ELF has developed a complete range of lubricants for RENAULT:

- engine oils
- manual and automatic gearbox oils

Benefiting from the research applied to Formula 1, lubricants are very high-tech products.

Updated with the help of RENAULT's technical teams, this range is perfectly compatible with the specific features of the brand’s vehicles.

- ELF lubricants enhance your vehicle’s performance significantly.

Warning: to ensure the engine operates optimally, the use of a lubricant may be restricted to certain vehicles. Please refer to your maintenance document.

RENAULT recommends approved ELF lubricants for oil changes and top-ups.

Contact your RENAULT Dealer or visit www.lubrifiant.elf.com
Welcome to your new vehicle

This Driver's Handbook contains the information necessary:

– for you to familiarise yourself with your vehicle, to use it to its best advantage and to benefit fully from the all the functions and the technical developments it incorporates.

– to ensure that it always gives the best performance by following the simple, but comprehensive advice concerning regular maintenance.

– to enable you to deal quickly with minor faults not requiring specialist attention.

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

The following symbol will help you when reading this handbook:

To indicate a hazard, danger or safety recommendation.

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

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

Throughout the manual, the “approved Dealer” is your RENAULT Dealer.

Enjoy driving your new vehicle.

Translated from French. Copying or translation, in part or in full, is forbidden unless prior written permission has been obtained from the vehicle manufacturer.
Getting to know your vehicle .................................................................
Driving ..............................................................................................
Your comfort ....................................................................................
Maintenance .....................................................................................
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Section 1: Getting to know your vehicle

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**Key A**

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

**Radio frequency remote control B**

2. Locking the doors and tailgate.
3. Unlocking the doors and tailgate.
4. Coded key for ignition switch, driver’s door and fuel filler cap.

---

**Driver’s responsibility**

Never leave your vehicle with the card inside the vehicle and never leave a child (or a pet) unsupervised. With the card in the reader, it would be possible to start the engine or operate electrical equipment such as the electric windows and there is a risk that part of their body may become trapped (neck, arm, hand, etc.).

Risk of serious injury.

---

**Advice**

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

---

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

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

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

Interference

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

Replacement and additional keys or remote controls.

You must only contact an approved dealer:

– If you need to replace a key it will be necessary to take the vehicle and all of its keys to an approved Dealer in order to initialise the system.

– Depending on the vehicle, you have the option of using up to four remote controls.

Remote control unit failure

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

Refer to Section 5: “Radio frequency remote control: batteries” for the battery changing procedure.
RADIO FREQUENCY REMOTE CONTROL: use

Doors are locked and unlocked using remote control unit B.

It is powered by a battery which must be replaced (refer to the information on the “Radio frequency remote control: batteries” in Section 5).

---

**Locking the doors**

Press locking button 1.

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

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

---

**Unlocking the doors**

Press unlocking button 2.

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

To activate deadlocking
Press button 1 twice in quick succession.
The hazard warning lights and side indicator lights flash five times to indicate that the doors have locked.

Deadlocking of the doors/ tailgate
(for some countries)
This allows you to lock the doors and tailgate and to prevent the doors from being opened with the interior handles (by breaking the window and then trying to open the doors from the inside).

Never use deadlocking if someone is still inside the vehicle.
OPENING AND CLOSING THE DOORS

Manual locking

Opening manually from the inside
Pull handle 1.

Opening manually from the outside
With the key, unlock the front door lock 2. Place your hand under handle 3. Lift the handle and then pull the door towards you.

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

Lights-on warning buzzer
If you have left the lights on after switching off the ignition, a reminder buzzer will sound when the driver’s door or, depending on the vehicle, the front doors or tailgate are opened (to prevent discharge of the battery, etc.).

Driver’s responsibility when parking or stopping the vehicle
Never leave an animal, child or adult who is not self-sufficient alone on your vehicle, even for a short time. They may pose a risk to themselves or to others by starting the engine, activating equipment such as the electric windows or by locking the doors. Also, in hot and/or sunny weather, please remember that the temperature inside the passenger compartment increases very quickly.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.
Electric central locking (depending on vehicle)

It simultaneously locks or unlocks the doors and the tailgate.

Lock or unlock by pressing switch 1.

The doors cannot be locked/unlocked with a door open.

If a door is open or not properly closed, the doors lock and then quickly unlock.

Doors and tailgate status indicator light

The indicator light on switch 1 informs you of the closure status of the doors and tailgate:

- the indicator light is on when the doors/tailgate are locked;
- the indicator light goes out when a door or the tailgate is open (or incorrectly closed).

When you lock the doors using the remote control, the indicator light remains lit for approximately one minute then goes out.

Locking the doors manually

With the door open, turn screw 2 (using a tool such as a flat-blade screwdriver) and close the door.

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

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

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

Never leave your vehicle with the key inside.
LOCKING/UNLOCKING THE DOORS (2/3)

Electric central locking

Locking/unlocking from the outside
In some cases, the radio frequency remote control may not work:
– if the vehicle is located in a zone of high electromagnetic radiation;
– if appliances are operating on the same frequency as the remote control (mobile phone, etc.);
– if the remote control battery is worn or flat, etc.

Unlocking the doors and tailgate

Using the radio frequency remote control (refer to the information on the “Key/Radio frequency remote control” in Section 1).

From the outside, unlock the driver’s door using the coded ignition key (refer to Section 1: “Opening/Closing the doors”).

Never leave your vehicle with the key inside.
Press switch 1 for more than five seconds, then get out of the vehicle with the remote control with you and close the driver’s door.

When the door is closed, all the doors and the tailgate will be locked. The vehicle can only be unlocked from the outside with the coded ignition key, for the front left-hand door.

Make sure you have your remote control with you before you leave your vehicle.

Locking the doors and tailgate

Using the door locking/unlocking interior control.

With the engine off and the driver’s door open, switch on the ignition and switch it off again.

Driver’s responsibility

Never leave your vehicle with the key inside.

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

You can decide whether you want to activate this function.

To activate

With the ignition on, press central door locking button 1 for about 5 seconds, until a double beep is heard.

To deactivate

With the ignition on, press central door locking button 1 for about five seconds, until a double beep is heard.

Operating principle

When the vehicle is started, the system automatically locks the doors as soon as a speed of 4 mph (7 km/h) is reached.

The door can be unlocked:
– by opening a door when stationary.

Note: if a door is opened, it will automatically be locked again when the vehicle reaches a speed of approximately 4 mph (7 km/h);
– by pressing the door unlocking button 1.

Operating faults

If you find an operating fault (no automatic locking, the indicator light for button 1 does not light up when trying to lock the doors and tailgate, etc.), firstly check that the doors and tailgate are properly closed. If they are properly closed and the fault is still present, contact an approved Dealer.
The headrest is a safety component. Ensure that it is fitted and in the correct position: the top of your head should be in line with the top of the headrest.

## Adjusting the headrest (depending on the vehicle)

### Fixed, non-adjustable headrest A

#### To raise the headrest
Press button 1 and lift the headrest to release it.

#### To refit the headrest
Insert the headrest rods into the holes (tilt the seatback backwards if necessary). Push the headrest in until it locks in position.

Headrest A is fixed and its height cannot be adjusted.
### Front Headrests (2/2)

**Height adjustable headrest B**
It can be identified by the presence of button 2.

**To raise the headrest**
Slide it upwards to the required height.

**To lower the headrest**
Press button 2 and guide the headrest down to the desired height.

**To refit the headrest**
In case the adjustment of the rods has been modified, pull out the rods 3 as far as they will go (ensure they are aligned and clean). In case of difficulty, ensure the notches face forwards.

Insert the headrest rods into the holes (tilt the seatback backwards if necessary). Lower the headrest until it locks, press button 2 and lower the headrest as far as possible.

Check that each rod is securely locked 3.

---

**To raise the headrest**
Raise the headrest to its highest position (tilt the seatback backwards if necessary). Press button 1 and lift the headrest to release it.

**Note:** when the headrest is removed, take care not to change the positions of rods 3.
FRONT SEATS (1/2)

Adjusting the height of the driver’s seat (depending on the vehicle)
Move lever 3.

To move forwards or backwards
Move the lever 2 or handle 4 (passenger side) to unlock. Once in the desired position, release the lever or handle and check that the seat is correctly locked.

Heated seats (depending on the vehicle)
With the ignition switched on, press switch 1 on the required seat. The indicator light in the switch lights up. The system, which has a thermostat, regulates the heating and deactivates it if necessary.

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

Make sure that the seatbacks are correctly locked in place.
Access to the rear seats

Move handle 4 or 6 (depending on the vehicle), move the seat back and slide the seat forwards.

To return the seat to its original (stored) position on the driver’s side, slide the seat backwards until it locks.

Check that no object or person prevents the front seat from locking. If so, remove any obstacles behind the front seats. Adjust the seat to allow sufficient room in the rear. The rear occupants/objects should then return to the vehicle.

Repeat the above until the seat is locked correctly.

Risk of seat moving on its runners during vehicle acceleration or braking.

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

We would advise you not to recline the seatbacks too far to ensure that the effectiveness of the seat belts is not reduced.

Nothing should be placed on the floor (area in front of driver) as such objects may slide under the pedal during braking manoeuvres, thus obstructing its use.

Make sure that the seatbacks are correctly locked in place.

Do not move handle 2 and handle 4 or 6 at the same time.
SEAT BELTS (1/2)

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

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

Adjusting your driving position

- **Sit well back in your seat** (having first removed your coat or jacket). This is essential to ensure your back is positioned correctly.

- **Adjust the distance between the seat and the pedals.** Your seat should be as far back as possible while still allowing you to depress the clutch pedal fully. The seatback should be adjusted so that your arms are slightly bent when you hold the steering wheel.

- **Adjust the position of your headrest.** For safety reasons, the top of the headrest must be level with the top of the head.

- **Adjust the position of the steering wheel.**

Adjusting the seat belts

Sit with your back firmly against the seatback.

Shoulder strap 1 must be as close as possible to the base of the neck.

Lap belt 2 should be worn flat over the thighs and against the pelvis.

The seat belt should be worn so that it is as close as possible to your body, i.e.: avoid wearing heavy clothing or keeping bulky objects under the belts, etc.

Seat belts which are incorrectly adjusted or twisted may cause injuries in the event of an accident.

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

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

Make sure that the rear bench seat is locked in position correctly so that the rear seat belts will operate efficiently. Refer to the information on the “Rear bench seat: functions” in Section 3.
SEAT BELTS (2/2)

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

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

If your seat belt becomes completely jammed:
- pull the belt slowly but firmly so that just over 3 cm unwinds;
- then allow the seat belt to rewind automatically;
- unwind it again;
- if there is still a problem, contact an approved Dealer.

Front seat belt reminder warning light
This comes on when the engine is started, then, if the driver’s or front passenger’s seat belt is not fastened (if this seat is occupied) and the vehicle has reached approximately 10 mph (15 km/h), it flashes and a bleep sounds for around 2 minutes.

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

Unlocking
Press button 4 on buckle 5 and the seat belt will be rewound by the inertia reel.

Guide the buckle to help the operation.
REAR SEAT BELTS

Rear side seat belts
The belts are locked, unlocked and adjusted in the same way as the front belts.

Rear seat functions:
Refer to the information on the “Rear seats: functions” in Section 3.

Slowly unwind belt 1.
Click buckle 2 into the catch 3.

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

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

– Do not use devices which allow any slack in the belts (e.g. clothes pegs, clips, etc.): a seat belt which is worn too loosely may cause injury in the event of an accident.

– Never wear the shoulder strap under your arm or behind your back.

– Never use the same belt for more than one person and never hold a baby or child on your lap with your seat belt around them.

– The belt should never be twisted.

– Following an accident, have the seat belts checked and replaced if necessary. Always replace your seat belts as soon as they show any signs of wear.

– When putting back the rear bench seat, take care that the seat belts are correctly positioned so that they can be used properly.

– Make sure that the buckle is inserted into the appropriate catch.

– Ensure that no objects are placed in the area around the seat belt catch as they could prevent it from being properly secured.
These are:

- **pretensioners**;
- **force limiters**;
- **air bags for driver and front passenger**;
- **side air bags (depending on vehicle)**.

These systems are designed to operate independently or together in the event of a front, side or rear impact.

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

- seat belt locking;
- the buckle pretensioner (which engages to correct seat belt slack);
- the air bags.

### Pretensioners

With the ignition switched on, if the vehicle is subjected to a significant frontal impact the system may, depending on the severity of the impact, trigger piston 1 which instantly retracts the belt.

The pretensioners hold the seat belt against the body, holding the occupant more securely against the seat, thus increasing the seat belt’s efficiency.

### Additional Methods of Restraint

- **Have the entire restraint system checked following an accident.**
- **No operation whatsoever is permitted on any part of the system (pretensioners, air bags, computers, wiring) and the system components must not be reused on any other vehicle, even if identical.**
- **To avoid incorrect triggering of the system which may cause injury, only qualified personnel from an approved dealer may work on the pretensioner and air bag system.**
- **The electric trigger system may only be tested by a specially trained technician using special equipment.**
- **When the vehicle is scrapped, contact an approved dealer for disposal of the pretensioner and air bag gas generators.**
METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO THE FRONT SEAT BELTS (2/4)

Force limiter

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

Air bags for driver and front passenger

Fitted to the driver and passenger side. The presence of this equipment is indicated by the word “Air bag” on the steering wheel and the dashboard (air bag zone A) and a label on the lower part of the windscreen or on the sun visor.

Each air bag system consists of:

– an air bag and gas generator fitted on the steering wheel for the driver and in the dashboard for the front passenger;
– a shared computer, which includes the impact detector and the monitor controlling the electrical trigger system for each of the gas generators;
– depending on the vehicle, an additional side impact detector;
– a single warning light on the instrument panel.

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

The air bag system is only operational when the ignition is switched on.

If a severe frontal impact occurs, the air bag(s) deploy(s) rapidly, cushioning the impact of the driver’s head and chest against the steering wheel and the front passenger’s head against the dashboard. The air bag then deflates immediately so that passengers are not impeded in any way when they get out of the vehicle.

Operating faults

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

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

Contact your approved Dealer as soon as possible. Your protection will be reduced until this fault is rectified.
METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO THE FRONT SEAT BELTS (4/4)

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

**Warnings concerning the driver’s air bag**

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

**Warnings concerning the passenger air bag**

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

**A REAR-FACING CHILD SEAT MUST NOT BE FITTED TO THE FRONT PASSENGER SEAT UNLESS THE ADDITIONAL RESTRAINT SYSTEMS, I.E. THE PASSENGER AIR BAG, ARE DEACTIVATED.**

(Refer to Section 1 “Child safety: deactivating/activating the front passenger air bag”).
METHODS OF RESTRAINT IN ADDITION TO THE REAR SEAT BELTS

**Force limiter**

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

- Have the entire restraint system checked following an accident.
- No operation whatsoever is permitted on any part of the system (air bags, electronic control units, wiring) and the system components must not be reused on any other vehicle, even if identical.
- To avoid incorrect triggering of the system which may cause injury, only qualified RENAULT Network personnel may work on the pretensioner and air bag system.
SIDE PROTECTION DEVICES

Side air bags
These air bags may be fitted to the front seats and are deployed at the sides of the seats (door side) to protect the occupants in the event of a severe side impact.
A marking on the seat informs you of the presence of this device.

Curtain air bags
These air bags may be fitted along the top of each side of the vehicle and are triggered along the front and rear side windows to protect passengers in the event of a side impact.
A marking on the interior trim above the side windows informs you of the presence of this device.

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Warnings concerning the side air bag

- **Fitting seat covers**: seats equipped with an air bag require covers specifically designed for your vehicle. Contact an approved Dealer to find out if these covers are available. The use of any covers other than those designed for your vehicle (and including those designed for another vehicle) may affect the operation of the air bags and reduce your protection.
- Do not place any accessories, objects or even pets between the seatback, the door and the internal fittings. Do not cover the seatback with any items such as clothes or accessories. This may prevent the air bag from operating correctly or cause injury when the air bag is deployed.
- No work or modification whatsoever may be carried out on the seat or internal fittings, except by qualified personnel from an approved dealer.
- The area between the rear bench seatback and the trim is the area of air bag operation: no objects must be placed here.
ADDITIONAL METHODS OF RESTRAINT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A collision at 30 mph (50 km/h) is the same as falling a distance of 10 metres. Transporting a child without a restraint is the equivalent of allowing him or her to play on a fourth-floor balcony without railings. Never travel with a child held in your arms. In the event of an accident, you will not be able to keep hold of the child, even if you yourself are wearing a seat belt.

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

Driver’s responsibility when parking or stopping the vehicle

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

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

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.
CHILD SAFETY: General information (2/2)

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

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

Before fitting a child seat, read the manual and respect its instructions. If you experience any difficulties during installation, contact the manufacturer of the equipment. Keep the instructions with the seat.

Set a good example by always fastening your seat belt and teaching your child:
– to strap themselves in correctly;
– to always get in and out of the car at the kerb, away from busy traffic.

