

FOREWORD

Dear Customer,

Thank you for selecting your new Kia vehicle.

As a global car manufacturer focused on building high-quality vehicles with exceptional value, Kia is dedicated to providing you with a customer service experience that exceeds your expectations.

An authorised Kia dealership where factory-trained technicians and recommended special tools are provided, can help if you need technical assistance.

This Owner's Manual will acquaint you with the operation of features and equipment that are either standard or optional on this vehicle, along with the maintenance needs of this vehicle. Therefore, you may find some descriptions and illustrations not applicable to your vehicle. You are advised to read this publication carefully and follow the instructions and recommendations. Please always keep this manual in the vehicle for your, and any subsequent owner's, reference.

All information contained in this Owner's Manual was accurate at the time of publication. However, as Kia continues to make improvements to its products, the company reserves the right to make changes to this manual or any of its vehicles at any time without notice and without incurring any obligations.

Please drive safely, and enjoy your Kia vehicle!

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How to use this manual

We want to help you get the greatest possible driving pleasure from your vehicle. Your Owner's Manual can assist you in many ways.

We strongly recommend that you read the entire manual. In order to minimise the chance of death or injury, you must read the WARNING and CAUTION sections in the manual.

Illustrations complement the words in this manual to best explain how to enjoy your vehicle. By reading your manual, you learn about features, important safety information, and driving tips under various road conditions.

The general layout of the manual is provided in the Table of Contents. Use the index when looking for a specific area or subject, it has an alphabetical listing of all information in your manual.

Chapters: This manual has nine chapters plus an index. Each chapter begins with a brief list of contents so you can tell at a glance if that chapter has the information you want.

You will find various WARNINGS, CAUTIONS, and NOTICES in this manual. These WARNINGS were prepared to enhance your personal safety. You should carefully read

and follow ALL procedures and recommendations provided in these WARNINGS, CAUTIONS and NOTICES.

WARNING

A WARNING indicates a situation in which harm, serious bodily injury or death could result if the warning is ignored.

CAUTION

A CAUTION indicates a situation in which damage to your vehicle could result if the caution is ignored.

NOTICE

A NOTICE indicates interesting or helpful information is being provided.

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Introduction

Fuel requirements

Unleaded

For Europe

For the optimal vehicle performance, we recommend you to use unleaded petrol with an octane rating of RON (Research Octane Number) 95 / AKI (Anti Knock Index) 91 or higher.

You may use unleaded petrol with an octane rating of RON 91~94 / AKI 87~90 but it may result in slight performance reduction of the vehicle. (Do not use methanol blended fuels.)

Except Europe

Your new Kia vehicle is designed to use only unleaded fuel having an Octane Rating of RON (Research Octane Number) 91 / AKI (Anti-Knock Index) 87 or higher. (Do not use methanol blended fuels.)

Your new vehicle is designed to obtain maximum performance with UNLEADED FUEL, as well as minimise exhaust emissions and spark plug fouling.

CAUTION

NEVER USE LEADED FUEL. The use of leaded fuel is detrimental to the catalytic converter and will damage the engine control system's oxygen sensor and affect emission control.

Never add any fuel system cleaning agents to the fuel tank other than what has been specified. (Kia recommends to consult an authorised Kia dealer/service partner for details.)

WARNING

- Do not "top off" after the nozzle automatically shuts off when refuelling.
- Always check that the fuel cap is installed securely to prevent fuel spillage in the event of an accident.

Petrol containing alcohol and methanol

Gasohol, a mixture of petrol and ethanol (also known as grain alcohol), and petrol or gasohol containing methanol (also known as wood alcohol) are being marketed along with or instead of leaded or unleaded petrol.

Do not use gasohol containing more than 10% ethanol, and do not use petrol or gasohol containing any methanol. Either of these fuels may cause drivability problems and damage to the fuel system, engine control system and emission control system.

Discontinue using gasohol of any kind if driveability problems occur.

Vehicle damage or driveability problems may not be covered by the manufacturer's warranty if they result from the use of:

1. Gasohol containing more than 10% ethanol.
2. Petrol or gasohol containing methanol.
3. Leaded fuel or leaded gasohol.

CAUTION

Never use gasohol which contains methanol. Discontinue use of any gasohol product which impairs drivability.

Other fuels

Using fuels such as

- Silicone (Si) contained fuel,
- MMT (Manganese, Mn) contained fuel,
- Ferrocene (Fe) contained fuel, and
- Other metallic additives contained fuels,

may cause vehicle and engine damage or cause plugging, misfiring, poor acceleration, engine stalling, catalyst melting, abnormal corrosion, life cycle reduction, etc.

Also, the Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) may illuminate.

* NOTICE

Damage to the fuel system or performance problem caused by the use of these fuels may not be covered by your New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

Use of MTBE

Kia recommends avoiding fuels containing MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) over 15.0% vol. (Oxygen Content 2.7% weight) in your vehicle.

Fuel containing MTBE over 15.0% vol. (Oxygen Content 2.7% weight) may reduce vehicle performance and produce vapour lock or hard starting.

CAUTION

Your New Vehicle Limited Warranty may not cover damage to the fuel system and any performance problems that are caused by the use of fuels containing methanol or fuels containing MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) over 15.0% vol. (Oxygen Content 2.7% weight.)

Do not use methanol

Fuels containing methanol (wood alcohol) should not be used in your vehicle. This type of fuel can reduce vehicle performance and damage components of the fuel system,

engine control system and emission control system.

Fuel additives

Kia recommends that you use unleaded petrol which has an octane rating of RON (Research Octane Number) 95 / AKI (Anti Knock Index) 91 or higher (for Europe) or Octane Rating of RON (Research Octane Number) 91 / AKI (Anti-Knock Index) 87 or higher (except Europe).

For customers who do not use good quality petrols including fuel additives regularly, and have problems starting or the engine does not run smoothly, one bottle of additives should be added to the fuel tank at every 10,000 km (6,500 miles) (Turbo Model [For Australia and New Zealand])/15,000 km (10,000 miles) (for Europe) /10,000 km (6,500 miles) (except Europe).

Additives are available from a professional workshop along with information on how to use them. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Operation in foreign countries

If you are going to drive your vehicle in another country, be sure to:

- Observe all regulations regarding registration and insurance.
- Determine that acceptable fuel is available.

Vehicle modifications

This vehicle should not be modified.

Modification of your vehicle could affect its performance, safety or durability and may even violate governmental safety and emissions regulations. In addition, damage or performance problems resulting from any modification may not be covered under warranty.

- If you use unauthorised electronic devices, it may cause the vehicle to operate abnormally, wire damage, battery discharge and fire.

For your safety, do not use unauthorised electronic devices.

Vehicle break-in process

By following a few simple precautions for the first 1,000 km (600 miles) you may add to the performance, economy and life of your vehicle.

- Do not race the engine.
- Whilst driving, keep your engine speed (rpm, or revolutions per minute) between 2,000 rpm and 4,000 rpm.
- Do not maintain a single speed for long periods of time, either fast or slow. Varying engine speed is needed to properly break-in the engine.
- Avoid hard stops, except in emergencies, to allow the brakes to seat properly.
- Don't tow a trailer during the first 2,000 km (1,200 miles) of operation.
- Fuel economy and engine performance may vary depending on vehicle break-in process and be stabilized after 6,000 km (4,000 miles). New engines may consume more oil during the vehicle break-in period.

Returning used vehicles (for europe)

Kia promotes an environmentally sound treatment for end of life vehicles and offers to take back your Kia end of life vehicles in accordance with the European Union (EU) End of Life Vehicles Directive.

You can get detailed information from your national Kia homepage.

Risk of fire or burns when parking or stopping vehicle

WARNING

- Do not park or stop the vehicle near flammable items such as leaves, paper, oil, and tyre. Such items placed near the exhaust system can become a fire hazard.
 - When an engine idles at a high speed with the rear side of the vehicle touching the wall, heat of the exhaust gas can cause discoloration or fire. Keep enough space between the rear part of the vehicle and the wall.
 - Be sure not to touch the exhaust/catalytic systems whilst engine is running or right after the engine is turned off. There is a risk of burns since the systems are extremely hot.
-

Vehicle handling instructions

As with other vehicles of this type, failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control, an accident or vehicle rollover.

Specific design characteristics (higher ground clearance, track, etc.) give this vehicle a higher centre of gravity than other types of vehicles. In other words they are not designed for cornering at the same speeds as conventional 2-wheel drive vehicles.

Avoid sharp turns or abrupt manoeuvres. Again, failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control, an accident or vehicle rollover.

Be sure to read the "Reducing the risk of a rollover" on page 6-211".

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Your vehicle at a glance

Exterior overview



OSP2011001R

* The actual shape may differ from the illustration.

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* The actual shape may differ from the illustration.

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* The actual shape may differ from the illustration.

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* The actual shape may differ from the illustration.

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Engine compartment

(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi

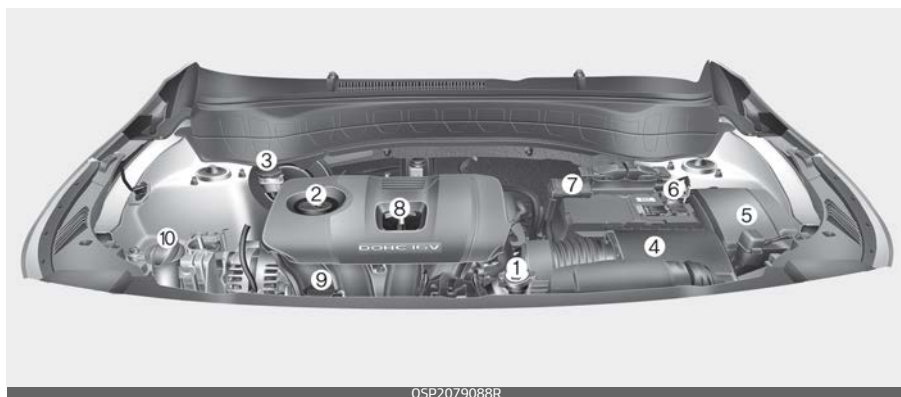


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* The actual engine room in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

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(Petrol) 2.0 MPI



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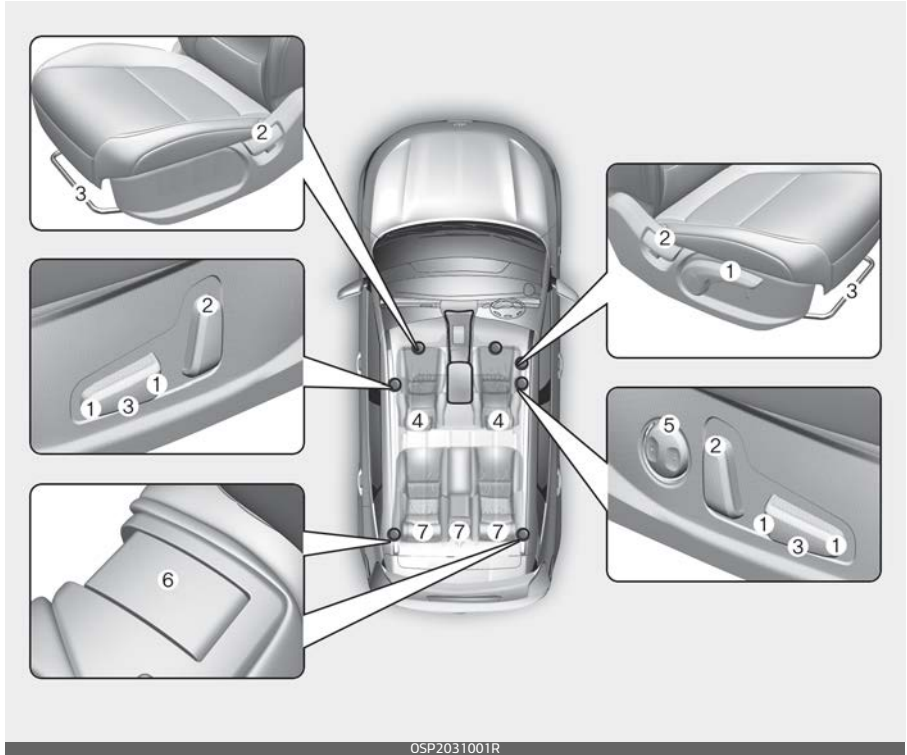
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3 Safety features of your vehicle

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Safety features of your vehicle

Seat



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Front seat

1. Seat cushion height
2. Reclining: Back angle
3. Sliding: Forward and Backward
4. Headrest
5. Lumbar support*

Rear seat

6. Seat back folding
7. Headrest

* : if equipped

⚠ WARNING

Loose objects

Loose objects in the driver's foot area could interfere with the operation of the foot pedals, possibly causing an accident. Do not place anything under the front seats.

⚠ WARNING**Driver responsibility for front seat passenger**

Riding in a vehicle with a front seatback reclined could lead to serious or fatal injury in an accident. If a front seat is reclined during an accident, the occupant's hips may slide under the lap portion of the seat belt applying great force to the unprotected abdomen. Serious or fatal internal injuries could result. The driver must advise the front passenger to keep the seatback in an upright position whenever the vehicle is in motion.

⚠ WARNING

Do not use a sitting cushion that reduces friction between the seat and passenger. The passenger's hips may slide under the lap portion of the seat belt during an accident or a sudden stop. Serious or fatal inter-

nal injuries could result because the seat belt can't operate normally.

⚠ WARNING**Driver's seat**

- Never attempt to adjust seat whilst the vehicle is moving. This could result in loss of control, and an accident causing death, serious injury, or property damage.
- Do not allow anything to interfere with the normal position of the seatback. Storing items against a seatback or in any other way interfering with proper locking of a seatback could result in serious or fatal injury in a sudden stop or collision.
- Always drive and ride with your seatback upright and the lap portion of the seat belt snug and low across the hips. This is the best position to protect you in case of an accident.
- In order to avoid unnecessary and perhaps severe air bag injuries, always sit as far back as possible from the steering wheel whilst maintaining comfortable control of the vehicle. It is recommended that your chest is at least 250 mm (10 inches) away from the steering wheel.

⚠ WARNING**Rear seatbacks**

- The rear seatback must be securely latched. If not, passengers and objects could be thrown forward resulting in serious injury or death in the event of a sudden stop or collision.
- Luggage and other cargo should be laid flat in the cargo area. If objects are large, heavy, or must be piled, they must be secured. Under no circumstances should cargo be piled higher than the seatbacks. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious injury or death in the event of a sudden stop, collision or rollover.
- No passenger should ride in the cargo area or sit or lie on folded seatbacks whilst the vehicle is moving. All passengers must be properly seated in seats and restrained properly whilst riding.
- When resetting the seatback to the upright position, make sure it is securely latched by pushing it forward and backwards.

⚠ WARNING

After adjusting the seat, always check that it is securely locked into place by attempting to move the seat forward or backward without using the lock release lever. Sudden or unexpected movement of the driver's seat could cause you to lose control of the vehicle resulting in an accident.

⚠ WARNING

- Use extreme caution so that hands or other objects are not caught in the seat mechanisms whilst the seat is moving.
- Do not put a cigarette lighter on the floor or seat. When you operate the seat, gas may gush out of the lighter and cause fire.
- If there are occupants in the rear seats, be careful whilst adjusting the front seat position.
- Use extreme caution when picking small objects trapped under the seats or between the seat and the centre console. Your hands might be cut or injured by the sharp edges of the seats mechanism.

Feature of Seat Leather

- Our car seats are upholstered with a combination of artificial and genuine leather. The genuine leather is made from the outer skin of an animal, which goes through a special process to be available for use. Since it is a natural substance, each part differs in thickness or density. Also, wrinkles could appear depending on the temperature and humidity.
- The seat cover is made of stretchable material to improve comfort of passengers.
- The parts contacting the body are curved and the side supporting area is high which provides driving comfort and stability.

⚠ CAUTION

- Wrinkles or abrasions which appear naturally from usage are not covered by warranty.
- Belts with metallic accessories, zippers or keys inside the back pocket may damage the seat fabric.
- Make sure not to wet the seat. It may change the nature of leather.
- Jeans or clothes which could bleach may contaminate the surface of the seat covering fabric.

Front seat adjustment for manual seat (if equipped)

The front seat can be adjusted by using the control levers located on the outside of the seat cushion.

Moving forward and backward

Adjust the seat before driving, and make sure the seat is locked securely by trying to move forward and backward without using the lever. If the seat moves, it is not locked properly.



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To move the seat forward or backward:

1. Pull the seat slide adjustment lever up and hold it.
2. Slide the seat to the position you desire.
3. Release the lever and make sure the seat is locked in place.

Adjust the seat before driving, and make sure the seat is locked securely by trying to move forward and backward without using the

lever. If the seat moves, it is not locked properly.

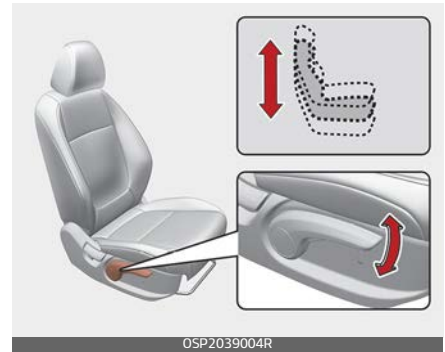
Reclining seatback



To recline the seatback:

1. Lean forward slightly and lift up the seatback recline lever.
2. Carefully lean back on the seat and adjust the seatback of the seat to the position you desire.
3. Release the lever and make sure the seatback is locked in place. (The lever MUST return to its original position for the seatback to lock.)

Adjusting seat height



To adjust the height of the seat, push the lever upwards or downwards.

- To lower the seat height, push down the lever several times.
- To raise the seat height, pull up the lever several times.

Front seat adjustment for power seat (if equipped)

The driver's seat can be adjusted by using the control switches located on the outside of the seat cushion. Before driving, adjust the seat to the proper position so as to easily control the steering wheel, pedals and switches on the instrument panel.

⚠ WARNING

The power seat is operable with the ignition OFF.

Therefore, children should never be left unattended in the car.

⚠ CAUTION

- The power seat is driven by an electric motor. Stop operating once the adjustment is completed. Excessive operation may damage the electrical equipment.
- When in operation, the power seat consumes a large amount of electrical power. To prevent unnecessary charging system drain, don't adjust the power seat longer than necessary whilst the engine is not running.
- Do not operate two or more power seat control switches at the same time. Doing so may result in power seat motor or electrical component malfunction.

2. Release the switch once the seat reaches the desired position.

Reclining seatback



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To recline the seatback:

1. Push the control switch forward or rearward to move the seatback to the desired angle.
2. Release the switch once the seat reaches the desired position.

Moving forward and backward

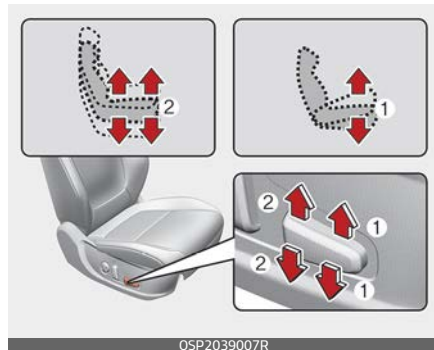


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To move the seat forward or backward:

1. Push the control switch forward or rearward to move the seat to the desired position.

Adjusting seat cushion tilt and height



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To adjust the height of the seat:

1. Pull the front portion of the control switch up to raise or press

down to lower the height of seat
Pull the rear portion of the control switch up to raise or press down to lower the seat cushion.

2. Release the switch once the seat reaches the desired position.

Adjusting lumbar support for driver's seat (if equipped)



The lumbar support can be adjusted by pressing the lumbar support switch on the side of the seat.

1. Press the front portion of the switch to increase support, or the rear portion of the switch, to decrease support.
2. Release the switch once it reaches the desired position.

Headrest (for front seat)

The driver's and front passenger's seats are equipped with a headrest for the occupant's safety and comfort.



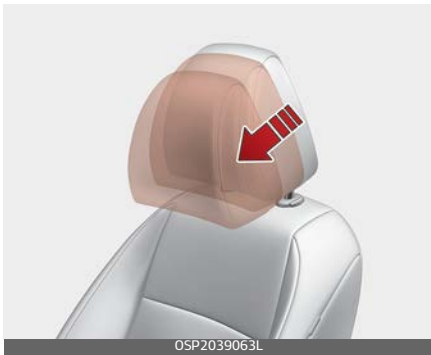
The headrest not only provides comfort for the driver and front passenger, but also helps protect the head and neck in the event of a collision.

⚠ WARNING

- For maximum effectiveness in case of an accident, the headrest should be adjusted so the middle of the headrest is at the same height of the centre of gravity of an occupant's head. Generally, the centre of gravity of most people's head is similar with the height of the top of their eyes. Also, adjust the headrest as close to your head as possible. For this reason, the use of a cushion that holds the body away from the seatback is not recommended.

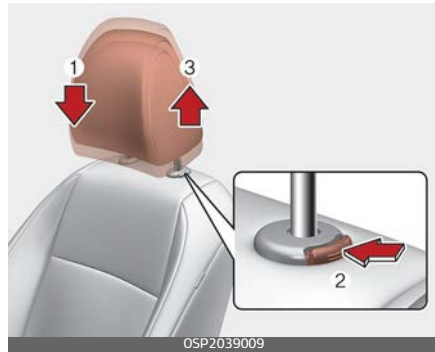
- Do not operate the vehicle with the headrests removed or reversed as severe injury to the occupants may occur in the event of an accident. Headrests may provide protection against neck injuries when properly adjusted.
- Do not adjust the headrest position of the driver's seat whilst the vehicle is in motion.

Forward and rearward adjustment (if equipped)



The headrest may be adjusted forward to 3 different positions by pulling the headrest forward to the desired detent. To adjust the headrest to its furthest rearwards position, pull it fully forward to the farthest position and release it.

Adjusting the height up and down



To raise the headrest:

1. Pull it up to the desired position (3).
2. To lower the headrest, push and hold the release button (2) on the headrest support.
3. Lower the headrest to the desired position (1).

⚠ WARNING

Make sure the headrest locks in position after adjusting it to properly protect the occupants.

CAUTION

If you recline the seatback towards the front with the headrest and seat cushion raised, the headrest may come in contact with the sun visor or other parts of the vehicle.



Type B



To remove the headrest:

1. Recline the seatback (2) with the recline lever or switch (1).
2. Raise headrest as far as it can go.
3. Press the headrest release button (3) whilst pulling the headrest up (4).

Removing headrest

Type A



WARNING

NEVER allow anyone to ride in a seat with the headrest removed.

Reinstalling headrest

Type A



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Type B



OSP2039014R

To reinstall the headrest:

1. Put the headrest poles (2) into the holes whilst pressing the release button (1).
2. Recline the seatback (4) with the recline lever or switch (3).
3. Adjust the headrest to the appropriate height.

⚠ WARNING

Always make sure the headrest locks into position after reinstalling and adjusting it properly.

Seatback pocket (if equipped)

The seatback pocket is provided on the back of the front passenger's seatback.



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⚠ WARNING

Seatback pockets

Do not put heavy or sharp objects in the seatback pockets. In an accident they could come loose from the pocket and injure vehicle occupants.

Rear seat adjustment

Folding the rear seat

The rear seatbacks can be folded to facilitate carrying long items or to increase the luggage capacity of the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

The purpose of the fold-down rear seatbacks is to allow you to carry longer objects that could not be accommodated in the cargo area.

Never allow passengers to sit on top of the folded down seatback whilst the vehicle is moving. This is not a proper seating position and no seat belts are available for use. This could result in serious injury or death in case of an accident or sudden stop. Objects carried on the folded down seatback should not extend higher than the top of the front seatbacks. This could allow cargo to slide forward and cause injury or damage during sudden stops.

To fold down the rear seatback

1. Insert the rear seat belt buckle in the pocket between the rear seatback and cushion.



- Then, insert the seat belt into the two holes located on both sides.
2. Set the front seatback to the upright position and if necessary, slide the front seat forward.

For rear seatback, take the following steps:



1. Lower the rear headrests to the lowest position.
2. Pull on the seatback folding lever, then fold the seat toward the front of the vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION**Damaging rear seat belt buckles**

When you fold the rear seatback, insert the buckle in the pocket between the rear seatback and cushion. Doing so can prevent the buckle from being damaged by the rear seatback.

⚠ CAUTION**Rear seat belts**

When returning the rear seatbacks to the upright position, remember to insert the rear shoulder belts tongue in the holder provided in Luggage side trim. This will avoid seat belt to be trapped in the back locking mechanism.

⚠ WARNING**Cargo**

Cargo should always be secured to prevent it from being thrown about the vehicle in a collision and causing injury to the vehicle occupants. Do not place objects in the rear seats, since they cannot be properly secured and may hit the front seat occupants in a collision.

⚠ WARNING**Cargo loading**

Make sure the engine is off, the Automatic Transmission/Dual Clutch Transmission/Intelligent Variable Transmission is in P (Park) or the manual transmission is in R (Reverse) or 1st, and the parking brake is securely applied whenever loading or unloading cargo. Failure to take these steps may allow the vehicle to move if the shift lever is inadvertently moved to another position.

To unfold the rear seat**⚠ WARNING****Uprighting seat**

When you return the seatback to its upright position, hold the seatback and return it slowly. If the seatback is returned without holding it, the back of the seat could spring forward resulting in injury caused by being struck by the seatback.

1. Lift and pull the seatback backward and be careful not to be located the seat belt between the rear seat and vehicle body. Pull the seatback firmly until it clicks into place.



2. Make sure the seatback is locked in place. When you return the seatback to its upright position, always be sure it has locked into position by pushing on the top of the seatback. If you can not see the red line at the bottom of folding lever, it means the seatback is locked completely.
3. Return the rear seat belt to the proper position.
4. When the seatback is completely installed, check the seatback folding lever again.
5. If you want to tilt the rear seatback a bit more, whilst pulling on the seatback folding lever and push the top of the rear seatback towards the rear. Then release the lever and make sure that the rear seat is firmly locked.

CAUTION

- Avoid excessive force when unfolding rear seat back.

- Unfolding the seat with excessive force may lead to lock seat back in 2nd step. This is natural phenomenon and adjust to the desired position if necessary.

Headrest (for rear seat)

The rear seat(s) is equipped with headrests in all the seating positions for the occupant's safety and comfort.



The headrest not only provides comfort for passengers, but also helps protect the head and neck in the event of a collision.

