

Owner's Manual

FELICIA



www.SkodaFeliciaFun.co.uk - a useful website for owners and enthusiasts of Skoda Felicia Fun Pickup Trucks



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Thank you for choosing a Škoda.

We are sure you will be happy you did.

Your Škoda has proven to be a successful car for all-round use.

Environmental factors played an important part in its design, the selection of materials used and manufacture.

The results speak for themselves.

Your Škoda is extremely economic when it comes to fuel consumption, has a low pollution level, needs only a small amount of servicing at long intervals and has durable wearing parts.

Your Škoda thus has all the virtues typical for a modern car such as good motoring economy, quality, reliability and long-time retention of its value.

A large network of Škoda dealers is available to look after your car: in Europe alone the service network comprises at present more than 2500 Škoda dealers that work economically and professionally in accordance with factory guidelines.

These Škoda Dealers are also committed to ensuring that your Škoda is always in proper condition.

The manufacturer with the aid of Škoda Dealers offers you:

1 year warranty for freedom from faults,

6 year warranty on body perforation resulting from corrosion,

1 year warranty on all Genuine Parts and on Škoda Accessories approved by us,

the Škoda Accessories Service.

Tested, factory-approved accessories and professional fitting - please also refer to the note on page 113.

Your Škoda Dealers will gladly supply details of the aforementioned services and possible differences in specific countries. Please also refer to the information in the Service Schedule.

We wish you pleasant motoring at all times.

ŠKODA AUTO a. s.

VEHICLE LITERATURE

The Vehicle Wallet includes not only this **Owner's Manual** but also a **Service Schedule** and **List of Addresses**.

In addition, depending on the model and equipment of your car, various supplementary instructions may also be included (e.g. for car radio etc.).

Should you not find one of the publications listed, or if you have the impression that information regarding certain equipment or model versions is not complete or differs, please immediately contact your Škoda dealer who will be glad to assist you in this respect.

The Owner's Manual

and the additional instruction booklets are documents which you should read as soon as possible to quickly become acquainted with your vehicle.

Your special attention is drawn to the chapter „Driving Instructions“ in this manual. There you will find a lot of useful information on how you can drive **safely, economically and in a manner compatible with the environment**.

For safety reasons, please also read the information on Accessories, Modifications and Replacement of Parts on page 113 of this manual.

The other chapters are, of course, also important because if you operate your vehicle correctly - and in addition ensure regular care and maintenance - your vehicle will not only last longer but you will also have complied with what is, in many cases, also one of the requirements for honouring warranty claims.

We have included at the end of this manual a list of the checks you should carry out regularly by yourself to keep your vehicle roadworthy at all times.

The Service Schedule

contains

- the identification data of your car
- the service intervals
- service operations
- important notes regarding the warranty

The service operations performed are also confirmed in the Service Schedule, and this is a requirement for warranty claims.

Please always present the Service Schedule when you take your car to a Škoda dealer.

The List of Addresses

contains the addresses and telephone numbers of Škoda dealers.

Some points regarding the layout of this manual:

It describes to the largest possible extent the range of equipment envisaged at the time of the copy deadline.

Certain items of equipment may not be available immediately or at all, or are not offered in certain export markets.

Items of equipment marked * are only standard on certain models or are only available as optional extras.

All texts which begin with „Warning“ and are highlighted with this background colour refer to potential risks of accidents or injuries.

 ***Texts identified with this symbol and printed in italics contain important information on thinking environmentally.***

One final request

If you sell your car, please give the complete Vehicle Wallet to the new owner as the vehicle literature should always remain with the vehicle.

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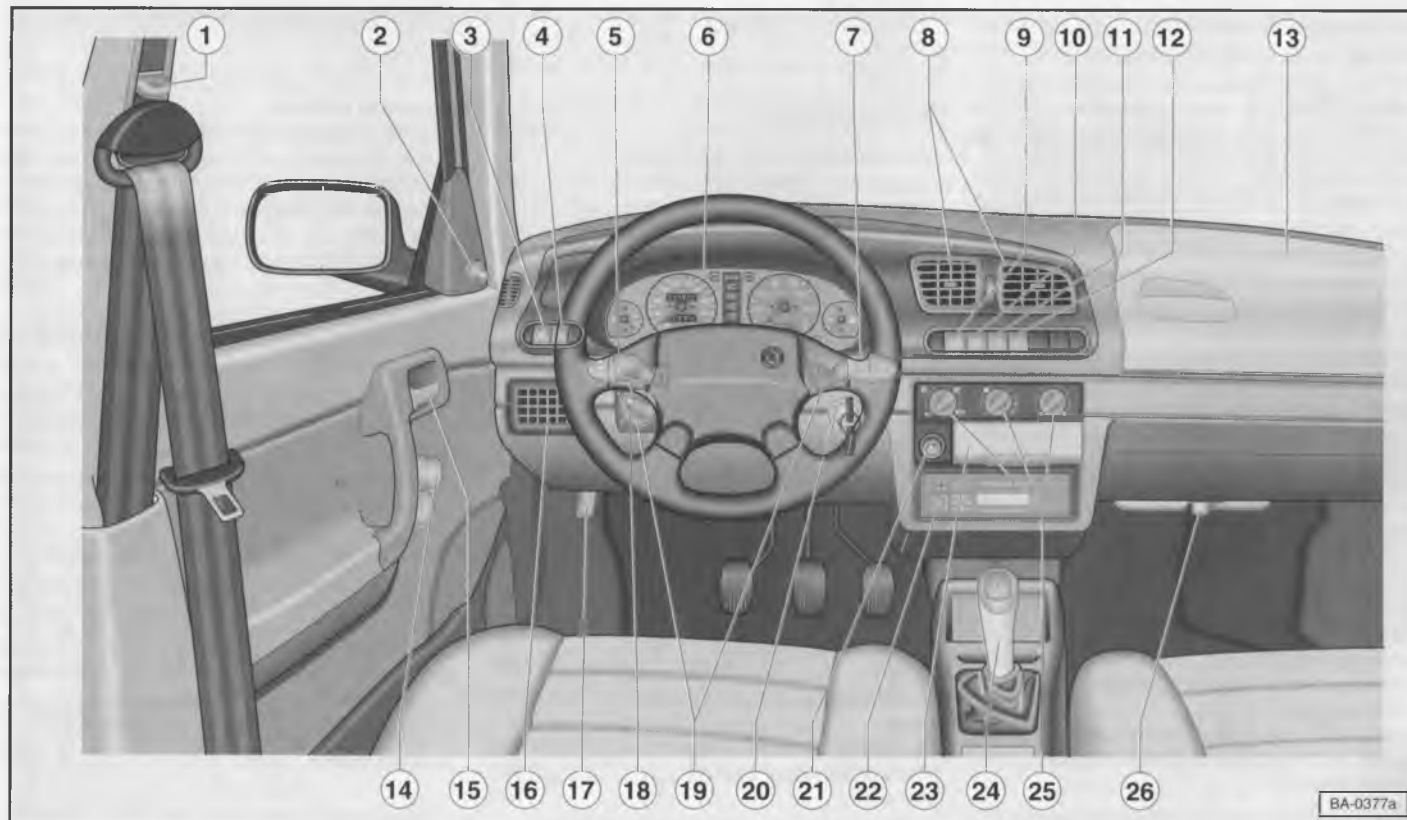
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CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

General view



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■ Some of the items listed are only fitted on certain models or are optional extras.

■ On RHD vehicles, the arrangement of some controls may differ. The symbols on the control elements are the same as those fitted to LHD models. See RHD version at the end of this book.

¹⁾ Vehicles with a factory-fitted radio are supplied with an instruction booklet for operating the radio.

If a radio is retrofitted, pay attention to the instructions on page 131 in the „Do-it-yourself“ section of this manual.

CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Keys

The vehicle is supplied with two keys which fit all the locks. In addition, a tag with important key numbers is enclosed.

Warning

Always remove the key from the ignition even if you only leave the car for a short time.

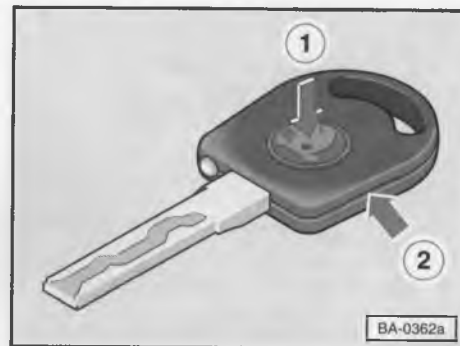
Key tag

The metal key tag contains the key numbers which are essential for re-ordering replacement keys. You can refer to these numbers to order replacement keys from a Skoda Dealer.

Note

You should keep the key tag in a separate and safe place for it is only possible to obtain replacement keys if a key is lost or damaged by stating this number.

If you sell your car, please also hand over the key tag to the new owner.



Key with light*

The light is switched on by pressing on the button in the middle of the key (arrow 1).

Changing battery or bulb

- Insert a coin into the slot on the side of the handle (arrow 2) and lever off top part.
- Change battery or bulb. Replacement batteries and bulbs are available from Skoda Dealers.

 **Dispose of the old battery in accordance with environmental regulations.**

Electronic immobiliser*

The immobiliser prevents any unauthorized attempt to start the car.

An electronic chip with a program code is located in the head of the key. If the key with the correct code is used, the engine control unit is activated and it is thus possible to start the engine. The ignition key is used in the same way as the standard version.

If the chip is damaged, it is possible to enter an emergency code in order to continue your journey - see pages 6 and 40.

You should always keep the key tag with the code number in a safe place.

If the ignition key is lost or damaged, please contact your Škoda Dealer who will be able to obtain a replacement key on the basis of the code number contained on the key tag.



Models with anti-theft alarm*

On these models, two remote controls and two special keys for the warning system are supplied in addition. For further information see page 8.

Central locking system*

The central locking system can be used to lock and unlock all four doors together.

The central locking system is operated:

- from the outside with the car key,
- from the inside with the locking button,
- with the remote control (if anti-theft alarm system is fitted).

Please note the following special features:

- It is not possible to lock the driver's door by pressing in the locking knob so long as the door is open. This means that it is impossible to lock yourself out.
- The locking knobs on the rear doors do not activate the central locking system but only lock or unlock the respective door.

Warning

■ By pressing down the locking knobs in the driver's or front passenger's door all of the other doors are automatically locked as well. As a locked door makes it more difficult to provide assistance from outside the car in an emergency, never leave children unattended in the car.

■ Locking the doors may prevent them from opening in an unusual accident situation.

Locked doors also prevent persons from opening the doors forcibly, e.g. when stopped at traffic lights. However, in an emergency, they make it more difficult for outside help to get into the car.

■ The locking buttons of the door must move down when the car is locked.

Notes

■ Vehicles which are equipped with a central locking system and additionally with an anti-theft system can be unlocked or locked using the remote control of the warning system. The anti-theft warning system should be activated or deactivated with the remote control for this purpose - refer to the pages which follow.

■ Opening and closing of the tailgate is described in the section „Tailgate“. The tailgate is not locked or unlocked by the central locking system.

■ Refer to page 13 for the description of how to lock and unlock cars without central locking.

Anti-theft alarm system*

General notes

The aim of the anti-theft alarm system is to prevent attempted break-ins and theft of the vehicle.

The anti-theft alarm system together with the alarm siren are located in the right of the engine compartment next to the battery. Ultrasonic sensors are installed in the passenger compartment on the left and right of the instrument panel. An indicator light for the operational check of the alarm system is installed in the middle, below the windscreen.

The following areas of the car are monitored:

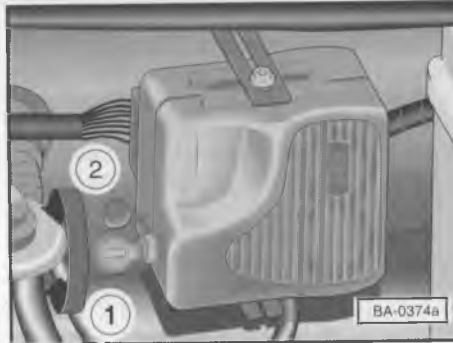
- Passenger compartment
- Doors
- Tailgate
- Bonnet
- Voltage of car electrical system

The alarm is triggered by:

- the doors being opened
- the tailgate being opened
- the bonnet being opened
- movements in the interior of the car
- major electrical components being switched on, e.g. an attempt to start the engine
- the anti-theft alarm system being removed
- the battery being disconnected.

An audible and visual signal is given for 30 seconds (the turn signal lights flash and the siren wails) to indicate that an alarm has been triggered.

If a further manipulation is made to the car after this period, the alarm is again triggered.



The section which follows describes the Laserline 989 anti-theft alarm system.

Master switch

The master switch of the anti-theft alarm system is concealed by a protective cap. It is located on the side of the anti-theft alarm system.

Switching system on and off

Remove protective cap from the master switch and switch on the anti-theft alarm system with the key.

1 - system on

2 - system off

After the system is switched on, the anti-theft alarm system is activated automatically. The alarm system must now be deactivated otherwise an alarm may be triggered - refer to page 11.

After deactivating the anti-theft alarm system, fit on the protective cap again.

Keep the operating key of the alarm system together with the car keys to enable you to switch off the anti-theft alarm system at the master switch if a fault exists at the remote control or if repairs have to be carried out. Hand over the key to the workshop when the car is in for repairs.

CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Operating the anti-theft alarm system

- The anti-theft alarm system is switched on with the key at the master switch. The anti-theft alarm system then remains switched on all the time.
- The alarm system has to be switched off with the key at the master switch if repairs are carried out to the electrical system of the vehicle or if the alarm is triggered for a reason not connected with any attempted theft of the car (e.g. if the batteries of the remote control were not replaced in time and the alarm system cannot be deactivated).

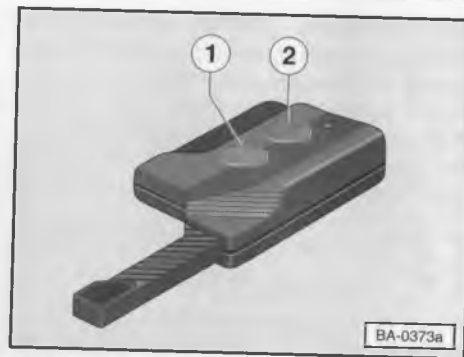
Remote control

The remote control enables the alarm system to be **activated** and the car to be locked, or the alarm system to be deactivated and the car to be unlocked from a distance of up to 10 m. (Unlocking and locking are only possible on models with central locking system.)

The indicator light flashes when the system is activated and deactivated.

Warning

Locking and unlocking the car with the car key does not activate and deactivate the warning system. This can only be done with the remote control.



Activating the warning system

Press button 1 of the remote control. The turn signal lights flash **twice** after the button is pressed. The indicator light also begins to flash. The anti-theft alarm system is now activated.

The warning system is operational 40 seconds after being activated.

All the doors are locked using the central locking system.

Switching off the ultrasonic sensors

The anti-theft alarm system is activated by pressing button 1 of the remote control.

If button 2 of the remote control is pressed within 30 seconds, the ultrasonic sensors are which monitor the passenger compartment, are switched off. This is confirmed by the turn signal lights flashing.

If the anti-theft alarm system is again activated, the ultrasonic sensors are also switched on again.

Deactivating the alarm system

This is done by pressing button 1 of the remote control. The turn signal lights flash **once** and the indicator light stops flashing (goes out) when the button is pressed. The anti-theft alarm system is now deactivated. All the doors are unlocked using the central locking system.

Notes

■ After the system has been deactivated, you can operate the central locking with the car key.

■ If the indicator light of the anti-theft alarm system still flashes after the system is deactivated, this means that alarm has been triggered during deactivation (alarm memory). The memory is erased when the ignition is switched on.

Indication of alarm

- 1x flash - interval = alarm was triggered by the voltage drop sensor
- 2x flash - interval = alarm was triggered by the ultrasonic sensors
- 3x flash - interval = alarm was triggered by the door switch or the tailgate switch
- 4x flash - interval = alarm was triggered by the sensor at the bonnet
- 5x flash - interval = alarm was triggered by an attempt to start the engine
- 6x flash - interval = alarm was triggered by an interruption to the power supply

Battery of remote control

The remote control is operated by a battery.

Replace the battery after 6 months. The recommended types of batteries are Gold Peak 23 or Duracell MN21.

It is only necessary to replace the battery (this is best done by a Škoda Dealer) if the anti-theft alarm system does not react until the remote control is operated at a distance of less than 3 metres.

Changing the battery

- Remove the screw on the rear of the remote control.
- Take off the top cover.
- Remove the rubber cover.
- Take out the battery.
- Insert a new battery, the positive terminal should face toward the indicator light of the remote control.
- Insert the rubber cover again.
- Press on the top cover.
- Carefully insert the screw on the rear of the remote control.
- Carry out a synchronisation of the remote control.

Synchronising the remote control

Press and hold button 1 of the remote control until the indicator light of the remote control goes out.

Notes

The frequencies of the remote control and of the receiver are coded. This therefore makes it impossible to use the remote control to operate the anti-theft alarm systems of other vehicles.

■ Should it not be possible to deactivate the anti-theft alarm system for various reasons, it is then necessary to switch off the system at the master switch.

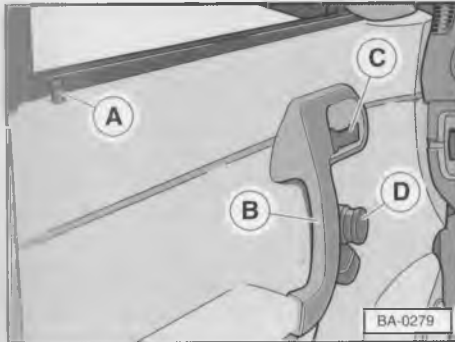
■ The anti-theft alarm system must not be cleaned either with steam or with a high-pressure water jet.

■ The anti-theft alarm system should be switched off at the master switch in the following cases:

- before disconnecting the battery
- when charging the battery
- before carrying out work on the electrical system of the car.

■ If the key or the remote control is lost, please contact your Škoda Dealer.

Doors



- A - Locking button
- B - Door handle
- C - Door opener
- D - Window winder

The driver's door as well as the front passenger's door can be locked and unlocked with the key **from the outside**.

When the door is **unlocked**, the locking button moves up.

When the door is **locked**, the locking button moves down.

The driver's door cannot be locked with the locking button so long as it is open. This prevents you from locking the car and leaving the key inserted in the ignition lock.

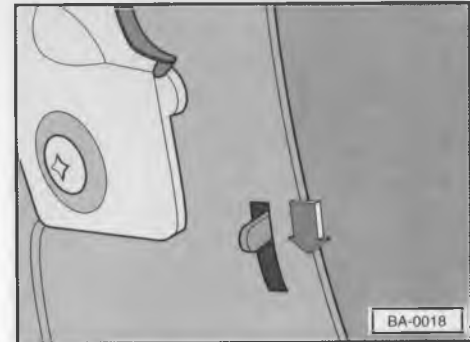
The front passenger's door and the rear doors can be locked from the outside without the key by using the locking button.

All the doors can be locked **from the inside** by pressing down the locking buttons. As long as the buttons are pressed down, the doors cannot be opened from the inside or outside.

Warning

Locking the doors may prevent them from opening in certain accident situations.

Locked doors also prevent persons from opening the doors forcibly, e.g. when stopped at traffic lights. However, in an emergency, they make it more difficult for outside help to get into the car.



Child-proof lock

The rear doors are provided with a child-proof lock. The child-proof lock is engaged by pushing down the lever. The door opener on the inside cannot be operated and the door can only be opened from outside. The locking button must be pulled up to do this.

Note

On versions on which the child safety lock is recessed in the door, it should be operated with the car key (with the flat side).

Power windows*



The two switches for the power windows are located in the centre of console behind the gearshift lever.

Left switch:

- to open and close the window in the driver's door

Right switch:

- to open and close the window in the passenger's door

After the ignition has been switched off, the power windows can still be operated for about 10 minutes.

Opening versions

■ The window is **opened** by **pressing** the relevant switch (pos. 2). Opening of the window is stopped by releasing the switch.

■ The window is **automatically opened fully** by **briefly pressing** the switch (for about 0.3 seconds).

If the switch is again pressed, the window stops immediately.

Closing versions

■ The window is **closed** by **pressing** the relevant switch (pos. 1).

Closing of the window is stopped by releasing the switch.

■ The window is **automatically closed fully** by **briefly pressing** the switch (for about 0.3 seconds).

If the switch is again pressed, the window stops immediately.

Note

■ The top position of the closed window has to be set after disconnecting and reconnecting the battery.

Procedure for setting the top position

■ If the window is closed:

- press the switch (pos. 1) for 3 seconds.

■ If the window is open:

- close the window by operating the switch briefly several times and hold the switch pressed in the end position for about 3 seconds.

Winter operation

In winter, a greater friction resistance may be encountered when closing the window because of icing. The window may stop when it is being closed and return to its initial position.

To allow the window to be closed, you should then proceed as follows (with the ignition switched on):

■ Press and hold switch in position 1.

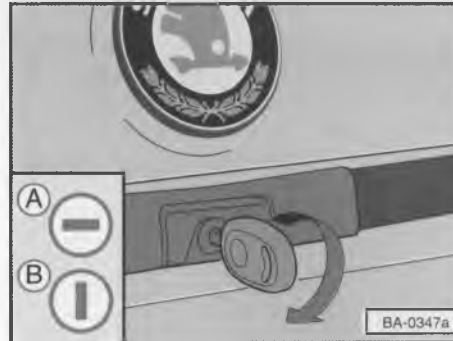
■ If the window stops again, repeat the above operation.

If the switch is pressed a number of times in succession, the intervals between these operations should not be longer than 5 seconds and no other operation should be carried out.

Tailgate

Warning

The system is equipped with a safety function to prevent injuries from bruises. If part of the body obstructs the window, the closing operation is interrupted and the window opens automatically by about 12 cm. Take care, nevertheless, when closing the windows. Careless or uncontrolled closing of the windows may cause bruises.



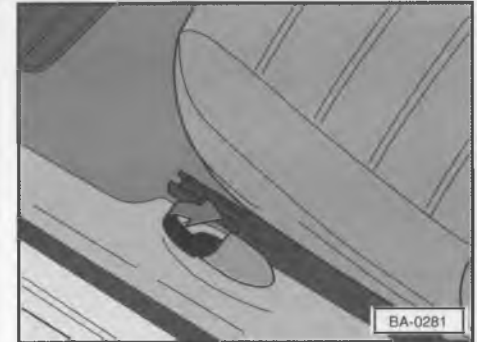
After unlocking the tailgate, the slot in the lock is in the horizontal position - position **A**.

After locking the tailgate, the slot in the lock is in the vertical position - position **B**.

■ **To open** the tailgate: press lock button and raise the tailgate.

■ The tailgate is held in the top position by the gas strut when it is open.

To close the tailgate: pull the tailgate down and close it with slight pressure.



Remote tailgate release at driver's seat*

The tailgate can be opened from inside the car by pulling up the lever located between driver's seat and door.

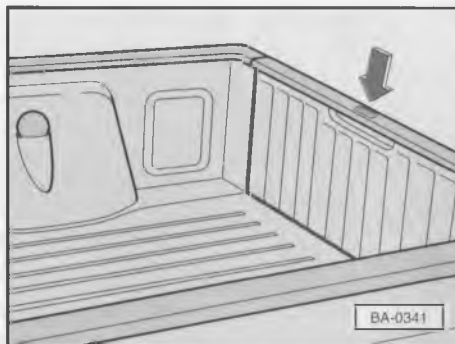
CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Tailgate/Hinged doors on body* (Pickup)

Warning

■ After closing the tailgate, always pull on the hatch to check whether the catch is properly locked, otherwise the tailgate may open suddenly when the vehicle is moving even though you have locked it.

■ Never drive with the tailgate ajar or even wide open otherwise the exhaust gases might be drawn into the interior!



To open the tailgate, press down the lock in direction of arrow and slowly lower the tailgate.

Warning

Do not let the tailgate drop down!

Warning

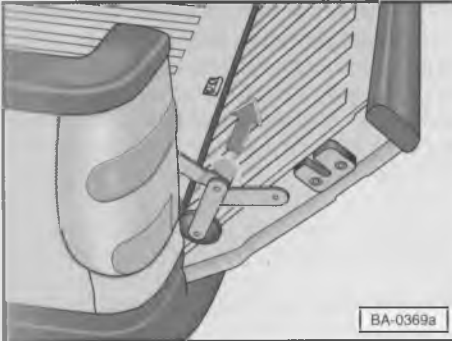
■ After closing the tailgate, always pull on it to check whether the catch is properly locked, otherwise the tailgate may open suddenly when the vehicle is moving.

■ For safety reasons, do not drive with the tailgate open.

Notes

On Pickup models equipped with towing device type 317013, it is necessary to slacken the locking nut and to pull the ball out of the holder before opening the tailgate; if this is not done, the tailgate may strike the ball when it is opened.

On type TMB Co - 01 incorporating a tow ball lowering device, the yoke assembly with tow ball can be lowered 110 mm without taking out the ball.



Tailgate check strap

On models fitted with a towing device, the tailgate is provided with a two-position check strap so that the tailgate cannot be damaged if the ball is not removed or lowered (depending on the type of towing device).

After the tailgate is open, it remains in the position shown in illustration. If the check strap is then operated to move in the direction of arrow, the tailgate opens as far as the second position (90°).

Hinged doors on body*

The hinged doors fitted to the body are automatically locked at an angle of 90° after being opened so that they cannot conceal the tail lights or damage the door hinges.

It is possible to open the doors wider by taking the bar out of the plastic bracket. After removing the bar, release it so that it is held automatically by the spring force at the lug of the bottom door hinge at an angle of 165°.

Rear-view mirrors

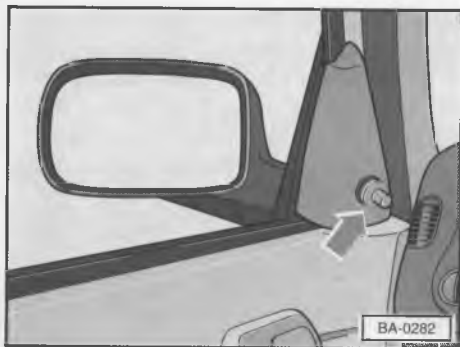
Adjusting mirrors

The rear-view mirrors should always be correctly adjusted before moving off so that you have a clear view of the road behind and to the side of the car at all times.

Anti-dazzle interior rear view mirror

The lever on the lower edge of the mirror should be pointing forward when the basic setting is made.

Pull the lever back to set the anti-dazzle position.

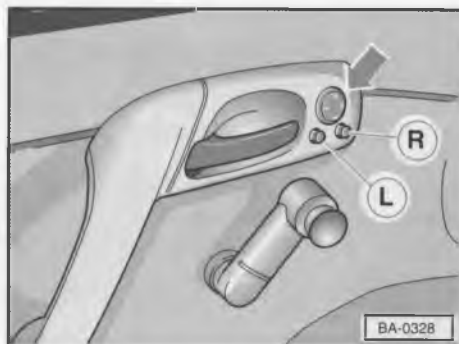


Rear view door mirrors

The door mirrors can be adjusted mechanically from the inside by moving the remote control located on the inside of the driver's or front passenger's door (arrow).

The mirror should be adjusted so that you can just see the side of your own vehicle. This setting ensures the best possible field of view and, in addition, enables you to easily check the mirror setting.

Both door mirrors can be folded in to the park position.



Electrically adjustable door mirrors*

The mirrors are adjusted by pressing on the edge of the button (arrow) in the door closing handle of the driver's door when the ignition is switched on.

It is possible to switch over from the left-hand to the right-hand door mirror by pressing the button L or R.

Should the power adjustment of the mirrors not operate, the mirrors can be adjusted by hand by pressing with slight pressure on the edge of the mirror.

Mirror heater*

The electrically adjusted door mirrors are heated at the same time as the rear window defroster is operating.

Note regarding use of convex mirrors*

Convex (outward curved) mirrors magnify your field of view and make objects appear smaller. For this reason, such mirrors should not be used, if possible, for estimating the distance to vehicles approaching from behind.

Seat belts

Why wear seat belts?

It has been proven that seat belts provide very good protection in the event of an accident. In most countries, therefore, it is a legal requirement that you wear seat belts.

Important

- Fasten your seat belts each time before setting off - even when driving in town. This applies also to the passengers in the rear.
- Pregnant women should also wear a seat belt.
- The belt must be properly routed if it is to provide proper protection. How you should wear the belt correctly is described on the following pages.

How children can be carried safely in the vehicle is explained on page 29.



In a frontal collision, occupants not wearing seat belts are catapulted forwards and strike parts of the interior such as steering wheel, dashboard, windscreen etc. in an uncontrolled manner.

The general opinion that you can easily brace yourself with your hands in a minor accident is quite wrong. Even at low collision speeds, the human body is subjected to such forces that it is not possible to restrain your body.



Rear seat passengers should also wear seat belts as they can also be catapulted forwards in an accident. A rear seat passenger not wearing a seat belt is a danger not only for himself but for the front seat passengers as well.

General notes

■ **Ensure that the seat belts are not jammed or twisted and do not chafe on sharp edges.**

■ Do not use a **single** seat belt to secure two persons (**also not children**).

■ Your seat belt can only provide maximum protection if you and the other occupants are correctly seated in the vehicle - refer to page 33.

■ Do not wear your seat belt over hard or fragile articles (ballpoint pens, spectacles, etc.) because this may cause injury to your body.

■ Wearing loose bulky clothing, e.g. an overcoat over a jacket does not allow you to sit properly and affects the operation of the seat belt.

■ Fixing or adjusting the seat belt according to your body proportions, using clamps or similar objects, **is forbidden!**

■ Always insert the tongue of the lock into the buckle of the appropriate seat, otherwise the seat belt will not provide the necessary protection.