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

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

Never leave a child unattended in the vehicle.

Check that your child is always strapped in and that the belt or safety harness used is correctly set and adjusted. Avoid wearing bulky clothing which could cause the belts to slacken.

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

Check that the child is in the correct position for the entire journey, especially if asleep.
Rear-facing child seats
A baby’s head is, proportionally, heavier than that of an adult and its neck is very fragile. Transport the child in this position as long as possible (until the age of 2 at the very least). It supports both the head and the neck. Choose a bucket type seat for best side protection and change it as soon as the child’s head is higher than the shell.

Forward-facing child seats
The child’s head and abdomen need to be protected as a priority. A forward-facing child seat which is firmly attached to the vehicle will reduce the risk of impact to the head. Ensure your child travels in a forward-facing seat with a harness or buckle for as long as their size permits. Choose a bucket type seat for optimum side protection.

Booster cushions
From 15 kg or 4 years, the child can travel using a booster seat, which will enable the seat belt to be adapted to suit his size and shape. The booster seat cushion must be fitted with guides to position the seat belt on the child’s thighs rather than the stomach. It is recommended that you use a seat-back which can be adjusted in terms of height to position the seat belt in the centre of the shoulder. It must never rest on the neck or on the arm. Choose a bucket type seat for optimum side protection.
CHILD SAFETY: choosing a child seat mounting (1/3)

Choosing the attachment

There are two ways of attaching child seats: via the seat belt or using the ISOFIX system.

Attachment via the seat belt

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment using the ISOFIX system

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

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

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

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

The ISOFIX system consists of 2 rings and, in some cases, a third ring.

Before using an ISOFIX child seat that you purchased for another vehicle, check that its installation is authorised. Consult the list of vehicles which can be fitted with the seat from the equipment manufacturer.
The two rings 1 are located between the seatback and the seat base of the seat or bench seat and are identified by a marking.

To ensure your child seat can be easily fitted and locked on rings 1, use access guides 2 on the child seat.

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

Check that nothing is obstructing the anchorage points.

If your vehicle has been involved in a road accident, have the ISOFIX anchorage points checked and replace your child seat.
The third ring is used to attach the upper strap on some child seats.

Fit the hook of the strap onto ring 3 (for the rear seats) or 4 (for the front seats) and pull the strap.

Do not change the position of the seat to which the child/baby seat is fitted after pulling the strap.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before installing a child seat in the front passenger seat, make sure the air bag has been deactivated (refer to the information on "Child safety: deactivating/activating the front passenger air bag" in Section 1).

Forward facing harness seats are only permitted if they are installed using an ISOFIX fitting and without a seat belt.
CHILD SAFETY: fitting a child seat (1/4)

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

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

In the front seat

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

Before fitting a child seat in this seat (if authorised):
- lower the seat belt as far as possible;
- move the seat as far back as possible;
- gently tilt the seatback away from vertical (approximately 25°).

Do not change these settings after the child seat is installed.

RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before installing a child seat in the front passenger seat, make sure the air bag has been deactivated (refer to the information on “Child safety: deactivating/activating the front passenger air bag” in section 1).

Forward facing harness seats are only permitted if they are installed using an ISOFIX fitting and without a seat belt.

In the rear side seat

A carrycot can be installed across the vehicle and will take up at least two seats. Position the child with his or her feet nearest the door.

Before installing a child seat, it is recommended that the rear seat be as far back as possible, ensuring, if required, that the floor support of the child seat is resting on the floor in accordance with the child seat instructions.

Move the front seat as far forward as possible to install a child seat, then move back the seat or seats in front as far as possible without coming into contact with the child seat.

For the safety of the child in the forward-facing seat, do not move the seat in front back past the middle of the runner, do not tilt the seatback too far (maximum of 25°) and move the seat backwards as far as possible.

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

Fit the child seat in a rear seat wherever possible.

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

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

Always attach the child seat to the vehicle even if it is not in use so that it does not come loose under harsh braking or impact.
CHILD SAFETY: Fitting a child seat (2/4)

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

Forward facing harness seats are only permitted if they are installed using an ISOFIX fitting and without a seat belt.

---

**Child seat attached using the belt**

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

- **UD** Seat which only allows a rear-facing seat with “Universal” approval to be attached with a seat belt.

---

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

---

- **Check the status of the air bag before fitting a child seat or allowing a passenger to use the seat.**

- **Child seat attached using the ISOFIX mounting**

- **Seat which allows an ISOFIX child seat to be fitted.**

- The rear seats are fitted with an anchorage point which allows a forward-facing ISOFIX child seat with Universal approval to be fitted. The anchorage points are located in the luggage compartment and are visible.

  The size of the ISOFIX child seat is indicated by a letter:
  - A, B and B1: for forward-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
  - C: rear-facing seats in group 1 (9 to 18 kg);
  - D and E: shell seat or rear-facing seats in group 0 or 0+ (less than 13 kg);
  - F and G: cots in group 0 (less than 10 kg).
CHILD SAFETY: Fitting a child seat (3/4)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of child seat</th>
<th>Weight of the child</th>
<th>Seat size ISOFIX</th>
<th>Passenger front seat (1) (2)</th>
<th>Rear side seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrycot fitted across the vehicle</td>
<td>&lt; 10 kg</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>U - IL (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell seat/rear-facing seat</td>
<td>&lt; 13 kg and 9 kg to 18 kg</td>
<td>D, E</td>
<td>U - IL</td>
<td>U - IL (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groups 0, 0 + or 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear-facing seat</td>
<td>&lt; 13 kg and 9 kg to 18 kg</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>U - IL</td>
<td>U (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groups 0 + and 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward-facing seat</td>
<td>9 kg to 18 kg</td>
<td>A, B, B1</td>
<td>IL - IUF</td>
<td>U - IUF - IL (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booster cushion</td>
<td>15 kg to 36 kg</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>U (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2 or 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U (6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY: before installing a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat, check that the air bag has been deactivated (refer to Section 1 “Child safety: deactivating/activating the front passenger air bag”).

Forward facing harness seats are only permitted if they are installed using an ISOFIX fitting and without a seat belt.
CHILD SAFETY: Fitting a child seat (4/4)

X = Seat not suitable for fitting child seats.

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

IUF/IL = On equipped vehicles, seat which allows an approved “Universal”/“semi-universal” or “vehicle specific” child seat to be attached using the ISOFIX system; check that it can be fitted.

(2) Before fitting a rear-facing child seat: raise the seat to the maximum and position it as far back as possible, tilting the seatback slightly (approximately 25°).

(3) It is recommended to position the rear seat as far back as possible ensuring, if required, that the floor support of the child seat is resting on the floor in accordance with the child seat instructions.

(4) A carrycot can be installed across the vehicle and will take up two seats. Position the child with his or her feet nearest the door.

(5) Move the front seat as far forward as possible to install a rear-facing child seat, then move back the seat or seats in front as far as they will go, although without allowing them to come into contact with the child seat.

(6) Forward-facing child seat; position the seatback of the child seat in contact with the seatback of the vehicle seat. Adjust the height of the headrest or remove it if necessary; do not push the seat in front of the child more than halfway back on its runners and do not recline the seatback more than 25°.
Deactivating the front passenger airbags

(On equipped vehicles)

In order to fit a child seat to the front passenger seat when this is allowed, you must deactivate the front passenger seat additional restraint devices (side airbags (depending on vehicle), front airbags, etc.).

To deactivate the restraint devices supplementary to the front passenger seat belt: switch off the ignition, press and turn lock 1 to the OFF position. The airbag is deactivated.

With the ignition on, it is essential to check that warning light 2 is lit on the instrument panel.

This warning light remains lit to confirm that you can fit a child seat, as the passenger airbag has been deactivated.

**DANGER**

Since front passenger airbag triggering and the position of a rear-facing child seat are incompatible, it is not permitted to fit such a seat in this position unless the vehicle is fitted with an airbag deactivation device. The child may suffer very serious injuries if the air bag inflates.

The markings on the dashboard and on each side of passenger sun blind 3 remind you of these instructions.
Activating the front passenger air bags
You should reactivate the air bag as soon as you remove the child seat from the front passenger seat to ensure the protection of the front passenger in the event of an impact.

To reactivate the restraint devices supplementary to the front passenger seat belt: switch off the ignition, press and turn lock 1 to the ON position.

With the ignition on, check that the warning light 2 goes out.

The front passenger seat belt additional restraint systems are activated.

Operating faults
If the front passenger air bag activation/deactivation system is faulty, child seats must NOT be fitted to the front seat.

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

Contact your approved dealer as soon as possible.

The passenger air bag must only be deactivated or activated with the ignition off.

If it is interfered with when the vehicle is being driven, indicator lights  and  will come on.

Switch the ignition off then on again to reset the air bag in accordance with the lock.
Horn
Press the end of the stalk 1.

Headlight flasher
Pull stalk 1 towards you to flash the headlights.

Hazard warning lights
Press switch 2.
This switch activates all four direction indicators and the side indicator lights simultaneously.

Only use this function to warn other road users if:
– you have to stop in an area where stopping is prohibited or unexpected;
– you are obliged to drive under special conditions.

Depending on the vehicle, the hazard warning lights may come on automatically under deliberate heavy deceleration.
In this case, the hazard warning lights may be switched off by pressing switch 2 once.

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

When driving on the motorway, the steering wheel is not often turned enough to return the stalk automatically to 0. There is an intermediate position in which the stalk may be held when changing lanes.

When the stalk is released, it automatically returns to 0.
REAR VIEW MIRRORS

Door mirrors with electrical adjustment:
With the ignition on, position control 1 on:
A to adjust the left-hand door mirror,
C to adjust the right-hand door mirror,
B to deactivate it.

Heated door mirrors (depending on vehicle)
The door mirrors are de-iced when the rear screen demisting/de-icing is active.

Door mirrors with manual adjustment
To adjust the mirror, move lever 2.

Interior rear view mirror
Its position can be adjusted. When driving at night, to avoid being dazzled by the headlights of the vehicle behind, depress the little lever located behind the rear view mirror 3.

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

Objects in zone D look much further away than they really are.

The door mirror on the driver’s side has two clearly defined zones. Zone E shows what can normally be seen in an ordinary rear view mirror. For your safety, zone D increases the rear side visibility.
DRIVING POSITION, LEFT-HAND DRIVE (2/2)

The equipment fitted, described below, DEPENDS ON THE VERSION AND COUNTRY.

1 Side window demister outlet.
2 Side air vent.
3 Stalk:
   – direction indicator lights;
   – exterior lights;
   – front fog lights;
   – rear fog lights;
   – horn.
4 Driver’s air bag location, cruise control/speed limiter controls.
5 Rev counter.
6 Storage compartments.
7 Radio remote control.
8 – Windscreen and rear screen wiper/washer stalk;
   – Instrument panel information readout control.
9 Centre air vents.
10 Instrument panel.
11 Display:
   – clock and temperature;
   – radio, clock and temperature or storage compartment.
12 Windscreen demister outlet.
13 Passenger air bag location.
14 Side window demister.
15 Side air vent.
16 Glove box.
17 Hazard warning light switch and central door locking switch.
18 Heating and ventilation controls.
19 Location for radio or storage compartment.
20 Accessories socket or cigar lighter and ashtray.
21 Handbrake.
22 Gear lever.
23 Cup holder.
24 Ignition switch.
25 Control for adjusting steering wheel height.
26 Fuse box.
27 Controls for:
   – electric beam height adjustment;
   – lighting dimmer for control instruments;
   – cruise control and speed limiter.
28 Bonnet release control.
DRIVING POSITION, RIGHT-HAND DRIVE (1/2)
DRIVING POSITION, RIGHT-HAND DRIVE (2/2)

The equipment fitted, described below, DEPENDS ON THE VERSION AND COUNTRY.

1  Side window demister outlet.
2  Side air vent.
3  Location for passenger air bag.
4  Windscreen demister outlet.
5  Centre air vents.
6  Instrument panel.
7  Display:
   – clock and temperature;
   – radio, clock and temperature or storage compartment.
8  – Windscreen and rear screen wiper/washer stalk;
   – Instrument panel information readout control.
9  Storage compartment.
10 Driver’s air bag location, cruise control/speed limiter controls.
11 Rev counter.
12 Stalk for:
   – direction indicator lights;
   – exterior lights;
   – front fog lights;
   – rear fog lights;
   – horn.
13 Side window demister outlet.
14 Side air vent.
15 Radio remote control.
16 Ignition switch.
17 Controls for:
   – electric beam height adjustment;
   – lighting dimmer for control instruments;
   – cruise control and speed limiter.
18 Control for adjusting steering wheel height.
19 Air-conditioning control.
20 Accessories socket or cigarette lighter and ashtray.
21 Handbrake.
22 Gearstick.
23 Cup holders.
24 Location for radio or storage compartment.
25 Hazard warning light switch and central door locking switch.
26 Glove box and fuse box.
27 Bonnet release control.
INSTRUMENT PANEL: warning lights (1/4)

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

**Handbrake on and brake circuit incident warning light**

If it comes on during braking and is accompanied by the **STOP** warning light and a beep, it indicates that the fluid level in the circuit is low or that there is a braking system fault.

Stop as soon as traffic conditions allow and contact an approved dealer.

**Variable power-assisted steering warning light**

This comes on when the ignition is switched on and goes out after a few seconds. If this warning light remains on, it indicates a system fault. Stop as soon as traffic conditions allow and contact an approved dealer.

**Warning light **STOP** requires you to stop immediately, for your own safety, as soon as traffic conditions allow. Switch off the engine and do not restart it. Contact an approved Dealer.

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

The **warning light means you should drive very carefully to an approved dealer as soon as possible. If you fail to follow this recommendation, you risk damaging your vehicle.**

Instrument panel A
INSTRUMENT PANEL: warning lights (2/4)

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

Battery charge warning light

This lights up when the ignition is switched on and goes out after a few seconds. If it comes on together with the warning light and a beep, it indicates that the electrical circuit is overcharged or undercharged.

If it flashes on its own, this indicates that the battery is low. Stop as soon as traffic conditions allow and contact an approved dealer.

Oil pressure warning light

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

If it comes on when the vehicle is being driven, accompanied by the warning light and a beep, it is essential to stop and switch off the ignition.

Check the oil level. If the level is normal, the indicator light is being lit by something else.

Contact an approved dealer.

Coolant temperature warning light

If it shows a steady light, stop and let the engine idle for a minute or two. The temperature should lower and the warning light should go out. Let the engine cool down before checking the coolant.

Contact an approved dealer.

Toxic Fume Filter System Warning Light

For vehicles equipped with this option, the light comes on when the ignition is switched on then goes out.

If it comes on continuously, consult your approved dealer as soon as possible.

If it flashes, reduce the engine speed until the light stops flashing.

Contact your approved dealer as soon as possible.

Refer to the information on “Antipollution, fuel economy and driving” in Section 2.

ESP warning light

Please refer to the information on the “Electronic stability program (ESP) with understeer control and traction control (ASR)” in Section 2.
INSTRUMENT PANEL: warning lights (3/4)

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

Air bag warning light
This lights up when the ignition is switched on and goes out after a few seconds.
If it remains lit or comes on when the engine is running, it indicates a system fault.
Contact your approved dealer as soon as possible.

Anti-lock braking warning light
This lights up when the ignition is switched on and goes out after a few seconds.
If it does not go out when the ignition is switched on, or lights up when driving, there is a fault with the ABS.
Braking will then be as normal, without the ABS.
Contact an approved dealer as soon as possible.

STOP light
It switches off a few seconds after the ignition is switched on, if it does not light up, consult an approved dealer. It may light up at the same time as other warning lights, together with a beep. It indicates that it is essential to stop immediately (as soon as traffic conditions allow). Contact an approved dealer.

Front seat belt reminder warning light
This comes on when the engine is started, then, if the driver’s or front passenger’s seat belt is not fastened (if this seat is occupied) and the vehicle has reached approximately 10 mph (15 km/h), it flashes and a bleep sounds for around 2 minutes.
Note: an object placed on the passenger seat base may activate the warning light in some cases.

Not used

Passenger air bag warning light OFF
It lights up when the ignition is switched on and goes out after a few seconds, unless the passenger air bag is deactivated (refer to Section 1: “Deactivating the front passenger air bags”).
The presence and operation of the warning lights DEPEND ON THE EQUIPMENT AND COUNTRY.

### Warning light
This lights up when the ignition is switched on and goes out after a few seconds. It may come on with other warning lights on the instrument panel.

If it lights up when the vehicle is being driven, it is advisable to stop at an approved dealer soon.

### Speed limiter and cruise control warning light
To understand how this operates, refer to the information on “Cruise control” and “Speed limiter” in Section 2.

### Preheating warning light (diesel version)
With the ignition on, this light comes on; it indicates that the heater plugs are operating. It goes out as soon as preheating is sufficient and the engine may be started.

