil filler cap and push the dipstick all the way in.

WARNING

- – When adding oil, do not let oil drip onto hot engine components. There could be risk of a fire.
- – The oil filler cap must be properly secured to prevent oil from being sprayed on the hot engine and exhaust system when the engine is running - fire hazard!
- – Always clean skin thoroughly if it comes into contact with engine oil.

Note

- – The oil level cannot be above the (a) range, because this can cause damage to the catalytic converter or the engine. Contact your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility to have excess oil extracted if necessary.
- – Do not mix any additional lubricants into the engine oil. Damage cause by such additives is not covered by the warranty. ▸

For the sake of the environment

– Oil should never enter the sewer system or come into contact with the ground.
– Pay attention to legal requirements when disposing of empty oil containers.

Changing the engine oil

We recommend that have your oil changed by an authorized Audi dealer or a qualified service station.

Before you check anything in the engine compartment, **always read and heed all WARNINGS** ⇨ *page 210*.

The engine oil must be changed according to the intervals specified in your Warranty & Maintenance booklet. This is very important because the lubricating properties of oil diminish gradually during normal vehicle use.

Under some circumstances the engine oil should be changed more frequently. Change oil more often if you drive mostly short distances, operate the vehicle in dusty areas or under predominantly stop-and-go traffic conditions, or have your vehicle where temperatures remain below freezing for extended periods.

Detergent additives in the oil will make fresh oil look dark after the engine has been running for a short time. This is normal and is not a reason to change the oil more often than recommended.

Because of the problem of proper disposal, along with the special tools and necessary expertise required, we strongly recommend that you have your oil changed by an authorized **Audi dealer** or a qualified service station.

If you choose to change your oil yourself, please note the following important information:

WARNING

To reduce the risk of personal injury if you must change the engine oil in your vehicle yourself:

– Wear eye protection.
– To reduce the risk of burns from hot engine oil, let the engine cool down to the touch.
– When removing the oil drain plug with your fingers, stay as far away as possible. Always keep your forearm parallel to the ground to help prevent hot oil from running down your arm.
– Drain the oil into a container designed for this purpose, one large enough to hold at least the total amount of oil in your engine.
– Engine oil is poisonous. Keep it well out of the reach of children.
– Continuous contact with used engine oil is harmful to your skin. Always protect your skin by washing oil off thoroughly with soap and water.

Note

Never mix oil additives with your engine oil. These additives can damage your engine and adversely affect your Audi Limited New Vehicle Warranty.

For the sake of the environment

– Before changing your oil, first make sure you know where you can properly dispose of the used oil.
– Always dispose of used engine oil properly. Do not dump it on garden soil, wooded areas, into open streams or down sewage drains.
– Recycle used engine oil by taking it to a used engine oil collection facility in your area, or contact a service station.

coolant system

Coolant

The engine coolant performs two functions: it keeps the engine from overheating and it protects the engine from freezing in the winter.

The cooling system is sealed and generally requires little attention. ▶

The cooling system has been filled at the factory with a permanent coolant which does not need to be changed. The coolant consists of a mixture of specially conditioned water and the manufacturer's glycol-based coolant additive G13 antifreeze with anticorrosion additives (50% for USA models; 60% for Canadian models). This mixture both assures the necessary frost protection and protects metal components in the engine's cooling system from corrosion and scaling. It also raises the boiling point of the coolant.

Do not reduce the concentration of the coolant in the summer by adding plain water. **The proportion of coolant additive must be at least 50% but not more than 60%** to maintain antifreeze protection and cooling efficiency. If the coolant frost protection is too low, the coolant could freeze and damage the vehicle heating and engine cooling system.

For year-round driving, antifreeze is added at the factory for temperatures down to:

– - 31°F (- 35°C) USA

– - 40°F (- 40°C) Canada.

If you must add coolant, use a mixture of water and coolant additive. Mixing the coolant additive with distilled water is recommended.

WARNING

Before you check anything in the engine compartment, always read and heed all WARNINGS ⇨ *page 210*.

Note

– Before winter sets in, have the coolant checked to see if the coolant additive in your vehicle is sufficient to meet the climate conditions. This is especially important if you live in a region where the winter is extremely cold. If necessary, increase the proportion of coolant additive to 60%.
– When adding coolant additive to your cooling system, remember:
  – We recommend using only coolant additive G12++ or G13 (check the label) for your vehicle. This coolant additive is available at authorized Audi dealers. Other types of antifreeze can significantly reduce corrosion protection. The resulting corrosion can cause a loss of coolant and serious engine damage.
– Do not add any type of radiator leak sealant to your vehicle's engine coolant. Adding radiator repair fluid may adversely affect the function and performance of your cooling system and could result in damage not covered by your New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

Adding coolant



Fig. 152 Engine compartment: markings on the coolant expansion tank

Before you check anything in the engine compartment, **always read and heed all WARNINGS** ⇨ *page 210*.

Checking the engine coolant level

- Park your vehicle on a level surface.
- Switch the ignition off.
- Read the coolant level on the coolant expansion tank ⇨ *fig. 152*. The coolant level must be between the markings when the engine in cold. When the engine is warm it can be slightly above the upper marking.

Adding coolant

Requirement: There must be a residual amount of coolant in the expansion tank ⇨ (!).

- Let the engine cool down.
- Place a cloth over the coolant expansion tank cap and unscrew the cap counterclockwise ⇨ ⚠.

- ▸ Add coolant mixed in the correct ratio ⇨ *page 216* up to the upper marking.
- ▸ Make sure that the fluid level remains stable. Add more coolant if necessary.
- ▸ Clove the cap securely.

A coolant loss suggests a leak. Immediately drive your vehicle to an authorized repair facility and have the coolant system inspected. If the coolant system is not leaking, a loss can come from the coolant cooking through overheating and being pushed out of the coolant system.

WARNING

The cooling system is under pressure and can get very hot. Reduce the risk of scalding from hot coolant by following these steps.

- – Do not open the coolant expansion tank cap with the engine hot. There is a risk of burns.
- – Turn off the engine and allow it to cool down.
- – Protect your face, hands and arms from escaping fluid and steam by covering the cap with a large, thick rag.
- – Turn the cap slowly and very carefully in a counter-clockwise direction while applying light, downward pressure on the top of the cap.
- – To avoid being burned, do not spill antifreeze or coolant on the exhaust system or hot engine parts. Under certain conditions, the ethylene glycol in engine coolant can catch fire.
- – The coolant additive and the coolant can be dangerous to your health. For this reason, keep the coolant in the original container away from children. There is a risk of poisoning.
- – When working in the engine compartment, remember that the radiator fan can switch on even if the ignition is switched off, which increases the risk of personal injury.

Note

Do not add coolant if the expansion tank is empty. Air could enter the cooling system and damage the engine. If this is the case, do not continue driving. See your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility.

Radiator fan

The radiator fan switches on automatically by itself.

An auxiliary electric radiator fan switches on and off depending on coolant temperature and other vehicle operating conditions.

After you switch the engine off, the auxiliary fan can continue running for up to 10 minutes - even with the ignition off. It can even switch on again later by itself ⇨ ⚠, if

- – the temperature of the engine coolant rises due to the heat build-up from the engine in the engine compartment, or
- – the engine compartment heats up because the vehicle is parked in intense sunlight.

WARNING

- – To reduce the risk of personal injury never touch the radiator fan.
- – The auxiliary electric fan is temperature controlled and can switch on suddenly even when the engine is not running.
- – The auxiliary radiator fan switches on automatically when the engine coolant reaches a certain temperature and will continue to run until the coolant temperature drops.

Brake fluid

Checking brake fluid level



Fig. 153 Engine compartment: cover on the brake fluid reservoir

Before you check anything in the engine compartment, **always read and heed all WARNINGS** ⇨ *page 210*.

- ▸ Read the brake fluid level from the brake fluid reservoir ⇨ *fig. 153*, ⇨ *page 212, fig. 149*. The brake fluid level must be between the "MIN" and "MAX" markings.

The location of the brake fluid reservoir can be seen in the engine compartment illustration ⇨ *page 212*.

The fluid level may drop *slightly* after some time due to the automatic adjustment of the brake pads. This is not cause for alarm.

If the brake fluid level falls *considerably* below the "MIN" mark, the brake warning/indicator light BRAKE (U.S. models)/ (Canadian models) will come on ⇨ *page 18*. Do not continue to operate the vehicle. The complete brake system should be thoroughly checked by an authorized Audi dealer or other qualified facility and the cause corrected. If the brake fluid level is too low, the brake warning/indicator light will illuminate. Contact an authorized Audi dealer **immediately**.

Changing brake fluid

Have the brake fluid changed by an experienced technician.

Brake fluid absorbs moisture from the air. If the water content in the brake fluid is too high, corrosion in the brake system may result after a period of time. The boiling point of the brake fluid will also decrease considerably and decrease braking performance.

Therefore, the brake fluid must be changed **every two years**. Always use new brake fluid which conforms to Federal Motor Vehicle Standard "FMVSS 116 DOT 4".

The brake fluid reservoir can be difficult to reach, therefore, we recommend that you have the brake fluid changed by your authorized **Audi dealer**. Your dealer has the correct tools, the right brake fluid and the know-how to do this for you.

WARNING

- Brake fluid is poisonous. It must be stored only in the closed original container out of the reach of children!
- Brake failure can result from old or inappropriate brake fluid. Observe these precautions:
  - Use only brake fluid that meets SAE specification J 1703 and conforms to Federal Motor Vehicle Standard 116. Always check with your authorized Audi dealer to make sure you are using the correct brake fluid. The correct type of brake fluid is also indicated on the brake fluid reservoir.
  - The brake fluid must be new. Heavy use of the brakes can cause a vapor lock if the brake fluid is left in the system too long. This can seriously affect the efficiency of the brakes as well as your safety. This could result in an accident.

Note

Brake fluid will damage the paint of your vehicle.

For the sake of the environment

Because of the problem of proper disposal of brake fluid as well as the special tools required and the necessary expertise, we recommend that you have the brake fluid changed by your authorized Audi dealer.

Battery

General information

Under **normal** operating conditions, the battery in your Audi does not need any maintenance. With *high* outside temperatures or long daily drives we recommend that you have the electrolyte level checked by a service facility. The electrolyte level should also be checked each time the battery is charged ⇨ *page 222*.

Have the battery checked when you take your vehicle in for service. You are well advised to replace a battery that is older than 5 years.

With certain types of airbag deployment, the battery is disconnected from the vehicle electrical system for safety reasons ⇨ ⚠ *in Repair, care and disposal of the airbags on page 156*.

Disconnecting the battery terminals

Some vehicle functions such as power windows are unavailable if the battery terminals are disconnected. These functions have to be relearned after the battery terminals are connected again. To prevent this, the battery should only be disconnected from the vehicle electrical system when absolutely necessary for repairs.

To reprogram the functions, proceed as follows:

Function	Reprogramming
Power window one-touch up/down function	⇨ *page 40, Correcting power window malfunctions*
Remote control key or convenience key	If the vehicle does not react to the key, it must be synchronized ⇨ *page 33*
Digital clock	⇨ *page 10*
ESC indicator light	The indicator light goes out after driving a few meters

Vehicles not driven for long periods

If you do not drive your vehicle over a period of several days or weeks, electrical components are gradually scaled back or switched off. This reduces energy consumption and maintains starting capability over a longer period ⇨ *page 190*. Some of the convenience functions may not operate, such as the interior lights or power seat adjustment. The convenience functions will be available again when you switch on the ignition and start the engine.

Winter operation

During the winter months, battery capacity tends to decrease as temperatures drop. This is because more power is also consumed while starting, and the headlights, rear window defogger, etc., are used more often.

Avoid unnecessary power consumption, particularly in city traffic or when traveling only short distances. Let your authorized Audi dealer check the capacity of the vehicle battery before winter sets in ⇨ *page 222*. A well charged battery will not only prevent starting problems when the weather is cold, but will also last longer.

WARNING

- Work on the battery requires expert knowledge. Contact your authorized Audi dealer qualified repair facility for information regarding the vehicle battery. There is a risk for chemical burns or explosions.
- Never open the vehicle battery. Do not try to change the battery electrolyte level. Otherwise explosive gas will escape from the battery and increase the risk of an explosion.

Tips

If your vehicle is left standing for several weeks at extremely low temperatures, the vehicle battery should be removed and stored where it will not freeze. This will ▶

prevent it from being damaged and having to be replaced.

Working on the battery

Be especially careful when working on or near the battery.

The battery is located in the luggage compartment under the floor. Before you check anything in the luggage compartment, **read and heed all WARNINGS** ⇨ ⚠.

Always heed the **safety warnings**, when working on the vehicle battery or the vehicle electrical system to prevent injury.

The following WARNINGS are very important when working on the battery:

Always heed the following WARNING SYMBOLS and safety precautions when working on the battery.	
	Always wear eye protection.
	Battery acid contains sulfuric acid. Always wear gloves and eye protection.
	No **- sparks** **- flames** **- smoking.**
	When a battery is charged, it produces hydrogen gas which is explosive and could cause personal injury.
	Always keep the battery well out of reach of children.

⚠ WARNING

Whenever working on the battery or on the electrical system, there is the risk of injury, accident and even fire. Read and heed the following WARNINGS:

- Always wear eye protection. Do not let battery acid or any lead particles get on your skin or clothing. Shield your eyes. Explosive gases can cause blindness or other injury.
- Battery acid contains sulfuric acid. Sulfuric acid can cause blindness and severe burns.
  - Always wear gloves and eye protection. Do not tilt the battery because acid could leak out of the ventilation openings.
  - If you get battery acid in your eyes or on your skin, immediately rinse with cold water for several minutes and get medical attention.
  - If you should ingest any battery acid, seek medical attention immediately.
- Do not expose the battery to an open flame, electric sparks or an open light.
- Do not smoke.
- Do not interchange the positive and negative cables.
- When working on the battery, be sure not to short-circuit the terminals with tools or other metal objects. This would cause the battery to heat up very quickly, which could lead to damage or explosion and personal injury.
- When a battery is charged, it produces hydrogen gas which is explosive and could cause personal injury.
- Always keep the battery well out of the reach of children.
- Before work is done on the electrical system, disconnect the negative ground cable.
- Before performing any work on the electrical system, switch off the engine and ignition as well as any electrical equipment. The negative cable on the battery must be disconnected. If you are just going to replace a light bulb, then it is enough to switch off the lights.
- Before disconnecting the battery, switch off the anti-theft alarm system! Otherwise you will set off the alarm.
- When disconnecting the battery, first disconnect the negative cable and then the positive cable.
- Before reconnecting the battery, make sure all electrical consumers are switched off. Reconnect the positive cable first ▶

and then the negative cable. Never interchange the cables - this could start a fire!
– Never charge a frozen or a thawed-out battery. It could explode! If a battery has frozen, then it must be replaced. A dead battery can freeze over at 32°F (0°C).
– Make sure the vent hose is always attached to the opening on the side of the battery.
– Never use batteries which are damaged. There is the danger of an explosion! Always replace a damaged battery.

WARNING

California Proposition 65 Warning:
– Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive problems. Wash hands after handling.

Note

– Do not disconnect the vehicle battery when the ignition is on or when the engine is running, otherwise, you will damage electronic components in the electrical system.
– If your vehicle is going to stand for a long period of time without being driven, protect the battery from “freezing”, otherwise it will be damaged and will then have to be replaced.

Battery charging

Starting the engine requires a well charged battery.

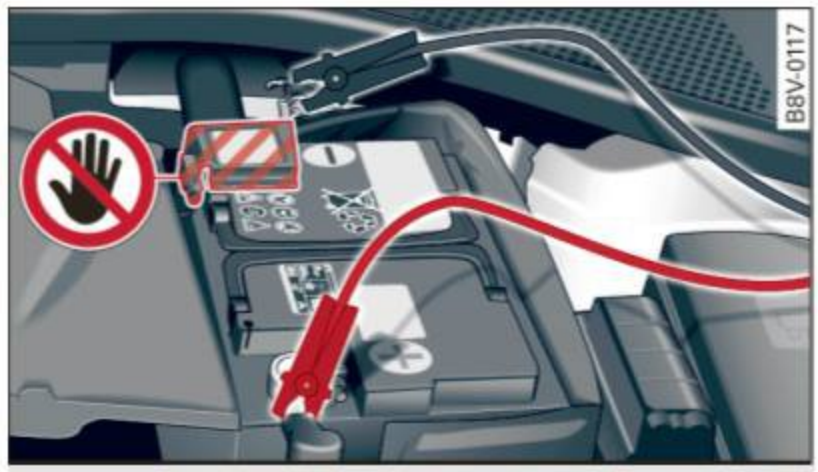


Fig. 154 Engine compartment: connectors for a charger and jump start cables

Always read and heed all WARNINGS below ⇨ ⚠ and ⇨ ⚠ *in Working on the battery on page 221*.

- ▸ Switch off the ignition and all electrical consumers.
- ▸ Make sure the area is well ventilated when you charge the battery.
- ▸ Open the engine hood ⇨ *page 211*.
- ▸ Open the red cover on the positive pole ⇨ *fig. 154*.
- ▸ Clamp the charger terminal clamps as instructed on the **battery terminal (+)** and only on the **body ground point (-)**.
- ▸ Only now plug the mains lead for the charging equipment into the wall outlet and turn it on ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ **Make sure the charging rate is not over 30 amps/14.8 volts.**
- ▸ When the battery is fully charged: Turn the charging equipment off and remove the mains lead from the wall outlet.
- ▸ Now remove the clamps for the charging equipment.
- ▸ Close the red cover on the positive pole.
- ▸ Close the hood ⇨ *page 211*.