■ Always keep the seat belts clean, otherwise the retractors may not work properly (refer also to the section „Car Care“).

■ Ensure the slot for the belt tongue is not blocked with paper or similar, otherwise the tongue cannot engage properly.

■ If a seat belt has been damaged or has been subjected to stress in an accident, have it renewed - preferably by a Škoda dealer. You should also have the seat belt anchorage points checked.

■ The seat belts fitted to certain export models may differ in their operation from those described on the following pages.

Three-point inertia reel belts

The inertia reel belt provides you with complete freedom of movement when extended slowly. The belt will lock, however, if the car is braked suddenly.

The mechanism will also lock the belt when you accelerate, drive down steep gradients or corner.

The backrests of the front seats should not be reclined too far otherwise the seat belts may not provide proper protection.

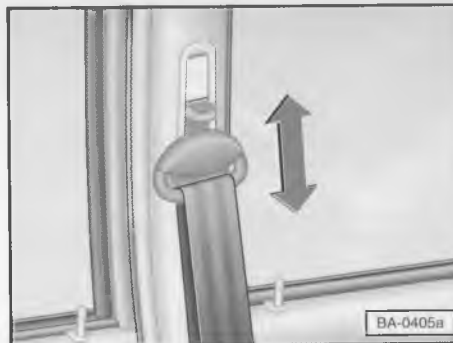


Fastening the three-point seat belts

Pull the belt out by the tongue and pass it slowly across your chest and hips and insert the tongue into the buckle of your seat until you hear a positive click indicating that the tongue is properly locked. Pull the belt as a check.

The shoulder strap should run approximately across the centre of your shoulder as shown in the figure - on no account should it be touching your neck - and diagonally down across your chest.

The lap part of the belt should always fit snugly across your hips. Ensure there is no slack in the webbing when the belt is in use.



Adjusting seat belt height

The shoulder strap of the front seat belts can be adapted to suit your body by adjusting the height of the seat belt.

■ To adjust the height, press the button down and raise the guide fitting. Push the guide fitting up or down so that the shoulder belt runs roughly across the centre of your shoulder as shown in the left-hand illustration - **not across your neck**.

■ After adjusting the belt height, pull the belt sharply to check that the upper guide fitting is properly locked.

The setting of the seat belt height may also be affected by adjusting the seat - page 34.



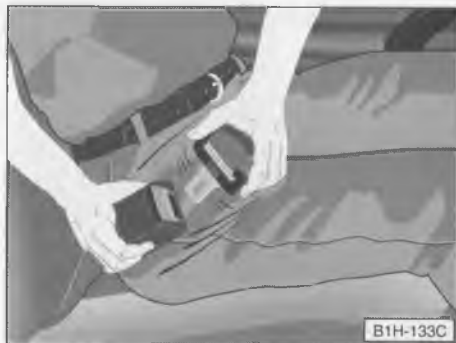
Pregnant women, too, should always use a seat belt.

Position the lap belt as low as possible around the hips so that it is not pressing on the abdomen.

Unfastening the three-point seat belt

To release the belt, depress the red button on the belt lock. The tongue is released from the buckle by spring pressure.

Hold the tongue and guide it back by hand to allow the belt to reel in more easily. A plastic element on the belt holds the tongue in position for you to pull it out easily.



Lap belt

The centre position of the rear seat is equipped with a lap belt.

The buckle of the lap belt is fastened in the same way as the three-point inertia reel belts.

For safety reasons, the tongue of the lap belt should always be inserted in the buckle when not in use.

The lap belt should always fit snugly across your hips. Ensure there is no slack in the webbing when the belt is in use.

To **lengthen** the belt, hold the belt tongue at right angles to the webbing and pull the webbing through the tongue to the required length - see illustration.

You can more easily adjust the belt if tongue and cap are pressed together lengthwise.



To **shorten** the belt, simply pull on the free end of the belt.

The excess belt length is taken up by moving the plastic slide on the belt.

Seat belt tensioner*

Safety for the **belted** driver and front passenger is enhanced by the belt tensioners at the inertia reels of the front three-point seat belts.

The system is activated by sensors in the event of a frontal collision of considerable severity. A powder charge is ignited when the seat belt tensioners are activated. This causes the inertia reels to be rotated in the opposite direction of unreeling so that the seat belts are tensioned.

The belt tensioners are not activated in minor frontal collisions, in side or rear-end impacts, in a rollover or in accidents where there is no significant impact to the front of the car.

Warning

The operating life of the seat belts and belt tensioners is 15 years from the date of manufacture of the vehicle. After this time the seat belts and seat belt tensioners have to be renewed in a Škoda Dealership.

Notes

■ Any work on the belt tensioner system or close to the system as well as removing and installing system components because of other repair work, **must only be carried out by a Škoda Dealer.**

■ Smoke is released when the belt tensioners are activated. This smoke does not indicate a fire in the car.

■ The protection provided by the system is adequate only for one accident. **If the belt tensioners have been activated, the entire system has to be replaced.**

■ If the car or individual components of the system are scrapped, it is essential to refer to the relevant safety regulations. Škoda Dealers are acquainted with these regulations and can provide you with more detailed information.

■ **If the car is sold, the buyer should be provided with the complete vehicle wallet.**

Airbag system*

Airbag system*

The front airbag system is only **operational** after switching on the ignition.

Models with airbag system for driver and passenger are recognizable from the „AIRBAG“ inscriptions on the padded boss of the steering wheel and on the passenger side of the instrument panel.

In addition to the three-point seat belts with belt tensioners, the Airbag System offers further protection for the driver's and passenger's head and chest in a serious frontal collision.

Apart from its normal protective function, the seat belt also has the task of keeping the driver or passenger in such a position so that the airbag can offer maximum protection in the case of a frontal collision.

The Airbag System is not activated in the event of:

- side collisions
- rear collisions
- rolling-over
- minor frontal collisions.

For this reason, the seat belts should always be used not only because this is required by law, but also for the protection which they provide!

The system consists essentially of:

- the electronic control and monitoring unit,
- one or two airbags (airbag with gas generator) for the:
 - driver (in steering wheel),
 - front passenger (in passenger side of instrument panel)
- a warning lamp in the instrument panel
- see page 50.

The **operational readiness** of the Airbag System is monitored electronically.

The airbag warning lamp comes on for a few seconds (self-diagnosis) each time the ignition is switched on.

Note

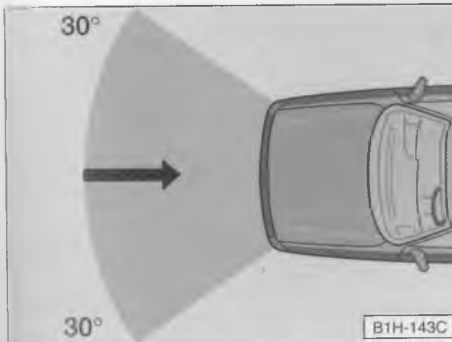
The airbag system does not require any maintenance over its entire operating period.

A fault in the system exists if:

- the indicator light does not come on when the ignition is switched on,
- the indicator light does not go off a few seconds after switching on the ignition,
- the indicator light comes on or flickers when driving.

Warning

If a fault exists, have the system checked immediately by a Skoda dealer. If this is not done, there is a risk of the airbag not being activated in an accident.



Function of front airbag

The airbag system is so designed that it will be deployed during a serious frontal collision.

The effective area of the system is shown in the illustration.

If the system is deployed, the airbags fill with propellant gas and inflate in front of the driver and front passenger.

The forward movement of the front seat occupants is cushioned as they plunge into the fully inflated airbag (see right-hand illustration), and the risk of injury to head and upper body is reduced.



The specially developed airbag allows the gas to flow out in a controlled manner when the airbag is subjected to the weight of the occupants in order to cushion the head and chest of the occupants. Consequently, after an accident, the airbag has deflated sufficiently to provide a clear view to the front again.

The airbags inflate in fractions of a second and at a high speed in order to provide additional protection in the event of an accident.

Warning

■ It is therefore important to maintain a distance from the steering wheel or from the instrument panel to enable the occupants to be protected to the maximum possible extent if the system is activated. In addition, the front seats should always be appropriately correctly adjusted to the body size of the occupant - see page 33.

■ It is not permitted to carry out any modifications to any airbag components as this could result in the airbag being activated.

Note

If the car or individual components of the airbag system are scrapped, it is essential to refer to the relevant safety regulations. Škoda Dealers are acquainted with these regulations.

Warning

The operational life of the front airbag modules is 15 years from the date of manufacture of the car. After this period, it is necessary to have the modules renewed in a Škoda Dealership.

Important

■ Do not use a child safety¹⁾ seat on the front passenger seat in which the child sits with its back facing the direction of travel unless the passenger airbag has been modified so that it cannot operate otherwise the child may suffer severe injuries.

Please consult your Skoda dealer for any conversion work.

You should have your Škoda dealer restore the passenger airbag to its normal operating state as soon as the child safety seat is no longer used.

¹⁾ Observe local laws and regulations.

Important

■ Do not stick or cover over or otherwise modify the padded boss of the steering wheel and the foam-padded surface of the airbag module in the instrument panel on the passenger side. These parts should only be cleaned with a dry cloth or a cloth moistened with water.

■ It is not permitted to perform any modifications to the components of the airbag system.

■ Always entrust any work on the airbag system, such as removing and installing system parts in order to perform other repair work (e.g. removing steering wheel), to a Škoda dealer.

■ The protection offered by the airbag system is adequate only for one accident. If the airbag has been activated, the system must be replaced.

■ No other persons, animals or objects should be positioned between the driver and front passenger and the effective range of the airbags.

■ Always hand over this Owner's Manual to the new owner if the car is sold.



Side airbag*

The **side airbags** are installed in the sides of the backrest upholstery of the driver and front passenger seats. They are identified by the inscriptions „AIRBAG“ in the top half of the backrests - see illustration.

The **side airbag system in combination with the three-point seat belts** offers additional protection for the upper body of the driver and front passenger in the event of a **side collision of considerable severity**.

In the event of a **side collision**, the side airbags reduce the risk of injury to the part of the body of the front occupants facing toward the point of impact.

In addition to the normal protection which they offer, the **seat belts** are also designed to hold the driver and front passenger in position in the event of a side impact so that the side airbag is able to offer maximum protection.

Warning

The maximum protection offered by the seat belts and the airbag system is only achieved if the occupants are correctly seated - see page 33.

The system consists essentially of

- the electronic control and monitoring unit,
- the side airbags installed in the sides of the backrests of the front seats,
- a warning lamp in the instrument panel - see page 50.

Please refer to page 50 for information on the operational readiness and possible faults in the system.

The side airbag system is not activated in the event of:

- frontal collision
- minor side collision
- rear collision
- rollover.

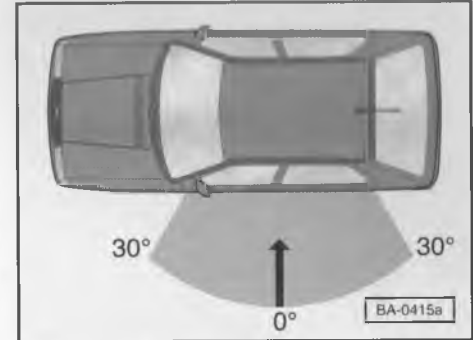
The airbag system is not a substitute for the seat belt but is part of the entire passive vehicle safety concept. Please note that the airbag system is only able to offer optimal protection in combination with fastened seat belts.

That is why, you should always use the seat belts not only because this is a legal requirement, but also for safety reasons!

Please refer to the information on pages 19 to 23 in this connection.

Note

The airbag system is maintenance-free throughout its entire operating life.



When are the side airbags deployed?

In the event of a major **side collision**, the side airbag on the side of vehicle impact is deployed.

The effective range of the side airbag system is shown in the illustration.

It is possible, in certain accident situations, that both the front as well as the side airbags are deployed.



Operating principle

If the system is activated, the airbags fill with propellant gas.

The airbag is inflated in a split second at a high speed in order to offer additional protection in the event of an accident.

When the airbag is fully inflated, the movement of the occupant is cushioned and the risk of injury to the upper body on the side of the impact is reduced.

The specially developed airbags allow the propellant gas to exit in a controlled flow under the weight of the occupant to thus softly cushion head and upper body.

Smoke is reduced when the airbag is inflated. This is perfectly normal and is not an indication of a fault.

Safety information

- To ensure that the side airbags are able to provide their full protection, it is important that the occupants always maintain the seat position set by the seat belts - see page 33 - during the entire journey.
- No persons, animals or objects should be located between the front seat occupants and the effective range of the airbags. In addition, no accessory parts, such as drink holders, should be attached to the doors if the car is fitted with side airbags.

■ Only light items of clothing should be hung up on the clothes hooks in the car. No heavy or sharp-edged objects should be stowed in the pockets of the items of clothing.

■ Avoid any excessive force acting on the side panels of the seats, such as a sudden knock, or pressing with your foot etc., otherwise the system may be damaged. In this case, the side airbags would not deploy!

■ On no account may seat or protective covers be fitted over the driver or front passenger seats unless these have been expressly approved by Škoda for cars fitted with side airbags. As the airbag inflates out of the backrest of the seat, the protective function offered by the side airbags would be restricted if non-approved seat protective covers were used.

Safety of children

■ If the original seat cover or the stitching in the module area of the side airbag is damaged, the seat cover in question should be replaced immediately by a Škoda Dealer.

■ The protection offered by the airbag system is sufficient only for one accident. If the airbag has been deployed, the system should be renewed.

■ If the occupants lean forward during the journey or adopt an incorrect seating position, they may be subjected to an increased risk of injury in the event of an accident. This is particularly true in the case of children who are carried on the front passenger seat if the airbag system is activated in the event of an accident. This can result in severe or even fatal injuries.

■ The operating life of the airbag module is 15 years from the date of manufacture of the vehicle. After this time, it is necessary to have the modules renewed in a Škoda Dealership.

Children under 12 years of age should normally travel on the rear seat¹⁾. Depending on their age, height and weight, they should be protected either by a child restraint system or by the seat belts fitted to the car. For safety reasons, the child restraint system should be installed in the middle of the rear seats or behind the front passenger seat.

Warning

Children under 1.5 metres in height must not use normal seat belts without a child restraint system as they are exposed to particular risk of injury to the neck and abdominal regions in the case of an accident.

Use only officially approved child restraint systems suitable for the child's age.

The international safety standard ECE-R 44²⁾ applies to child restraint systems and divides them into the following 4 classes:

Class 0: 0-10 kg (up to about 9 months old)

Class 1: 9-18 kg (about 8 months - 4 years)

Class 2: 15-25 kg (about 3 - 7 years)

Class 3: 22-36 kg (about 6 - 12 years)

Child restraint systems tested in conformity with ECE-R 44 have the ECE-R 44 test seal affixed to the seat (capital „E“ in a circle with the test number underneath).

Important

Do not use a child safety¹⁾ seat on the front passenger seat in which the child sits with its back facing the direction of travel unless the passenger airbag has been modified so that it cannot operate otherwise the child may suffer severe injuries.

Please consult your Škoda dealer for any conversion work.

You should have your Škoda dealer restore the passenger airbag to its normal operating state as soon as the child safety seat is no longer used.

¹⁾ Observe local laws and regulations.

²⁾ Economic Commission of Europe

CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT



Class 0

Babies up to about 9 months/10 kg are best protected by a safety seat which can be adjusted into the reclining position ¹⁾.



Class 1

Babies and small children up to about 4 years/18 kg are best protected in child seats with a small safety table or safety seats in which the child is seated with its back to the direction of travel.



Class 2

Children up to about 7 years/25 kg are best secured in a combination of child seat and three-point seat belt.

Warning

The diagonal part of the belt must fit approximately over the centre of the shoulder - not over the child's neck - and fit snugly diagonally across the child's chest. The lap part of the belt must pass across the hips and not over the child's stomach.

¹⁾ Observe local laws and regulations.



Class 3

Children over 7 years - up to 1.50 metres in height - are best protected by a combination of safety seat cushion and three-point seat belts.

Warning

The diagonal part of the belt must fit approximately over the centre of the shoulder - not over the child's neck - and fit snugly diagonally across the child's chest. The lap part of the belt must pass across the hips and not over the child's stomach.

Children over 1.50 metres in height can use the seat belts provided on the rear seats without a safety seat cushion.

When using the seat belts for children, please refer to the instructions provided in section „Seat Belts“ - see page 19.



Warning

On no account should children - including babies - be carried on an adult's lap.

Notes

■ We recommend using child restraint systems from the range of genuine accessories available from Škoda dealers. These systems have been developed and tested for use in Škoda vehicles and comply with the requirements of the ECE-R 44 standard.

Warning

■ Special care must be taken if using child restraint systems which share the same anchorage points as the seat belts provided in the vehicle. You must ensure that the fixing bolts are screwed into the full length of the bolt holes and tightened to a torque of 40 Nm.

■ Check to see if the belts are properly routed. Make sure that the belt webbing cannot be damaged by sharp edges.

■ The child restraint systems are always intended only for one child.

■ Refer to the legal regulations and the instructions of the restraint system manufacturer for installing and using such systems.

Warning - exceptional hazard!

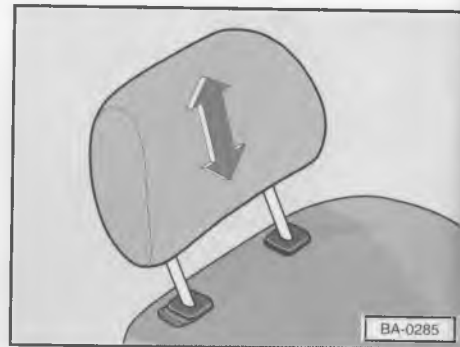
Do not use a child seat in which the child faces with its back toward the direction of travel on a seat fitted with the airbag.

Extreme Hazard!

Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an airbag in front of it.

A sticker affixed to the centre panel of the gear stick on the passenger's side, points out to this hazard.

Head restraints



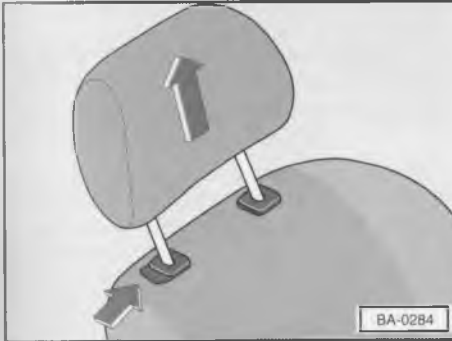
The head restraints can be adjusted for angle and height and should be set to match the size of the seat occupant. Head restraints which are correctly adjusted offer effective protection together with the seat belts.

Adjusting height

■ Grasp the side of the head restraint with both your hands and pull it up or push it down.

■ The best protection is obtained when the upper edge of the head restraint is roughly at eye level.

Front seats



Removing and installing

- Pull the head restraint out of the backrest as far as the stop. Press the locking button in direction of arrow and pull the head restraint out of the backrest.
- To reinstall, insert the rods of the head restraints sufficiently far into the guides until the locking button is heard to engage.

Correct adjustment of the seats is important for:

- safely and quickly reaching all the controls,
- relaxed body position which does not produce fatigue,
- **maximum protection offered by the seat belts and the airbag system.**

Warning

- For this reason, avoid moving the front seats too close to the steering wheel or dashboard.
- When driving, keep your legs in the footwell - on no account place them on the dashboard or seats.



1 - Fore and aft adjustment of seat

Lift the locking lever in the middle and move the seat into the desired position. Then release the lever and move the seat until the catch engages audibly.

The driver's seat should be adjusted so that the pedals can be fully depressed with the legs at a slight angle.

Warning

For safety reasons, do not adjust the driver's seat fore and aft unless the vehicle is stationary!

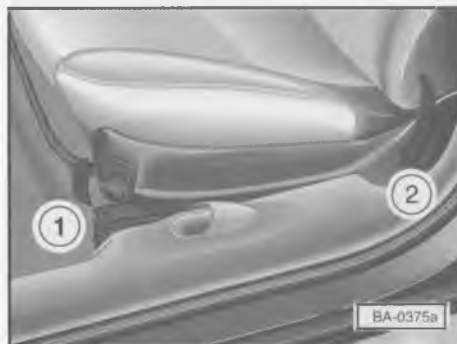
2 - Adjusting angle of backrest

Take weight off backrest and turn hand-wheel.

The backrest of the driver's seat should be adjusted so that the top of the steering wheel can be reached with the arms slightly angled.

Warning

■ Do not recline the backrest too far back when driving otherwise the seat belts will not offer proper protection.



Adjusting the height of the driver's seat*

Pull the small lever out in the direction of arrow 1. Adjust the seat to suit by moving in direction of the arrow 2.

After the lever is released, the seat remains in the position you have selected.

Note

If you wish to raise the seat, you then have to relieve the load in the seat (by raising your body toward the steering wheel).

If you wish to lower the seat, you should then sit down on it so that a weight is applied.

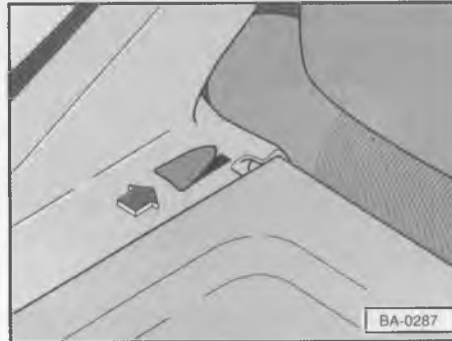
Warning

For safety reasons the height of the driver's seat must only be adjusted when the vehicle is stationary.

Rear bench seat - luggage compartment

The size of the luggage area can be enlarged by folding the rear bench seat down and forward or removing it completely. On vehicles with an offset split rear bench seat*, the two different-sized seat sections can be folded down individually.

Before folding the rear bench seat forward, adjust the front seats so that they cannot be damaged when folding the rear bench seat forward.



Folding bench seat forward

- Pull the lock lever in direction of arrow to release the backrest and move backrest slightly forward.
- Remove head restraints and then fold backrest fully forward.
- Then fold seat squab and backrest forward together.

Folding back rear seat

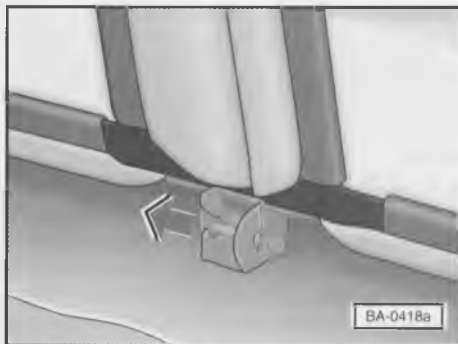
- First of all, fold back seat cushion and backrest together and then raise backrest and press until the lock engages - pull as a check.

Notes

- When the bench seat is folded back, pull the lap belts and the belt buckles through between seat cushion and backrest so that they are ready for use.
- In addition, ensure that the inertia-reel seat belts are not damaged by the locking system of the backrest.

Warning

The backrests of the rear seat should be properly locked to ensure that no objects can slip forward out of the luggage compartment during a sudden application of the brakes.



Removing bench seat from car

- Fold the backrest forward.
- To take the bench seat out of the car, grasp the seat under its base and fold it forward until you can lift it out of its catch.
- Install the bench seat in the reverse order.

Warning

Ensure the bench seat is correctly inserted into its mounting.
The backrest must be properly locked.

Luggage compartment cover

Clothes may be placed on the luggage compartment cover.

Warning

Do not place heavy or hard objects on the luggage compartment cover as they could cause injury to the vehicle occupants if the brakes are applied suddenly.

In addition, the heating elements of the rear window heater could also be damaged by chafing objects.



The cover lifts when the tailgate is opened. The cover can be removed in order to transport bulky items:

- Unhook the draw cords from the tailgate.
- Pull the cover out of its catches (see arrows).
- When installing cover, slide it into the side catches and then hook the draw cords onto the tailgate.

Notes on loading luggage compartment

Distribute the load in the car (occupants and luggage) evenly to ensure that the car's handling is not affected.

Place heavy objects close to the rear axle or even better between the axles.

Ensure that you never overload the car beyond the specified axle loads and permitted gross vehicle weight - refer to page 144.

Warning

- Remember that transporting heavy objects can change the centre of gravity and alter the handling characteristics of your vehicle. Adjust your driving and speed accordingly.
- Luggage must be stowed so that no item can fly forward when driving and when applying the brakes.

In addition, ensure that the heating elements of the rear window heater cannot be damaged by chafing objects.

Warning

Never drive with the tailgate ajar or wide open as exhaust gases may be drawn into the interior!



Fastening eyes*

Fastening eyes (see arrows) for lashing down items of luggage are provided on both sides of the luggage compartment.

CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Cargo area (Pickup)

Distribute the load as evenly as possible between the axles to ensure that the vehicle's handling is not affected.

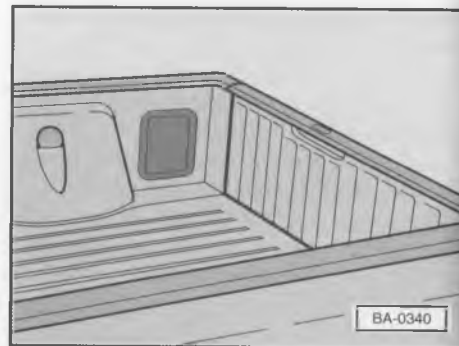
Ensure that you never overload the vehicle beyond the specified axle loads and permitted gross vehicle weight - refer to page 144.

Warning

■ The load must be stowed so that it cannot slip about or fly forward if the brakes are applied. Use the fastening eyes.

■ Remember that transporting heavy objects can change the centre of gravity and thus alter the handling characteristics of your vehicle.

■ Never drive with any persons on the loading area.



Stowing areas

A stowing area is to be found on the left and right sides of the vehicle. The stowing areas can accommodate e.g. the tow rope and tools. To open the stowing areas, unscrew the fixing screws.

Pedals

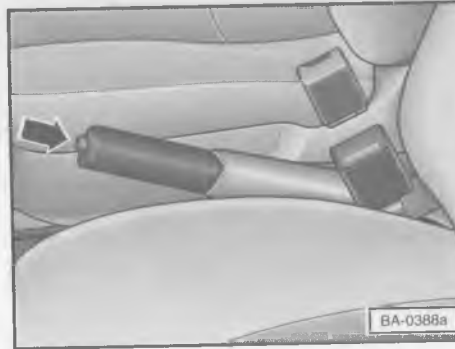
Ensure that the movement of the pedals is never restricted at any time.

For this reason, do not put objects down in the footwell which could roll or slide underneath the pedals.

Do not use any foot mats or other additional floor covering materials which may obstruct the pedals.

- If a fault develops in the brake system, greater pedal travel may be necessary.
- Ensure that the clutch and accelerator pedals can always be fully depressed.
- Ensure that all the pedals are able to return unhindered to their rest positions. For this reason, use only foot mats which allow free movement of the pedals and which are secured against slipping.

Handbrake

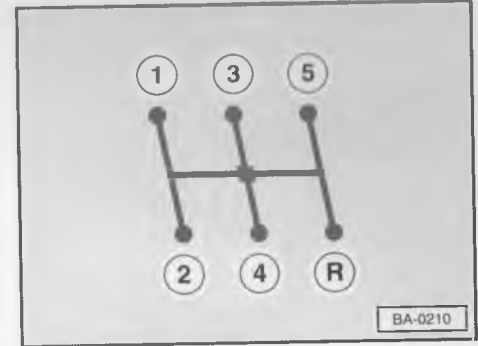


Pull lever up firmly to apply the handbrake. When parked on a slope, always engage 1st gear. The handbrake lever should always be firmly applied to also ensure that the car is not driven unintentionally with the handbrake on.

The indicator light in the dashboard comes on when the handbrake is applied when the ignition is on - refer to page 50.

To release the handbrake, pull the lever up slightly, depress the button and lower lever fully to the stop.

Manual gearbox



Gear change pattern

Do not engage reverse gear unless the vehicle is stationary. When engaging reverse gear with the engine running, depress clutch fully and wait a few seconds before moving gear lever to prevent noises.

Note

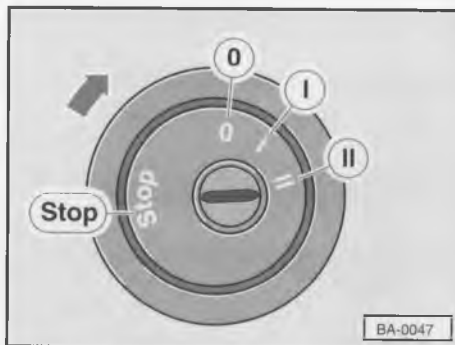
The reversing lights come on when reverse gear is engaged provided the ignition is on.

Ignition lock



Note

Do not rest your hand on the gear lever when driving. The pressure of your hand is transmitted to the selector forks in the gear-box and can cause premature wear.



„Stop“ position:

Ignition off, engine off, steering can be locked.

To **lock the steering** when the ignition key is removed, turn the steering wheel until the steering wheel bolt engages.

Warning

Do not withdraw key from lock until vehicle has come to a stop otherwise the steering lock might be unintentionally engaged.

Note

If the lights are not switched off after withdrawing the ignition key, a warning buzzer sounds as soon as the driver or front passenger door is opened.

„0“ position:

Ignition off, engine off, steering not locked.

If you find that you cannot easily turn the key in the lock, move the steering wheel back and forward slightly to release the steering lock.

„I“ position:

Ignition switched on (glow plug system, diesel engine only)

The indicator lights in the dashboard come on - refer to page 48.

„II“ position:

Starting engine.