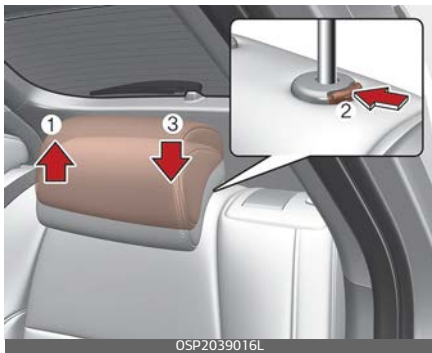
WARNING

- For maximum effectiveness in case of an accident, the headrest should be adjusted so the middle of the headrest is at the same height as the centre of gravity of an occupant's head. Generally, the centre of gravity of most people's head is similar to the height of

the top of their eyes. Also adjust the headrest as close to your head as possible. For this reason, the use of a cushion that holds the body away from the seatback is not recommended.

- Do not operate the vehicle with the headrests removed or reversed. Severe injury to an occupant may occur in the event of an accident. Headrests may provide protection against severe neck injuries when properly adjusted.
- When there is no occupant in the rear seats, adjust the height of the headrest to the lowest position. The rear seat headrest can reduce the visibility of the rear area.

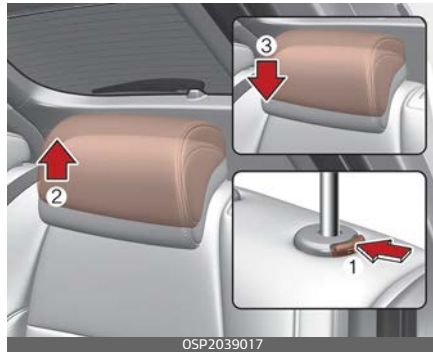
Adjusting the height up and down (if equipped)



- To raise the headrest, pull it up to the desired position (1).

- To lower the headrest, push and hold the release button (2) on the headrest support and lower the headrest to the desired position (3).

Removal and installation (if equipped)



- To remove the headrest, raise it as far as it can go then press the release button (1) whilst pulling the headrest up (2).
- To reinstall the headrest, put the headrest poles (3) into the holes whilst pressing the release button (1).
- Then adjust it to the appropriate height.

⚠ WARNING

Make sure the headrest locks in position after adjusting it to properly protect the occupants.

Armrest (if equipped)

To use the armrest, pull it forward from the seatback.

Seat belts

Seat belts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis, chest and shoulders.

Seat belt restraint system**⚠ WARNING**

- For maximum restraint system protection, the seat belts must always be used whenever the car is moving.
- Seat belts are most effective when seatbacks are in the upright position.
- Children age 13 and younger must always be properly restrained in the rear seat. Never allow children to ride in the front passenger seat. If a child over 13 must be seated in the front seat, he/she must be properly belted and the seat should be moved as far back as possible.
- Never wear the shoulder belt under your arm or behind your back. An improperly positioned shoulder belt can cause serious injuries in a crash. The shoulder belt should be positioned midway over your shoulder across your collarbone.
- Never wear a seat belt over fragile objects. If there is a sudden stop or impact, the seat belt can damage it.

- Avoid wearing twisted seat belts. A twisted belt can't do its job as well. In a collision, it could even cut into you. Be sure the belt webbing is straight and not twisted.
- Be careful not to damage the belt webbing or hardware. If the belt webbing or hardware is damaged, replace it.

WARNING

Australian design rules

Seat belts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis or the pelvis, chest and shoulders, as applicable; wearing the lap section of the belt across the abdominal area must be avoided. Seat belts should be adjusted as firmly as possible, consistent with comfort, to provide the protection for which they have been designed. A slack belt will greatly reduce the protection afforded to the wearer. Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged. It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if

damage to the assembly is not obvious. Belts should not be worn with straps twisted. Each belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.

WARNING

Australian design rules

- No modifications or additions should be made by the user which will either prevent the seat belt adjusting devices from operating to remove slack, or prevent the seat belt assembly from being adjusted to remove slack.
- When you fasten the seat belt, be careful not to latch the seat belt in buckles of other seat. It's very dangerous and you may not be protected by the seat belt properly.
- Do not unfasten the seat belt and do not fasten and unfasten the seat belt repeatedly whilst driving. This could result in loss of control, and an accident causing death, serious injury, or property damage.
- When fastening the seat belt, make sure that the seat belt does not pass over objects that are hard or can break easily.

- Make sure there is nothing in the buckle. The seat belt may not be fastened securely.

Seat belt warning



The seat belt warning light and warning chime operate under the following conditions.

Driver's seat belt

- Regardless of the driver's seat belt fastening, the warning light will illuminate for approximately 6 seconds each time you turn the ignition switch ON. If the driver's seat belt is not fastened, the warning chime will sound for about 6 seconds and the warning light will stay turned ON until the driver's seat belt is fastened.
- If you start to drive without the driver's seat belt fastened, when you drive under 20 km/h or stop, the warning light will illuminate. When you drive 20 km/h or faster, the warning light will blink and warning chime will sound for approximately 100 seconds.
- When the driver's seat belt is unfastened during driving, the warning light will illuminate when the speed is under 20 km/h. When the speed is 20 km/h or faster, the warning light will blink and warning chime will sound for approximately 100 seconds.

Front passenger's seat belt

- Regardless of the passenger's seat belt fastening, the warning light will illuminate for approximately 6 seconds each time you turn the ignition switch ON. If the passenger's seat belt is not fastened, the warning light will stay turned ON until the passenger's seat belt is fastened.
- If you start to drive without the passenger's seat belt fastened, when you drive under 20 km/h or stop, the warning light will illuminate. When you drive 20 km/h or faster, the warning light will blink and warning chime will sound for approximately 100 seconds.
- When the passenger's seat belt is unfastened during driving, the warning light will illuminate when the speed is under 20 km/h. When the speed is 20 km/h or faster, the warning light will blink and warning chime will sound for approximately 100 seconds.

Rear passenger's seat belt warning (if equipped)

Type A



OSP2039022L

Type B



OSP2031007R

- For rear left (1) and right (3) side seat

As a reminder to the rear passenger, the rear passenger's seat belt warning lights will illuminate for approximately 6 seconds each time you turn the ignition switch ON regardless of belt fastening.

If the seat belt is not fastened when the ignition switch is turned ON, the corresponding warning light will illu-

minate until the seat belt is fastened.

If you start to drive without the seat belt fastened or you unfasten the seat belt when you drive under 20 km/h, the corresponding warning light will continue to illuminate until you fasten the seat belt.

If you continue to drive without the seat belt fastened or you unfasten the seat belt when you drive 20 km/h and faster, the seat belt warning chime will sound for approximately 35 seconds and the corresponding warning light will blink.

When the seat belt is unfastened during driving, the warning lights will illuminate when the speed is under 20 km/h.

When the speed is 20 km/h and faster, the warning light will blink and warning chime will sound for approximately 35 seconds.

- For rear centre (2) seat

As a reminder to the rear passenger, the rear passenger's seat belt warning lights will illuminate for approximately 6 seconds each time you turn the ignition switch ON regardless of belt fastening.

Whether a passenger is seated or not, if the seat belt is not fastened when the ignition switch is turned ON, the seat belt warning light will

illuminate for approximately 70 seconds.

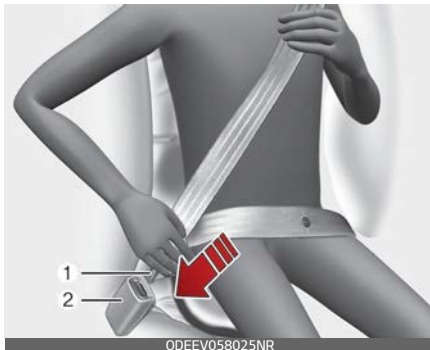
If you start to drive without the seat belt fastened the corresponding warning light will continue to illuminate for approximately 70 seconds regardless of the speed.

If you unfasten the seat belt when you drive under 20 km/h, the corresponding warning light will illuminate for approximately 70 seconds.

If you unfasten the seat belt when you drive over 20 km/h, the seat belt warning chime will sound for approximately 35 seconds and the corresponding warning light will blink.

If the rear door is opened whilst driving under 20 km/h, warning light and warning sound does not work even if driving over 20 km/h.

Fastening the seat belt:



- To fasten your seat belt, pull it out of the retractor and insert the metal tab (1) into the buckle (2).

There will be an audible "click" when the tab locks into the buckle.

The seat belt automatically adjusts to the proper length only after the lap belt portion is adjusted manually so that it fits snugly around your hips. If you lean forward in a slow, easy motion, the belt will extend and let you move around. If there is a sudden stop or impact, however, the belt will lock into position. It will also lock if you try to lean forward too quickly.

*** NOTICE**

If you are not able to pull out the seat belt from the retractor, firmly pull the belt out and release it. Then you will be able to pull the belt out smoothly.

⚠ WARNING

You should place the lap belt portion as low as possible and snugly across your hips, not on your waist. If the lap belt is located too high on your waist, it may increase the chance of injury in the event of a collision. Both arms should not be under or over the belt. Rather, one should be over and the other under, as shown in the illustration.

Never wear the seat belt under the arm near the door.

Releasing the seat belt:



- Press the release button (1) in the locking buckle.

When it is released, the belt should automatically draw back into the retractor.

If this does not happen, check the belt to be sure it is not twisted, then try again.

Adjusting the height of shoulder belt

You can adjust the height of the shoulder belt anchor to one of 3 positions for maximum comfort and safety.



The height of the adjusting seat belt should not be too close to your neck. You will not be getting the most effective protection. The shoulder portion should be adjusted so that it lies across your chest and midway over your shoulder near the door and not your neck.

To adjust the height of the seat belt anchor, lower or raise the height adjuster into an appropriate position.

- To raise the height adjuster, pull it up (1).
- To lower it, push it down (3) whilst pressing the height adjuster button (2).

Release the button to lock the anchor into position. Try sliding the height adjuster to make sure that it has locked into position.

Improperly positioned seat belts can cause serious injuries in an accident.

⚠ WARNING

- Verify the shoulder belt anchor is locked into position at the appropriate height. Never position the shoulder belt across your neck or face.
- After a collision, the seat belt system should be inspected to ensure it is operating normally. Replace any belts that are not functioning appropriately.

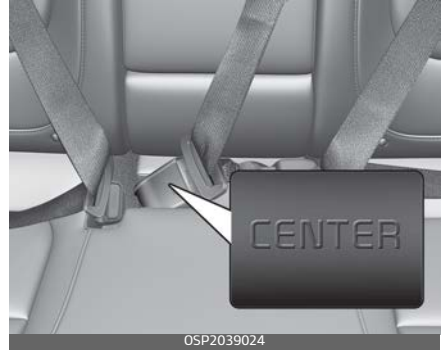


1. Rear right seat belt fastening buckle
2. Rear centre seat belt fastening buckle
3. Rear left seat belt fastening buckle

⚠ WARNING

Prior to fastening the rear seat belts, ensure the latch matches the seat belt buckle. Forcefully fastening the left or right seat belt to the centre buckle can result in an improper fastening scenario that will not protect you in an accident.

When using the rear centre seat belt, the buckle with the "CENTER" mark must be used.



⚠ WARNING

Rear centre seat belt

Do not separate mini tongue (1) and mini buckle (2) even if there is not an occupant.



If it is separated, It may hit the rear seat occupants in a collision or sudden stops.

Pre-tensioner seat belt (if equipped)



Your vehicle is equipped with pre-tensioner seat belts at the front or front/rear seating positions.

The purpose of the pre-tensioner is to make sure that the seat belts fit tightly against the occupant's body in certain collisions.

The pre-tensioner seat belts may be activated in crashes where the collision is severe enough.

When the vehicle stops suddenly, or if the occupant tries to lean forward too quickly, the seat belt retractor will lock into position. In certain frontal collisions, the pre-tensioner will activate and pull the seat belt into tighter contact against the occupant's body.

If the system senses excessive tension on the driver or passenger's seat belt when the pre-tensioner activates, the load limiter inside the pre-tensioner will release some of

the pressure on the affected seat belt. (if equipped)

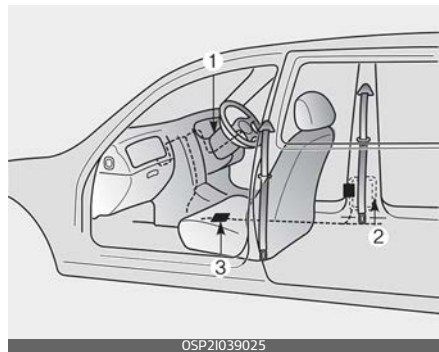
⚠ WARNING

For your safety, be sure that the belt webbing is not loose or twisted and always sit properly on your seat.

*** NOTICE**

The pre-tensioner will activate not only in a frontal collision but also in a side collision, if the vehicle is equipped with a side or curtain air bag.

The seat belt pre-tensioner system consists mainly of the following components. Their locations are shown in the illustration:





1. SRS air bag warning light
2. Front retractor pre-tensioner assembly
3. SRS control module
4. Rear retractor pre-tensioner assembly (if equipped)

⚠ WARNING

To obtain maximum benefit from a pre-tensioner seat belt:

1. The seatbelt must be working correctly and adjusted to the proper position. Please read and follow all of the important information and precautions about your vehicle's occupant safety features – including seat belts and air bags – that are provided in this manual.
2. Be sure you and your passengers always wear seat belts properly.

*** NOTICE**

- When the pre-tensioner seat belts are activated, a loud noise

may be heard and fine dust, which may appear to be smoke, may be visible in the passenger compartment. These are normal operating conditions and are not hazardous.

- Although it is harmless, the fine dust may cause skin irritation and should not be breathed for prolonged periods. Wash all exposed skin areas thoroughly after an accident in which the pre-tensioner seat belts were activated.
- Because the sensor that activates the SRS air bag is connected with the pre-tensioner seat belt, the SRS air bag warning light on the instrument panel will illuminate for approximately 6 seconds after the ignition switch has been turned to the "ON" position, and then it should turn off.

⚠ CAUTION

If the pre-tensioner seat belt is not working properly, the SRS air bag warning light will illuminate even if there is no malfunction of the SRS air bag. If the SRS air bag warning light does not illuminate when the ignition key is turned to ON, or if it remains illuminated after illuminating for approximately 6 seconds, or if it illuminates whilst the vehicle is being driven, have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an

authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ WARNING

- Pre-tensioner seat belts systems are designed to operate only one time. After activation, pre-tensioner seat belts must be replaced. All seat belts, of any type, should always be replaced after they have been worn during a collision.
 - The pre-tensioner seat belt assembly mechanisms become hot during activation. Do not touch the pre-tensioner seat belt assemblies for several minutes after they have been activated.
 - Do not attempt to inspect or replace the pre-tensioner seat belts yourself. Have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
 - Do not attempt to service or repair the pre-tensioner seat belt system in any manner.
 - Improper handling of the pre-tensioner seat belt assemblies, and failure to heed the warnings not to strike, modify, inspect, replace, service or repair the pre-tensioner seat belt assemblies may lead to improper operation or inadvertent activation and serious injury.
- Always wear the seat belts when driving or riding in a motor vehicle.
 - If the vehicle or pre-tensioner seat belt must be discarded, contact a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/ service partner.
 - Body work on the front area of the vehicle may damage the pre-tensioner seat belt system. Therefore, have the system serviced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/ service partner.
-

Seat belt precautions

⚠ WARNING

All occupants of the vehicle must wear their seat belts at all times. Seat belts and child restraints reduce the risk of serious or fatal injuries for all occupants in the event of a collision or sudden stop. Without a seat belt, occupants could be shifted too close to a deploying air bag, strike the interior structure or be thrown from the vehicle. Properly worn seat belts greatly reduce these hazards.

Always follow the precautions about seat belts, air bags and occupant seat contained in this manual.

Infant or small child

You should be aware of the specific requirements in your country. Child and/or infant seats must be properly placed and installed in the rear seat.

For more information about the use of these restraints, refer to "Child restraint system (CRS)" on page 3-30.

▲ WARNING

Every person in your vehicle needs to be properly restrained at all times, including infants and children. Never hold a child in your arms or lap when riding in a vehicle. The violent forces created during a crash will tear the child from your arms and throw the child against the interior. Always use a child restraint appropriate for your child's height and weight.

*** NOTICE**

Small children are best protected from injury in an accident when properly restrained in the rear seat by a child restraint system that meets the requirements of the Safety Standards of your country. Before buying any child restraint system, make sure that it has a label certifying that it meets Safety Standards of your country. The

restraint must be appropriate for your child's height and weight. Check the label on the child restraint for this information. Refer to "Child restraint system (CRS)" on page 3-30.

Larger children

Children who are too large for child restraint systems should always occupy the rear seat and use the available lap/shoulder belts. The lap portion should be fastened and snugged on the hips and as low as possible. Check if the belt fits periodically. A child's squirming could put the belt out of position. Children are afforded the most safety in the event of an accident when they are restrained by a proper restraint system in the rear seat. If a larger child (over age 13) must be seated in the front seat, the child should be securely restrained by the available lap/shoulder belt and the seat should be placed in the rearmost position. Children age 13 and under should be restrained securely in the rear seat. NEVER place a child age 13 and under in the front seat. NEVER place a rear facing child seat in the front seat of a vehicle.

If the shoulder belt portion slightly touches the child's neck or face, try placing the child closer to the centre of the vehicle. If the shoulder belt

still touches their face or neck they need to be returned to a child restraint system.

⚠ WARNING

Shoulder belts on small children

- Never allow a shoulder belt to be in contact with a child's neck or face whilst the vehicle is in motion.
- If seat belts are not properly worn and adjusted on children, there is a risk of death or serious injury.

Pregnant women

The use of a seat belt is recommended for pregnant women to lessen the chance of injury in an accident. When a seat belt is used, the lap belt portion should be placed as low and snugly as possible on the hips, not across the abdomen. For specific recommendations, consult a physician.

⚠ WARNING

Pregnant women

Pregnant women must never place the lap portion of the safety belt over the area of the abdomen where the fetus is located or above the abdomen where the belt could crush the fetus during an impact.

Injured person

A seat belt should be used when an injured person is being transported. When this is necessary, you should consult a physician for recommendations.

One person per belt

Two people (including children) should never attempt to use a single seat belt. This could increase the severity of injuries in case of an accident.

Do not lie down

To reduce the chance of injuries in the event of an accident and to achieve maximum effectiveness of the restraint system, all passengers should be sitting up and the front seats should be in an upright position when the car is moving. A seat belt cannot provide proper protection if the person is lying down in the rear seat or if the front seat is in a reclined position.

⚠ WARNING

Riding with a reclined seatback increases your chance of serious or fatal injuries in the event of a collision or sudden stop. The protection of your restraint system (seat belts and air bags) is greatly reduced by reclining your seat. Seat belts must be snug against your hips and chest

to work properly. The more the seatback is reclined, the greater the chance that an occupant's hips will slide under the lap belt causing serious internal injuries or the occupant's neck could strike the shoulder belt. Drivers and passengers should always sit well back in their seats, properly belted, and with the seatbacks upright.

Care of seat belts

Seat belt systems should never be disassembled or modified. In addition, care should be taken to assure that seat belts and belt hardware are not damaged by seat hinges, doors or other abuse.

WARNING

- When you return the rear seatback to its upright position after the rear seatback was folded down, be careful not to damage the seat belt webbing or buckle. Be sure that the webbing or buckle does not get caught or pinched in the rear seat. A seat belt with damaged webbing or buckle will not be as strong and could possibly fail during a collision or sudden stop, resulting in serious injury. If the webbing or buckles are damaged, get them replaced immediately.
 - Seat belts can become hot in a vehicle that has been closed up in sunny weather. They could burn infants and children.
-

Periodic inspection

It is recommended that all seat belts be inspected periodically for wear or damage of any kind. Any damaged parts should be replaced as soon as possible.

Keep belts clean and dry

Seat belts should be kept clean and dry. If belts become dirty, they can be cleaned by using a mild soap solution and warm water. Bleach, dye, strong detergents or abrasives should not be used because they may damage and weaken the fabric.

When to replace seat belts

Entire in-use seat belt assembly or assemblies should be replaced if the vehicle has been involved in an accident. This should be done even if no damage is visible. In this case, have the system replaced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to consult an authorised Kia dealer/ service partner.

Child restraint system (CRS)**Our recommendation: Children always in the rear****⚠ WARNING**

Always properly restrain children in the vehicle. Children of all ages are safer when riding in the rear seats. Never place a rearward-facing Child Restraint System on the front passenger seat, unless the air bag is deactivated.

Children under age 13 should always ride in the rear seats and must always be properly restrained to minimise the risk of injury in an accident, sudden stop or sudden manoeuvre.

According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seats than in the front seat. Children too large for a Child Restraint System must use the seat belts provided.

Most countries have regulations which require children to travel in approved Child Restraint Systems.

The laws governing the age or height/weight restrictions at which seat belts can be used instead of Child Restraint System differs among countries, so you should be aware of the specific requirements

in your country, and where you are travelling.

Child Restraint Systems must be properly installed in the vehicle seat. Always use a commercially available Child Restraint System that meets the requirements of your country.

Child Restraint System (CRS)

Infants and younger children must be restrained in an appropriate rearward-facing or forward-facing CRS that has first been properly secured to the seat of the vehicle. Read and comply with the instructions for installation and use provided by the manufacturer of the Child Restraint System.

⚠ WARNING

- Always follow the Child Restraint System manufacturer's instructions for installation and use.
- Always properly restrain your child in the Child Restraint System.
- Do not use an infant carrier or a child safety seat that "hooks" over a seatback, it may not provide adequate protection in an accident.
- After an accident, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to

visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Selecting a Child Restraint System (CRS)

When selecting a Child Restraint System for your child, always:

- Make sure the Child Restraint System has a label certifying that it meets the applicable Safety Standards of your country. A Child Restraint System may only be installed if it was approved in accordance with the requirements of ECE-R44, ECE-R129 or relevant regulation.
- Select a Child Restraint System based on your child's height and weight. The required label or the instructions for use typically provide this information.
- Select a Child Restraint System that fits the vehicle seating position where it will be used. For the suitability of Child Restraint Systems on the vehicle's seating positions, please refer to "Suitability of each seating position for belted & ISOFIX Child Restraint Systems according to UN regulations (Information for vehicle users and CRS manufacturers) (for vehicle equipped with ISOFIX)" on page 3-39 and "Suitability of each seating position for belted & ISOFIX Child Restraint Systems according to UN regula-

tions (Information for vehicle users and CRS manufacturers) (for vehicle without ISOFIX)" on page 3-41.

- Read and comply with the warnings and instructions for installation and use provided with the Child Restraint System.

Child restraint system types

There are three main types of Child Restraint Systems:

- Rearward-facing CRS
- Forward-facing CRS
- Booster seat

They are classified according to the child's age, height and weight.

Rearward-facing Child Restraint System



A rearward-facing Child Restraint System provides restraint with the seating surface against the back of the child. The harness system holds the child in place, and in an accident, acts to keep the child positioned in

the Child Restraint Systems and reduce the stress to the fragile neck and spinal cord.

All children under the age of one year must always ride in a rearward-facing Child Restraint System. There are different types of rearward-facing Child Restraint Systems: infant-only Child Restraint Systems can only be used rearward-facing. Convertible and 3-in-1 Child Restraint Systems typically have higher height and weight limits for the rearward-facing position, allowing you to keep your child rearward-facing for a longer period of time.

Keep using Child Restraint Systems in the rearward-facing position as long as children fit within the height and weight limits allowed by the Child Restraint System's manufacturer.

Forward-facing Child Restraint System



A forward-facing Child Restraint System provides restraint for the child's body with a harness. Keep children in a forward-facing Child Restraint System with a harness until they reach the top height or weight limit allowed by your Child Restraint System's manufacturer.

Once your child outgrows the forward-facing Child Restraint System, your child is ready for a booster seat.

Booster seats

A booster seat is a Child Restraint System designed to improve the fit of the vehicle's seat belt system. A booster seat positions the seat belt so that it fits properly over the stronger parts of your child's body. Keep your children in booster seats until they are big enough to fit in a seat belt properly.

For a seat belt to fit properly, the lap belt must lie comfortable across the upper thighs, not the stomach. The shoulder belt should lie comfortable across the shoulder and chest and not across the neck or face. Children under age 13 must always be properly restrained to minimise the risk of injury in an accident, sudden stop or sudden manoeuvre.

Installing a Child Restraint System (CRS)

⚠ WARNING

Before installing your Child Restraint System always:

Read and follow the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the Child Restraint System.

Failure to follow all warnings and instructions could increase the risk of the SERIOUS INJURY or DEATH if an accident occurs.

⚠ WARNING

If the vehicle's headrest prevents proper installation of a Child Restraint System, the headrest of the respective seating position shall be readjusted or entirely removed.

After selecting a proper Child Restraint System for your child and checking that the Child Restraint System fits properly on the seating position, there are three general steps for a proper installation:

- **Properly secure the Child Restraint System to the vehicle.** All Child Restraint Systems must be secured to the vehicle with the lap belt or lap part of a lap/shoulder belt or with the ISOFIX top-tether and/or ISOFIX anchorage and/or with the support leg.

ISOFIX anchorage and top-tether anchorage (ISOFIX anchorage system) for children (if equipped)

The ISOFIX system holds a Child Restraint System during driving and in an accident. This system is designed to make installation of the Child Restraint System easier and reduce the possibility of improperly installing your Child Restraint System. The ISOFIX system uses anchors in the vehicle and attachments on the Child Restraint System. The ISOFIX system eliminates the need to use seat belts to secure the Child Restraint System to the rear seats.

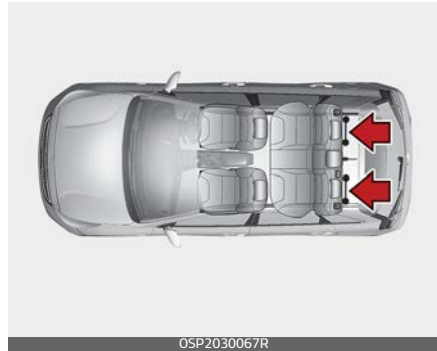
ISOFIX anchorages are metal bars built into the vehicle. There are two lower anchors for each ISOFIX seating position that will accommodate a Child Restraint System with lower attachments.

To use the ISOFIX system in your vehicle, you must have a Child Restraint System with ISOFIX attachments.

The Child Restraint System manufacturer will provide you with instructions on how to use the Child Restraint System with its attachments for the ISOFIX anchorages.