A discharged battery can **freeze** at temperatures of only 32 F° (0 °C). Allow a frozen battery to thaw completely before attempting to charge it ⇨ ⚠. However, we recommend not using a thawed battery again because the battery casing can be cracked due to ice formation and can leak battery acid. ▶

Battery charging (Maximum charging rate of 30 amps/14.8 volts)

When charging at *low* voltages (e.g. with a **trickle charger**), the battery cables do not have to be disconnected first. The battery caps should *not* be opened when charging a battery.

It is not necessary to remove the battery from the luggage compartment, and it is also not necessary to disconnect the cables.

Fast charging the battery (charging rate above 14.8 volts)

For technical reasons do not use a battery charger that uses voltage greater than 14.8 volts to charge your vehicle's battery.

WARNING

Charging a battery can be dangerous.

- Always follow the operating instructions provided by the battery charger manufacturer when charging your battery.
- Never charge a frozen battery. It may explode because of gas trapped in the ice. Allow a frozen battery to thaw out first.
- Do not reuse batteries which were frozen. The battery housing may have cracked and weakened when the battery froze.
- Charge the battery in a well ventilated area. Keep away from open flame or electrical spark. Do not smoke. Hydrogen gas generated by the battery is explosive.
- To reduce the danger of explosion, never connect or disconnect charger cables while the charger is operating.
- Fast charging a battery is dangerous and should only be attempted by a competent technician with the proper equipment.
- Battery acid that may spill during charging should be washed off with a solution of warm water and baking soda to neutralize the acid.

Note

Never use a fast charger as a booster to start the engine. This will seriously damage sensitive electronic components, such as control units, relays, radio, etc., as well as the battery charger.

Battery replacement

The new battery must have the same specifications and dimensions as the original equipment battery.

Intelligent energy management in your vehicle is responsible for distributing the electrical energy throughout your vehicle ⇨ *page 190*. The intelligent energy management system will keep the engine battery charged better than vehicles without this system. To make sure the additional electrical energy is available once again after you have changed the battery, we recommend that you install batteries of the same type and manufacture only (the same as those installed at the time your vehicle was delivered). Specifications are listed on the battery housing. Your authorized dealer must code the battery in the energy management system to enable you to use the energy management functions correctly after replacing the battery.

The new battery must have the same capacity, voltage (12-volts), amperage, construction and plug sealing.

When installing the battery, make sure the ignition and all electrical consumers are switched off.

Note

Make sure the ventilation hose on the side of the battery is connected, otherwise fumes or battery acid can leak out.

For the sake of the environment

Because of the problem of proper disposal of a battery, we recommend your authorized Audi dealer change the battery for you. Batteries contain sulfuric acid and ▶

lead and must always be disposed of properly in compliance with all environmental regulations. Disposing of vehicle batteries improperly is very dangerous to the environment.

Windshield washer fluid container



Fig. 155 Engine compartment: cover on the windshield and headlight* washer fluid reservoir

The washer fluid container is marked with the symbol on its cap ⇨ *fig. 155*, ⇨ *page 212, fig. 149*.

- ▸ Before you check anything in the engine compartment, **always read and heed all WARNINGS** ⇨ *page 210*.
- ▸ Lift the filler cap tongue to add washer fluid. You can fill the container to the top.
- ▸ Press the cap back onto the filler neck after filling the container.

You can find the reservoir **capacity** in the table in ⇨ *page 266*.

Clean water should be used when filling up. If possible, use soft water to prevent scaling on washer jets. Always add a glass cleaner solution (with frost protection in the winter).

Note

– Do not mix engine coolant antifreeze or any other additives to fill up the windshield washer reservoir.
– Do not use a glass cleaner that contains paint solvents, there is a risk of damaging the paint.

Tires and wheels

Tires

General notes

Tires may be the least appreciated and most abused parts of a motor vehicle.

Tires may be the least appreciated and most abused parts of a motor vehicle. Tires are, however, one of the most important parts of a vehicle, particularly considering the comparatively small patch of rubber on each tire that assures that all-important contact between you, your vehicle and the road.

Maintaining the correct tire pressure, making sure that your vehicle and its tires do not have to carry more weight than they can safely handle, avoiding damage from road hazards and regularly inspecting tires for damage including cuts, slashes irregular wear and overall condition are the most important things that you can do to help avoid sudden tire failure including tread separation and blowouts.

Avoiding damage

If you have to drive over a curb or similar obstacle, drive very slowly and as close as possible at a right angle to the curb.

Always keep chemicals including grease, oil, gasoline and brake fluid off the tires.

Inspect the tires regularly for damage (cuts, cracks or blisters, etc.). Remove any foreign bodies embedded in the treads.

Storing tires

Mark tires when you remove them to indicate the direction of rotation. This ensures you to be able to mount them correctly when you reinstall them.

When removed, the wheels or tires should be stored in a cool, dry and preferably dark place.

Store tires in a vertical position if they are not mounted on rims, in a horizontal position if they are mounted on rims.

New tires

New tires have to be broken in ⇨ ⚠.

The tread depth of new tires may vary, according to the type and make of tire and the tread pattern.

Hidden damage

Damage to tires and rims is often not readily visible. If you notice unusual vibration or the vehicle pulls to one side, this may indicate that one of the tires has been damaged. The tires must be checked immediately by an authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop.

Unidirectional tires

A unidirectional tire can be identified by arrows on the sidewall, that point in the direction the tire is designed to rotate. You must follow the specified direction of rotation. This is necessary so that these tires can develop their optimum characteristics regarding grip, road noise, wear and hydroplaning resistance. For more information ⇨ *page 253*.

⚠ WARNING

New tires or tires that are old, worn or damaged cannot provide maximum control and braking ability.

- New tires tend to be slippery and must also be broken-in. To reduce the risk of losing control, a collision and serious personal injuries, drive with special care for the first 350 miles (560 km).
- Driving with worn or damaged tires can lead to loss of control, sudden tire failure, including a blowout and sudden deflation, crashes and serious personal injuries. Have worn or damaged tires replaced immediately.
- Tires age even if they are not being used and can fail suddenly, especially at high speeds. Tires that are more than 6 years old can only be used in an emergency and then with special care and at low speed.

▶

– Never mount used tires on your vehicle if you are not sure of their "previous history." Old used tires may have been damaged even though the damage cannot be seen that can lead to sudden tire failure and loss of vehicle control.
– If you notice unusual vibration or if the vehicle pulls to one side when driving, always stop as soon as it is safe to do so and check the wheels and tires for damage.

Note

– Please note that summer and winter tires are designed for the conditions that are typical in those seasons. Audi recommends using winter tires during the winter months. Low temperatures significantly decrease the elasticity of summer tires, which affects traction and braking ability. If summer tires are used in very cold temperatures, cracks can form on the tread bars, resulting in permanent tire damage that can cause loud driving noise and unbalanced tires. Audi is not responsible for this type of damage.
– Burnished, polished or chromed rims must not be used in winter weather. The surface of the rims does not have sufficient corrosion protection for this and could be permanently damaged by road salt or similar substances. This damage is not covered by warranty.

Glossary of tire and loading terminology

Accessory weight

means the combined weight (in excess of those standard items which may be replaced) of automatic transmission, power steering, power brakes, power windows, power seats, radio, and heater, to the extent that these items are available as factory-installed equipment (whether installed or not).

Aspect ratio

means the ratio of the height to the width of the tire in percent. Numbers of 55 or lower indicate a low sidewall for improved steering response and better overall handling on dry pavement.

Bead

means the part of the tire that is made of steel wires, wrapped or reinforced by ply cords and that is shaped to fit the rim.

Bead separation

means a breakdown of the bond between components in the bead.

Cord

means the strands forming the plies in the tire.

Cold tire inflation pressure

means the tire pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer for a tire of a designated size that has not been driven for more than a couple of miles (kilometers) at low speeds in the three hour period before the tire pressure is measured or adjusted.

Curb weight

means the weight of a motor vehicle with standard equipment including the maximum capacity of fuel, oil, and coolant, air conditioning and additional weight of optional equipment.

Extra load tire

means a tire design to operate at higher loads and at higher inflation pressures than the corresponding standard tire. Extra load tires may be identified as "XL", "xl", "EXTRA LOAD", or "RF" on the sidewall.

Gross Axle Weight Rating ("GAWR")

means the load-carrying capacity of a single axle system, measured at the tire-ground interfaces. ▶

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating ("GVWR")

means the maximum total loaded weight of the vehicle.

Groove

means the space between two adjacent tread ribs.

Load rating (code)

means the maximum load that a tire is rated to carry for a given inflation pressure. You may not find this information on all tires because it is not required by law.

Maximum load rating

means the load rating for a tire at the maximum permissible inflation pressure for that tire.

Maximum loaded vehicle weight

means the sum of:

(a) Curb weight
(b) Accessory weight
(c) Vehicle capacity weight, and
(d) Production options weight

Maximum (permissible) inflation pressure

means the maximum cold inflation pressure to which a tire may be inflated. Also called "maximum inflation pressure."

Normal occupant weight

means 150 lbs. (68 kilograms) times the number of occupants seated in the vehicle up to the total seating capacity of your vehicle.

Occupant distribution

means distribution of occupants in a vehicle.

Outer diameter

means the overall diameter of an inflated new tire.

Overall width

means the linear distance between the exteriors of the sidewalls of an inflated tire, including elevations due to labeling, decorations, or protective bands or ribs.

Ply

means a layer of rubber-coated parallel cords.

Production options weight

means the combined weight of those installed regular production options weighing over 5 lbs. (2.3 kg) in excess of those standard items which they replace, not previously considered in curb weight or accessory weight, including heavy duty brakes, ride levelers, roof rack, heavy duty battery, and special trim.

Radial ply tire

means a pneumatic tire in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at substantially 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread.

Recommended inflation pressure

see ⇨ *page 226, Cold tire inflation pressure*.

Reinforced tire

means a tire design to operate at higher loads and at higher inflation pressures than the corresponding standard tire. Reinforced tires may be identified as "XL", "xl", "EXTRA LOAD", or "RF" on the sidewall.

Rim

means a metal support for a tire or a tire and tube assembly upon which the tire beads are seated.

Rim diameter

means nominal diameter of the bead seat. If you change your wheel size, you will have to purchase new tires to match the new rim diameter.

Rim size designation

means rim diameter and width.

Rim width

means nominal distance between rim flanges.

Sidewall

means that portion of a tire between the tread and bead. ▶

Speed rating (letter code)

means the speed at which a tire is designed to be driven for extended periods of time. The ratings range from 93 mph (150 km/h) to 186 mph (298 km/h) ⇨ *page 237*. You may not find this information on all tires because it is not required by law.

The speed rating letter code, where applicable, is molded on the tire sidewall and indicates the maximum permissible road speeds ⇨ ⚠ *in Winter tires on page 241*.

Tire pressure monitoring system

means a system that detects when one or more of a vehicle's tires are underinflated and illuminates a low tire pressure warning telltale.

Tread

means that portion of a tire that comes into contact with the road.

Tread separation

means pulling away of the tread from the tire carcass.

Treadwear indicators (TWI)

means the projections within the principal grooves designed to give a visual indication of the degrees of wear of the tread. See ⇨ *page 235, Tread Wear Indicator (TWI)* for more information on measuring tire wear.

Uniform Tire Quality Grading

is a tire information system developed by the United States National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) that is designed to help buyers make relative comparisons among tires. The UTQG is not a safety rating and not a guarantee that a tire will last for a prescribed number of miles (kilometers) or perform in a certain way. It simply gives tire buyers additional information to combine with other considerations, such as price, brand loyalty and dealer recommendations. Under UTQG, tires are graded by the tire manufacturers in three areas: treadwear, traction, and temperature resistance. The UTQG information on the tires, molded into the sidewalls.

U.S. DOT Tire Identification Number (TIN)

This is the tire's "serial number". It begins with the letters "DOT" and indicates that the tire meets all federal standards. The next two numbers or letters indicate the plant where it was manufactured, and the last four numbers represent the week and year of manufacture. For example,

DOT ... 4513 ...

means that the tire was produced in the 45th week of 2013. The other numbers are marketing codes that may or may not be used by the tire manufacturer. This information is used to contact consumers if a tire defect requires a recall.

Vehicle capacity weight

means the rated cargo and luggage load plus 150 lbs. (68 kilograms) times the vehicle's total seating capacity as listed on the label located on the driver's side B-pillar.

Vehicle maximum load on the tire

means that load on an individual tire that is determined by distributing to each axle its share of the maximum loaded vehicle weight and dividing by two.

Vehicle normal load on the tire

means that load on an individual tire that is determined by distributing to each axle its share of the curb weight, accessory weight, and normal occupant weight (distributed in accordance with table below ⇨ *page 229*) and dividing by two. ▶

Occupant loading and distribution for vehicle normal load for various designated seating capacities

Designated seating capacity, number of occupants	Vehicle normal load, number of occupants	Occupant distribution in a normally loaded vehicle
5	3	2 in front, 1 in back seat

Cold tire inflation pressure

Tire pressure affects the overall handling, performance and safety of a vehicle.



Fig. 156 Tire pressure label: located on driver's side B-pillar

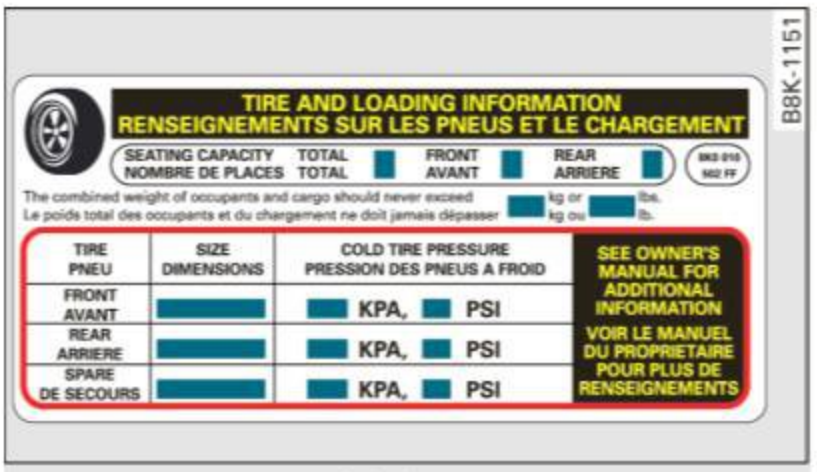


Fig. 157 Tire pressure label

Tire pressure generally refers to the amount of air in a tire that it needs it to do its job and safely carry the combined load of the entire vehicle and its contents. Tire pressure is measured in kilopascals (kPa), the international measuring unit and in pounds per square inch (PSI). Tire pressure is based in part on the vehicles design and load limit – the greatest amount of weight that the vehicle can carry safely and the tire size. The proper tire pressure is frequently referred to as the "recommended cold tire inflation pressure." Air in the tires expands when the tire heats up because of internal friction when it flexes in use. The tire pressure is higher when the tire has warmed up than when it is "cold." It is the inflation pressure in a "cold" tire that counts. Therefore, you should never let air out of a warm tire to match "cold tire inflation pressure" recommendations. The tires would then be underinflated and could fail suddenly.

Maintaining proper tire pressure is one of the most important things you can do to help avoid sudden tire failure. Underinflated tires are a major cause of sudden tire failure. Keeping tires at the right pressure is also important for safe and responsive vehicle handling, traction, braking and load carrying. **Tire pressures are particularly important when the vehicle is being driven at higher speeds, and then especially when heavily loaded even within the permissible load-carrying capacities approved for your vehicle.**

The recommended tire pressures for your Audi depend on the kind of tires on your vehicle and the number of passengers and/or amount of luggage you will be transporting.

The tire pressure label is located on the driver's side B-pillar. The tire pressure label lists the recommended cold tire inflation pressures for the vehicle at its maximum capacity weight and tires that were on your vehicle at the time it was manufactured.

If you wish to improve comfort when operating the vehicle at normal load (up to 3 occupants), you can adjust tire pressures to those specified for normal vehicle load. Before operating the vehicle at maximum load, you must increase the tire pressures to those specified for maximum vehicle load ⇨ ⚠.

Bear in mind that the tire pressure monitoring system can only monitor the tire pressures ▶

you have stored. The system does not recognize the load condition of your vehicle.

The effectiveness of the tire pressure monitoring system will be impaired if you store normal load pressures but then operate the vehicle at its maximum load ⇨ ⚠.

See the illustration ⇨ *fig. 156* for the location of the label on driver's side B-pillar (color of the actual label and exact location on the vehicle will vary slightly).

Note that the following table is accurate at the time of going to press and is subject to change. In the event of discrepancies, the tire pressure label is located on the driver's side B-pillar always takes precedence.

The table below lists the recommended cold tire inflation pressures for the Audi model covered by your Owner's Literature at the vehicle's capacity weight and the tire sizes installed on the respective models as original equipment, or as a factory option.

Model/ Engine	Tire designation	Tire pressure							
		normal load condition				full load condition			
		front		rear		front		rear	
		PSI	kPA	PSI	kPA	PSI	kPA	PSI	kPA
A3: 1.8 liter 4-cylinder	225/45 R17 91Y High Performance	32	220	29	200	35	240	35	240
	225/40 R18 92Y XL High Performance	35	240	32	220	35	240	35	240
	225/45 R17 91H All Season	35	240	32	220	39	270	39	270
	225/40 R18 92H XL All Season	35	240	32	220	39	270	39	270
	235/35 R19 91Y XL High Performance	32	220	29	200	35	240	35	240
	Compact spare wheel T125/70 R18	60	420	60	420	60	420	60	420
A3: 2.0 liter 4-cylinder	225/45 R17 91Y High Performance	33	230	30	210	36	250	36	250
	225/40 R18 92Y XL High Performance	33	230	30	210	36	250	36	250
	225/45 R17 91H All Season	36	250	33	230	41	280	41	280
	225/40 R18 92H XL All Season	36	250	33	230	41	280	41	280
	235/35 R19 91Y XL High Performance	33	230	30	210	36	250	36	250
	Compact spare wheel T125/70 R18	60	420	60	420	60	420	60	420

XL = reinforced or extra load tire. It may also appear as xl, EXTRA LOAD, or RF on the tire sidewall.