When the key is in this position, the headlights are set to parking light and other major electrical consumers are switched off. Turn the key into this position to start the engine. The starter is operated and the brake warning light comes on as a check. Before the starter can be operated again, turn the key back to position „0“. This prevents the starter motor engaging again when the engine is already running as this could damage the starter.

Starting engine

General notes

Warning

When starting the engine in confined spaces there is a danger of poisoning from the exhaust gas!

- Before starting the engine, move gear lever into neutral and apply handbrake firmly.
- When starting the engine, depress the clutch pedal so that the starter only has to crank the engine.
- As soon as the engine starts, release the ignition key immediately otherwise the starter could be damaged.

Warning

- Do not warm up engine with vehicle stationary. Drive off straightaway!
- Do not leave the engine running at idling speed for a lengthy time. If the vehicle is stationary, the air circulation through the radiator will not be adequate. This could result in the engine overheating and in damage in certain circumstances.
- Do not overrev engine or drive at full throttle until the engine reaches its normal operating temperature.
- If vehicle is fitted with a catalytic converter, do not attempt to start the engine by towing the vehicle more than 50 m otherwise **uncombusted fuel** might enter the catalytic converter and cause damage.
- Before attempting to tow-start the engine, it is preferable to use the battery from another vehicle to jump-start the car - refer to page 131.

Vehicles with fuel injection engine

These engines feature a fuel injection system that supplies the optimal fuel/air mixture for the engine.

The instructions for starting these engines apply to both **cold** and **warm** engines irrespective of the ambient temperature:

- Do not depress accelerator before and during starting.
- If the engine does not start at once, do not operate the starter for more than 10 seconds. Wait about 30 seconds before attempting to start the engine again.
- If the engine still does not start, the fuse of the electric fuel pump may have blown - see page 120.
- If engine is very hot, it may be necessary to depress the accelerator after the engine fires.

Vehicles with carburetor engine*

Starting the engine when cold

The engine is fitted with an automatic choke that is activated by depressing the accelerator pedal once slowly when the engine is cold.

At very low temperatures (-25°C) depress the accelerator pedal three times slowly.

Then, release the accelerator pedal and start the engine.

If the engine does not start immediately, do not operate starter motor for more than 10 seconds. Wait about 30 seconds before again attempting to start the engine.

Note

After an unsuccessful attempt at starting, turn the key back to position „0“ to prevent the automatic choke from overheating.

Starting engine when warm

Slowly depress the accelerator pedal and release it when the engine fires.

Starting engine when hot

Press down fully on the accelerator pedal and hold it down while starting.

Do not pump the pedal! Release the accelerator when the engine starts.

Diesel engine

Preglow system

The diesel engine is automatically preheated as soon as the driver's door is opened and then closed. If the engine is then not started, no preglowing is performed if the driver's door is again opened and closed.

Starting the engine when cold

■ Turn the key in the ignition lock to position "I" - see page 41. The preglow indicator light comes on and goes out again once the ignition temperature is reached.

Do not switch on any major electrical components during preglowing as this will unnecessarily drain the battery.

■ Start the engine as soon as the preglow indicator light goes out. Do not depress accelerator when starting engine. If the engine does not fire regularly, continue operating starter for a few more seconds (not more than 30 seconds) until the engine runs smoothly under its own power.

If the engine does not start, operate the glow plugs once again and start as described. If the engine still does not start, it is possible that the fuse for the diesel glow plug system may have blown - see page 121.

Starting engine when warm

The preglow indicator light does not come on; the engine can be started immediately. **Do not depress accelerator.**

CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Switching off engine

If you have been driving hard for a long time, let the engine idle for about 2 minutes to allow it to cool down slightly before switching it off.

A build-up of heat in the engine may cause engine to overheat.

Warning

After switching off the engine, the fan may continue running for some time (up to about 10 minutes) even if the ignition is off. It may, however, also cut in suddenly after some time if

- the coolant temperature rises as a result of a build-up of heat in the engine
- the engine is warm, and the engine compartment is additionally heated up by the sun's rays.

Take particular care, therefore, when performing any work in the engine compartment!

Note regarding vehicles with catalytic converter:

The ignition must not be switched off as long as the vehicle is still moving with a gear engaged, otherwise uncombusted fuel may enter the catalytic converter and combust there. This can result in the catalytic converter overheating.

Audible speed warning*

If the car is driven at a speed of more than 120 km/h, a warning signal sounds. If the speed of the car drops below this limit, the signal is switched off.

Instruments



The layout of the instruments depends on the particular model and engine version.

	Page
1 - Coolant temperature	45
2 - Speedometer	46
3 - Tachometer or analogue clock*	46
4 - Digital clock*	47
5 - Fuel gauge	47

1 - Coolant temperature



The gauge operates when the ignition is on. It may take some time, however, until the pointer has reached the correct position.

Cold

The pointer is in the bottom range of the scale.

Normal

When driving normally, the needle should level out between 70°C and 110°C.

If the engine is working hard and the outside temperature is high, the coolant temperature may rise up to the red marking but the pointer must not move into the red danger zone. Should the needle move into the red zone, the coolant temperature is too high. **Stop the car, set the heater and cooling fan** to maximum heating capacity and verify the level of the coolant reservoir with the engine running. Check whether the cooling fan is running. If it is not running or if the level of the coolant reservoir is too low, switch off the engine at once. If no fault is found and the coolant temperature pointer does not drop to below the red marking, switch off the engine at once. Check the cooling system - refer to page 96:

If the coolant is at the correct level, engine overheating may be due to a failure of the radiator fan. Check the fuse of the radiator fan and replace it, if necessary - refer to page 120.

If the problem is caused only by the fan, you can drive the car to the nearest Škoda dealer provided the coolant is at the correct level. Avoid idling or driving very slowly in order to fully exploit the cooling effect of the air stream.

Note

Do not place auxiliary headlights in front of the radiator grille as this impairs the cooling efficiency. There is then a risk of the engine overheating at high outside temperatures and when the engine is working hard!

2 - Speedometer

Pay attention to the driving instructions on page 70 during the running-in period.

Odometer/Trip counter

The top counter registers the total distance travelled while the bottom one is a trip counter.

The last digit of the trip counter indicates distances of 100 metres.

The trip counter can be reset to zero by pressing the button in the speedometer.

3 - Tachometer*

The needle of the tachometer must on no account move into the red zone of the scale.

 ***Changing up gears in good time helps to save fuel and reduces driving noise.***

Change down to the next lower gear as soon as the engine no longer runs smoothly.

Avoid high engine speeds when the car is being run in.

3 - Analogue clock*

A button is provided at the bottom right of the clock for setting the time.

■ Set correct time by turning the button (to the left or right).

Warning

For safety reasons, do not attempt to set the time when driving.

4 - Digital clock*

A button is provided in the bottom right of the clock for setting the time.

- The hours can be set by turning the button to the left.
- The minutes can be set by turning the button to the right.

Warning

For safety reasons, do not attempt to set the time when driving. When setting the time the button should only be turned and not pressed otherwise the clock could be damaged.

5 - Fuel gauge



The gauge operates when the ignition is on. It may take some time, however, until the needle has reached its correct position.

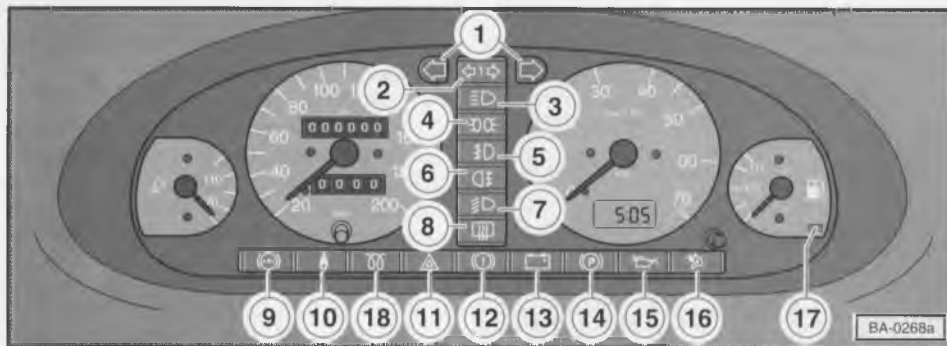
The capacity of the fuel tank is as follows:

- Vehicles with fuel injection engine about 42 litres,
- vehicles with carburettor engine about 47 litres.

The needle may swing when the vehicle is cornering and the fuel reserve warning light may briefly flash.

When the fuel reserve warning light comes on, there are still about 6 litres of fuel in the tank - refer to page 50.

Warning lights



The layout of the indicator and warning lights depends on the model and engine version. The symbols used in the description which follows are provided on the appropriate indicator and warning lights.

	Page
1 - Turn signal system	48
2 - Trailer turn signal system*	48
3 - Main beam	48
4 - Side lights	48
5 - Fog lights*	48
6 - Rear fog lights	49
7 - Dipped beam (driving light)	49
8 - Rear window defroster	49
9 - Anti-lock brake system (ABS)*	49

	Page
10 - Seat belt warning system*	49
11 - Hazard warning light system	49
12 - Brake fluid	49
13 - Alternator	50
14 - Handbrake	50
15 - Engine oil pressure	50
16 - Airbag system*	50
17 - Fuel reserve	50
18 - Glow plug system* (diesel engine only)	50

1 - Turn signal lights



The left-hand or right-hand indicator light flashes depending on which turn signal is set. If a turn signal fails, the indicator light flashes twice as fast. This does not apply when towing a trailer. If the hazard warning light system is switched on, both indicator lights of the turn signal system also flash. Refer to page 53 for further information.

2 - Trailer turn signal system*



The indicator light also flashes when the turn signals are operated when towing a trailer.

If a turn signal bulb on the trailer or on the towing vehicle fails, the indicator light does not flash.

3 - Main beam



The indicator light comes on when main beam is set or when the headlight flasher is operated.

4 - Side lights



The indicator light comes on when the side lights are operating.

5 - Fog lights*



The indicator light comes on when the fog lights are operating.

6 - Rear fog lights



The indicator light comes on when the rear fog lights are operating.

7 - Dipped beam



The indicator light comes on when the dipped beam is set.

8 - Rear window defroster



The indicator light comes on when the rear window defroster is operating.

9 - Anti-lock brake system (ABS)*



The indicator light monitors the **ABS** and the **EDL*** system.

The indicator light comes on together with the brake fluid warning light for a few seconds when the ignition is switched on. The lights go out after an automatic check has been performed. If the ABS indicator light does not come on together with the brake fluid warning light or if they come on or flicker when driving, the system is not in order. The vehicle can then still be braked with the normal brake system - in other words without ABS.

The car should be taken to a Škoda Dealer as soon as possible. In such a case, adapt your speed and driving to the altered conditions as the extent of damage to the ABS system is not known. Refer to page 75 for further information on the ABS.

Electronic differential lock (EDL)*

The electronic differential lock EDL is part of the ABS. If the EDL fails, this is indicated by the ABS warning light coming on. The car should be taken to a Škoda Dealer as soon as possible.

Refer to pages 75 and 76 for further information on ABS and EDL.

10 - Seat belt warning system*



This warning light requests the driver to fasten the seat belt.

The seat belt of the driver's seat is equipped with a sensor which signals that the belt has been fastened. If the driver has not fastened the seat belt, the warning light of the seat belt warning system comes on.

11 - Hazard warning light



This indicator lights comes on when the hazard warning lights are operating.

12 - Brake fluid



This indicator light comes on for a few seconds.

Warning

If the light comes on when the ignition is on or when driving, the fluid level in the reservoir is too low. In this case, drive immediately to the nearest Škoda Dealer and have the brake system checked.

When driving to a Škoda Dealer with insufficient brake fluid, allow for higher pedal pressures, longer travel of the pedal and longer braking distance.

13 - Alternator



This warning light comes on when the ignition is switched on and must go out when the engine is started.

If the warning light comes on when driving, **stop the car, switch off the engine** and check the drive belt (or ribbed belt).

If the belt is **loose** or broken, **do not drive any further** - the belt is then not driving the coolant pump. The drive belt should be checked and replaced if necessary.

If the drive belt is not loose or broken, you can normally drive on to the nearest Škoda Dealer. Switch off all unnecessary electrical components as the battery is no longer being charged.

14 - Handbrake



This warning light comes on when the handbrake is applied and goes out when the handbrake is released.

15 - Engine oil pressure



This warning light comes when the ignition is switched on. It must go out once the engine has started.

If the warning light does not go out or if it comes on when driving, **stop the car and switch off the engine**. Check the oil level and add oil if necessary - refer to page 92.

If the warning light comes on even if the oil is at the correct level, do not drive on. Do not even run the engine at idling speed. Contact the nearest Škoda Dealer for assistance.

The warning light may also come on if the engine is operating at low revs (less than idling speed). In this case, the warning light will go out after increasing engine speed by accelerating or changing down gears.

Warning

The oil pressure warning light is not an oil level indicator! Check the oil level at regular intervals, preferably each time you refuel.

16 - Airbag system*



If the passenger airbag has been deactivated:

- the warning light comes on for 4 seconds when the ignition is switched on and then flashes for 16 seconds in 2-second intervals.

If the passenger airbag has not been deactivated:

- the warning light comes on for 4 seconds when the ignition is switched on and then goes out again.

Warning

If the light does not then go out or comes on or flickers when driving, there is a fault in the airbag system. You should have the system checked without delay by a Škoda Dealer. Refer to page 24 for further information.

17 - Fuel reserve



This warning light comes on and if the fuel level in the tank drops to about 6 litres.

18 - Preglow system (diesel engine)*



When the engine is cold, the indicator light comes on when the key is turned to position „I“ - refer to page 41. If the indicator light does not come on in this position, there is a fault in the preglow system. Have the fault rectified professionally. Start engine immediately when the indicator light goes out. **The indicator light does not come on if engine is at operating temperature** - start engine immediately.

Switches



Notes

- The layout of the switches differs on vehicles with right-hand drive. The symbols on the switches, though, are the same as on RHD models. The differences between RHD and LHD are described on pages at the end of this book.
- Pay attention to legal regulations when using the lighting equipment described.
- If the lights are not switched off after the ignition key is withdrawn, a buzzer will sound as soon as the driver's or front passenger's door is opened. The warning buzzer is switched off by the door contact as soon as the driver's or passenger's door is closed to allow the car to be parked with the side lights on.

1 - Side light



2 - Dipped beam (driving light)



The dipped beam (driving light) can only be switched on if the side lights have been switched on first of all.

The headlights operate only if the ignition is switched on. When starting the engine and after switching off the ignition, they are automatically set to side lights.

Refer to page 53 for operating main and dipped beam of the headlights and the headlight flasher.

3 - Rear window defroster



The defroster operates only when the ignition is switched on.

 **Switch the defroster off as soon as the rear window is clear. The reduced current consumption helps to keep down fuel consumption - refer also to page 71.**

If the vehicle is fitted with electrically heated door mirrors*, the mirror surfaces are heated as soon as the rear window defroster is switched on.

4 - Fog lights*



The fog lights can be operated when the side lights are on and the headlights are set to dipped or main beam.

5 - Rear fog lights

The rear fog lights can be switched on when the headlights are set to dipped beam or when the front fog lights* (depending on export market) are on. Use the rear fog lights only when visibility is poor to avoid dazzling drivers behind.

Note

The electrical system of the factory-fitted towing device* can be designed so that the rear fog lights on the towing vehicle are switched off automatically when towing a trailer with a rear fog light.

6 - Hazard warning lights

This indicator light in the dash panel insert flashes when the hazard warning signals are operating. The hazard warning system operates even if the ignition is switched off.



Thumbwheel for seat heater*

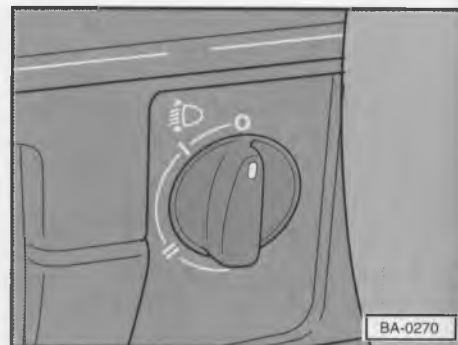
The seat and backrest of the front seats can be heated electrically when the ignition is switched on.

The heater can be switched on and also regulated as desired with the appropriate thumbwheels.

The thumbwheel is turned into the basic position "-" to switch off the heater.

Note

Switch on the seat heater only after starting the engine. If the seat heater is operated when the ignition is on, this will cause the battery to be discharged.



Headlight level control

The level control enables the headlights to be matched continuously to the load condition of the vehicle. This avoids dazzling oncoming traffic to a maximum extent possible. Headlights which are correctly set at all times also provide a clearly illuminated road for the driver.

- The headlights are in their basic setting in position „0“ of the rotary switch.
- Turn the switch to the left in order to lower the light beam to avoid dazzling oncoming traffic as much as possible.

Turn signal and dipped beam stalk

The settings correspond approximately to the following vehicle loads:

	FELICIA, FELICIA ESTATE	FELICIA PICKUP
0	1 to 2 persons/ luggage compartment empty	1 to 2 persons/ loading area empty
I	5 persons/ up to 75 kg in luggage compartment	1 to 2 persons/ up to 350 kg on loading area
II	1 person/ luggage compartment full	1 person/ 425 kg on loading area

Note

On the Felicia Pickup with superstructure, when unladen, the headlight level should generally be set in the middle between 0 and I.



The turn signals operate only when the ignition is on.

Push stalk up to operate **right turn signal**.
Push stalk down to operate **left turn signal**.

The indicator light also flashes if the turn signal system is on - see also page 48.

The turn signal is cancelled automatically after completing a turn.

Main beam and dipped beam

If driving with dipped beam, move the stalk up. The indicator light in the dash panel will come on to indicate main beam. Pull stalk back into the initial position to switch to dipped beam.

Headlight flasher

Pull stalk toward steering wheel as far as the pressure point - the main beam indicator light comes on.

Note

Observe local regulations regarding use of the signals and lighting equipment described here.

CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Windscreen wiper and windscreen washer system



Wipers and washers only operate when the ignition is switched on.

In frosty weather, check to see if the wiper blades are frozen to the windscreen before switching the wipers on for the first time.

Notes

- Topping up washer fluid
- see page 105.
- Replacing wiper blades
- see page 107.

Windscreen

■ Single sweep

Pull stalk only as far as the pressure point before detent 1.

■ Intermittent wipe

Pull stalk into detent 1.

The wipers operate about every 4 seconds.

A variable wipe interval can be programmed between about 2 and 35 seconds with the **variable speed intermittent wipe***:

- Switch on intermittent wipe and wait until wiper performs a single sweep.
- Switch off intermittent wipe and switch on again after the desired wipe interval has elapsed.

You can change the intermittent wipe rate at any time.

■ Slow wipe

Stalk in detent 2.

■ Fast wipe

Stalk in detent 3.

■ Washer system

Pull stalk toward steering wheel and hold in this position - the washer system operates.

■ Automatic wipe/wash*

In contrast to the standard equipment, the wiper and the washer system operate when pulling the stalk toward the steering wheel. Release stalk - the washer system stops and the wipers continue operating for a further 1 to 3 sweeps.

Headlight washer system*

If the side lights or headlights (dipped or main beam) are on, the headlight washers operate whenever you switch on the windscreen washers.

Clean off any stubborn dirt (such as insects) on the headlight lenses at regular intervals, for example when refuelling.

In winter, check whether the washer nozzles are clear of snow and remove ice with a de-icing spray to ensure that the system operates properly.

Heating and ventilation - petrol engines

Rear window

Push stalk away from steering wheel only as far as the pressure point and hold in this position - rear window wiper operates for as long as the stalk is held in this position.

Release stalk - wiper continues operating until it reaches the park position.

Push stalk away from the steering column beyond the pressure point and hold in this position - the wiper and washer system operate for as long as the stalk is held in this position.

Release stalk - washer system stops and wiper continues to operate until it reaches the park position.

■ Automatic wipe/wash*

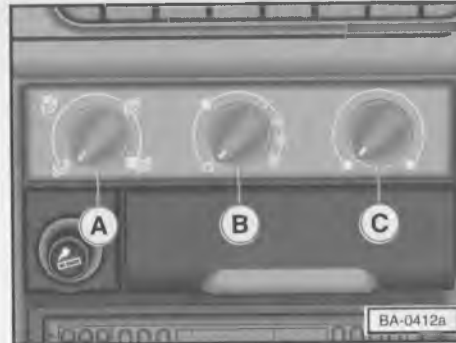
Push stalk away from steering wheel as far as stop, hold and release - the wiper operates for a further 1 to 3 sweeps approximately.

■ Automatic wipe/wash with intermittent wipe*

Push stalk away from steering wheel as far as stop, hold in this position and release - the wiper system continues to operate for 1 to 3 sweeps approximately.

If stalk is released immediately, an interval of about 5 seconds is set by the intermittent wipe.

To switch off the **intermittent wipe**, repeat the operation as far as the pressure point.



Controls

Rotary switch A - Air distribution

The air distribution to the vents (refer to page 56) is controlled with the rotary switch A.

Rotary switch B - Blower and shut-off of air supply

The quantity of air flowing through the heater system is controlled with rotary switch B.

The air flow can be set in four stages. The fresh air supply can be regulated between positions 0 and I with only slight assistance from the blower.

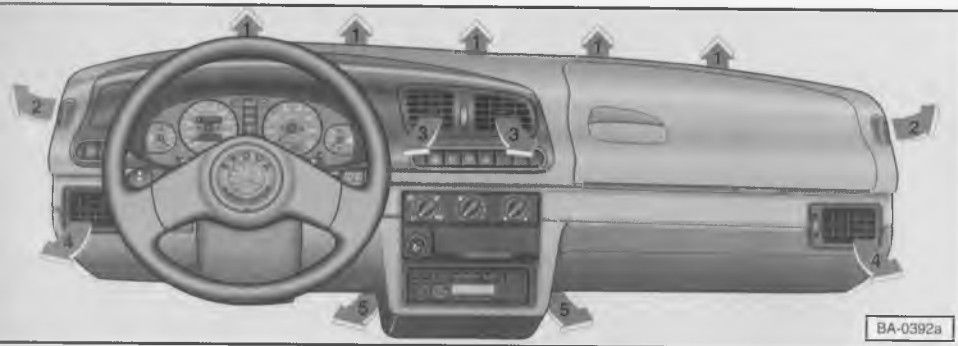
Air flow and blower are switched off in position 0. This prevents, for example, polluted outside air entering the interior of the car. The air supply should only be switched off for short times as the windscreen and windows may mist up.

Rotary control C - Temperature selection

Turn switch to the right to increase heating capacity.

Turn switch to the left to reduce heating capacity.

CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT



Air vents

The fresh air which flows out of all the opened vents is either heated or not heated depending on the position of the rotary switch **C**.

The air flow to the vents is controlled with the rotary switch **A**.

The vents **3** and **4** can be additionally closed and opened separately:

Turn thumbwheel up to open vent.

Turn thumbwheel down to close vent.

The direction of the air flow can be altered by swivelling the complete outlet grille of vents **3** and **4**.

The rear footwell vents are controlled together with vents **5**.

Defrosting windscreen and side windows

- Rotary switch **B** to position **IIII**
- Rotary switch **A** to
- and **C** fully to the right
- Close vents **3**
- Warm air can additionally be directed to the side windows through vents **4**.

Keeping windscreen and side windows demisted

The following setting is recommended if the windows mist up because of high air humidity, e.g. during rain showers:

- Rotary switch **B** to position **II** or **III**
- Rotary switch **C**, if required, to heating range
- Rotary switch **A** to
- Close vents **3**
- Warm air can be additionally directed to the side windows through vents **4**.

Heating up car as rapidly as possible

- Rotary switch **B** to position **IIII**
- Turn rotary switch **C** to the right as far as the stop
- Rotary switch **A** to
- Fully open vents **3** and **4**.

A comfortably heated interior

After the windscreens have demisted and the desired interior temperature is reached, it is recommended to maintain the following setting:

- Rotary switch **B** to position II or III
- Rotary switch **C** to desired heating capacity
- Rotary switch **A** to 
- Close vents **3**
- The desired warm air flow and the direction can be set at vents **4**.

Fresh air setting

The fresh air which flows out of vents **3** and **4** is not heated in the following setting:

- Rotary switch **B** to desired position
- Rotary switch **C** to the left as far as the stop
- Rotary switch **A** to 
- Open vents **3** and **4**

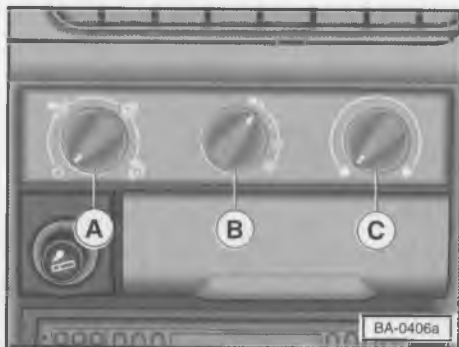
Rotary switch **A** can also be turned to other positions if need be.

General notes

- Keep the air inlet in front of the windscreen clear of ice, snow and leaves to ensure that the heating and ventilation system operates properly.
- All the controls can be set to any desired intermediate position, with the exception of rotary switch **B** between blower speeds I - IIII.
- Always switch on the blower to at least its lowest setting when driving at low speeds to prevent the windows from misting up.
- The heating capacity of the system depends on the coolant temperature - full heater output is therefore only available when the engine is warmed up.
- Vent openings are provided in the bottom of the rear doors to ensure proper circulation of the air.

CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Heating and ventilation - diesel engines



Controls

Rotary control A - Air distribution

The air distribution to the outlets (see page 59) is regulated with the rotary control.

Note

Rotary control **A** in position **0** - air flow into interior shut off.

In this case the rotary control **B** must be in position **0** (otherwise blower is not cooled).

Rotary switch B - Blower and shutting off air flow

The quantity of air which flows through the heater is regulated with rotary switch **B**.

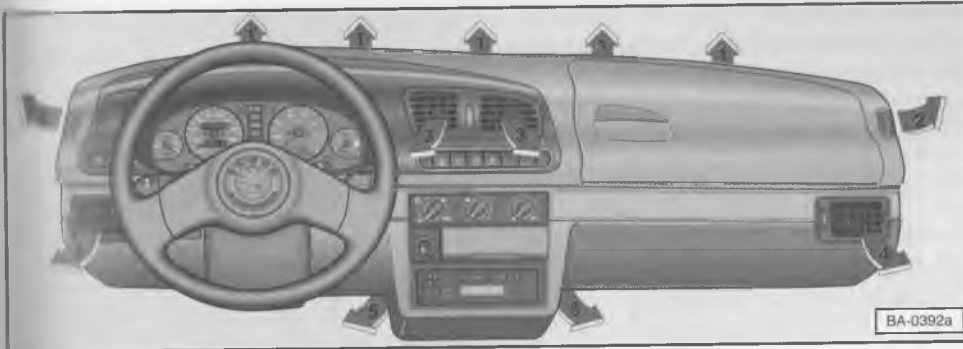
The air flow through the heating system can be adjusted in three stages.

Air flow and blower are switched off in position **0**. The air flow should only be switched off for a short time as the windows may mist up.

Rotary control C - Temperature selection

Turn to the right - increases heating capacity

Turn to the left - reduces heating capacity



Air outlets

Depending on the position of the rotary control **C**, heated or unheated fresh air flows out of all the opened outlets.

The air distribution to the outlets is regulated with the rotary control **A**.

The outlets **3** and **4** can additionally be closed and opened individually:

Thumbwheel up - outlet open.

Thumbwheel down - outlet closed.

The direction of the air flow can be altered by swivelling the entire outlet grille of outlets **3** and **4**.

The rear footwell vents are controlled together with vents **5**.

Defrosting windscreen and side windows:

- Rotary switch **B** to position **III**
- Turn rotary switch **A** to position
- Close vents **3**
- Warm air can additionally be directed to the side windows be directed to the side windows through vents **4**.

Keeping windscreen and side windows demisted

If the windows mist up because of high air humidity, e.g. during rain, it is recommended to choose the following setting:

- Rotary switch **B** to stage **II** or **III**
- Rotary control **C**, if necessary, to heating range
- Rotary control **A** to
- Close outlets **3**
- Warm air can be directed additionally to the side windows through outlets **4**.

Heating up car rapidly

- Rotary switch **B** to stage **III**
- Rotary control **C** turned fully to the right
- Rotary control **A** to
- Open outlets **3** and **4** fully.

Heating car comfortably

After the windows are demisted and the desired interior temperature has been reached, we recommend the following setting:

- Rotary switch **B** to stage II or III
- Rotary control **C** to desired heating capacity
- Rotary control **A** to 
- If the windscreen again mists up, rotary control **A** to position 
- Close outlets **3**
- Open outlets **4**

Fresh air mode

Unheated fresh air flows out of outlets **3** and **4** in the following setting:

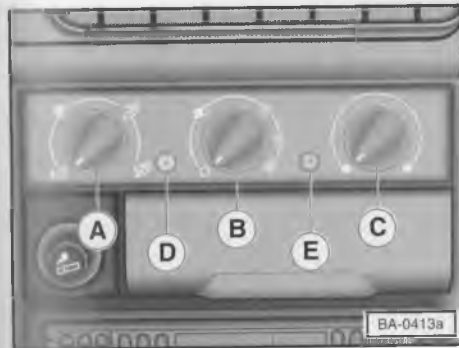
- Rotary switch **B** to desired stage
- Rotary control **C** fully to the left
- Rotary switch **A** to 
- or 
- Open outlets **3** and **4**.

Rotary control **A** can also be turned into other positions if desired.