### Side light tell-tale light
### Dipped beam headlight tell-tale light
### Main beam headlight tell-tale light
### Sequential gearbox electronic fault warning light or water in the diesel warning light
This light flashes when the ignition is switched on (without engine running). It is then continuously lit for a few seconds before going out again.

If it comes on when driving, it indicates a fault in the injection computer or the sequential gearbox, or the presence of water in the diesel.

Contact your approved dealer as soon as possible.
INSTRUMENT PANEL: displays and indicators

Rev counter 1 (graduations x100) (depending on vehicle)

Speedometer 2
To change from miles to km/h, refer to the information on the “Trip computer and warning system” in Section 1.

Overspeed buzzer
Depending on the vehicle, a buzzer sounds for approximately 10 seconds every 30 seconds, as long as the vehicle is travelling in excess of 72 mph (120 km/h).

Sequential gearbox display 3
This indicates the gear engaged (depending on the vehicle). Refer to the information on the “Quickshift gearbox” in Section 2.

Fuel gauge 4
Low fuel level warning light
If it flashes and a beep sounds, this indicates that the minimum fuel level has been reached. Fill up with fuel as soon as possible.
Each time the ignition is switched on when the minimum fuel level has been reached, a beep sounds to warn you.

Information display 5
Depending on the vehicle, it includes:
- the time;
- the exterior temperature;
- radio information.
Display selection key 1
Press button 2 multiple times to scroll through the following information (depending on the vehicle):
– total mileage recorder;
– trip mileage recorder;
– fuel consumed;
– average fuel consumption;
– current fuel consumption;
– estimated range;
– distance travelled;
– average speed;
– programmed speed (speed limiter/cruise control);
– clock;
– temperature;
– mileage before service.
Refer to the tables on the following pages for display examples.

Instrument panel in miles
It is possible to switch to km/h.
Press button 2 and switch on the ignition.
The speed measurement unit indicator flashes for approximately three seconds, then the new unit flashes on the display and is then lit up continuously: release button 2.
To return to miles, proceed in the same manner.
Note: once the battery is disconnected, the trip computer and warning system automatically returns to the original unit of measurement.

Note: resetting is automatic when the maximum capacity of any of the memories is exceeded.
TRIP COMPUTER (2/5)

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

Examples of display selections by repeatedly pressing button 2

Interpreting the display

- Total mileage recorder.
- Trip mileage recorder.
- Speed limiter or cruise control programmed speed.
  Refer to the information on the “Speed limiter” and “Cruise control” in Section 2.
- Fuel consumed since the last reset.
  The value is displayed after having travelled at least 400 metres since the last reset.
- Current fuel consumption.
  This value is displayed above a speed of approximately 18 mph (30 km/h).
## TRIP COMPUTER (3/5)

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

### Examples of display selections by repeatedly pressing button 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ![Display](image) | **Average fuel consumption** since the last reset.  
The value is displayed after having travelled at least 400 metres since the last reset. |
| ![Display](image) | **Estimated range with remaining fuel.**  
This range takes into account the average fuel consumption since the last time the reset button was pressed. The value is displayed after driving 400 metres. |
| ![Display](image) | **Distance travelled** since last reset. |
| ![Display](image) | **Average speed** since the last reset.  
The value is displayed after driving 400 metres. |
TRIP COMPUTER (4/5)

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

Examples of display selections by repeatedly pressing button 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Selection</th>
<th>Interpreting the display</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clock.
Temperature.
**TRIP COMPUTER (5/5)**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of display selections by repeatedly pressing button 2</th>
<th>Interpreting the display selected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Display" /></td>
<td>Mileage before service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Distance remaining until the next oil change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are several scenarios:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– distance less than 900 miles (1,500 km). It appears on the display for approximately 8 seconds when the ignition is switched on as soon as the distance is less than or equal to 900 miles (1,500 km).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– distance less than 0 miles/km. The 🚗 indicator light will light up on the instrument panel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The vehicle requires an oil change as soon as possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NB:** depending on the vehicle, the mileage before an oil change varies according to the driving style (frequent driving at low speed, door-to-door journeys, extensive use at idle speed, towing a trailer etc.). The distance remaining until the next oil change can therefore decrease more quickly in some cases than the actual distance travelled.

The oil change intervals are independent of the vehicle’s maintenance schedule: please refer to your vehicle’s Maintenance Service Booklet.

**Resetting:** to reset the mileage before an oil change, press and hold one of the display reset buttons for approximately 10 seconds until the display shows the mileage permanently.
Adjusting the steering wheel

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

Hold the steering wheel with one hand, lift lever 1 and position the steering wheel as desired. Lower the lever to lock the steering wheel.

Make sure that the steering wheel is correctly locked.

Never leave the steering wheel on full lock when the vehicle is stationary.

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

For safety reasons, only adjust the steering wheel when the vehicle is stationary.

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

Display A

With the ignition on, the time and, depending on the vehicle, the exterior temperature are displayed.

If the electrical supply is cut (battery disconnected, broken supply wire, etc.), the clock will lose its time setting.

The clock must be reset.

Resetting the clock

Vehicle with button 1:
- Press button 1 for approximately three seconds;
- when the hour flashes, press button 1 again to adjust it;
- wait approximately three seconds, the minutes will flash, press button 1 to adjust them;
- wait approximately three seconds, the minutes stop flashing, the time is set.

For your safety, we recommend that you do not adjust the clock while driving.

External temperature indicator

As ice formation is related to exposure, local air humidity and temperature, the external temperature alone is not sufficient to detect ice.
TIME AND EXTERIOR TEMPERATURE (continued)

Display B
(depending on vehicle)

With the ignition on, the time and, depending on the vehicle, the exterior temperature are displayed.

Resetting the clock

With the ignition on, press button:
- **H** for the hours;
- **M** for the minutes.

**Note:** for vehicles which are not fitted with buttons **H** and **M**, refer to the specific equipment instructions to discover the special features.

External temperature indicator

**Special note:**
When the external temperature is between –3°C and +3°C, the °C figures flash (indicates risk of ice formation).

If the electrical supply is cut (battery disconnected, broken supply wire, etc.), the clock will lose its time setting.

The clock must be reset.

For your safety, we recommend that you do not adjust the clock while driving.

External temperature indicator

As ice formation is related to exposure, local air humidity and temperature, the external temperature alone is not sufficient to detect ice.
Switching on the side lights

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

The instrument panel lights up, the brightness can be adjusted by rotating control 3.

Adjusting the brightness of the instrument panel lighting

Turn control 3 downwards to reduce the brightness and upwards to increase it.

Before driving at night, check that the electrical equipment is operating correctly and adjust the headlight beams (if your vehicle is not carrying its normal load). As a general precaution, check that the lights are not obscured (by dirt, mud, snow or objects which could cover them).
Main beam headlights
When the dipped beam headlights are lit, pull stalk 1 towards you (an indicator light on the instrument panel lights up).
To return to the dipped beam headlight position, pull the stalk towards you.

Switching off the lights
Return the stalk to its original position.

Dipped beam headlights
Manual operation
Turn the end of stalk 1 until the symbol is opposite mark 2.
An indicator light on the instrument panel comes on.

Lights-on warning buzzer
A warning buzzer will sound when the driver’s door is opened and the lights are left on after the ignition has been switched off (to prevent the battery running down, etc.).

Before driving at night, check that the electrical equipment is in good condition and adjust the headlight beams (if your vehicle is not carrying its normal load). Check that the lights are not obscured (by dirt, mud, snow or objects which could cover them).
Front fog lights
Turn centre ring 4 on stalk A or B, depending on vehicle, until the symbol faces mark 5.
When you release the stalk, it returns to position 0 (stalk B) or remains in front fog lights position (stalk A).

Rear fog light
Turn centre ring 4 on stalk A or B, depending on vehicle, until the symbol faces mark 5.
When you release the stalk, it returns to position 0 (stalk B) or remains in rear fog lights position (stalk A).

Features of the front and rear fog lights:
Operation of the fog lights depends on the exterior lighting selected, and an indicator light will light up on the instrument panel.
To avoid inconveniencing other road users, remember to switch off the rear fog light when it is no longer needed.

Switching off the lights
– stalk A: return the centre ring 4 to its initial position.
– stalk B: turn centre ring 4 until mark 5 is opposite the symbol for the fog light you wish to turn off.
The front and rear fog lights switch off when the exterior lights are switched off.

Special case
The front and rear fog lights do not operate in automatic mode.
They only come on when the end of ring 4 is in position ☀️ or 🌬️.
ELECTRIC BEAM HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

On vehicles fitted with this function, control A allows you to adjust the height of the beams according to the load.

Turn control A downwards to lower the headlights and upwards to raise them.

### Examples of positions for adjusting control A according to the load

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control A Position</th>
<th>All versions except commercial vehicles</th>
<th>Commercial vehicles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver only</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver alone or with front passenger</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver with one front passenger and two rear passengers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver with three passengers with luggage</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver with luggage or load reaching the maximum authorised load weight</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Windscreen wiper

With the ignition on, move stalk 1:

A park;

B intermittent wiping:
The wipers will pause for several seconds between sweeps. Depending on the vehicle, it is possible to change the time between sweeps by turning ring 2;

C normal wiping speed;

D fast wiping speed.

Special note

When driving every time the vehicle stops, the wipers slow down, e.g. fast wiping speed is reduced to normal wiping speed.

As soon as the vehicle moves off, wiping will return to the speed originally selected.

Any action on stalk 1 overrides and cancels automatic operation.

With the vehicle stationary, if for any reason the wipers cannot move (e.g. stuck to windscreen by ice), the system will automatically cut off the power supply to the wipers.
WINDSCREEN WASH/WIPE (2/2)

Windscreen washer

With the ignition on, pull stalk 1 towards you.

A short pull triggers one sweep cycle of the wiper. A longer pull triggers three sweeps followed by a final sweep after several seconds.

In frosty weather, make sure that the wiper blades are not stuck by ice (risk of motor overheating).

Keep an eye on the condition of the blades. Replace the wiper blades as soon as they begin to lose efficiency (approximately once a year).

If you switch off the ignition before switching off the windscreen wiper the blades will stop at random on the windscreen.

Clean your windscreen regularly.

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

Risk of injury and/or damage.

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

Risk of injury.
**Heated rear screen**

With the engine running, press button 2 (the integrated indicator on the button will come on).

This function demists the rear screen and the electric door mirrors (if these are fitted to the vehicle).

The demist function is stopped in two ways:
- automatically after 10 minutes of operation;
- by pressing button 2 again (the indicator light goes out).

Before using the rear wiper, check that no objects are obstructing the travel of the blade.

In frosty weather, make sure that the wiper blades are not stuck by ice (risk of motor overheating).

Keep an eye on the condition of the blades. Replace the wiper blades as soon as they begin to lose efficiency (approximately once a year).
FUEL TANK (1/2)

**Fuel grade**

*Use a high grade fuel* with the appropriate octane rating as defined by the particular standards in force in your country.

**Petrol versions**

It is *essential* to use unleaded petrol. The octane rating (RON) must conform with the information given on the label inside cover A. Refer to the information on “Engine specifications” in Section 6.

**Diesel version**

It is *essential* to use diesel fuel that conforms with the information given on the label inside cover A.

Make sure that no water accidentally enters the fuel tank during filling. The sealing system and its surrounding area must be dust-free.

**Filling the tank**

To open cover A, place your finger into recess B.

When filling, use the cap holder 1 on the cover A to secure the cap 2.

**Useful capacity of the fuel tank:** 40 litres approximately.

After filling, check that the cap and cover are closed.

**Fuel filler cap: this is specific.**

If you have to replace it, make sure it is identical to the original cap. Contact an approved Dealer.

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

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

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

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

**Do not add any additives to the fuel, you risk damaging the engine.**
FUEL TANK (2/2)

Filling with fuel

Petrol versions

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

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

– Insert the nozzle **as far as it will go** so that the valve is opened.

– Keep the nozzle in this position throughout the entire filling operation.

Petrol and diesel versions

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

---

No modifications whatsoever are permitted on any part of the fuel supply system (electronic unit, wiring, fuel circuit, injector, protective covers, etc.) as this may be dangerous (unless undertaken by qualified Network personnel).

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Persistent smell of fuel

If you notice a persistent smell of fuel you should:

– stop the vehicle as soon as traffic conditions allow and switch off the ignition;

– switch on the hazard warning lights and ask your passengers to leave the vehicle and to keep away from traffic;

– contact an approved Dealer.
Section 2: Driving

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

Running in - Ignition switch .......................................................... 2.2
Starting, stopping the engine ......................................................... 2.3
Special features of petrol versions .................................................. 2.4
Special features of diesel versions .................................................. 2.5
Gear lever - Power-assisted steering .............................................. 2.6
Handbrake .................................................................................. 2.7
Advice on emission control, fuel economy .................................... 2.8
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**RUNNING IN/IGNITION SWITCH**

**Petrol version**

Up to **600 miles (1,000 km)**, do not exceed 78 mph (130 km/h) in top gear or 3,000 to 3,500 rpm.

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

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

**Diesel version**

For the first **900 miles (1,500 km)**, do not exceed 2,500 rpm. After completing this mileage you may drive faster, although you may only expect top performance after approximately **3,600 miles (6,000 km)**.

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

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

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**Stop and steering lock position St**

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

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

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**Accessories position A**

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

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**Ignition on position M**

The ignition is switched on:

- **petrol version**: you can start the vehicle;
- **diesel version**: the engine is preheating.

---

**Start position D**

If the engine fails to start at the first attempt, the key must be turned back before the starter can be activated again. Release the key as soon as the engine starts.

**Note**: on diesel versions, several seconds may pass between turning the key and the engine starting to allow for engine preheating.

**Special note on vehicles with a Quickshift gearbox**

Depress the brake pedal with the lever in the **N** position.

**Note**: If a gear other than neutral is displayed, it flashes; starting is not possible unless you depress the brake pedal, while holding the key in the starting position.
STARTING/STOPPING THE ENGINE

Starting the engine

– Petrol injection

Engine warm or cold:

– turn the key to the start position 
  without depressing the accelerator;
– release the key as soon as the 
  engine starts.

Diesel injection indicator light
Turn the ignition key to the “Ignition 
on” position and hold this position 
until the preheating indicator light 
goest out.

Turn the key to the “Start” position 
without depressing the accelerato- 

or pedal. Release the key as soon 
as the engine starts.

Stopping the engine

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

Driver’s responsibility

Never leave your vehicle 
with the key inside the vehi- 

cle and never leave a child 
(or a pet) unsupervised, even for a 
short while.

There is a risk that they could start 
the engine or operate electrical 
equipment (electric windows etc.) 
and trap part of their body (neck, 
arms, hands, etc.).

Risk of serious injury.

Never switch off the ignition 
before the vehicle has stopped 
completely. Once the engine has 
stopped, the brake servo, pow- 

er-assisted steering, etc., and the 
passive safety devices such as 
air bags and pretensioners will no 
longer operate.

The steering is locked when the key 
is removed.
SPECIAL NOTES ON PETROL VERSIONS

The following operating conditions:
– driving for long periods when the low fuel level warning light is lit;
– using leaded petrol;
– using fuel or lubrication additives which are not approved.

Or operating faults such as:
– faulty ignition system, running out of fuel or disconnected spark plugs resulting in the engine misfiring or cutting out when driving;
– loss of power,
may cause the catalytic converter to overheat, reducing its efficiency which may irreparably damage it and cause heat damage to the vehicle.

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

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

Starting problems
To avoid damaging the catalytic converter, do not keep trying to start the engine (using the start button, or by pushing or towing the vehicle) without having identified and corrected the starting fault.

If the fault cannot be identified, do not keep trying to start the engine, but contact an approved Dealer.

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

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

If the message “Check antipollution system” is displayed on the instrument panel accompanied by the and warning lights; consult an approved dealer straight away.

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

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

Running out of fuel
If the tank has been completely drained, the system must be reprimed after the tank is refilled: see information on the “fuel tank” in Section 1 before restarting the engine.

Precautions to be taken in winter
To avoid faults in icy weather:
– Ensure that the battery is always fully charged;
– always keep the diesel tank relatively full to avoid water vapour condensing in it and accumulating at the bottom of the tank.

Do not park the vehicle or run the engine in locations where combustible substances or materials such as grass or leaves can come into contact with the hot exhaust system.
GEAR LEVER/POWER-ASSISTED STEERING

Gear lever

To select reverse gear vehicle stationary

Vehicles with manual gearbox: return to neutral and follow the pattern on knob 1 or depending on vehicle, lift ring 2 against the gear lever knob in order to engage reverse gear. The reversing lights will come on as soon as reverse gear is selected (with the ignition on).

Vehicles with sequential gearbox: refer to the information on the “Quickshift gearbox” in Section 2.

Power-assisted steering

Never drive with an inadequately charged battery.

Variable power-assisted steering (depending on vehicle)

It is equipped with a system which adapts the level of assistance to the vehicle speed. Steering is made easier during parking manoeuvres (for added comfort) whilst the force needed to steer increases progressively as the speed rises (for enhanced safety at high speeds).