▶

The correct tire pressure for the *spare wheel* is located on a label on the driver's side B-pillar.

Because technical changes may be made to vehicle equipment during the model year, always compare the tire size designation on the tire pressure label on your vehicle with the tires on your vehicle. Make sure that the tire size information on the vehicle label is the same as the size of the tires on the vehicle. This is especially important if the vehicle belongs to someone else or you bought the vehicle with different rims/tires or you bought the vehicle as a previously owned vehicle.

Remember, your safety and that of your passengers also depends on making sure that load limits are not exceeded. Vehicle load includes everybody and everything in and on the vehicle. These load limits are technically referred to as the vehicle's Gross Vehicle Weight Rating ("GVWR"). The Gross Axle Weight Rating ("GAWR") is the maximum load that can be applied at each of the vehicle's two axles. The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating and the Gross Axle Weight Rating are listed on the safety compliance sticker label located on the driver's side B-pillar. The tire pressure label on your Audi lists the maximum combined weight of all of the occupants and luggage or other cargo that the vehicle can carry. For the location of the tire pressure label ⇨ *fig. 156*.

WARNING

Overloading a vehicle can cause loss of vehicle control, a crash or other accident, serious personal injury, and even death.

- Carrying more weight than your vehicle was designed to carry will prevent the vehicle from handling properly and increase the risk of a loss of vehicle control.
- The brakes on a vehicle that has been overloaded may not be able to stop the vehicle within a safe distance.
- Tires on a vehicle that has been overloaded can fail suddenly causing loss of control and a crash.
- Always make sure that the total load being transported – including the weight of a trailer hitch and the tongue weight of a loaded trailer – does not make the vehicle heavier than the vehicles Gross Vehicle Weight Rating.

WARNING

- Incorrect tire pressures and/or underinflation can lead to a serious or fatal accident.
- Incorrect tire pressures and/or underinflation cause increased tire wear and can affect the handling of the vehicle.
- Incorrect tire pressures and/or underinflation can also lead to sudden tire failure, including a blowout and sudden deflation, causing loss of vehicle control.

Checking tire pressure

The correct tire pressure for the tires originally installed on your vehicle is listed on the tire pressure label located on driver's side B-pillar.

The recommended tire pressures are on the tire pressure label and in the table ⇨ *page 229, Cold tire inflation pressure*. This means that the pressure must be checked and adjusted when the tire has not been driven for more than a couple of miles (kilometers) at low speeds during the previous three hours. Air in the tires expands when the tire heats up as a result of internal friction as it flexes in use. The tire pressure is higher when the tire has warmed up than when it is "cold."

It is the inflation pressure in a "cold" tire that counts. Therefore, you should never let air out of a warm tire to match "Cold tire inflation pressure" recommendations ⇨ *page 229*. The tires would then be underinflated and could fail suddenly.

The tire pressure label on your Audi lists the recommended cold tire inflation pressures at maximum capacity for the new, original equipment tires that were on your vehicle at ▶

the time it was manufactured. For the location of the label ⇨ *page 229, fig. 156*.

Most tires lose air naturally over time. They can also lose some air if you drive over a pothole or hit a curb while parking. It is usually not possible to see whether the radial tires used today are underinflated just by looking at them.

Therefore, be sure to check tire pressures at least once a month and always before going on a long trip. Make sure to take the number of people and the amount of luggage into account when adjusting tire pressure for a trip – even one that you would not consider to be "long." See ⇨ *page 233, Tires and vehicle load limits* for more important information.

Always use an accurate tire pressure gauge when checking and adjusting inflation pressures. Check all of the tires and be sure not to forget the spare tire. If the pressure in any tire is too high when the tire is "cold," let air out of the tire slowly with the edge of the tire gauge and keep checking the pressure until you reach the pressure that is correct for the load (passengers and luggage) and kind of driving you plan to do.

If the pressure in any tire is too low, note the difference between the pressure in the cold tire and the pressure you need and add the air that you need to reach the correct pressure for the vehicle load (passengers and luggage) for the tires on your vehicle as listed on the on your vehicle and in this manual and the kind of driving you plan to do.

Never exceed the maximum inflation pressure listed on the tire sidewall for any reason.

Remember that the vehicle manufacturer, not the tire manufacturer, determines the correct tire pressure for the tires on your vehicle.

It is important to check the tire pressure when the tires are cold.

– Read the required tire pressure from the tire pressure label. The tire pressure label is located on the driver's side B-pillar.
– Turn the valve stem cap counter-clockwise to remove it from the tire valve.
– Place the air pressure gauge on the valve.
– The tire pressures should only be checked and adjusted when the tires are cold. The slightly raised pressures of warm tires must not be reduced.
– Adjust the tire pressure to the load you are carrying.
– Reinstall the valve stem cap on the valve.

When should I check the tire pressure?

The correct tire pressure is especially important at high speeds. The pressure should therefore be checked at least once a month and always before starting a journey. Do not forget to check the tire pressure for the spare wheel ⇨ *page 247*.

When should I adjust the tire pressures?

Adjust the tire pressure to the load you are carrying. After changing a wheel **or** replacing wheels you have to adjust the tire pressures on all wheels. In addition, you must then store the new tire pressures in the tire pressure monitoring system ⇨ *page 243*.

WARNING

Incorrect tire pressures and/or underinflation can lead sudden tire failure, loss of control, collision, serious personal injury or even death.

– When the warning symbol (!) appears in the instrument cluster, stop and inspect the tires.
– Incorrect tire pressure and/or underinflation can cause increased tire wear and can affect the handling of the vehicle and stopping ability.
– Incorrect tire pressures and/or underinflation can also lead to sudden tire failure, including a blowout and sudden deflation, causing loss of vehicle control.
– The driver is responsible for the correct tire pressures for all tires on the vehicle. The applicable pressure values are located on a sticker on the driver's side B-pillar.

▶

- Only when all tires on the vehicle are filled to the correct pressure, the tire pressure monitoring system can work correctly.
- The use of incorrect tire pressure values can lead to accidents or other damage. Therefore it is essential that the driver observe the specified tire pressure values for the tires and the correct pressures for the function of the tire pressure monitoring system.
- Always inflate tires to the recommended and correct tire pressure before driving off.
- Driving with underinflated tires bend more, letting them get too hot resulting in tread separation, sudden tire failure and loss of control.
- Excessive speed and/overloading can cause heat build-up, sudden tire failure and loss of control.
- If the tire pressure is too low or too high, the tires will wear prematurely and the vehicle will not handle well.
- If the tire is not flat and you do not have to change a wheel immediately, drive at reduced speed to the nearest service station to check the tire pressure and add air as required.

Note

Driving without valve stem caps can cause damage to the tire valves. To prevent this, always make sure that factory installed valve stem caps on all wheels are securely mounted on the valve.

For the sake of the environment

Underinflated tires will also increase the fuel consumption.

Tires and vehicle load limits

There are limits to the amount of load or weight that any vehicle and any tire can carry. A vehicle that is overloaded will not handle well and is more difficult to stop. Overloading can not only lead to loss of vehicle control, but can also damage important parts of the vehicle and can lead to sudden tire failure, including a blowout and sudden deflation that can cause the vehicle to crash.

Your safety and that of your passengers also depends on making sure that load limits are not exceeded. Vehicle load includes everybody and everything in and on the vehicle. These load limits are technically referred to as the vehicle's **Gross Vehicle Weight Rating** ("GVWR").

The "GVWR" includes the weight of the basic vehicle, all factory installed accessories, a full tank of fuel, oil, coolant and other fluids plus maximum load. The maximum load includes the number of passengers that the vehicle is intended to carry ("seating capacity") with an assumed weight of 150 lbs (68 kg) for each passenger at a designated seating position and the total weight of any luggage in the vehicle. If you tow a trailer, the weight of the trailer hitch and the tongue weight of the loaded trailer must be included as part of the vehicle load.

The **Gross Axle Weight Rating** ("GAWR") is the maximum load that can be applied at each of the vehicle's two axles.

The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating and the Gross Axle Weight Rating are listed on the safety compliance sticker label located on the driver's side B-pillar. Your Audi has 5 seating positions, 2 in the front and 3 in the rear for total seating capacity of 5. Each seating position has a safety belt ⇨ *page 131, Safety belts*.

The fact that there is an upper limit to your vehicle's Gross Vehicle Weight Rating means that the total weight of whatever is being carried in the vehicle (including the weight of a trailer hitch and the tongue weight of the loaded trailer) is limited. The more passengers in the vehicle or passengers who are heavier than the standard weights assumed mean that less weight can be carried as luggage. ▶

The tire pressure label on your Audi also lists the maximum combined weight of all of the occupants and luggage or other cargo that the vehicle can carry. For the location of the label ⇨ *page 229, fig. 156*.

WARNING

Overloading a vehicle can cause loss of vehicle control, a crash or other accident, serious personal injury, and even death.

- Carrying more weight than your vehicle was designed to carry will prevent the vehicle from handling properly and increase the risk of the loss of vehicle control.
- The brakes on a vehicle that has been overloaded may not be able to stop the vehicle within a safe distance.
- Tires on a vehicle that has been overloaded can fail suddenly, including a blowout and sudden deflation, causing loss of control and a crash.
- Always make sure that the total load being transported – including the weight of a trailer hitch and the tongue weight of a loaded trailer – does not make the vehicle heavier than the vehicles Gross Vehicle Weight Rating.

Determining correct load limit

Use the example below to calculate the total weight of the passengers and luggage or other things that you plan to transport so that you can make sure that your vehicle will not be overloaded.

Steps for Determining Correct Load Limit

1. Locate the statement “THE COMBINED WEIGHT OF OCCUPANTS AND CARGO SHOULD NEVER EXCEED XXX KG OR XXX LBS” on your vehicle’s placard (tire inflation pressure label) ⇨ *page 229, fig. 156*.
2. Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers that will be riding in your vehicle.
3. Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from “XXX” kilograms or “XXX” pounds shown on the sticker ⇨ *page 229, fig. 156*.
4. The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity. For example, if the “XXX” amount equals 1400 lbs. and there will be five 150 lbs. passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lbs. (1400-750 (5 x 150) = 650 lbs.)
5. Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo ▶

and luggage load capacity calculated in Step 4.

6. If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult this manual to determine how this reduces the available cargo and luggage load capacity of your vehicle.

▶ Check the tire sidewall (⇨ *page 236, fig. 160*) to determine the designated load rating for a specific tire.

Tire service life

The service life of tires depends on a lot of different things including proper installation and balancing, correct tire pressure and driving style.



Fig. 158 Tire tread: tread wear indicators (TWI)

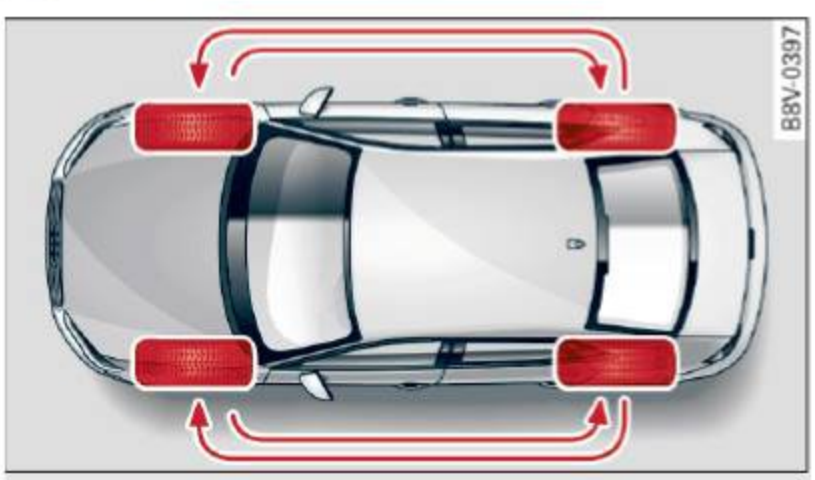


Fig. 159 Rotating tires for more even wear

Tread Wear Indicator (TWI)

The original tires on your vehicle have 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) high "wear indicators" ⇨ *fig. 158* running across the tread. Depending on the make, there will be six to eight of them evenly placed around the tire. Marks on the tire sidewall (for example "TWI" or other symbols) indicate the positions of the tread wear indicators. Worn tires must be replaced. Different figures may apply in other countries ⇨ ⚠.

Tire pressure

Incorrect tire pressure causes premature wear and can cause sudden tire blow-out. For this reason, tire pressure must be checked at least once a month ⇨ *page 231*.

Driving style

Driving fast around curves, heavy acceleration and hard braking increase tire wear.

Rotating tires for more even wear

For all four tires on your vehicle to have the same service life, we recommend that the front and rear tires are rotated according to the tire manufacturer's suggested tire rotation intervals. Please remember the following:

– Tire rotation intervals may differ from the vehicle service intervals outlined in your Warranty & Maintenance booklet.
– The longer one tire is used in one location on the vehicle, the more it wears at certain points; therefore, we recommend that you follow the tire manufacturer's suggested tire rotation intervals.
– Vehicles with front-wheel drive experience more tread wear on the front wheels compared to all-wheel drive (quattro).
– Please rotate tires as shown ⇨ *fig. 159*.
– Extra care must be taken when rotating direction-specific tires ⇨ *page 253*.

Wheel balancing

The wheels on new vehicles are balanced. However, various situations during everyday driving can cause them to become ▶

unbalanced, resulting in vibrations you can usually feel through the steering wheel.

Unbalanced wheels must be rebalanced to avoid excessive wear on steering, suspension and tires. A wheel must also be rebalanced when a new tire is installed.

Incorrect wheel alignment

Incorrect wheel alignment can cause excessive tire wear, impairing the safety of the vehicle. If tires show excessive wear, have the wheel alignment checked by an authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop.

All-wheel drive

Vehicles with quattro must always have tires of the same size, construction and tread type. For details see ⇨ *page 190*.

WARNING

Sudden tire failure can lead to loss of control, a crash and serious personal injury!

- Never drive a vehicle when the tread on any tire is worn down to the wear indicators.
- Worn tires are a safety hazard, they do not grip well on wet roads and increase your risk of “hydroplaning” and loss of control.
- Always keep chemicals that can cause tire damage, such as grease, oil, gasoline and brake fluid away from tires.
- Tires age even if they are not being used and can fail suddenly, especially at high speeds. Tires that are more than 6 years old can only be used in an emergency and then with special care and at lower speeds.
- Never mount used tires on your vehicle if you are not sure of their “previous history.” Old used tires may have been damaged even though the damage cannot be seen that can lead to sudden tire failure and loss of vehicle control.

New tires and replacing tires and wheels

New tires and wheels have to be broken in.

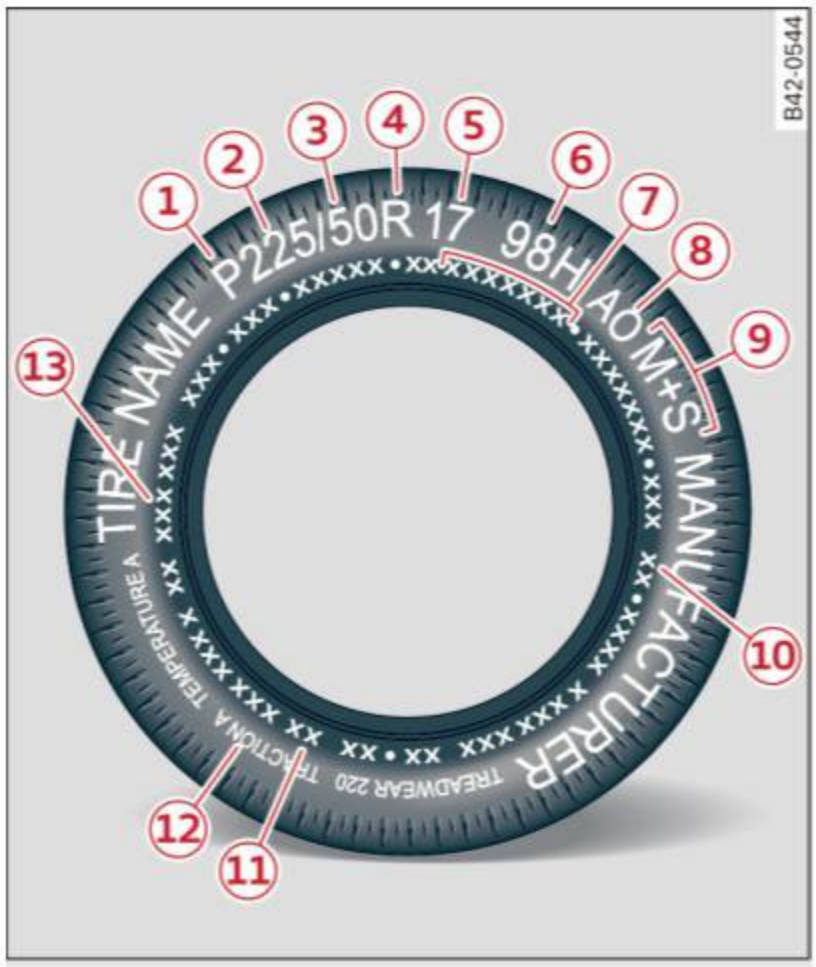


Fig. 160 Tire specification codes on the sidewall of a tire

No.	Description
①	Passenger car tire (where applicable)
②	Nominal width of tire in millimeters
③	Ratio of height to width (aspect ratio)
④	Radial
⑤	Rim diameter code
⑥	Load index and speed rating
⑦	U.S. DOT tire identification number
⑧	Audi Original tire
⑨	Sever snow conditions
⑩	Tire ply composition and materials used
⑪	Maximum load rating
⑫	Treadwear, traction and temperature grades
⑬	Maximum permissible inflation pressure

The tires and rims are essential parts of the vehicle's design. The tires and rims approved by Audi are specially matched to the characteristics of the vehicle and can make a major ▶

contribution to good road holding and safe handling when in good condition and properly inflated ⇨ ⚠.