General notes

- The air inlet in front of the windscreen must be free of ice, snow and leaves if the heating and ventilation system is to operate properly.
- All the controls, except rotary switch **B**, can be set to any desired intermediate position.
- The blower should always operate when driving at low speeds to prevent the windscreen and windows misting up.
- The heating efficiency is dependent on the temperature of the coolant - full heating capacity is only available after the engine has reached its operating temperature.
- The stale air flows out through the vent openings in the lower area of the rear doors.

Airconditioning*



The air-conditioning is a combined cooling/heating system that offers optimal comfort in every season of the year.

The cooling system only operates when the engine is running and with outside temperatures in excess of +5°C.

When the cooling system is active, not only the interior temperature but also the humidity inside the car drops.

This adds to the comfort of the passengers in the event of a high atmospheric humidity.

Controls

Rotary switch A - Air distribution

The air distribution to the vents is controlled with rotary switch A.

Rotary switch B - Blower

The air flow is controlled with rotary switch B.

The air flow can be set in stages I to IIII.

The blower is switched off in position 0. To prevent polluted outside air entering the interior of the car, press button E (recirculated air mode).

Rotary switch C - Temperature selection

Turn switch to the right to increase heating capacity.

Turn switch to the left to reduce heating capacity.

With the air-conditioning switched on, turning the switch to the left increases the cooling capacity.

Pushbutton D



Switching air conditioning on/off

When the engine is running, the air conditioning can be switched on by pressing button **D**.

To switch off the air conditioning, press button **D** again.

Pushbutton E

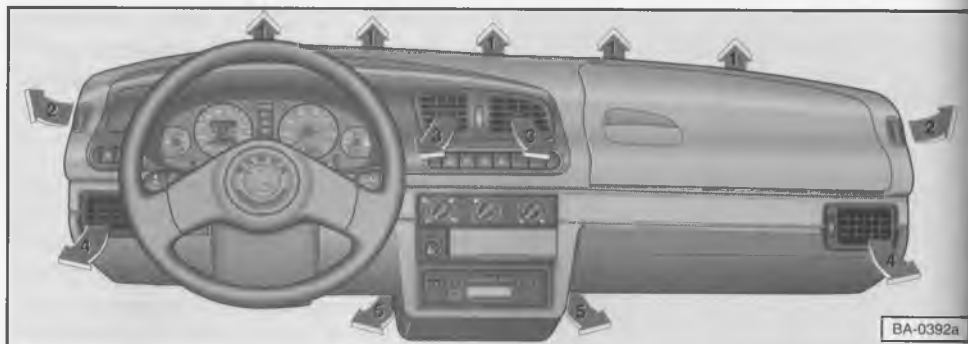


Recirculated air mode

Press button **E** to switch on the recirculated air mode in the car.

The recirculated air mode can be switched off by once again pressing the button.

The recirculated air mode can also be operated with the air conditioning. It should only be switched on for **short times** as no fresh air is supplied and the windscreen and windows may mist up if the air conditioning is switched off.



Air vents

The fresh air or cooling air which flows out of all the opened vents is either heated or not heated depending on the position of the rotary controls **A**, **C**, of the rotary switch **B** and of the pushbuttons **D** and **E**.

The vents are controlled with rotary switch **A**.

Vents **3** and **4** can be additionally closed and opened separately:

Turn thumbwheel up to open vent.

Turn thumbwheel down to close vent.

The direction of the air flow can be altered by swivelling the complete outlet grille of vents **3** and **4**.

The rear footwell vents are controlled together with vents **5**.

Defrosting windscreen and side windows

- Rotary switch **B** to position IIII.
- Rotary control **A** to
- Close vents **3**.
- Open vents **4**.



A comfortably heated interior

After the windscreens have demisted it is recommended to maintain the following setting:

- Rotary switch **B** to position **II** or **III**.
- Rotary switch **C** to desired heating capacity
- Rotary switch **A** to 
- If windscreen mists up, set rotary switch

A between 
and 
as desired.

- Close vents **3**.
- Open vents **4**.

Heating up car as rapidly as possible

- Rotary switch **B** to position **III**.
- Rotary switch **C** to the right as far as the stop.
- Rotary switch **A** to 
- Open vents **3** and **4**.

Optimal cooling

- Rotary switch **B** to position **II** or **III** (optimal cooling positions), or position **III** for rapid interior cooling.
- Rotary switch **C** to the left as far as the stop. The temperature can be altered as desired by turning to the right. 
- Rotary switch **A** to 
- Open vents **3** and **4**.
- Press button **D**.
- Set vents **3** and **4** as desired. In this operating mode, outside air is taken in and cooled.

Maximum cooling

- Close all windows and roof.
- Rotary switch **B** to position **III**.
- Rotary switch **C** to the left as far as the stop. 
- Rotary switch **A** to 
- Open vents **3** and **4**.
- Press button **D** to switch on the air-conditioning.
- Press button **E** to switch on the recirculated-air operation in the car.

In this operating mode, the air from the interior of the car is taken in and cooled (recirculated-air operation). This operating mode should only be selected for **short times** as no fresh air is supplied.

Smoking in the car is not allowed during recirculated-air operation.

Ventilation (fresh-air operation)

Non-heated fresh air flows out of vents **3** and **4** with the following setting:

- Press button **D** to switch the air-conditioning.
- Press button **E** to switch off the recirculated-air operation in the interior of the car.
- Rotary switch **B** to the desired position.
- Rotary switch **C** to the left as far as the stop.
- Rotary switch **A** to



or

- Open vents **3** and **4**.

Rotary switch **A** can also be set to other positions, if necessary.



General notes

■ When the air-conditioning is switched on, the air flowing out of the vents can under certain conditions have a temperature of no more than +5°C. With prolonged and uneven distribution of the air flowing out of the vents (especially around the legs) and significant temperature variations, e.g. when getting out of the car, sensitive persons therefore run the risk of catching a cold. It is therefore recommended to strictly adhere to the following notes.

- When the air-conditioning is switched on and there is a high degree of humidity, condensation water may trickle down from the condenser and form a pool of water under the vehicle. This is normal and is not indicative of any leaks.
- All the controls, except for rotary switch **B** between positions **I** to **III** and push-buttons **D** and **E**, can be set to any desired intermediate position.

Economical use of the air conditioning

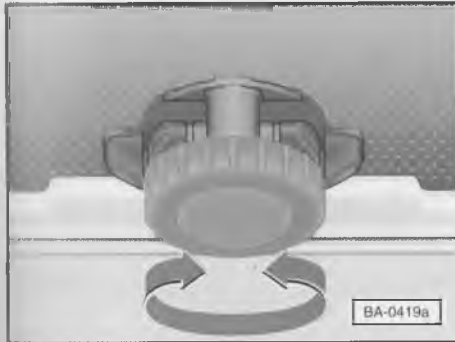
During cooling, the compressor of the air conditioning consumes engine power and thus influences fuel consumption.

■ If the interior of the parked car has heated up excessively due to sunlight, it is recommended to open windows or doors for a short time to allow the hot air to escape.

■ When driving, the air conditioning should not be switched on unless the windows and the roof are closed.

If the desired interior temperature can also be reached without switching on the air conditioning, select the fresh air setting.

Tilting roof *



You can open or close the glass roof to any desired position.

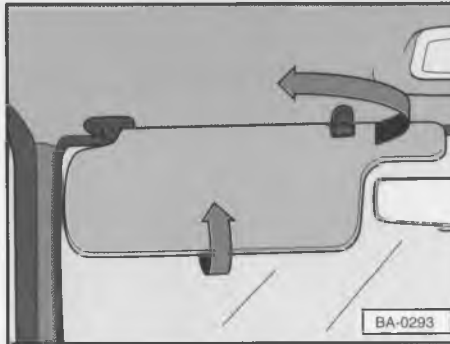
To open

Turn the handwheel to the left.

To close

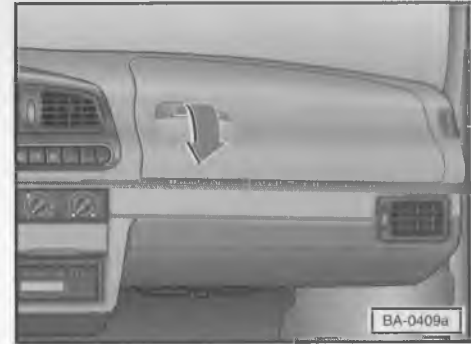
Turn the handwheel to the right as far as the stop.

Sun visors



You can release the sun visors from their inner catch and swivel them to the side window.

Stowage compartment



To open the glove box, pull on its catch and fold lid down.

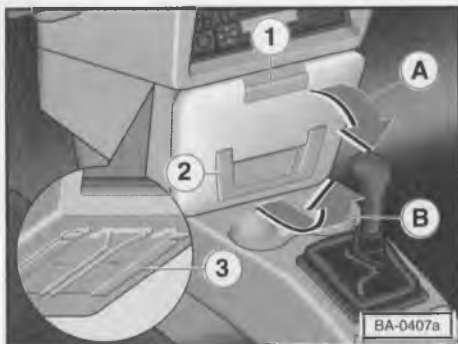
Warning

For safety reasons, the glove box should always be closed when driving.

Stowage compartments are also provided in the door trim panels of the front doors and in the centre console*.

CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Removable compartment *



Opening the compartment

Press the handle 1 and open the flap (arrow A).

Removing compartment

Raise handle 2 at an angle of 90° to flap (arrow B) and remove compartment.

Inserting compartment

Insert the compartment into the guides 3 of the centre console and push fully in. Then, fold down the handle 2 again.

When the handle 2 is folded down, this prevents the compartments from slipping out of the guides.

Warning

For safety reasons, the stowage compartment should always be closed when driving.

Interior lights



Front interior light

The lens of the light is moved in the same way as a rocker switch to switch the light on and off.

- Left side of lens pressed
light remains permanently on.
- Right side of lens pressed
light remains off.
- Lens in middle position
light comes on only when driver's or front passenger's door is opened.

Cigarette lighter*/socket

Interior light with a time delay* remains on for a few seconds after the front doors are closed. It goes out immediately after the ignition is switched on.

On models fitted with interior light with time delay, do not leave the door open for a lengthy period, even when the switch is in the „OFF“ position otherwise the battery will also be discharged in this case.

Luggage compartment light

If the side lights are switched on, the luggage compartment light can also be switched on at the switch integrated in the light.



Switch on the **cigarette lighter** by pressing it in. The lighter jumps forward as soon as the coil is glowing. Remove lighter at once and use it.

The **socket** can be used for fitting a cigarette lighter or for connecting additional 12 V electrical accessories. Remember the battery will be drained if you use the socket when the engine is not running.

Warning

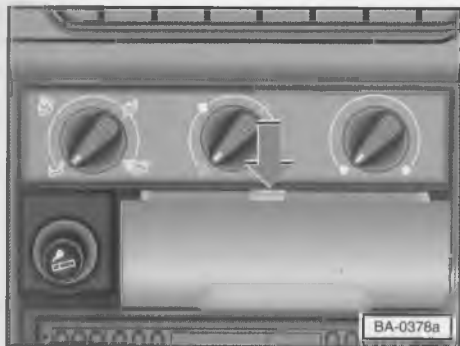
Take care when using the cigarette lighter!

Careless or uncontrolled use of the cigarette lighter can cause burns. The cigarette lighter and also the socket work when the ignition is switched off or the key removed. For this reason, children should never be left unattended in the vehicle.

Refer to the section on „Accessories“ on page 113 for further information.

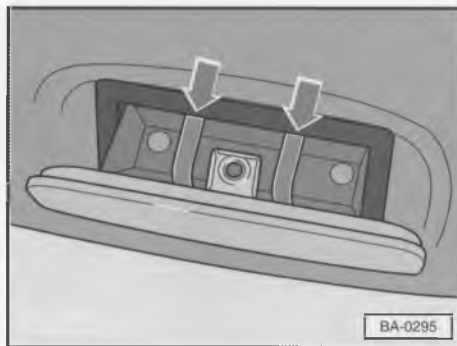
CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Ashtrays



Front

- To open - Grasp ashtray at bottom edge and pull out.
- To empty - Open ashtray, press down catch and pull ashtray out straight.
- To insert - Hold ashtray straight and push into the guide.



Rear

- To open - Grasp ashtray at the top and fold forward.
- To empty - Press down the catch with both hands and pull out ashtray.
- To insert - Press down catch and insert ashtray into door trim.

Warning

Never use the ashtray as a litter bin.
Risk of fire!

Roof rack *

If you wish to carry a load on the roof, pay attention to the following points:

■ As the rain channels are moulded into the roof to achieve a more streamlined body, it is not possible to use conventional roof racks. To avoid any possible risks, we advise you to fit only the factory-approved roof bars.

■ These roof bars are the basis for a complete roof load carrying system. If you wish to transport luggage, bicycles, surfboards, skis and boats, for safety reasons please use the appropriate special holders for each type of load.

All the components of this system are available from Škoda Dealers.

■ **Any damage which may occur to the vehicle as a result of using other roof rack systems or incorrect installation of such systems is not covered by the warranty.**

■ Distribute the load evenly. Do not exceed the maximum permissible roof load (incl. the rack system) of 50 kg and the maximum permissible vehicle weight.

■ Remember that carrying heavy or large objects on the roof can change the centre of gravity and alter the handling characteristics of the vehicle. You should adjust your driving and speed accordingly.

■ Make sure that the opened tailgate does not strike against the load on the roof.

■ If your vehicle is fitted with a tilting roof*, make sure that the opened tilting roof does not strike against the load on the roof.

DRIVING TIPS

The first 1,500 km/10,000 miles - and after

Running-in

During the first few operating hours, the internal friction of the engine is higher than later on when all the moving parts have adapted to each other. How you drive during the first 1500 km (1000 miles) has major influence on this settling process of the engine.

The first 1000 km (600 miles)

The following general rules apply:

- Do not use full throttle.
- Do not drive faster than 3/4 of top speed.
- Avoid high engine speeds.
- Avoid towing a trailer, if possible.

Warning

■ New tyres must also be „run in“ because they do not have maximum adhesion at the start. You should take this fact into account during the first 100 km (60 miles) and drive with appropriate care.

■ New brake linings must also be „run in“ as they do not have the optimum friction properties during the first 200 km (120 miles). You can compensate for the slightly reduced braking effect by pressing more firmly on the brake pedal. This also applies when new linings have been fitted.

From 1000 to 1500 km (600 to 1000 miles)

Speed can be gradually increased to the permissible road or maximum engine speed.

During and after the running-in period:

■ Never overrev the engine when cold (especially not at temperatures below freezing point) - either in neutral or when driving in the individual gears.

All speeds and rev figures apply only to an engine which has warmed up to **normal operating temperature**.

 *Never drive at an unnecessarily high engine speed - changing up in good time helps to save fuel, reduces noise and protects the environment - refer also to page 71.*

■ Do not let the engine labour - change down gears when the engine is no longer running smoothly.

■ On vehicles with a tachometer*, the maximum permissible engine speed is shown by the beginning of the red zone on the tachometer scale. Do not allow the needle to move into this zone.

Driving economically while protecting the environment

Various factors determine your fuel consumption, the impact on the environment and the wear and tear of the engine, brakes and tyres.

Your personal style of driving

determines to a great extent how economically you drive and how much exhaust and noise is produced.

Do not warm up the engine when the vehicle is stationary.

At idling speed it takes a very long time until the engine reaches normal operating temperature. In the warming-up phase, engine wear and the exhaust pollutants level are particularly high. For these reasons, drive off immediately the engine has started and avoid high engine speeds.

Avoid accelerating at full throttle.

If you accelerate gently, not only do you save fuel, you also reduce the impact on the environment and wear and tear to your car.

Do not drive at unnecessarily high engine revs - change up gears as soon as possible. Change down only once the engine is no longer running smoothly.

Fuel consumption in 2nd gear, for instance, is twice as high as in top gear. And the engine is also quieter when it is running at low revs.

Try not to drive at top speed.

Fuel consumption, exhaust emissions and the noise level increase disproportionately at high speeds. If you drive, for example, at only three-quarters of top speed, your fuel consumption will be significantly lower. Experience shows that you take only a few minutes longer to reach your destination.

Drive as smoothly as possible and look well ahead.

If you accelerate and brake unnecessarily, you will pay the price in terms of higher fuel consumption and greater pollution of the environment.

Switch off the engine when waiting in traffic.

The traffic conditions you encounter in your daily driving

also, of course, affect the fuel consumption you achieve.

The following situations, for instance, have a negative effect on your fuel consumption:

- High traffic density, particularly in large towns with numerous traffic lights.
- Frequent short journeys when you always have to start off again and the engine warms up each time.
- Driving in slow moving traffic in low gears so that engine speed is relatively high in relation to the distance covered.

For this reason, plan your trips in advance to avoid as much as possible short trips, getting caught up in traffic jams, etc.

Your fuel consumption is, naturally, also affected by factors over which you have no control. It is, for example, normal for consumption to increase in winter or when the engine has to work harder (driving on bad roads, towing a trailer, etc.).

The essential engineering

for good fuel consumption and motoring economy has been built into your Škoda. A great deal of effort has been made to design a car which is compatible with its environment. To obtain the maximum benefit from these characteristics and to retain them as long as possible, pay particular attention to the following points:

 **Have the specified maintenance work carried out at the intervals stated in the Service Schedule.**

Having your vehicle regularly serviced by Škoda dealers not only ensures that it is always in roadworthy condition, but also achieves the best motoring economy, minimum impact on the environment and a long operating life.

 **Check the tyre pressure every 4 weeks.**

Low tyre pressures increase the rolling resistance. This not only increases fuel consumption and tyre wear but also impairs the vehicle handling.

 **Do not carry unnecessary loads in the boot.**

Particularly when driving in town when you have to accelerate often, the weight of the vehicle is an important factor in terms of fuel consumption. Rule of thumb is that every 100 kg of weight increases fuel consumption by about 1 litre/100 km.

 **Take off a roof rack immediately after use..**

The increased aerodynamic drag greatly increases fuel consumption, particularly at high speeds.

 **Only switch on electrical components when you really need them.**

The rear window defroster, the fog lights* etc. have a high power consumption. The higher alternator load also increases fuel consumption. The rear window defroster, for example, causes an additional consumption of about 1 litre in ten hours.

 **Check your fuel consumption regularly.**

It is good practice to check your fuel consumption each time you fill up the tank. This enables you to more quickly determine any inconsistencies in the vehicle which result in increased fuel consumption.

■ Check oil level each time when refuelling

The oil consumption is greatly dependent on the load and speed of the engine. Depending on your style of driving, oil consumption may be as much as 0.3 ltr./1000 km (1.3-ltr. engine) or as much as 1 ltr./1000 km (1.6-ltr. engine and 1.9-ltr. diesel engine).

It is quite normal for a new engine to have a slightly higher oil consumption for a certain period of time. For this reason, it is not possible to properly assess oil consumption until the vehicle has run about 5000 km (3000 miles).

The same applies to fuel consumption and the engine output.

Proper operation of the emissions control system is essential if the vehicle is to operate with a low emissions level.

Please pay attention to the following points:

- Use only unleaded fuel if your vehicle is fitted with a catalytic converter - refer to page 80.
- Never drive until the fuel tank is completely empty on vehicles with a catalytic converter. The irregular fuel supply can cause misfiring allowing uncombusted fuel to enter the exhaust system, which can cause overheating and damage the catalyst.
- If you encounter ignition problems, poor engine output or uneven engine running when driving, this may be caused by a fault in the ignition system. In such a case, uncombusted fuel may get into the exhaust system and thus escape into the atmosphere. In addition, the catalytic converter may be damaged by overheating. If such problems occur, reduce your speed immediately and have the problem rectified by the nearest Škoda dealer.

■ Do not switch off the ignition when driving - refer to page 44.

■ Do not overfill the engine with oil - refer to page 93.

■ Do not attempt to start the engine by towing the vehicle more than 50 metres - refer to page 135.

Warning

Because of the high temperatures that may be generated on the catalytic converter surface under exceptionally unfavourable conditions, the vehicle should be parked in such a way that the catalytic converter does not come into contact with highly flammable materials.

Note

Even if the catalytic converter is operating properly, a sulphur smell may be present in the exhaust in certain operating states of the engine.

This is produced by the sulphur portion in the fuel.

It may be sufficient to choose a different brand of fuel or to fill up with unleaded premium petrol.

Brakes

General notes

■ Brake lining wear depends to a large extent on the way the vehicle is used and driven. If you drive mainly in town and over short distances or if you drive in a sporty manner, it may be necessary to have the thickness of the brake linings checked by a Škoda dealer between routine service intervals stated in the Service Schedule.

■ Change down in good time when driving downhill in order to make use of the engine braking effect, thus reducing the strain on the brake system. If you have to make use of the brakes at the same time, do not keep them on continuously, but apply and release them alternately.

■ Under certain operating conditions, for example after driving through water, in heavy rain or after washing the vehicle etc., expect delayed operation of the brakes because the brakes are wet or the brake discs and linings are iced-up in winter. In this case, dry the linings by applying the brakes.

Full braking efficiency may also not be felt immediately when driving on roads treated with salt if the brakes are not used for some time. If this is the case, apply the brakes to remove the layer of salt on the discs and pads.

Warning

If the standard front spoiler is damaged or another spoiler retrofitted, ensure that the flow of air to the front brakes is not restricted - otherwise the brakes may overheat.

Notes

■ Estate, Vanplus, Pickup and all models with the 1.6-ltr. or 1.9-ltr. engine or with air conditioning are equipped with a **brake pressure regulator** which regulates the brake pressure at the rear wheels (not applicable to models with ABS).

■ The setting of the brake pressure regulator should be carried out by your Škoda Dealer.

Brake servo system

Warning

The servo system operates with a vacuum which is only produced when the engine is running. For this reason, do not allow the vehicle to coast when the engine is switched off.

If the brake servo is not working, for example, because the vehicle is being towed or because a fault has occurred on the brake servo itself, you will have to apply greater pressure to the brake pedal to compensate for the absence of servo assistance.

Anti-lock brake system (ABS)*

The ABS makes a significant contribution to enhancing active driving safety of the vehicle. The decisive benefit compared to conventional brake systems is that the driver still retains maximum steering capability on the particular road surface, even during a full brake application on a slippery road because the wheels do not lock up.

You should not, however, expect that your braking distance will be shortened in all situations as a result of the ABS system.

Operating principle of ABS

Once you have accelerated up to a speed of about 20 km/h, the system performs an automatic test sequence. You may hear a pumping noise during this time.

If the rotational speed of a wheel is too low for the speed of the car and the wheel is tending to lock up, the braking pressure for this wheel is reduced. The braking pressure is set separately for each wheel. This ensures an even braking action on the wheels and maximum driving stability.

This control sequence can be felt by a pulsation movement of the brake pedal, connected with noises. This also serves as a conscious reminder for the driver that one or more wheels is tending to lock (loss of adhesion). The brake pedal must remain depressed for the ABS system to provide optimum braking control in this range - **on no account pump the brake pedal!**

Warning

The ABS system can also not overcome physical limits. You should particularly remember this when driving on smooth or wet road surfaces. You should always adapt your speed immediately to road and traffic conditions if the ABS intervenes to control a brake application. The increased safety provided by the ABS system must not induce you to place your safety at risk.

If a fault occurs in the anti-lock brake system, this is indicated by the warning light - see page 49.

Warning

The vehicle can only brake with the standard brake system, i.e. without ABS. Go to a Škoda dealer as soon as possible. Adapt your speed and driving style to the changed circumstances, as the extent of the damage to the ABS is not known.

Electronic differential lock (EDL)*

Vehicles with the anti-lock brake system (ABS)* can be equipped additionally with an electronic differential lock (EDL).

EDL makes it much simpler or at all possible to start off, accelerate and climb a hill if road conditions are poor.

The EDL operates automatically - in other words without any action on the part of the driver.

It monitors the rotational speed of the driven wheels using the sensors of the ABS.

When driving on a road surface which is slippery **on one side**, a difference in rotational speed of the driven wheels then occurs. It is necessary to depress the accelerator more than is normally the case when starting off on a hill, on a slippery surface etc. The EDL function makes use of the deceleration of the slipping wheel and transmits the power through the differential to the other driven wheel.

This control sequence can be felt by characteristic noises.

Depress the accelerator pedal and the clutch to match road conditions when starting off in order to achieve optimal effect of the EDL.

Warning

Depress the accelerator cautiously when accelerating on a smooth road surface, for example if the road is covered with ice and snow. The driven wheels may slip despite the EDL and can adversely affect driving stability.

The EDL switches off if unusually severe stresses occur in order to avoid the disc brakes of the braked wheel heating up excessively. The car can continue to be driven and has the same characteristics as a vehicle without EDL. That is why no indication is given if the EDL switches off.

As soon as the brakes have cooled down, the EDL switches on again automatically.

If the ABS warning light comes on (refer to page 49), there may also be a fault in the EDL. Please contact a Škoda Dealer as soon as possible!

Warning

You should always adapt your speed and style of driving to road and traffic conditions. The increased safety provided by the EDL system must not induce you to place your safety at risk!

Towing a trailer

The vehicle is intended mainly for carrying passengers and luggage but it can, if fitted with the appropriate equipment, also be used to tow a trailer.

Technical requirements

- If the vehicle is supplied with a trailer coupling, all the technical and compulsory towing requirements have already been complied with.
- If you find that the electrical plug of the trailer does not fit into the socket on the car, you can obtain an adapter cable from your Skoda dealer.
- Your Skoda dealer is able to give you full advice regarding retrofitting a towing bracket to your vehicle and we recommend that you entrust this work to him.

Operating instructions

- The maximum permissible trailer weight should not be exceeded on any account - refer to page 145.
- It is, however, possible to negotiate appropriately steeper ascends if the maximum permissible weight of the car and trailer is not fully used.
- The trailer weights stated apply only to altitudes up to 1000 metres above mean sea level (MSL). Remember that engine output and thus the climbing ability of the vehicle is reduced because of the lower air density at higher altitudes. You then have to reduce the trailer weight by 10% for every 1000 metres additional altitude.
- Make full use of the maximum permissible drawbar weight on the ball of the towing bracket but at the same time do not exceed this limit - refer to page 145.

- Keep within the permissible trailer and drawbar weight while at the same time distributing the load in the trailer so that heavy objects are placed, if possible, above the trailer axle. Also make sure the objects are secured so that they cannot slip about.
- Check the tyre pressures of your car and adjust to the pressures stated for driving fully laden. Check the pressures of the trailer tyres also.
- Adjust the headlight settings of your car to match the load.
- Always apply the handbrake of your car when hitching up and unhitching the trailer.

Driving instructions

To obtain the best possible handling of your vehicle and trailer, please adhere to the following instructions:

- Try to avoid driving with your car empty and a trailer laden. If this is unavoidable, drive at a low speed to allow for the unfavourable weight distribution.

- As your vehicle and trailer become less stable when speed increases, do not drive at the maximum speed if road, weather or wind conditions are not favourable - particularly when driving downhill.

You should always reduce your speed immediately the trailer shows the slightest sign of snaking. On no account try to stop the snaking by accelerating!

- For safety reasons, do not drive faster than 80 km/h (50 mph). This also applies to countries where higher speeds are permitted for towing a trailer.

- Always brake in good time! If the trailer has an overrun brake, apply the brake gently at first and then gradually apply firmer pressure. This will avoid jerking caused by the trailer wheels locking. Change down in good time before going down a steep hill to exploit the braking action of the engine.

- When negotiating a long climb in a low gear at high engine revs in extremely warm weather conditions, keep a check on coolant temperature gauge. If the needle of the gauge moves into the red zone of the scale, stop the car and allow the engine to cool down at idling speed for several minutes.

- The cooling effect of the radiator fan cannot be increased by changing down gears and increasing engine speed because the fan speed is not dependent on engine speed. For this reason, do not change down even when towing a trailer uphill if the vehicle and trailer can manage the gradient without the speed dropping too much.

General instructions

- It is advisable to have additional vehicle servicing between the routine inspection intervals if it is used frequently for towing a trailer.

- The trailer and drawbar load figures on the data plate of the towing bracket are merely test certification figures. The correct figures for your car are given in the vehicle documents or in this manual and may be less than those stated on the towbar.

Filling the tank



The fuel filler neck is located in the right rear side panel.

The lockable filler cap can be unlocked with the key. With the key remaining in, turn the filler cap to the left to remove it from the filler neck.

The capacity of the fuel tank is as follows:

- vehicles with carburettor engine, about 47 litres,
- vehicles with fuel injection engine, about 42 litres.

Once you have removed the filler cap, you can fit it onto the top of the flap - see illustration.

A plate with more detailed information is affixed to the inside of the fuel filler flap - refer to page 149.

 ***The fuel tank is full as soon as the automatic nozzle switches off for the first time provided it has been operated properly. Do not then try to put in more fuel as this will fill up the expansion space in the tank and the fuel will then overflow when it becomes warm.***

After refuelling, screw on the filler cap until you hear it click. Then, lock the fuel filler cap, withdraw key and close the flap.

Note

■ It is also possible to withdraw the key even if the filler cap is not yet screwed in. A filler cap inserted in this way is then not locked. It can be unscrewed again without the need for the key.

■ If your car is fitted with a catalytic converter, never drive until the fuel tank is completely empty. The irregular fuel supply can cause misfiring which allows uncombusted fuel to enter the exhaust system and which can cause overheating and damage to the catalyst.

Warning

Adhere to local regulations regarding the carrying of spare petrol cans. For safety reasons, we recommend you not to carry a spare fuel can in your car as it may be damaged in an accident and fuel may escape.

Petrol engines

Models with catalytic converter

Unleaded fuel complying with
DIN EN 228

10 kW engine (1.3-ltr.)

Unleaded regular grade petrol
RON¹⁾ not less than 91.

10 kW engine (1.3-ltr.)

Unleaded premium grade petrol
RON¹⁾ not less than 95.