Operating faults

The steering can become stiff when driving. This is due to the power assistance overheating. In this case, it must be allowed to cool down. During low speed manoeuvres with a high engine speed, the steering can become stiff. Power assistance returns when driving.

An impact to the underside of the vehicle (e.g.: striking a post, raised kerb or other street furniture) may result in damage to the vehicle (e.g.: deformation of an axle).

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

Never switch off the ignition when travelling downhill, and avoid doing so in normal driving (assistance is not provided).
To release:
Pull the lever up slightly, press button 1 and then lower the lever to the floor.

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

To apply:
Pull upwards, check that the vehicle is properly immobilised.

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

Depending on the slope and/or vehicle load, it may be necessary to apply the brake by an additional two notches and to engage a gear (1st or reverse) for manual vehicles.
ADVICE: antipollution, fuel economy and driving (1/3)

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

**Maintenance**

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

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

**Engine adjustments**

- **ignition:** this does not require adjustment.

- **spark plugs:** for optimum fuel economy, efficiency and performance the specifications laid down by our Design Department must be strictly applied.

  If the spark plugs have to be changed, use the make, type and gap specified for your vehicle’s engine. Contact an approved dealer for this.

- **idle:** this does not require adjustment.

- **air filter, diesel filter:** a clogged element reduces performance. It must be replaced.
ADVICE: antipollution, fuel economy and driving (2/3)

Exhaust gas monitoring system
The exhaust gas monitoring system will detect any operating faults in the vehicle’s antipollution system. If this system malfunctions, toxic substances may be released into the atmosphere or damage may occur.

This warning light on the instrument panel will indicate if there are any faults in the system:
- If it lights up continuously, consult your approved dealer as soon as possible;
- If it flashes, reduce the engine speed until the light stops flashing. Contact an approved dealer as soon as possible.

Driving
- Drive carefully for the first few miles until the engine reaches its normal operating temperature, rather than let it warm up while the vehicle is stationary.
- Speed is expensive.
- Sporty driving uses a lot of fuel: drive with a light right foot.
- Brake as little as possible. If you anticipate an obstacle or bend in advance, you may then simply release the accelerator pedal.
- Avoid sudden acceleration.
- Do not overrev the engine in the intermediate gears. Always use the highest gear possible without labouring the engine. On versions with an automatic gearbox, it is preferable to keep the gear lever in position D.
- Do not try to maintain the same speed up a hill, accelerate no more than you would on the level. Keep your foot in the same position on the accelerator pedal.
- Double declutching and accelerating before switching off are unnecessary in modern vehicles.
- Bad weather, flooded roads:
  Do not drive through floods if the depth of water is above the lower edge of the wheel rims.

Driving problems
On the driver’s side, only use mats adapted to the vehicle that attach to the pre-installed parts, and regularly check their mounting. Do not place several mats on top of each other.

Risk of pedals jamming.
Advice on use

- Electricity is fuel; switch off all the electrical components which are not really needed. However (safety first), keep your lights on when the visibility is bad (“see and be seen”).
- Use the air vents. Driving with the windows open at 60 mph (100 km/h) will increase fuel consumption by 4%.
- When towing a caravan, fit a wind deflector and adjust it carefully.

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

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

Drive with the air vents open and the windows closed. If the vehicle has been parked in the sun, open the doors for a few moments to let the hot air escape before starting the engine.
- Never fill the fuel tank right to the brim to avoid overflow.
- Do not leave an empty roof rack fitted to the vehicle.
- It is better to fit a trailer for bulky objects.

Avoid using the vehicle for door-to-door calls (short journeys with long waits in between) because the engine never reaches its normal operating temperature.

Tyres

- An under-inflated tyre increases fuel consumption.
- The use of non-recommended tyres can increase fuel consumption.
**ENVIRONMENT**

Your vehicle has been designed with respect for the **environment** in mind for its entire service life: during production, use and at the end of its life. This commitment is illustrated by the Renault eco² group signature.

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**Manufacture**

Your vehicle has been manufactured at an industrial site which uses a progress policy to reduce environmental impacts on rivers and natural areas (reduction of water and energy consumption, visual and noise pollution, atmospheric emissions and waste water, sorting and reusing waste).

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**Emissions**

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

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

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

**Please make your own contribution towards protecting the environment too**

- Worn parts replaced in the course of routine vehicle maintenance (vehicle battery, oil filter, air filter, batteries, etc.) and oil containers (empty or filled with used oil) must be disposed of through specialist organisations.

- At the end of the vehicle’s service life, it should be sent to approved centres to ensure that it is recycled.

- In all cases, comply with local legislation.

**Recycling**

Your vehicle is 85% recyclable and 95% recoverable.

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

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

Depending on the vehicle, this is composed of:
- ABS (anti-lock braking system);
- electronic stability program (ESP) with understeer control and traction control (ASR);
- emergency brake assist.

ABS (Anti-lock Braking System)
Under heavy braking, the ABS prevents the wheels from locking, allowing the stopping distance to be managed and keeping control of the vehicle.

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

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

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

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

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

Operating faults:
- If indicator lights and light up on the instrument panel, braking is still operational but without ABS;
- If indicator lights , , and are displayed on the instrument panel when driving, this indicates there is a fault with the braking system and ABS.

In both cases, consult an approved Dealer.

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

Electronic stability program (ESP) with understeer control and traction control (ASR)

Warning light on the instrument panel flashes when the function starts operating.

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

Operating principle
A sensor in the steering wheel detects the direction selected by the driver.
Other sensors throughout the vehicle measure the actual direction.
The system compares the direction selected by the driver and the actual direction of the vehicle and corrects this as necessary by applying the brakes selectively and/or acting on the engine power.

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

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

Operating principle
Using the wheel sensors, the system measures and compares the speed of the drive wheels at all times and slows down their over-rotation. If a wheel is starting to slip, the system brakes automatically until the drive supplied becomes compatible with the level of grip under the wheel again.
The system also adjusts the engine speed to the grip available under the wheels, independently of the pressure exerted on the accelerator pedal.
Emergency brake assist

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

Operating principle

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

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

Hazard warning lights switching on

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

DRIVING CORRECTION DEVICE (continued)

Special note on vehicles with a Quickshift gearbox

When driving on some roads with low surface grip (grass, snow, mud, etc.), the system may reduce the engine output to limit wheelspin. If this is not required, it is recommended to switch to manual mode on the Quickshift gearbox (using the gear lever).

Operating faults

When the system detects an operating fault the warning lights and appear on the instrument panel. In this situation, ESP and ASR are deactivated.

Consult an approved dealer.
The speed limiter function helps you stay within the driving speed limit that you choose, known as the limit speed.

**Controls**

1. Main “On/Off” switch.
2. Limit speed activation, storage and increase switch (+).
3. Limit speed activation, storage and decrease switch (-).
4. Switch the function to standby, with limit speed stored (O).
5. Stored limit speed activation, storage and recall (R).

**Switching on**

Press switch 1 on the side showing 3. Warning light 6 comes on and dashes appear on the instrument panel to indicate that the speed limiter function is operating and waiting to store a limit speed. To store the current speed, press switch 2 (+) or 3 (-): the limit speed will replace the dashes. The minimum stored speed is 20 mph (30 km/h). The stored speed information appears on instrument panel display.
CRUISE CONTROL - SPEED LIMITER: limiter function (2/3)

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

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

Varying the limit speed
You can vary the limit speed by pressing switch 2 (+) repeatedly to increase the speed or switch 3 (-) to decrease it.

Exceeding the limit speed
It is possible to exceed the limit speed at any moment. To do this: depress the accelerator pedal firmly and fully (beyond the kickdown point).

Whilst the speed is being exceeded, the cruising speed displayed on the instrument panel flashes.

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

Limited speed cannot be maintained
When driving down a steep gradient, the system is unable to maintain the limit speed: the memorised speed will flash on the instrument panel information display to inform you of this situation.

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

The speed limiter function is suspended when you press switch 4 (O).

In this case, the programmed limit speed is memorised and the speed displayed on the instrument panel appears in brackets to confirm the function is on standby.

Recalling the limit speed

If a speed has been stored, it can be recalled by pressing switch 5 (R).

Switching off the function

The speed limiter function is deactivated if you press switch 1: in this case a speed is no longer stored. The instrument panel indicator light goes out, confirming that the function is deactivated.

When the speed limiter is suspended, pressing switch 2 (+) or 3 (-) reactivates the function without taking into account the stored speed: it is the speed at which the vehicle is moving that is taken into account.
Cruise control - speed limiter: cruise control function
(1/4)

The cruise control function helps you to maintain your driving speed at a speed that you choose, called the **cruising speed**. This cruising speed may be set at any speed above 20 mph (30 km/h).

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

**This function is an additional driving aid. However, the function does not take the place of the driver.**

Therefore, it can under no circumstances replace the driver’s responsibility to respect speed limits and to be vigilant (the driver must always be ready to brake).

Cruise control must not be used in heavy traffic, on winding or slippery roads (black ice, aquaplaning, gravel) and during bad weather (fog, rain, side winds etc.). There is a risk of accidents.

**Controls**

1. Main “On/Off” switch.
2. Cruising speed activation, storage and increase switch (+).
3. Cruising speed activation, storage and decrease switch (-).
4. Switch the function to standby (with stored cruising speed) (O).
5. Cruising speed activation, storage and recall switch (R).
Switching on
Press switch 1 on the side showing (囗). Warning light 6 comes on and dashes appear on the instrument panel to indicate that the cruise control function is operating and waiting to store a cruising speed.

Activating cruise control
At a steady speed (above 20 mph / 30 km/h) press switch 2 (+) or 3 (-): the function is activated, the current speed is stored and replaces the dashes on the instrument panel. Cruise control activation is confirmed when the box around indicator light 6 is illuminated.

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

Important: you are nevertheless advised to keep your feet close to the pedals in order to react if necessary.
CRUISE CONTROL - SPEED LIMITER: cruise control function (3/4)

Adjusting the cruising speed
The cruising speed may be changed by pressing the following repeatedly:
- switch 2 (+) to increase the speed,
- switch 3 (-) to decrease the speed.

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

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

Cruising speed cannot be maintained
When driving down a steep gradient, the system is unable to maintain the cruising speed: the stored speed will flash on the instrument panel information display to inform you of this situation.

The cruise control function is in no way linked to the braking system.
CRUISE CONTROL - SPEED LIMITER: cruise control function (4/4)

Returning to the cruising speed
If a speed is stored, it can be recalled, once you are sure that the road conditions are suitable (traffic, road surface, weather conditions, etc.). With the vehicle speed above 20 mph (30 km/h), press switch 5 (R).

When recalling the stored speed, activation of the cruise control is confirmed by the illumination of the strip around the indicator light.

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

Putting the function on standby
The cruise control function is suspended when you press:
- press switch 4 (O);
- the brake pedal;
- depress the clutch pedal or shift into neutral if the vehicle has a Quickshift gearbox.

In all three cases, the cruising speed is stored. The speed appears between brackets on the display and the box around the indicator light goes out to confirm the function is on standby.

Switching off the function
The cruise control function is deactivated if you press switch 1: in this case a speed is no longer stored. The instrument panel indicator light goes out, confirming that the function is stopped.

When the cruise control is suspended, pressing switch 2 (+) or 3 (-) reactivates the cruise control function without taking into account the stored speed: it is the speed at which the vehicle is moving that is taken into account.

⚠️ Putting the cruise control on standby or switching it off does not cause a rapid reduction in speed: you must brake by depressing the brake pedal.
Selector lever 1

- This allows you to engage first gear, to select reverse and neutral and to change gear in manual mode.
- It also allows you to switch between manual and automatic modes at any time, with the engine switched on and a forwards gear engaged, by moving the lever to the left.

Gear shift pattern

A/M to change mode (automatic/manual)
+ to change up a gear
– to change down
N neutral
R reverse

Display

2 automatic mode
3 selected gear display
4 brake pedal depressed indicator light

For safety reasons, do not switch off the ignition before the vehicle has come to a complete standstill.
QUICKSHIFT GEARBOX (2/5)

Operation

Switch on the ignition.

The display on the instrument panel switches on. If neutral (N) is displayed, start the engine but do not depress the accelerator.

If a gear other than neutral (N) is displayed, it will flash; **starting is possible if you depress the brake pedal** (indicator light 4 will come on if you forget) when holding the key in the starting position.

The gear will automatically change to neutral (N) and the engine will start.

You may also select neutral after switching on the ignition by pushing the lever to the right whilst depressing the brake pedal.

When the engine is running, automatic mode will be selected by default.

**Note:** if the display does not light up when the ignition is switched on (discharged battery), do not attempt to start the engine by pushing the vehicle.

Starting

The display shows N (neutral) and A (automatic mode).

**Forwards gear**

- With the brake pedal depressed, push the selector lever forwards and release it (the number 1 will appear on the display);
- release the brake pedal and accelerate gently to move forwards.

**Reverse**

- With your foot on the brake pedal, push the selector lever towards the right and backwards, and then release it.
  Reverse gear is engaged (letter R appears on the display).
- release the brake pedal then accelerate gently to move backwards. The engine’s idle speed is sufficient for parking manoeuvres.

When the vehicle is stationary, push the selector lever towards the front to engage a forwards gear.

Shifting to neutral

With the brake pedal depressed, push the lever to the right.

**Note:** when the vehicle is stationary, you must depress the brake pedal to engage or disengage a gear. Otherwise, warning light 4 will light up.

---

The oil level in the automatic gearbox system reservoir is variable depending on use. Adding oil is strictly forbidden (except by qualified approved network personnel).
Driving in automatic mode

Each time the ignition is switched on, automatic mode is selected by default (letter A on the display).

The vehicle is controlled using the accelerator and the brake. Gears will change automatically at the correct moment and at a suitable engine speed because automatic mode takes into consideration the road surface and the chosen driving style.

You may change the gear selection made by the automatic system (unless this risks the engine being overrevved or underrevved):

– by pushing the lever forwards or backwards.

You can stop the vehicle at red lights, with the gear engaged, by pressing the brake pedal; there is no need to change to neutral.

Changing mode

You can change mode at any time by pushing the lever to the left. This switches mode without changing gear.

Driving in manual mode

Using the selector lever

Pushing the lever repeatedly allows you to change gears manually:

– To change up a gear: push the lever forwards;
– to change down a gear: push the lever backwards;
– to change to neutral: with the brake pedal depressed (indicator light 4 will come on if you forget), push the lever towards the right.

Note: when the vehicle is stationary (braking, red light, etc.), the system automatically switches to first gear.

By pushing the lever forwards twice you can move up two gears at a time (unless this causes low engine speeds). By pushing the lever backwards twice you can move down two gears at a time (unless this causes overrevving).

Note: neutral may only be selected when the vehicle is being driven or is stationary when the brake pedal is depressed (if you forget, warning light 4 will light up).

Accelerating and overtaking

To obtain maximum vehicle performance, in automatic or manual mode, quickly depress the accelerator pedal beyond the kickdown point.

This will activate the kickdown function allowing you to change down to the most suitable gear.

If the engine is being overrevved or undervved, the system will select the optimal gear.
QUICKSHIFT GEARBOX (4/5)

Parking
To park the vehicle with a gear engaged (on a slope, for example): before switching off the engine, check that a gear other than N is displayed on the instrument panel.

The next time the engine is started, depress the brake pedal. The vehicle will then automatically change to neutral (letter N on the display).

Audible warning
If you hold the vehicle on a slope for too long without applying the brakes or handbrake you will strain the system and there is a risk that the clutch will overheat.

In this case, an intermittent beeping sound will remind you that you should put your foot on the brake pedal or apply the handbrake.

Never leave the vehicle with the engine running when in gear. For safety reasons you will hear an intermittent beeping sound when you open the door if you have not shifted into neutral or you have not switched off the ignition or depressed the brake pedal.

An impact to the underside of the vehicle (e.g.: striking a post, raised kerb or other street furniture) may result in damage to the vehicle (e.g.: deformation of an axle).

To avoid any risk of accident, have your vehicle checked by an approved Dealer.
**QUICKSHIFT GEARBOX (5/5)**

**Operating faults**

When driving, if this warning light comes on together with warning light [image], this indicates a system fault. In most cases, you may still drive the vehicle, although it will not function perfectly. Contact an approved dealer as soon as possible.

**The vehicle will not start**

If you cannot start the engine and if the battery is not discharged (display lit up):

– Switch on the ignition;
– select neutral;
– push the vehicle or roll it down a sufficiently steep slope. Then push the selector lever forwards.

The optimum gear for starting the engine will then be automatically selected.

**Note:** never attempt this manoeuvre in reverse.

**Towing the vehicle**

If the gearbox is stuck in a gear:

– Switch on the ignition;
– select neutral **with the brake pedal depressed**;
– check that the gearbox is in neutral (by pushing the vehicle, for example).

If you cannot find neutral you must tow the vehicle with the front wheels raised.