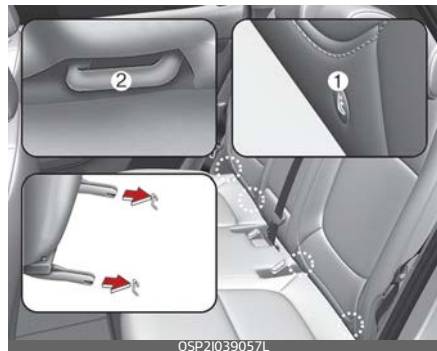
ISOFIX anchorages have been provided in the left and right outboard

rear seating positions. Their locations are shown in the illustration.



⚠ WARNING

Do not attempt to install a Child Restraint System using ISOFIX anchorages in the rear centre seating position. There are no ISOFIX anchorages provided for this seat. Using the outboard seat anchorages, for the CRS installation on the rear centre seating position, can damage the anchorages.



1. ISOFIX Anchor Position Indicator
2. ISOFIX Anchor

ISOFIX anchorages are located between the seatback and the seat cushion of the rear seat left and right outboard seating positions, indicated by the symbols.

Securing a Child Restraint System with the "ISOFIX Anchorage System" (if equipped)

To install a ISOFIX-compatible Child Restraint System in either of the rear outboard seating positions:

1. Move the seat belt buckle away from the ISOFIX anchorages.
2. Move any other objects away from the anchorages that could prevent a secure connection between the Child Restraint System and the ISOFIX anchorages.
3. Place the Child Restraint System on the vehicle seat, then attach the seat to the ISOFIX anchorages according to the instructions provided by the Child Restraint System manufacturer.
4. Follow the instructions of the Child Restraint System's manufacturer for proper installation and connection of the ISOFIX attachments on the Child Restraint System to the ISOFIX anchorages.

WARNING

Take the following precautions when using the ISOFIX system:

- Read and follow all installation instructions provided with your Child Restraint System.
- To prevent the child from reaching and taking hold of unretracted seat belts, buckle all unused rear seat belts and retract the seat belt webbing behind the child. Children can be strangled if a shoulder belt becomes wrapped around their neck and the seat belt tightens.
- NEVER attach more than one Child Restraint System to a single anchorage. This could cause the anchor or attachment to come loose or break.
- Always have the ISOFIX (i- Size) system inspected by your dealer after an accident. An accident can damage the ISOFIX system and may not properly secure the Child Restraint System.

Securing a Child Restraint System seat with "Top-tether Anchorage" system (if equipped)

Child restraint system top tether anchorages are located on the back of the rear seatbacks.

Type A



Type B



To install the tether anchor:



1. Route the Child Restraint System top-tether strap over the seat-back. Placing the top tether strap, please follow the instructions of the Child Restraint System manufacturer.
2. Connect the top-tether strap to the top-tether anchorage, then tighten the top-tether strap according to the instructions of your Child Restraint System's manufacturer to firmly attach the Child Restraint System to the seat.

⚠ WARNING

Take the following precautions when installing the top-tether:

- Read and follow all installation instructions provided with your Child Restraint System.
- NEVER attach more than one Child Restraint System to a single ISOFIX top-tether anchorage. This could cause the anchorage or

attachment to come loose or break.

- Do not attach the top-tether to anything other than the correct top-tether anchorage. It may not work properly if attached to something else.
- Child Restraint System anchorages are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted Child Restraint System. Under no circumstances are they to be used for adult seat belts or harnesses or for attaching other items or equipment to the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

Australian design rule

Child restraint anchorages are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraints. Under no circumstances are they to be used for adult seat belts, harnesses, or for attaching other items or equipment to the vehicle.

Securing a Child Restraint System with a lap/shoulder belt

When not using the ISOFIX system, all Child Restraint Systems must be secured to a rear seat with the lap part of a lap/shoulder belt.



To install a Child Restraint System on the rear seats, do the following:

1. Place the Child Restraint System on a rear seat and route the lap/shoulder belt around or through the Child Restraint System, following the Child Restraint System manufacturer's instructions. Make sure the seat belt webbing is not twisted.
2. Fasten the lap/shoulder belt latch into the buckle. Listen for the distinct "click" sound. Position the release button so that it is easy to access in case of an emergency.



3. Remove as much slack from the belt as possible by pushing down on the Child Restraint System whilst feeding the shoulder belt back into the retractor.
4. Push and pull on the Child Restraint System to confirm that the seat belt is holding it firmly in place.

If your Child Restraint System manufacturer recommends the use of a top-tether with the lap/shoulder belt.

To remove the Child Restraint System, press the release button on the buckle and then pull the lap/shoulder belt out of the Child Restraint System and allow the seat belt to retract fully.

Suitability of each seating position for belted & ISOFIX Child Restraint Systems according to UN regulations (Information for vehicle users and CRS manufacturers) (for vehicle equipped with ISOFIX)

- Yes: Suitable for fitment of the designated category of CRS
- No: Not suitable for fitment of the designated category of CRS
- "-": Not applicable
- The table is based on LHD vehicle. Except for the front passenger seat, the table is valid for RHD vehicle. For RHD vehicle front passenger seat, please use information for the seating position number 3.

F: Forward facing

R: Rearward facing

CRS categories		Seating positions					
		1, 2	3		4	5	6
			Power	Manual			
Universal belted CRS		-	Yes ^{*1} F, R	No	Yes F, R	Yes F	Yes F, R
i-Size CRS (with support leg)	ISOFIX (F2,F2X,R1,R2)	-	No	No	No	No	No
ISOFIX infant CRS (i.e., CRS for a baby)	ISOFIX (R1)	-	No	No	Yes R	No	Yes R
Carry cot (ISOFIX lateral facing CRS)	ISOFIX (L1,L2)	-	No	No	No	No	No
ISOFIX toddler CRS - small	ISOFIX (F2,F2X, R2)	-	No	No	Yes F, R	No	Yes F, R
ISOFIX toddler CRS - large* (*: not booster seats)	ISOFIX (F3, R3)	-	No	No	Yes F, R ^{*2}	No	Yes F, R ^{*2}
Booster seat-Reduced width	ISO/B2	-	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Booster seat-Full width	ISO/B3	-	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

*1. Should be adjusted seat pumping properly, and CRS should not be installed for manual seat (not equipped pumping function)

*2. For fitment of ISOFIX toddler's rearward facing large CRS
 Driver's seat: Seat pumping should be adjusted to appropriate height.
 Front passenger seat: Seat sliding should be adjusted to appropriate position.

* Never place a rearward facing Child Restraint System on the front passenger seat, unless the passenger air bag is deactivated.

* It is recommended to remove the head restraint, when CRS is unstable due to head restraint.

Safety features of your vehicle

ISOFIX anchorage and top-tether anchorage (ISOFIX anchorage system) for children



OSP21039029

Seat Number	Position in the vehicle
1	Front right
2	Front centre
3	Front left
4	Rear row left
5	Rear row centre
6	Rear row right

Suitability of each seating position for belted & ISOFIX Child Restraint Systems according to UN regulations (Information for vehicle users and CRS manufacturers) (for vehicle without ISOFIX)

- Yes: Suitable for fitment of the designated category of CRS
- No: Not suitable for fitment of the designated category of CRS
- "-": Not applicable
- The table is based on LHD vehicle. Except for the front passenger seat, the table is valid for RHD vehicle. For RHD vehicle front passenger seat, please use information for the seating position number 3.

F: Forward facing

R: Rearward facing

CRS categories		Seating positions					
		1, 2	3		4	5	6
			Power	Manual			
Universal belted CRS		-	Yes* ¹ F, R	No	Yes F, R	Yes F	Yes F, R
i-Size CRS (with support leg)	ISOFIX (F2,F2X,R1,R2)	-	No	No	No	No	No
ISOFIX infant CRS (i.e., CRS for a baby)	ISOFIX (R1)	-	No	No	No	No	No
Carry cot (ISOFIX lateral facing CRS)	ISOFIX (L1,L2)	-	No	No	No	No	No
ISOFIX toddler CRS - small	ISOFIX (F2,F2X, R2)	-	No	No	No	No	No
ISOFIX toddler CRS - large* (*: not booster seats)	ISOFIX (F3, R3)	-	No	No	No	No	No
Booster seat-Reduced width	ISO/B2	-	No	No	No	No	No
Booster seat-Full width	ISO/B3	-	No	No	No	No	No

*1. Should be adjusted seat pumping properly, and CRS should not be installed for manual seat (not equipped pumping function)

* Never place a rearward facing Child Restraint System on the front passenger seat, unless the passenger air bag is deactivated.

* It is recommended to remove the head restraint, when CRS is unstable due to head restraint.

Safety features of your vehicle

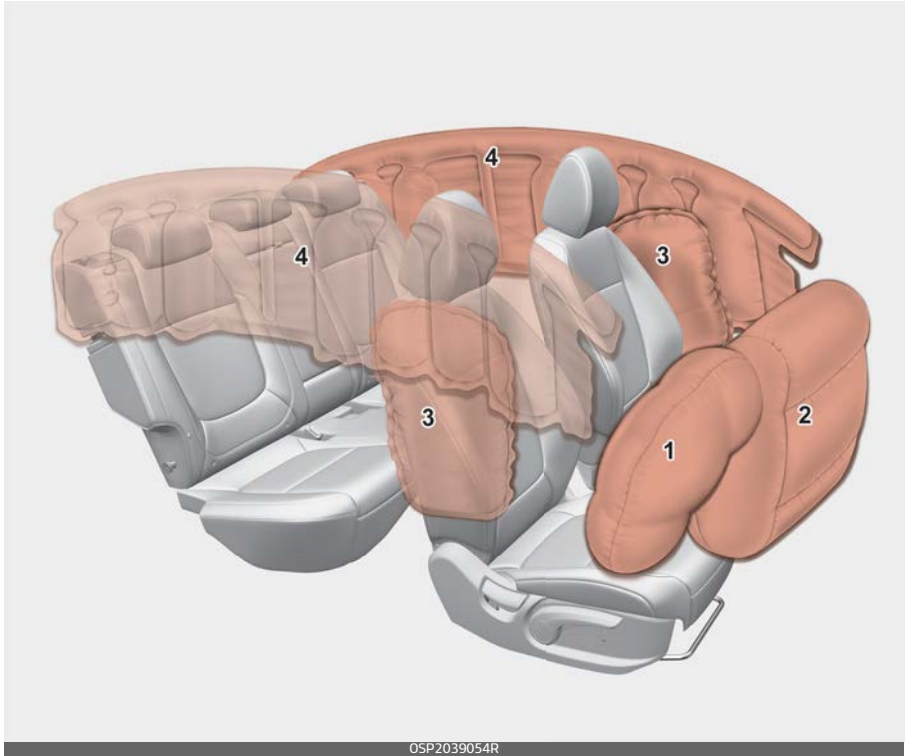
ISOFIX anchorage and top-tether anchorage (ISOFIX anchorage system) for children



OSP21039029

Seat Number	Position in the vehicle
1	Front right
2	Front centre
3	Front left
4	Rear row left
5	Rear row centre
6	Rear row right

Air bag – supplemental restraint system



OSP2039054R



OCDW059208R

1. Driver's front air bag
2. Passenger's front air bag
3. Side air bag*
4. Curtain air bag*
5. Front passenger's air bag ON/OFF switch*

* : if equipped

* The actual air bags in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

⚠ WARNING

- Even in vehicles with air bags, you and your passengers must always wear the safety belts provided in order to minimise the risk and severity of injury in the event of a collision or in most rollover situations.
- SRS and pre-tensioners contain explosive chemicals.
If scraping a vehicle without removing SRS and pre-tensioners from a vehicle, it may cause fire. Before scraping a vehicle, contact a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Keep the SRS parts and wirings away from water or any liquid. If the SRS components are inoperative due to exposure to water or liquids, it may cause fire or severe injury.

How does the air bag system operate

- Air bags are activated (able to inflate if necessary) only when the ignition switch is turned to the ON or START position.
- Air bags inflate instantly in the event of serious frontal or side collision (if equipped with side air bag or curtain air bag) in order to help protect the occupants from serious physical injury.

*** NOTICE****If equipped with rollover sensor**

Also, the air bags inflate instantly in the event of a rollover (if equipped with a side air bag or curtain air bag) in order to help protect the occupants from serious physical injury.

- There is no single speed at which the air bags will inflate. Generally, air bags are designed to inflate based upon the severity of a collision and its direction. These two factors determine whether the sensors produce an electronic deployment/ inflation signal.
- Air bag deployment depends on a number of factors including vehicle speed, angles of impact and the density and stiffness of the vehicles or objects which your vehicle hits in the collision. The determining factors are not limited to those mentioned above.
- The front air bags will completely inflate and deflate in an instant. It is virtually impossible for you to see the air bags inflate during an accident. It is much more likely that you will simply see the deflated air bags hanging out of their storage compartments after the collision.

- In order to help provide protection in a severe collision, the air bags must inflate rapidly. The speed of air bag inflation is a consequence of extremely short time in which a collision occurs and the need to get the air bag between the occupant and the vehicle structures before the occupant impacts those structures. This speed of inflation reduces the risk of serious or life-threatening injuries in a severe collision and is thus a necessary part of air bag design.
- However, air bag inflation can also cause injuries which can include facial abrasions, bruises and broken bones because the inflation speed also causes the air bags to expand with a great deal of force.
- **There are even circumstances under which contact with the steering wheel air bag can cause fatal injuries, especially if the occupant is positioned excessively close to the steering wheel.**

WARNING

- To avoid severe personal injury or death caused by deploying air bags in a collision, the driver should sit as far back from the steering wheel air bag. The front passenger should always move their seat as far back as possible and sit back in their seat.

- Air bag inflates instantly in an event of a collision, passengers may be injured by the air bag expansion force if they are not in a proper position.
- Air bag inflation may cause injuries including facial or bodily abrasions, injuries from broken glasses or burns.

Noise and smoke

When the air bags inflate, they make a loud noise and they leave smoke and powder in the air inside of the vehicle. This is normal and is a result of the ignition of the air bag inflator. After the air bag inflates, you may feel substantial discomfort in breathing due to the contact of your chest with both the seat belt and the air bag, as well as from breathing the smoke and powder.

Open your doors and/or windows as soon as possible after impact in order to reduce discomfort and prevent prolonged exposure to the smoke and powder.

Though smoke and powder are non-toxic, it may cause irritation to the skin (eyes, nose and throat, etc.). If this is the case, wash and rinse with cold water immediately and consult the doctor if the symptom persists.

⚠ WARNING

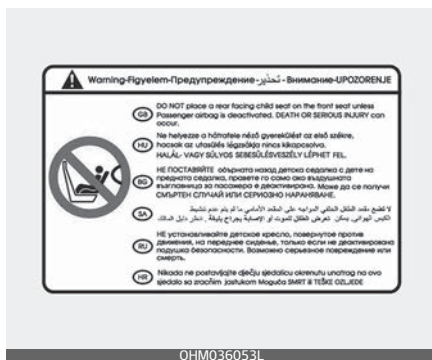
- When the air bags deploy, the air bag related parts in the steering wheel and/or instrument panel and/or in both sides of the roof rails above the front and rear doors are very hot. To prevent injury, do not touch the air bag storage areas internal components immediately after an air bag has inflated.
- Do not install or place any accessories near air bag deployment areas, such as the instrument panel, windows, pillars, and roof rails.

Front passenger's air bag warning label for child restraint system

Type A



Type B



⚠ WARNING

Never place a rearward facing child restraint in the front passenger seat, unless the passenger-side air bag is deactivated. An inflating passenger-side air bag could impact the rearward facing child restraint and kill the child.

In addition, we recommend that you do not place front-facing child restraints in the front passenger's seat either. If the front passenger air bag inflates, it could cause serious or fatal injuries to the child.

If your vehicle is equipped with the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch, you can activate or deactivate the front passenger's air bag when necessary.

For more details, please refer to "Child restraint system (CRS)" on page 3–30. (if equipped)

⚠ WARNING

- Extreme Hazard! Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an air bag in front of it!
- NEVER use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an ACTIVE AIR BAG in front of it. DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY to the CHILD can occur.
- When children are seated in the rear outboard seats of a vehicle equipped with side and/or curtain air bags, be sure to install the child restraint system as far away from the door side as possible, and securely lock the child restraint system in position. Inflation of side and/or curtain air bags could cause serious injury or death to an infant or child.

Air bag warning and indicator

Air bag warning light

The purpose of the air bag warning light in your instrument panel is to alert you of a potential problem with your air bag – Supplemental Restraint System (SRS).



When the ignition switch is turned ON, the warning light should illuminate for approximately 6 seconds, then go off.

Have the system checked if:

- The light does not turn on briefly when you turn the ignition ON.
- The light stays on after illuminating for approximately 6 seconds.
- The light comes on whilst the vehicle is in motion.
- The light blinks when the ignition switch is in ON position.

Passenger's front air bag ON indicator




The passenger's front air bag ON indicator illuminates for approximately 4 seconds after the ignition switch is turned to the ON position.

The passenger's front air bag ON indicator also comes on when the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch is set to the ON position and

goes off after approximately 60 seconds.

Passenger's front air bag OFF indicator



 The passenger's front air bag OFF indicator illuminates for about 4 seconds after the ignition switch is turned to the ON position.

The passenger's front air bag OFF indicator also comes on when the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch is set to the OFF position and goes off when the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch is set to the ON position.

CAUTION

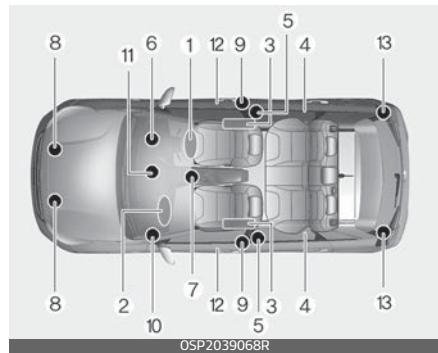
If the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch malfunctions, the passenger's front air bag OFF indicator will not illuminate (The passenger's front air bag ON indicator comes on and goes off after approximately 60 seconds) and the passenger's front air bag will inflate in a frontal impact

even if the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch is set to the OFF position.

In this case, have the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch and the SRS air bag system inspected by a professional workshop.

Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

SRS components and functions



* The actual position of SRS components may differ from the illustration.

The SRS consists of the following components:

1. Driver's front air bag module
2. Passenger's front air bag module
3. Side air bag modules*
4. Curtain air bag modules*
5. Retractor pre-tensioner assemblies*
6. Air bag warning light
7. SRS control module (SRSCM)/ roll-over sensor*

8. Front impact sensor*
9. Side impact sensors*
10. Passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch*
11. Passenger's front air bag ON/OFF indicator*
12. Side pressure sensors
13. Rear retractor pre-tensioner assemblies*

*: if equipped

The SRSCM continually monitors all elements whilst the ignition switch is ON to determine if a frontal, near-frontal impact or side impact is severe enough to require air bag deployment or pre-tensioner seat belt deployment.

The SRS air bag warning light on the instrument panel will illuminate for about 6 seconds after the ignition switch is turned to the ON position, after which the air bag warning light should go out.

⚠ WARNING

If any of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction of the SRS. In this case, have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

- The light does not turn on briefly when you turn the ignition ON.
- The light stays on after illuminating for approximately 6 seconds.

- The light comes on whilst the vehicle is in motion.
- The light blinks when the ignition switch is in ON position.

Driver's front air bag (1)



The air bag modules are located both in the centre of the steering wheel and in the front passenger's panel above the glove box. When the SRSCM detects a sufficiently severe impact to the front of the vehicle, it will automatically deploy the front air bags.

Driver's front air bag (2)



Upon deployment, tear seams molded directly into the pad covers will separate under pressure from the expansion of the air bags. Further opening of the covers then allows full inflation of the air bags.

Driver's front air bag (3)



Passenger's front air bag



A fully inflated air bag, in combination with a properly worn seat belt, slows the driver's or the passenger's forward motion, reducing the risk of head and chest injury.

After complete inflation, the air bag immediately starts deflating, enabling the driver to maintain forward visibility and the ability to steer or operate other controls.

⚠ WARNING

- Do not install or place any accessories (drink holder, CD holder, sticker, etc.) on the front passenger's panel above the glove box in a vehicle with a passenger's air bag. Such objects may become dangerous projectiles and cause injury if the passenger's air bag inflates.
 - When installing a container of liquid air freshener inside the vehicle, do not place it near the instrument cluster nor on the instrument panel surface. It may become dangerous projectiles and cause injury if the passenger's air bag inflates.
-

⚠ WARNING

- If an air bag deploys, there may be a loud noise followed by a fine dust released in the vehicle. These conditions are normal and are not hazardous – the air bags are packed in this fine powder. The dust generated during air bag deployment may cause skin or eye irritation as well as aggravate asthma for some persons. Always wash all exposed skin areas thoroughly with cold water and a mild soap after an accident in which the air bags were deployed.
-

- The SRS can function only when the ignition key is in the ON position. If the SRS air bag warning light does not illuminate, or continuously remains on after illuminating for about 6 seconds when the ignition key is turned to the ON position, or after the engine is started, comes on whilst driving, the SRS is not working properly. In this case, have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
 - Before you replace a fuse or disconnect a battery terminal, turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position and remove the ignition key or turn off the ENGINE START/STOP button. Never remove or replace the air bag related fuse(s) when the ignition switch is in the ON position. Failure to heed this warning will cause the SRS air bag warning light to illuminate.
-

Driver's and passenger's front air bag

Driver's front air bag



Your vehicle is equipped with a Supplemental Restraint (Air Bag) System and lap/shoulder belts at both the driver and passenger seating positions.

The indications of the system's presence are the letters "AIR BAG" intagliated on the air bag pad cover in the steering wheel and the passenger's side front panel pad above the glove box.

The SRS consists of air bags installed under the pad covers in the

centre of the steering wheel and the passenger's side front panel above the glove box.

The purpose of the SRS is to provide the vehicle's driver and/or the front passenger with additional protection than that offered by the seat belt system alone in case of a frontal impact of sufficient severity.

⚠ WARNING

The driver's hands should be placed on the steering wheel at the 9:00 and 3:00 positions. The passenger's arms and hands should be placed on their laps.

⚠ WARNING

Always use seat belts and child restraints – every trip, every time, everyone! Air bags inflate with considerable force and in the blink of an eye. Seat belts help keep occupants in proper position to obtain maximum benefit from the air bag. Even with air bags, improperly and unbelted occupants can be severely injured when the air bag inflates. Always follow the precautions about seat belts, air bags and occupant safety contained in this manual. To reduce the chance of serious or fatal injuries and receive the maximum safety benefit from your restraint system:

- Never place a child in any child or booster seat in the front seat.
- ABC – Always Buckle Children in the back seat. It is the safest place for children of any age to ride.
- Front and side air bags can injure occupants improperly positioned in the front seats.
- Move your seat as far back as practical from the front air bags, whilst still maintaining control of the vehicle.
- You and your passengers should never sit or lean unnecessarily close to the air bags. Improperly positioned drivers and passengers can be severely injured by inflating air bags.
- Never lean against the door or centre console – always sit in an upright position.
- No objects should be placed over or near the air bag modules on the steering wheel, instrument panel, and the front passenger's panel above the glove box, because any such object could cause harm if the vehicle is in a crash severe enough to cause the air bags to deploy.
- Do not tamper with or disconnect SRS wiring or other components of the SRS system. Doing so could result in injury, due to accidental deployment of the air bags or by rendering the SRS inoperative.
- If the SRS air bag warning light remains illuminated whilst the vehicle is being driven, have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Air bags can only be used once – have the system replaced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- The SRS is designed to deploy the front air bags only when an impact is sufficiently severe and when the impact angle is less than 30° from the forward longitudinal axis of the vehicle. Additionally, the air bags will only deploy once. Seat belts must be worn at all times.
- Front air bags are not intended to deploy in side-impact, rear-impact or rollover crashes. In addition, front air bags will not deploy in frontal crashes below the deployment threshold.
- A child restraint system must never be placed in the front seat. The infant or child could be severely injured or killed by an air bag deployment in case of an accident.
- Children age 13 and under must always be properly restrained in the rear seat. Never allow children to ride in the front passenger

seat. If a child over age 13 must be seated in the front seat, he or she must be properly belted and the seat should be moved as far back as possible.

- For maximum safety protection in all types of crashes, all occupants including the driver should always wear their seat belts whether or not an air bag is also provided at their seating position to minimise the risk of severe injury or death in the event of a crash. Do not sit or lean unnecessarily close to the air bag whilst the vehicle is in motion.
- Sitting improperly or out of position can result in serious or fatal injury in a crash. All occupants should sit upright with the seat back in an upright position, centre on the seat cushion with their seat belt on, legs comfortably extended and their feet on the floor until the vehicle is parked and the ignition key is removed.
- The SRS air bag system must deploy very rapidly to provide protection in a crash. If an occupant is out of position because of not wearing a seat belt, the air bag may forcefully contact the occupant causing serious or fatal injuries.

Passenger’s front air bag ON/OFF switch (if equipped)



The passenger’s front air bag can be deactivated by the passenger’s front air bag ON/OFF switch if a child restraint is installed on the front passenger’s seat or if the front passenger’s seat is unoccupied by a person.

To ensure the safety of your child, the passenger’s front air bag must be deactivated when it should be necessary to install a rearward facing child seat on the front passenger seat in exceptional circumstances.

To deactivate or reactivate the passenger's front air bag



- To deactivate the passenger's front air bag, insert the master key into the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch and turn it to the OFF position. The passenger's front air bag OFF indicator (🚫👤) will illuminate and stay on until the passenger's front air bag is reactivated.
- To reactivate the passenger's front air bag, insert the master key into the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch and turn it to the ON position.

The passenger's front air bag OFF indicator will go out and the passenger's front air bag ON indicator (👤) will illuminate for approximately 60 seconds.

⚠️ WARNING

The front air bag ON/OFF switch could turn by using a similar small rigid device. Always check the status of the front air bag ON/OFF switch and passenger's front air bag ON/OFF indicator.

* NOTICE

- When the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch is set to the ON position, the passenger's front air bag is activated and child or infant seat should not be installed on the front passenger seat.
- When the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch is set to the OFF position, the passenger's front air bag is deactivated.