15 kW engine (1.6-ltr.)

Unleaded premium grade petrol
RON¹⁾ not less than 95.

Models without catalytic converter

Unleaded fuel should comply with DIN
1000

13 kW carburettor engine (1.3-ltr.)

Unleaded or leaded regular grade petrol
RON¹⁾ not less than 90.

Research Octane Number = measure of the
knocking resistance of the fuel

Notes

- Use only brand-name petrol.
- Should it be necessary in isolated cases to refuel with a petrol with a lower octane number than the engine needs, drive at only moderate engine speeds and low engine load. **Driving the engine at a high load with full throttle or high revs can cause engine damage.** Refill tank with the correct grade of petrol as soon as possible.
- You can run your car on fuel with a higher octane number than the engine requires without any problems. This does not offer you any benefits, though, in respect of engine performance and fuel consumption!

 **If your car is fitted with a catalytic converter, use unleaded petrol at all times.**

If you use leaded petrol, this will considerably impair the operation of the catalytic converter because of the lead deposits which form in the catalyst.

 **Even refuelling once with leaded petrol will adversely affect the efficiency of the catalytic converter.**

Even if you fill up again with unleaded fuel, the original efficiency of the catalytic converter will never be fully restored.

The quality of the fuel has a decisive influence on the good running properties, performance and service life of the engine. Do not pour any additives into the fuel. Use only a fuel complying with appropriate standard.

Diesel engines
Diesel fuel
complying
CN¹⁾ not

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Diesel engines

Diesel fuel complying with DIN EN 590. CN¹⁾ not less than 49.

Driving in winter

If summer-grade diesel fuel is used, operating problems may be encountered at outside temperatures below 0 °C because the fuel becomes too viscous as a result of paraffin separation.

That is why winter-grade diesel fuel resistant to low temperatures is available in most countries during the cold season of the year. Depending on the brand, such fuels provide reliable operation at temperatures down to about -15 °C to -22 °C.

Please consult a Škoda Dealer or service station in your particular country for information regarding the properties of diesel fuel and use in Škoda engines.

Fuel filter preheater

The car is equipped with a filter preheater system. This ensures reliable operation of the fuel system down to about -25 °C when using winter-grade diesel fuel which is resistant to temperatures down to -15 °C.

Should starting problems nevertheless occur at temperatures below -25 °C, it is sufficient to place the car in a heated room for a short time.

No fuel additives (flow improvers) or similar products should be added to the diesel fuel. Use only fuel complying with the relevant standard.

If the quality of the fuel is poor, it may be necessary to drain the water separator of the fuel filter between the intervals specified in the Service Schedule. This work should be carried out by Škoda Dealer.

The water separator in the filter can also affect proper running of the engine.

Care of car

Regular professional care maintains the value of your vehicle.

Furthermore, it may be one of the requirements for honouring a warranty claim relating to corrosion damage and paint defects on the bodywork.

Car care materials needed are available from your Škoda dealer. Pay attention to the instructions for use on the package.

Warning

- Car care materials may be harmful to health if not properly used.
- Car care materials must always be stored in a safe place where they are out of the reach of children.

 *When buying car care materials, select products which do not harm the environment. Do not dispose of residues of these materials in household waste.*

¹⁾ Cetane Number = measure for ignition performance of the diesel fuel

Washing the vehicle

The best way you can protect your vehicle against environmental influences is to frequently wash and wax it.

How often you should carry out this treatment depends, amongst other things, on how often you use your vehicle, where you park it (garage, in the open under trees, etc.), the seasons, weather conditions and environmental influences.

The longer you leave bird droppings, insect residues, sap from trees, dust, tar spots, soot particles, road salt and other aggressive substances on your vehicle, the more detrimental will be their destructive effect.

This caustic effect is intensified by high temperatures, e.g. bright sunlight. It may be necessary to wash your car once a week, while in other conditions, a monthly wash followed by waxing may be quite adequate.

After the winter period when salt is put on the roads, thoroughly wash down the underside of your vehicle.

Automatic car wash plants

The paintwork of your car is sufficiently resistant that the vehicle can normally be washed without problems in a car wash. However, the effect on the paintwork depends to a large extent on the design of the plant, the filtering of the wash water, type of detergent and care products used, etc. If the paint has a matt appearance after going through the washing plant or is even scratched, this should be brought to the notice of the plant operator immediately. If necessary, choose a different car wash.

Notes

■ Apart from the usual precautions (closing windows and glass tilting roof, unscrewing the roof aerial, etc.), there are no further special measures necessary before using an automatic car wash.

■ If you have any special equipment attached to your vehicle such as a spoiler, roof rack, mobile radio aerial etc., consult the car wash operator first.

Washing the vehicle by hand

 *If you prefer to wash your vehicle yourself by hand, make use of special car wash bays for the sake of a cleaner environment. Washing your car in the street or at the side of your house may be in breach of local bye-laws in certain areas.*

First soften the dirt with plenty of water and rinse off as well as possible.

Then clean the car with a soft sponge, glove or brush starting on the roof and working down from top to bottom, using only slight pressure. Use a car wash shampoo only for very stubborn dirt.

Rinse out the sponge or glove thoroughly at frequent intervals.

Clean wheels, sill panels, etc. last, using a different sponge if possible.

After cleaning the car, wash it down thoroughly with water and dry it with a chamois leather.

Notes

- Avoid washing your vehicle in bright sunshine.
- If you use a hose to rinse down the vehicle, do not direct the jet of water at the lock cylinders and panel gaps of the doors and boot or bonnet as these may freeze up in winter.

Washing vehicle with high pressure cleaners

- Adhere strictly to the operating instructions for the high pressure cleaner, particularly as regards the pressure and working distance from the vehicle.
- Do not use a concentrated jet.
- The water temperature should not be higher than 60°C.

Warning

Never clean tyres with a concentrated jet. The tyres may be damaged even if you stand sufficiently far back and even if you direct the jet at the tyres only for a short time.

Waxing the vehicle

A good coat of wax protects the vehicle paintwork from the environmental effects described on the previous page in the section „Washing the vehicle“ and also from minor mechanical damage.

A new coat of good wax polish should be applied as a protection to the body as soon as water no longer forms droplets and flows off easily. Even if a wax solution is used in the washing water, it is advisable to protect the paint with a coat of hard wax at least twice a year.

Polishing

It is only necessary to polish your car if the paintwork is no longer as attractive and the gloss cannot be restored with a wax solution. If you use a car polish which does not contain any wax preservatives, finish off polishing by treating the paintwork with wax.

Note

Matt painted and plastic parts should not be treated with polish or hard wax.

Damage to paintwork

Minor damage to the paintwork such as scratches, scuffing or stone damage should be touched up immediately with a touch-up stick before the metal starts to rust.

This work is best done by your Škoda dealer. The paint number for the original paintwork of the car is given on the vehicle data plate (see page 149).

Windows

Remove snow and ice from windows and mirrors only use a plastic scraper. To prevent dirt from damaging the glass, only move the scraper away from you and not in a backwards and forwards motion.

Traces of rubber, oil, grease or silicone sealing material can be removed with special window cleaning agents or a special silicone remover.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

The windows should also be cleaned on the inside at regular intervals.

Do not dry the windows with the chamois leather used for the paintwork because traces of paintwork cleaning solutions adhering to the leather may smear the glass and impair your vision.

To avoid damaging the heating elements of the rear window heater, do not place stickers over the wires on the inside.

Door, window, bonnet and tailgate weather-strips

The weather-strips will remain flexible and last longer if a light coating of rubber protective compound is applied from time to time. Weather-strips treated in this way will not freeze in winter!

Plastic parts and leatherette

Exterior plastic parts are cleaned by washing normally and interior parts with a damp cloth. If this is not sufficient, these plastic parts and leatherette may only be cleaned with special solvent-free plastic cleaners and care products.

Upholstery cloth and textile trim

Upholstery cloth and textile trim on door panels, parcel shelf, luggage compartment cover and headlining etc. should be cleaned with special cleaners or with dry foam and a soft brush.

Seat belts

Keep the seat belts clean! If they are very dirty, the seat belts may not retract properly.

Soiled belts can be cleaned by washing with a mild soap solution without taking the belts out of the vehicle.

Note

Inertia reel belts should be completely dry before they are allowed to retract.

Warning

Do not have the belts dry-cleaned as the cleaning compounds may damage the webbing material. The belts must also not come into contact with caustic solutions.

Natural leather

Leather should be treated from time to time in accordance with the instructions below, depending on the amount of use. **It is important to ensure that the leather must not be treated on any account with solvents, floor wax, shoe cream, stain remover or similar products.**

For normal cleaning of leather-trim steering wheels, leather seat covers etc., slightly moisten a cotton or woollen cloth with water and clean the soiled surfaces of the leather. Severe soiling can be cleaned with a mild soap solution (2 soup-spoonfuls of neutral soap to 1 litre of water). It is very important to ensure **that the leather is not moistened through at any point** and that no water is able to trickle through the stitching. Wipe the leather dry finally with a soft, dry cloth.

In addition, it is recommended to treat leather which is subject to normal wear-and-tear every six months with the leather care product available from a Škoda Dealer. This product should be applied very sparingly. Leave for a short time and then wipe dry with a soft cloth.

Wheels

Steel wheels

The wheels and the wheel covers should also be thoroughly washed during the regular washing of the car. This prevents brake abrasion, dirt and road salt forming deposits. Stubborn brake abrasion which adheres to the wheels can be removed with an industrial dust remover. Damage to the paintwork should be touched up before any rust can form.

Light alloy wheels*

Regular care is required in order to retain the decorative appearance of light alloy wheels over a long period. It is particularly necessary to thoroughly wash off road salt and brake abrasion at least every two weeks otherwise the light alloy finish will suffer damage. After washing the wheels, treat them with an acid-free cleaning product for light alloy wheels. It is also necessary to thoroughly rub hard wax into the wheels about every three months. Do not use paint polish or other abrasive products. Damage to the paintwork of light-alloy wheels should be touched up straightaway.

Warning

If the wheels are very dirty, this can result in imbalance. This causes vibrations which are transmitted to the steering wheel and in addition results in premature wear.

Cleaning and treating engine compartment

Warning

■ Before carrying out any work in the engine compartment, it is essential to read the Notes on page 90.

Good corrosion protection is very important, particularly in winter when road salts are frequently used. For this reason, the entire engine compartment and the plenum chamber should be thoroughly cleaned before and after the winter months and then treated with a wax preserver so that the road salt cannot produce any harmful effects.

The ignition must be switched off before washing the engine.



Washing the engine dislodges petrol, oil and grease. For this reason, an oil separator should always be used to clean the waste water. It is therefore good practice to have the engine wash performed in a suitably equipped workshop or filling station.

Škoda dealers stock the cleaning and protection products recommended by the factory and have the necessary equipment available.

Underbody protection

The underside of your vehicle has been durably protected against chemical and mechanical damage.

However, as damage to the underbody sealant cannot be ruled out, it is advisable to have this protective coating on the underside and running gear examined regularly - preferably before the onset of winter and again in the spring - and repaired, if necessary.

Škoda dealers have available the equipment for underbody protection, the right products and are familiar with how to use them. It is best to entrust such touch-up work or additional corrosion protection measures to your Škoda dealer.

Notes

for models with catalytic converter

No underbody sealant should be applied to the heat shields of the catalytic converter and to the exhaust pipes because of the high temperatures in the area of the catalytic converter (risk of fire). It is also not permitted to remove the heat shields.

Maintenance

Cavity protection

All the cavities of the vehicle at risk from corrosion are provided with durable corrosion protection before the vehicle leaves the factory.

This protective coating does not need to be checked or renewed. Should a small amount of wax run out of the cavities at high ambient temperatures, it can be removed with a plastic scraper and some white spirit.

 *If white spirit is used to remove stains and wax which has run out, adhere to the relevant safety precautions and environmental protection regulations.*

To ensure that your car continues to offer safe and economical motoring and retains its value, it is essential to have all the servicing work carried out at the specified intervals.

Always entrust the servicing work to your Skoda Dealer who is fully familiar with the technical aspects of your vehicle, who has available all the necessary special tools and is in constant touch with the factory.

 *Regular servicing ensures that the exhaust emission levels of your car are always as low as possible and that you continue to contribute to a cleaner environment.*

Warning

For safety reasons, never attempt extensive repairs or servicing of the engine, body or running gear of your car yourself.

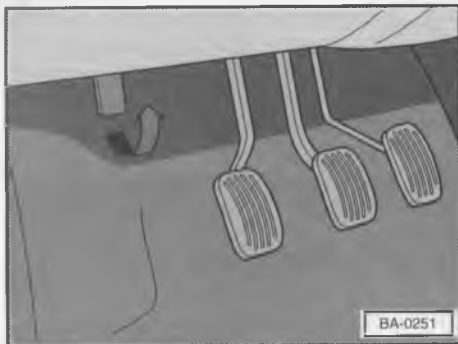
You could unknowingly be breaking the law or do the work incorrectly and thus put yourself and others at risk.

 *Altering the engine timing impairs the exhaust emission levels which places an unnecessary burden on the environment and, in addition, increases your fuel consumption.*

 *Disposal of old oil, used brake fluid, used coolant, faulty batteries or worn tyres etc. should be carried out in accordance with the environmental protection regulations.*

 *It is better practice to recycle „used“ service products and parts in an environmentally-compatible way. Recycling enables valuable raw materials and energy to be saved and at the same time reduces the amount of waste deposited in special dumps. Skoda Dealers are able to dispose of all recyclable materials and parts in a professional manner in accordance with the relevant national regulations and forward these parts to licence companies for recycling.*

Bonnet



To unlock the bonnet, pull lever on the left below the instrument panel until bonnet springs up slightly.

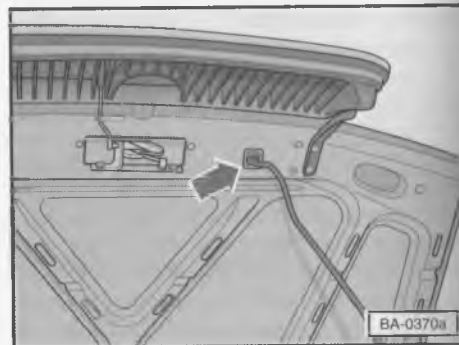
Note

Before opening the bonnet, ensure that the windscreen wiper arms are not folded out. Otherwise, they may cause damage to the paintwork.



To open bonnet, press lever in direction of arrow and raise bonnet. Take the bonnet prop out of the fixture and support the bonnet by inserting support into the opening provided.

To close bonnet, raise slightly and release bonnet prop. Press prop into the catch at the front end panel. Close bonnet by allowing it to drop into the lock from a height of about 30 cm - do not press down!

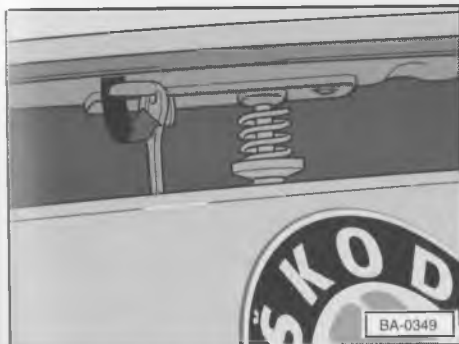


Warning

For safety reasons, the bonnet must always be correctly closed when driving. After closing the bonnet, always check to make sure that the catch is engaged. This is the case if the bonnet is flush with the surrounding body parts and will not lift.

Should you notice that the catch is not properly engaged when driving, stop at once and close the bonnet.

Engine compartment

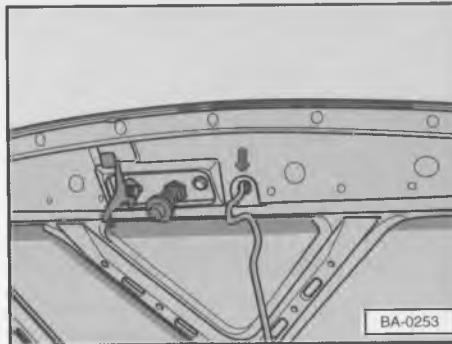


Applies only to Pickup and Vanplus models

To open, raise bonnet slightly and press catch hook (arrow) up and release.

Raise bonnet, take bonnet support out of its fixture and insert it into the opening provided (see right-hand illustration).

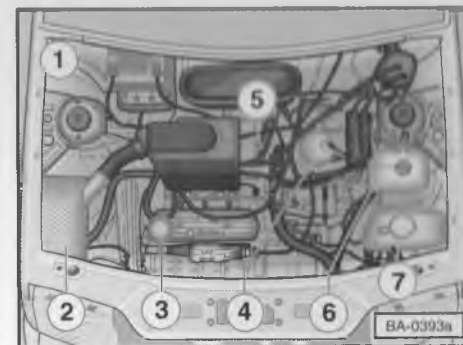
To close bonnet, raise it slightly and release bonnet support. Press support into the fixture on the front-end panel. Drop bonnet into the lock from a height of about 30 cm; do not press down.



Warning

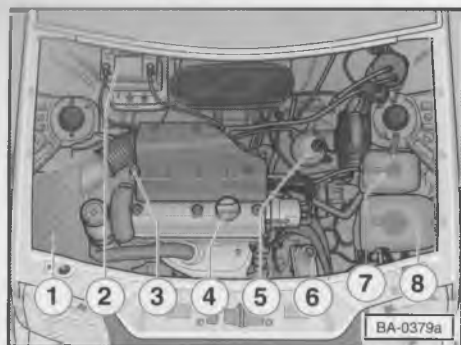
For safety reasons, the bonnet must always be correctly closed when driving. After closing the bonnet, always check to make sure that the catch is engaged. This is the case if the bonnet is flush with the surrounding body parts and will not lift.

Should you notice that the catch is not properly engaged when driving, stop at once and close the bonnet.



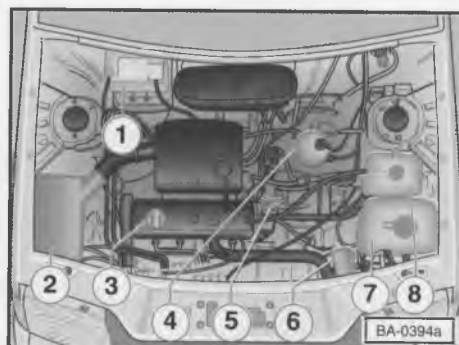
1.3-ltr. MPI engine

- 1 - Battery
- 2 - Air filter
- 3 - Engine oil filler opening
- 4 - Brake fluid reservoir
- 5 - Engine oil dipstick
- 6 - Coolant expansion reservoir
- 7 - Windshield washer fluid reservoir



1.6-ltr. MPI engine

- 1 - Air filter
- 2 - Battery
- 3 - Engine oil dipstick
- 4 - Engine oil filler opening
- 5 - Brake fluid reservoir
- 6 - Reservoir for power steering hydraulic fluid
- 7 - Coolant expansion reservoir
- 8 - Windshield washer fluid reservoir



1.9-ltr. diesel engine

- 1 - Battery
- 2 - Air filter
- 3 - Engine oil filler opening
- 4 - Brake fluid reservoir
- 5 - Engine oil dipstick
- 6 - Reservoir for power steering hydraulic fluid
- 7 - Windshield washer fluid reservoir
- 8 - Coolant expansion reservoir

Warning

Extra care is needed when working in the engine compartment!

- Switch off engine and remove ignition key.
- Pull handbrake on firmly.
- Move gear lever into neutral.
- Allow engine to cool down.
- So long as the engine is still warm:
 - do not insert your hand close to the radiator fan as it may suddenly cut in.
 - do not open the radiator cap as the cooling system is pressurized.
- Be careful not to cause short circuits in the electrical system - particularly at the battery!

Engine oil

■ If it is necessary to perform checks or tests with the engine running, rotating parts such as drive belt, alternator, radiator fan, etc. as well as the high voltage ignition system pose additional risks.

Follow the warnings given in this manual and observe the generally applicable safety precautions.

When refilling fluids, make sure that you do not mix them up otherwise this may result in serious operating problems and engine damage.

 *Check the ground underneath your parked car at regular intervals to see whether there are any stains from oil or other fluids. If this is the case, take your car to a Skoda workshop for an inspection at the earliest possible opportunity.*

Viscosity and specification

The engine is factory-filled with a special high-quality multigrade oil which can be used all year round - except in regions with extremely cold climate.

The engine oils used **should comply with the following specifications.**

Petrol engines

A - Multigrade high-lubricity oils:

- Specification VW 500 00¹⁾

B - Multigrade oils:

- Specification VW 501 01¹⁾
- Specification VW 502 00²⁾
- Specification ACEA A2 or A3 - 96³⁾

Diesel engines

A - Multigrade high lubricity oils

- Specification VW 500 00¹⁾ (for diesel engines only in combination with Specification VW 505 00¹⁾)

B - Multigrade oils

- Specification VW 501 01¹⁾ (for diesel engines only in combination with Specification VW 505 00¹⁾)
- Specification VW 505 00¹⁾
- Specification VW 502 00²⁾ (for diesel engines only in combination with Specification VW 505 00¹⁾)
- Specification ACEA B3 - 96³⁾

¹⁾ A date not earlier than 11/92 should be indicated after this VW Standard.

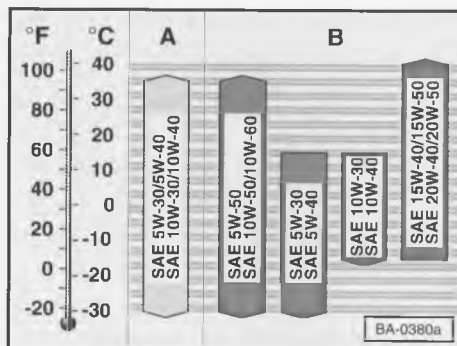
²⁾ A date not earlier than 01/97 should be indicated after this VW Standard.

³⁾ This oil must only be used once for topping up within the specified exchange cycle if no approved engine oil is available.

Multigrade high-lubricity oils

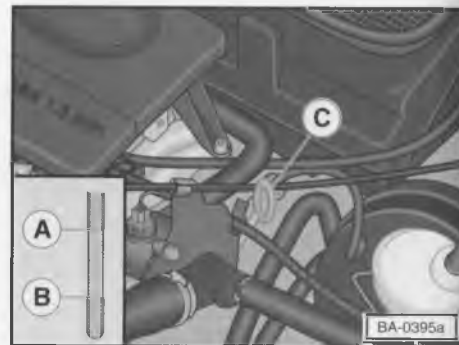
Avoid mixing a high-lubricity oil with other engine oils in order to retain its specific beneficial properties.

Select the **viscosity class** of the oil you use from the illustration above. You do not need to change the oil if the ambient temperature is outside the given temperature range for only brief periods.



Important notes

- Engine oils naturally also undergo continuous further development. That is why the information contained in this Owner's Manual reflects the technical status at the time of publication.
- Škoda Dealers are kept up-to-date by the factory regarding any changes. It is therefore good practice to have the oil change carried out at a Škoda Dealer.



Checking oil level

It is normal for the engine to consume oil. The **oil consumption** of the 1.3-ltr. engine may be as much as 0.3 ltr./1000 km in unfavourable operating conditions (e.g. frequently driving in towns) and as much as 1 ltr./1000 km for the 1.6-ltr. and 1.9-ltr. engines - refer also to page 72. The engine oil level should therefore be checked at regular intervals; this is best done each time you refuel and before setting off on a long journey.

The location of the dipstick **C** on the 1.3-ltr. engine is shown in the illustration.

The location of the dipstick **C** on the 1.6-ltr. and 1.9-ltr. engine is shown in the illustration on page 90.

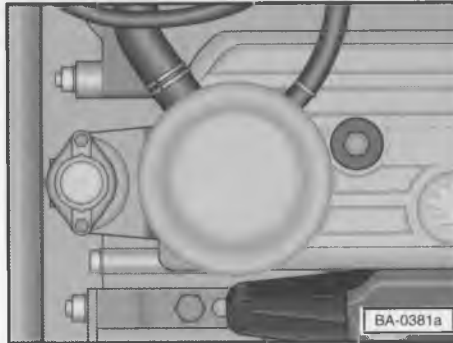
The vehicle must be standing on a level surface when you check the oil level. First of all switch off the engine, and wait a few minutes until the oil drains back into the sump.

Then, take out the dipstick, wipe it off with a clean cloth and insert it again fully.

After this, remove the dipstick once again and check the oil level:

The oil level **should be between** the marks **A** and **B**.

If the oil level has dropped to the mark **B**, top up the oil in the sump, **but on no account beyond the mark A**. The difference in the quantity between the marks **A** and **B** is 1 litre.



Topping up engine oil

Pull the oil filler cap from the opening in the cylinder head cover (or unscrew on the 1.6-ltr. and 1.9-ltr. engines) and top up oil if necessary; check oil level with the dipstick for this purpose.

The location of the oil filler opening on the 1.6-ltr. and 1.9-ltr. engines is shown in the illustration on page 90.

On no account top up the oil to beyond the mark A on the dipstick. If this is done, oil may be drawn in through the crankcase breather and escape into the atmosphere through the exhaust system. If your car is fitted with a catalytic converter, the oil may combust inside the converter and damage it.

Warning

When topping up the oil, do not allow any to spill onto hot engine components as there is a risk of it catching fire.

Carefully close the oil filler cap and push the dipstick in fully, otherwise oil might flow out when the engine is running.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Changing engine oil

Change the engine oil at the intervals shown in the Service Schedule of your vehicle.

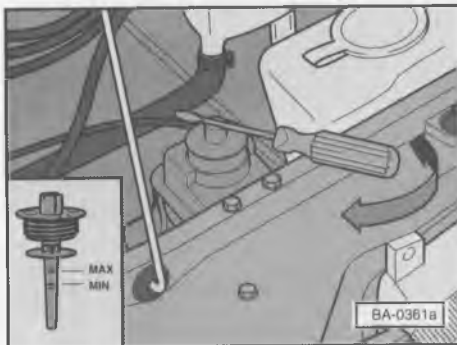
Warning

Old oil must be stored out of reach of children until it is disposed of in a proper manner.

 *On no account allow oil to flow into the sewage system or into the ground.*

Because of the disposal problems, the special tools needed and the required specialist knowledge, it is best to entrust the changing of the engine oil and filter to your Skoda dealer.

Power steering*



Power steering - Checking hydraulic fluid

The reservoir is located in the front left side of the engine compartment.

The power steering is filled with hydraulic fluid G002 000.

Check the fluid level only when the engine is cold and not running.

Unscrew cap with dipstick, wipe it off with a clean cloth and screw in again. Then, once again take out the dipstick and read off the fluid level.

The fluid level should be between the „MAX.“ and „MIN.“ markings. It is recommended to maintain the fluid level at 0.5 cm below the „MAX.“ marking. If the level has dropped to the „MIN.“ marking, have the power steering **inspected by a Skoda Dealer**. It is not sufficient merely to top up the hydraulic fluid.

Note

The power steering does not operate when the engine is not running (e.g. when towing the car or if the drive belt is broken). The car can still be fully steered, however, although greater force is required for steering.

Gear oil

Specification

- Gearbox oil API-GL 4:
SAE 75W,
SAE 75W-80,
SAE 75W-85,
SAE 75W-90.

Checking oil level

The gear oil level is checked during the inspections as stated in the Service Schedule.

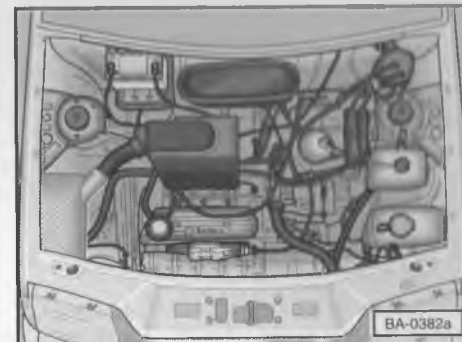
Changing oil

The oil is changed during the inspection conducted as specified in the Service Schedule.

Notes

- Never operate the engine unless there is oil in the gearbox.
- In addition, the car must be towed with the front wheels clear of the ground if there is no oil in the gearbox.
- On no account use any additives in the gearbox oil.

Air filter



The filter element in the air filter should normally be changed at the intervals specified in the Service Schedule. If the car is frequently driven in dusty conditions, the filter element has to be changed more frequently than only during the specified inspections.

It is not recommended to clean the paper filter element.

The position of the air filter on the 1.6-ltr. and 1.9-ltr. engine is shown in the illustration on page 90.

Cooling system

The cooling system requires practically no servicing under normal operating conditions. It is only necessary to change the coolant at the intervals stated in the Service Schedule.

The coolant consists of water and a 40% concentration of an antifreeze additive. This mixture not only provides the necessary antifreeze protection down to -25°C but also protects the cooling and heating systems against corrosion. In addition, it prevents the formation of scale and considerably raises the boiling point of the coolant.

For this reason, the concentration of the antifreeze in the coolant must not be reduced by topping up with plain water, also not in the summer or in regions with warm climates. **The antifreeze concentration in the coolant must always be at least 40 %.**

If greater protection against frost is required because of climatic conditions, the concentration of antifreeze additive can be increased, but not to more than 60 % (antifreeze protection down to -40°C) otherwise the protection against freezing will be reduced again and the efficiency of the cooling system will also be affected.

Vehicles exported to countries with a cold climate (e.g. Sweden, Norway, Finland) are factory-filled with antifreeze providing protection down to about -35°C .

Coolant

The cooling system is factory-filled with coolant TL VW 774 D (G12), red in colour. For topping up, the same coolant G12 (red in colour) **must** always be used.

On no account may these coolants be mixed with others!

Mixing with other coolants can result in operational problems as well as damage to the engine.