**The vehicle should always be towed with the ignition switched off.**
Section 3: Your comfort

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AIR VENTS: air outlets (1/2)

1 side window demister outlet
2 left-hand side vent
3 windscreen demister outlets
4 centre air vents
5 control panel
6 right-hand side vent
7 front occupant footwell heater outlets
AIR VENTS: air outlets (2/2)

Side air vents

Air flow
Move wheel 2 fully.
•: maximum air flow
○: closed.

Direction
Right/left: move tab 1.
Up/down: guide the air vent up or down.

Centre air vents

Air flow
Move wheel 4 fully.
•: maximum air flow
○: closed.

Direction
Right/left: move tabs 3.
Up/down: guide the air vent up or down.

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

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

There is a risk of damage or of fire.
Controls

A Adjusting the distribution of air in the passenger compartment.

B Heated rear screen and heated door mirror button and indicator light (depending on vehicle).

C Adjusting the ventilation speed.

D Air recirculation and isolation of the passenger compartment.

E Air conditioning button and operating tell-tale (depending on vehicle).

F Adjusting the air temperature.

Information and advice for use:

Refer to the end of the paragraph on “Automatic climate control”.

Distribution of air in the passenger compartment

Turn control A.

Weather symbol

Close the dashboard vents for more effective demisting.

All the air is then directed to the windscreen and front side window demister outlets.

Weather symbol

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

Weather symbol

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

All the air flow is directed to the dashboard vents. 

This selection is not appropriate if all the air vents are closed.

**Rear screen de-icing/demisting**

With the engine running, press button B, the operating tell-tale for the button will come on.

This function permits rapid demisting/de-icing of the rear screen and de-icing of the door mirrors (on equipped vehicles).

To exit this function, press button B again.

Demisting automatically stops by default.

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**Adjusting the ventilation speed**

Turn control C from 0 to 4.

The passenger compartment is ventilated by blown air. The blower determines how much air enters but vehicle speed has a slight effect on this.

The further the control is positioned to the right, the greater the amount of air blown into the passenger compartment.
Air recirculation operation (isolation of the passenger compartment)

Turn control D towards air recirculation symbol ⬇️.

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

Air recirculation is for:
- isolating the vehicle from the external atmosphere (driving in polluted areas, etc.);
- bringing the passenger compartment to the desired temperature as quickly as possible.

Prolonged use of this position (isolation mode) may mist up the windows slightly or cause odours due to the air not being renewed. It is therefore advisable to return to normal operation (external air) by pressing control D when you have passed through the polluted area.
Air conditioning controls

Button $E$ switches the air conditioning on or off.

The system **cannot be switched on** if control $C$ is set to **0**.

Using the air conditioning system enables you to:

- lower the internal passenger compartment temperature, especially in hot weather, when driving in traffic or when the vehicle has been parked in the sun;
- reduce the humidity of the air blown into the passenger compartment (removal of condensation).

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

**Note:** The air conditioning may be used in all conditions but does not operate when the external temperature is low.

- **Button $E$ not activated (indicator integrated into the button not illuminated).**
  
  The air conditioning is not operating. The heating and ventilation controls are the same as a vehicle without air conditioning.

- **Button $E$ activated (indicator integrated into the button illuminated).**
  
  The air conditioning is operating.
If no cold air is produced
Check that the controls are set correctly and that the fuses are sound. If they are not, switch off the heating and air conditioning system (indicator integrated into button E) and contact an approved dealer.

Adjusting the air temperature.
Move control F to obtain the desired temperature. The further the control is in the red, the more the temperature will be increased.

In very hot weather or when the vehicle has been parked in the sun, open the doors for a few moments to let the hot air escape before starting the engine.
Use the passenger compartment isolation function to lower the temperature as quickly as possible to the required comfort level. Switch off the air recirculation function once a comfortable level has been reached.

When the air conditioning system is operating, all windows must be closed for maximum efficiency.
If there is an operating fault, contact an approved dealer.

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

1 Clear View button to demist and de-ice the windows.

2 Clear View function indicator light.

3 Air conditioning on and off.

4 and 7 Adjusting the air temperature.

5 Display.

6 Automatic mode on and off.

8 and 10 Passenger compartment air distribution adjustment.

9 and 11 Adjusting the ventilation speed.

12 Heated rear screen with demisting function and heated door mirrors (depending on vehicle).

13 Heated rear screen warning light.

14 Air recirculation control.

Information and advice on use: refer to the end of the paragraph on “Heating/air conditioning”.

Buttons 1 and 12 are complemented by operating indicator lights (2 and 13):
- indicator light on, the function is switched on;
- indicator light off, the function is switched off.
Ambient temperature: automatic mode

Automatic mode

Press button 6.

Only the temperature and the AUTO symbol are displayed.

Functions managed in automatic mode are not displayed.

The automatic climate control system guarantees comfort in the passenger compartment and good visibility (except in the event of extreme conditions), while optimising consumption.

This is the recommended mode of use.

- press button 7 to increase the temperature;
- press button 4 to decrease the temperature.

Note: The maximum and minimum settings of 15°C and 27°C allow the system to produce a minimum or maximum temperature, whatever the ambient conditions.

In automatic mode (AUTO indicator light on the display is lit), all heating and air conditioning functions are controlled by the system.

When you modify certain functions the AUTO indicator light goes out. Only the modified function is not controlled by the system.
Ambient temperature:
(automatic mode) (continued)

Operation
To reach and keep the chosen comfort level and to maintain good visibility, the system controls:
– ventilation speed;
– air distribution;
– air recirculation management;
– air conditioning start/stop;
– air temperature.

The displayed temperature values show a comfort level.

When the vehicle is started in cold or hot weather, increasing or decreasing the value displayed does not mean that the temperature is reached more quickly. Whatever the indicated temperature may be, the system optimises the increase or decrease in temperature (the ventilation system does not start instantly at maximum speed: it gradually increases until the engine temperature is sufficient, which may take from a few seconds to several minutes).

Generally speaking, unless there is a particular reason not to, the dashboard air vents should remain open.
Adjusting automatic mode
Automatic mode is the normal operating mode of the system (AUTO indicator light lit on display 5) but you may alter the selections made by the system (air distribution, etc.). These options are explained on the following pages.

This is the recommended mode of use: the automatic heating and air conditioning system guarantees comfort (except in the event of extreme conditions) in the passenger compartment and good visibility while optimising consumption.

Return to automatic mode as soon as possible.
AUTOMATIC CLIMATE CONTROL (5/9)

Distribution of air in the passenger compartment

There are five possible combinations for air distribution, which may be selected by pressing buttons 8 and 10 repeatedly. The arrows on display 5 indicate the setting selected:

- All the air flow is directed to the demisting vents for the windscreen and the side windows.
- The air flow is directed to the windscreen and side window demisting vents, and the passenger footwells.
- The air flow is directed to all the air vents.
- The air flow is directed mainly towards the footwells.
- The air flow is directed towards all the air vents and the passenger footwells.

The manual air distribution option causes the operating tell-tale light on the display 5 to go out (automatic mode), but only air distribution is no longer controlled automatically by the system.

Press button 6 to return to automatic mode.
AUTOMATIC CLIMATE CONTROL (6/9)

Varying the ventilation speed
In automatic mode, the system uses the most suitable amount of air to reach and maintain the desired comfort level. Automatic mode is switched off by pressing buttons 9 and 11. These buttons allow you to increase or decrease ventilation speed.

Switching air conditioning on or off
In automatic mode, the system switches the air conditioning system on or off, depending on the climate conditions. Exit automatic mode by pressing button 3: the AUTO warning light on display 5 goes out.

Button 3 activates (display warning light comes on) or stops (warning light goes out) the air conditioning function.

Note: the Clear View function automatically activates the air conditioning system (indicator light on). Press button 6 to return to automatic mode.

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

In automatic mode, in cold weather, the ventilation will not start immediately at maximum power but will increase progressively until the engine temperature is warm enough to heat the passenger compartment air. This may take from a few seconds to several minutes.
Rear screen de-icing/demisting

With the engine running, press button 12, and operating tell-tale 13 comes on.

This function permits rapid demisting/de-icing of the rear screen and de-icing of the door mirrors (on equipped vehicles).

To exit this function, press button 12 again. Demisting automatically stops by default.
Clear View function

With the engine running, press button 1, and operating tell-tale 2 comes on.

The AUTO button indicator light (on the display) goes out.

This function rapidly demists/de-ices the windscreen, the front side windows and the door mirrors (depending on the vehicle).

It automatically starts the air conditioning, inhibits recirculation and switches on the rear screen heating (warning light 13).

Press button 12 if you do not want the heated rear screen to be activated; warning light 13 goes out.

Note: if you wish to reduce the air flow (which may produce a certain amount of noise in the passenger compartment), press button 11.

To exit this function, press either:
– button 1 again;
– button 6 (the AUTO indicator light on the display will light up).
Air recirculation mode

Pressing button 14 activates air recirculation (the symbol lights up on the display).

During recirculation, air is taken from the passenger compartment and is recycled, with no air being taken from outside the vehicle.

Air recirculation allows the external atmosphere to be cut off (when driving in polluted areas, etc.).

Prolonged use of this position may lead to odours, caused by non-renewal of air, and the formation of condensation on the windows.

We therefore advise you to return to normal mode (external air or automatic recirculation) as soon as air recirculation is no longer needed, by pressing button 14.
Fuel consumption

It is normal to notice an increase in fuel consumption (especially in towns) when the air conditioning is operating. For vehicles fitted with manual air conditioning, switch off the system when it is not required.

In order to minimise consumption and help to protect the environment, it is recommended to drive with the air vents open and the windows closed.

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

Maintenance

Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle for the inspection frequency.

Operating faults

As a general rule, contact your approved Dealer in the event of an operating fault:

- reduction in de-icing, demisting or air conditioning performance. This may be caused by the passenger compartment filter cartridge becoming clogged;
- no cold air is being produced. Check that the controls are set correctly and that the fuses are sound. Otherwise, switch off the system.

Note

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

Do not open the refrigerant fluid circuit. The fluid may damage eyes or skin.
Press switch 1 for:
- continuous lighting;
- temporary lighting by opening, depending on the version, one of the front doors or the tailgate. The light only goes out when the doors are correctly closed.
- no lighting.

Depending on the vehicle, press switch 2, the passenger side map reading light will come on.

**Luggage compartment light (depending on vehicle)**

It comes on when the tailgate or one of the doors is opened.

**Automatic operation of interior lighting (depending on the vehicle)**

- if the doors are unlocked using the remote control, the interior lights are switched on for approximately 15 seconds;
- if the doors are locked using the remote control, the lights are switched off immediately;
- if the door is open (or not properly closed), the lights are switched on for a period of approximately 15 minutes;
- if all the doors are closed, the interior lights start to dim when the ignition is switched on.
ELECTRIC WINDOWS

With the ignition on:

– Press the switch for the window concerned to lower it to the desired height;
– lift the switch for the window concerned to raise it to the desired height.

From the driver’s seat
Operate the switches as follows:
1 for the driver’s side;
2 for the front passenger side.

From the front passenger seat
Press switch 3.

Driver’s responsibility
Never leave your vehicle with the key inside and never leave a child (or a pet) unsupervised, even for a short while. The reason for this is that the child may endanger himself or others by starting the engine and activating equipment such as the window winders or the sunroof. If a body part gets trapped, reverse the direction of travel of the window as soon as possible by pressing the relevant switch.
Risk of serious injury.

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

Turn handle 1.

Driver’s responsibility

Never leave your vehicle with the key inside and never leave a child (or a pet) unsupervised, even for a short while. The reason for this is that the child may endanger himself or others by starting the engine and activating equipment such as the window winders or the sunroof. If a body part gets trapped, reverse the direction of travel of the window as soon as possible by pressing the relevant switch.

Risk of serious injury.
Front sun visor
Lower sun visor 1.

Courtesy mirrors 3
Depending on the vehicle, the sun visors are fitted with courtesy mirrors, these are concealed behind a cover 2.

Heat reflecting windscreen
This windscreen reflects the sun and limits the infrared rays entering the passenger compartment.
Use area A for affixing passes to the windscreen (e.g.: motorway permits, car park season tickets, etc.).

When driving, ensure the courtesy mirror cover is closed. Risk of injury.
This system functions with the ignition on

Sun blind
Always operate the sun blind with the sunroof closed:
- **To open**: push handle 1 upwards and guide the blind as it retracts;
- **to close**: pull handle 1 until the locks click in place on both sides.

Tilting the sunroof
- **to open**: open the sun blind then turn knob 2 to position A;
- **to close**: turn button 2 to position 0.

Sliding the sunroof
- **to open**: open the sun blind then position button 2 in position B, C or D, depending on the opening position required;
- **to close**: turn button 2 to position 0.

- Never operate the sunroof with the blind closed;
- Never drive the vehicle with the sunroof open and the sun blind closed.

Driver’s responsibility
Never leave a child (or pet) unattended in the vehicle with the key in the ignition. He/she may be able to operate the electric sunroof and there is a risk of trapping his/her neck, arm, hand, etc., which could cause serious injuries.

If something gets trapped, reverse the direction of travel as soon as possible by turning button 2 fully to the right (position D).
Special features

For your safety your vehicle is fitted with an anti-pinch facility. When a window encounters resistance whilst closing (e.g. someone’s fingers, an animal’s paw or the branch of a tree, etc.), it stops and lowers by several centimetres.

Sunroof closing operating fault

In this case, check that there is no obstruction, then turn button 2 to position 0, then press button 3, until the sunroof closes completely.

Important: during this operation, the sunroof anti-pinch function is deactivated.

Contact your RENAULT Dealer as soon as possible.

Precautions during use

- **Do not open** the sunroof immediately after it has rained or immediately after washing the vehicle.
- **Check** that the sunroof is properly closed before leaving your vehicle;
- **Clean** the seal every three months using products recommended by our Technical Department;
- **Vehicle with roof bars:**
  Generally, it is not advisable to operate the sunroof.
  Before using the sunroof, check the objects and/or accessories (bike racks, roof boxes, etc.) attached to the roof bars: they should be properly arranged and secured and should not interfere with the operation of the sunroof.
  Consult your RENAULT Dealer for details of possible adaptations.
PASSENGER COMPARTMENT STORAGE/FITTINGS (1/3)

Passenger side glove box 1
To open, lift catch 2. The cover has storage for pens, tickets etc.

Dashboard storage compartment 3
You should avoid keeping liquids in this compartment (if a liquid leaks there is a risk of seepage).

Central storage compartment 4

Ensure that no hard, heavy or pointed objects are placed in the “open” storage compartments in such a way that they may fall onto passengers during sudden turning or braking.
PASSENGER COMPARTMENT STORAGE/FITTINGS (2/3)

Centre console storage compartment 5
This can be used for storing a mobile ashtray, drinks cans, etc.

Door storage compartments 6

Rear door storage compartments 7

Nothing should be placed on the floor (area in front of driver) as such objects may slide under the pedal during braking manoeuvres, thus obstructing its use.
PASSENGER COMPARTMENT STORAGE/FITTINGS (3/3)

Front seat storage pocket 8
(depending on vehicle)

Sun visor storage 9
Can be used to hold motorway toll tickets, maps, etc.

Grab handle 10
This offers support and can be held when the vehicle is being driven. Do not use it for getting into or out of the vehicle.
**ASHTRAY/CIGAR LIGHTER/ACCESSORIES SOCKETS**

**Ashtray**
To open, lift cover 1. To empty, pull the ashtray towards you and it will be released from its housing.

**Cigar lighter**
Depending on the vehicle, with the ignition on, push in the cigar lighter 2.
It will spring back with a click when it is ready. Pull it out to use. After use, replace it without pushing it all the way in.

**Accessories socket**
Depending on the vehicle, this is located in the cigar lighter socket 2.

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

**Connect accessories with a maximum power of 120 Watts only.**

**Fire hazard.**

If your vehicle is not fitted with a cigar lighter and an ashtray, these can be obtained from an approved Dealer.
Position for use
Raise the headrest as far as possible to use it in the high position. Press button A of lock 1 and lower the headrest fully to use it in the low position.

To remove the headrest
Press button A of lock 1 and remove the headrest (move the seat forwards if necessary).

To refit the headrest
Insert the rods in the holes, press button A of the headrest and lower it (move the seat forwards if necessary).

Storage position
With the headrest in the lowest position for use, press button A and lower the headrest completely.
When the headrest is set at the lowest position, this is for storage only. It should not be in this position when a seat is occupied.

The headrest is an important safety component. Ensure that it is in place and in the correct position. The distance between your head and the headrest should be as small as possible. The top of your head should be in line with the top of the headrest.
REAR SEATS: adjustment

The rear seats are separate seats.

To move forwards or backwards

Depending on the vehicle, lift lever 2 to unlock.

When the seat is in the required position, release the lever and ensure that the seat is locked in place.

When moving the rear seats, check that the anchorage points and rails are clean (they should be free from grit, cloths, toys, etc.)