⚠️ CAUTION

- If the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch is not working properly, the air bag warning light (🚨) on the instrument panel will illuminate. And, the passenger's front air bag OFF indicator (🚫👤) will not illuminate (The passenger's front air bag ON indicator comes on and goes off after approximately 60 seconds), the SRS Control Module reactivate the passenger's front air bag and the passenger's front air bag will

inflate in frontal impact crashes even if the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch is set to the OFF position.

In this case, have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/ service partner.

- If the SRS air bag warning light blinks or does not illuminate when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position, or if it illuminates whilst the vehicle is being driven, have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

WARNING

- The driver is responsible for the proper position of the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch.
- Deactivate the passenger's front air bag only when the ignition switch is switched off, or the malfunction may occur in the SRS Control Module.
And there may be a danger that the driver's and/or front passenger's and/or side and curtain air bag may fail to trigger, or not trigger correctly during a collision.
- Never install a rearward facing child seat on the front passenger's seat unless the passenger's front air bag has been deacti-

vated. The infant or child could be severely injured or killed by an air bag deployment in case of an accident.

- Even though your vehicle is equipped with the passenger's front air bag ON/OFF switch, do not install a child restraint system in the front passenger's seat. A child restraint system must never be placed in the front seat. Children who are too large for child restraint systems should always occupy the rear seat and use the available lap/shoulder belts. Children are afforded the most safety in the event of an accident when they are restrained by a proper restraint system in the rear seat.
- As soon as the child seat is no longer needed on the front passenger's seat, reactivate the front passenger's air bag.
- Never place or insert any object into any small opening near side airbag labels attached to the vehicle seats. When the air bag deploys, the object may affect the deployment and result in unexpected accident or bodily harm.

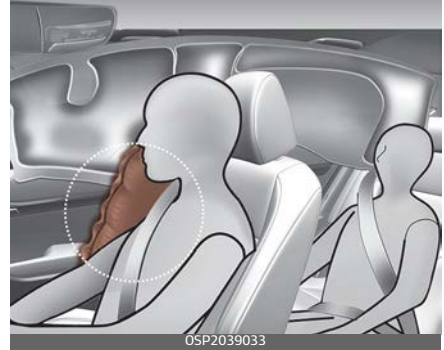
⚠ WARNING

No attaching objects

No objects (such as crash pad cover, mobile phone holder, cup holder, perfume or stickers) should be placed over or near the air bag modules on the steering wheel, instrument panel, windscreen glass, and the front passenger's panel above the glove box. Such objects could cause harm if the vehicle is in a crash severe enough to cause the air bags to deploy. Do not place any objects over the air bag or between the air bag and yourself.

Side air bag (if equipped)

Your vehicle is equipped with a side air bag in each front seat.



* The actual air bags in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

The purpose of the air bag is to provide the vehicle's driver and/or the front passenger with additional protection than that offered by the seat belt alone.

The side air bags are designed to deploy only during certain side-impact collisions, depending on the crash severity, angle, speed and point of impact. The side air bags are not designed to deploy in all side impact situations.

⚠ WARNING

Do not allow the passengers to lean their heads or bodies onto doors, put their arms on the doors, stretch their arms out of the window, or place objects between the doors and passengers when they are seated on seats equipped with side and/or curtain air bags.

*** NOTICE****if equipped with rollover sensor**

- Also, both side of the side air bags deploy in certain rollover situations.
- The side air bag may deploy when the rollover sensor detects the situation as a rollover.

⚠ WARNING

- The side air bag is supplemental to the driver's and the passenger's seat belt systems and is not a substitute for them. Therefore your seat belts must be worn at all times whilst the vehicle is in motion. The air bags deploy only in certain side impact or rollover conditions^{*1} severe enough to cause significant injury to the vehicle occupants.
- For best protection from the side air bag system and to avoid being injured by the deploying side air bag, both front seat occupants should sit in an upright position with the seat belt properly fastened.
- Do not use any accessory seat covers.
- Use of seat covers could reduce or prevent the effectiveness of the system.

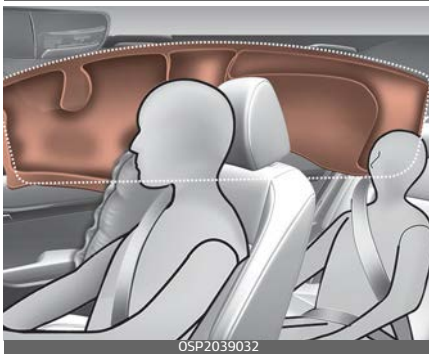
*1. Only vehicle equipped with rollover sensor.

- To prevent unexpected deployment of the side air bag that may result in personal injury, avoid impact to the side impact sensor when the ignition key is on.
- If the seat or seat cover is damaged, have the system serviced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ WARNING**No attaching objects**

- Do not place any objects over the air bag or between the air bag and yourself. Also, do not attach any objects around the area the air bag inflates such as the door, side door glass, front and rear pillar.
- Do not place any objects between the door and the seat. They may become dangerous projectiles if the side air bag inflates.
- Do not install any accessories on the side or near the side air bags.

Curtain air bag (if equipped)



* The actual air bags in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

Curtain air bags are located along both sides of the roof rails above the front and rear doors.

They are designed to help protect the heads of the front seat occupants and the rear outboard seat occupants in certain side impact collisions.

The curtain air bags are designed to deploy during certain side impact collisions, depending on the crash severity, angle, speed and point of

impact. The curtain air bags are not designed to deploy in all side impact situations, collisions from the front or rear of the vehicle or in most roll-over situations.

* NOTICE

if equipped with rollover sensor

- Also, both side of the side air bags deploy in certain rollover situations.
- The curtain air bag may deploy when the rollover sensor detects the situation as a rollover.

⚠ WARNING

- Do not hang heavy items on the coat hooks for safety reasons.
- In order for side and curtain air bags to provide the best protection, both front seat occupants and both outboard rear occupants should sit in an upright position with the seat belts properly fastened.

Importantly, children should sit in a proper child restraint system in the rear seat.

- When children are seated in the rear outboard seats, they must be seated in the proper child restraint system.

Make sure to put the child restraint system as far away from the door side as possible, and secure the child restraint system in a locked position.

- Do not allow the passengers to lean their heads or bodies onto doors, put their arms on the doors, stretch their arms out of the window, or place objects

between the doors and passengers when they are seated on seats equipped with side and/or curtain air bags.

- Never try to open or repair any components of the curtain air bag system. If necessary, have the system serviced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Failure to follow the above mentioned instructions can result in injury or death to the vehicle occupants in an accident.

⚠ WARNING

No attaching objects

- Do not place any objects over the air bag. Also, do not attach any objects around the area the air bag inflates such as the door, side door glass, front and rear pillar, roof side rail.
- Do not hang hard or breakable objects on the clothes hanger.

Air bag collision sensors



* The actual shape and position of sensors may differ from the illustration.

1. Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) control module/rollover sensor (if equipped)
2. Front impact sensor
3. Side pressure sensors (if equipped)
4. Side impact sensor (if equipped)

⚠ WARNING

- Do not hit or allow any objects to impact the locations where air bag or sensors are installed. This may cause unexpected air bag deployment, which could result in serious personal injury or death.
- If the installation location or angle of the sensors is altered in any way, the air bags may deploy when they should not or they may not deploy when they should, causing severe injury or death. Therefore, do not try to perform maintenance on or around the air bag sensors. Have the system serviced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Problems may arise if the sensor installation angles are changed due to the deformation of the front bumper, body or B pillar where side collision sensors are installed. In this case, have the system serviced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Your vehicle has been designed to absorb impact and deploy the air bag(s) in certain collisions. Use only Kia Genuine Parts or those of an equivalent standard to install

bumper guards or replace a bumper. If not, it may adversely affect your vehicle's collision and air bag deployment performance.

⚠ WARNING**If equipped with rollover sensor**

If your vehicle is equipped with side and curtain air bag, set the ignition switch to OFF or ACC position when the vehicle is being towed.

The side and curtain air bag may deploy when the ignitions is ON, and the rollover sensor detects the situation as a rollover.

Why didn't my air bag go off in a collision? (Inflation and non-inflation conditions of the air bag)

There are many types of accidents in which the air bag would not be expected to provide additional protection.

These include rear impacts, second or third collisions in multiple impact accidents, as well as low speed impacts.

Air bag inflation conditions

Front air bags



Front air bags are designed to inflate in a frontal collision depending on the intensity, speed or angles of impact of the front collision.

Side and curtain air bags (if equipped)



* The actual air bags in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

Side and/or curtain air bags are designed to inflate when an impact is detected by side collision sensors depending on the strength, speed or angles of impact resulting from a side impact collision.

Also, the side and curtain air bags are designed to inflate when a rollover is detected by a rollover sensor.

Although the front air bags (driver's and front passenger's air bags) are designed to inflate only in frontal collisions, they also may inflate in other types of collisions if the front impact sensors detect a sufficient impact. Side air bags (side and/or curtain air bags) are designed to inflate only in side impact collisions, but they may inflate in other collisions if the side impact sensors detect a sufficient impact.

For instance, side airbag and curtain air bags may inflate if rollover sen-

sors indicate the possibility of a roll-over occurring (even if none actually occurs) or in other situations, including when the vehicle is tilted whilst being towed. Even if side and/or curtain air bags do not provide impact protection in a rollover, they will deploy to prevent ejection of occupants, especially those who are restrained with seat belts.

If the vehicle chassis is impacted by bumps or objects on unimproved roads or sidewalks, air bags may deploy. Drive carefully on unimproved roads or on surfaces not designed for vehicle traffic to prevent unintended air bag deployment.

*** NOTICE**

If equipped with rollover sensor

Also, the side and curtain air bags are designed to inflate when a rollover is detected by a rollover sensor.

Air bag non-inflation conditions

- In certain low-speed collisions the air bags may not deploy. The air bags are designed not to deploy in such cases because they may not provide benefits beyond the protection of the seat belts in such collisions.



- Air bags are not designed to inflate in rear collisions, because occupants are moved backward by the force of the impact. In this case, inflated air bags would not be able to provide any additional benefit.



- Front air bags may not inflate in side impact collisions, because occupants move to the direction of the collision, and thus in side impacts, frontal air bag deployment would not provide additional occupant protection.

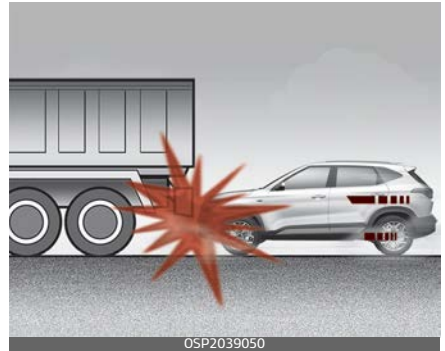


- However, if equipped with side and curtain air bags, the air bags may inflate depending on the intensity, vehicle speed and angles of impact.
- In an angled collision, the force of impact may direct the occupants in a direction where the air bags would not be able to provide any additional benefit, and thus the sensors may not deploy any air bags.

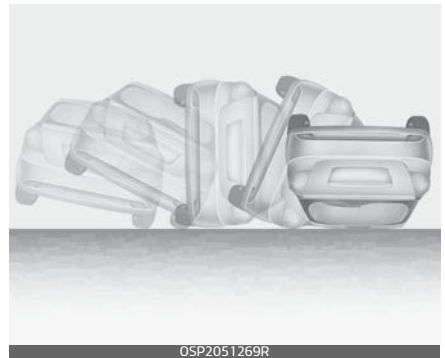


- Just before impact, drivers often brake heavily. Such heavy braking lowers the front portion of the vehicle causing it to "ride" under a

vehicle with a higher ground clearance. Air bags may not inflate in this "under-ride" situation because deceleration forces that are detected by sensors may be significantly replaced by such "under-ride" collisions.



- Air bags may not inflate in roll-over accidents because the vehicle can not detect rollover accident. However, side and/or curtain air bags may inflate when the vehicle is rolled over following (or after) side impact collision.



*** NOTICE**

However, side and/or curtain air bags may inflate when the vehicle is rolled over by a side impact collision, if the vehicle is equipped with side air bags and curtain air bags.

*** NOTICE**

If equipped with rollover sensor

However, if equipped with side and curtain air bags, the air bags may inflate in a rollover, when it is detected by the rollover sensor.

*** NOTICE**

without rollover sensor

However, side and/or curtain air bags may inflate when the vehicle is rolled over by a side impact collision, if the vehicle is equipped with side air bags and curtain air bags.

- Air bags may not inflate if the vehicle collides with objects such as utility poles or trees, where the point of impact is concentrated to one area and the full force of the impact is not delivered to the sensors.



SRS care

The SRS is virtually maintenance-free and so there are no parts you can safely service by yourself.

If the SRS air bag warning light does not illuminate, or continuously remains on, have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

WARNING

- Modification to SRS components or wiring, including the addition of any kind of badges to the pad covers or modifications to the body structure, can adversely affect SRS performance and lead to possible injury.
- For cleaning the air bag pad covers, use only a soft, dry cloth or one which has been moistened with plain water. Solvents or cleaners could adversely affect the air bag covers and proper deployment of the system.
- No objects should be placed over or near the air bag modules on the steering wheel, instrument panel, and the front passenger's panel above the glove box, because any such object could cause harm if the vehicle is in a crash severe enough to cause the air bags to inflate.
- If the air bags inflate, have the system replaced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Do not tamper with or disconnect SRS wiring, or other components of the SRS system. Doing so could result in injury, due to accidental inflation of the air bags or by rendering the SRS inoperative.
- If components of the air bag system must be discarded, or if the

vehicle must be scrapped, certain safety precautions must be observed. An authorised Kia dealer knows these precautions and can give you the necessary information. Failure to follow these precautions and procedures could increase the risk of personal injury.

- If your car was flooded and has soaked carpeting or water on flooring, you shouldn't try to start the engine; in this case, have your vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to contact an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Additional safety precautions

- **Never let passengers ride in the cargo area or on top of a folded-down back seat.**

All occupants should sit upright, fully back in their seats with their seat belts on and their feet on the floor.

Adding equipment to or modifying your air bag-equipped vehicle

If you modify your vehicle by changing your vehicle's frame, bumper system, front end or side sheet metal or ride height, this may affect the operation of your vehicle's air bag system.

Air bag warning label

Air bag warning labels are attached to alert driver and passengers of potential risk of air bag system.



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Features of your vehicle

Keys

Record your key number

The key code number is stamped on the key code tag attached to the key set.

If you lose your keys, Kia recommends to contact an authorised Kia dealer/service partner. Remove the key code tag and store it in a safe place. Also, record the key code number and keep it in a safe place (not in the vehicle).

Key operations

Folding key



To unfold the key:

- press the release button then the key will unfold automatically.

To fold the key:

- fold the key manually whilst pressing the release button.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not fold the key without pressing the release button. This may damage the key.

Smart key



To pull out the mechanical key:

- press and hold the release button and remove the mechanical key.

To reinstall the mechanical key:

- put the key into the hole and push it until a click sound is heard.

⚠ WARNING

Ignition key (Smart key)

Leaving children unattended in a vehicle with the ignition key (smart key) is dangerous even if the key is not in the ignition switch or start button is ACC or ON position.

Children copy adults and they could place the key in the ignition switch or press the start button. The ignition key (smart key) would enable children to operate power windows

or other controls, or even make the vehicle move, which could result in SERIOUS BODILY INJURY OR EVEN DEATH. Never leave the keys in your vehicle with unsupervised children, when the engine is running.

⚠ WARNING

Kia recommends to use parts for replacement from an authorised Kia dealer/service partner. If an after-market key is used, the ignition switch may not return to ON after START. If this happens, the starter will continue to operate causing damage to the starter motor and possible fire due to excessive current in the wiring.

Immobiliser system (if equipped)

Your vehicle may be equipped with an electronic engine immobiliser system to reduce the risk of unauthorised vehicle use.

Your immobiliser system is comprised of a small transponder in the ignition key and electronic devices inside the vehicle.

Vehicles without smart key system

With the immobiliser system, whenever you insert your ignition key into the ignition switch and turn it to ON, it checks and determines and

verifies if the ignition key is valid or not.

If the key is valid, the engine will start.

If the key is invalid, the engine will not start.

To deactivate the immobiliser system:

Insert the ignition key into the key cylinder and turn it to the ON position.

To activate the immobiliser system:

Turn the ignition key to the OFF position. The immobiliser system activates automatically. Without a valid ignition key for your vehicle, the engine will not start.

Vehicles with smart key system

Whenever the ENGINE START/STOP buttons are changed to the ON position, the immobiliser system checks and verifies if the key is valid or not.

If the key is valid, the engine will start.

If the key is invalid, the engine will not start.

To deactivate the immobiliser system

Change the ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.

To activate the immobiliser system

Change the ENGINE START/STOP button to the OFF position. The immobiliser system activates automatically. Without a valid smart key for your vehicle, the engine will not start.

⚠ WARNING

In order to prevent theft of your vehicle, do not leave spare keys anywhere in your vehicle. Your immobiliser password is a customer unique password and should be kept confidential. Do not leave this number anywhere in your vehicle.

*** NOTICE**

When starting the engine, do not use the key with other immobiliser keys around. Otherwise the engine may not start or may stop soon after it starts. Keep each key separately in order to avoid a starting malfunction.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not put metal accessories near the ignition switch. Metal accesso-

ries may interrupt the transponder signal and may prevent the engine from being started.

*** NOTICE**

If you need additional keys or lose your keys, Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ CAUTION

The transponder in your ignition key is an important part of the immobiliser system. It is designed to give years of trouble-free service, however you should avoid exposure to moisture, static electricity and rough handling. immobiliser system malfunction could occur.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not change, alter or adjust the immobiliser system because it could cause the immobiliser system to malfunction. In this case, have the system serviced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Malfunctions caused by improper alterations, adjustments or modifications to the immobiliser system are not covered by your vehicle manufacturer warranty.

Remote keyless entry (if equipped)

Remote keyless entry system operations

Folding key



OSP2041472L

Smart key



OSP2049415L

Lock (1)

All doors are locked if the lock button is pressed whilst all doors are closed.

The hazard warning lights will blink once to indicate that all doors are locked.

However, if any door, engine bonnet or tailgate remains open, the hazard warning lights will not operate. If all doors, engine bonnet and tailgate are closed after the lock button is pressed, the hazard warning lights will blink once.

Unlock (2)

All doors are unlocked if the unlock button is pressed.

The hazard warning lights will blink twice to indicate that all doors are unlocked.

After pressing this button, the doors will lock automatically unless you open any door within 30 seconds.

Tailgate open (3)

If you press this button for longer than a second, the lock will be released or the tailgate will be opened according to the options of the vehicle.

Once the tailgate is opened and then closed, the tailgate will lock automatically.

Remote start (4) (if equipped)

You can start the vehicle using the remote start button (4) of the smart key.

To start the vehicle remotely:

- Lock the doors by pressing the door lock button (1) within 10 m (32 feet) distance from the vehicle.
- Press the remote start button for over 2 seconds within 4 seconds after locking the doors.

Press the remote start button once to turn off the vehicle.

If no further action for operating/driving the vehicle is taken, the vehicle will be turned off 10 minutes after starting the vehicle remotely.

Start-up

You can start the vehicle without inserting the key.

* For more information, refer to "ENGINE START/STOP button" on page 6-10.

Transmitter precautions

*** NOTICE**

The transmitter will not work if any of the following occurs:

- The ignition key is in the ignition switch.
- You exceed the operating distance limit (about 10 m [30 feet]).
- The battery in the transmitter is weak.
- Other vehicles or objects may be blocking the signal.
- The weather is extremely cold.

- The transmitter is close to a radio transmitter such as a radio station or an airport which can interfere with normal operation of the transmitter.

When the transmitter does not work correctly, open and close the door with the ignition key. If you have a problem with the transmitter Kia recommends to contact an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

- If the transmitter is in close proximity to your cell phone or smart phone, the signal from the transmitter could be blocked by normal operation of your cell phone or smart phone. This is especially important when the phone is active such as making call, receiving calls, text messaging, and/or sending/receiving emails. Avoid placing the transmitter and your cell phone or smart phone in the same pants or jacket pocket and maintain adequate distance between the two devices.

Battery replacement

The transmitter or smart key uses a 3 volt lithium battery which will normally last for several years.



When replacement is necessary, use the following procedure.

1. Insert a slim tool into the slot and gently pry open the transmitter or smart key cover.
2. Replace the battery with a new battery (CR2032). When replacing the battery, make sure the battery position.
3. Install the battery in the reverse order of removal.

For transmitter or smart key replacement, Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

WARNING

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A BUTTON BATTERY

If swallowed, a lithium button battery can cause severe or fatal injuries within 2 hours.

Keep batteries out of reach of children. If you think batteries may have been swallowed or placed

inside any part of the body, seek immediate medical attention.

CAUTION

- The keyless entry system transmitter is designed to give you years of trouble-free use, however it can malfunction if exposed to moisture or static electricity. If you are unsure how to use or replace the battery, Kia recommends to contact an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Using the wrong battery can cause the transmitter or smart key to malfunction. Be sure to use the correct battery.
- To avoid damaging the transmitter or smart key, don't drop it, get it wet, or expose it to heat or sunlight.

CAUTION



An inappropriately disposed battery can be harmful to the environment and human health.

Dispose the battery according to your local law(s) or regulation.

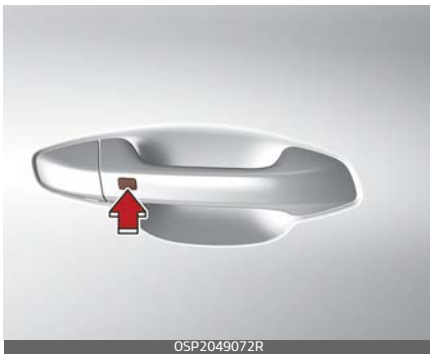
Smart key (if equipped)



With a smart key, you can lock or unlock a door and even start the engine without inserting the key.

The functions of buttons on a smart key are similar to the folding key.

Smart key functions



Carrying the smart key, you may lock and unlock the vehicle doors (and tailgate). Also, you may start the engine. Refer to the following for more details.

Locking

Pressing the button of the front driver side door handles with all doors closed and any door unlocked, locks all the doors. If all doors and engine bonnet are closed, the hazard warning lights will blink once to indicate that all doors are locked.

The button will only operate when the smart key is within 0.7~1 m (28~40 inches) from the driver side door handle. If you want to make sure that a door has locked or not, you should check the door lock button inside the vehicle or pull the driver side door handle.

Even though you press the driver side door handle buttons, the doors will not lock and the chime will sound for 3 seconds if any of following occur:

- The smart key is in the vehicle.
- The ENGINE START/STOP button is in the ACC or ON position.
- Any door except the tailgate is open.

Unlocking

Pressing the button of the front driver side door handles with all doors closed and locked, unlocks all the doors. The hazard warning lights blink twice to indicate that all doors are unlocked.

The button will only operate when the smart key is within 0.7~1 m (28~40 inches) from the front driver side door handle.

When the smart key is recognised in the area of 0.7~1 m (28~40 inches) from the front driver side door handle, other people can also open the door without possession of the smart key.

After pressing the button, the doors will lock automatically unless you open any door within 30 seconds.

Tailgate open

If you press the button for longer than a second, the lock will be released or the lift gate will be opened according to the options of the vehicle.

Once the tailgate is opened and then closed, the tailgate will lock automatically.

Smart key precautions

*** NOTICE**

- If, for some reason, you happen to lose your smart key, you will not be able to start the engine. Tow the vehicle, if necessary, contact a professional workshop. Kia recommends to contact an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- A maximum of 2 smart keys can be registered to a single vehicle. If you lose a smart key, Kia recommends to contact an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- The smart key will not work if any of the following occurs:
 - The smart key is close to a radio transmitter such as a radio station or an airport which can interfere with normal operation of the smart key.
 - The smart key is near a mobile two-way radio system or a mobile phone.
 - Another vehicle's smart key is being operated close to your vehicle.

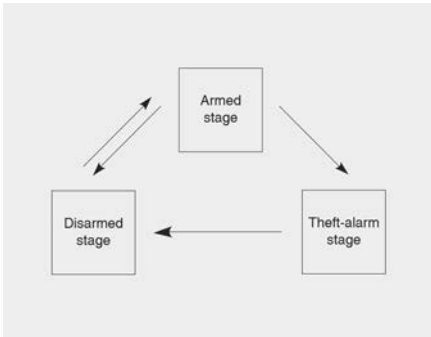
When the smart key does not work properly, open and close the door with the mechanical key. If you have a problem with the smart key, Kia recommends to contact an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Theft-alarm system

Theft-alarm system is designed to provide protection from unauthorised entry into the vehicle.

Vehicles equipped with a theft alarm system will have a label attached to the vehicle with the following words:

1. WARNING
2. SECURITY SYSTEM



This system is operated in three stages:

- Armed stage
- Theft-alarm stage
- Disarmed stage

If triggered, the system provides an audible alarm with blinking of the hazard warning lights.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not attempt to alter this system or add other devices to it.

Armed stage

Theft Alarm System goes to Armed stage after 30 seconds from the doors are locked by switch on a Outside Door Handle/by a lock button on transmitter.

Using the smart key

Park the vehicle and stop the engine. Arm the system as described below.

1. Turn off the engine.
2. Make sure that all doors (and tailgate) and the engine bonnet are closed and latched.
3. Do one of the following:

- Lock the doors by pressing the button of the front outside door handle with the smart key in your possession.

After completion of the steps above, the hazard warning lights operate once to indicate that the system is armed.

If any door remains open, the doors won't lock and the chime will sound for 3 seconds. Close the door and try again to lock the doors.

If tailgate or engine bonnet remains open, the hazard warning lights won't operate and theft-alarm will not arm. After this, if the tailgate and engine bonnet are closed, the hazard warning lights will blink once.

- Lock the doors by pressing the lock button on the smart key. After completion of the steps above, the hazard warning lights will operate once to indicate that the system is armed. If any door (and tailgate) or engine bonnet remains open, the hazard warning lights won't operate and theft-alarm will not arm. After this, if all doors (and tailgate) and engine bonnet are closed, the hazard warning lights blink once.

closed, the hazard warning lights blink once.

Using the transmitter

Park the vehicle and stop the engine. Arm the system as described below.

1. Turn off the engine and remove the ignition key from the ignition switch.
2. Make sure that all doors (and tailgate), the engine bonnet are closed and latched.
3. Lock the doors by pressing the lock button on the transmitter. After completion of the steps above, the hazard warning lights will blink once to indicate that the system is armed. If any door (and tailgate) or engine bonnet remains open, the hazard warning lights won't operate and theft-alarm will not arm. After this, if all doors (and tailgate) and engine bonnet are

Theft-alarm stage

The alarm will be activated if any of the following occurs whilst the system is armed.