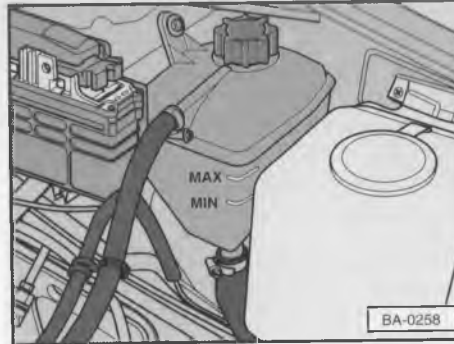
If coolants are mixed, it is then essential to change the coolant.

The coolant is available from Škoda Dealers.

If there are any questions regarding this matter, please contact your Škoda Dealer.

Use of other coolant additives may have adverse effects, particularly on the efficiency of the antifreeze protection.

The corrosion damage caused by such additives may result in a loss of coolant and consequently in severe engine damage.



Checking coolant level

The coolant reservoir is located on the left-hand side of the engine compartment.

The coolant level can only be checked properly if the engine is switched off.

The coolant level should be between the **MIN** and **MAX** marks on the reservoir when the engine is cold and may be slightly above the **MAX** mark when it is warm.

Loss of coolant

Loss of coolant is very likely an indication of a leak. In this case, have the cooling system checked at the earliest possible opportunity by your Škoda dealer. It is not sufficient merely to add coolant.

In a sealed system, losses can only occur if the boiling point of the coolant is exceeded as a result of overheating, and coolant is thus forced out of the system.

Unless you are able to find and remove the cause of the overheating by yourself, contact a Škoda dealer as soon as possible otherwise serious damage may be done to the engine.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Topping up coolant

First of all, switch off the engine and let it cool down. After this, cover over the cap of the reservoir cap with a cloth and unscrew the cap carefully.

Warning

Do not remove the reservoir cap when engine is hot otherwise there is a risk of being scalded as the cooling system is pressurized!

If, in an emergency, it is only possible to add water, restore the coolant mixture to the correct concentration of antifreeze at the earliest possible moment (see previous page).

If the loss of coolant is considerable, wait until engine has cooled down before adding coolant to avoid the risk of damage to the engine.

Do not top up coolant beyond the MAX mark!

Excess coolant would otherwise be forced out of the cooling system through the pressure relief valve in the cap of the reservoir when the engine warms up.

Screw cap on again tightly.

Warning

Both the antifreeze additive and the coolant are harmful to health! Do not breathe in coolant vapours, do not swallow coolant, avoid contact with skin and eyes!

Rinse out any coolant which has sprayed into your eyes immediately with clear water. Then, consult a doctor without delay.

If you have swallowed coolant, you should also consult a doctor.

For this reason, always store the antifreeze in its original container well out of the reach of children. If you have to drain the coolant out of the cooling system for any reason, always collect it in a suitable vessel and also store in a safe place.



You should not normally reuse coolant which has been drained but should dispose of it as specified in environmental protection regulations.

Brake fluid

Radiator fan

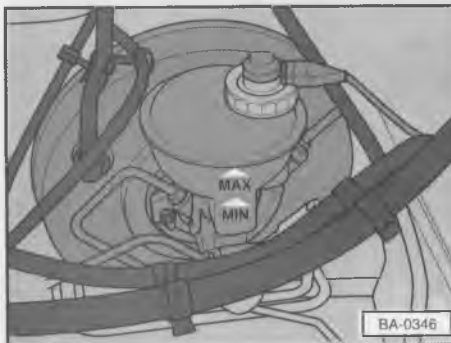
The radiator fan is driven by an electric motor and controlled by a thermostatic switch which switches the fan on and off depending on the coolant temperature.

Warning

After switching off the engine, the fan may continue running for some time (up to about 10 minutes) - even if the ignition is switched off. It may also, however, suddenly cut in again after some time if:

- the coolant temperature rises as a result of heat stored in the engine,
- if the engine is warm and if in addition the engine compartment is heated up by strong sun's rays.

You should therefore take particular care when working in the engine compartment!



The brake fluid reservoir is located on the left of the engine compartment.

Checking fluid level

The brake fluid is at the correct level if it is between the **MAX** and **MIN** marks on the reservoir.

The brake fluid level tends to drop slightly as a result of the wear and tear to the brake system and the automatic adjustment of the brake linings. This is quite normal.

However, if the brake fluid level drops sharply in a very short time or drops below the **MIN** mark, there may be a leak in the system. If the fluid level is too low, this is also indicated by the warning lamp in the dashboard lighting up - refer to page 49. **If this happens, take your car to a Škoda dealer as soon as possible and have the brake system checked.**

Renewing brake fluid

Brake fluid absorbs moisture from the surrounding air in the course of time. A high content of water in the brake fluid may cause corrosion of the brake system. Water in the brake fluid also reduces the boiling point of the fluid.

It is therefore essential to replace the brake fluid every two years.

Warning

Very old brake fluid may form vapour bubbles inside the brake system if the brakes are applied hard. This can severely effect the braking efficiency and hence road safety.

Use only brake fluid conforming with Specification FMVSS 571.116 DOT 4.

Battery

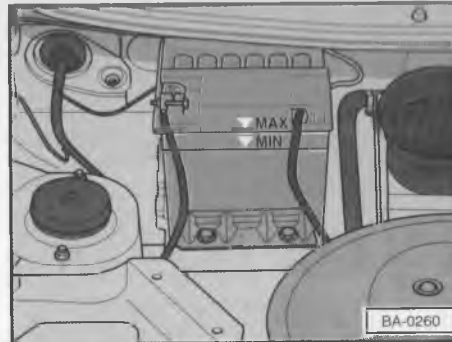
Warning

Brake fluid is poisonous!
It must therefore always be stored in its sealed original container out of the reach of children.

Remember also that brake fluid will attack your car's paintwork.

 ***Because of the disposal problems, the special tools needed and the required specialist knowledge, it is best to entrust the changing of the brake fluid to your Škoda dealer.***

It is recommended to have the brake fluid changed as part of routine servicing.



The battery is located in the engine compartment.

For jump-starting the engine with the battery of another vehicle, refer to the section „Do-it-yourself“.

Warning

Pay attention to the following warning notes and safety precautions when working on the battery:



Read these warning notes before working on the battery.



Wear eye protection. Protect your eyes, skin and clothing from being splashed with battery acid or lead particles.



Battery acid is highly caustic. Wear protective gloves and eye protection. Do not tilt the battery,

otherwise battery acid may run out of the vent holes. Should battery acid splash into your eyes, wash out your eyes immediately with plenty of water and consult a doctor immediately afterwards. If the battery acid splashes onto your skin or clothing, neutralise the affected areas with soapy water immediately and wash off with plenty of water. If you swallow battery acid, consult a doctor at once.



Keep battery acid and batteries well out of the reach of children.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE



When batteries are charged, an explosive gas mixture is produced.



It is forbidden to use naked flames, sparks, unprotected lights or to smoke. Avoid sparks when handling cables and electrical equipment. Never short-circuit the battery poles. Risk of injury from electric sparks.

■ Before performing any work on the vehicle's electrical system, disconnect the negative lead from the battery. When changing a bulb, it is sufficient to switch off the lamp involved.

To protect the casing from UV rays, do not expose the battery to direct daylight.

■ When disconnecting the battery from the electrical system, first disconnect the negative lead and then the positive lead.

The battery must not be disconnected when the engine is running as this may damage the electrical system (electronic components).

■ When re-connecting the battery, connect the positive lead first and then the negative lead. Ensure that the leads are never wrongly connected as this may cause them to catch fire!



Pb



Used batteries constitute ecologically hazardous waste. Contact your Škoda Dealer to dispose of them.

Checking battery acid level

In normal operating conditions, the battery requires hardly any maintenance. At high ambient temperatures, however, it is advisable to check the acid level periodically. It should always be between the **MIN** and **MAX** marks on the side of the battery.

If the acid level drops below the **MIN** mark, the relevant battery cells must be topped up to the **MAX** mark with **distilled** water.

We recommend you to have the acid level checked and corrected by your Škoda dealer.

Driving in winter

Winter weather is particularly hard on your car battery. At low temperatures, the battery has only a part of the starting capacity it has under normal conditions.

A discharged battery may already freeze at a few degrees below freezing point.

For this reason it is advisable to have the battery checked and charged, if required, by your Škoda dealer before the start of the winter season.

Charging the battery

It is not normally necessary to disconnect the leads of the battery from the electrical system if charging with a low current (e.g. with a small charger). Always refer to the instructions of the charger manufacturer.

To charge the battery the maximum charging voltage must not exceed 10% of the nominal battery capacity, e.g. 4.4 A for a 44 Ah nominal battery capacity.

A charger with a constant charging voltage of 14.4 V may be used for charging. The charging duration for a fully discharged battery is of maximum 30 hours.

Before **quick charging** the battery, i.e. charging with a high current, **disconnect both leads from the battery.**

Follow the instructions given below:

- Remove the battery.
- The plugs of the battery should be opened during charging.

It is essential to thaw out a frozen battery before it is connected to a quick charger otherwise it may explode when being charged!

■ Do not connect the plug of the charger to the mains supply until after the clamps of the charger have been properly secured to the battery terminals:

red = positive (+)

black = negative (-).

■ After charging the battery, install it and re-connect the battery leads correctly (first of all the positive cable, then the negative cable).

Connecting the battery

After connecting the battery, complete the following points:

- set clock - refer to pages 46 and 47
- set the code of a coded radio - refer to instructions for use of car radio.

Replacing a battery

If the battery has to be replaced, the new battery must have the same capacity, voltage (12 volts), amperage and construction. A range of suitable batteries is available from your Škoda dealer.

✿ ***In view of the problems connected with disposing of old batteries, it is best to entrust replacement of your car battery to your Škoda dealer. Batteries contain, among other things, sulphuric acid and lead and must on no account be disposed of together with normal household waste.***

Spark plugs

The spark plugs are replaced during the routine service by your Škoda Dealer.

Should it be necessary to replace the spark plugs between the routine service intervals, please adhere to the following guidelines:

- The spark plugs and the ignition system are matched to the engine and thus contribute to low pollutant levels in the exhaust. Use only Genuine Škoda spark plugs approved for the engine fitted to your car to avoid operating problems, engine damage, contravention of legal exhaust limits or radio interference resulting from spark plugs with inadequate radio interference suppression.

- As spark plugs may be modified for technical reasons, it is advisable to obtain spark plugs only from your Škoda Dealer who is kept up-to-date on the latest technical information.

V-belt

- The drive belt is one of the most severely stressed parts of your vehicle. That is why it has to satisfy very high quality standards.

- When replacing the drive belt, it is not sufficient to use just any belt of the same size. For safety reasons, only drive belts approved by Škoda may be used for your Škoda car.

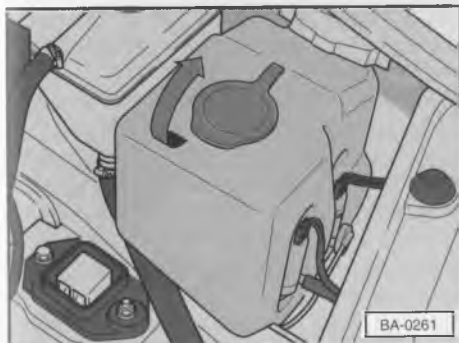
- As the factory-fitted drive belt types may be modified for technical reasons, it is advisable to obtain drive belts only from your Škoda dealer who is kept up-to-date on the latest technical information.

Wind



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Windscreen washer system



The fluid reservoir is located on the left of the engine compartment. The reservoir holds about 3 litres, and about 8 litres on vehicles fitted with a headlight washer system*.

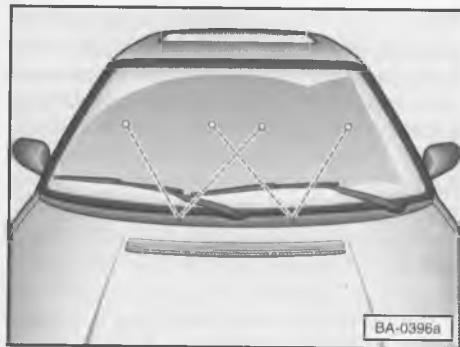
Filling the reservoir

When topping up the reservoir, it is advisable to add a windscreen cleaning solution (with antifreeze in winter) which dissolves grease adhering to the glass because plain water is not usually sufficient to clean the glass and headlight lenses quickly and thoroughly. When using cleaning solutions, observe the instructions given on the containers.

Note

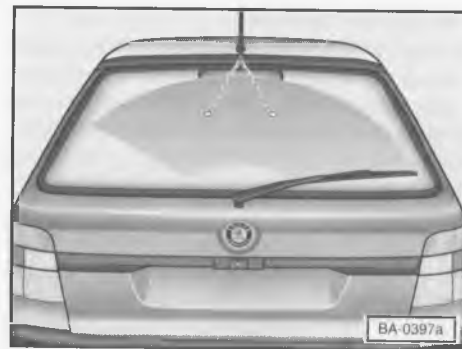
Should a windscreen cleaning solution with antifreeze additive not be available, you can use methylated spirits instead (the portion of methylated spirits must not be more than 15 %). Please note that, in this case, this concentration offers antifreeze protection only down to -5 °C at the most. Under no circumstances add antifreeze from the radiator or other similar additives.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE



Adjusting washer nozzles

When the vehicle is stationary, the spray jets should strike the windscreen approximately at the points shown in the illustration.



The nozzle for the rear window washer is located in the centre of the tailgate above the rear window. The spray jets should strike the swept area of the rear window as shown in the illustration.

The direction of spray of the windscreen and rear window washer system can be adjusted with a needle.

The nozzles of the **headlight washer system*** can be adjusted only with a special tool. It is advisable to have any adjustment of these nozzles done by your Škoda Dealer.

Windscreen wiper blades

Wiper blades which are in proper condition are essential for clear vision through the windscreen and the rear window. The windows should be clean and free of grease.

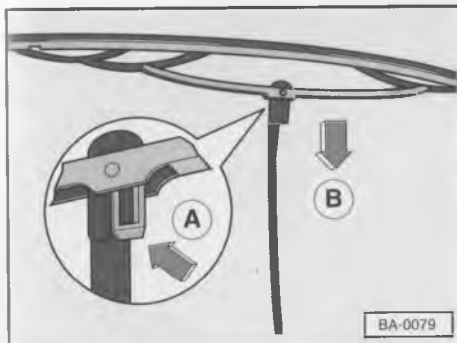
To prevent streaks from forming on the glass, clean the wiper blades regularly with a windscreen cleaning solution. If very dirty (e.g. insect residues), use a soft sponge or cloth to clean the wiper blades.

If the wiper blades rub when sweeping the windscreen, this may be caused by wax residues from automatic car wash plants. This problem can be solved by adding cleaning solution with wax-dissolving additives to the fluid reservoir.

During frosty weather, check whether the windscreen wiper blades have stuck to the windscreen each time before switching on the wipers!

For safety reasons, the wiper blades should be renewed once or twice a year. Wiper blades can be obtained from your Škoda Dealer.

Wheels



Changing wiper blades

Taking off wiper blade

- Raise the wiper arm fully and place the blade in horizontal position.
- Push the retaining spring (arrow A) and press the wiper blade toward the windscreen (arrow B). Warning - risk of damaging the windscreen.

Attaching the wiper blade

The retaining spring must engage audibly in the wiper arm.

General notes

- New tyres do not offer maximum adhesion straightaway and should therefore be „run in“ at moderate speeds and by driving carefully for about the first 100 km (60 miles). This will also ensure the tyres last longer.
- Due to design features and tread patterns, the tread depth of new tyres may differ depending on the type of tyre and manufacturer.
- Check tyres from time to time for signs of damage (cuts, splits and dents). Remove any foreign bodies embedded in the tread.
- To avoid damage to tyres and wheels, drive over curbs and similar obstacles very slowly and as much as possible at right angles.
- Damage to tyres and wheels is frequently concealed. Unusual vibrations or the car pulling to one side may be an indication of tyre damage. **If you suspect that a wheel has been damaged, reduce your speed immediately!** Check the tyres (for dents, splits etc.). If no fault can be found, drive slowly to the nearest Škoda Dealer and have your vehicle checked.

- Ensure no oil, grease or fuel gets onto the tyres.
- Replace missing valve caps as soon as possible.
- Mark wheels before taking them off so that they can be fitted on again to the same wheel and thus rotate in the same direction.
- Tyres and wheels when removed should be stored in a cool, dry and preferably dark place. Tyres which are not on wheels should be stored upright.

Tyre life

Tyre life depends to a considerable extent on the following factors:

Inflation pressure

The inflation pressures are given on page 143.

The inflation pressure is very important particularly when driving at a high speed. For this reason, check your tyre pressures at least once a month and before a long journey.

When checking the tyre pressures, do not forget the spare wheel.

- Always keep the spare wheel inflated to the highest pressure stated for your car.
 - The tyres should be cold when you check the pressures. **The pressure of a warm tyre may be higher but on no account reduce the pressure.** Alter the tyre pressure accordingly if you are carrying particularly heavy loads.
- Tyre pressures which are too high or too low shorten tyre life and impair the handling qualities of your vehicle.

Warning

When driving continuously at a high speed, tyres which are not adequately inflated have to overcome much higher tyre drag (flex more) and heat up excessively as a result. This may cause tread separation and tyre blow-out.

 ***If tyres are not adequately inflated, this increases your fuel consumption and means that your car is no longer as environmentally friendly as it should be.***

Style of driving

Fast cornering, hard acceleration and sharp braking also increase tyre wear.

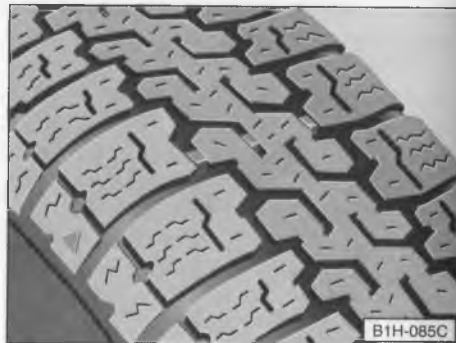
Balancing wheels

The wheels on a new vehicle are balanced. However, when the vehicle is driven, various factors may cause an imbalance in the wheels, which manifests itself as steering vibration.

As an imbalance in the wheels also increases steering, suspension and tyre wear, you should have the wheels rebalanced. The wheels should also be rebalanced when the tyres have been repaired or replaced.

Incorrect wheel alignment

Incorrect alignment of the front wheels not only causes excessive and usually uneven tyre wear but also has a detrimental effect on safe driving. If you notice that tyre wear is uneven, have the wheel alignment checked at your Škoda dealer.



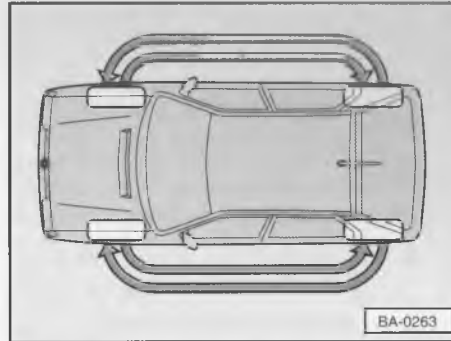
Tyre wear indicators

The original tyres have 6 - 8 wear indicators, 1.6 mm in height, evenly spaced and running across the tread - see illustration. Markings on the walls of the tyre, e.g. the letters „TWI“ or triangles, show the locations of the wear indicators.

Warning

■ Tyres must be replaced without delay as soon as they are worn down to the wear indicators. You should also observe the legal minimum tread depths.

■ Worn tyres do not offer the necessary grip, particularly at high speeds on wet roads. In addition a car with worn tyres will tend to aquaplane sooner.



Changing the wheels round

If the tyres at the front are noticeably more worn than at the rear, it is advisable to change the wheels round as shown in the illustration. All the tyres fitted to your vehicle will then have approximately the same service life.

Consult your Škoda Dealer who has detailed information on how to change the wheels.

Replacing wheels or tyres

Tyres and wheels are important design elements. Always use the types of tyres and wheels approved by us for your particular vehicle. They are specifically matched to your model and make an essential contribution to the good roadholding and safe driving characteristics of your car.

Škoda dealers have the latest information about which types of tyres have been approved for individual Škoda models and stock an attractive range of tyres and wheels.

■ Fitting and repairing tyres requires special tools and technical knowledge. For this reason, always entrust this type of work only to a qualified workshop.

 ***Because of the disposal problems, the special tools needed and the required specialist knowledge, it is best to entrust the replacement of tyres to your Škoda dealer.***

- For safety reasons, always replace both tyres on an axle the same time do not replace only one tyre. The tyres with the greater tread depth should always be fitted to the front wheels.
- Fit only radial tyres of the same type, size and, if possible, with the same tread pattern to all four wheels.
- If the spare wheel differs from the tyres fitted to the vehicle (e.g. winter tyre or low profile tyre), you must fit the spare only temporarily in an emergency and should then drive with greater care. Replace this tyre as soon as possible with a tyre matching the others.
- Never fit used tyres which have an unknown previous history.

- Being aware of the **tyre lettering** and its meaning makes it easier for you to select the correct types of tyres. The tyres have the following lettering on the side wall:

e.g. 165 / 70 R 13 79 T	
165	= Tyre width in mm
70	= Height/width ratio in %
R	= Code letter for tyre cord construction = Radial
13	= Wheel diameter in inches
79	= Code number for ply rating
T	= Code letter for maximum tyre speed

The **date of manufacture** of the tyre is also indicated on the tyre wall (possibly only on the inside):

DOT ... 398 ... means that the tyre was manufactured in the 39th week of 1998.

Warning

Tyres which are more than 6 years old, should only be used in an emergency and the car should then be driven with particular care.

If you wish to fit tyres or wheels to your car which differ from the factory-fitted version, please note the following guidelines:

Warning

■ For technical reasons, it is not normally possible to use wheels from other vehicles, in certain circumstances not even wheels from the same models of vehicle!

■ Wheels and wheel bolts are matched to each other.

If you wish to fit a different type of wheel (e.g. alloy wheels or wheels with winter tyres), use the matching bolts of the proper length and type. This is essential for properly tightening the wheels and correct operation of the brake system.

■ If you fit tyres and wheels which are not approved by us for your model of car, you may adversely affect the road safety of your car. In addition, fitting the wrong types of tyres and wheels may be illegal!

■ If you subsequently fit wheel trim sets, it is important to ensure that these do not obstruct the air flow required for cooling the brakes.

Your Škoda Dealer has all the necessary technical information about converting or retrofitting tyres, wheels and wheel trims. Do not hesitate to contact him.

Winter tyres

Warning

When driving in winter, the handling of your car will be considerably improved by fitting winter tyres when the roads are covered with snow and ice.

When fitting winter tyres, adhere to the following guidelines:

■ Fit only radial winter tyres. The tyre sizes recommended by Škoda are given on page 142. You can obtain further information from your Škoda Dealer.

■ To obtain the best possible handling characteristics from your car, fit winter tyres to all four wheels.

■ Winter tyres no longer offer their best grip on wintry roads when the tread has worn down to a depth of less than 4 mm.

■ All-season tyres can also be used instead of winter tyres.

■ If you have to change a tyre, please refer to the instructions on page 116 for using the spare wheel!

■ Do not leave winter tyres fitted for longer than necessary because summer tyres offer better grip when the roads are free of snow and ice.



For the sake of the environment, fit summer tyres as soon as possible because they are generally quieter running, tyre wear is reduced and your fuel consumption will be lower.

Snow chains

Snow chains can only be used on steel wheels and tyres of the following sizes:

Wheel - 4 1/2 J x 13

Tyres - 165/70 R 13

The chains must only be used on the front wheels.

Only use chains with fine links which do not project more than 15 mm (including tensioner).

When using snow chains the full wheel trim sets and the wheel trim ring should be removed.

You should always remove the chains when driving on roads which are free of snow. On such roads, they have an adverse effect on the handling of the vehicle, damage the tyres and wear out quickly.

The maximum speed of a Felicia fitted with snow chains is 40 km/h.

Motoring abroad

Please give consideration to the following points when driving abroad with your car:

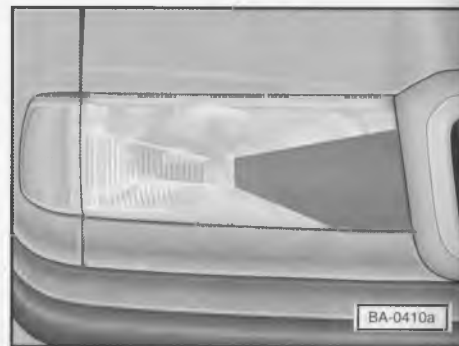
■ If your car is fitted with a petrol engine and catalytic converter, it is important that unleaded petrol is available on your route - see also page 80. Information regarding the availability of unleaded petrol can be obtained from automobile associations.

■ There are certain countries in which only a restricted Škoda Service is available or none at all.

■ In certain countries it is also possible that your model of vehicle is not sold in that country with the result that certain parts are not available or the personnel of the Škoda Dealerships are only able to carry out repair work to a restricted extent.

Škoda Auto in the Czech Republic and the relevant importers will gladly provide you with the necessary information regarding preparing your car technically for motoring abroad, the servicing required and repair facilities.

The addresses of dealerships in your own country and abroad are contained in the Vehicle Wallet.



Masking headlights

When motoring in countries in which the traffic drives on the opposite side of the road from that in your home country, your headlights may dazzle oncoming traffic.

To prevent this from occurring, cover over the wedge-shaped sector on the headlight lenses with opaque adhesive strips.

The illustration shows the position to affix the strip to both headlights when changing from driving on the right to driving on the left.

Affix on the opposite side on the lamp when changing from left to right.

Mobile phones and two-way radios

Installation of mobile phones and two-way radios requires official approval and should be carried out by an authorized workshop, e.g. by a Škoda Dealer.

Škoda Auto has approved the operation of mobile phones and two-way radios for your car with a professionally installed external aerial and a maximum transmission power of 10 watts.

Use of a mobile phone or a two-way radio can result in operational problems to the electronic systems of your car in the following situations:

- no external aerial
- external aerial incorrectly installed
- transmission power in excess of 10 watts.

For this reason, you must not use a mobile phone or two-way radio inside the car if no external aerial is fitted or if it has been incorrectly installed.

Warning

Using a mobile phone or two-way radio inside the car without a separate external aerial may also be harmful to your health as a result of excessive electromagnetic fields!

In addition, it is only possible to achieve the optimal range of such equipment with an external aerial.

Note

Please pay attention to the operating instructions of the mobile phone or two-way radio!

If you wish to use a mobile phone or two-way radio with a transmission power of more than 10 watts, please always discuss this with your Škoda Dealer as he is instructed of the technical facilities which exist for retrofitting mobile phones and two-way radios.

Warning

Please always devote maximum attention to driving your car!

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Accessories, modifications and parts

Škoda cars are designed to reflect the latest state of safety engineering. To ensure that this is always the case, do not make any modifications to your car without proper consideration. If you wish to retrofit accessories to your car, make any technical modifications or have to subsequently replace parts, please pay attention to the following points:

■ **Before purchasing accessories and before making technical modifications, always ask the advice of a Škoda Dealer.** This is particularly important when purchasing accessories abroad.

Warning

■ In your own interest we recommend using only **Škoda Accessories¹⁾** and **Genuine Škoda Parts** expressly approved for your car. Such accessories and parts are your guarantee of reliability, safety and suitability specifically for your Škoda.

■ Despite constantly observing the market, we are not in a position to assess and also not to warrant other products, even if in exceptional cases an official approval has been provided by a technical inspection authority or other public institution.

■ Approved Škoda Accessories and Genuine Škoda Parts are available from Škoda Dealers who can also carry out professional fitting.

■ All the genuine accessories which are listed in the catalogue, such as tilting roofs, spoilers, wheels etc. have to have an official approval.

■ Radios, aerials and other electrical accessories should only be installed by authorized workshops.

■ It is important to observe the specifications issued by the car manufacturer if any technical modifications are made to your car. This ensures that no damage occurs to your car, that the safety and roadworthiness of your car is maintained and that the modifications are approved.

Škoda Dealers are also able to carry out such work in a professional manner or, in exceptional cases, to provide you with the address of a specialist workshop.

■ Any damage resulting from technical modifications which have not been approved by us, are not covered by the warranty.

¹⁾ Accessories approved by the manufacturer are available in all countries in which Škoda is represented (by an importer).

Car tool kit



The tool kit and jack are housed in a plastic bag.

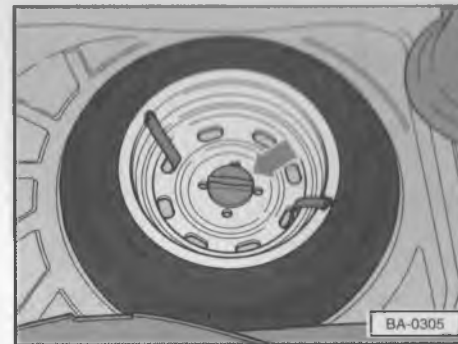
Note

In the PICKUP the vehicle tool kit and jack are located under the passenger seat.

Warning

- The jack supplied with the vehicle is designed only for your vehicle model. On no account should it be used to lift heavier vehicles or other loads.
- Never start the engine when the vehicle is standing on the jack otherwise there is a risk of an accident!
- If you have to work underneath the vehicle, make sure that the vehicle is properly supported on a ramp or blocks.

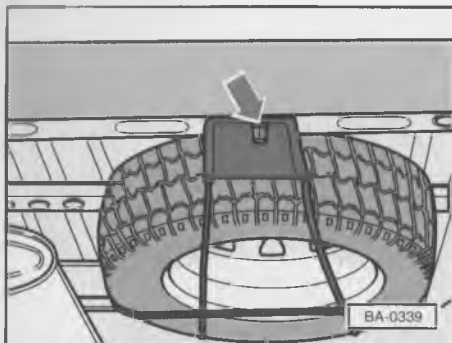
Spare wheel



The spare wheel is stored in the well below the floor covering of the luggage compartment and is secured by a plastic nut.