To adjust the angle of the seatback

Pull lever 1.

Adjust the angle of the seatback.

For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is not being driven.
To fold down the rear seats
The seats can be folded down in order to transport large objects:
From the front, lower the headrest.
From the rear, lift handle 2 to fold down the seatback, lower bar 1 of the seat concerned and move it forwards fully.
Lift the controls 3 located either side of the seat and lift the seat against the front seats.

Tension wheels 4 located under each of the rear seats are used to keep the seats folded down.
Unhook the tension wheel from ring 5 and hook it to the rods on the headrest in front.

To return the seats
Unhook retainer 4 from the headrest rods, and stow it by hooking it into ring 5. Lower the seat until it is approximately 10 cm from the floor then release it. The seat positions itself under its own weight. Raise the seatback and ensure the seat is correctly locked.

⚠️ When refitting the seat-back, make sure it is correctly locked in place.
If seat covers are fitted, make sure these do not prevent the seatback latch from locking in.
Make sure that the seat belts are positioned correctly.
Reposition the headrests.

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

⚠️ When tilting the seats, be careful not to lock the seat belts. If this happens, tilt the seat again. Pull the belt strap, reposition the seat and release the strap.

⚠️ When moving the rear seats, ensure that nothing obstructs the anchorage points (passenger’s arm or leg, a pet, gravel, cloth, toys, etc.).
The seat and the seatback may be folded away to allow large objects to be transported.

**To raise the seat**

Before handling the bench seat, ensure the seat belt catches 1 are attached to the corresponding buckles 2 and ensure the front seats are far enough forward.

From the front, lift the seat base 3 against the front seats (movement A).

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

**To fold away the seat,**

proceed in reverse order. Position the rear bench seat cushion in such a way so as to position the rear section of the seat base under the seatback. Check that it is correctly locked in position.

**To fold down the seatback**

From the luggage compartment, pull straps 4 either side of the bench seat, and lower the seatback.

**To raise the seatback,**

proceed in reverse order. Refit the seatback and click it back into place.

When moving the rear seats, ensure that nothing obstructs the anchorage points (passenger’s arm or leg, a pet, gravel, cloth, toys, etc.).

When refitting the seatback, make sure it is correctly locked in place.

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

When moving the bench seat, ensure that the seat belt catches are correctly locked in position. When the bench seat has been put back in place, make sure that it is correctly locked and the seat belts are correctly repositioned.

For safety reasons, carry out any adjustments when the vehicle is not being driven.
The tailgate is locked and unlocked at the same time as the doors.

**To open**
Press button 1 and lift the tailgate.

**To close**
Pull down the tailgate using handle 2 inside the tailgate to assist you.
Once you have lowered the tailgate, release handle 2 and finish closing the tailgate by pressing down on the tailgate from the outside.
REAR PARCEL SHELF (1/2)

Version with bench seat
To remove, unhook the two straps 1.

Lift parcel shelf 2.
To refit it, proceed in reverse order to removal.

Version with seats
To remove (bulky loads):
– Unhook both straps 3;
– remove the pivots 4 from their housing;
– unclip the parcel shelf 5.
To refit:
– Clip the parcel shelf;
– ensure the straps pass behind the bar 6 as shown;
– hook both straps.

Do not place any objects, especially heavy or hard objects, on the rear parcel shelf. These may pose a risk to the vehicle occupants if the driver has to brake suddenly or if the vehicle is involved in an accident.
Transporting objects

Objects loaded must not protrude beyond area 7 (refer to the information on “Transporting objects in the luggage compartment” in Section 3).

If they do, it is essential to remove the parcel shelf.

Rear seats moved back fully

When the seatbacks are reclined 8 beyond area 7, it is essential to remove the parcel shelf.

This prevents contact with the seat or a passenger’s head when the tailgate is shut. The illustration above will remind you to take care.
The luggage cover consists of three rigid sections.

It can be used in one of three ways:
– The luggage compartment cover is in the unfolded position or the semi-folded position.
– The luggage cover is removed.

To remove it, in the semi-folded position, lift the luggage compartment cover, holding it at either end.

Do not place any objects, especially heavy or solid objects on the luggage compartment cover. These may pose a risk to the vehicle occupants if the driver has to brake suddenly or if the vehicle is involved in an accident.
TRANSPORTING OBJECTS IN THE LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT

Always place the objects to be transported so that their largest side rests against the back of the rear bench seat, for normal loads (Example A), or against the back of the front seats when the rear bench seatbacks are folded down, as with maximum loads (example B).

Locations for anchorage points
(depending on the vehicle)
These are for securing items transported in the luggage compartment (refer to the information on “Transporting objects in the luggage compartment”).

Always position the heaviest items directly on the floor. Use the lashing points on the floor of the luggage compartment, if these are fitted to the vehicle. The luggage should be loaded in such a way that no items will be thrown forward and strike the occupants if the driver has to brake suddenly. Fasten the rear seat belts, even if the seats are not occupied.
ROOF BARS

Accessing the mounting points
Open the doors. Behind seal 2 are blanking bolts 1 which protect the mounting bolt locations.

When fitting roof bars, at the front of the vehicle, replace the blanking bolts with the mounting bolts supplied with the roof bars. Behind seal 3, position the roof bars in the reinforced area 4 provided.

Never remove blanking bolts 1 without plugging the holes afterwards.

Once they are secured on to the vehicle, the mounting bolts should never be removed (risk of damaging the vehicle).

If original roof bars, approved by our Technical Department, are supplied with screws, only use these screws for attaching the roof bars to the vehicle.

For information on the range of equipment adapted to your vehicle, we advise you to consult an approved Dealer.

Refer to the fitting instructions for information on how to fit roof bars and conditions of use.

Please keep these instructions with the rest of the vehicle documentation.

Maximum permissible load on roof rack: refer to the information on “Weights” in Section 6.
Section 4: Maintenance

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BONNET (1/2)

To open the bonnet, pull handle 1.

Unlocking the bonnet catch
To open, push tab 2 to the left as you open the bonnet.

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

The engine may be hot when carrying out operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan can come on at any moment.
Risk of injury.
Opening the bonnet
Lift the bonnet and release stay 4 from its holder 5. For your own safety, it is **very important** to fix the stay into retainer 3 in the bonnet.

Closing the bonnet
Before closing the bonnet, check to make sure that nothing has been left in the engine compartment.

To close the bonnet, replace stay 4 in holder 5. Hold the middle of the bonnet and guide it down to 20 cm above the closed position, then release. It will latch automatically under its own weight.

- Make sure nothing is left in the engine compartment (cloth, tools, etc.).
  - These may damage the engine or cause a fire.

- Ensure that the bonnet is properly locked.
  - Check that nothing is preventing the catch from locking (gravel, cloth, etc.).

In the event of even a slight impact involving the radiator grille or bonnet, have the bonnet lock checked by an approved dealer as soon as possible.
It is normal for an engine to use oil for lubrication and cooling of moving parts and it is normal to top up the level between oil changes.

However, contact an approved dealer if more than 0.5 litres is being consumed every 600 miles (1,000 km) after the running in period.

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

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

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

Risk of injury.

Exceeding the maximum engine oil level

The oil level should only be read with the dipstick as explained above.

If the oil level exceeds the maximum level, do not start your vehicle and contact an approved Dealer.

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

Under no circumstances should maximum filling level B be exceeded: this could damage the engine and the catalytic converter.

Reading the level using the dipstick

- remove the dipstick (refer to the following pages for its location) and wipe it with a clean lint-free cloth;
- push in the dipstick as far as it will go;
- take out the dipstick again;
- read the level: it should never fall below minimum mark A or exceed maximum mark B.

Once the operation has been completed, ensure that the dipstick is pushed in as far as it will go or that the “cap-type dipstick” is completely screwed in.
Special features of 1.2 16V engines
To unclip the dipstick, lever it by hand while pressing engine cover A.

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

1. Unscrew cap 1;
2. top up the level (as a guide, the capacity between the minimum and maximum reading on dipstick 2 is between 1.5 and 2 litres, depending on the engine);
3. wait for approximately 10 minutes to allow the oil to flow into the engine;
4. check the level using dipstick 2 (as described above).

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

Engine oil grade
Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.

Do not exceed the **max** level and do not forget to refit cap 1 and dipstick 2.
ENGINE OIL LEVEL: topping up/filling (2/2)

Oil change

Service interval: refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.

Average capacities for oil change (including oil filter for information).

1.2 16V engine: 4.35 litres
1.5 dCi engine: 4.4 litres

Engine oil grade

Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.

Filling: take care when topping up the oil that no oil drips onto engine components - risk of fire. Remember to refit the cap securely as there is a risk of fire if oil splashes onto hot engine components.

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

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

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

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

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

Engine oil change

Service interval: refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.

Average capacities for oil change (including oil filter for information).

1.2 16V engine: 4.35 litres
1.5 dCi engine: 4.4 litres

Engine oil grade

Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.

Filling: take care when topping up the oil that no oil drips onto engine components - risk of fire. Remember to refit the cap securely as there is a risk of fire if oil splashes onto hot engine components.

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

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

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

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

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

The level should be read with the engine switched off and on level ground.

This should be checked frequently, and immediately if you notice even the slightest loss in braking efficiency.

Level

It is normal for the level to drop as the brake shoes become worn, but it must never drop lower than the “MIN” warning line on the reservoir 1.

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

Topping up

After any operation on the hydraulic circuit, a specialist must replace the fluid.

Only use fluids approved by our Technical Department (and taken from a sealed container).

Replacement intervals:
Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.
Coolant

With the engine switched off and on level ground, the level when cold must be between the “MIN” and “MAX” marks on reservoir 2.

Top this level up when cold before the “MIN” mark is reached.

Replacement intervals

Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.

Checking intervals

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

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

- protection against freezing;
- anticorrosion protection of the cooling system.

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

Risk of burns.

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

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

Risk of injury.
LEVELS (3/3)/FILTERS

Windscreen washer reservoir

Filling
With the engine switched off, open cap 3, fill until you can see the fluid, then refit the cap.

Fluid
Water + special windscreen washer fluid (antifreeze product in winter).

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

Risk of injury.

Jets
To adjust the angle of the jets, pivot the little ball using a pin.

NOTE
Depending on the vehicle, to find out the fluid level, open cap 3 and pull out the dipstick.

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

Filters
The replacement of filter elements (air filter, passenger compartment filter, diesel filter, etc.) is scheduled in the maintenance operations for your vehicle.

Replacement intervals for filter elements: refer to the maintenance document for your vehicle.

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

Risk of injury.
The tyre pressure is indicated on label A affixed to the edge of the driver’s door. Open the door to read it.

B: dimension of the tyres fitted to the vehicle.

C: tyre pressures for the front wheels (non-motorway).

D: tyre pressures for the rear wheels (non-motorway).

E: tyre pressures for the front wheels (motorway).

F: tyre pressures for the rear wheels (motorway).

G: tyre pressure for the emergency spare wheel.

H: dimensions of the emergency spare wheel tyre.

Tyre safety and use of snow chains

Refer to the information on “Tyres” in Section 5 for the servicing conditions and, depending on the version, the use of chains.

Special note

For vehicles used fully laden (maximum permissible all-up weight) and towing a trailer. The maximum speed must be limited to 60 mph (100 km/h) and the tyre pressure increased by 0.2 bar.

Refer to the information on “Weights” in Section 6.

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

Tyres fitted to the vehicle should either be identical to those fitted originally or conform to those recommended by your approved dealer.
Battery
Depending on the vehicle, this is located underneath cover 1.

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

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

Battery access:
Depending on the vehicle, unclip cover A.

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

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

Risk of injury.

Label B
Observe the indications on the battery:
- 2 Naked flames and smoking are forbidden;
- 3 Eye protection required;
- 4 Keep children at a safe distance;
- 5 Explosive materials;
- 6 Refer to the handbook;
- 7 Corrosive materials.

- Take care when working in the engine compartment as the engine cooling fan may start to operate at any moment without warning.

Risk of injury.
BODYWORK MAINTENANCE (1/2)

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

Protection against the effects of corrosive agents

Although your vehicle has been treated with very effective anti-corrosion products, it nevertheless remains subject to the effects of:

- **corrosives in the atmosphere**
  - atmospheric pollution (urban and industrial areas);
  - saline atmosphere (near the sea, particularly in hot weather);
  - seasonal and damp climatic conditions, (e.g.: road salt in winter, water from road cleaners, etc.).
- **abrasives**
  - wind-borne dust and sand, mud, road grit thrown up by other vehicles, etc.
- **minor impacts.**

You should take a minimum number of precautions in order to safeguard your vehicle against such risks and not to lose the benefit of your vehicle’s anti-corrosion protection.

**What you should not do**

- Wash the vehicle in bright sunlight or freezing temperatures.
- Scrape off mud or dirt without prewetting.
- Allow dirt to accumulate.
- Allow rust to form following minor impacts.
- Use solvents not approved by our Technical Department to remove stains as this could damage the paintwork.
- Drive frequently in snow or muddy conditions without washing the vehicle, particularly under the wheel arches and body.

- Degrease or clean mechanical components (e.g. engine compartment), underneath the body, parts with hinges (e.g. fuel filler cap, inside of filler flap, sunroof, etc.) and painted external plastic fittings (e.g. bumpers) using high-pressure cleaning equipment or using spray products not approved by our Technical Department. If adequate precautions are not taken, this could give rise to corrosion or operational faults.
What you should do

- Wash your vehicle frequently, with the engine off, using cleaning products recommended by us (never use abrasive products), taking special care to rinse off:
  - spots of tree resin and industrial grime;
  - bird droppings, which contain chemicals that rapidly discolour paintwork and may even cause the paint to peel off;
  - salt deposited in the wheel arches and the underneath the body after driving in areas where the roads have been gritted;
  - mud in the wheel arches and underneath the body which forms damp patches.

- Observe the vehicle stopping distances when driving on gravelled surfaces to prevent paint damage.
- Repair, or have repaired quickly, areas where the paint has been damaged, to prevent corrosion spreading.
- Remember to visit the body shop periodically if your vehicle has an anti-corrosion warranty. Refer to the Maintenance Service Booklet for your vehicle.
- Respect local regulations about washing vehicles (e.g. do not wash your vehicle on a public highway).

- Before going through a roller type car wash, return the windscreen wiper stalk to park position (refer to Section 1: “Windscreen wash/wipe”). Check the mounting of external accessories, additional lights and mirrors, and ensure that the wiper blades are secured with adhesive tape.
  
  Remove the radio aerial mast if your vehicle is fitted with this equipment.
  
  Remember to remove the tape and refit the antenna after washing.

- Spray mechanical components, hinges, etc. with products approved by our Technical Department to protect them after they have been cleaned.

We have selected special products to care for your vehicle and you can obtain these from the manufacturer’s accessory outlets.
INTERIOR TRIM MAINTENANCE (1/2)

A well-maintained vehicle will have a longer service life. It is therefore advisable to maintain the vehicle interior regularly.

Stains should always be dealt with quickly. Whatever type of stain is on the trim, use soapy water (if possible, warm water) containing:

Do not use detergents (washing up liquid, powdered products, alcohol-based products, etc.).

Use a soft cloth.

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

Use a soft cloth or cotton wool.

If this does not clean it properly, use a soft cloth (or cotton wool) slightly moistened with soapy water and then wipe clean with a soft damp cloth or cotton wool.

Finally, carefully dry off with a soft dry cloth.

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

Seat belts
These must be kept clean.

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

Detergents or dyes must not be used under any circumstances.

Fabrics (seats, door trim, etc.)
Dust fabrics regularly.

Liquid stains
Use soapy water. Absorb or dab lightly (never rub) using a soft cloth, then rinse and absorb the excess water.

Solid or thick stains
Remove any excess solid or thick material immediately and carefully using a spatula (from the edge inwards to avoid spreading the stain).

Clean using the procedure for a liquid stain.

Special instructions for sweets or chewing gum
Put an ice cube on the stain to solidify it, then proceed as for a solid stain.

For advice on interior maintenance and/or on unsatisfactory results, contact an approved dealer.
INTERIOR TRIM MAINTENANCE (2/2)

Removing/refitting factory fitted removable equipment in the vehicle

If you need to remove equipment to clean the passenger compartment (e.g. mats), always make you refit it properly and on the correct side (driver’s side mats must be fitted on the driver’s side, etc.), using retaining components supplied with the equipment (e.g. the driver’s side mat must always be secured using prefitted retaining devices).

In all cases, with the vehicle stationary, ensure that nothing can hinder driving (obstacle underneath the pedals, heel trapped by the mat, etc.).

What you should not do

You are strongly advised not to place items such as air fresheners, perfume etc. near the air vents as these could damage the dashboard fittings.

You are strongly recommended not to use high-pressure or spray cleaning equipment inside the passenger compartment: this equipment could impair the correct functioning of the electrical or electronic components in the vehicle, or have other detrimental effects.
Section 5: Practical advice

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In the event of a puncture, depending on the vehicle, you will have:

An emergency spare wheel or tyre inflation kit (refer to the information on the following pages).