- A door is opened without using the transmitter (or smart key).
- The tailgate is opened without using the transmitter (or smart key).
- The engine bonnet is opened.

The horn will sound and the hazard warning lights will blink continuously for approximately 30 seconds. To turn off the system, unlock the doors with the transmitter (or smart key).

Disarmed stage

The system will be disarmed when:

Transmitter

- The door unlock button is pressed.
- The engine is started.
- The ignition switch is in the "ON" position for 30 seconds or more.

Smart key

- The door unlock button is pressed.
- The button of the front outside door is pressed whilst carrying the smart key.
- The engine is started.

After the doors are unlocked, the hazard warning lights will blink twice

to indicate that the system is disarmed.

After pressing the unlock button, if any door (or tailgate) is not opened within 30 seconds, the system will be rearmed.

* NOTICE

Non-immobiliser system

- Avoid trying to start the engine whilst the alarm is activated. The vehicle starting motor is disabled during the theft-alarm stage. If the system is not disarmed with the transmitter, insert the key into the ignition switch, turn the ignition switch to the ON position and wait for 30 seconds. Then the system will be disarmed.

Door locks

Know how to use the door lock so that you can lock or unlock the door if necessary.

Operating door locks from outside the vehicle

With the remote key

For more details on the operating door locks with the remote key, refer to "Remote keyless entry (if equipped)" on page 4-9.

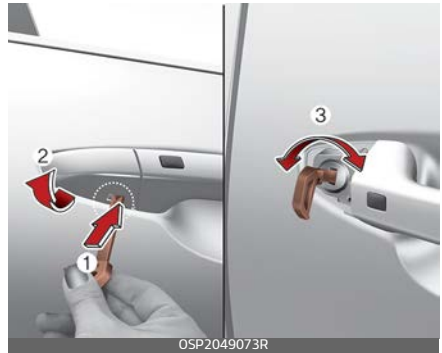
- Once the doors are unlocked, they may be opened by pulling the door handle.
- When closing the door, push the door by hand. Make sure the door closed securely.

With the smart key

For more details on the operating door locks with the smart key, refer to "Smart key (if equipped)" on page 4-11.

- Once the doors are unlocked, they may be opened by pulling the door handle.
- When closing the door, push the door by hand. Make sure the door closed securely.

With the mechanical key



1. Pull out the door handle.
 2. Press the lever (1) located inside the bottom part of the cover with a key or flat-head screwdriver.
 3. Push out the cover (2) whilst pressing the lever.
 4. Turn the key (3) toward the rear of the vehicle to unlock and toward the front of the vehicle to lock.
- If you lock the driver's door with a key, only the driver's door will lock/unlock.
 - Doors can also be locked and unlocked with the transmitter.
 - Once the doors are unlocked, they may be opened by pulling the door handle.
 - When closing the door, push the door by hand. Make sure the doors are closed securely.

⚠ CAUTION

Be careful not to damage the cover whilst removing it or misplace it after removing it.

*** NOTICE**

- In cold and wet climates, door lock and door mechanisms may not work properly due to freezing conditions.
- If the door is locked/unlocked multiple times in rapid succession with either the vehicle key or door lock switch, the system may stop operating temporarily in order to protect the circuit and prevent damage to system components.

⚠ WARNING

- If you don't close the door securely, the door may open again.
- Be careful that someone's body and hands are not trapped when closing the door.

⚠ WARNING

If people must spend a longer time in the vehicle whilst it is very hot or cold outside, there is risk of injuries or danger to life. Do not lock the vehicle from the outside when there are people in it.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not frequently repeat opening and closing of doors, or apply excessive force to a door whilst the door closer is operating.

Operating door locks from inside the vehicle

You can operate door locks with the door lock handle or central door lock switch.

With the door handle

- **Front door**
If the inner door handle (1) is pulled when the door is locked, the door will unlock and open.
- **Rear door**
If the inner door handle is pulled once when the door is locked, the door will unlock.
If the inner door handle is pulled once more, the door will open.

⚠ WARNING

Door lock malfunction

If a power door lock ever fails to function whilst you are in the vehicle, try one or more of the following techniques to exit:

- Operate the door unlock feature repeatedly (both electronic and manual) whilst simultaneously pulling on the door handle.
- Operate the other door locks and handles, front and rear.
- Lower a front window and use the key to unlock the door from outside.
- Move to the cargo area and open the tailgate.

⚠ WARNING

Do not pull the inner door handle of driver's (or passenger's) door whilst the vehicle is moving.

With central door lock switch

Driver side



Passenger side



Operate by pressing the central door lock switch.

- To lock all vehicle doors, press the central door lock switch 2 of driver and passenger side.
- To unlock all vehicle doors, press central door unlock switch 1 of driver and passenger side.

If the key is in the ignition switch (or if the smart key is in the vehicle) and any door is opened, the doors will not lock even though the central door lock switch is pressed.

⚠ WARNING**Doors**

- The doors should always be fully closed and locked whilst the vehicle is in motion to prevent accidental opening of the door. Locked doors will also discourage potential intruders when the vehicle stops or slows down.
- Be careful when opening doors and watch for vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles or pedestrians approaching the vehicle in the path of the door. Opening a door when something is approaching can result in an accident to cause vehicle damage or serious injury.

⚠ WARNING**Unlocked vehicles**

Leaving your vehicle unlocked can invite theft or possible harm to you or others from someone hiding in your vehicle whilst you are gone. Always remove the ignition key, engage the parking brake, close all windows and lock all doors when leaving your vehicle unattended.

⚠ WARNING**Unattended children, the elderly or pets**

An enclosed vehicle can become extremely hot, causing death or

severe injury such as heatstroke to unattended children, the elderly or pets who cannot escape the vehicle. When left or trapped in a hot vehicle, make sure to stay hydrated and avoid sun exposure through the vehicle's windshield. Furthermore, children might operate features of the vehicle that could injure them, or they could encounter other harm, possibly from someone gaining entry to the vehicle. Never leave children or animals unattended in your vehicle.

Door lock/unlock features

The vehicle is equipped with door lock/unlock features for the safety and convenience of passengers.

Impact sensing door unlock system

All doors will automatically unlock when an impact causes the air bags to deploy.

Speed sensing door lock system (if equipped)

All doors will automatically lock after the vehicle speed exceeds 15 km/h.

You can activate or deactivate the auto door lock/unlock features in the vehicle. Refer to "User settings mode" on page 4-58.

In case of an emergency

If the electrical power door lock switch is not operating (ex. dead car battery) the only way to lock the door(s) is with the mechanical key from the outside key hole.

Doors without an outside key hole can be locked as follows:

1. Open the door.
2. Insert the key into the emergency door lock hole and turn the key horizontally to lock.



3. Close the door securely.

* NOTICE

If the electrical power to door lock switch is not operating (ex. dead car battery) and the tailgate is closed, you will not be able to open the tailgate until power is restored.

Child-protector rear door lock

The child safety lock is provided to help prevent children from acciden-

tally opening the rear doors from inside the vehicle.



The rear door safety locks should be used whenever children are in the vehicle.

The child safety lock is located on the edge of each rear door. When the child safety lock is in the lock position (1), the rear door will not open if the inner door handle is pulled.

To lock the child safety lock, insert a key (or screwdriver) into the hole and turn it to the lock position.

To allow a rear door to be opened from inside the vehicle, unlock the child safety lock.

To open the rear door, pull the outside door handle (2).

⚠ WARNING

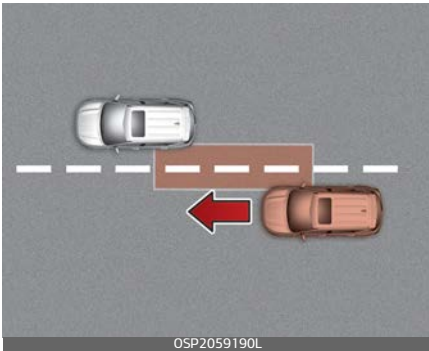
Rear door locks

If children accidentally open the rear doors whilst the vehicle is in motion, they could fall out and be severely

injured or killed. To prevent children from opening the rear doors from the inside, the rear door safety locks should be used whenever children are in the vehicle.

Safe Exit Warning (SEW) (if equipped)

Safe Exit Warning is provided to help prevent passengers from opening their door by warning them when a vehicle approaching from the rear is detected after your vehicle has stopped.



The 'Check surroundings then try again' warning message appears on the cluster and a warning sounds.

When the function detects an approaching vehicle the moment a door is opened, the "Watch for traffic" warning message appears on the cluster and a warning sounds.

- The above 2 and 3 functions are activated when you select 'Driver assistance → Blind-spot safety → SEW (Safe Exit Warning)' from the

User Settings mode in the cluster LCD display.

⚠ CAUTION

- Safe Exit Warning may not operate normally if there is any vehicle or obstacle at the rear area of your vehicle.
- Safe Exit Warning may not operate normally when a vehicle is coming rapidly two lanes over from your vehicle or a vehicle is approaching at a fast speed from the rear in the lane next to your vehicle.
- Safe Exit Warning may be activated later than normal or may not operate normally if a vehicle is approaching fast from the rear of your vehicle.
- Safe Exit Warning will not operate if there is a malfunction with Blind-Spot Collision Warning as follows:
 - When Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist warning message appears. When Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist sensor or the sensor surrounding is polluted or covered.

- When Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist does not warn or warns wrongly.

For more details, refer to cautions and limitations in "Blind-Spot Collision Warning (BCW) (if equipped)" on page 6-121 and "Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist (BCA) (if equipped)" on page 6-130.

⚠ WARNING

- The function does not detect every obstacle approaching the vehicle exit.
- The driver and passenger are responsible for any obstacles whilst exiting the vehicle. Always check the surrounding before you exit the vehicle.

Rear Occupant Alert (ROA) system (if equipped)

The Rear Occupant Alert (ROA) is provided to help prevent exiting the vehicle with a rear passenger left in the vehicle.

- When you open the front door after opening and closing the rear door and turning off the engine, the "Check rear seats" warning message appears on the cluster.



You can activate or deactivate the ROA from the User Settings mode in the cluster LCD display. If your vehicle is equipped with an infotainment system, you can learn how to setup on the website via QR code in the infotainment quick reference guide.

The option can be found under the following menu:

1. Press the MODE button (⏏) several times on the steering wheel until 'User settings' menu appears on the LCD.
2. Select 'Convenience → Rear Occupant Alert' with the MOVE switch (∧ / ∨) and the OK button on the steering wheel.

If your vehicle is equipped with the infotainment system, the option can be found under the following menu:

1. Press the SETUP button of the infotainment system.
2. Press 'Vehicle → Convenience → Rear Occupant Alert' on the infotainment system screen.

⚠ WARNING

The Rear Occupant Alert (ROA) system does not actually detect objects or people in the rear seat. By using a rear door opened and closed history, the system informs the driver that there may be something in the rear seat.

⚠ CAUTION

The Rear Occupant Alert (ROA) system uses a rear door opened and closed history. The history is reset after the driver turns off ignition normally, exits the vehicle and locks the door remotely using the remote keyless entry. So even if a rear door does not reopen, the ROA system alert can occur. For example, after the ROA system alert occur, if the driver does not lock the door, and drives again, the alert can occur.

⚠ WARNING

The door lock system may not work if the electrical system is compromised. Accordingly, please train children passengers regarding how to open the car door manually before an emergency situation arises. That way, they would be able to open the door manually in the event an emergency situation arises.

Tailgate**⚠ WARNING****Exhaust fumes**

If you drive with the tailgate opened, you will draw dangerous exhaust fumes into your vehicle which can cause **SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH** to vehicle occupants.

If you must drive with the tailgate opened, keep the air vents and all windows open so that additional outside air comes into the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING**Rear cargo area**

Occupants should never ride in the rear cargo area where no restraints are available. To avoid injury in the event of an accident or sudden stops, occupants should always be properly restrained.

Opening the tailgate

The tailgate is locked or unlocked when all doors are locked or unlocked with the key, transmitter, smart key or central door lock/unlock switch.



1. To unlock the tailgate only, press the tailgate unlock button on the transmitter or smart key for approximately 1 second.
2. To open the tailgate, press the handle and pull it up.

Once the tailgate is opened and then closed, the tailgate locks automatically. (All doors must be locked.)

* NOTICE

In cold and wet climates, door lock and door mechanisms may not work properly due to freezing conditions.

⚠ WARNING

The tailgate swings upward. Make sure no objects or people are near the rear of the vehicle when opening the tailgate.

⚠ CAUTION

Make certain that you close the tailgate before driving your vehicle.

Possible damage may occur to the tailgate gas lifters and attaching hardware if the tailgate is not closed prior to driving.

Closing the tailgate



1. Lower and push down the tailgate firmly.
2. Make sure that the tailgate is securely latched.

⚠ WARNING

Make sure your hands, feet and other parts of your body are safely out of the way before closing the tailgate.

⚠ CAUTION

Make sure nothing is near the tailgate latch and striker whilst closing the tailgate. It may damage the tailgate's latch.

Emergency tailgate safety release

Your vehicle is equipped with the emergency tailgate safety release lever located on the bottom of the tailgate.



If you have to open the tailgate urgently inside the tailgate due to battery discharge, external handle failure, or other reasons.

The tailgate can be opened by doing as follows:

1. Input the mechanical key into the hole.
2. Push the mechanical key to the right (1).
3. Push up the tailgate.

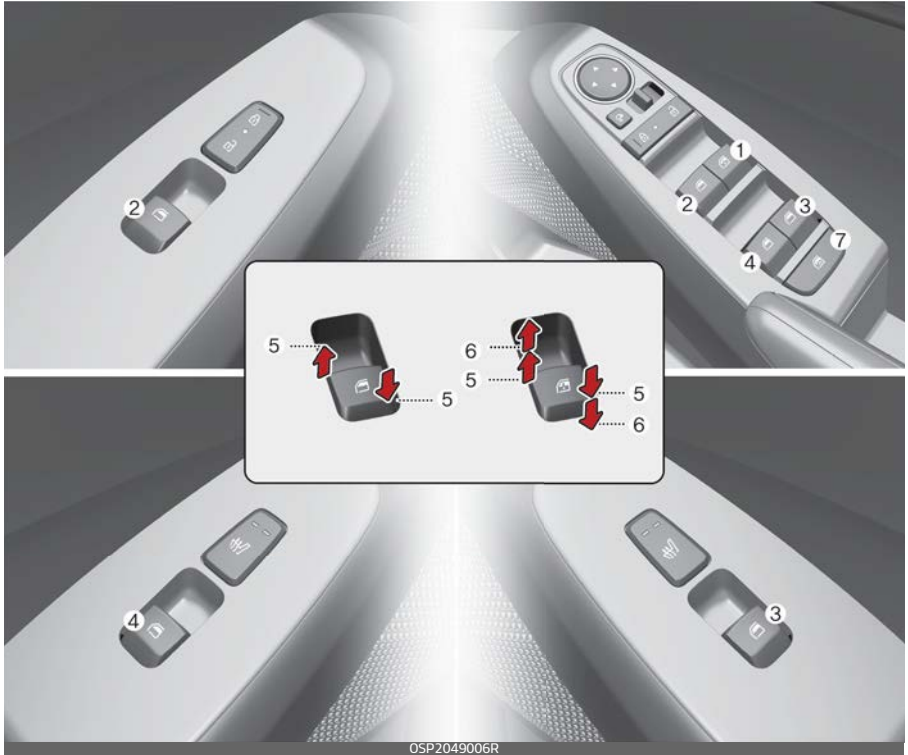
⚠ WARNING

Do not grasp the part supporting the tailgate (gas lifter), as this may cause **SERIOUS INJURY**.



Windows

The doors of this vehicle are equipped with power windows that can be operated by a switch.



1. Driver's door power window switch
2. Front passenger's door power window switch*
3. Rear door (right) power window switch*
4. Rear door (left) power window switch*
5. Window opening and closing
6. Automatic power window up*/down*
7. Power window lock switch

*: if equipped

* NOTICE

In cold and wet climates, power windows may not work properly due to freezing conditions.

The ignition switch must be in the ON position for power windows to operate.

Each door has a power window switch that controls the door's window. The driver has a power window lock button which can block the operation of rear passenger windows. The power windows can be operated for approximately 10 minutes after the ignition key is removed or turned to the ACC or LOCK position. However, if the front doors are opened, the power windows cannot be operated even within the 10 minutes period.

The driver's door has a master power window switch that controls all the windows in the vehicle.

If the window cannot be closed because it is blocked by objects, remove the objects and close the window.

* NOTICE

Whilst driving with the rear windows down or with the sunroof (if equipped) in an open (or partially open position), your vehicle may demonstrate a wind buffeting or

pulsation noise. This noise is a normal occurrence and can be reduced or eliminated by taking the following actions. If the noise occurs with one or both of the rear windows down, partially lower both front windows approximately one inch. If you experience the noise with the sunroof open, slightly reduce the size of the sunroof opening.

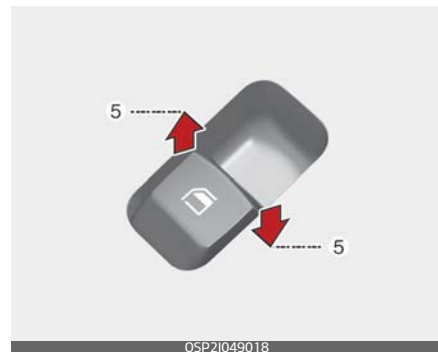
⚠ WARNING

Do not install any accessories in the area of windows. It may impact jam protection.

Window opening and closing

You can open and close windows using the power window switch.

Type A



To open or close a window, press down or pull up the front portion of the corresponding switch to the first detent position (5).

Type B - Auto up/down window (if equipped)



Pressing or pulling up the power window switch momentarily to the second detent position (6) completely lowers or raises the window even when the switch is released. To stop the window at the desired position whilst the window is in operation, pull up or press down and release the switch.

If the power window does not operate normally, the automatic power window system must be reset as follows:

1. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
2. Close the window and continue pulling up the power window switch for at least 1 second after the window is completely closed.

Automatic reversal (if equipped)



If the upward movement of the window is blocked by an object or part of the body, the window will detect the resistance and will stop upward movement. The window will then lower approximately 30 cm (11.8 inches) to allow the object to be cleared.

If the window detects the resistance whilst the power window switch is pulled up continuously, the window will stop upward movement then lower approximately 2.5 cm (1 inch).

And if the power window switch is pulled up continuously again within 5 seconds after the window is lowered by the automatic window reversal feature, the automatic window reversal will not operate.

*** NOTICE**

The automatic reverse feature for the window is only active when the "auto up" feature is used by fully

pulling up the switch. The automatic reverse feature will not operate if the window is raised using the half-way position on the power window switch.

⚠ WARNING

Always check for obstructions before raising any window to avoid injuries or vehicle damage. If an object less than 4 mm (0.16 inches) in diameter is caught between the window glass and the upper window channel, the automatic reverse window may not detect the resistance and will not stop and reverse direction.

⚠ WARNING

The automatic reverse feature is not activated whilst resetting power window system.

Make sure body parts or other objects are safely out of the way before closing the windows to avoid injuries or vehicle damage.

Power window lock button

The driver can disable the power window switches on the rear passengers' doors by pressing the power window lock button to the lock position (pressed).



When the power window lock button is pressed:

- The driver's master control can operate all passengers' power windows.
- The front passenger's control can operate the front passenger's power window.
- The rear passengers' control cannot operate the rear passenger's power window.

⚠ CAUTION

- To prevent possible damage to the power window system, do not open or close two windows or more at the same time. This will also ensure the longevity of the fuse.
- Never try to operate the main switch on the driver's door and the individual door window switch in opposite directions at the same time. If this is done, the window will stop and cannot be opened or closed.

⚠ WARNING

Windows

- NEVER leave the keys in your vehicle with unsupervised children, when the engine is running.
- NEVER leave any child unattended in the vehicle. Even very young children may inadvertently cause the vehicle to move, entangle themselves in the windows, or otherwise injure themselves or others.
- Always double check to make sure all arms, hands, head and other obstructions are safely out of the way before closing a window.
- Do not allow children play with the power windows. Keep the driver's door power window lock button in the LOCK position (pressed). SERIOUS INJURY can result from unintentional window operation by the child.
- Do not extend heads or any limbs outside the window whilst the vehicle is in motion.

Bonnet

The bonnet serves as a cover for the engine compartment.

Open the bonnet if maintenance works needs to be performed in the engine compartment or if you need to look at the compartment.

Opening the bonnet

1. Pull the release lever to unlatch the bonnet. The bonnet should pop open slightly.



⚠ WARNING

Open the bonnet after turning off the engine on a flat surface, shifting the shift lever to the P (Park) position for Automatic Transmission/ Dual Clutch Transmission/Intelligent Variable Transmission and to the 1st (First) gear or R (Reverse) for Manual Transmission, and setting the parking brake.

- Go to the front of the vehicle, raise the bonnet slightly, push the secondary latch (1) up side and lift the bonnet (2).



- Pull out the support rod.



- Hold the bonnet opened with the support rod.

Bonnet open warning

The bonnet warning message will appear on the LCD display when bonnet is open.



The warning chime will operate when the vehicle is being driven at or above 3 km/h (2 mph) with the bonnet open.

Closing the bonnet

- Before closing the bonnet, check the following:
 - All filler caps in the engine compartment must be correctly installed.
 - Gloves, rags or any other combustible material must be removed from the engine compartment.
- Lower the bonnet halfway (approximately 30 cm) and push down to securely lock in place.
- Check that the bonnet has engaged properly.
 - If the bonnet can be raise slightly, it is not properly engaged.

- Open it again and close it with a little more force.

⚠ WARNING

- Before closing the bonnet, ensure that all obstructions are removed from the bonnet opening. Closing the bonnet with an obstruction present in the bonnet opening may result in property damage or severe personal injury.
- Do not leave gloves, rags or any other combustible material in the engine compartment. Doing so may cause a heat-induced fire.

⚠ WARNING

- Always double check to be sure that the bonnet is firmly latched before driving away. If it is not latched, the bonnet could open whilst the vehicle is being driven, causing total loss of visibility, which might result in an accident.
- Do not move the vehicle with the bonnet raised. The view will be blocked and the bonnet could fall or be damaged.

Fuel filler door

The vehicle's fuel filler door must be opened and closed by hand from outside the vehicle.

Opening the fuel filler door

The fuel filler door must be opened from inside the vehicle by pulling up on the fuel filler door opener located on the front floor area on the driver's seat.

*** NOTICE**

If the fuel filler door does not open because ice has formed around it, tap lightly or push on the door to break the ice and release the door. Do not pry on the door. If necessary, spray around the door with an approved de-icer fluid (do not use radiator anti-freeze) or move the vehicle to a warm place and allow the ice to melt.

⚠ WARNING

Before refuelling, be sure to check what type of fuel is used for your vehicle.

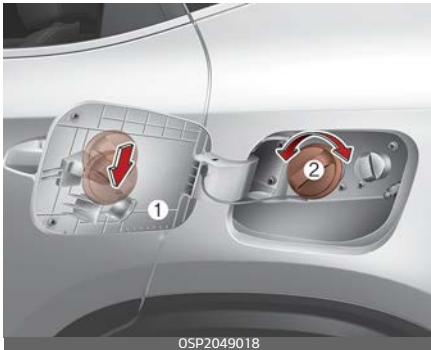
If you put diesel fuel into a petrol-powered vehicle or petrol fuel into a diesel-powered vehicle, it may affect the fuel system and cause serious damage to the vehicle.

1. Stop the engine.

- To open the fuel filler door, pull up the fuel filler door opener.



- Pull open the fuel filler door (1).



- To remove the cap, turn the fuel filler cap (2) counterclockwise.
- Refuel as needed.

Closing the fuel filler door

- To install the cap, turn it clockwise until it "clicks". This indicates that the cap is securely tightened.
- Close the fuel filler door and push it lightly and make sure that it is securely closed.

⚠ WARNING

Refuelling

- If pressurized fuel sprays out, it can cover your clothes or skin and thus subject you to the risk of fire and burns. Always remove the fuel cap carefully and slowly. If the cap is venting fuel or if you hear a hissing sound, wait until the condition stops before completely removing the cap.
- Do not "top off" after the nozzle automatically shuts off when refuelling.
- Always check that the fuel cap is installed securely to prevent fuel spillage in the event of an accident.

⚠ WARNING

Refuelling dangers

Automotive fuels are flammable materials. When refuelling, please note the following guidelines carefully. Failure to follow these guidelines may result in severe personal injury, severe burns or death by fire or explosion.

- Read and follow all warnings at the gas station facility.
- Before refuelling note the location of the Emergency Petrol Shut-Off, if available, at the gas station facility.

- Before touching the fuel nozzle, you should eliminate potentially dangerous static electricity discharge by touching another metal part of the vehicle, a safe distance away from the fuel filler neck, nozzle, or other gas source.
- Do not get back into a vehicle once you have begun refuelling since you can generate static electricity by touching, rubbing or sliding against any item or fabric (polyester, satin, nylon, etc.) capable of producing static electricity. Static electricity discharge can ignite fuel vapours resulting in rapid burning. If you must re-enter the vehicle, you should once again eliminate potentially dangerous static electricity discharge by touching a metal part of the vehicle, away from the fuel filler neck, nozzle or other petrol source.
- When using an approved portable fuel container, be sure to place the container on the ground prior to refuelling. Static electricity discharge from the container can ignite fuel vapours causing a fire. Once refuelling has begun, contact with the vehicle should be maintained until the filling is complete. Use only approved portable plastic fuel containers designed to carry and store petrol.
- Do not use mobile phones whilst refuelling. Electric current and/or electronic interference from mobile phones can potentially ignite fuel vapours causing a fire.
- When refuelling, always shut the engine off. Sparks produced by electrical components related to the engine can ignite fuel vapours causing a fire. Once refuelling is complete, check to make sure the filler cap and filler door are securely closed, before starting the engine.
- DO NOT use matches or a lighter and DO NOT SMOKE or leave a lit cigarette in your vehicle whilst at a gas station especially during refuelling. Automotive fuel is highly flammable and can, when ignited, result in fire.
- If a fire breaks out during refuelling, leave the vicinity of the vehicle, and immediately contact the manager of the gas station and then contact the local fire department. Follow any safety instructions they provide.