- Check the pressure of the tyre regularly (2.6 bar / 260 kPa) to ensure that the spare wheel is always ready for use.

Changing a wheel



Spare wheel (Pickup)

The spare wheel is secured by means of a hinged bracket under the load floor.

Hold the bracket and release the fixing screws. Press the bracket down and remove the spare wheel from the bracket.

The spare wheel can be secured with the wheel locking bolt which can be purchased as a Genuine Škoda Part.

Warning

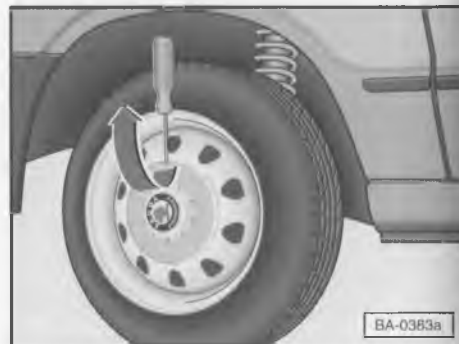
■ If you have to change a tyre, park the vehicle off the road, if possible, away from the flowing traffic. If necessary, switch on emergency warning lights and place the warning triangle at the appropriate distance from the vehicle - observe the legal requirements.

■ All the occupants should leave the vehicle. While the vehicle is being repaired, they should keep clear of the traffic flow (e.g. behind the barrier).

■ Apply handbrake firmly and place a chock such as a stone against the opposite wheel as an additional safeguard.

■ The car is best parked on level ground for changing a wheel.

■ Take the tools you need and the spare wheel out of the vehicle.



Steel wheels

■ Use the screwdriver from the tool kit to prise off the hub cap - see illustration.

■ The wheel and the cap over the wheel bolts may differ from the illustration depending on the vehicle version.

Wheels with full trim*

Pull off the wheel trim when changing a wheel.

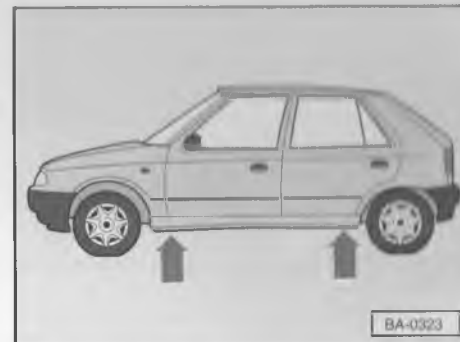


Light alloy wheels with wheel trim cover*

- The wheel trim cover in the middle of the light alloy wheel protects the bolts from unauthorized tampering.
- When changing a wheel, use the hook enclosed with the tool kit to remove the wheel trim cover.



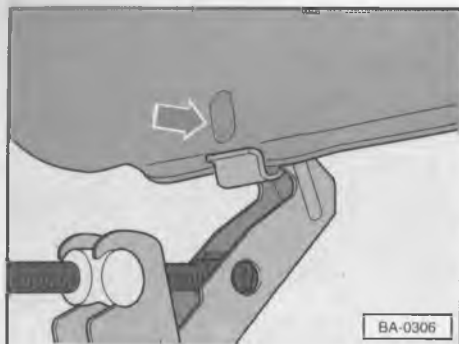
- Push the wheel spanner fully onto the wheel bolt as shown and turn anti-clockwise to loosen. When doing this, grip the spanner as close to the end as possible. If some of the bolts cannot be loosened, you can carefully push down the end of the spanner with your foot. Ensure you have a firm footing when doing this and hold on to the vehicle. Loosen wheel bolts about one turn.
- If your car is fitted with wheel locking bolts, refer to page 119 for how to slacken them.



- Position the jack correctly: An oval indentation at the lower sill (at front and rear) marks the point at which the jack must be positioned - see arrows in illustration.

If the jack is not positioned at these marked points, the vehicle may be damaged.

- Wind arm of jack up by turning the jack handle until the jack just goes under the vehicle.



- Continue winding until the wheel to be changed is clear of the ground.

Warning

Ensure adequate clearance from the ground when turning the crank handle to avoid injuring your hands.

- Remove the wheel bolts (after slackening), place them down on a clean surface (cloth, paper, wheel cover) and take off the wheel.

- Fit on spare wheel and screw in all the wheel bolts.

- Slightly tighten all the wheel bolts with the wheel spanner. The wheel bolts must be clean and easy to turn - on no account use any grease or oil.

- Lower the vehicle with the jack and tighten the bolts crosswise.

- Fit on hub cap.

- Place the defective wheel into the spare wheel well and secure with the plastic nut.

Notes

- If fitting a spare wheel which differs from the other wheels of the vehicle, refer to the notes on page 109.

- After changing a wheel, pay attention to the following guidelines:

- Check the tyre pressure immediately on the spare wheel used.

- Have the tightening torque of the wheel bolts checked with a torque wrench as soon as possible. The torque for steel and alloy wheels is 110 Nm.

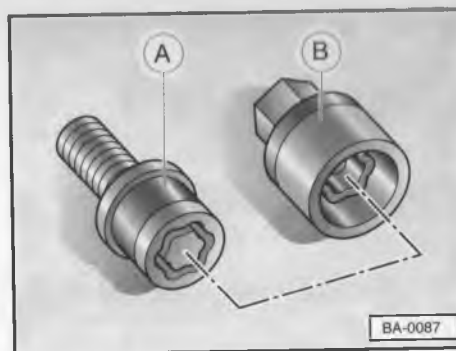
- If you find that wheel bolts are corroded or difficult to turn when fitting a spare wheel, after driving a few kilometres again check the tightening torque and visit a Škoda dealer immediately.

Drive carefully and at a moderate speed until this can be done.

- Have a Škoda dealer replace wheel bolts that are corroded or difficult to turn.
- Have the defective wheel repaired as quickly as possible.

Warning

If you wish to subsequently fit tyres or wheels to your car which differ from those fitted by the factory, it is important that you then read the instructions provided on page 110.

Anti-theft lock for wheels***Wheel locking bolt***

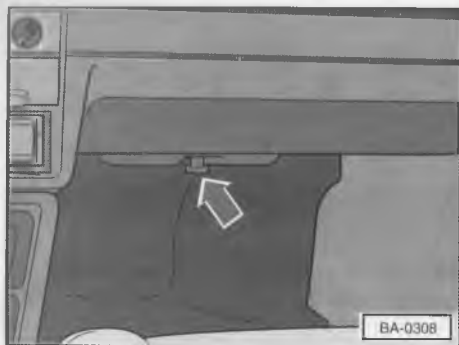
- A - Wheel bolt
B - Adapter

When changing a wheel on a vehicle fitted with locking bolts (one bolt per wheel), you can loosen or tighten this locking bolt only with the adapter supplied. (If you lose the adapter, you can obtain a replacement from your Škoda Dealer by presenting the code card contained in the Vehicle Wallet.)

These bolts can be purchased from Škoda Dealers as Genuine Škoda Accessories.

- Remove the protective cap and fit the adapter (B) onto the wheel bolt (A). Turn the adapter until the teeth engage.
- Loosen or tighten wheel bolt by using the adapter.
- After removing the adapter, fit protective cap onto the bolt.

Fuses

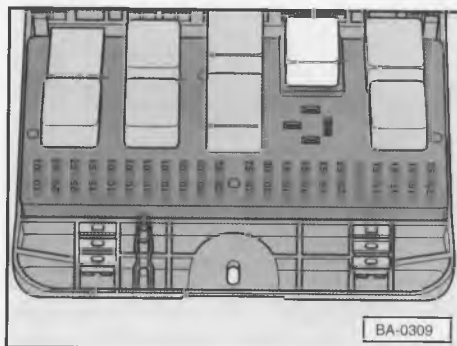


The individual power circuits are protected by fuses.

The electrical centre with the fuses is located in the front footwell on the passenger side.

Note

It is advisable to always carry some spare fuses in the vehicle. These are available from your Škoda dealer.

**Changing fuses**

Switch off the ignition first before replacing a fuse to avoid a short-circuit.

- Switch off the relevant electrical component.
- Slacken the knurled screw of the electrical centre and fold electrical centre down.
- Refer to the list of fuses (see next page) to determine which fuse belongs to the electrical component which is not operating.

- Remove the relevant fuse with the plastic pliers.
- Replace blown fuse - recognizable from the melted metal strip - with a new fuse of the same rating. The rating of the fuse (amperes) can be determined from its colour.
- Close the electrical centre and secure with the knurled screw.

Notes

- If the replaced fuse blows again immediately after the electrical component is switched on, have the electrical system of your vehicle checked by a Škoda Dealer as soon as possible.
- Some of the electrical components listed on the next page are fitted only to certain Škoda models or are optional extras.

Warning

On no account should fuses be repaired or replaced by fuses of a higher amperage or by other objects because this may cause serious damage elsewhere in the electrical system of the vehicle and may, in certain circumstances, also result in a fire.

Fuse assignment

(from left to right)

No. Electrical component	A
1 - Engine electronics	10
2 - Windscreen wiper and washer system (front and rear)	20
3 - Blower for heater,	20
on models with air conditioning or with diesel engines	25
4 - Fuel pump	15
5 - Right fog light	10
6 - Left fog light, indicator light	10
7 - Right dipped beam	10
8 - Left dipped beam, indicator light ..	10
9 - Right main beam	10
10 - Left beam, indicator light	10
11 - Right side light, warning buzzer, ABS	7.5
12 - Rear fog light, indicator light	7.5
13 - Rear window defroster, indicator light, heated door mirrors	30
14 - Brake lights, hazard warning system, indicator light, ABS	15
15 - Interior light, socket, clock and anti-theft alarm	15

No. Electrical component

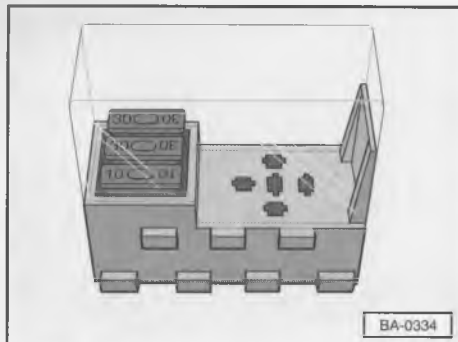
16 - Central locking, headlight washing system	15
17 - Radiator fan, horn, headlight flasher	25
18 - Power windows	25
19 - Lighting for side light switch, indicator lights, fuel temperature and fuel gauges, seat heaters, electric mirror adjustment, power windows	15
20 - Ignition module, engine control unit or carburettor	15
21 - Turn signal lights, reversing lights	15
22 - Left side light, licence plate lights, lighting for switches, socket/cigarette lighter, instrument lighting, radio lighting	7.5

A**Colour coding of fuses:**

light brown:	5 A
dark brown:	7.5 A
red:	10 A
blue:	15 A
yellow:	20 A
white:	25 A
green:	30 A
orange:	40 A

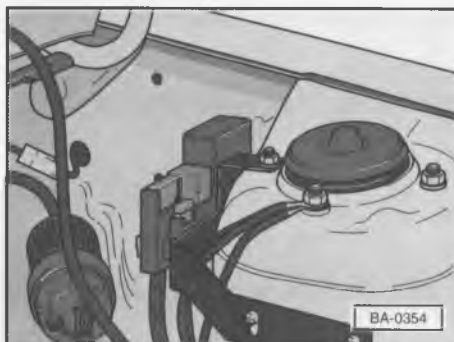
Note

The fuse assignment depends on the equipment fitted to your vehicle.



To the left of the engine compartment next to the wiper motor you will find the three ABS fuses in a supplementary fuse holder. Further information on the ABS can be found on pages 49 and 75.

The supplementary fuse holder with the fuse (30A) for the air-conditioning is also located to the left of the engine compartment. Further information about the air-conditioning system can be found as from page 61.



Radiator fan - Fuses

The two fuses of the radiator fan 10A and 40A are located together with the switching relay on the bulkhead in the engine compartment next to the fuse holder for ABS.

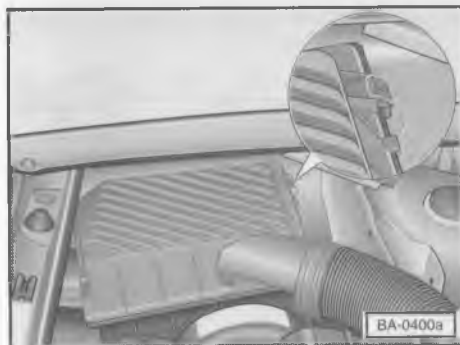
This text also refers to models with air conditioning.

Diesel engine

Preglow system fuses

Two fuses for the preglow system - 50A and 5A - are located in the top left of the engine compartment behind the suspension strut cover together with the preglow control unit and relays.

Changing bulbs



Before changing the bulbs of the right-hand headlight and the right-hand turn signal light, first of all detach the cover of the air filter.

- Release the four catches of the air filter cover.
 - Release the air filter cover and push it to the side together with the air filter. This provides access to the headlight or front turn signal light, respectively.
- Before replacing a bulb, turn off the lighting in question.

Do not touch the glass part of the new bulb with your bare fingers (the slightest impurity reduces the life of the bulb). Use a clean cloth, paper napkin or similar.

Always replace a damaged bulb with the same type of bulb. The designation is marked on the bulb itself or on its metal base.

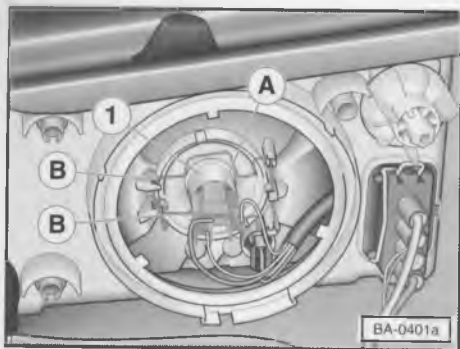
It is advisable to always carry in the vehicle a set of spare bulbs which you can obtain from your Škoda Dealer. You should carry with you at least the following bulbs which are essential for safe driving:

12V	60/55W	Main headlights
12V	55W	Fog lights (H3) - if fitted
12V	PY 21W	Turn signal lights
12V	21/5W	Twin-filament bulb for brake and tail/side light
12V	W5W without base	Front side light, licence plate lights and side turn signal light
12V	P21W	Rear fog light

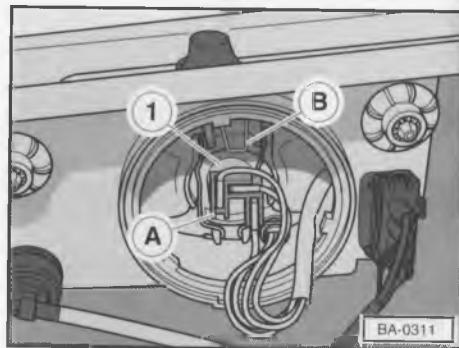


Headlight and side light bulb

- Open bonnet and secure.
- Turn cap for headlight in direction of arrow and remove.



- Plug in cable connector.
- Position cap so that the marking „TOP“ is facing up after turning to the right.
- Have the headlight setting checked at your Škoda Dealer.

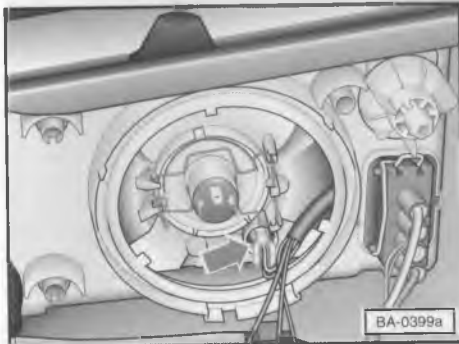


Headlight bulb (Pickup and Vanplus)

- Unplug cable connector A.
- Release spring clamp B and fold down.
- Take out bulb 1 and insert new bulb so that the locking lugs on the bulb base are positioned in the recesses at the reflector.
- Fold spring clamp over the bulb base and press forward until the clamp locks in position.
- Plug in cable connector.
- Position cap so that the marking „TOP“ is facing up after turning to the right.
- Have the headlight setting checked at your Škoda Dealer.

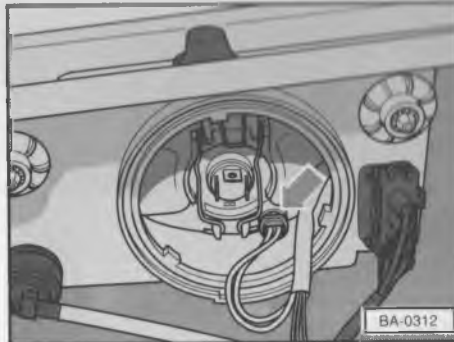
Headlight bulb

- Unplug cable connector A.
- Release spring clamp B and fold down.
- Take out bulb 1 and insert new bulb so that the locking lugs on the bulb base are positioned in the recesses at the reflector.
- Fold spring clamp over the bulb base and press forward until the clamp locks in position.



Front side light bulb

- Pull bulb socket (arrow) out of the reflector.
- Pull defective bulb out of the socket.
- Insert new bulb.
- Fit bulb socket into the reflector.
- Position cap so that the marking „STOP“ is facing up after turning to the right.

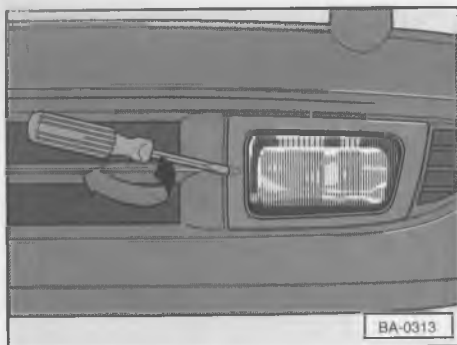


Front side light bulb (Pickup and Vanplus)

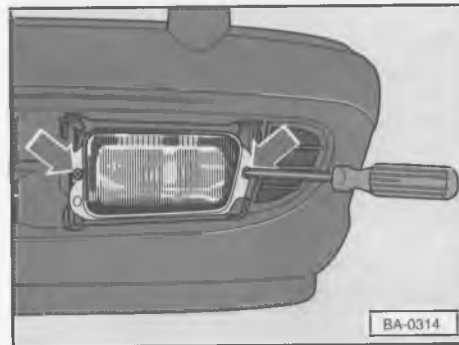
- Pull bulb socket (arrow) out of the reflector.
- Pull defective bulb out of the socket.
- Insert new bulb.
- Fit bulb socket into the reflector.
- Position cap so that the marking „TOP“ is facing up after turning to the right.

Fog light bulb*

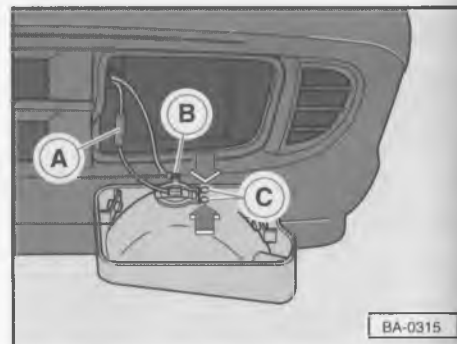
- We recommend having the bulbs of the fog lights changed at a Skoda Dealer.



BA-0313



BA-0314



BA-0315

Fog light bulb (Pickup and Vanplus)*

- Use a screwdriver to lever out trim surround and take off.

- Take out both screws - see arrows.
- Take out fog light.

- Push back insulating hose and pull cable connector **A** of the bulb out of the terminal plate.
- Pull off plug contact **B** at the bulb holder.
- Release spring clamp **C** of the bulb fixture and fold down.

■ Remove halogen bulb. Insert new bulb so that the locking lugs in the reflector are positioned in the appropriate recesses in the bulb plate.

■ Fold spring clamp over the bulb plate. Compress wire clamp and ensure that it engages in the catches.

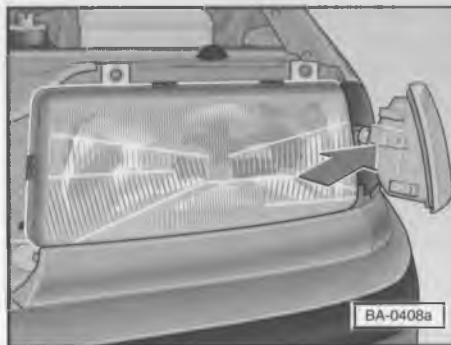
■ Fit cable connector of the bulb to the terminal connection and push over insulating hose.

■ Fit plug contact onto the bulb holder.

■ Insert reflector into the housing and secure with the two screws.

■ Fit on trim surround and push in until it engages.

■ Have the setting of the fog lights checked at your Škoda Dealer.



Front turn signal light bulb

■ Open bonnet.

■ Before replacing the bulb of the right turn signal light, first of all slacken the cover of the air filter - refer to page 123.

■ Press locking plate together - see arrow - by working from the engine compartment, and push the turn signal housing out to the front.

■ Turn base of bulb slightly to the left and take off.

■ Press faulty bulb into the base, turn to the left and pull out.

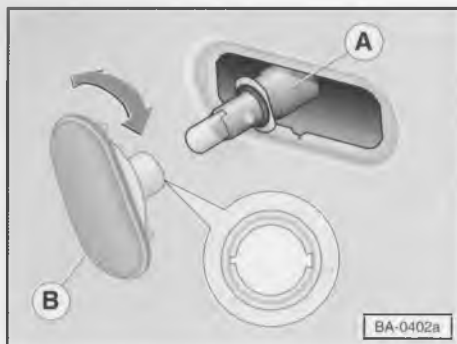
■ Insert new bulb and turn to the right as far as the stop.

■ Position base of bulb in the turn signal housing and turn slightly to the right as far as the stop.

■ Install turn signal housing.

Note

When installing housing, ensure that the guides of the turn signal housing are correctly inserted and that the securing plate engages in place.



Side turn signal light bulb

- Use the flat blade of the screwdriver to lever the turn signal light (at the narrower side) out of the wing and pull out.

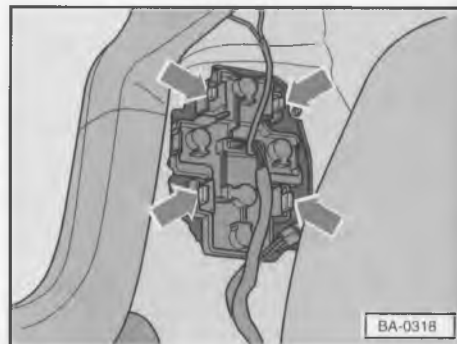
Note:

The paintwork may be damaged when removing the turn signal light. It is therefore advisable to place a soft base, e.g. textile tape, below the screwdriver.

- Hold bulb socket **A** tight and turn the housing **B** 90° to the left.
- Pull the housing with protective cap out of the bulb holder.
- Pull out faulty bulb and insert a new one.
- Press housing into the bulb holder as far as the stop.

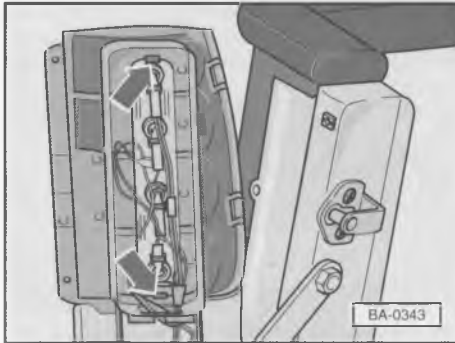
- Turn the housing 90° to the right (the bulb holder should remain in the original position).

- Insert turn signal light (with the catch facing down) from the outside into the opening in the wing and press in fully. When doing this, ensure the rubber seal is properly installed.



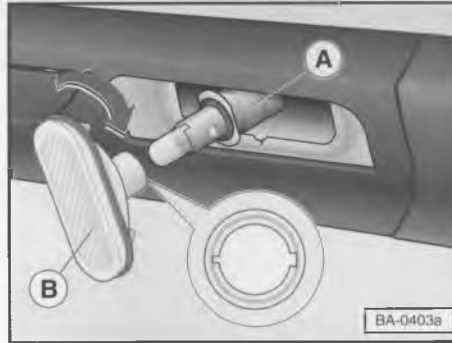
Rear light bulb

- Open tailgate.
- Press securing catches toward middle of bulb holder (arrows) and take out holder.
- Press faulty bulb into the base, turn to the left and remove.
- Insert new bulb and turn to the right as far as the stop.
- Insert bulb holder - the securing catches must lock in place.



Rear light bulb (Pickup)

- Take out the screws attaching the rear light and remove the light.
- Press the black securing catches in direction of arrow and remove the bulb holder.
- Press faulty bulb into the base, turn to the left and remove.
- Insert new bulb and turn to the right as far as the stop.
- Insert bulb holder into position and re-attach the rear light trim surround with the screws.

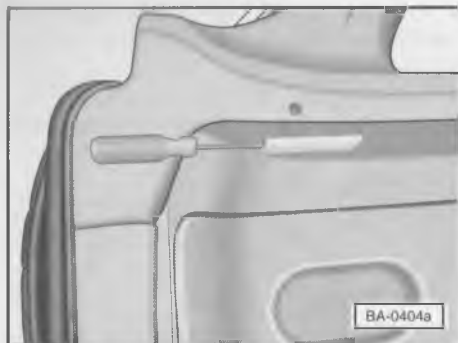


Licence plate light bulb

- Open tailgate.
- Use a screwdriver to lever out the licence plate light (at the narrow side) and take off.
- Hold bulb holder **A** tight and turn the housing **B** 90° to the left.
- Pull the housing out of the bulb holder.
- Take out the faulty bulb and insert a new one.
- Insert housing into the bulb holder until it locks in place.

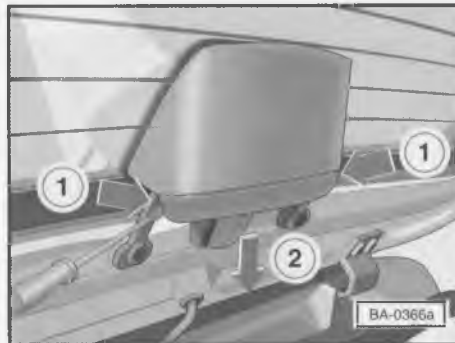
■ Turn the housing 90° to the right (the bulb holder should remain in the original position).

■ Insert licence plate light and press in as far as the stop; when doing this, ensure that the rubber seal is properly installed.



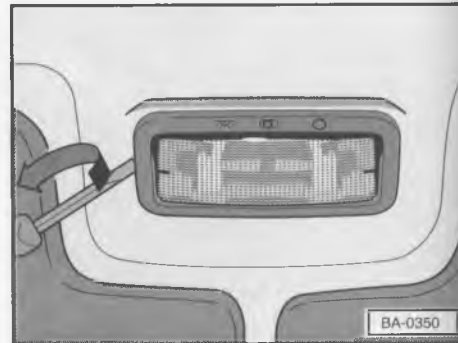
Luggage compartment light*

- Open tailgate.
- Insert screwdriver into the recess on the side of the light and carefully prise out light.
- Replace bulb.
- First of all insert light at the right-hand side and then press in fully at the left-hand side.



Auxiliary brake light

- Use a screwdriver or another narrow object to press both spring catches of the housing of the light one after the other in the direction of the arrows 1.
- Take off the bulb holder with the bulbs in the direction of arrows 2.
- Take out faulty bulb.
- Insert new bulb.
- Insert bulb holder into the light housing. The spring catches of the housing should lock in place.



Front interior light

- Insert the flat blade of a screwdriver between light and roof trim, turn screwdriver (arrow) and take out light.
- Press cover in the direction „oben/top“ and take off.
- Replace bulb.
- Insert cover and lock in place.
- Fit interior light into the right-hand cut-out of the roof opening (symbols to the rear) and press in fully.

Installing radio set

■ It is recommended to have a radio installed by your Škoda Dealer. The service personnel are familiar with the technical features of the vehicle, stock car radios and installation parts from the range of Škoda Accessories and perform the work in accordance with the factory guidelines.

■ The car radios from the range of Škoda Accessories ensure problem-free installation in your vehicle. These radio sets feature advanced technology and a well conceived design making them simple to use.

■ It is also recommended to select the speakers, installation kits, aerials and interference suppression kits from the range of Škoda Accessories.

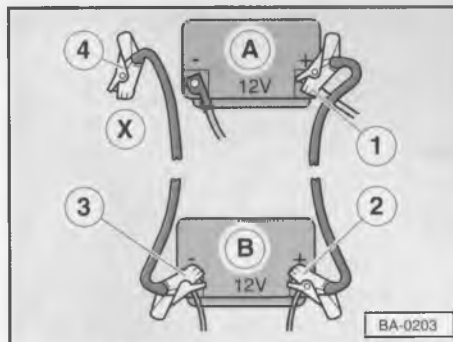
■ If you wish to replace your factory-fitted radio with another one, we also recommend that you entrust this to your Škoda Dealer.

Warning

On no account cut off the connection cables and leave them not properly insulated. Risk of short circuit and fire!

In addition, essential electrical components may be destroyed or proper operation affected.

Jump-starting



A - Flat battery

B - Booster battery

The battery is located in the engine compartment.

If the engine does not start because the battery is flat, you can use **jumper cables** to connect the battery of your car to the battery of another vehicle to start the engine. Pay attention to the following points when doing this:

■ The rated voltage of both batteries must be 12 V. The capacity (Ah) of the booster battery must be approximately the same as that of the flat battery.

- The jumper cables must have sufficient cross-section. Pay attention to the instructions of the cable manufacturer.

- Use only jumper cables with insulated clips.

- We recommend purchasing the jumper cables as Genuine Škoda Accessories or in outlets of the battery manufacturer.