We recommend that all work on tires and wheels be performed by an authorized Audi dealer. They are familiar with recommended procedures and have the necessary special tools and spare parts as well as the proper facilities for disposing of the old tires.

Authorized Audi dealers have the necessary information about technical requirements for installing or changing tires and rims.

Replacing tires and wheels

Tires should be replaced at least in pairs and not individually (for example both front tires or both rear tires together).

Be sure to read and heed the information to the tire pressure monitoring system ⇨ *page 243*.

Always buy replacement radial tires that have the same specifications as the tires approved for your vehicle by Audi. Replacement tires must always have the same load rating specification as the original equipment or approved optional tires listed in the table ⇨ *page 229*.

Audi-approved specification tires are specially matched to your vehicle and its load limits, and can contribute to the important roadholding, driving characteristics, and safety of the vehicle. The table (⇨ *page 229*) lists specifications of the tires approved for the Audi models covered by your Owner's Literature.

The tire pressure label located on driver's side B-pillar (⇨ *page 229, fig. 157*) lists the specifications of the original equipment tires installed on your vehicle at the time it was manufactured.

Federal law requires tire manufacturers to place standardized information on the sidewall of all tires ⇨ *fig. 160*. This information identifies and describes the fundamental characteristics, the quality grade of the tire and also provides a tire identification number for safety standard certification and in case of a recall.

Tire specifications

Knowledge of tire specifications makes it easier to choose the correct tires. Radial tires have the tire specifications marked on the sidewall, for example:

255/40 R 19 100 H XL

This contains the following information:

P Indicates the tire is for passenger cars (where applicable)

255 Nominal tire width in mm of the tire from sidewall edge to sidewall edge. In general, the larger the number, the wider the tire

40 Height/width ratio in percent (aspect ratio)

R Tire construction: **R**adial

19 Rim diameter code (in inches)

100 Load rating code

H Speed rating letter code

XL (or "xl", "EXTRA LOAD" or "RF") Indicates that the tire is a "Reinforced" or an "Extra Load" tire

M+S (or "M/S") Indicates that the tire has some mud and snow capability

The tires could also have the information of direction of rotation ⇨ *page 225*.

Tire manufacturing date

The manufacturing date is also indicated on the tire sidewall (possibly only on the *inner* side of the wheel):

"DOT ... 4513..." means, for example, the tire was produced in the 45nd week of 2013.

Speed rating (letter code)

The speed rating letter code on the wheels indicates the maximum permissible road speeds ⇨ ⚠ *in Winter tires on page 241*.

P up to 93 mph (150 km/h)
Q up to 99 mph (158 km/h)
R up to 106 mph (170 km/h)
S up to 110 mph (180 km/h) ▶

T up to 118 mph (190 km/h)
U up to 124 mph (200 km/h)
H up to 130 mph (210 km/h)
V up to 149 mph (240 km/h)[1)]
Z over 149 mph (240 km/h)[1)]
W up to 168 mph (270 km/h)[1)]
Y up to 186 mph (298 km/h)[1)]

Your vehicle is normally factory equipped with tires, which possess excellent driving characteristics and give your Audi optimum driving comfort. An electronic speed limiter ⇨ *page 30* will normally prevent your vehicle from going faster than the tire speed rating ⇨ ⚠.

U.S. DOT Tire Identification Number (TIN) and tire manufacture date

This is the tire's "serial number". It begins with the letters "DOT" and indicates that the tire meets all federal standards. The next two numbers or letters indicate the plant where it was manufactured, and the last four numbers represent the week and year of manufacture. For example, the numbers 4513 mean the tire was produced in the 45nd week of 2013. The other numbers are marketing codes that may or may not be used by the tire manufacturer. This information is used to contact consumers if a tire defect requires a recall.

Audi Original tire

Tires with the identification "AO" or "RO" have been specially matched with your Audi. We recommend using only these tires because they meet the highest standards regarding safety and driving characteristics when used correctly. Your authorized Audi dealer will gladly provide you with more information.

Tire ply composition and materials used

The number of plies indicates the number of layers of rubber-coated fabric in the tire. In general, the greater the number of plies, the more weight a tire can support. Tire manufacturers also must indicate the materials in the tire, which include steel, nylon, polyester, and others.

Maximum Load Rating

This number indicates the maximum load in kilograms and pounds that can be carried by the tire.

Tire quality grading for treadwear, traction, and temperature resistance

Tread wear, traction and temperature grades ⇨ *page 239*.

Maximum Permissible Inflation Pressure

This number is the greatest amount of air pressure that should ever be put in the tire under normal driving conditions.

⚠ WARNING

- Using incorrect or unmatched tires and / or wheels or improper tire and wheel combinations can lead to loss of control, collision and serious personal injury.
- Always use tires, rims and wheel bolts that meet the specifications of original factory-installed tires or other combinations that have been specifically approved by the vehicle manufacturer.
- Tires age even if they are not being used and can fail suddenly, especially at high speeds. Tires that are more than 6 years old can only be used in an emergency and then with special care and at lower speeds.
- Never mount used tires on your vehicle if you are not sure of their "previous history." Old used tires may have been damaged even though the damage cannot be seen that can lead to sudden tire failure and loss of vehicle control.
- All four wheels must be fitted with radial tires of the same type, size (rolling circumference) and the same tread pattern. ▶

1) For tires with a maximum speed capability over 149 mph (240 km/h), tire manufacturers sometimes use the letters "ZR."

Driving with different tires reduces vehicle handling and can lead to a loss of control.

– If the spare tire is not the same as the tires that are mounted on the vehicle - for example with winter tires - only use the spare tire for a short period of time and drive with extra care. Refit the normal road wheel as soon as safely possible.
– Never drive faster than the maximum speed for which the tires on your vehicle are rated because tires that are driven faster than their rated speed can fail suddenly.
– Overloading tires cause heat build-up, sudden tire failure, including a blowout and sudden deflation and loss of control.
– Temperature grades apply to tires that are properly inflated and not over or underinflated.
– For technical reasons it is not always possible to use wheels from other vehicles – in some cases not even wheels from the same vehicle model.
– If you install wheel trim discs on the vehicle wheels, make sure that the air flow to the brakes is not blocked. Reduced airflow to the brakes can them to overheat, increasing stopping distances and causing a collision.
– Run flat tires may only be used on vehicles that were equipped with them at the factory. The vehicle must have a chassis designed for run flat tires. Incorrect use of run flat tires can lead to vehicle damage or accidents. Check with an authorized Audi dealer or tire specialist to see if your vehicle can be equipped with run flat tires. If run flat tires are used, they must be installed on all four wheels. Mixing tire types is not permitted.

Note

– For technical reasons, it is not generally possible to use the wheel rims from other vehicles. This can hold true for wheels of the same vehicle type.
– If the spare tire is different from the tires that you have mounted on your vehicle (for example winter tires or wide profile tires), then use the spare tire for a short period of time only and drive with extra care. Replace the flat tire with the tire matching the others on your vehicle as soon as possible.
– Never drive without the valve stem cap. The valves could get damaged.

For the sake of the environment

Dispose of old tires in accordance with the local requirements.

Uniform tire quality grading

– Tread wear
– Traction AA A B C
– Temperature A B C

Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tire side wall between tread shoulder and maximum section width ⇨ *page 236, fig. 160*.

For example: Tread wear **200**, Traction **AA**, Temperature **A**.

All passenger car tires must conform to Federal Safety Requirements in addition to these grades.

Tread wear

The *tread wear* grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course.

For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and one half (1 1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100.

The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate. ▶

Traction

The *traction* grades, from highest to lowest, are AA, A, B and C. Those grades represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance ⇨ ⚠.

Temperature

The *temperature* grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel.

Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure ⇨ ⚠.

The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

⚠ WARNING

The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning or peak traction characteristics.

⚠ WARNING

The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

Winter tires

Winter tires can improve vehicle handling on snow and ice. At temperatures below 45 °F (7 °C) we recommend changing to winter tires.

In some heavy snow areas, local governments may require true winter or “snow” tires, those with very deeply cut tread. These tires should only be used in pairs and be installed on all four wheels. Make sure you purchase snow tires that are the same size and construction type as the other tires on your vehicle.

If your vehicle is equipped with all-wheel drive*, this will improve traction during winter driving, even with the standard tires. However, we strongly recommend that you always equip all four wheels on your vehicle with correctly fitted winter tires or all-season tires, when winter road conditions are expected. This also improves the vehicle's braking performance and reduces stopping distances.

Summer tires provide less grip on ice and snow.

Winter tires (snow tires) must always be fitted on all four wheels.

Ask your authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop for permitted **winter tire sizes**. Use only radial winter tires.

Winter tires lose their effectiveness when the tread is worn down to a depth of 0.157 inch (4 mm).

Only drive with winter tires under winter conditions. Summer tires handle better when there is no snow or ice on the roads and the temperature is above 45 °F (7 °C).

If you have a flat tire, see notes on spare wheel ⇨ *page 236*.

Please always remember that winter tires may have a lower speed rating than the tires originally installed on your vehicle at the time it was manufactured. Please see ⇨ *page 237, Speed rating (letter code)* for a listing of the speed rating letter codes and the maximum speed at which the tires can be driven. ▶

The speed rating letter code (⇨ *page 228*) is on the side wall of the tire ⇨ *page 236*.

WARNING

Winter tires have maximum speed limits that may be lower than your vehicle's maximum speed. Always know the maximum speed before driving off. Never drive faster than the speed permitted for your specific winter tires. This will cause damage to the tires leading to an accident and serious personal injury to you and your passengers.

WARNING

Driving faster than the maximum speed for which the winter tires on your vehicle were designed can cause tire failure including a blowout and sudden deflation, loss of control, crashes and serious personal injuries. Have worn or damaged tires replaced immediately.

– Winter tires have maximum speed rating that may be lower than your vehicle's maximum speed.
– Never drive faster than the speed for which the winter or other tires installed on your vehicle are rated.

WARNING

Always adjust your driving to the road and traffic conditions. Never let the good acceleration of the winter tires and all-wheel drive tempt you into taking extra risks. Always remember:

– When braking, an all-wheel drive vehicle handles in the same way as a front drive vehicle.
– Drive carefully and reduce your speed on icy and slippery roads, even winter tires cannot help under black ice conditions.

For the sake of the environment

Use summer tires when weather conditions permit. They are quieter, do not wear as quickly and reduce fuel consumption.

Snow chains

Snow chains may be fitted only to the front wheels, and only to certain tire sizes. Ask your authorized Audi dealer on which tire sizes snow chains can be used.

If you are going to use snow chains, then you must install them on the front wheels at least.

The snow chains must have low-profile links and must not be thicker than 0.53 inch (13,5 mm), including the lock.

Remove wheel center covers and trim discs before putting snow chains on your vehicle ⇨ (!). For safety reasons cover caps must then be fitted over the wheel bolts. These are available from authorized Audi dealers.

WARNING

Using the wrong snow chains for your vehicle or installing them incorrectly can increase the risk of loss of control leading to serious personal injury.

– Snow chains are available in different sizes. Always make sure to follow the instructions provided by the snow chain manufacturer.
– When driving with snow chains never drive faster than the speed permitted for your specific snow chains.
– Always observe local regulations.

Note

– Remove snow chains before driving on roads not covered with snow to avoid damaging tires and wearing the snow chains down unnecessarily.
– Snow chains, which come into direct contact with the wheel rim, can scratch or damage it. Therefore, make sure that the snow chains are suitably covered. Check the position of the snow chains after driving a few yards and correct if necessary. Follow the instructions from the snow chain manufacturer when doing so. ▶

Tips

Where snow chains are mandatory on certain roads, this normally also applies to vehicles with all-wheel drive.

Wheel bolts

Wheel bolts must always be tightened to the correct torque.

The design of wheel bolts is matched to the factory installed rims. If different rims are fitted, the correct wheel bolts with the right length and correctly shaped bolt heads must be used. This ensures that wheels are fitted securely and that the brake system functions correctly.

In certain circumstances, you may not use wheel bolts from a different vehicle – even if it is the same model ⇨ *page 270*.

WARNING

Improperly tightened or maintained wheel bolts can become loose causing loss of control, a collision and serious personal injury.

- Always keep the wheel bolts and the threads in the wheel hubs clean so the wheel bolts can turn easily and be properly tightened.
- Never grease or oil the wheel bolts and the threads in the wheel hubs. They can become loose while driving if greased or oiled, even if tightened to the specified torque.
- Only use wheel bolts that belong to the rim being installed.
- Never use different wheels bolts on your vehicle.
- Always maintain the correct tightening torque for the wheel bolts to reduce the risk of a wheel loss. If the tightening torque of the wheel bolts is too low, they can loosen and come out when the vehicle is moving. If the tightening torque is too high, the wheel bolts and threads can be damaged and the wheel can become loose.

Note

The specified torque for the wheel bolts is 90 ft lb (120 Nm) with a tolerance of ± 7,4 ft lb (± 10 Nm). Torque wheel bolts diagonally. After changing a wheel, the torque must be checked as soon as possible with a torque wrench – preferably by an authorized Audi dealer or qualified workshop.

Low aspect ratio tires

Your Audi is factory-equipped with low aspect ratio tires. These tires have been thoroughly tested and been selected specifically for your model for their superb performance, road feel and handling under a variety of driving conditions. Ask your authorized Audi dealer for more details.

The low aspect ratio of these tires is indicated by a numeral of **55 or less** in the tire's size designation. The numeral represents the ratio of the tire's sidewall height in relation to its tread width expressed in percentage. Conventional tires have a height/width ratio of 60 or more.

The performance of low-aspect-ratio tires is particularly sensitive to improper inflation pressure. It is therefore important that low aspect ratio tires are inflated to the specified pressure and that the inflation pressure is regularly checked and maintained. Tire pressures should be checked at least once a month and always before a long trip ⇨ *page 231, Checking tire pressure*.

What you can do to avoid tire and rim damage

Low aspect ratio tires can be damaged more easily by impact with potholes, curbs, gullies or ridges on the road, particularly if the tire is underinflated. ▶

In order to minimize the occurrence of impact damage to the tires of your vehicle, we recommend that you observe the following precautions:

– Always maintain recommended inflation pressures. Check your tire pressure every 2,000 miles (3,000 km) and add air if necessary.
– Drive carefully on roads with potholes, deep gullies or ridges. The impact from driving through or over such obstacles can damage your tires. Impact with a curb may also cause damage to your tires.
– After any impact, immediately inspect your tires or have them inspected by the nearest authorized Audi dealer. Replace a damaged tire as soon as possible.
– Inspect your tires every 2,000 miles (3,000 km) for damage and wear. Damage is not always easy to see. Damage can lead to loss of air and underinflation, which could eventually cause tire failure. If you believe that a tire may have been damaged, replace the tire as soon as possible.
– These tires may wear more quickly than others.
– Please also remember that, while these tires deliver responsive handling, they may ride less comfortably and make more noise than other choices.

Reduced performance in winter/cold season conditions

All tires are designed for certain purposes. The low aspect ratio, ultra high performance tires originally installed on your vehicle are intended for maximum dry and wet road performance and handling. They are not suitable for cold, snowy or icy weather conditions. If you drive under those circumstances, you should equip your vehicle with all-season or winter tires, which offer better traction under those conditions. We suggest you use the recommended snow or all-season tires specified for your vehicle, or their equivalent.

Refer to ⇨ *page 240* for more detailed information regarding winter tires.

Tire pressure monitoring system

(!) General notes

Each tire, including the spare (if provided), should be checked monthly when cold and inflated to the inflation pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label. (If your vehicle has tires of a different size than the size indicated on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label, you should determine the proper tire inflation pressure for those tires).

As an added safety feature, your vehicle has been equipped with a tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS) that illuminates a low tire pressure telltale when one or more of your tires is significantly under-inflated. Accordingly, when the low tire pressure telltale illuminates, you should stop and check your tires as soon as possible, and inflate them to the proper pressure. Driving on a significantly under-inflated tire causes the tire to overheat and can lead to tire failure. Under-inflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tire tread life, and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.

Please note that the TPMS is not a substitute for proper tire maintenance, and it is the driver's responsibility to maintain correct tire pressure, even if under-inflation has not reached the level to trigger illumination of the TPMS low tire pressure telltale.

Your vehicle has also been equipped with a TPMS malfunction indicator to indicate when the system is not operating properly. The TPMS malfunction indicator is combined with the low tire pressure telltale. When the system detects a malfunction, the telltale will flash for approximately one minute and then remain continuously illuminated. This sequence will continue upon subsequent vehicle start-ups as long as the malfunction exists.

When the malfunction indicator is illuminated, the system may not be able to detect or ▶

signal low tire pressure as intended. TPMS malfunctions may occur for a variety of reasons, including the installation of replacement or alternate tires or wheels on the vehicle that prevent the TPMS from functioning properly. Always check the TPMS malfunction telltale after replacing one or more tires or wheels on your vehicle to ensure that the replacement or alternate tires and wheels allow the TPMS to continue to function properly.

If the Tire Pressure Monitoring System indicator appears

Applies to vehicles: with tire pressure monitoring system

The tire pressure indicator in the instrument cluster informs you if the tire pressure is too low or if there is a system malfunction.