⚠ CAUTION

- Make sure to refuel your vehicle according to the "Fuel requirements" on page 1-2.
- If the fuel filler cap requires replacement, please make sure that you use parts designed for replacement in your vehicle. An

incorrect fuel filler cap can result in a serious malfunction of the fuel system or emission control system. For more detailed information, we recommend that you contact an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

- Do not spill fuel on the exterior surfaces of the vehicle. Any type of fuel spilled on painted surfaces may damage the paint.
- After refuelling, make sure the fuel cap is installed securely to prevent fuel spillage in the event of an accident.

Sunroof (if equipped)

If your vehicle is equipped with a sunroof, you can slide or tilt your sunroof with the sunroof switch located on the overhead console.



The sunroof can only be operated when the ignition switch or the ENGINE START/STOP button is in the ON position.

The sunroof can be operated for approximately 10 minutes after the ignition switch or the ENGINE START/STOP button is in the ACC or OFF position. However, if the front door is open, the sunroof cannot be operated even within the 10 minutes period.

⚠ WARNING

- Never adjust the sunroof or sunshade whilst driving. This could result in loss of control and an accident that may cause injury, or property damage.

- Do not leave the engine running and the key in your vehicle with unsupervised children. Unattended children could operate the sunroof, which could result in serious injury.
- Do not sit on the top of the vehicle. It may cause injury or vehicle damage.

*** NOTICE**

Do not operate the sunroof when the roof bars are installed on the vehicle or when there is luggage on the roof.

*** NOTICE**

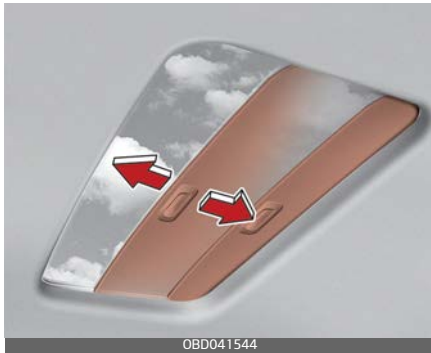
The sunshade will open automatically when the sunroof glass moves, but the sunshade does not close automatically when the sunroof glass is closed. Also, only the sunshade cannot be closed when the sunroof glass is opened.

*** NOTICE**

Do not pull the sunshade up or down, or apply excessive force as such action may damage the sunshade or cause it to malfunction.

4

Sunshade



Use the sunshade to block direct sunlight coming through the sunroof glass.

Open or close the sunshade by hand.

Tilt open/close



- Push the sunroof switch upward, the sunroof glass will tilt open.
- Push the sunroof switch forward, the sunroof glass will automatically close.

To stop the sunroof movement at any point, push the sunroof switch in any direction.

*** NOTICE**

The sunroof glass cannot slide open and tilt open at the same time. You cannot tilt open whilst the sunroof glass is slide open, and you cannot slide open whilst the sunroof is tilt open. Slide open or tilt open with the sunroof glass when the sunroof glass is completely closed.

To stop the sunroof movement at any point, push the sunroof switch in any direction.

*** NOTICE**

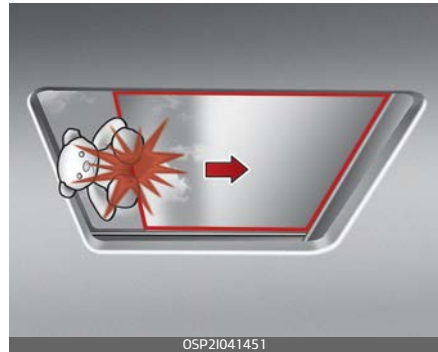
To reduce wind noise whilst driving, we recommend you to drive at the recommended position before the maximum slide open position.

Slide open/close



- Push the sunroof switch rearward, the sunshade and sunroof glass will slide open. Push the sunroof switch forward, only the sunroof glass will close.
- Push the sunroof switch forward or rearward to the first detent position, the sunroof glass will operate manually. Push the sunroof switch forward or rearward to the second detent position, the sunroof glass will operate automatically (auto slide feature).

Automatic reversal



If the sunroof senses any obstacle whilst it is closing automatically, it will reverse direction then stop at a certain position.

The auto reverse function may not work if an object thin or soft is caught, or the sunroof is closed manually.

⚠ WARNING

- Make sure heads, hands, arms or any other body parts or objects are out of the way before operating the sunroof. Body parts or objects may get caught causing injuries or vehicle damage.
- Never deliberately use your body parts to test the automatic reversal function. The sunroof glass may reverse direction, but there is a risk of injury.

*** NOTICE**

- Do not continue to push the sunroof switch after the sunroof is fully opened, closed, or tilted. Damage to the sunroof motor could occur.
- Continuous operations such as slide open/close, tilt open/close, etc. may cause the motor or sunroof system to malfunction.
- Regularly remove any accumulated dust on the sunroof rail.
- Using the sunroof for a long time can make noise caused by dust in accumulated between the sunroof and vehicle body. Open the sunroof and remove dust regularly using a clean cloth.
- Do not try to open the sunroof when the temperature is below freezing or when the sunroof is covered with snow or ice, otherwise the motor could be dam-

aged. In cold and wet climates, the sunroof may not work properly.

- Do not open or drive with the sunroof glass open immediately after rain or washing the vehicle. Water may wet the interior of the vehicle.
- Do not extend any luggage outside the sunroof whilst driving. Vehicle damage may occur if the vehicle suddenly stops.

⚠ WARNING

Do not extend your head, arms, body parts or objects outside the sunroof whilst driving. Injuries may occur if the vehicle suddenly stops.

Resetting the sunroof

In some circumstances resetting the sunroof operation may need to be performed. Some instances where resetting the sunroof may be required include:

- When the 12 volt battery is either disconnected or discharged
- When the sunroof fuse is replaced
- If the sunroof one-touch AUTO OPEN/CLOSE operation is not functioning properly

Sunroof resetting procedure:

1. It is recommended to perform the reset procedure with the vehicle engine running. Start the vehicle in P (Park).
2. Make sure the sunroof glass is in the fully closed position. If the sunroof glass is open, push the switch forward until the sunroof glass is fully closed.
3. Release the switch when the sunroof glass is fully closed.
4. Push the switch forward until the sunroof glass moves slightly. Then release the switch.
5. Within 3 seconds, push and hold the sunroof switch forward until the sunroof glass slides open and close. Do not release the switch until the operation is completed. If you release the switch during operation, start the procedure again from step 2.

*** NOTICE**

If the sunroof does reset when the vehicle battery is disconnected or discharged, or the sunroof fuse is blown, the sunroof may not operate normally.

Sunroof open warning



If the driver turns off the engine when the sunroof is not fully closed, the warning chime will sound for several seconds and the sunroof open warning will appear on the cluster LCD display.

Close the sunroof securely when leaving your vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

Make sure the sunroof is closed fully when leaving your vehicle. If the sunroof is left open, rain or snow may wet the interior of the vehicle. Also, leaving the sunroof open when the vehicle is unattended may invite theft.

Steering wheel

The steering wheel of this vehicle is equipped with the Electric Power Steering (EPS) system.

Electric power steering (EPS)

Power steering uses the motor to assist you in steering the vehicle.

If the engine is off or if the power steering system becomes inoperative, the vehicle may still be steered, but it will require increased steering effort.

The EPS is controlled by the power steering control unit which senses the steering wheel torque and vehicle speed to command the motor.

The steering effort becomes heavier as the vehicle's speed increases and becomes lighter as the vehicle's speed decreases for better control of the steering wheel.

Should you notice any change in the effort required to steer during normal vehicle operation, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

* NOTICE

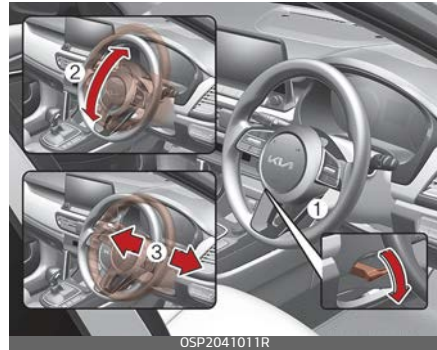
The following symptoms may occur during normal vehicle operation:

- The EPS warning light does not illuminate.
- The steering effort is high immediately after turning the ignition switch on. This happens as the EPS system performs the diagnostics. When the diagnostics is completed, the steering effort will return to its normal condition.
- A click noise may be heard from the EPS relay after the ignition switch is turned to the ON or LOCK position.
- Motor noise may be heard when the vehicle is at a stop or at a low driving speed.
- When the abnormality is detected in the electric power steering system, a deadly accident prevention purposes, steering assist functions will be stopped. At this time, the instrument panel warning light turns on or blinks and the power to manipulate the steering will be off. Please check immediately after moving the vehicle to a safe zone.
- The steering effort increases if the steering wheel is rotated continuously when the vehicle is not in motion. However, after a few minutes, it will return to its normal conditions.

- If the Electric Power Steering System does not operate normally, the warning light will illuminate on the instrument cluster. The steering wheel may become difficult to control or operate abnormally. In this case, have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- When you operate the steering wheel in low temperature, abnormal noise could occur. If temperature rises, the noise will disappear. This is a normal condition.

- After adjusting, push the steering wheel both up and down to be certain it is locked in position.

Adjusting steering wheel angle and height



1. To change the steering wheel angle, pull down the lock release lever (1).
2. Adjust the steering wheel to the desired angle (2) and height (3, if equipped). Move the steering wheel, so it points toward your chest, not toward your face. Make sure you can see the instrument panel warning lights and gauges. After adjusting, pull up the lock.
3. Pull up the lock-release lever to lock the steering wheel in place. Push the steering wheel both up and down to be certain it is locked in position.
4. Be sure to adjust the steering wheel to the desired position before driving.

Tilt & telescopic steering wheel

A tilt and telescopic steering wheel allows you to adjust the steering wheel before you drive. You can also raise it to give your legs more room when you exit and enter the vehicle.

The steering wheel should be positioned so that it is comfortable for you to drive, whilst permitting you to see the instrument panel warning lights and gauges.

⚠ WARNING

- Never adjust the angle of the steering wheel whilst driving. You may lose steering control and cause severe personal injury, death or accidents.

* NOTICE

After adjustment, sometimes the lock-release lever may not lock the steering wheel.

It is not a malfunction. This occurs when two gears engage. In this case, adjust the steering wheel again and then lock the steering wheel.

Heated steering wheel (if equipped)

When the ignition switch is in the ON position or the ENGINE START/STOP button in the ON position, pressing the heated steering wheel button warms the steering wheel. The indicator on the button will illuminate.



To turn the heated steering wheel off, press the button once again. The indicator on the button will turn off.

* NOTICE

The heated steering wheel will turn off automatically approximately 30 minutes after the heated steering wheel is turned on.

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not install any type of grip cover for the steering wheel, it may impair the function of the heated steering wheel system.
- When cleaning the heated steering wheel, do not use an organic solvent such as paint thinner, benzene, alcohol and petrol. Doing so may damage the surface of the steering wheel.
- If the surface of the steering wheel is damaged by a sharp object, damage to the heated steering wheel components could occur.

⚠ WARNING

If the steering wheel becomes too warm, turn the system off. The heated steering wheel may cause burns even at low temperatures, especially if used for long periods of time.

Horn

To sound the horn, press the area indicated by the horn symbol on your steering wheel (see illustration).



The horn will operate only when this area is pressed. Check the horn regularly to be sure it operates properly.

CAUTION

- Do not strike the horn severely to operate it, or hit it with your fist. Do not press on the horn with a sharp-pointed object.
- When cleaning the steering wheel, do not use an organic solvent such as thinner, benzene, alcohol and petrol. Doing so may damage the steering wheel.

Mirrors

This vehicle is equipped with inside and outside rear view mirrors to provide views of objects behind the vehicle.

Inside rear view mirror

Adjust the rear view mirror so that the centre view through the rear window is seen.

Make this adjustment before you start driving.

WARNING

Rear visibility

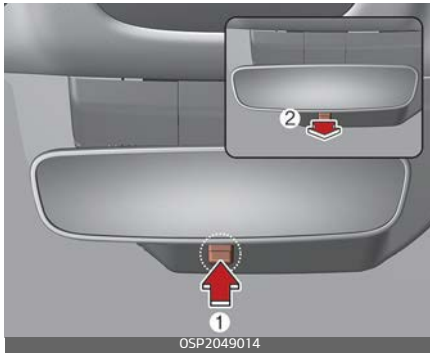
Do not place objects in the rear seat or cargo area which would interfere with your vision out the rear window.

WARNING

Do not adjust the rear view mirror whilst the vehicle is moving. This could result in loss of control, and an accident which could cause DEATH, SERIOUS INJURY, or property damage.

WARNING

Do not modify the inside mirror and don't install a wide mirror. It could result in injury, during an accident or deployment of the air bag.

Day/night rear view mirror (if equipped)

(1): Day, (2): Night

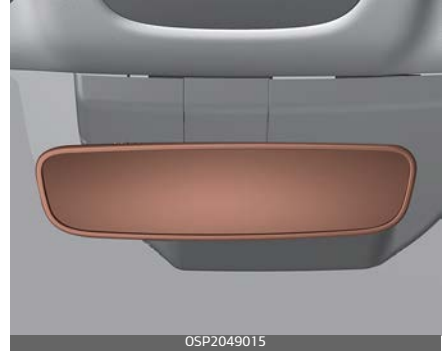
Make this adjustment before you start driving and whilst the day/night lever is in the day position (1).

Pull the day/night lever toward you (2) to reduce the glare from the headlights of the vehicles behind you during night driving.

Remember that you lose some rear view clarity in the night position.

Electric Chromic Mirror (ECM) (if equipped)

The electric rear view mirror automatically controls the glare from the headlights of the vehicles behind you in nighttime or low light driving conditions.



The sensor mounted in the mirror senses the light level around the vehicle, and automatically controls the headlight glare from the vehicles behind you.

When the engine is running, the glare is automatically controlled by the sensor mounted in the rear view mirror.

Outside rear view mirror

Your vehicle is equipped with both left-hand and right-hand outside rear view mirrors.

Be sure to adjust the mirror angles before driving.

The mirrors can be adjusted remotely with the control levers or remote switch, depending on the type of mirror control installed. The mirror heads can be folded back to prevent damage during an automatic car wash or when passing through a narrow street.

⚠ WARNING**Rear view mirrors**

- The outside rear view mirror is convex. Objects seen in the mirror are closer than they appear.
- Use your interior rear view mirror or direct observation to determine the actual distance of following vehicles when changing lanes.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not scrape ice off the mirror face; this may damage the surface of the glass. If ice should restrict the movement of the mirror, do not force the mirror for adjustment. To remove ice, use a deicer spray, or a sponge or soft cloth with warm water.

⚠ CAUTION

If the mirror is jammed with ice, do not adjust the mirror by force. Use an approved spray de-icer (not radiator antifreeze) to release the frozen mechanism or move the vehicle to a warm place and allow the ice to melt.

⚠ WARNING

Do not adjust or fold the outside rear view mirrors whilst the vehicle is moving. This could result in loss of control, and an accident which could cause DEATH, SERIOUS INJURY, or property damage.

Adjusting the outside rear view mirrors

The electric remote control mirror switch allows you to adjust the position of the left and right outside rear view mirrors.



Adjusting the rear view mirrors:

1. Move the lever (1) either to the L (left side) or R (right side) to select the rearview mirror you would like to adjust.
2. Press a corresponding point (▲) on the mirror adjustment control (2) to position the selected mirror up, down, left or right.

⚠ CAUTION

- The mirrors stop moving when they reach the maximum adjusting angles, but the motor continues to operate whilst the switch is pressed. Do not press the switch longer than necessary, the motor may be damaged.
- Do not attempt to adjust the outside rear view mirror by hand. Doing so may damage the parts.

Folding the outside rear view mirror (if equipped)

The outside rear view mirror can be folded or unfolded by pressing the switch when the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button is in the ON position as below.



- To fold the outside rear view mirror depress the button (1).
- To unfold it, depress the button (1) again.

⚠ CAUTION

The electric type outside rear view mirror operates even though the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button is in the LOCK or OFF position. However, to prevent unnecessary battery discharge, do not adjust the mirrors longer than necessary whilst the engine is not running.

⚠ CAUTION

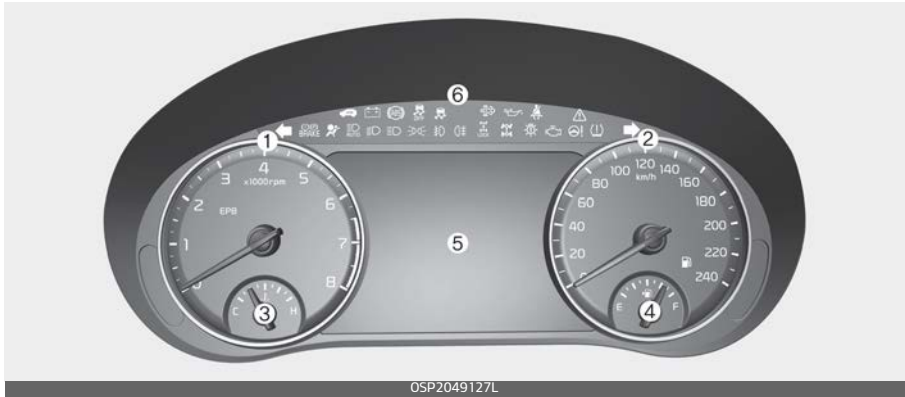
In case it is an electric type outside rear view mirror, don't fold it by hand. It could cause motor failure.

Instrument cluster

Type A



Type B

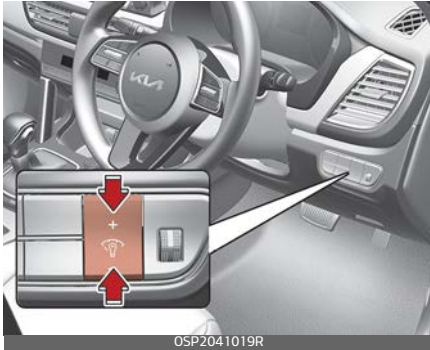


* The actual cluster in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

1. Tachometer
2. Speedometer
3. Engine coolant temperature gauge
4. Fuel gauge
5. LCD display
6. Warning and indicator lights

Adjusting instrument cluster illumination

The brightness of the instrument panel illumination is changed by pressing the illumination control button ("+" or "-") when the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button is ON, or the tail lights are turned on.



⚠ WARNING

Never adjust the instrument cluster whilst driving. This could result in loss of control and lead to an accident that may cause DEATH, SERIOUS INJURY, or property damage.

- If you hold the illumination control button ("+" or "-"), the brightness will be changed continuously.



- If the brightness reaches to the maximum or minimum level, an alarm will sound.

Gauges

The gauges display various information such as the speed of the vehicle, and so on.

Speedometer

KPH



MPH (KPH)



The speedometer indicates the speed of the vehicle and is calibrated in kilometers per hour (km/h) and miles per hour (mph).

Tachometer



The tachometer indicates the approximate number of engine revolutions per minute (rpm).

Use the tachometer to select the correct shift points and to prevent lugging and/or over-revving the engine.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not operate the engine within the tachometer's RED ZONE. This may cause severe engine damage.

Engine coolant temperature gauge

This gauge indicates the temperature of the engine coolant when the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button is ON.

⚠ CAUTION

If the gauge pointer moves beyond the normal range area toward the "H" position, it indicates overheating that may damage the engine.

Do not continue driving with an overheated engine. If your vehicle overheats, refer to "If the engine overheats" on page 7–8.

⚠ WARNING

Never remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot. The engine coolant is under pressure and could severely burn. Wait until the engine is cool before adding coolant to the reservoir.

Fuel gauge

This gauge indicates the approximate amount of fuel remaining in the fuel tank.

*** NOTICE**

- The fuel tank capacity is given in "Recommended lubricants and capacities" on page 9–9.
- The fuel gauge is supplemented by a low fuel warning light, which will illuminate when the fuel tank is nearly empty.
- On inclines or curves, the fuel gauge pointer may fluctuate or the low fuel warning light may come on earlier than usual due to the movement of fuel in the tank.

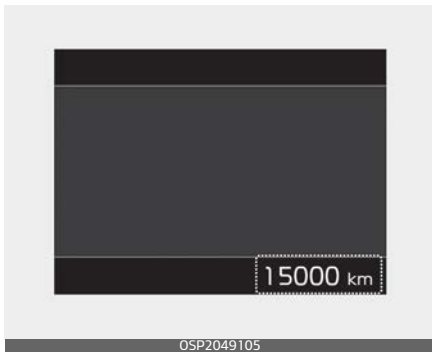
⚠ WARNING**Fuel Gauge**

Running out of fuel can expose vehicle occupants to danger.

You must stop and obtain additional fuel as soon as possible after the

warning light comes on or when the gauge indicator comes close to the "E" level.

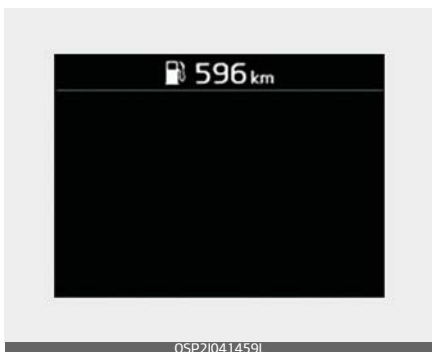
Odometer



The odometer indicates the total distance that the vehicle has been driven and should be used to determine when periodic maintenance should be performed.

- Odometer range: 0 ~ 1,599,999 km or 999,999 miles.

Distance to empty



- The distance to empty is the estimated distance the vehicle can be driven with the remaining fuel.
 - Distance range: 1 ~ 9,999 km or 1 ~ 9,999 miles.
- If the estimated distance is below 1 km (1 mile), the trip computer will display "---" as distance to empty.

*** NOTICE**

- If the vehicle is not on level ground or the battery power has been interrupted, the distance to empty function may not operate correctly.
- The distance to empty may differ from the actual driving distance as it is an estimate of the available driving distance.
- The trip computer may not register additional fuel if less than 6 litres (1.6 gallons) of fuel are added to the vehicle.
- The fuel economy and distance to empty may vary significantly based on driving conditions, driving habits, and condition of the vehicle.

Outside temperature gauge



This gauge indicates the current outside air temperatures by 1 °C (1 °F).

- Temperature range: -40 °C ~ 85 °C (-40 °F ~ 211 °F)

The outside temperature on the display may not change immediately like a general thermometer to prevent the driver from being inattentive.

To change the temperature unit (from °C to °F or from °F to °C)

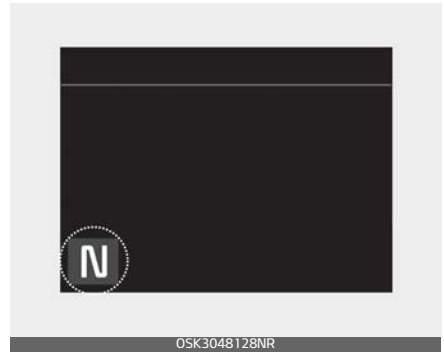
The temperature unit can be changed by using the "User settings" mode of the LCD Display.

* For more details, refer to "LCD display" on page 4-55.

Transmission shift indicator

Transmission shift indicator displays gear information depending on your vehicle's transmission type.

Automatic transmission/intelligent variable transmission shift indicator (if equipped)

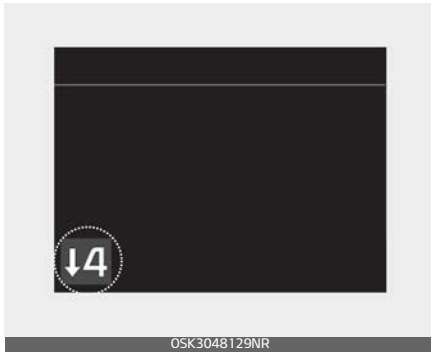


This indicator displays which automatic transmission/intelligent variable transmission shift lever is selected.

- Park: P
- Reverse: R
- Neutral: N
- Drive: D

Manual shift mode

- Shifting up: ▲2, ▲3, ▲4, ▲5, ▲6
- Shifting down: ▼1, ▼2, ▼3, ▼4, ▼5

Manual transmission shift indicator (if equipped)

This indicator informs which gear is desired whilst driving to save fuel.

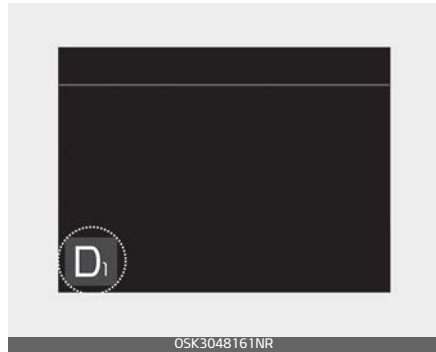
- Shifting up: ▲2, ▲3, ▲4, ▲5, ▲6
- Shifting down: ▼1, ▼2, ▼3, ▼4, ▼5

For example

▲3: Indicates that shifting up to the 3rd gear is desired (currently the shift lever is in the 2nd or 1st gear).

▼4: Indicates that shifting down to the 4th gear is desired (currently the shift lever is in the 5th or 6th gear).

When the system is not working properly, the indicator is not displayed.

Dual clutch transmission shift indicator (if equipped)

This indicator displays which shift lever is selected.



- Park: P
- Reverse: R
- Neutral: N
- Drive: D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7
- Sports mode: S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7

LCD display

The LCD display modes can be changed by using the control buttons.







LCD Display Control



1. : MODE button for changing modes
2. : MOVE switch for changing items
3. OK: SELECT/RESET button for setting or resetting the selected item

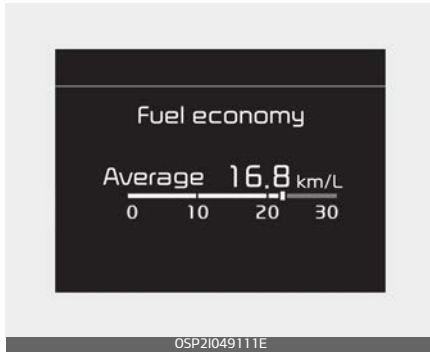
LCD display modes

The LCD display provides 5 modes. You can switch modes by pressing the Mode button.