- A flat battery may already freeze at a few degrees below freezing point. **If a battery is frozen, it must be thawed out slowly before connecting jumper cables otherwise it might explode.**

- Apart from the jumper cables there must not be any other contact between the vehicle otherwise current may flow as soon as the positive terminals are connected. The flat battery must be properly connected to the vehicle electrical system.

- Run the engine of the vehicle with the booster battery.

- It is important to connect the jumper cables in the following order:

- 1. Connect one end of the positive (+) lead (usually red) to the positive (+) terminal of the flat battery.

- 2. Connect the other end of the positive (+) lead to the positive (+) terminal of the booster battery.

- 3. Connect one end of the negative (-) lead (usually black) to the negative (-) terminal of the booster battery.

- 4. Connect the other end of the black cable (X) to a solid metal part bolted to the engine block or to the engine block itself.

Do not connect the cable to the negative terminal of the flat battery. This may produce sparks which could ignite the gas flowing out of the battery.

Warning

- **Ensure that the non-insulated parts of the cable clips cannot touch one another. Furthermore, the jumper cable attached to the positive terminal of the battery must not come into contact with parts of the vehicle which conduct electricity - risk of a short circuit!**

- **Run the jumper cables so that they cannot be damaged by rotating parts in the engine compartment.**

- **Do not stand with your face over the battery - risk of burns from acid!**

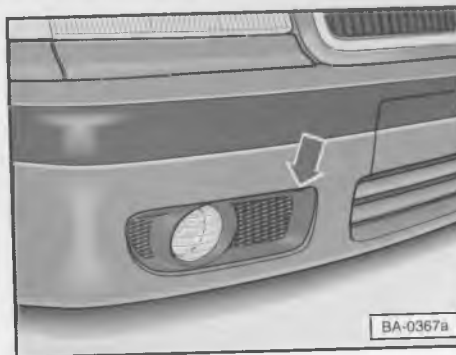
- **Keep naked flames, lights and burning cigarettes etc. well away from the battery - risk of explosion!**

Tow-starting/towing

■ Start the engine as described in the section „Starting engine“.

■ If the engine does not start at once, switch off starter after 10 seconds and wait about 30 seconds before again attempting to start engine.

■ Once engine is running, disconnect the jumper cables in exactly the reverse order.

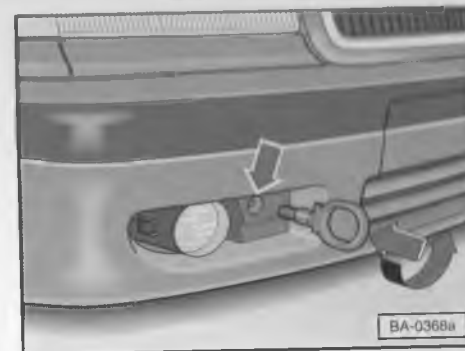


Front towing eye

■ Remove the air inlet grille before using the front towing eye. Remove the grille by inserting a screwdriver into the opening provided - see illustration.

Note

Take care when removing the grille so as to avoid any damage to the paintwork of the body.



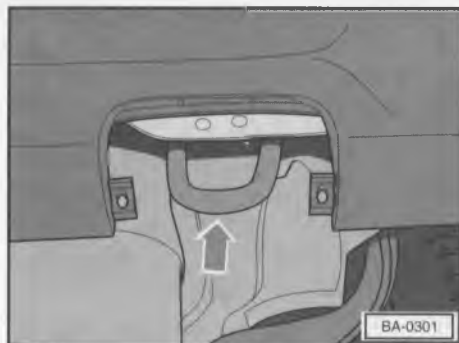
■ Insert the towing eye by hand by turning it **to the left** in direction of arrow as far as the stop and tighten it using the wheel spanner (insert the wheel spanner through the eye).

■ After removing the towing eye, re-insert the ventilation grille and press it on properly. It should look in place.



Front towing eye (Pickup, Vanplus)

Insert the towing eye by hand by turning it **to the left** in direction of arrow as far as the stop and tighten it using the wheel spanner (insert the wheel spanner through the eye). The threaded hole for the front towing eye is located in the left of the bumper - see illustration.



Rear towing eye

The towing eye is located on the right below the bumper and is concealed by a flap.

- To open, pull the flap forward and remove.
- When installing, fit on flap and push in - flap must engage properly.

General notes

A tow rope must only be fitted to these eyes.

- Only a tow rope should be used for towing or tow-starting the car.

(It is not permitted to use a tow bar.)

- The tow rope used should be made from elastic material to protect both vehicles from unnecessary stress during towing or tow-starting. For this reason, use only synthetic fibre ropes or ropes of similar materials.

During towing, take care to avoid any excessive pulling forces and to avoid sudden jerking. If towing a vehicle off paved roads there is always the danger that the parts to which the tow rope or tow bar is attached on both vehicles will be subjected to excessive stresses and damaged.

- **Before trying to tow-start the car, it is better practice to attempt to jump-start the car with the battery of another vehicle - see page 131.**

If your vehicle has to be tow-started or towed, pay attention to the following guidelines:

- When towing or tow-starting, observe local traffic regulations.
- Both drivers must be familiar with specific towing procedures. Inexperienced drivers should not tow or tow-start vehicles.
- The driver of the towing vehicle must let in the clutch very gently when moving off and changing gear.
- The driver of the vehicle on tow must ensure that the tow rope is always taut.

- Switch on the ignition of the vehicle on tow to prevent the steering wheel from being locked and to enable you to use the turn signals, the windscreen wipers and washers.

- As the brake servo and hydraulic power steering only work when the engine is running, considerably greater pressure has to be applied to the brake pedal and considerably greater effort is required for turning the steering wheel when the engine is not running.

When tow-starting, pay attention to the following guidelines:

- Before moving off, engage 2nd or 3rd gear, depress clutch pedal and hold. The ignition must be switched on.
- After moving off, let in the clutch gently.
- As soon as the engine starts, depress clutch and move gear lever into neutral to avoid running into the towing vehicle.
- On vehicles with a catalytic converter, the engine must not be started by towing the vehicle more than 50 m otherwise uncombusted fuel may get into the catalytic converter where it will detonate and damage the catalyst.

Lifting the car

On trolley jacks

Always use rubber pads at the support points to prevent damage to the underside of the vehicle.

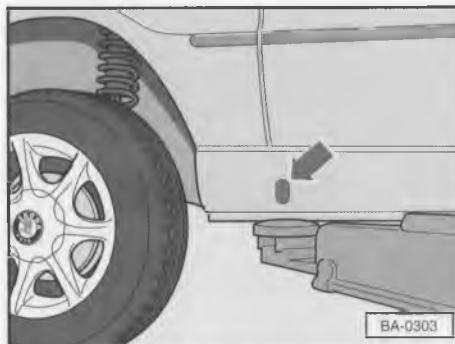
On no account should the vehicle be lifted under the oil sump, gearbox, front or rear axle otherwise serious damage may be caused to the vehicle.

Warning

- Never start the engine when the car is lifted off the ground - risk of accident!
- Never work underneath the vehicle unless it is supported on suitable stands.

On car lifts

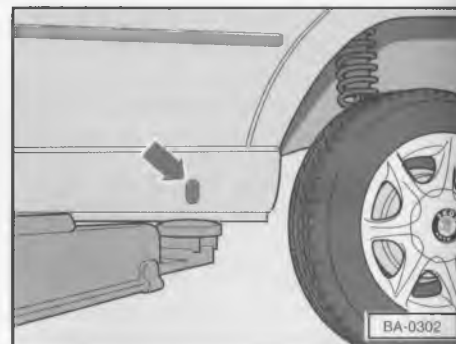
Before driving onto the car lift, check to make sure that there is adequate clearance between the lift and the underside of the vehicle.



Lifting points for trolley jack or car lift

The vehicle may only be lifted at the points shown in the illustration, at the stiffener of the floor panel:

Front - illustration on left,
Rear - illustration on right.



The arm of the car lift or the trolley jack should be positioned at the points illustrated:

The centre of the arm and the centre of the oval indentation in the lower sill must be aligned (see illustrations).

Vehicle jack

Lifting the vehicle with the jack is described on page 117.

Environmental compatibility

Environmental protection played a major role in the design, choice of materials and production of your car. Particular attention was paid to many aspects, including the following:

Design measures aimed at achieving economical recycling

- All joints designed to facilitate final dismantling
- Simplified dismantling resulting from modular design
- Improved purity of the classes of materials used
- All major plastic parts identified in accordance with VDA Recommendation 260.

Choice of materials

- Extensive use of recyclable material
- Use of similar plastics within assemblies
- Use of recycling material
- No cadmium
- No asbestos
- Reduction in „fogging“ of plastics

Production

- Use of recycling material for the manufacture of plastic parts
- Elimination of solvents in the cavity protection
- Elimination of solvents in the transportation protection
- Extensive elimination of CFCs in production
- Extensive use of scrap material for recovering energy and process materials
- Reprocessing of the water used in the production process

TECHNICAL DATA

Engine data

General notes

The figures stated may differ on special vehicles and vehicles for other countries.

Note that the valid information is always the data stated in the vehicle registration documents.

You can determine which engine your vehicle is equipped with by referring to the vehicle data sticker in the Service Schedule or to the vehicle registration documents, or by asking your Škoda Dealer.

Engine	Engine data					
	Output (kW at rpm)	Max. torque (Nm at rpm)	No. of cylinders	Displacement (cm ³)	Compression ratio	Fuel
1.3-ltr.	43/5000	94/3000	4	1289	8.8	Regular unleaded or leaded min. RON 90 ¹⁾
1.3-ltr. MPI	40/4500	99/2500	4	1289	9.5	Regular unleaded min. RON 91 ¹⁾
1.3-ltr. MPI	50/5000	106/2600	4	1289	10	Premium unleaded min. RON 95
1.6-ltr. MPI	55/4500	135/3500	4	1598	9.8	Premium unleaded min. RON 95
1.9-ltr. D	47/4300	124/2500-3200	4	1896	22.5	Diesel fuel min. CN 49

¹⁾ Should ignition pinging occur because of inadequate knocking resistance of the fuel, it is recommended to refuel with 95 RON unleaded premium.

Performance

The performance figures have been determined without allowing for any equipment which may have a detrimental effect on performance such as mud flaps, low-profile tyres, cargo body etc.

Engine	Performance							
	FELICIA		FELICIA ESTATE		FELICIA VANPLUS		PICKUP ¹⁾	
	Top speed (km/h)	Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h (s)	Top speed (km/h)	Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h (s)	Top speed (km/h)	Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h (s)	Top speed (km/h)	Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h (s)
1.3-ltr. / 43 kW	145	15	145	18	130	18	135	15
1.3-ltr. / 40 kW	151	15.5	151	16.5	138	17	146	16
1.3-ltr. / 50 kW	162	13.5	162	14	149	15	155	14
1.6-ltr. / 55 kW	170	12	170	13	154	13.5	161	12.5
1.9-ltr. D / 47 kW	156	16.5	156	17.5	140	17.5	150	16.5

¹⁾ Without cargo body.

TECHNICAL DATA

Fuel consumption

Fuel consumption conforming to Directive ECE R84.

The fuel consumption figures obtained in practice may **differ from the figures obtained in the test** depending on optional

equipment fitted, style of driving, road and traffic conditions, atmospheric conditions and the condition of the vehicle.

Engine	Fuel consumption ltr./100 km							
	FELICIA				FELICIA ESTATE			
	90 km/h	120 km/h	Urban cycle	1/3 mix	90 km/h	120 km/h	Urban cycle	1/3 mix
1.3-ltr. / 43 kW	5.7	7.9	9.0	7.5	5.8	7.8	9.1	7.6
1.3-ltr. / 40 kW	4.9	7.3	8.0	6.7	4.9	7.3	8.0	6.7
1.3-ltr. / 50 kW	5.0	7.3	8.1	6.8	5.1	7.3	8.1	6.8
1.6-ltr. / 55 kW	5.4	7.7	8.8	7.3	5.4	7.7	8.8	7.3
1.9-ltr. D / 47 kW	4.2	6.2	6.3	5.6	4.2	6.2	6.3	5.6

Engine	Fuel consumption ltr./100 km							
	FELICIA VANPLUS				PICKUP ¹⁾			
	90 km/h	120 km/h	Urban cycle	1/3 mix	90 km/h	120 km/h	Urban cycle	1/3 mix
1.3-ltr. / 43 kW	6.1	8.9	9.1	8.0	6.0	8.6	9.0	7.9
1.3-ltr. / 40 kW	5.6	8.4	8.3	7.4	5.3	7.9	7.8	7.0
1.3-ltr. / 50 kW	5.7	8.4	8.2	7.4	5.4	8.1	8.1	7.2
1.6-ltr. / 55 kW	6.1	8.9	9.1	8.0	6.1	8.7	8.9	7.9
1.9-ltr. D / 47 kW	5.0	7.6	6.4	6.3	4.7	7.1	6.4	6.1

¹⁾ Without cargo body

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Fuel consumption conforming to Directive 93/116 EEC.

The fuel consumption figures obtained in practice may **differ from the figures obtained in the test** depending on optional

equipment fitted, style of driving, road and traffic conditions, atmospheric conditions and the condition of the vehicle.

Engine	Fuel consumption ltr./100 km							
	FELICIA				FELICIA ESTATE			
	Urban	Highway	Total	CO ₂ (g/km)	Urban	Highway	Total	CO ₂ (g/km)
1.3-ltr. / 40kW	8.8	5	6.4	154	8.8	5.0	6.4	154
1.3-ltr. / 50kW	9.3	5.1	6.7	160	9.3	5.1	6.7	160
1.6-ltr. / 55kW	9.5	5.4	6.9	165	9.5	5.4	6.9	165
1.9-ltr. D / 47kW	7.7	4.8	5.8	157	7.7	4.8	5.8	157

TECHNICAL DATA

Wheels

Tyre size	Normal tyres/Winter tyres	
		on wheel
165/70 R13 79 T 165/70 R13 83 R ⁵⁾		4 1/2 J x 13 H1 ¹⁾ 5 1/2 J x 13 H2 ^{2) 6)}
165/70 R13 79 T 165/80 R13 83 T ⁵⁾⁷⁾ 175/60 R13 76 T 175/65 R13 80 T		5 1/2 J x 13 H2 ²⁾⁴⁾
175/60 R14 78 T		5 1/2 J x 14 H2 ³⁾⁴⁾

The tyre/wheel combinations listed in the table apply to steel and light alloy wheels. Should you wish to fit different tyres or wheels other than those stated, please consult your Škoda Dealer.

If you wish to fit winter tyres, choose the version Q M+S.

Further information regarding the use of winter tyres is given on page 111.

Snow chains must be fitted only to the front wheels of all the summer and winter tyres listed - see also page 112.

Tyre inflation pressures - see page 143.

Warning

■ If you wish to fit tyres or wheels to your vehicle which differ from the factory-fitted versions (e.g. alloy wheels or winter tyres), please refer to the notes on page 107.

■ Tightening torque of wheel bolts for steel and light alloy wheels: 110 Nm.

¹⁾ Offset depth 38 mm

²⁾ Offset depth 36 mm

³⁾ Offset depth 42 mm

⁴⁾ Light alloy wheels

⁵⁾ For Pickup use only this tyre size.

⁶⁾ For Pickup use only this wheel with a load capacity of 460 kg.

⁷⁾ Only for certain models.

Tyre inflation pressures

Tyre size	Pressures in kPa/bar (The tyre pressures apply to summer and winter tyres)			
	up to half payload		up to full payload	
	front	rear	front	rear
165/70 R13	200 / 2.0	200 / 2.0	220 / 2.2	260 / 2.6
165/70 R13 ¹⁾	200 / 2.0	200 / 2.0	220 / 2.2	280 / 2.8
175/60 R13	200 / 2.0	200 / 2.0	220 / 2.2	260 / 2.6
175/65 R13	200 / 2.0	200 / 2.0	220 / 2.2	260 / 2.6
175/60 R14	200 / 2.0	200 / 2.0	220 / 2.2	260 / 2.6
Spare wheel	Inflate tyres to the maximum pressure indicated for the vehicle.			

Warning

The tyre pressures must be checked at least once a month. They are very important particularly at high speeds - see page 107.

The inflation pressures apply to the tyres when cold. Do not reduce the pressure of warm tyres.

The inflation pressures are given on a sticker on the inside of the fuel filler flap. As it is always possible, that the inflation pressures may have had to be modified at short notice for technical reasons, differences between the pressures given on the sticker and in the Owner's Manual are possible. Should this be the case, please consult a Škoda dealer for the correct inflation pressures.

¹⁾ Applies to Pickup model.

TECHNICAL DATA

Weights

Engine	Permissible gross weight (kg)	Unladen weight, ready for the road (kg) ¹⁾	Permissible front axle load (kg)	Permissible rear axle load (kg)	Permissible roof load (kg)
FELICIA 1.3-ltr.	1420	935 - 985	770	800	50
FELICIA 1.6-ltr.	1450	965 - 1015	770	800	50
FELICIA 1.9-ltr. D	1480	1020 - 1050	795	800	50
FELICIA ESTATE 1.3-ltr.	1460	975 - 1025	770	800	50
FELICIA ESTATE 1.6-ltr.	1490	1005 - 1055	770	800	50
FELICIA ESTATE 1.9-ltr. D	1520	1060 - 1090	795	800	50
FELICIA VANPLUS 1.3-ltr.	1400	950 - 1000	770	800	-
FELICIA VANPLUS 1.6-ltr.	1440	990 - 1040	770	800	-
FELICIA VANPLUS 1.9-ltr. D	1485	1035 - 1065	770	800	-
PICKUP 1.3-ltr.	1510	905 - 955	770	900	-
PICKUP 1.6-ltr.	1555	950 - 1000	770	900	-
PICKUP 1.9-ltr. D	1600	995 - 1025	770	900	-

¹⁾ The figures apply to the base model and to models with all the special and optional equipment. Retrofitting optional equipment and accessories increases the unladen weight and the payload is consequently reduced.

Trailer loads

motor	Permissible trailer loads (kg)		Permissible drawbar load of trailer drawbar on ball head of towing device (kg)	
	Trailer with brake ¹⁾	Trailer without brake	max.	min.
FELICIA 1.3-ltr.	900 (700) ²⁾	400	50	Min. permissible drawbar load is 25 kg. It is recommended to make use of the maximum permissible drawbar load.
FELICIA 1.6-ltr.	1000	400	50	
FELICIA 1.9-ltr. D	750	400	50	
FELICIA ESTATE 1.3-ltr.	900 (700) ²⁾	400 (350) ³⁾	50	
FELICIA ESTATE 1.6-ltr.	1000	400 (350) ³⁾	50	
FELICIA ESTATE 1.9-ltr. D	750	400 (350) ³⁾	50	
FELICIA VANPLUS 1.3-ltr.	900 (700) ²⁾	400	50	
FELICIA VANPLUS 1.6-ltr.	1000	400	50	
FELICIA VANPLUS 1.9-ltr. D	750	400	50	
PICKUP 1.3-ltr.	900 (700) ²⁾	400	50	
PICKUP 1.6-ltr.	1000	400	50	
PICKUP 1.9-ltr. D	750	400	50	

1) For inclines of up to 12 %.

2) The figure applies to models with the 1.3-ltr./40 kW engine.

3) The figure applies to the Felicia Estate with ABS.

TECHNICAL DATA

Dimensions

Vehicle dimensions					
		FELICIA	FELICIA ESTATE	FELICIA VANPLUS	PICKUP ¹⁾
Length	mm	3883	4237	4205	4115
Width	mm	1635	1635	1635	1635
Height unladen	approx. mm	1415	1420	1830	1440
Height at permitted gross weight	approx. mm	1365	1370	1790	1390 1407 ⁴⁾
Ground clearance at permitted gross weight	approx. mm	105 - 115	105 - 115	110 - 120	110 - 120 127 - 137 ⁴⁾
Wheel base	mm	2450	2450	2450	2450
Track: - front	approx. mm	1420 ²⁾	1420 ²⁾	1420 ²⁾	1424 ²⁾
Track: - rear	approx. mm	1380 ²⁾	1380 ²⁾	1380 ²⁾	1400 ²⁾
Turning circle diameter	approx. m	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
Boot capacity	approx. dm ³	272	447	2176 ³⁾	835 ³⁾

¹⁾ without superstructure.

²⁾ Depending on the wheels minor deviations are possible.

³⁾ Cargo area (for Pickup up to height of side panel).

⁴⁾ Valid for models with 1.6-ltr. and 1.9-ltr. engine.

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Capacities

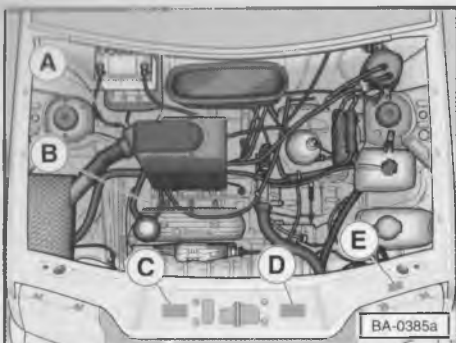
(Figures in litres)

Fuel tank of vehicles with fuel injection engine of which reserve	approx. 42 approx. 6.0
Fuel tank of vehicles with carburettor engine of which reserve	approx. 47 approx. 6.0
Windscreen washer reservoir with headlight washing system	approx. 3.0 approx. 8.0
Engine oil with filter change without filter change	approx. 4.5; 3.5 ¹⁾ ; 5.0 ²⁾ approx. 4.0; 3.0 ¹⁾ ; 4.5 ²⁾
When topping up, check oil level. Do not over-fill (see page 92)!	
Cooling system	approx. 6.0
Manual gearbox with final drive	approx. 2.4

¹⁾ 1.6 ltr. engine (55 kW)

²⁾ 1.9-ltr. engine (47 kW)

Vehicle identification data



A - Vehicle identification number

is stamped on the stiffener of the right-hand shock absorber dome.

B - Engine number/code

1.3 l engine:

The engine number/code is located on the engine block above the timing cover or beside the water pump; it consists of an engine number and an engine code.

1.6 l engine:

The engine number/code is located on the engine block below the distributor.

1.9-ltr. diesel engine:

The engine identification is located on the engine block between the fuel injection pump and the vacuum pump.

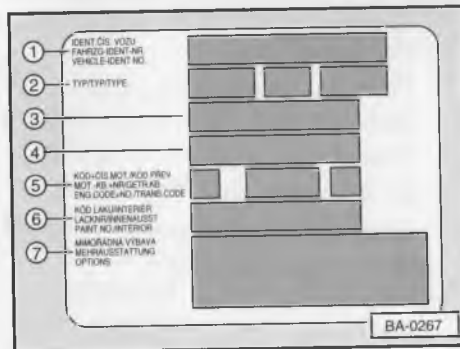
C - Type plate

On right of front lock carrier.

D - Homologation plate*

on the front lock carrier plate on the left.

E - Sticker with the gradient measure for headlamp adjustment* (-1.2%).



Vehicle data plate

Felicia, Felicia Estate - below the floor covering of the luggage compartment on the left next to the spare wheel,
Felicia Vanplus - on the floor panel above the fuel tank,
Felicia Pickup - on the pillar behind the driver above the ventilation grille.

The sticker contains the following vehicle data:

- 1 - Vehicle identification number
- 2 - Model code number
- 3 - Model declaration
- 4 - Engine output
- 5 - Engine code¹⁾/engine serial number, gearbox code¹⁾
- 6 - Paint number/interior equipment code¹⁾
- 7 - Optional equipment code

The vehicle data are also stated in the Service Schedule.

¹⁾ is not stated.



Sticker in fuel filler flap

A sticker is affixed to the inside of the fuel filler flap and provides information on:

Type of fuel

Tyre inflation pressures

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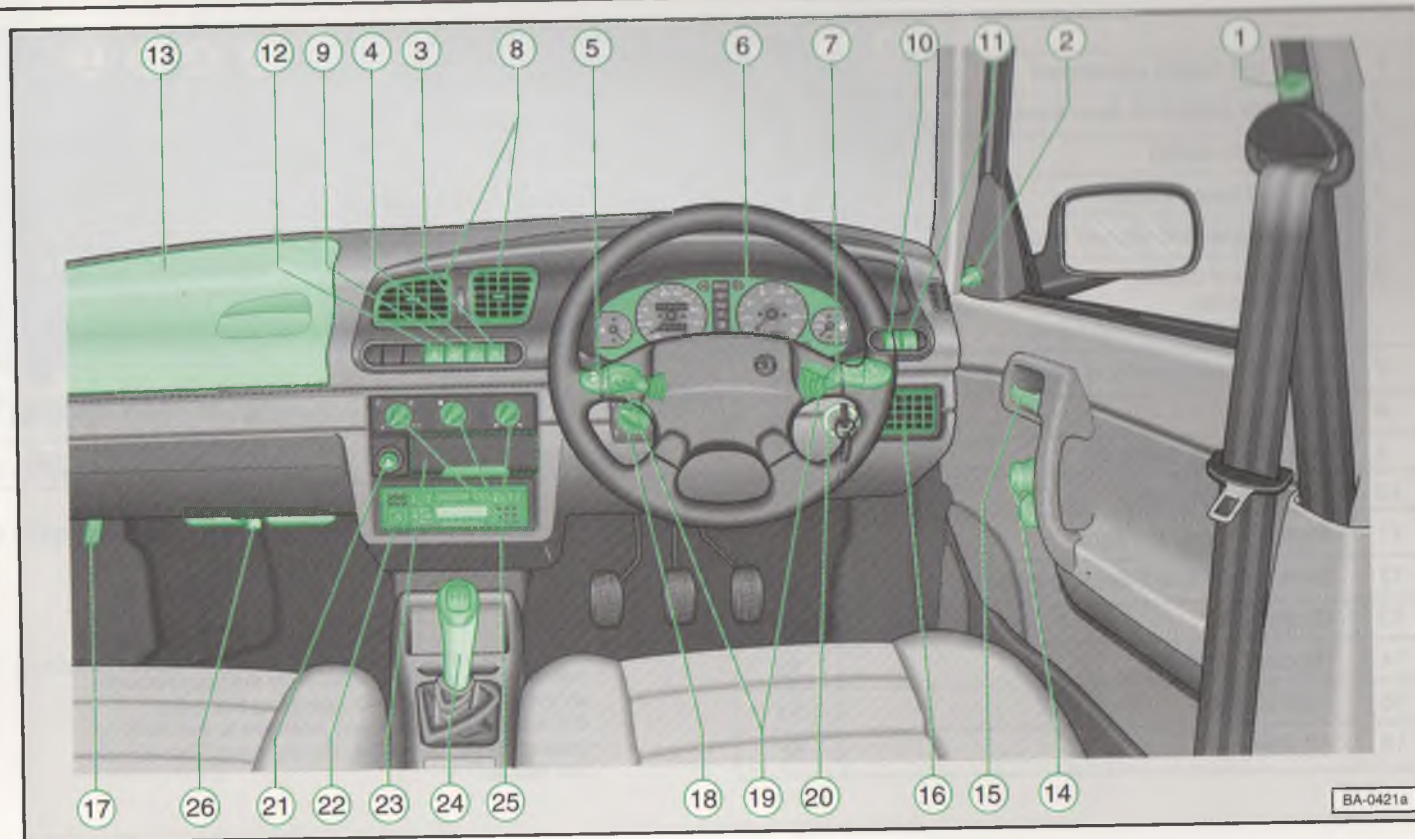
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Controls and equipment - general view



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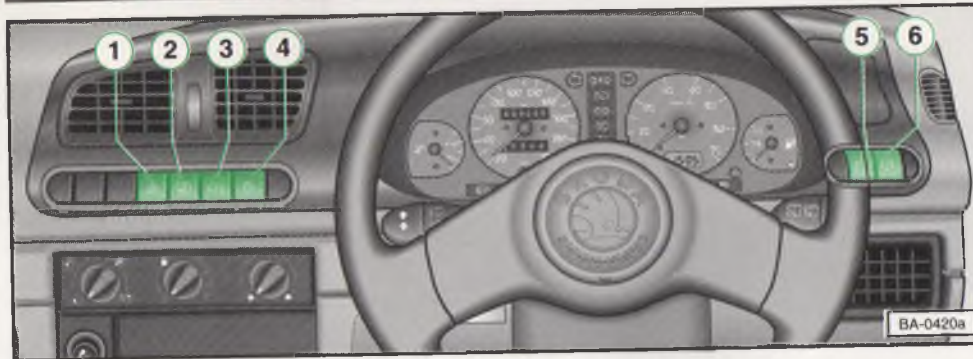
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■ Some of the items listed are only fitted on certain models or are optional extras.

¹⁾ Vehicles with a factory-fitted radio are supplied with an instruction booklet for operating the radio. If a radio is retrofitted, pay attention to the instructions on page 123 in the "Do-it-yourself" section of this manual.

Controls and equipment - switches



1 - Hazard warning lights

2 - Rear window defroster

3 - Dipped beam (driving light)

4 - Side light switch

5 - Fog lights *

6 - Rear fog light

Function of switches are described on pages 51 and 52.

The Škoda Auto is constantly developing all its models. We trust you will understand that changes to models in terms of shape, equipment and engineering may be introduced at any time. No legal claims can therefore be derived from the data, illustrations and descriptions contained in this Owner's Manual.

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How you can contribute to a cleaner environment

*The fuel consumption of your Škoda - and thus the level of pollutants contained in the exhaust - is also **determined by** how you drive.*

*The noise level and wear and tear are also influenced **by** how you personally handle your vehicle.*

This Owner's Manual tells you how to drive your Škoda to achieve the minimum impact on the environment, and how to save money at the same time. Look up „Environment“ in the Index to find out more.

Please also refer to all the texts identified with a  in this Owner's Manual.

Make your contribution - for the sake of the environment