Emergency spare wheel 2

This is located in the luggage compartment. To access it:

– open the tailgate;
– lift the luggage compartment carpet 1 (or depending on vehicle, hook it to the bench seatback);
– remove the jack from its storage space A;
– unscrew the central mounting 4;
– remove the tool kit 3 lifting it from both sides;
– remove emergency spare wheel 2.

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

Vehicles fitted with an emergency spare wheel smaller than the four other wheels:

– Never fit more than one emergency spare wheel to the same vehicle.
– Replace the emergency spare wheel as soon as possible with a wheel with the same dimensions as the original.
– When this is fitted to the vehicle, which must only be a temporary measure, the driving speed must not exceed the speed indicated on the label on the wheel.
– Fitting an emergency spare wheel may alter the way the vehicle usually runs. Avoid sudden acceleration or deceleration and reduce your speed when cornering.
– If you need to use snow chains, fit the emergency spare wheel to the rear axle and check the tyre pressure.
Do not attempt to use the inflation kit if the tyre has been damaged as a result of driving with a puncture.

You should therefore carefully check the condition of the tyre sidewalls before any operation.

Driving with underinflated, flat or punctured tyres can be dangerous and may make the tyre impossible to repair.

**This repair is temporary**

A tyre which has been punctured should always be inspected (and repaired, where possible) by a specialist.

When taking a tyre which has been repaired using this kit to be replaced, you must inform the specialist.

When driving, vibration may be felt due to the presence of the repair product injected into the tyre.

The kit repairs tyres when tread A has been damaged by objects smaller than 4 mm. It cannot repair all types of puncture, such as cuts larger than 4 mm, or cuts in tyre sidewall B.

Ensure also that the wheel rim is in good condition.

Do not pull out the foreign body causing the puncture if it is still in the tyre.

The kit is only approved for inflating the tyres of the vehicle originally equipped with the kit.

It must never be used to inflate the tyres of another vehicle, or any other inflatable object (rubber ring, rubber boat, etc.).

Avoid spillage on skin when handling the repair liquid bottle. If droplets do leak out, rinse them off with plenty of water.

Keep the repair kit away from children.

Do not dispose of the empty bottle in the countryside. Return it to your approved dealer or to a recycling organisation.

The bottle has a limited service life which is indicated on its label. Check the expiry date.

Contact an approved dealer to replace the inflation tube and repair product bottle.
Depending on the vehicle, in the event of a puncture, use the kit located underneath the luggage compartment carpet.

Open the kit, remove the caps 1 and 4 (it is essential not to remove the bursting disc from the bottle) and screw bottle 2 in place of cap 4.

With the engine running and the parking brake applied,
- unscrew the valve cap of the wheel concerned and screw on the inflation adapter 6;
- adapter 8 must be connected to the accessories socket on the dashboard of the vehicle;
- press switch 3 to inflate the tyre to the recommended pressure (refer to the information on “Tyre pressure”);
- after a maximum of 5 minutes, stop inflating and read the pressure (on pressure gauge 5).

Note: while the bottle is emptying (approximately 30 seconds), the pressure gauge 5 will indicate briefly a pressure of 6 bar, then the pressure drops.

Before using this kit, park the vehicle at a sufficient distance from traffic, switch on the hazard warning lights, apply the handbrake, ask all passengers to leave the vehicle and keep them away from traffic.

Do not pull out the foreign body causing the puncture if it is still in the tyre.

If the recommended pressure cannot be achieved, repair is impossible. Do not drive the vehicle. Consult an approved dealer.

If the vehicle is parked on the hard shoulder, you must warn other road users of your vehicle’s presence with a warning triangle or with other devices as per the legislation applying to the country you are in.
TYRE INFLATION KIT (3/3)

- adjust the pressure: to increase it, continue inflation with the kit, to reduce it, press button 7 located on the inflation adapter.

Once the tyre is correctly inflated, remove the kit: slowly unscrew the inflation adapter 6 to prevent any repair product from escaping and screw the hose to the bottle opening to prevent the product from escaping.

Affix the driving recommendation label to the dashboard where it can easily be seen by the driver;

Put the kit away.

At the end of this initial inflation operation, air will still escape from the tyre. You must drive a short distance in order to seal the hole.

Start immediately and drive at between 12 and 40 mph (20 and 60 km/h) in order to distribute the product evenly in the tyre and, after driving for 2 miles (3 km), stop and check the pressure.

If the pressure is greater than 1.3 bar but less than the recommended pressure (refer to the label affixed to the edge of the driver’s door), readjust it. Otherwise, please contact an authorised dealer: the tyre cannot be repaired.

Precautions when using the kit

The kit should not be operated for more than 15 consecutive minutes.

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

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

Following repair with the kit, do not travel further than 120 miles (200 km). In addition, reduce your speed and under no circumstances exceed 48 mph (80 km/h). The sticker, which you must affix in a prominent position on the dashboard, reminds you of this.

Depending on the country or local legislation, a tyre repaired with the inflation kit may need to be replaced.

Nothing should be placed around the driver’s feet as such objects may slide under the pedals during sudden braking manoeuvres and obstruct their use.
Tool kit 3 is located in the emergency spare wheel. It consists of a set of tools for various operations on the vehicle: a jack and wheelbrace, towing hitch, etc., and a space for a spare bulb box.

The tools included in the tool kit depend on the vehicle.

Storage compartments 1
This is for storing a box of bulbs.

Storage compartments 2
This is for storing four wheel bolts.

Wheelbrace 4
This is used to tighten or release the wheel bolts.

Towing hitch 7
Refer to the information on “Towing” in Section 5.

Hubcap tool 5 or 6
This tool is used to remove the wheel trims.

Jack 3
Remove jack 3.
When replacing the jack, fold it correctly and position the wheelbrace correctly before replacing it in its position.

Do not leave the tools unsecured inside the vehicle as they may come loose under braking. After use, check that all the tools are correctly clipped into the tool kit, then position it correctly in its housing: there is a risk of injury.

The jack is designed for wheel changing purposes only. It should never be used for repairs or gaining access to the underneath of the vehicle.
Wheel trim (example: wheel trim 1)
Remove the wheel trim using hubcap tool 3 (stored in the tool kit) by engaging the hook in the opening for valve 2.
To refit it, align it with valve 2.
Push the retaining hooks in fully, starting on the side of valve A, followed by B and D, finishing at C opposite the valve.

Central wheel trim (example: wheel trim 4)
Remove the wheel trim using hubcap tool 5 (located in the tool kit) inserting the tool into recess 6.
To refit it, position it in line with recess 6 and tighten it with tool 5.

We would advise you to note the number engraved on the tool so that you can replace it if it is lost.
Changing a wheel

5.8

Switch on the hazard warning lights.

Keep the vehicle away from traffic and on a level surface where it will not slip (if necessary, place a solid support under the jack base).

Apply the handbrake and engage a gear (first or reverse).

Ask all the passengers to leave the vehicle and keep them away from traffic.

Start extending jack 2 by hand, turning the handle. Position the head correctly under vertical sill seam 3 nearest to the wheel concerned and marked by an oblong hole.

Continue turning the handle to position the baseplate of the jack on the ground correctly.

Turn a few times to lift the wheel off the ground, remove the bolts and take off the wheel.

Vehicles equipped with a jack and wheelbrace

If necessary, remove the wheel trim.

Use the wheelbrace to slacken off the wheel bolts 1. Fit it so that you press downwards rather than pulling upwards.

If the vehicle is not equipped with a jack or wheelbrace, you can obtain these from your approved dealer.

To prevent any risk of injury or damage to the vehicle, only crank the jack until the wheel you are replacing is a maximum of 3 centimetres off the ground.

Switch on the hazard warning lights.

Keep the vehicle away from traffic and on a level surface where it will not slip (if necessary, place a solid support under the jack base).

Apply the handbrake and engage a gear (first or reverse).

Ask all the passengers to leave the vehicle and keep them away from traffic.

Start extending jack 2 by hand, turning the handle. Position the head correctly under vertical sill seam 3 nearest to the wheel concerned and marked by an oblong hole.

Continue turning the handle to position the baseplate of the jack on the ground correctly.

Turn a few times to lift the wheel off the ground, remove the bolts and take off the wheel.

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CHANGING A WHEEL (2/2)

Fit the emergency spare wheel on the central hub and turn it to locate the mounting holes in the wheel and the hub.

If bolts are supplied with the emergency spare wheel, only use these bolts for the emergency spare wheel. Tighten the bolts, checking that the wheel is correctly positioned on its hub and unscrew the jack.

With the wheel on the ground, tighten the bolts fully and have the tightness of the bolts checked (tightening torque: 105 Nm) and the emergency spare wheel pressure checked as soon as possible.

Anti-theft bolts

If you use anti-theft bolts, fit these nearest the valve (otherwise it may not be possible to fit the wheel trim).

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

If you have a puncture, replace the wheel as soon as possible.

A tyre which has been punctured should always be inspected (and repaired, where possible) by a specialist.
TYRES (1/3)

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

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

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

Tyres fitted to the vehicle should either be identical to those fitted originally or conform to those recommended by your approved dealer.

When the tyre tread has been worn to the level of the warning strips, they become visible 2: it is then necessary to replace your tyres because the tread rubber is now only 1.6 mm deep at most, resulting in poor road holding on wet roads.

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

Incidents which occur when driving, such as striking the kerb, may damage the tyres and wheel rims, and could also lead to misalignment of the front or rear axle geometry. In this case, have the condition of these checked by an approved dealer.
TYRES (2/3)

Tyre pressures

Tyre pressures must be adhered to (including the emergency spare wheel). Pressures must be checked at least once a month and always before a long journey (refer to the information on “Tyre pressures”).

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

If tyre pressures cannot be checked when the tyres are cold, the normal pressures must be increased by 0.2 to 0.3 bar (or 3 PSI).

Never deflate a hot tyre.

Note: a label (depending on country or model) fixed to the edge or frame of the driver’s door gives the recommended tyre pressures.

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

– poor road holding;
– the risk of blow-outs or of throwing a tread.

Tyre pressures depend on the load and the driving speed. Adjust the pressures according to the conditions of use. (Refer to the information on “Tyre pressures”).

Please be aware that a missing valve cap can make the tyres less airtight and lead to pressure loss. Always use valve caps identical to those fitted originally and tighten them fully.

Fitting new tyres

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

Fitting different tyres may change your vehicle as follows:
– it may mean that your vehicle no longer conforms to current regulations;
– it may change the way it handles when cornering;
– it may cause the steering to be heavy;
– it may affect the use of snow chains.

Changing wheels around

This practice is not recommended.

Emergency spare wheel

Refer to the information on the “Emergency spare wheel” and instructions on “Changing a wheel” in Section 5.
TYRES (3/3)

Use in winter

- **Chains**

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

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

- **Snow or winter tyres**

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

  **Note**: we would point out that these tyres may sometimes have:
  
  - a specific direction of rotation
  - a maximum speed index which may be lower than the maximum speed of your vehicle.

- **Studded tyres**

  This type of equipment may only be used for a limited period and as laid down by local legislation.

  It is necessary to observe the speed specified by current legislation.

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

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

Chains may only be fitted to tyres of the same size as those originally fitted to your vehicle.
Replacing windscreen wiper blades 1
- Lift the windscreen wiper arm 3 as far as it will go (the arm does not lift up completely);

Wiper blades

Replacing rear screen wiper blade 6
- Lift wiper arm 5;
- pivot the blade until some resistance is met;
- remove the blade by pulling it.

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

Check the condition of the wiper blades. You are responsible for their service life:
- clean the blades, windscreen and rear screen regularly with soapy water;
- do not use them when the windscreen or rear screen are dry;
- free them from the windscreen or rear screen when they have not been used for a long time.

Whilst changing the blade, take care not to drop the arm onto the window after it has been removed as this may break the window.

Before using the wipers, check that no objects are obstructing the travel of the blades.
- In frosty weather, make sure that the wiper blades are not stuck by ice (to avoid the risk of the motor overheating).
- Check the condition of the wiper blades. Replace the wiper blades as soon as they begin to lose efficiency (approximately once a year).
HEADLIGHTS: changing bulbs (1/3)

Cleaning the headlights
As the headlights are made of plastic glass, use a soft cloth or cotton wool to clean them.

If this does not clean them properly, use a soft cloth (or cotton wool) slightly moistened with soapy water and then wipe clean with a soft damp cloth or cotton wool.

Finally, dry off carefully with a soft dry cloth.

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

As the headlights are fitted with plastic glass, it is essential to use anti-UV bulbs (using any other type of bulb could lead to headlight damage).

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

For vehicles with limited access to bulbs that may require certain bodywork or mechanical components to be removed: contact an approved dealer.
HEADLIGHTS: changing bulbs (2/3)

The following bulbs can be replaced. However, we would advise you to have them replaced by an authorised dealer if it proves difficult.
To return it, proceed in the reverse order to removal.
It is recommended that the headlights be adjusted after this operation.

Main beam headlights, dipped beam headlights
– remove bulb holder 1 from its housing without pulling on the cable;
– remove cover 2;
– release the spring 3;
– change the bulb 4.

Bulb type: H4 60/55 W

Do not touch the bulb glass. Hold it by its base.

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

The engine may be hot during operations in close proximity. In addition, the engine cooling fan may start at any moment.
Risk of injury.
HEADLIGHTS: changing bulbs (3/3)

Direction indicator lights

Changing a bulb
– unclip cover 3 and remove it;
– turn bulb holder 4 anticlockwise;
– change the bulb 5.
Bulb type: PY21W.

To return it, proceed in the reverse order to removal.
When the bulb has been changed, make sure you refit the cover 3 correctly.

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

Any operation on (or modification to) the electrical system must be performed by an approved dealer since incorrect connections could damage the electrical equipment (wiring, components, in particular the alternator). In addition, your dealer has available all the parts necessary for fitting electrical components.
FOG LIGHTS/Front Side Lights: changing bulbs

The following bulbs can be replaced. However, we would advise you to have them replaced by an approved dealer if it proves difficult.

Front fog lights 1
Bulb type: H11 or H11 LL.

Front side lights 2
Bulb type: W5W or W5W LL.

Changing bulbs

Turn light trim 3 anticlockwise and remove it.

Unscrew the two screws 4 (using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar) as shown.

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

⚠️ Any operation on (or modification to) the electrical system must be performed by an approved Dealer since an incorrect connection might damage the electrical equipment (harness, components and in particular the alternator). In addition, your Dealer has all the parts required for fitting these units.

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

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

Risk of injury.
FOG LIGHTS/Front Side Lights: changing bulbs

Release the light 5.

Turn one of the bulb holders 6 anti-clockwise and change the bulbs 7 or 8.

To reassemble, proceed in the reverse order to removal.

Make sure the two screws are tightened and replace the light trim.

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

Additional lights

If you wish to fit fog lights or long range headlights to your vehicle, consult an approved dealer.

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

Any operation on (or modification to) the electrical system must be performed by an approved Dealer since an incorrect connection might damage the electrical equipment (harness, components and in particular the alternator). In addition, your Dealer has all the parts required for fitting these units.
REAR LIGHTS: changing bulbs (1/4)

Note the correct positioning of the wiring 1 before removal in order to position correctly when refitting.

Remove screw 2 and detach the rear light cluster from the outside.

Unclip the bulb holder using tabs 2.

3 Side lights and brake lights
Pear shaped, bayonet type P 21/5 V bulb with two filaments.

4 Indicator
Orange pear-shaped, bayonet type PY 21 W bulb.

5 Fog light
Pear-shaped, bayonet type P 21W bulb.

The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.
Risk of injury.
6 Reversing lights
Bulb type: W16W.

Lift the boot lid.

Unclip covers 7 and remove them.

Turn bulb holder 8 fully anticlockwise and change the bulb 9.

To reassemble, proceed in the reverse order to removal.

When the bulb has been changed, make sure you refit the cover 7 correctly.

The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.
Risk of injury.
High-level brake light

- Remove the blanking covers 10 inside the tailgate.
- Press the tabs (using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar) as shown.
- Remove the brake light from its housing, remove connector 11 and replace bulb 12.

To return it, proceed in the reverse order to removal.
Check the tabs are correctly locked in position.

Bulb type: W16W.

The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.
Risk of injury.
**Number plate lights**

Unclip the light by pressing tab 13 (using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar).

Disconnect the light, then remove the cover to access bulb 14.

**Bulb type:** W5W.

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The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

Risk of injury.
INDICATOR LIGHTS: changing bulbs

Unclip indicator light 1 (using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar) with care.

Turn bulb holder 2 a quarter of a turn and take out the bulb.

Bulb type: WY 5 W.

⚠️ The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.
Risk of injury.
INTERIOR LIGHTS: changing bulbs (1/2)

**Courtesv light**
Unclip (using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar 1) the transparent cover 2 in the direction shown.

Remove bulb 3 or depending on the vehicle, bulbs 3 and 4.