Mode						
	 Trip Computer	 Turn By Turn (TBT)*	 Driving Assist	 User Settings	 Master warning	
 Up/Down	Fuel Economy	Route Guidance	SCC*/ Lane Safety	Head-up display	The Master Warning mode displays warning messages related to the vehicle when one or more systems is not operating normally.	
	Accumulated Info	Destination Info	Driver Attention Warning*	Driver Assistance		
	Drive Info			AWD*		Door
						Lights
	Transmission Temperature			TPMS		Convenience
						Service Interval
						Other features
						Language
				Reset		

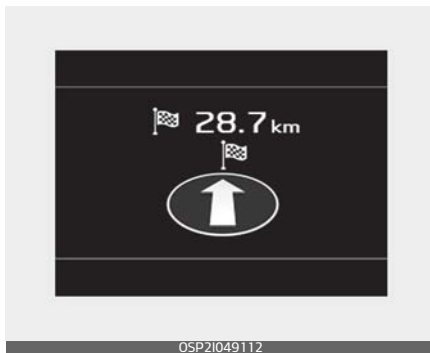
The information provided may differ depending on which functions are applicable to your vehicle.

* : if equipped

Trip computer mode

The trip computer mode displays information related to vehicle driving parameters including fuel economy, tripmeter information and vehicle speed.

* For more details, refer to "Trip information (trip computer)" on page 4-64.

Turn By Turn (TBT) mode

This mode displays the state of the navigation.

Driving Assist mode

This mode displays the state of:

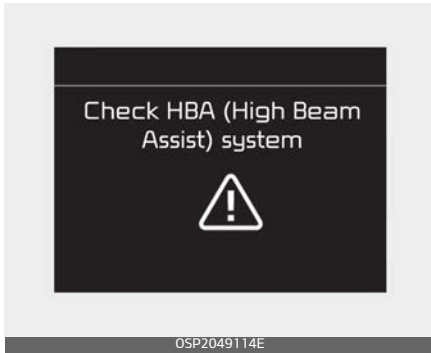
- Smart Cruise Control (if equipped)
- Lane Safety system (if equipped)
- Driver Attention Warning (if equipped)
- AWD (if equipped)
- Tyre pressure

* For more details, refer to each system information in "Driving your vehicle" on page 6-6.

Tyre pressure status

* For more details, refer to "Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) (if equipped)" on page 7-10.

Master warning mode

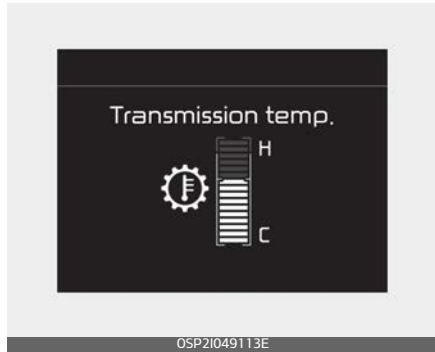


This warning light informs the driver the following situations.

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist malfunction (if equipped)
- LED headlamp malfunction (if equipped)
- Lamp malfunction
- High Beam Assist malfunction (if equipped)

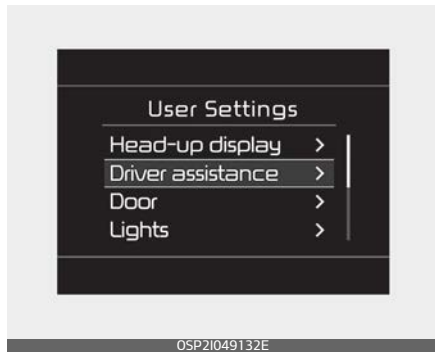
At this time, a Master Warning icon (⚠️) will appear beside the User Settings icon (⚙️), on the LCD display. If the warning situation is solved, the master warning light will be turned off and the Master Warning icon will disappear.

Transmission temperature gauge (for dual clutch transmission)



This mode displays the transmission temperature.

User settings mode



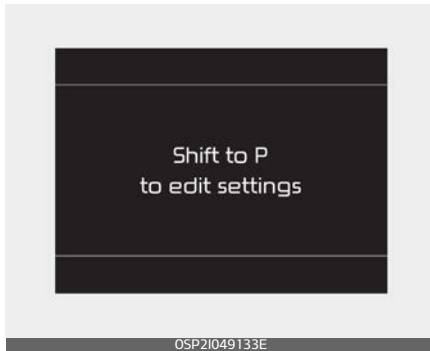
In this mode, you can change the settings of the instrument cluster, doors, lamps, etc.

1. Head-up display
2. Driver Assistance
3. Door
4. Lights
5. Sound
6. Convenience
7. Service Interval

- 8. Other features
- 9. Language
- 10. Reset

The information provided may differ depending on which functions are applicable to your vehicle.

Shift to P to edit settings/Engage parking brake to edit settings



This warning message appears if you try to adjust the User Settings whilst driving.

Automatic transmission/Dual clutch Transmission/Intelligent variable transmission

For your safety, change the User Settings after parking the vehicle, applying the parking brake and moving the shift lever to P (Park).

Manual transmission

For your safety, change the User Settings after engaging the parking brake.

1. Head-Up Display (if equipped)

Items	Explanation
Display Height	Adjust the height (1~20) of the HUD image on the HUD screen.
Rotation	Adjust the degree (-5~+5) of the HUD rotation.
Brightness	Adjust the intensity (1~20) of the HUD brightness.
Speed Size	Small/Medium/Large
Speed Colour	White/Orange/Green

2. Driver Assistance (if equipped)

Items	Explanation
Warning Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal/Late To select the Warning time
Warning Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High/Medium/ Low To select the Warning volume
Driver Attention Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading vehicle departure alert • Driver Attention Warning To select the function. * For more details, refer to the "Driver Attention Warning (DAW) (if equipped)" on page 6-147.
Forward Safety	To adjust Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist function. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Assist / Warning Only / Off To select the functions.
Lane Safety	To adjust Lane Keeping Assist function. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane Keeping Assist / Lane Departure Warning / Off To select the functions.
Blind-Spot Safety	To activate or deactivate Safe Exit Warning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Exit Assist To adjust Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Assist / Warning Only / Off
Parking safety	To Activate or deactivate Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rear Cross-Traffic Safety To select the functions.

* The information provided may differ depending on which functions are applicable to your vehicle.

3. Door

Items	Explanation
Auto Lock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off: The auto door unlock operation will be cancelled. • Enable on speed: All doors will be automatically locked when the vehicle speed exceeds 15 km/h (9.3 mph) • Enable on Shift (Except Manual transmission): All doors will be automatically locked if the vehicle is shifted from the P (Park) position to the R (Reverse), N (Neutral), or D (Drive) position.(With the Engine ON, it is activated.)
Auto Unlock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off: The auto door unlock operation will be cancelled. • Vehicle Off/On key out (if equipped): All doors will be automatically unlocked when the ignition key is removed from the ignition switch or the ENGINE START/STOP button is set to the OFF position. • On shift to P (Except Manual transmission): All doors will be automatically unlocked if the gear is shifted to the P (Park) position.(With the Engine ON, it is activated.)

* The information provided may differ depending on which functions are applicable to your vehicle.

4. Lights

Items	Explanation
One Touch Turn Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off: The one touch turn signal function will be deactivated. • 3, 5, 7 flashes: The turn signal indicator will blink 3, 5, or 7 times when the turn signal lever is moved slightly. <p>* For more details, refer to "Lighting" on page 4-95.</p>
Headlight Delay	If this item is checked, the head lamp delay function will be activated.
High Beam Assist	If this item is checked, High Beam Assist function will be activated.

* The information provided may differ depending on which functions are applicable to your vehicle.

5. Convenience

Items	Explanation
Welcome Mirror	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On door unlock / On driver approach To select the welcome mirror function.
Wireless Charging System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If this item is checked, the wireless charging function will be activated.
Wiper/Lights Display	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If this item is checked, the wiper/lights display will be activated.
Auto Rear Wiper (in R)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If this item is checked, the auto rear wiper will be activated.
Gear Position Pop-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If this item is checked, gear position pops up on the lower left corner of the LCD on changing the gear.
Icy Road Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If this item is checked, the icy road warning will be activated.

* The information provided may differ depending on which functions are applicable to your vehicle.

6. Service interval

Items	Explanation
Enable Service Interval	If this item is checked, the Service Interval function will be activated.
Adjust Interval	If the service interval menu is activated, you may adjust the time and distance.
Reset	To reset the service interval function.

If the service interval is activated and the time and distance is adjusted, messages are displayed in the following situations each time the vehicle is turned on.

- Service in: Displayed to inform the driver the remaining mileage and days to service.
- Service required: Displayed when the mileage and days to service has been reached or passed.

If any of the following conditions occur, the mileage and number of days to service may be incorrect.

- The battery cable is disconnected.
- The battery is discharged.

7. Other features

Items	Explanation
Fuel Economy Auto Reset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off: The average fuel economy will not reset. After ignition / After refuelling: The average fuel economy will reset automatically after ignition/refuelling.
Speedometer Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> km/h or mph To select the Speedometer unit.
Fuel Economy Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Km/L, L/100Km To select the Fuel economy unit. For more details, refer to "Trip information (trip computer)" on page 4-64.
Temperature Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> °C/°F To select the Temperature unit.
Torque Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N·m, lbf·ft To select the Torque Unit
Turbo Boost Pressure Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> psi, kPa, bar To select the Turbo Boost Pressure Unit
Tyre Pressure Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> psi, kPa, bar To select the Tyre Pressure Unit

* The information provided may differ depending on which functions are applicable to your vehicle.

8. Reset

Items	Explanation
Reset	You can reset the menus in the User Settings mode. All menus in the User Settings mode are reset to factory settings, except language and service interval.

9. Language

Items	Explanation
Language	To select language.

LCD displays

LCD displays show the following information to drivers.

- Trip information
- LCD modes
- Warning messages

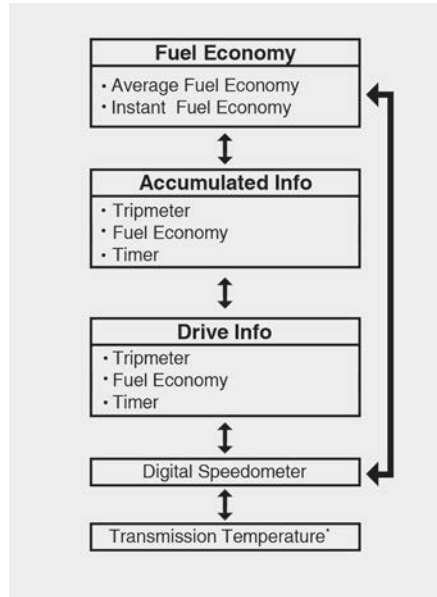
Trip information (trip computer)

The trip computer is a microcomputer- controlled driver information system that displays information related to driving.

* NOTICE

Some driving information stored in the trip computer resets if the battery is disconnected.

Trip Modes

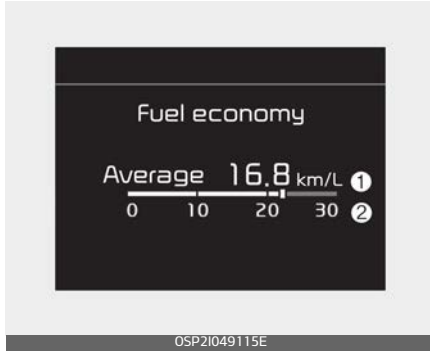


* for vehicle equipped with dual clutch transmission

To change the trip mode, scroll the toggle the switch (∧ / ∨) on the steering wheel.

Fuel economy

Average Fuel Economy (1)



- The average fuel economy is calculated by the total driving distance and fuel consumption since the last average fuel economy reset.
 - Fuel economy range: 0~99.9 km/L, L/100 km or mpg
- The average fuel economy can be reset both manually and automatically.

Manual reset

To clear the average fuel economy manually, press the OK button on the steering wheel for more than 1 second when the average fuel economy is displayed.

Automatic reset

To make the average fuel economy be reset automatically whenever refuelling, select the "Fuel economy auto reset" mode in User Setting menu of the LCD Windows (Refer to "User settings mode" on page 4-58).

- OFF - You may set to default manually by using the trip switch reset button.
- After ignition - The vehicle will automatically set to default once 4 hours pass after the Ignition is in OFF.
- After refuelling - After refuelling more than 6 litres and driving over 1 km/h, the vehicle will reset to default automatically.

* NOTICE

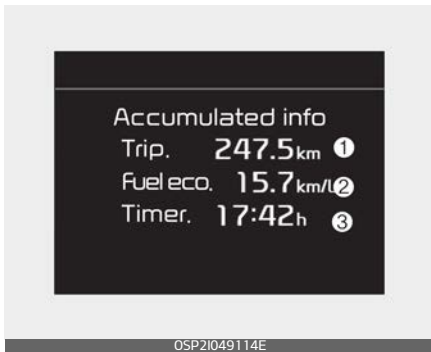
The average fuel economy is not displayed for more accurate calculation if the vehicle does not drive more than 10 seconds or 50 metres (0.03 miles) since the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button is turned to ON.

Instant Fuel Economy (2)

- This mode displays the instant fuel economy during the last few seconds when the vehicle speed is more than 10 km/h (6.2 mph).
 - Fuel economy range: 0.0~30 km/L, L/100 km or 0.0 ~ 50.0 mpg

Accumulated driving information mode

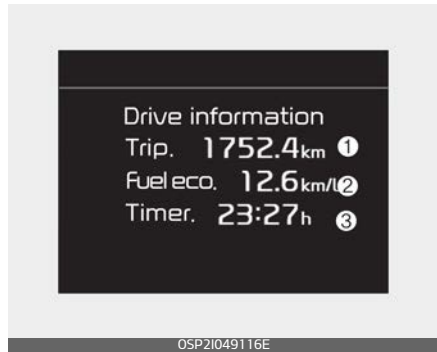
This display shows the accumulated trip distance (1), the average fuel efficiency (2), and the total driving time (3).



- Accumulated information is calculated after the vehicle has run for more than 300 metres.
- If you press "OK" button for more than 1 second after the Cumulative Information is displayed, the information will be reset.
- If the engine is running, even when the vehicle is not in motion, the information will be accumulated.

Drive Info display

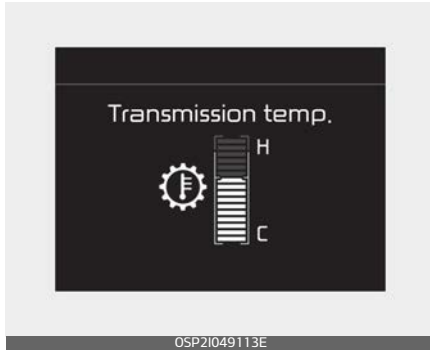
This display shows the trip distance (1), the average fuel efficiency (2), and the total driving time (3) information once per one ignition cycle.



- Fuel efficiency is calculated after the vehicle has run for more than 300 metres.
- The Driving Information will be reset 4 hours after ignition has been turned off. So, when the vehicle ignition is turned on within 4 hours, the information will not be reset.
- If you press "OK" button for more than 1 second after the Driving Information is displayed, the information will be reset.
- If the engine is running, even when the vehicle is not in motion, the information will be accumulated.

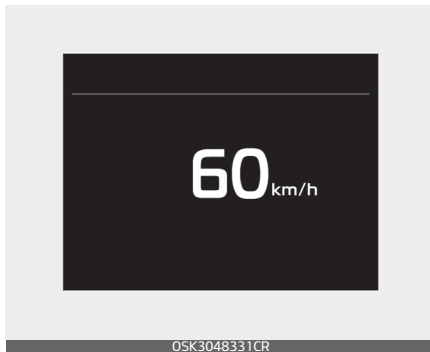
Transmission temperature (dual clutch transmission) (if equipped)

This mode displays the transmission temperature.



Digital speedometer

This digital speedometer display shows the speed of the vehicle.



Service mode

This mode reminds you of scheduled maintenance information.

Service in

It calculates and displays when you need a scheduled maintenance service (mileage or days).

If the remaining mileage or time reaches 1,500 km (900 miles) or 30 days, "Service in" message is displayed for several seconds each time you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.

Service required

If you do not have your vehicle serviced according to the already inputted service interval, "Service required" message is displayed for several seconds each time you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.

To reset the service interval to the mileage and days you inputted before:

- Press the OK button (Reset) for more than 1 second.

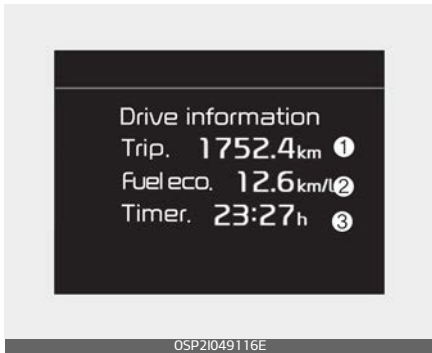
*** NOTICE**

If any of the following conditions occurs, the mileage and days may be incorrect.

- The battery cable is disconnected.
- The battery is discharged.

Driving info display

At the end of each driving cycle, the Driving Info message is displayed.



This display shows the trip distance (1), average fuel economy (2), driving time (3).

This information is displayed for a few seconds when you turn off the vehicle, and then goes off automatically. The information is calculated for each time the vehicle is turned on.

*** NOTICE**

- If sunroof open warning is displayed in the cluster, the Driving Information message may not be displayed.
- To set the charging time and/or climate time, refer to a separately supplied car navigation system manual for detailed information.

LCD display messages

Door, bonnet, tailgate, sunroof open



- This warning is displayed indicating which door, the bonnet, the tailgate or the sunroof is open.

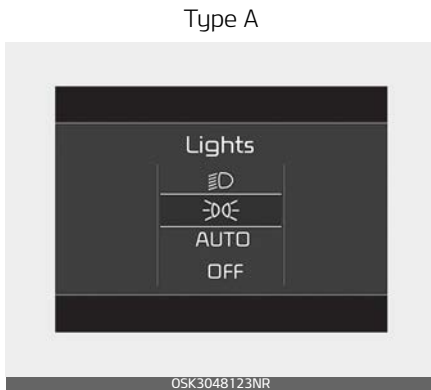
Low Pressure warning display



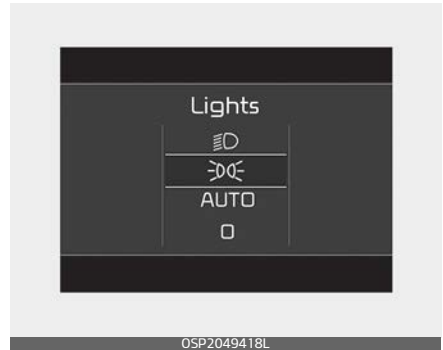
This warning message is displayed if the tyre pressure is low. The corresponding tyre on the vehicle will be illuminated.

* For more details, refer to "Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) (if equipped)" on page 7-10.

Lights mode



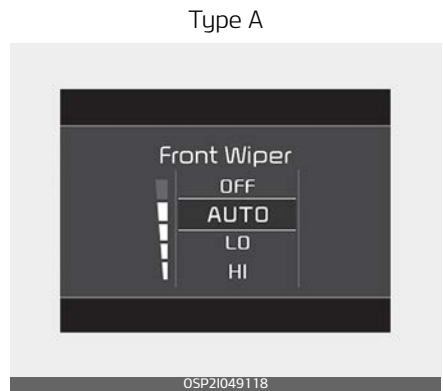
Type B



This indicator displays which exterior light is selected using the lighting control.

You can activate or deactivate Wiper/Lights Display function from the User Settings mode in the cluster LCD display.

Wiper mode



Type B



This indicator displays which wiper speed is selected using the wiper control.

You can activate or deactivate Wiper/Lights Display function from the User Settings mode in the cluster LCD display.

Engine has overheated

- This warning message illuminates when the engine coolant temperature is above 120 °C (248 °F). This means that the engine is overheated and may be damaged.

* If your vehicle is overheated, refer to "If the engine overheats" on page 7-8.

Low key battery (for smart key system)

- This warning message illuminates if the battery of the smart key is discharged when the ENGINE START/STOP button changes to the OFF position.

Press START button whilst turning wheel (for smart key system)

- This warning message illuminates if the steering wheel does not unlock normally when the ENGINE START/STOP button is pressed.
- It means that you should press the ENGINE START/STOP button whilst turning the steering wheel right and left.

Steering wheel unlocked (for smart key system)

- This warning message illuminates if the steering wheel does not lock when the ENGINE START/STOP button changes to the OFF position.

Check steering wheel lock system (for smart key system)

- This warning message illuminates if the steering wheel does not lock normally when the ENGINE START/STOP button changes to the OFF position.

Press clutch pedal to start engine (for smart key system and manual transmission)

- This warning message illuminates if the ENGINE START/STOP button changes to the ACC position twice by pressing the button repeatedly without depressing the clutch pedal.

- It means that you should depress the clutch pedal to start the engine.

Key not in vehicle (for smart key system)

- This warning message illuminates if the smart key is not in the vehicle when you press the ENGINE START/STOP button.
- It means that you should always have the smart key with you.

Key not detected (for smart key system)

- This warning message illuminates if the smart key is not detected when you press the ENGINE START/STOP button.

Shift to P or N to start engine (for smart key system)

- This warning message illuminates if you try to start the engine with the shift lever not in the P (Park) or N (Neutral) position.

Press brake pedal to start engine (for smart key system)

- This warning message illuminates if the ENGINE START/STOP button changes to the ACC position twice by pressing the button repeatedly without depressing the brake pedal.

- It means that you should depress the brake pedal to start the engine.

Battery discharging due to external electrical devices (if equipped)

The vehicle can detect self-discharge of the battery due to over-current that is generated by unauthorised electrical devices such as black box mounting during parking.

If the warning continues even after external electrical devices are removed, have your vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to contact an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Press start button again (for smart key system)

- This warning message illuminates if you can not operate the ENGINE START/STOP button when there is a problem with the ENGINE START/STOP button system.
- It means that you could start the engine by pressing the ENGINE START/STOP button once more.
- If the warning illuminates each time you press the ENGINE START/STOP button, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Press start button with key (for smart key system)

- This warning message illuminates if you press the ENGINE START/STOP button whilst the warning message "Key not detected" is illuminating.
- At this time, the immobiliser indicator light blinks.

Check Blind-Spot Collision Warning (if equipped)

This warning message is displayed if there is a problem with Blind spot Collision Warning. In this case, we recommend that you have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer

* For more information, refer to "Blind-Spot Collision Warning (BCW) (if equipped)" on page 6-121.

Warning and indicator lights

The warning light and indicator light indicate a situation where the driver should be careful and whether the various functions are activated.

Warning lights

The warning light indicates situations that require the driver to pay attention.

*** NOTICE**

Warning lights

Make sure that all warning lights are OFF after starting the engine. If any light is still ON, this indicates a situation that needs attention.

Air bag warning light

This warning light illuminates:

- Once you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - It illuminates for approximately 6 seconds and then goes off.
- When there is a malfunction with the SRS.

In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Seat belt warning light

This warning light informs the driver that the seat belt is not fastened.

* For more details, refer to "Seat belts" on page 3-17.

Parking brake & brake fluid warning light

This warning light illuminates:

- Once you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - It illuminates for approximately 3 seconds
 - It remains on if the parking brake is applied.
- When the parking brake is applied.
- When the brake fluid level in the reservoir is low.
 - If the warning light illuminates with the parking brake released, it indicates the brake fluid level in reservoir is low.

If the brake fluid level in the reservoir is low:

1. Drive carefully to the nearest safe location and stop your vehicle.
2. With the engine stopped, check the brake fluid level immediately and add fluid as required (For more details, refer to "Brake/clutch fluid" on page 8-30). Then check all brake components for fluid leaks. If any leak on the

brake system is still found, the warning light remains on, or the brakes do not operate properly, do not drive the vehicle.

In this case, have the vehicle towed to a professional workshop and inspected. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Dual-diagonal braking system

Your vehicle is equipped with dual-diagonal braking systems. This means you still have braking on two wheels even if one of the dual systems should fail.

With only one of the dual systems working, more than normal pedal travel and greater pedal pressure are required to stop the vehicle. Also, the vehicle will not stop in as short a distance with only a portion of the brake system working. If the brakes fail whilst you are driving, shift to a lower gear for additional engine braking and stop the vehicle as soon as it is safe to do so.

⚠ WARNING

Parking Brake & Brake Fluid Warning Light

Driving the vehicle with a warning light ON is dangerous. If the Parking Brake & Brake Fluid Warning Light illuminates with the parking brake released, it indicates that the brake fluid level is low.

In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Anti-lock brake system (ABS) warning light 

This warning light illuminates:

- Once you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - It illuminates for approximately 3 seconds and then goes off.
- When there is a malfunction with the ABS (The normal braking system will still be operational without the assistance of the anti-lock brake system).

In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Electric Power Steering (EPS) warning light  (if equipped)

This warning light illuminates:

- Once you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - This indicator light comes on after the ignition key is turned to the ON position and then

goes out after approximately 3 seconds.

- When there is a malfunction with the EPS.

In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Charging System Warning Light



This warning light illuminates:

- Once you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
- When there is a malfunction with either the alternator or electrical charging system.

If there is a malfunction with either the alternator or electrical charging system:

1. Drive carefully to the nearest safe location and stop your vehicle.
2. Turn the engine off and check the alternator drive belt for looseness or breakage.

In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL)**This warning light illuminates:**

- When you set the ignition switch or the ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - The malfunction indicator light illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off.
- Whenever there is a malfunction with either the emission control system or the engine or the vehicle powertrain. If this occurs, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ CAUTION**Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL)**

Driving with the Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) on may cause damage to the emission control systems which could effect drivability and/or fuel economy.

⚠ CAUTION

If the Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) illuminates, potential catalytic converter damage is possible which could result in loss of engine power. In this case, have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer.

Engine oil pressure warning light**This warning light illuminates:**

- Once you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - It remains on until the engine is started.
- When the engine oil pressure is low.
- Drive carefully to the nearest safe location and stop your vehicle.
- Turn the engine off and check the engine oil level (For more details, refer to "Engine oil and filter" on page 8–32. If the level is low, add oil as required.
- If the warning light remains on after adding oil or if oil is not available, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop as soon as possible. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner. Continued driving with the warning light on may cause engine failure.

*** NOTICE**

When engine oil pressure decreases due to insufficient engine oil, etc., the Engine Oil Pressure warning light will illuminate.

⚠ CAUTION**Engine Overheating**

Do not continue driving with the engine overheated. Otherwise, the engine may be damaged.

⚠ CAUTION**Engine damage**

If the engine is not stopped immediately after the engine oil pressure warning light is illuminated and stays on whilst the engine is running, serious engine damage may result.