Fig. 161 Instrument cluster: indicator light with message

Using the ABS sensors, the tire pressure monitoring system compares the tire tread circumference and vibration characteristics of the individual tires. If the pressure changes in one or more tires, this is indicated in the instrument cluster display with an indicator light (!) and a message ⇨ *fig. 161*. If only one tire is affected, the location of that tire will be indicated. The message turns off after a few minutes. You can display the message again ⇨ *page 28*.

The tire pressures must be stored in the menu display again each time the pressures change (switching between partial and full load pressure) or after changing or replacing a tire on your vehicle ⇨ *page 245*. The tire pressure monitoring system only monitors the tire pressure you have stored. You can find the recommended tire pressures for your vehicle on the label on the driver's door pillar ⇨ *page 229*.

Tire tread circumference and vibration characteristics can change and cause a tire pressure warning if:

– If the tire pressure in one or more tires is too low.
– The tire has structural damage.
– The tire was replaced or the tire pressure changed and it was not stored again ⇨ *page 245*.
– The spare tire is installed.

Indicator lights

(!) - Loss of pressure in at least one tire ⇨ ⚠. Check the tires and replace or repair if necessary. Check/correct the pressures of all four tires. Then store the tire pressures in the menu display ⇨ *page 245*.

TPMS (**T**ire **P**ressure **M**onitoring **S**ystem) **Tire pressure: System malfunction!**. If TPMS appears after switching the ignition on or while driving and the (!) indicator light in the instrument cluster blinks for approximately one minute and then stays on, there is system malfunction. Check/correct the pressures of all four tires and store them ⇨ *page 245*. If the indicator light does turn off or turns on again after a short period of time, drive to your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

WARNING

– If the tire pressure indicator appears in the instrument cluster display, one or more of your tires is significantly underinflated. Reduce your speed immediately and avoid any hard steering or braking maneuvers. Stop as soon as possible and check the tires and their pressures. Inflate the tire pressure to the proper pressure as indicated on the vehicle's tire pressure label ⇨ *page 229*. Driving on a significantly under-inflated tire causes the tire to overheat and can lead to tire failure. Under-inflation also is likely to ▶

impair the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.
– The driver is responsible for maintaining the correct tire pressures. You must check the tire pressures regularly.
– Under certain conditions (such as a sporty driving style, winter conditions or unpaved roads), the pressure monitor indicator may be delayed.
– Ask your authorized dealer if run-flat tires may be used on your vehicle. You vehicle registration becomes invalid if you use these tires when not permitted. Damage to your vehicle or accidents could also result.

Tips

– The tire pressure monitoring system can also stop working when there is an ESC/ABS malfunction.
– Using snow chains may result in a system malfunction.
– The tires with the identification “AO” or “RO” ⇨ *page 236* have been matched with your Audi tire pressure monitoring system. We recommend that you use these tires.
– The tire pressure monitoring system can only monitor the tire pressure of the driving tires. Check the tire pressure of the spare wheel in the luggage compartment so that if necessary it is ready for use.

Storing tire pressures

Applies to vehicles: with tire pressure monitoring system

A change in tire pressure or a change in tires must be stored in the system.

The tire pressure is stored in the MMI.

▸ Make sure before storing that the tire pressures of all four tires meet the specified values and are adapted to the load. Otherwise the system could malfunction ⇨ *page 229*.
▸ Switch the ignition on.
▸ Select: **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **Service & control** > **Tire pressure monitor** > **Store tire pressure** > **Yes, store now**.

Tips

Do not store the tire pressures if snow chains are installed.

What do I do now?

Luggage compartment lid emergency release

In case of an emergency, the rear lid can be opened from the inside using the trunk escape handle.

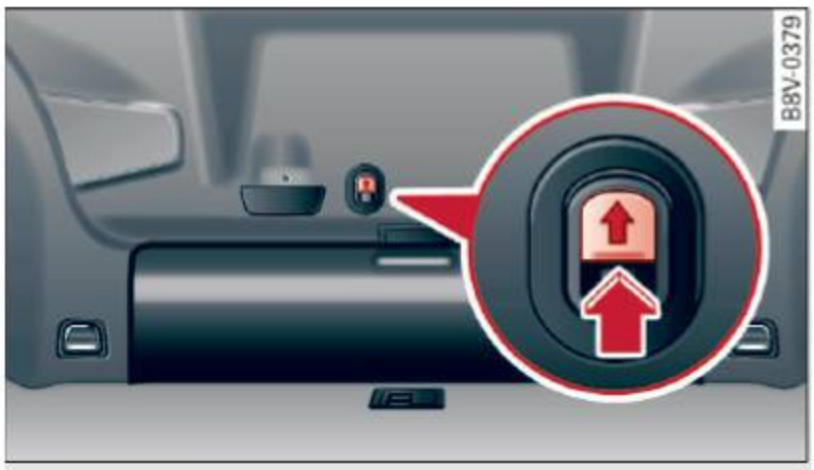


Fig. 162 Rear lid opening: access to the emergency release

To reach the emergency release mechanism, the rear bench seat backrest must be folded down ⇨ *page 61*.

- ▸ Push the latch upward in the direction of the arrow until the lock releases.

The trunk escape handle inside the rear lid is made of fluorescent material to glow in the dark.

WARNING

The trunk escape handle is to be used only in an emergency.

Tips

The emergency release lever should *never* be used as a handle for closing the rear lid.

General information

- ▸ Park the vehicle as far as possible from moving traffic in the event of a flat tire. In the event of a flat tire, park the vehicle on a level surface. It you are on a steep incline, be especially careful.
- ▸ Set the parking brake.
- ▸ Switch the emergency flashers on.
- ▸ Put on a reflective vest, if available.
- ▸ Set up the warning triangle, if available.
- ▸ Have the passengers exit the vehicle. They should move to a safe place, for example behind a guard rail.

WARNING

Pay attention to the steps above. They are for your protection and the for the safety of other drivers.

WARNING

Improper use of the vehicle jack can cause serious personal injuries.

- Never use the screw driver hex head to tighten wheel bolts, since the bolts cannot attain the necessary tightening torque if you use the hex head, potentially causing an accident.
- The factory-supplied jack is intended only for your vehicle model. Under no circumstances should it be used to lift heavy vehicles or other loads; you risk injuring yourself.
- Never start the engine when the vehicle is raised, which could cause an accident.
- Support the vehicle securely with appropriate stands if work is to be performed underneath the vehicle; otherwise, there is a potential risk for injury.
- Never use the jack supplied with your Audi on another vehicle, particularly on a heavier one. The jack is only suitable for use on the vehicle it came with.

Tips

- Some of the onboard items listed above are provided on certain models only or are optional extras.
- Before storing the jack*, make sure it is wound back down as far as it will go.

Equipment

Vehicle tool kit

Applies to vehicles: with vehicle tool kit



Fig. 163 Luggage compartment: cargo floor cover folded upward

The vehicle tool kit is located in the luggage compartment under the cargo floor cover ⇨ *fig. 163*.

Cargo floor cover

- ▸ Hang the plastic hook on the luggage compartment weather strip -arrow- ⇨ *fig. 163*.

Spare tire

General information

Applies to vehicles: with space-saving spare tire (compact spare tire)



Fig. 164 Luggage compartment: cargo floor cover folded upward



Fig. 165 Compact spare tire

The spare tire ⇨ *fig. 165* is intended for short-term use only. Have the damaged tire checked and replaced if necessary by an authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility as soon as possible.

There are some restrictions on the use of the compact spare tire. The compact spare tire has been designed specifically for your type of vehicle. Do not replace it with the spare tire from another type of vehicle.

Removing the spare tire

- ▸ Lift the cargo floor by the plastic handle.
- ▸ Hang the plastic hook on the luggage compartment weather strip ② ⇨ *fig. 164*.
- ▸ Remove the subwoofer*, if necessary ⇨ *page 248*.
- ▸ Turn the large screw counter-clockwise.
- ▸ Remove the spare tire.

Snow chains

For technical reasons, the use of snow chains on the compact spare tire is not permitted.

If you have to drive with snow chains and a front tire fails, mount the spare wheel in place of a rear tire. Install the snow chains on the rear tire that you removed, and install that in place of the front tire that failed.

WARNING

- – After installing a spare tire, the tire pressure must be checked as soon as possible. The tire pressure is available on ⇨ *page 229, fig. 157*
- – If the spare tire is more than 6 years old, use it only in an emergency and with extreme caution and careful driving.
- – The spare tire is intended only for temporary and short-term use. It should be replaced as soon as possible with the normal wheel and tire.
- – After mounting the compact spare tire, the tire pressure must be checked as soon as possible. The tire pressure of the compact spare tire must be 4.2 bar; otherwise, you risk having an accident.

– Do not drive faster than 50 mph (80 km/h). You risk having an accident.
– Avoid full-throttle acceleration, heavy braking, and fast cornering. You risk having an accident.
– Never drive using more than one spare wheel and tire. You risk having an accident.
– Normal summer or winter tires must not be mounted on the compact spare wheel rim.
– For technical reasons, the use of tire chains on the spare tire is not permitted. If it is necessary to drive with tire chains, the spare wheel must be mounted on the front axle in the event of a flat in a rear tire. The newly available front wheel must then be installed in place of the rear wheel with the flat tire. Installing the tire chain before mounting the wheel and tire is recommended.
– Loose items in the passenger compartment can cause serious personal injury during hard braking or in an accident. Never store the inflatable spare tire or jack and tools in the passenger compartment.
– Normal summer or winter tires must not be mounted on the compact spare wheel rim.

Removing the subwoofer

Applies to vehicles: with subwoofer

The subwoofer must be removed before the spare wheel can be removed.*

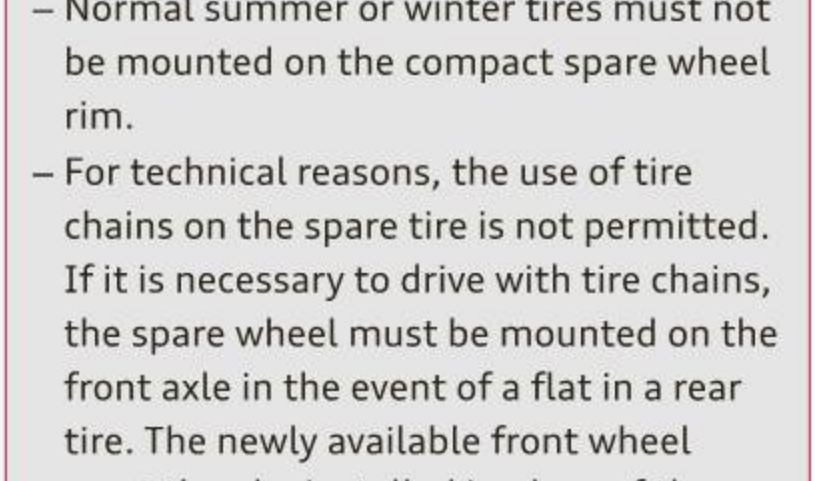


Fig. 166 Spare wheel well: subwoofer

Removing the subwoofer

- ▸ Lift the cargo floor ⇨ *page 247, fig. 164*.
- ▸ Press the connector tabs ① ⇨ *fig. 166* together.
- ▸ Remove the connector ② and set the removed cable aside.
- ▸ Remove the bolt ③.
- ▸ Carefully remove the subwoofer.

Installing the subwoofer

- ▸ Carefully place the subwoofer n the rim well. The word “FRONT” on the subwoofer must face forward.
- ▸ Insert the connector that was removed.
- ▸ Secure the subwoofer with the bolt.
- ▸ Fold the cargo floor cover back into place.

Changing a wheel

Before changing a wheel

Observe the following precautions for your own and your passenger's safety when changing a wheel.

- ▸ After you experience a tire failure, pull the car well away from moving traffic and try to reach **level** ground before you stop ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ All passengers should **leave the car** and move to a safe location (for instance, behind the guardrail) ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Engage the **parking brake** to prevent your vehicle from rolling unintentionally ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Move **selector lever to position P** ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ If you are towing a trailer, unhitch the trailer from your vehicle.
- ▸ Take the **jack** ⇨ *page 247* and the **spare tire** ⇨ *page 247* out of the luggage compartment.

⚠ WARNING

You or your passengers could be injured while changing a wheel if you do not follow these safety precautions:
– If you have a flat tire, move a safe distance off the road. Turn off the engine, turn the emergency flashers on and use other warning devices to alert other motorists.

▶

– Make sure that passengers wait in a safe place away from the vehicle and well away from the road and traffic.
– To help prevent the vehicle from moving suddenly and possibly slipping off the jack, always fully set the parking brake and block the wheel diagonally opposite the wheel being changed. When one front wheel is lifted off the ground, placing the Automatic Transmission in P (Park) will *not* prevent the vehicle from moving.
– Before you change a wheel, be sure the ground is level and firm. If necessary, use a sturdy board under the jack.
– Always store the vehicle tool kit, the jack and the replaced tire in the luggage compartment ⇨ *page 127*.

Changing a wheel

When you change a wheel, follow the sequence described below step-by-step and in exactly that order.

1. Remove the **decorative wheel cover***. For more details see also ⇨ *page 249, Decorative wheel covers* or ⇨ *page 250, Wheels with wheel bolt caps*.
2. Loosen the **wheel bolts** ⇨ *page 250*.
3. Locate the proper mounting point for the jack and align the jack below that point ⇨ *page 251*.
4. **Raise** the car with the jack ⇨ *page 251*.
5. Remove the **wheel with the flat tire** and then install **the spare** ⇨ *page 252*.
6. Tighten all wheel bolts lightly.
7. **Lower** the vehicle with the jack.
8. Use the wheel bolt wrench and **firmly** tighten all wheel bolts ⇨ *page 250*.
9. Replace the decorative **wheel cover***.

WARNING

Always read and follow all WARNINGS and information ⇨ ⚠ *in Raising the vehicle on page 251* and ⇨ *page 253*.

After changing a wheel

A wheel change is not complete without the doing the following.

- Always store the vehicle tool kit, the jack* and the replaced tire in the luggage compartment ⇨ *page 127*.
- Check the **tire pressure** on the spare wheel immediately after mounting it.
- As soon as possible, have the **tightening torques** on all wheel bolts checked with a torque wrench. The correct tightening torque is 90 ft lb (120 Nm).
- Have the flat tire **replaced** as soon as possible.

Tips

– If you notice that the wheel bolts are corroded and difficult to turn while changing a tire, they should be replaced before you check the tightening torque.
– Drive at reduced speed until you have the tightening torques checked.
– After changing a wheel, the tire pressure in all four tires must be checked/corrected and the tire pressure monitoring indicator must be stored in the MMI ⇨ *page 245*.

Decorative wheel covers

Applies to vehicles: with decorative wheel covers

The decorative wheel covers must be removed first to access the wheel bolts.



Fig. 167 Changing a wheel: Removing the wheel cover

Removing

- Insert the **hook** (provided with the vehicle tool kit) in the hole in the wheel hub cover. ▶

▸ Pull off the **decorative wheel cover** ⇨ *fig. 167*.

Wheels with wheel bolt caps

Applies to vehicles: with wheel bolts with caps

The caps must be removed first from the wheel bolts before the bolts can be unscrewed.



Fig. 168 Changing a wheel: removing the wheel bolt caps

Removing

▸ Push the **plastic clip** (provided with the vehicle tool kit) over the wheel bolt cap until the inner retainers on the clip align with the edge of the cover.
▸ Remove the cap with the **plastic clip** (vehicle tool kit) ⇨ *fig. 168*.

Refitting

▸ Place the caps over the wheel bolts and push them back on.

The caps are to protect and keep the wheel bolts clean.

Loosening and tightening the wheel bolts

The wheel bolts must be loosened before raising the vehicle.



Fig. 169 Changing a wheel: loosening the wheel bolts

Loosening

▸ Slide the **wheel wrench** onto the wheel bolt as far as it will go.
▸ Take tight hold of the *end* of the wrench handle and turn the wheel bolts **counterclockwise** about *one single* turn in the direction of arrow ⇨ *fig. 169*.

Tightening

▸ Slide the wheel wrench onto the wheel bolt as far as it will go.
▸ Take tight hold of the *end* of the wrench handle and turn each wheel bolt **clockwise** until it is seated.

WARNING

– Do not use force or hurry when changing a wheel - you can cause the vehicle to slip off the jack and cause serious personal injuries.
– *Do not* loosen the wheel bolts *more than one turn* before you raise the vehicle with the jack. - You risk an injury.

Tips

– Never use the hexagonal socket in the handle of the screwdriver to loosen or tighten the wheel bolts.
– If a wheel bolt is very tight, you may find it easier to loosen by carefully pushing down on the end of the wheel bolt wrench with *one foot only*. As you do so, ▸

hold on to the car to keep your balance and take care not to slip.

Raising the vehicle

The vehicle must be lifted with the jack first before the wheel can be removed.