**Bulb type:** W5W

The bulbs are under pressure and can break when replaced.

Risk of injury.
Luggage compartment light 5

Unclip light 5 by pressing the tabs on each side (using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar).

Disconnect the light.

Press tab 6 to release the lens and access bulb 7.

Bulb type: W5W.
BATTERY: troubleshooting

To avoid all risk of sparks:

- Ensure that any consumers are switched off before disconnecting or reconnecting the battery;
- When charging, stop the charger before connecting or disconnecting the battery.
- Do not place metal objects on the battery to avoid creating a short circuit between the terminals.

Connecting a battery charger

The battery charger should be compatible with a battery with nominal voltage of 12 Volts.

With the engine off, it is essential to disconnect the leads connected to both battery terminals, starting with the negative terminal.

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

Only a fully charged and well-maintained battery will have a long and useful service life and enable you to start the vehicle’s engine normally.

The battery must be kept clean and dry.

Have the battery’s charge status checked regularly:

- especially if you use your vehicle for short journeys or for frequent driving in town;
- when the exterior temperature drops (in winter), the charge decreases. In winter, only use the electrical equipment that is really necessary;
- finally, you should understand that the charge decreases naturally as a result of certain permanent electrical consumers such as the clock, after-sales accessories, etc.

When many accessories are fitted to the vehicle, have them connected to the + after ignition feed. In this case, it is advisable to have your vehicle fitted with a battery which has an increased nominal capacity. Contact an approved Dealer. If your vehicle is to be left stationary for a relatively long time, disconnect the battery or have it recharged regularly, particularly during cold weather. The equipment with a memory, radio, etc. will then have to be reprogrammed. The battery must be stored in a cool dry place, protected from frost.

Special procedures may be required to charge some batteries. Contact an approved Dealer.

Avoid all risk of sparks which may cause an immediate explosion, and charge the battery in a well-ventilated area. Risk of serious injury.
BATTERY: troubleshooting (continued)

Starting the vehicle using the battery from another vehicle

Proceed as follows when starting your vehicle from another vehicle’s battery:

Obtain suitable jump leads (large) from an approved Dealer or, if you already have jump leads, ensure that they are in perfect condition.

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

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

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

Attach positive lead (+) A to the + terminal 1 of the discharged battery, then to the + terminal 2 of the battery supplying the current.

Attach negative lead (–) B to the – terminal 4 of the battery supplying the current, then to the – terminal 3 of the discharged battery.

As soon as it is running, disconnect leads A and B in the reverse order (4-3-2-1).

Start the engine as you would normally.

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

Risk of injury and/or damage to the vehicle.

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

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

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

Risk of injury.
Recovering the battery

Remove screw 1, open the case at slot 2 using a coin, and replace battery 3 using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar observing the polarity shown on the back of the cover.

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

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

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

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

Do not throw away your used batteries; give them to an organisation responsible for collecting and recycling batteries.
FUSES (1/3)

Fuse box

If electrical equipment does not work, check the condition of the fuses.

Depending on the vehicle, open cover 1 to the left of the steering wheel or glovebox 2. To locate the fuses, use the fuel allocation label (covered in the pages that follow).

It is not advisable to use the free fuse locations.

Check the fuse in question and replace it, if necessary, with a fuse of the same rating.

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

In accordance with local legislation or as a precautionary measure:

Obtain an emergency kit containing a set of spare bulbs and fuses from an approved dealer.

Clip 3

Remove the fuse using tweezers 3, located on the back of cover 1 or in glovebox 2.

To remove the fuse from the tweezers, slide the fuse to the side.
**FUSES (2/3)**

*Allocation of fuses* (the presence of fuses DEPENDS ON THE EQUIPMENT LEVEL OF THE VEHICLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
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<td>4, 16 and 27</td>
<td>Sequential gearbox.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Brake light/Speed limiter.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Reversing light/Rear view mirror control/Alarm siren/Parking distance control.</td>
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<td>Air bag.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Passenger compartment electrical unit/Instrument panel.</td>
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<td>ABS/ASR/ESP.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Direction indicator lights/Diagnostic socket.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Power supply/Instrument panel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dipped beam headlights/Rear fog light.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Electric door locking.</td>
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<td>Side lights/Front fog lights.</td>
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<td>Heated rear screen/Heated door mirrors.</td>
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<td>Interior lighting/Courtesy light/Heating and air conditioning system/Rev counter.</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>Right-hand main beam headlight.</td>
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**FUSES (3/3)**

Allocation of fuses *(the presence of fuses DEPENDS ON THE EQUIPMENT LEVEL OF THE VEHICLE)*

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<th>Allocation</th>
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<td>Right-hand dipped beam headlight.</td>
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<td>Location reserved for additional equipment.</td>
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<td>Heated seats.</td>
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<td>Right-hand side light/Passenger compartment instrument lighting</td>
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<td>Left-hand side light.</td>
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<td>Location reserved for additional equipment.</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Radio/Alarm/Display.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
TOWING: breakdown

The steering wheel must be unlocked and the ignition key must be in the “Ignition on” position to provide signals (brake lights and direction indicators) on the towed vehicle. At night the vehicle must have its lights on.

You must observe the towing regulations which apply in the country in which you are driving: do not exceed the towing weight for your vehicle. Contact your RENAULT Dealer.

Use only the towing points at the front 2 and rear 5 (never use the drive shafts). These towing points may only be used for pulling the vehicle, never for lifting it either directly or indirectly.

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

Access to front towing point 2

Unclip cover 4.

**Screw in towing hitch 3 fully:** firstly by hand, then finish by tightening it with the wheelbrace.

The towing hitch 3 and wheelbrace are located in the tool kit 1.

Do not leave the tools unsecured inside the vehicle as they may come loose under braking.
TOWING: breakdown (continued)

- Use a rigid towing bar. If a rope or cable is used (where the law allows this), the vehicle being towed must be able to brake.
- A vehicle must not be towed if it is not fit to be driven.
- Avoid accelerating or braking suddenly when towing, as this may result in damage being caused to the vehicle.
- When towing a vehicle, it is advisable not to exceed 15 mph (25 km/h).

When the engine is stopped, steering and braking assistance are not operational.
TOWING: towing equipment

Permissible nose weight, maximum permissible towing weight braked and unbraked:
Refer to the information on “Weights” in Section 6.
Refer to the manufacturer’s instructions for information on how to fit and operate the towing equipment.
Please keep these instructions with the rest of the vehicle documentation.

A = 600 mm.
Radio location 1
Unclip and remove the cover. The aerial (depending on vehicle), + and – supply connectors and left-hand and righthand speaker wires are fixed to the rear face of the cover.

Tweeter speakers
(depending on vehicle)
Using a flat-blade screwdriver or similar, unclip grille 2 to access the speaker wires.

Front door speakers 3
(depending on vehicle)
Consult an approved dealer.

- In all cases, it is very important to follow the manufacturer’s instructions carefully.
- The specifications of the brackets and wires (available at approved accessory outlets) vary depending on the equipment level of your vehicle and the type of radio. Consult an approved dealer to find out the correct part number.
- No work may be carried out on the vehicle’s electrical or radio circuits, except by approved dealers: an incorrectly connected system may result in damage being caused to the electrical equipment and/or the components connected to it.
FITTING THE RADIO (continued)

Speakers in rear panels 4
(depending on vehicle)
Consult an approved dealer.

Location of aerial 5
(depending on vehicle)
Consult an approved dealer.

- In all cases, it is very important to follow the manufacturer’s instructions carefully.
- The specifications of the brackets and wires (available at approved accessory outlets) vary depending on the equipment level of your vehicle and the type of radio. Consult an approved dealer to find out the correct part number.
- No work may be carried out on the vehicle’s electrical or radio circuits, except by approved dealers: an incorrectly connected system may result in damage being caused to the electrical equipment and/or the components connected to it.
Before fitting an electrical or electronic device (particularly for transmitters/receivers: frequency bandwidth, power level, position of the aerial etc.), ensure that it is compatible with your vehicle.

Contact an approved dealer for this information.

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

Electrical and electronic accessories
– Connect accessories with a maximum power of 120 Watts only.

Fire hazard.
– No work may be carried out on the vehicle’s electrical or radio circuits, except by approved Dealers: an incorrectly connected system may result in damage being caused to the electrical equipment and/or the components connected to it;
– if the vehicle is fitted with any aftermarket electrical equipment, make sure that the unit is correctly protected by a fuse. Establish the rating and position of this fuse.

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

Telephones and CB equipment with integrated aerials may cause interference to the original electronic systems fitted to the vehicle: it is advisable only to use equipment with an external aerial.

Furthermore, we remind you of the need to comply with the legislation in force concerning the use of such equipment.

Fitting after-market accessories
If you wish to install accessories on the vehicle: consult an approved dealer.
Also, to ensure the correct operation of your vehicle, and to avoid any risk to your safety, we recommend that you use only specific accessories, designed for your vehicle, which are the only accessories for which the manufacturer will provide a warranty.

Establish the rating and position of this fuse.

Electrical and electronic accessories
– Connect accessories with a maximum power of 120 Watts only.

Fire hazard.
– No work may be carried out on the vehicle’s electrical or radio circuits, except by approved Dealers: an incorrectly connected system may result in damage being caused to the electrical equipment and/or the components connected to it;
– if the vehicle is fitted with any aftermarket electrical equipment, make sure that the unit is correctly protected by a fuse. Establish the rating and position of this fuse.
### OPERATING FAULTS (1/5)

The following advice will enable you to carry out quick, temporary repairs. For safety reasons you should always contact a RENAULT Dealer as soon as possible.

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<th>POSSIBLE CAUSES</th>
<th>WHAT TO DO</th>
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<td>The indicator lights fail to light up and the starter does not turn.</td>
<td>Battery terminals disconnected, oxidised or incorrectly secured.</td>
<td>Retighten, reconnect or clean them if they are oxidised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Battery discharged or unserviceable.</td>
<td>Connect another battery to the faulty battery. Refer to the paragraph “Battery: troubleshooting” in section 5 or replace the battery if necessary. Do not push the vehicle if the steering column is locked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| The engine will not start. | Starting conditions are not fulfilled. | Refer to the information on “Starting/stop-ping the engine” in Section 2. |

| The steering column remains locked. | Steering wheel locked. | To unlock, move the key and the steering wheel gently (refer to the information on the “Ignition switch” in Section 2). |
## OPERATING FAULTS (2/5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On the road</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSES</th>
<th>WHAT TO DO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coolant boiling in the coolant reser-</td>
<td>Mechanical fault: cylinder head gasket damaged, faulty coolant pump.</td>
<td>Stop the engine. Contact an approved Dealer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voir.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OPERATING FAULTS (3/5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On the road</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSES</th>
<th>WHAT TO DO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vibrations</td>
<td>Tyres not inflated to correct pressures, incorrectly balanced or damaged.</td>
<td>Check the tyre pressures: if this is not the problem, have them checked by an approved dealer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whistling</td>
<td>Roof aerial incorrectly positioned</td>
<td>Fold down the aerial until the end of it is approximately 44 cm from the vehicle’s roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steering becomes heavy.</td>
<td>Assistance overheating.</td>
<td>Leave to cool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low battery.</td>
<td>Recharge or replace the battery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The engine overheats.</td>
<td>Engine cooling fan not working.</td>
<td>Stop the vehicle, switch off the engine and contact an approved Dealer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coolant leaks.</td>
<td>Check the coolant reservoir: it should contain fluid. If there is no coolant, consult your approved Dealer as soon as possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Radiator:** If there is a significant lack of coolant, remember that it must never be topped up using cold coolant while the engine is very warm. After any procedure on the vehicle which has involved even partial draining of the cooling system, it must be refilled with a new mixture prepared in the correct proportions. Reminder: only products approved by our Technical Department may be used for this purpose.
## OPERATING FAULTS (4/5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electrical equipment</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSES</th>
<th>WHAT TO DO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The wipers do not work.</td>
<td>Wiper blades stuck.</td>
<td>Free the blades before using the wipers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faulty electrical circuit.</td>
<td>Consult an approved Dealer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The wiper does not stop.</td>
<td>Faulty electrical controls.</td>
<td>Consult an approved Dealer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction indicators flashing more</td>
<td>Blown bulb.</td>
<td>Replace the bulb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quickly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The direction indicators do not work.</td>
<td>Faulty electrical circuit.</td>
<td>Consult an approved Dealer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The headlights do not switch on or</td>
<td>Faulty electrical circuit or control.</td>
<td>Consult an approved Dealer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traces of condensation in the lights.</td>
<td>This is not a fault. Traces of condensation are a natural phenomenon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by variations in temperature.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>These traces soon disappear when the lights are switched on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OPERATING FAULTS (5/5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electrical equipment</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSES</th>
<th>WHAT TO DO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The sunroof does not open/close.</td>
<td>Sunroof opening conditions not fulfilled.</td>
<td>Apply the opening conditions (refer to the information on the “Electric sunroof” in Section 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roof fault.</td>
<td>Leave the sunroof closed or close it using the methods described in “Electric sunroof: Operating fault” in Section 3 and contact your approved dealer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical fault (discharged battery, etc.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### OPERATING FAULTS (5/5)

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<td>Leave the sunroof closed or close it using the methods described in “Electric sunroof: Operating fault” in Section 3 and contact your approved dealer.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Electrical fault (discharged battery, etc.).</td>
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</tbody>
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Section 6: Technical specifications

Vehicle identification plates ................................................................. 6.2
Engine specifications ............................................................................. 6.4
Dimensions .......................................................................................... 6.5
Weights .................................................................................................. 6.6
Replacement parts and repairs ............................................................... 6.7
Service sheets ....................................................................................... 6.8
Anti-corrosion check ............................................................................ 6.14
VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION PLATES (1/2)

Quote the details given on the identification plate A (right-hand side) on all communication or orders.

**A - Vehicle identification plate**

1. Vehicle type and chassis number. Depending on the vehicle, this information is also given on marking B.
2. MMAC (Maximum permissible all-up weight).
3. MTR (Gross train weight = vehicle fully loaded, with trailer).
4. Maximum permissible weight on front axle.
5. Maximum permissible weight on rear axle.
8. Equipment level.
10. Trim code.
11. Additional equipment specification.
12. Fabrication number.
13. Interior trim code.
Quote the details given on engine plate C on all communication or orders.

**C - Engine plate or engine label**
(location varies depending on engine)

1 Engine type
2 Engine suffix
3 Engine number
## ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engine type</th>
<th>D4F</th>
<th>K9K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(see engine plate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cubic capacity (cc)</th>
<th>1149</th>
<th>1461</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of fuel</th>
<th></th>
<th>Diesel.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The label located in the fuel filler flap indicates authorised fuels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spark plugs</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Only use the spark plugs specified for your vehicle’s engine. The type should be marked on a label stuck inside the engine compartment. If it is not then contact your RENAULT Dealer. Fitting spark plugs which are not to specification may damage the engine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIMENSIONS (in metres)

(1) unladen
WEIGHTS (in kg)

The weights indicated for a basic vehicle without options: they vary depending on the your vehicle’s equipment. Consult your approved Dealer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum permissible all-up weight (MMAC)</th>
<th>Weights are indicated on the vehicle identification plate (refer to the information on “Vehicle identification plates” in Section 6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum permissible all-up weight (MMTA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total train weight (MTR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braked Trailer Weight*</td>
<td>obtained by calculating: ( MTR - MMAC )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unbraked Trailer Weight*</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissible nose weight*</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum permissible load on roof</td>
<td>60 kg (including the carrying device)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Towing weight (towing a caravan, boat, etc.)
Towing is prohibited when the calculation MTR (Total train weight) - MMAC (Maximum permissible all-up weight) is zero.

- It is important to comply with the towing weights, governed by local legislation in each country and, in particular, laid down in the Road Traffic Regulations. Contact an approved Dealer about any towing equipment.
- When towing, under no circumstances may the total train weight (vehicle + trailer) be exceeded. However the following is permitted:
  - the Maximum permissible weight at the rear may be exceeded by no more than 15%,
  - the maximum permissible all-up weight may be exceeded by no more than 10% or 100 kg (whichever occurs first).
In either case, the maximum speed of the towing assembly must not exceed 60 mph (100 km/h) and the tyre pressure must be increased by 0.2 bar (3 PSI).
- The engine output and climbing capability are reduced with altitude. We recommend that the maximum load be reduced by 10% at an altitude of 1,000 metres and by an additional 10% for each 1,000 metres thereafter.
REPLACEMENT PARTS AND REPAIRS

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

If you always fit genuine replacement parts to your vehicle, you will ensure that it performs well. Furthermore, repairs carried out within the manufacturer’s Network using original parts are guaranteed according to the conditions set out on the reverse of the repair order.
## SERVICE SHEETS

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6.8
### SERVICE SHEETS (continued)

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- Service ☐

### Anticorrosion check:
- OK ☐
- Not OK* ☐

*See specific page

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6.12
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