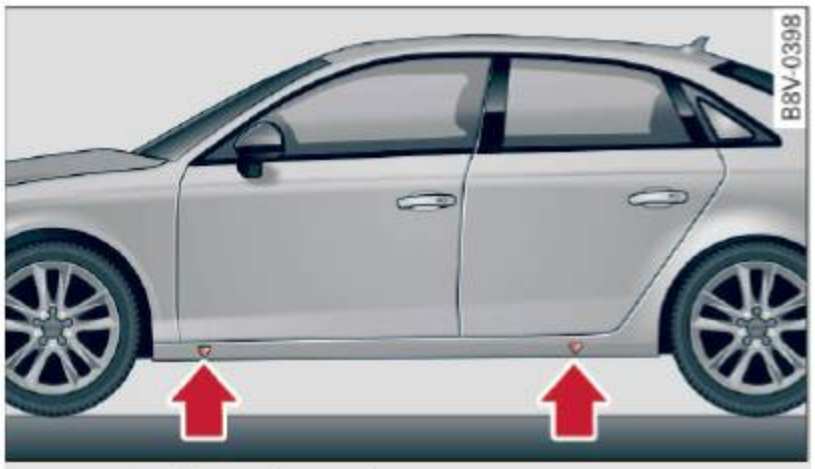


Fig. 170 Sill panels: markings

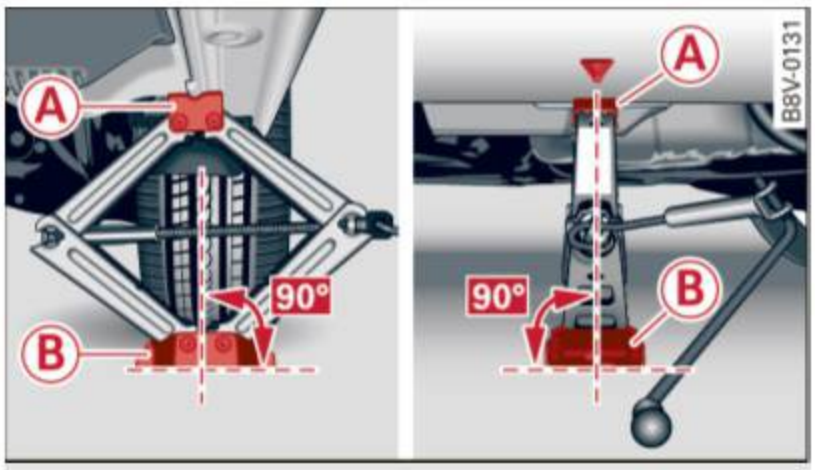


Fig. 171 Sill: positioning the vehicle jack

- ▸ Place the vehicle jack (vehicle tool kit) on a firm surface. Use a flat, stable support if necessary. On a slippery surface such as tile, you should use a non-slip pad (such as a rubber mat) ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Engage the **parking brake** to prevent your vehicle from rolling unintentionally.
- ▸ Move the **selector lever to position P**.
- ▸ Find the **marking** (imprint) on the sill that is nearest the wheel that will be changed ⇨ *fig. 170*. Behind the marking, there is a **lifting point** on the sill for the vehicle jack.
- ▸ Vehicles with a sill: Note the position of the sill when positioning the vehicle jack ⇨ *fig. 171*.
- ▸ Turn the **vehicle jack** located under the lifting point on the sill to raise the jack until its arm Ⓐ ⇨ *fig. 171* is located under the designated plastic mount ⇨ ⚠, ⇨ ⓘ.
- ▸ Align the jack so that its arm Ⓐ ⇨ *fig. 171* engages in the designated lifting point in the door sill and the movable base Ⓑ lies flat on the ground. The base Ⓑ must be *vertical* under the lifting point Ⓐ.
- ▸ Wind the jack up further until the flat tire comes off the ground ⇨ ⚠.

Position the vehicle jack **only** under the designated lifting points on the sill ⇨ *fig. 170*. There is exactly *one* location for each wheel. The jack must not be positioned at any other location ⇨ ⚠ ⇨ ⓘ.

An **unstable surface** under the jack can cause the vehicle to slip off the jack. Always provide a firm base for the jack on the ground. If necessary place a sturdy board or similar support under the jack. On **hard, slippery surfaces** (such as tiles) use a rubber mat or similar to prevent the jack from slipping ⇨ ⚠.

⚠ WARNING

– You or your passengers could be injured while changing a wheel if you do not follow these safety precautions:
  – Position the vehicle jack only at the designated lifting points and align the jack. Otherwise, the vehicle jack could slip and cause an injury if it does not have sufficient hold on the vehicle.
– A soft or unstable surface under the jack may cause the vehicle to slip off the jack. Always provide a firm base for the jack on the ground. If necessary, use a sturdy board under the jack.
– On hard, slippery surface (such as tiles) use a rubber mat or similar to prevent the jack from slipping.
– Only raise your vehicle with the vehicle jack provided by the factory. If you use a vehicle jack for another vehicle, your vehicle can slide and cause injury.
– Changes in temperature or load can affect the height of the vehicle.
– Never start the engine when the vehicle is raised, which could cause an accident.

▸

– Support the vehicle securely with appropriate stands if work is to be performed underneath the vehicle; otherwise, there is a potential risk for injury.
– To help prevent injury to yourself and your passengers:
  – Do not raise the vehicle until you are sure the jack is securely engaged.
  – Passengers must not remain in the vehicle when it is jacked up.
  – Make sure that passengers wait in a safe place away from the vehicle and well away from the road and traffic.
  – Make sure jack position is correct, adjust as necessary and then continue to raise the jack.
– Changes in temperature or load can affect the height of the vehicle.

Note

Do not lift the vehicle by the sill. Position the vehicle jack only at the designated lifting points on the sill. Otherwise, your vehicle will be damaged.

Taking the wheel off/installing the spare

Follow these instructions step-by-step for changing the wheel.



Fig. 172 Changing a wheel: using the screwdriver handle (with the blade removed) to turn the bolts



Fig. 173 Changing a wheel: alignment pin inside the top hole

After you have loosened all wheel bolts and raised the vehicle off the ground, remove and replace the wheel as follows:

Removing the wheel

- Use the **hexagonal socket in the screwdriver handle** to completely remove the topmost wheel bolt and set it aside on a *clean* surface ⇨ *fig. 172*.
- Screw the threaded end of the **alignment pin** from the tool kit hand-tight into the empty bolt hole ⇨ *fig. 173*.
- Then remove the other wheel bolts as described above.
- Take off the wheel leaving the alignment pin in the bolt hole ⇨ (!).

Putting on the compact spare wheel

- Lift the spare wheel and carefully slide it over the alignment pin to guide it in place ⇨ (!).
- Use the hexagonal socket in the screwdriver handle to screw in and tighten all wheel bolts *slightly*.
- Remove the alignment pin and insert and tighten the remaining wheel bolt slightly like the rest.
- Turn the jack handle counter-clockwise to lower the vehicle until the jack is fully released.
- Use the wheel bolt wrench to tighten all wheel bolts firmly ⇨ *page 250*. Tighten them *crosswise*, from one bolt to the (approximately) opposite one, to keep the wheel centered.

▶

Note

When removing or installing the wheel, the rim could hit the brake rotor and damage the rotor. Work carefully and have a second person help you.

Tips

Never use the hexagonal socket in the handle of the screwdriver to loosen or tighten the wheel bolts.

– Pull the reversible blade from the screwdriver before you use the hexagonal socket in the handle to turn the wheel bolts.
– When mounting tires with **unidirectional tread design** make sure the tread pattern is pointed the right way ⇨ *page 253*.
– The wheel bolts should be clean and easy to turn. Check for dirt and corrosion on the mating surfaces of both the wheel and the hub. Remove all dirt from these surfaces before remounting the wheel.

Tires with unidirectional tread design

Tires with unidirectional tread design must be mounted with their tread pattern pointed in the right direction.

Using a spare tire with a tread pattern intended for use in a specific direction

When using a spare tire with a tread pattern intended for use in a specific direction, please note the following:

– The direction of rotation is marked by an arrow on the side of the tire.
– If the spare tire has to be installed in the incorrect direction, use the spare tire only temporarily since the tire will not be able to achieve its optimum performance characteristics with regard to aquaplaning, noise and wear.
– We recommend that you pay particular attention to this fact during wet weather and that you adjust your speed to match road conditions.
– Replace the flat tire with a new one and have it installed on your vehicle as soon as possible to restore the handling advantages of a unidirectional tire.

Notes on wheel changing

Please read the information ⇨ *page 236, New tires and replacing tires and wheels* if you are going to use a spare tire which is different from the tires on your vehicle.

After you change a tire:

– **Check the tire pressure on the spare immediately after installation.**
– **Have the wheel bolt tightening torque checked with a torque wrench as soon as possible by your authorized Audi dealer or a qualified service station.**
– **With steel and alloy wheel rims, the wheel bolts are correctly tightened at a torque of 90 ft lb (120 Nm).**
– **If you notice that the wheel bolts are corroded and difficult to turn while changing a tire, they should be replaced before you check the tightening torque.**
– **Replace the flat tire with a new one and have it installed on your vehicle as soon as possible. Remount the wheel cover.**

Until then, drive with extra care and at reduced speeds.

WARNING

– If you are going to equip your vehicle with tires or rims which differ from those which were factory installed, then be sure to read the information ⇨ *page 236, New tires and replacing tires and wheels*.
– Always make sure the damaged wheel or even a flat tire and the jack and tool kit are properly secured in the luggage compartment and are not loose in the passenger compartment.
– In an accident or sudden maneuver they could fly forward, injuring anyone in the vehicle.

– Always store damaged wheel, jack and tools securely in the luggage compartment. Otherwise, in an accident or sudden maneuver they could fly forward, causing injury to passengers in the vehicle.

Fuses and bulbs

Electrical fuses

Replacing fuses

Fuses that have blown will have metal strips that have burned through.



Fig. 174 Steering column area: cover

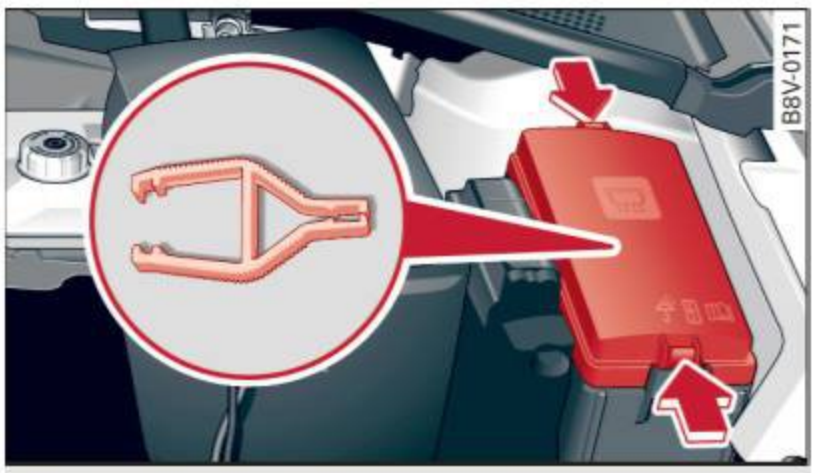


Fig. 175 Left side of the engine compartment: fuse cover

Fuses in the interior

The fuses are behind the cover in the steering column area ⇨ *fig. 174*.

- ▸ Turn off the ignition and the failed electrical equipment.
- ▸ Check the following table to see which fuse belongs to the equipment ⇨ *page 256*.
- ▸ Remove the cover: ⇨ *fig. 174*.
- ▸ Remove the plastic clip from the fuse panel cover in the engine compartment ⇨ *fig. 175*.
- ▸ Remove the blown fuse using the plastic clamp and replace the fuse with an identical new one.
- ▸ Install the cover.

Fuses in the engine compartment

- ▸ Turn off the ignition and the failed electrical equipment.
- ▸ Check the following table to see which fuse belongs to the equipment ⇨ *page 257*.
- ▸ Remove the fuse panel cover ⇨ *fig. 175*.
- ▸ Remove the plastic clip from the fuse panel cover ⇨ *fig. 175*.
- ▸ Remove the blown fuse using the plastic clamp and replace the fuse with an identical new one.

The individual circuits are protected by safety fuses. The fuses are located under the steering wheel behind a cover and in the left side of the engine compartment.

WARNING

Do not repair fuses and never replace a blown fuse with one that has a higher amp rating. This can cause damage to the electrical system and a fire.

Note

– If there are multiple fuse values in a cell in the follow tables, for example 5/10/20, it is because of equipment-related differences. Replace the burned fuse with an identical new one.

– If a new fuse should burn out again shortly after you have installed it, have the electrical system checked by your authorized Audi dealer or qualified repair facility as soon as possible.

Tips

– The following table does not list fuse locations that are not used.

– Some of the following tables only apply to in certain models or options.

Interior fuse assignment

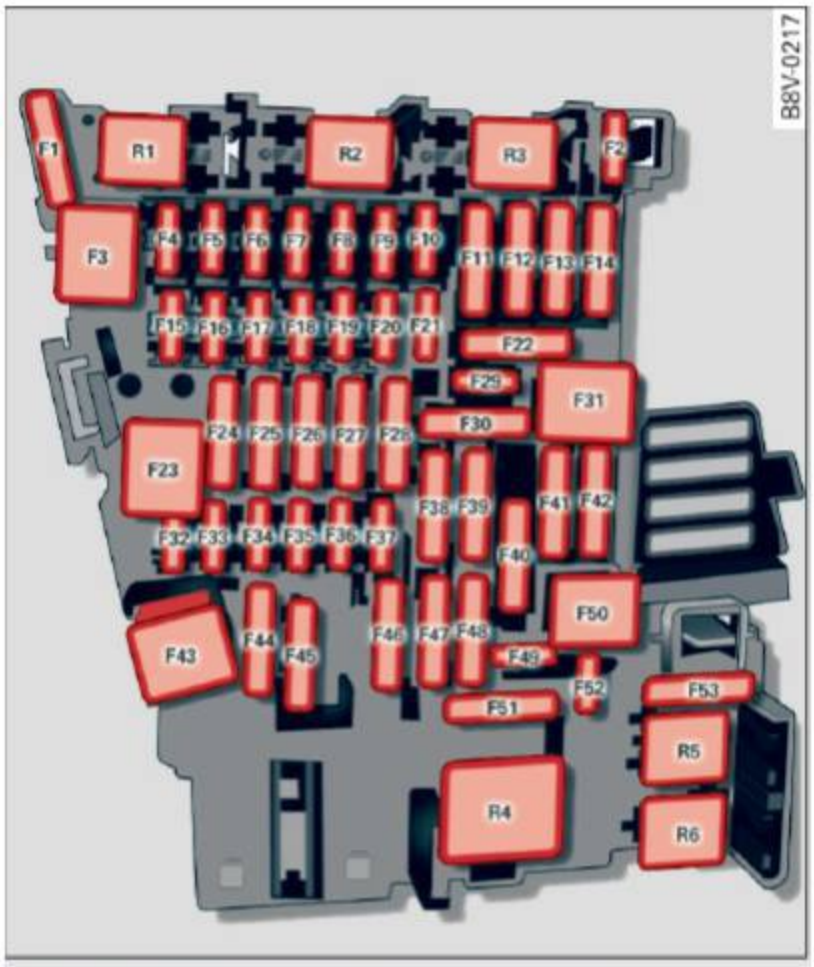


Fig. 176 Vehicle interior: fuse assignment

No.	Equipment	Ampere
F2	Seat adjustment	10
F4	MM controls, MMI components	7.5
F5	Gateway	5
F6	Anti-theft alarm system	5
F7	Climate/heating control, selector lever (automatic transmission), parking heater, rear window heater relay coil	10
F8	Diagnosis, electrical parking brake switch, light switch, rain/light sensor, interior lighting	10
F9	Steering column switch module	1
F10	Display	5
F11	Reversible driver's safety belt tensioners	25
F12	MMI area	15/20
F13	Adaptive dampers control module	20
F14	Climate control system blower	30
F15	Electronic steering column lock	10
F16	MMI area	7.5
F17	Instrument cluster	5
F18	Rearview camera	7.5
F19	Convince key system control module, tank system	7.5
F23	Right exterior lights	40
F24	Panorama sunroof	20/30
F25	Door/driver's side doors (for example power windows)	30
F26	Seat heating	30
F27	Sound-amplifier	30
F29	Interior lights	7.5
F31	Left exterior lights	40
F32	Driver assistance systems	7.5
F33	Airbag	5
F34	Button lighting, coils for socket relays, interior sound, back-up light switch, temperature sensor, oil level sensor	7.5
F35	Diagnosis, headlight range control system, air quality sensor, automatic dimming rearview mirror	10
F36	Right cornering light / right LED-headlight	15
F37	Left cornering light / left LED-headlight	15
F39	Door/front passenger's side doors (for example, power windows)	30
F40	Sockets	20
F41	Reversible front passenger's side safety belt tensioners	25
F42	Central locking buttons	40
F43	Windshield washer system	30
F44	all wheel drive	15
F45	Power driver's side seat	15

No.	Equipment	Ampere
F49	Starter, clutch sensor	5
F53	Rear window defogger	30

The power seats* are protected via **circuit breakers** that automatically switch on after a few seconds after the overload has been reduced.

Tips

Note that the following table was accurate at the time of printing and is subject to change.

Left engine compartment fuse assignment

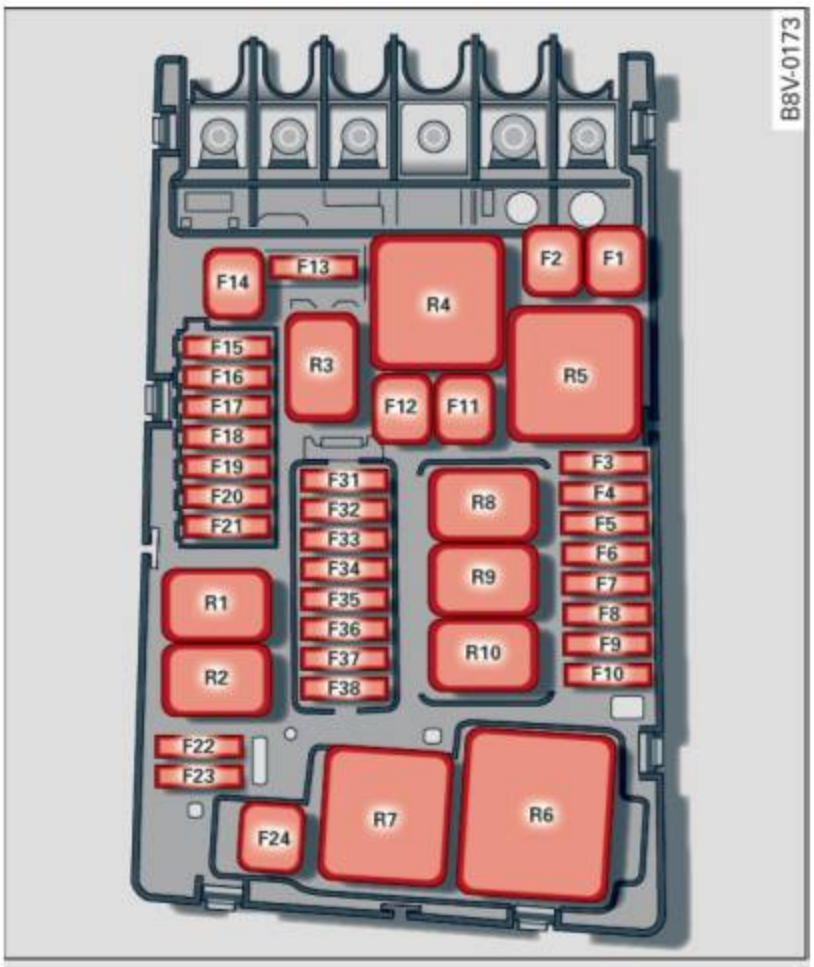


Fig. 177 Engine compartment: fuse assignment

No.	Equipment	Ampere
F1	ESC control module	40
F2	ESC control module	40
F3	Engine control module (gasoline)	15/30
F4	Engine cooling, engine components, auxiliary heater coil relay (1+2), secondary air injection pump relay	5/10
F5	Engine components, tank system	7,5/10/15
F6	Brake light sensor	5
F7	Engine components, water pumps	7,5/10/15
F8	Lambda sensor	10/15
F9	Engine components, exhaust door, glow time control module, SULEV valve	5/10/20
F10	Fuel injectors, fuel control module	15/20
F11	Auxiliary heater heating element 2	40
F12	Auxiliary heater heating element 3	40
F13	Automatic transmission control module	15/30
F15	Horn	15
F16	Ignition coil	20/7.5
F17	ESC control module, engine control module	7.5
F18	Terminal 30 (reference voltage)	5
F19	Windshield wipers	30
F20	Horn	10
F22	Terminal 50 diagnosis	5
F23	Starter	30
F24	Auxiliary heater heating element 1	40
F31	Vacuum pump	15
F32	LED headlights	5

Tips

Note that the following table was accurate at the time of printing and is subject to change.

Bulbs

Replacing light bulbs

For your safety, we recommend that you have your authorized Audi dealer replace burned out bulbs for you.

It is becoming increasingly more and more difficult to replace vehicle light bulbs since in many cases, other parts of the car must first be removed before you are able to get to the bulb. This applies especially to the light bulbs in the front of your car which you can only reach through the engine compartment.

Sheet metal and bulb holders can have sharp edges that can cause serious cuts, and parts must be correctly taken apart and then properly put back together to help prevent breakage of parts and long term damage from water that can enter housings that have not been properly resealed.

For your safety, we recommend that you have your authorized Audi dealer replace any bulbs for you, since your dealer has the proper tools, the correct bulbs and the expertise.

Gas discharge lamps (Xenon lights):

Due to the high electrical voltage, have the bulbs replaced by a qualified technician. Headlights with Xenon light can be identified by the high voltage sticker.

LED headlights* require no maintenance. Please contact your authorized Audi dealer if a bulb needs to be replaced.

WARNING

Contact with high-voltage components of the electrical system and improper replacement of gas discharge (Xenon) headlight bulbs can cause serious personal injury and death.

– Xenon bulbs are pressurized and can explode when being changed.
– Changing Xenon lamps requires the special training, instructions and equipment.
– Only an authorized Audi dealer or other qualified workshop should change the bulbs in gas discharge lamps.

WARNING

There are parts with sharp edges on the openings and on the bulb holders that can cause serious cuts.

– If you are uncertain about what to do, have the work performed by an authorized Audi dealer or other qualified workshop. Serious personal injury may result from improperly performed work.

Tips

– If you still prefer to replace the light bulbs yourself, be aware that the engine compartment is a hazardous area to work in ⇨ *page 210*⇨ ⚠
– It is best to ask your authorized Audi dealer whenever you need to change a bulb.

Emergency situations

General

This chapter is intended for trained emergency crews and working personnel who have the necessary tools and equipment to perform these operations.

Starting by pushing or towing

Note

Vehicles with an automatic transmission cannot be started by pushing or towing.

Starting with jumper cables

If necessary, the engine can be started by connecting it to the battery of another vehicle.

If the engine should fail to start because of a discharged or weak battery, the battery can be connected to the battery of *another* vehicle, using a **pair of jumper cables** to start the engine.

Jumper cables

Use *only* jumper cables of sufficiently large **cross section** to carry the starter current safely. Refer to the manufacturer's specifications.

Use only jumper cables with *insulated* terminal clamps which are distinctly marked:

plus (+) cable in most cases colored **red**

minus (-) cable in most cases colored **black**.

WARNING

Batteries contain electricity, acid, and gas. Any of these can cause very serious or fatal injury. Follow the instructions below for safe handling of your vehicle's battery.

- Always shield your eyes and avoid leaning over the battery whenever possible.
- A discharged battery can freeze at temperatures just below 32 °F (0 °C). Before connecting a jumper cable, you must thaw the frozen battery completely, otherwise it could explode.
- Do not allow battery acid to contact eyes or skin. Flush any contacted area with water immediately.
- Improper use of a booster battery to start a vehicle may cause an explosion.
- Vehicle batteries generate explosive gases. Keep sparks, flame and lighted cigarettes away from batteries.
- Do not try to jump start any vehicle with a low acid level in the battery.
- The voltage of the booster battery must also have a 12-volt rating. The capacity (Ah) of the booster battery should not be lower than that of the discharged battery. Use of batteries of different voltage or substantially different "Ah" rating may cause an explosion and personal injury.
- Never charge a frozen battery. Gas trapped in the ice may cause an explosion.
- Never charge or use a battery that has been frozen. The battery case may have be weakened.
- Use of batteries of different voltage or substantially different capacity (Ah) rating may cause an explosion and injury. The capacity (Ah) of the booster battery should not be lower than that of the discharged battery.
- Before you check anything in the engine compartment, always read and heed all WARNINGS ⇨ *page 210*.

Note

- Applying a higher voltage booster battery will cause expensive damage to sensitive electronic components, such as control units, relays, radio, etc.
- There must be no electrical contact between the vehicles as otherwise current could already start to flow as soon as the positive (+) terminals are connected. ▶

Tips

The discharged battery must be properly connected to the vehicle's electrical system. When jump starting or charging the battery, never connect the negative ground cable to the battery negative post because the battery manager system must be able to detect the battery's state of charge. Always connect the negative ground cable to the negative ground post of the battery manager control unit.

Use of jumper cables

Make sure to connect the jumper cable clamps in exactly the order described below!

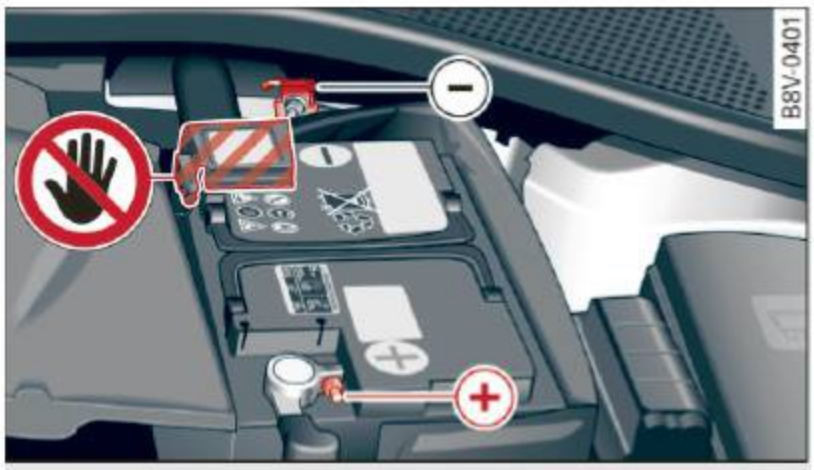


Fig. 178 Engine compartment: connectors for jump start cables and charger

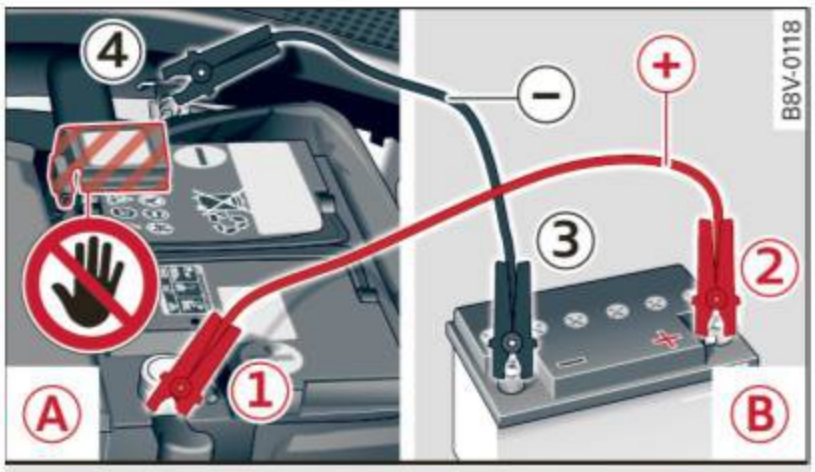


Fig. 179 Jump starting with the battery of another vehicle: Ⓐ – discharged vehicle battery, Ⓑ – booster battery

The battery is located to the left in the engine compartment. **Do not jump start a frozen or thawed battery** ⇨ ⚠ *in Starting with jumper cables on page 259* **! Replace the battery.** The procedure for connecting jump start cables that is described next is designed to help jump start your vehicle.

Vehicle with discharged battery:

- ▸ Read the following carefully ⇨ *page 259*.
- ▸ Set the parking brake and place the selector lever in the P position.
- ▸ Turn the ignition and electrical equipment off in both vehicles.

Connect POSITIVE (+) to POSITIVE (+) (red)

- ▸ To reach the battery terminals, flip the battery cover cap to the side ⇨ *fig. 178*.

1. Clamp the end of the red jump start cable to the terminal ① ⇨ *fig. 179* on the dead battery Ⓐ ⇨ ! *in Starting with jumper cables on page 259*.
2. Clamp the other end of the red jump start cable to the terminal ② on the charging battery Ⓑ.

Connect NEGATIVE (–) to NEGATIVE (–) (black)

3. Clamp the black end of the jump start cable **preferably at the ground point**, or on the negative terminal ③ on the charging battery Ⓑ.
4. Clamp the other black end of the jump start cable **only** on the **ground point** ④ on **your vehicle** Ⓐ ⇨ !.
5. Route the jump start cables so they cannot get caught in the moving parts in the engine compartment.

Starting the engine

6. Start the engine in the vehicle giving the charge and let it run at idle.
7. Start the engine in the vehicle with the dead battery and wait two to three minutes until it “runs smoothly”.
8. If the engine does not start: Stop the starting procedure after 10 seconds and then repeat it after approximately 30 seconds.
9. In the vehicle that is being jump started, switch the heater fan and rear window defroster on to reduce any voltage peaks that may occur when disconnecting the jumper cables. The headlights must be switched off.

▶

10. With the engines running, remove the cables in *reverse* order of the way they were installed. Make sure the cables do not get caught in moving engine components.
11. Switch the heater fan and rear window defroster off.
12. Close the battery cover.

The battery is vented to the outside to prevent gases from entering the vehicle interior. Make sure that the jumper clamps are well connected with their metal parts in full contact with the battery terminals.

WARNING

To avoid serious personal injury and damage to the vehicle, heed all warnings and instructions of the jumper cable manufacturer. If in doubt, call for road service.

– Jumper cables must be long enough so that the vehicles do not touch.
– When connecting jumper cables, make sure that they cannot get caught in any moving parts in the engine compartment.
– Before you check anything in the engine compartment, always read and heed all WARNINGS ⇨ *page 210*.

Note

Improper hook-up of jumper cables can ruin the generator.

– Always connect POSITIVE (+) to POSITIVE (+), and NEGATIVE (–) to NEGATIVE (–) ground post of the battery manager control unit.
– Check that all screw plugs on the battery cells are screwed in firmly. If not, tighten plugs prior to connecting clamp on negative battery terminal.
– Please note that the procedure for connecting a jumper cable as described above applies specifically to the case of your vehicle being jump started. When you are giving a jump start to another vehicle, do *not* connect the negative **(–)** cable to the negative **(–)** terminal on the discharged battery ④ ⇨ *fig. 179*. Instead, securely connect the negative **(–)** cable to either a solid metal component that is firmly bolted to the engine block or to the engine block itself. If the battery that is being charged does not vent to the outside, escaping battery gas could ignite and explode!
– Make sure that the connected positive terminal clamps have sufficient contact with metal.
– Do not use the battery negative terminal for jump starting or a malfunction could occur in the vehicle electrical system.

Emergency towing with commercial tow truck

General hints

Your Audi requires special handling for towing.

The following information is to be used by commercial tow truck operators who know how to operate their equipment safely.

– **Never tow your Audi. Towing will cause damage to the engine and transmission.**
– **Never wrap the safety chains or winch cables around the brake lines.**
– **To prevent unnecessary damage, your Audi must be transported with a flat bed truck.**
– **To load the vehicle on to the flat bed, use the towing loop found in the vehicle tools and attach to the front or rear anchorage** ⇨ *page 262* and ⇨ *page 262*.

WARNING

A vehicle being towed is not safe for passengers. Never allow anyone to ride in a vehicle being towed, for any reason.

Front towing loop



Fig. 180 Right front bumper: removing the cover

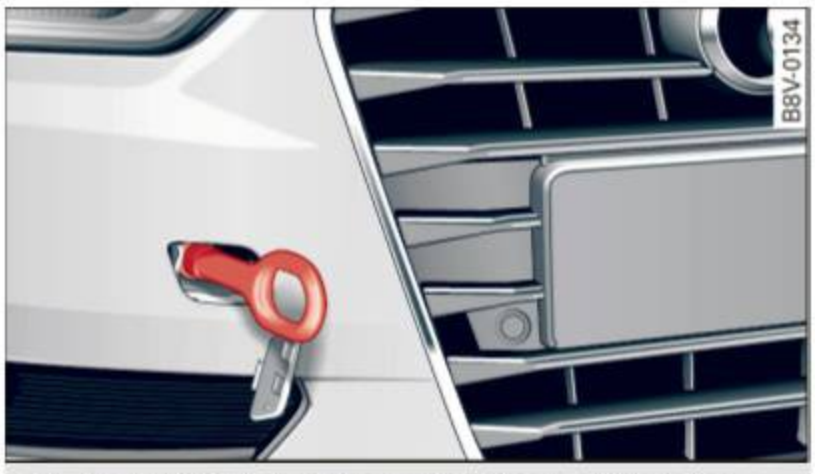


Fig. 181 Right front bumper: towing loop installed

The threaded opening for the towing loop is located behind a cover on the right side of the front bumper.

- ▸ Remove the towing loop from the vehicle tool kit ⇨ *page 247*.
- ▸ Press inward on the *upper left* side of the cap to remove it from the bumper ⇨ *fig. 180*.
- ▸ Insert the towing loop in the threaded opening until it stops ⇨ *fig. 181* and tighten it with a wheel wrench.
- ▸ After using, place the towing loop back in the vehicle tool kit.

WARNING

If you do not screw the towing loop completely, it could come out of the threaded hole while the vehicle is being towed causing damage to the vehicle and possible serious personal injury.

Rear towing loop



Fig. 182 Right rear towing loop: cover



Fig. 183 Right rear towing loop: towing loop installed

The towing loop threaded opening is located in the right of the rear bumper cover under a cover.

- ▸ Remove the towing loop from the vehicle tool kit ⇨ *page 247*.
- ▸ Press inward on the *upper* area -arrow- and lift it upward from the *lower* area ⇨ *fig. 182*.
- ▸ Insert the towing loop in the threaded opening until it stops ⇨ *fig. 183* and tighten it with a wheel wrench.
- ▸ After using, place the towing loop back in the vehicle tool kit.

Depending on the model, the shape of the cover can vary.

WARNING

If you do not screw the towing loop completely, it could come out of the threaded hole while the vehicle is being towed causing damage to the vehicle and possible serious personal injury.

Loading the vehicle onto a flat bed truck



Fig. 184 Vehicle on flat bed truck

Front hook up

- ▸ Align the vehicle with the centerline of the car carrier ramp.
- ▸ Attach the winch hook to the front towline eye previously installed.

Rear hook up

- ▸ Align the vehicle with the centerline of the car carrier ramp.
- ▸ Attach the winch hook to the rear towline eye previously installed.

Tips

Check carefully to make sure the hook-up is secure before moving the car up the flat-bed truck ramp.

Lifting vehicle

Lifting with workshop hoist and with floor jack

The vehicle may only be lifted at the lifting points illustrated.

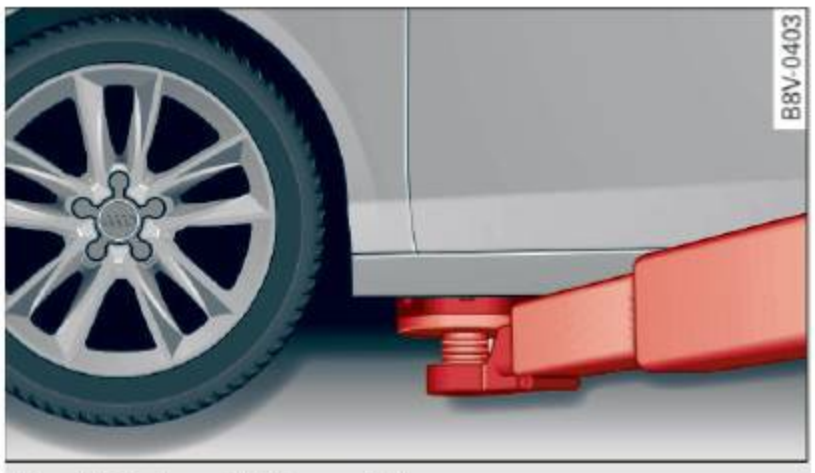


Fig. 185 Front lifting point



Fig. 186 Rear lifting point

- ▸ Read and heed WARNING ⇨ ⚠.
- ▸ Locate lifting points ⇨ *fig. 185* and ⇨ *fig. 186*.
- ▸ Adjust lifting arms of workshop hoist or floor jack to match vehicle lifting points.
- ▸ Insert a rubber pad between the floor jack/ workshop hoist and the lifting points.

If you must lift your vehicle with a floor jack to work underneath, be sure the vehicle is safely supported on stands intended for this purpose.

Front lifting point

The lifting point is located on the floor pan reinforcement about at the same level as the jack mounting point ⇨ *fig. 185*. **Do not lift the vehicle at the vertical sill reinforcement.**

Rear lifting point

The lifting point is located on the vertical reinforcement of the lower sill for the on-board jack ⇨ *fig. 186*.

Lifting with vehicle jack

Refer to ⇨ *page 251*.

WARNING

– To reduce the risk of serious injury and vehicle damage.
  – Always lift the vehicle only at the special workshop hoist and floor jack lift points illustrated ⇨ *fig. 185* and ⇨ *fig. 186*.
  – Failure to lift the vehicle at these points could cause the vehicle to tilt or ▶

fall from a lift if there is a change in vehicle weight distribution and balance. This might happen, for example, when heavy components such as the engine block or transmission are removed.

– When removing heavy components like these, anchor vehicle to hoist or add corresponding weights to maintain the center of gravity. Otherwise, the vehicle might tilt or slip off the hoist, causing serious personal injury.

Note

– Be aware of the following points before lifting the vehicle:
  – **The vehicle should never be lifted or jacked up from underneath the engine oil pan, the transmission housing, the front or rear axle or the body side members. This could lead to serious damage.**
  – **To avoid damage to the underbody or chassis frame, a rubber pad must be inserted between the floor jack and the lift points.**
– **Before driving over a workshop hoist, check that the vehicle weight does not exceed the permissible lifting capacity of the hoist.**
– **Before driving over a workshop hoist, ensure that there is sufficient clearance between the hoist and low parts of the vehicle.**

Technical data

Vehicle identification



Fig. 187 Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) plate: location on driver's side dash panel

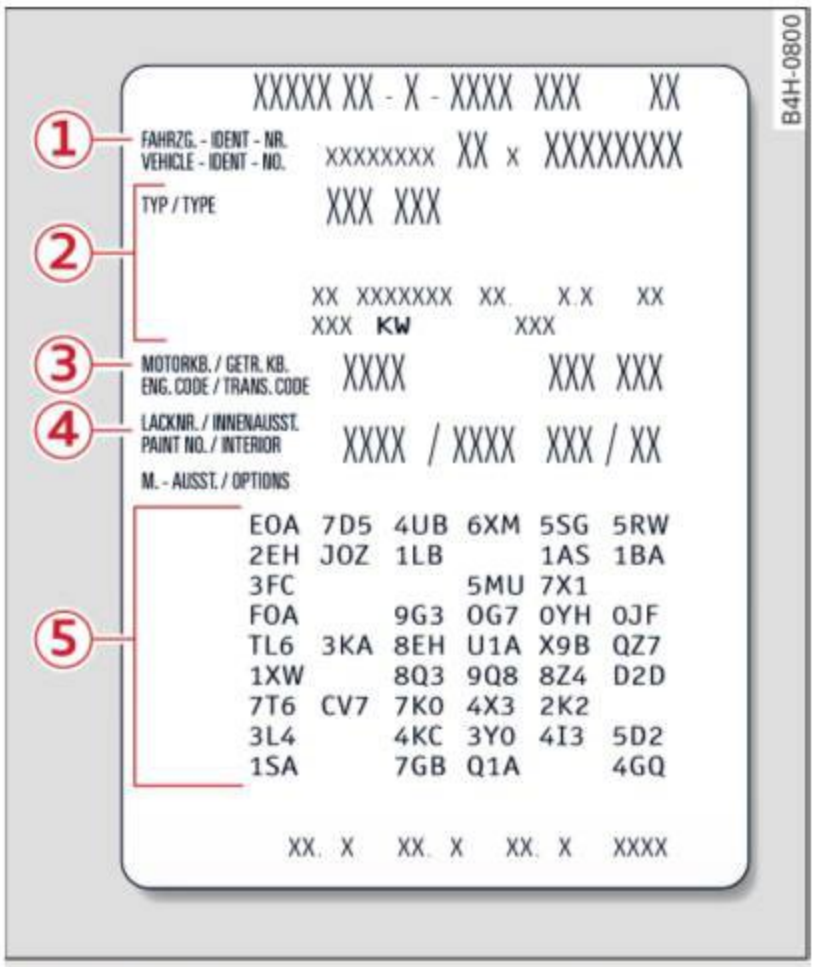


Fig. 188 The vehicle identification label – inside the luggage compartment

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)

The Vehicle Identification Number is located in different places:

– under the windshield on the driver's side ⇨ *fig. 187*.
– in the MMI: Select: MENU button > **Systems** control button or **Car systems** > **Service & control** > **VIN number**.
– on the vehicle identification label.

Vehicle identification label

The vehicle identification label is located in the luggage compartment in the spare wheel well.

The label ⇨ *fig. 188* shows the following vehicle data:

① Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
② Vehicle type, engine output, transmission
③ Engine and transmission code
④ Paint number and interior
⑤ Optional equipment numbers

The information of the vehicle identification label can also be found in your Warranty & Maintenance booklet.

Safety compliance sticker

The safety compliance sticker is your assurance that your new vehicle complies with all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards which were in effect at the time the vehicle was manufactured. You can find this sticker on the door jamb on the driver's side. It shows the month and year of production and the vehicle identification number of your vehicle (perforation) as well as the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) and the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR).

High voltage warning label

The high voltage warning label is located in the engine compartment next to the engine hood release. The spark ignition system complies with the Canadian standard ICES-002.

Weights

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), and the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) for front and rear are listed on a sticker on the door jamb on the driver's side.

The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating includes the weight of the basic vehicle plus full fuel tank, oil and coolant, plus maximum load, which includes passenger weight (150 lbs/68 kg per ▶

designated seating position) and luggage weight ⇨ ⚠.

Gross Axle Weight Rating

The Gross Axle Weight Rating is the maximum load that can be applied at each axle of the vehicle ⇨ ⚠.

Vehicle capacity weight

The vehicle capacity weight (max. load) is listed either on the driver's side B-pillar or inside the fuel filler flap.

⚠ WARNING

– The actual Gross Axle Weight Rating at the front and rear axles should not exceed the permissible weights, and their combination must not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating.

– Exceeding permissible weight ratings can result in vehicle damage, accidents and personal injury.

Note

– The vehicle capacity weight figures apply when the load is distributed evenly in the vehicle (passengers and luggage). When transporting a heavy load in the luggage compartment, carry the load as near to the rear axle as possible so that the vehicle's handling is not impaired.
– Do not exceed the maximum permissible axle loads or the maximum gross vehicle weight. Always remember that the vehicle's handling will be affected by the extra load. Therefore, adjust your speed accordingly.
– Always observe local regulations.

Dimensions

The dimensions can vary depending on the model and equipment.

Length	in (mm)	175.3 (4456)
Width	in (mm)	70.7 (1796)
Width (across mirrors)	in (mm)	77.1 (1960)
Height (unloaded)[a)]	in (mm)	55.7 (1416)
Turning circle diameter	ft (m)	35.8 (10.9)

a) The height of the vehicle depends on the tires and the suspension.

When driving on poor roads, by curbs and on steep ramps, make sure that low-lying components such as the spoiler and exhaust system do not come into contact with these or they could be damaged. This applies especially when the vehicle is fully loaded.

Capacities

Fuel tank Front wheel Drive All wheel drive	 gal (liters) gal (liters)	 approx. 13.2 (50.0) approx. 14.5 (55.0)
Windshield washer system	quarts (liters)	approx. 3.2 (3.1)

Gasoline engines

A3 sedan 1.8L 4 cylinder

Maximum output SAE net	hp @ rpm	170 @ 4500 - 6200
Maximum torque SAE net	lb-ft @ rpm	200 @ 1600 - 4400
Displacement	CID (cm^3)	110 (1798)
Engine oil with filter change	quarts (liters)	6.0 (5.7)
Fuel	**Premium unleaded (91 AKI)**, ⇨ *page 206, Gasoline*	

A3 sedan 2.0L 4 cylinder

Maximum output SAE net	hp @ rpm	220 @ 4500 - 6200
Maximum torque SAE net	lb-ft @ rpm	260 @ 1600 - 4400
Displacement	CID (cm^3)	121 (1984)
Engine oil with filter change	quarts (liters)	6.0 (5.7)
Fuel	**Premium unleaded (91 AKI)**, ⇨ *page 206, Gasoline*	

Consumer Information

Warranty coverages

Your Audi is covered by the following warranties:

– *New Vehicle Limited Warranty*
– *Limited Warranty Against Corrosion Perforation*
– *Emissions Control System Warranty*
– *Emissions Performance Warranty*
– *California Emissions Control Warranty (USA vehicles only)*
– *California Emissions Performance Warranty (USA vehicles only)*

Detailed information regarding your warranties can be found in your **Warranty & Maintenance booklet**.

Operating your vehicle outside the U.S.A. or Canada

Government regulations in the United States and Canada require that automobiles meet specific emission regulations and safety standards. Therefore, vehicles built for the U.S.A. and Canada differ from vehicles sold in other countries.

If you plan to take your vehicle outside the continental limits of the United States or Canada, there is the possibility that:

– unleaded fuels for vehicles with catalytic converter may not be available;
– fuel may have a considerably lower octane rating. Improper fuel may cause engine damage;
– service may be inadequate due to lack of proper service facilities, tools or testing equipment;
– replacement parts may not be readily available.
– Navigation systems for vehicles built for the U.S.A. and Canada will not necessarily work in Europe, and may not work in other countries outside North America.

Note

Audi cannot be responsible for mechanical damage that could result from inadequate fuel, service or parts availability.

Audi Service Repair Manuals and Literature

Audi Official Factory Service Manuals and Literature are published as soon as possible after model introduction. Service manuals and literature are available to order from the Audi Technical Literature Ordering Center at:

www.audi.techliterature.com

Maintenance

General

Your vehicle has been designed to help keep maintenance requirements to a minimum. However, a certain amount of regular maintenance is still necessary to assure your vehicle's safety, economy and reliability. For detailed vehicle maintenance consult your Warranty & Maintenance booklet.

Under difficult operating conditions, for example at extremely low outside temperatures, in very dusty regions, when towing a trailer very frequently, etc., some service work should be performed between the intervals specified. This applies particularly to:

– oil changes, and
– cleaning or replacing the air filter.

For the sake of the environment

By regularly maintaining your vehicle, you help make sure that emission standards are maintained, thus minimizing adverse effects on the environment.

Important considerations for you and your vehicle

The increasing use of electronics, sophisticated fuel injection and emission control systems, and the generally increasing technical ▶

complexity of today's automobiles, have steadily reduced the scope of maintenance and repairs which can be carried out by vehicle owners. **Also, safety and environmental** concerns place very strict limits on the nature of repairs and adjustments to engine and transmission parts which an owner can perform.

Maintenance, adjustments and repairs usually require special tools, testing devices and other equipment available to specially trained workshop personnel in order to assure proper performance, reliability and safety of the vehicle and its many systems.

Improper maintenance, adjustments and repairs can impair the operation and reliability of your vehicle and even void your vehicle warranty. Therefore, proof of servicing in accordance with the maintenance schedule may be a condition for upholding a possible warranty claim made within the warranty period.

Above all, operational safety can be adversely affected, creating unnecessary risks for you and your passengers.

If in doubt about any servicing, have it done by your authorized Audi dealer or any other properly equipped and qualified workshop. We strongly urge you to give your authorized Audi dealer the opportunity to perform all scheduled maintenance and necessary repairs. Your dealer has the facilities, original parts and trained specialists to keep your vehicle running properly.

Performing limited maintenance yourself

The following pages describe a limited number of procedures which can be performed on your vehicle with ordinary tools, should the need arise and trained personnel be unavailable. Before performing any of these procedures, always thoroughly read all of the applicable text and carefully follow the instructions given. Always rigorously observe the **WARNINGS** provided.

Before you check anything in the engine compartment, always read and heed all WARNINGS ⇨ ⚠ and ⇨ *page 210*.

WARNING

- Serious personal injury may occur as a result of improperly performed maintenance, adjustments or repairs.
- Always be extremely careful when working on the vehicle. Always follow commonly accepted safety practices and general common sense. Never risk personal injury.
- Do not attempt any of the maintenance, checks or repairs described on the following pages if you are not fully familiar with these or other procedures with respect to the vehicle, or are uncertain how to proceed.
- Do not do any work without the proper tools and equipment. Have the necessary work done by your authorized Audi dealer or another properly equipped and qualified workshop.
- The engine compartment of any motor vehicle is a potentially hazardous area. Never reach into the area around or touch the radiator fan. It is temperature controlled and can switch on suddenly - even when the engine is off. The radiator fan switches on automatically when the coolant reaches a certain temperature and will continue to run until the coolant temperature drops.
- Always switch off the ignition before anyone gets under the vehicle.
- Always support your vehicle with safety stands if it is necessary to work underneath the vehicle. The jack supplied with the vehicle is not adequate for this purpose and could collapse causing serious personal injury.
- If you must work underneath the vehicle with the wheels on the ground, always make sure the vehicle is on level ground, that the wheels are always securely blocked and that the engine cannot be started.
- Always make sure the transmission selector lever (automatic transmission) is ▶

in P (Park position) and the park brake is applied.

For the sake of the environment

– Changing the engine settings will adversely affect emission levels. This is detrimental to the environment and increases fuel consumption.
– Always observe environmental regulations when disposing of old engine oil, used brake fluid, dirty engine coolant, spent batteries or worn out tires.
– Undeployed airbag modules and pretensioners might be classified as Perchlorate Material -special handling may apply, see www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardous-waste/perchlorate. When the vehicle or parts of the restraint system including airbag modules safety belts with pretensioners are scrapped, all applicable laws and regulations must be observed. Your authorized Audi dealer is familiar with these requirements and we recommend that you have your dealer perform this service for you.

Additional accessories, modifications and parts replacement

Additional accessories and parts replacement

Always consult an authorized Audi dealer before purchasing accessories.

Your vehicle incorporates the latest safety design features ensuring a high standard of active and passive safety.

This safety could be compromised by non-approved changes to the vehicle. For this reason, if parts have to be replaced, please observe the following points when installing additional accessories:

Approved Audi accessories and genuine Audi parts are available from authorized Audi dealers.

These dealers also have the necessary facilities, tools and trained specialists to install the parts and accessories properly.

WARNING

Using the wrong spare parts or using non-approved accessories can cause damage to the vehicle and serious personal injury.
– Use only accessories expressly approved by Audi and genuine Audi spare parts
– These parts and accessories have been specially designed to be used on your vehicle.
– Never install accessories such as telephone cradles or beverage holders on airbag covers or within the airbag deployment zones. Doing so will increase the risk of injury if airbags are triggered in an accident!
– Before you check anything in the engine compartment, always read and heed all WARNINGS ⇨ *page 210*.

Note

– If items other than genuine Audi spare parts, add-on equipment and accessory items are used or if repair work is not performed according to specified methods, this can result in severe damage to your vehicle's engine and body (such as corrosion) and adversely affect your vehicle's warranty.
– If emergency repairs must be performed elsewhere, have the vehicle examined by an authorized Audi dealer as soon as possible.
– The manufacturer cannot be held liable for damage which occurs due to failure to comply with these stipulations.

Technical Modifications

Our guidelines must be complied with when technical modifications are made.

Always consult an authorized Audi dealer **before** starting work on any modifications. ▶

This will help ensure that vehicle function, performance and safety are not impaired ⇨ ⚠.

Attempting to work on electronic components and the software used with them can cause malfunctions. Because of the way electronic components are interconnected with each other, such malfunctions can also have an adverse affect on other systems that are not directly involved. This means that you risk both a substantial reduction in the operational safety of your vehicle and an increased wear of vehicle parts ⇨ ⚠.

Authorized Audi dealers will perform this work in a professional and competent manner or, in special cases, refer you to a professional company that specializes in such modifications.

⚠ WARNING

Improper repairs and modifications can change the way vehicle systems work and cause damage to the vehicle and serious personal injury.

Note

If emergency repairs must be performed elsewhere, have the vehicle examined by an authorized Audi dealer as soon as possible.

Declaration of Compliance, Telecommunication and Electronic Systems

Radio Frequency Devices and Radiocommunication Equipment User Manual Notice.

The manufacturer is not responsible for any radio or TV interference caused by unauthorized modifications to this equipment.

Devices

The following devices each comply with FCC Part 15.19, FCC 15.21 and RSS-Gen Issue 1:

– Adaptive cruise control*
– Audi side assist*
– Cell phone package*
– Convenience key*
– Electronic immobilizer
– HomeLink universal remote control*
– Remote control key

FCC Part 15.19

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and

(2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

FCC Part 15.21

CAUTION:

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

RSS-Gen Issue 1

Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) this device may not cause interference, and

(2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

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