*** NOTICE**

When engine oil pressure decreases due to insufficient engine oil, etc., the Engine Oil Pressure warning light will illuminate.

Low Fuel Level Warning Light **This warning light illuminates:**

When the fuel tank is nearly empty.

If the fuel tank is nearly empty:


Add fuel as soon as possible.

⚠ CAUTION**Low Fuel Level**

Driving with the Low Fuel Level warning light on or with the fuel

level below "E" can cause the engine to misfire and damage the catalytic converter. (if equipped)

Low Tyre Pressure Warning Light

 (if equipped)

This warning light illuminates:

- Once you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - It illuminates for approximately 3 seconds and then goes off.
- When one or more of your tyres are significantly under inflated. (The location of the underinflated tyres are displayed on the LCD display).

* For more details, refer to "Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) (if equipped)" on page 7-10.

This warning light remains on after blinking for approximately 60 seconds or repeats blinking on and off at the intervals of approximately 3 seconds:

- When there is a malfunction with the TPMS. In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- * For more details, refer to "Tyre Pressure Monitoring System

(TPMS) (if equipped)" on page 7-10.

WARNING

Low tyre pressure

- Significantly low tyre pressure makes the vehicle unstable and can contribute to loss of vehicle control and increased braking distances.
- Continued driving on low pressure tyres will cause the tyres to over-heat and fail.

WARNING

Safe Stopping

- The TPMS cannot alert you to severe and sudden tyre damage caused by external factors.
- If you notice any vehicle instability, immediately take your foot off the accelerator pedal, apply the brakes gradually with light force, and slowly move to a safe position off the road.

Master warning light

This indicator light illuminates:

- This warning light informs the driver the following situations
 - LED headlamp malfunction (if equipped)
 - Lamp malfunction

- High Beam Assist malfunction (if equipped)

To identify the details of the warning look at the LCD display.

If the warning situation is solved, the master warning light will turn off.

LED Headlamp Warning Light (if equipped)

This warning light illuminates:

- Once you set the ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - It illuminates for approximately 3 seconds and then goes off.
- When there is a malfunction with the LED headlamp.

In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

This warning light blinks:

- When there is a malfunction with a LED headlamp related part.

In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Forward Safety Warning light (if equipped)

This indicator light illuminates:

- When there is a malfunction with Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist.

In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) warning light (if equipped)

This warning light illuminates:

- Once you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - It illuminates for approximately 3 seconds and then goes off.
- When there is a malfunction with the EPB.

In this case, we recommend that you have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer.

*** NOTICE**

Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) Warning Light

The Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) Warning Light may illuminate when the Electronic Stability Control (ESC) Indicator Light comes on to indicate that the ESC is not working properly

(This does not indicate malfunction of the EPB).

Exhaust system (PPF) warning light

This warning light illuminates:

- When there is a malfunction with Petrol Particulate Filter (PPF) system.
- When this warning light illuminates, it may turn off after driving the vehicle:
 - The vehicle should be driven for more than 30 minutes at a speed of 80 km/h (50 mph) and faster.
 - Ensure the following conditions are all met: safe road conditions, transmission 3rd gear or above, and engine speed of 1,500 - 4,000 rpm.

If this warning light blinks in spite of the procedure (at this time the LCD warning message will be displayed), have the PPF system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ CAUTION

Petrol with PPF (if equipped)

If you continue to drive with the PPF warning light blinking for a long time, the PPF system can be dam-

aged and fuel consumption can worsen.

All Wheel Drive (AWD) warning light

 (if equipped)

This warning light illuminates:

- Once you set the ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - It illuminates for approximately 3 seconds and then goes off.
- When there is a malfunction with the AWD.

In this case, have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer.

Indicator lights

Electronic stability control (ESC)

indicator light  (if equipped)

This indicator light illuminates:

- Once you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - It illuminates for approximately 3 seconds and then goes off.
- When there is a malfunction with the ESC system.

In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

This indicator light blinks:

Whilst the ESC is operating.

- * For more details, refer to "Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system (if equipped)" on page 6-66.

Electronic stability control (ESC)

OFF indicator light  (if equipped)

This indicator light illuminates:

- Once you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - It illuminates for approximately 3 seconds and then goes off.
- When you deactivate the ESC system by pressing the ESC OFF button.
 - It illuminates for approximately 3 seconds and then goes off.
- * For more details, refer to "Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system (if equipped)" on page 6-66.

Immobiliser Indicator Light (Without Smart Key) (if equipped)

This indicator light illuminates:

- When the vehicle detects the immobiliser in your key properly whilst the ignition switch is ON.
 - At this time, you can start the engine.
 - The indicator light goes off after starting the engine.

This indicator light blinks:

- When there is a malfunction with the immobiliser system.

In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Immobiliser Indicator Light (With Smart Key)

This indicator light illuminates for up to 30 seconds:

- When the vehicle detects the smart key in the vehicle properly whilst the ENGINE START/STOP button is ACC or ON.
 - At this time, you can start the engine.
 - The indicator light goes off after starting the engine.

This indicator light blinks for a few seconds:

- When the smart key is not in the vehicle.
 - At this time, you can not start the engine.

This indicator light illuminates for 2 seconds and goes off:

- When the vehicle can not detect the smart key which is in the vehicle whilst the ENGINE START/STOP button is ON.
In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

This indicator light blinks:

- When the battery of the smart key is weak.
 - At this time, you can not start the engine. However, you can start the engine if you press the ENGINE START/STOP button with the smart key. (For more details, refer to "Immobiliser system (if equipped)" on page 4-7).
- When there is a malfunction with the immobiliser system.
In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Turn signal indicator light

This indicator light blinks:

- When you turn the turn signal light on.

If any of the following occurs, there may a malfunction with the turn signal system. In this case, have the vehicle inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

- The indicator light does not blink but illuminates.
- The indicator light blinks more rapidly.
- The indicator light does not illuminate at all.

Low beam indicator light (if equipped)

This indicator light illuminates:

- When the headlights are on.

High beam indicator light

This indicator light illuminates:

- When the headlights are on and in the high beam position.
- When the turn signal lever is pulled into the Flash-to-Pass position.

High beam assist indicator (if equipped)

This warning light illuminates :

- When the high beam is on with the light switch in the AUTO light position.
- If your vehicle detects oncoming or preceding vehicles, High Beam Assist will switch the high beam to low beam automatically.

* For more details, refer to "High Beam Assist (HBA) (if equipped)" on page 4-101.

Lane Safety indicator (if equipped)

Lane Safety indicator will illuminate when you turn Lane Keeping Assist on by pressing the Lane Safety button.

If there is a problem with the function, the yellow Lane Safety indicator will illuminate.

* For more details, refer to "Lane Keeping Assist (LKA) (if equipped)" on page 6-112.

Light ON indicator light

This indicator light illuminates:

- When the tail lights or headlights are on.

Front fog indicator light (if equipped)

This indicator light illuminates:

- When the front fog lights are on.

Rear Fog Indicator Light (if equipped)

This indicator light illuminates:

- When the rear fog lights are on.

Cruise indicator light CRUISE (if equipped)

This indicator light illuminates:

- When the Cruise Control is enabled.

* For more details, refer to "Cruise Control (CC) (if equipped)" on page 6-153.

Downhill Brake Control (DBC) Indicator Light (if equipped)

This indicator light illuminates:

- When you set the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - It illuminates for approximately 3 seconds and then goes off.
- When you activate the system by pressing the DBC button.

This indicator light blinks:

- When the DBC is operating.

This indicator light illuminates yellow:

- When there is a malfunction with the DBC system.

If this occurs, have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer.

* For more details, refer to "Downhill Brake Control (DBC) (if equipped)" on page 6-72".

All Wheel Drive (AWD) LOCK indicator light (if equipped)

This indicator light illuminates:

- Once you set the ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
 - It illuminates for approximately 3 seconds and then goes off.
- When you select AWD lock mode by pressing the AWD LOCK button.
 - The AWD lock mode is to increase the drive power when

driving on wet pavement, snow covered roads and/or off-road.

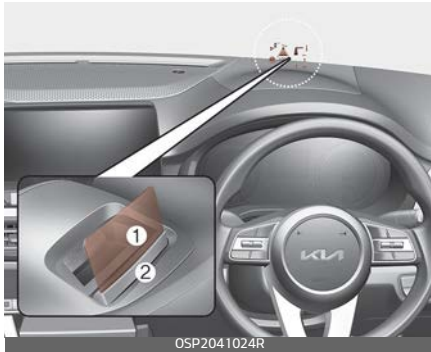
*** NOTICE**

AWD Lock Mode

Do not use AWD LOCK mode on dry paved roads or highway, it can cause noise, vibration or damage of AWD related parts.

Head-Up Display (HUD) (if equipped)

The head up display is a transparent display which projects a shadow of some information of the instrument cluster and navigation on the HUD screen.



1. Combiner
2. Shutter

The hidden screen will go up when you press the screen operation switch on the left side of the lower part of crash pad and if you press the switch again, the screen will return to its original hidden position.



- The head up display image on the HUD screen may be invisible when:
 - Sitting posture is bad.
 - Wearing a polarized sunglasses.
 - There is an object on the cover of the head up display.
 - Driving on a wet road.
 - An inadequate lighting is turned on inside the vehicle.
 - Any light comes from the outside.
 - Wearing an inadequate glasses to your eyesight.
- If the head up display image is not shown well, adjust the height, rotation or illumination of the head up display in the cluster.
- When the head up display needs inspection or repair, Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ WARNING

Head-Up Display

- Do not place any accessories on the Head Up Display shutter. It might fall into Head Up Display and can damage to Head Up Display.

Head Up Display Information



1. Turn By Turn navigation information (if equipped)
2. Road signs
3. Speedometer
4. SCC set speed (if equipped)
5. SCC Vehicle Distance information (if equipped)
6. Lane Safety information (if equipped)
7. Blind-Spot Safety information (if equipped)
8. Warning lights (Low fuel)
9. Infotainment system information
10. Lane Following Assist information (if equipped)

* NOTICE

Road Signs and Turn By Turn navigation information are available depending on the region.

Head up Display Setting

On the LCD display, you can change the head up display settings as follows.

1. Display height
2. Rotation
3. Brightness
4. Content selection
5. Speedometer size
6. Speedometer colour

* For more details, refer to "LCD display modes" on page 4-56.

Rear View Monitor (RVM) (if equipped)

Rear View Monitor is a supplemental function that shows the area behind the vehicle on the infotainment function to assist you when parking or backing up.



Rear View Monitor with parking guidance will activate when the engine is running and the shift lever is in the R (Reverse) position.

⚠ WARNING

- This function is a supplementary function only. It is the responsibility of the driver to always check

the inside/outside rear view mirror and the area behind the vehicle before and whilst backing up because there is a dead zone that can't be seen through the camera.

- If the camera lens is covered with foreign material, Rear View Monitor may not operate normally. Always keep the camera lens clean.

However, do not use chemical solvents such as strong detergents containing high alkaline or volatile organic solvents (petrol, acetone etc.). This may damage the camera lens

4

Driving Rear View (DRV) function (if equipped)

Rear view whilst driving is a driving assist function that shows the image behind the vehicle on the screen regardless of vehicle speed whilst driving.





Operating conditions

- The ENGINE START/STOP button is ON.
- The Parking/view button (1) is pressed when gearshift status is D (Drive), N (Neutral).

Off conditions

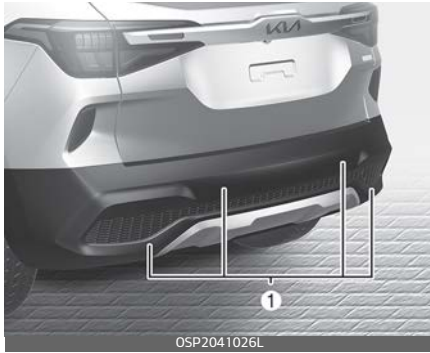
- Driving view button (1) is pressed again.
- One of the infotainment system button (2) is pressed.

When operating

- If the gear is shifted to R (Reverse), whilst Rear view whilst driving is displayed on the screen, the screen will change to rear view
- In the following conditions, a warning light is displayed on the cluster LCD screen.
 - When the tailgate is opened.
 - When the driver or passenger door is opened.

Reverse Parking Distance Warning (PDW) (if equipped)

Reverse Parking Distance Warning assists the driver when the vehicle is moving in reverse by chiming if any object is detected within a distance of 120 cm (48 inches) behind the vehicle.



Reverse Parking Distance Warning is a supplemental function and it is not intended to nor does it replace the need for extreme care and attention of the driver. The sensing range and objects detectable by the rear ultrasonic sensors (1) are limited. Whenever backing-up, pay as much attention to what is behind you as you would in a vehicle without a Reverse Parking Distance Warning.

⚠ WARNING

Reverse Parking Distance Warning is a supplementary function only. The operation of Reverse Parking Distance Warning can be affected by several factors (including environ-

mental conditions). It is the responsibility of the driver to always check the area behind the vehicle before and whilst backing up.




Operation of Reverse Parking Distance Warning

Operating condition



- This function will activate when the indicator on the Parking safety button is not illuminated. If you desire to deactivate Reverse Parking Distance Warning, press the Parking safety button again. (The indicator on the button will illuminate.) To turn the function on, press the button again. (The indicator on the button will go off.)
- This function will activate when backing up with the ignition switch ON. If the vehicle is moving at a speed over 5 km/h (3 mph), the function may not be activated correctly.

- The sensing distance whilst Reverse Parking Distance Warning is in operation is approximately 120 cm (48 inches).
- When more than two objects are sensed at the same time, the closest one will be recognized first.

Types of warning sound	Indicator
When an object is 60 cm to 120 cm (24 in. to 48 in.) from the rear bumper: Buzzer beeps intermittently	
When an object is 30 cm to 60 cm (12 in. to 24 in.) from the rear bumper: Buzzer beeps more frequently.	
When an object is within 30 cm (12 in.) of the rear bumper: Buzzer beeps continuously.	

*** NOTICE**

The indicator may differ from the illustration depending on objects or sensors status. If the indicator blinks, we recommend that you have your vehicle checked by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Non-operational conditions of Reverse Parking Distance Warning

Reverse Parking Distance Warning may not operate properly when:

- Moisture is frozen to the sensor. (It will operate normally once the moisture clears.)

- The sensor is covered with foreign matter, such as snow or water, or the sensor cover is blocked. (It will operate normally when the material is removed or the sensor is no longer blocked.)
- Driving on uneven road surfaces (unpaved roads, gravel, bumps, gradient).
- Objects generating excessive noise (vehicle horns, loud motorcycle engines, or truck air brakes) are within range of the sensor.
- There is rain or water spraying nearby.
- Wireless transmitters or mobile phones are within range of the sensor.
- The sensor is covered with snow.
- Trailer towing

The detecting range may decrease when:

- The sensor is covered with foreign matter such as snow or water. (The sensing range will return to normal when removed.)
- Outside air temperature is extremely hot or cold.

The following objects may not be recognised by the sensor:

- Sharp or slim objects such as ropes, chains or small poles.
- Objects which tend to absorb the frequency emitted by the sensor such as clothes, sound absorbent material or snow.

- There are undetectable objects smaller than 100 cm (40 inches) in height and narrower than 14 cm (6 inches) in diameter.

Reverse Parking Distance Warning precautions

- The sound of Reverse Parking Distance Warning may change depending on the speed and shape of the objects detected.
- Reverse Parking Distance Warning may malfunction if the vehicle bumper height or sensor installation has been modified or damaged. Any non-factory installed equipment or accessories may also interfere with the sensor performance.
- The sensor may not recognize objects less than 30 cm (12 inches) from the sensor, or it may sense an incorrect distance. Use caution.
- When the sensor is frozen or covered with snow, dirt, or water, the sensor may be inoperative until the material is removed using a soft cloth.
- To prevent damage, do not push, scratch or strike the sensor.

* NOTICE

This function can only sense objects within the range and location of the sensors; It can not detect objects in other areas where sensors are not

installed. Also, small or slim objects, such as poles or objects located between sensors may not be detected by the sensors.

Always visually check behind the vehicle when backing up.

Be sure to inform any drivers of the vehicle that may be unfamiliar with the function regarding the functions capabilities and limitations.

⚠ WARNING

Pay close attention when the vehicle is driven close to objects on the road, particularly pedestrians, and especially children. Be aware that some objects may not be detected by the sensors, due to the object's distance, size or material, all of which can limit the effectiveness of the sensor. Always perform a visual inspection to make sure the vehicle is clear of all obstructions before moving the vehicle in any direction.

Self-diagnosis

If you don't hear an audible warning sound or if the buzzer sounds intermittently when shifting the gear to the R (Reverse) position, this may indicate a malfunction in Reverse Parking Distance Warning. If this occurs, have your vehicle checked by an authorised Kia dealer as soon as possible.

⚠ WARNING

Your new vehicle warranty does not cover any accidents or damage to the vehicle or injuries to its occupants due to a Reverse Parking Distance Warning malfunction. Always drive safely and cautiously.

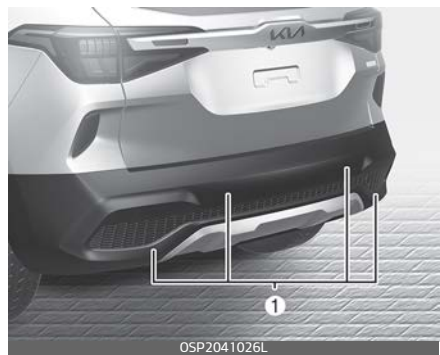
Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning (PDW) (if equipped)

Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning assists the driver during movement of the vehicle by chiming if any object is sensed within the distance of 100 cm (40 inches) in front and 120 cm (48 inches) behind the vehicle.

Front



Rear



The sensing range and objects detectable by the sensors (1) are limited. Whenever moving whilst

using Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning, pay as much attention to what is in front and behind you as you would in a vehicle without Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning.

⚠ WARNING

Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning should only be considered as a supplementary function. The driver must check the front and rear view. The operational function of Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning can be affected by many factors and conditions of the surroundings, so the responsibility rests always with the driver.

Operation of Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning

Operating condition



- This function activates when the Parking Safety button is pressed







with the ENGINE START/STOP button ON.

- The indicator of the Parking Safety button turns on automatically and activates Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning when you shift the gear to the R (Reverse) position.
- The sensing distance whilst backing up is approximately 120 cm (48 inches) when you are driving less than 10 km/h (6 mph).
- The sensing distance whilst moving forward is approximately 100 cm (40 inches) when you are driving less than 10 km/h (6 mph).
- When more than two objects are sensed at the same time, the closest one will be recognised first.
- The front side sensors are activated when you shift the gear to the R (Reverse) position.
- If the vehicle speed is above 20 km/h (12 mph), the function automatically turns off. To activate again, push the button.

*** NOTICE**

It may not operate if its distance from the object is already less than approximately 25 cm (10 inches) when the function is ON.

Type of warning indicator and sound

Distance from object (cm (in))		Warning indicator		Warning sound
		When driving forward	When driving backward	
60~100 cm (24~40 in)	Front		-	Buzzer beeps intermittently
	Rear	-		
30~60 cm (12~24 in)	Front			Buzzer beeps frequently
	Rear	-		Buzzer beeps frequently
~30 cm (~12 in)	Front			Buzzer beeps continuously
	Rear	-		Buzzer beeps continuously

*** NOTICE**

- The actual warning sound and indicator may differ from the illustration depending on the objects or sensor status.
- Do not wash the vehicle's sensor with high pressure water.

Always visually check behind the vehicle when backing up.

- Be sure to inform any drivers of the vehicle that may be unfamiliar with the function regarding the function's capabilities and limitations.

*** NOTICE**

- This function can only sense objects within the range and location of the sensors; it cannot detect objects in other areas where sensors are not installed. Also, small or slim objects, such as poles or objects located between sensors may not be detected by the sensors.

Non-operational conditions of Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning

Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning may not operate normally when:

- Moisture is frozen to the sensor. (It will operate normally when moisture melts.)
- Sensor is covered with foreign matter, such as snow or water, or the sensor cover is blocked. (It will operate normally when the material is removed or the sensor is no longer blocked.)
- Sensor is stained with foreign matter such as snow or water. (Sensing range will return to normal when removed.)
- The Parking Safety button is off.

There is a possibility of Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning malfunction when:

- Driving on uneven road surfaces such as unpaved roads, gravel, bumps, or gradient.
- Objects generating excessive noise such as vehicle horns, loud motorcycle engines, or truck air brakes can interfere with the sensor.
- Heavy rain or water spray.
- Wireless transmitters or mobile phones present near the sensor.
- Sensor is covered with snow.

Detecting range may decrease when:

- Outside air temperature is extremely hot or cold.

The following objects may not be recognised by the sensor:

- Sharp or slim objects such as ropes, chains or small poles.
- There are undetectable objects smaller than 100 cm (40 inches) and narrower than 14 cm (6 inches) in diameter.
- Objects, which tend to absorb sensor frequency such as clothes, spongy material or snow.

Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning precautions

- The warning may not sound consistently depending on the speed and shapes of the objects detected.
- Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning may malfunction if the vehicle bumper height or sensor installation has been modified. Any non-factory installed equipment or accessories may also interfere with the sensor performance.
- Sensor may not recognize objects less than 30 cm (12 inches) from the sensor, or it may sense an incorrect distance. Use with caution.
- When the sensor is frozen or stained with snow or water, the

sensor may be inoperative until the stains are removed using a soft cloth.

- Do not push, scratch or strike the sensor with any hard objects that could damage the surface of the sensor. Sensor damage could occur.

*** NOTICE**

This function can only sense objects within the range and location of the sensors; it cannot detect objects in other areas where sensors are not installed. Also, small or slim objects, or objects located between sensors may not be detected.

Always visually check in front and behind the vehicle when driving. Be sure to inform any drivers in the vehicle that may be unfamiliar with the function regarding the functions capabilities and limitations.


⚠ WARNING

Pay close attention when the vehicle is driven close to objects on the road, particularly pedestrians, and especially children. Be aware that some objects may not be detected by the sensors, due to the objects distance, size or material, all of which can limit the effectiveness of the sensor. Always perform a visual inspection to make sure the vehicle

is clear of all obstructions before moving the vehicle in any direction.

Self-diagnosis

When you shift the gear to the R (Reverse) position and if one or more of the below occurs you may have a malfunction in Forward/Reverse Parking Distance Warning.

- You don't hear an audible warning sound or if the buzzer sounds intermittently.
-  (blinks) is displayed.

If this occurs, have your vehicle checked by an authorised Kia dealer as soon as possible.

⚠ WARNING

Your new vehicle warranty does not cover any accidents or damage to the vehicle or injuries to its occupants. Always drive safely and cautiously.

Lighting

This vehicle is equipped with a variety of lights to illuminate the interior and exterior of the vehicle.

CAUTION

To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the headlight and interior light on for a prolonged time whilst the engine is not running.

Battery saver function

The purpose of this feature is to prevent the battery from being discharged if the lights are left in the ON position. The system automatically shuts off the parking lights after the engine is off and the driver's door is opened. However, the position lamps stay ON even when the driver-side door is opened if the light switch is operated after the engine is turned off.

If necessary, to keep the lamps on turn the position lamps OFF and ON again using the headlamp switch on the steering column after the engine is turned off.

Daytime Running Light (DRL) (if equipped)

The Daytime Running Light (DRL) can make it easier for others to see the front of your vehicle during the day.

The DRL can be helpful in many different driving conditions, and it is especially helpful after dawn and before sunset.

The DRL will turn the dedicated lamp OFF when:

- The headlight switch is on.
- The vehicle is off.
- The front fog light is on.
- Engaging the Parking Brake.

Traffic Change (For Europe)

The low beam light distribution is asymmetric. If you go abroad to a country with opposite traffic direction, this asymmetric part will dazzle oncoming car driver. To prevent dazzle, ECE regulation demand several technical solutions (ex. automatic change system, adhesive sheet, down aiming). This headlamps are designed not to dazzle opposite drivers. So, you need not change your headlamps in a country with opposite traffic direction.

Lighting control

The light switch has a headlight and a position lamp position.

Type A



Type B



Position & Tail lamp

Type A




Type B



When the light switch is in the position lamp position, the front position lamp and auxiliary lamp (if equipped), tail, license light will turn ON.

* NOTICE

Auxiliary lamp will be ON only in position lamp  condition.

Head light (Low Beam)

Type A



OSP2049035L

Type B



OSP2049449R

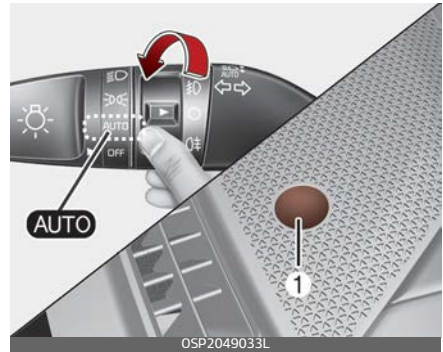
When the light switch is in the head light position, head light (low beam), tail, license light will turn ON.

* NOTICE

The ignition switch must be in the ON position to turn on the headlights.

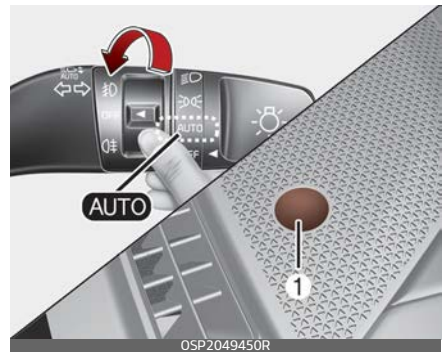
Auto light

Type A



OSP2049033L

Type B



OSP2049450R

When the light switch is in the AUTO light position, the taillights and headlights will turn ON or OFF automatically depending on the amount of light outside the vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

- Never place anything over the sensor (1) located on the instrument panel as this will ensure better auto-light system control.
- Don't clean the sensor using a window cleaner, the cleaner may

leave a light film which could interfere with sensor operation.

- If your vehicle has window tint or other types of metallic coating on the front windscreen, the Auto light system may not work properly.

The high beam indicator will light when the headlight high beams are switched on.

⚠ WARNING

Do not use high beam when there are other vehicles. Using high beam could obstruct the other driver's vision.

Operating high beam 

Type A



OSP2049037L

Type B



OSP21049417R

To turn on the high beam headlamp:

- Push the lever away from you. The lever will return to its original position.

To flash the headlights:

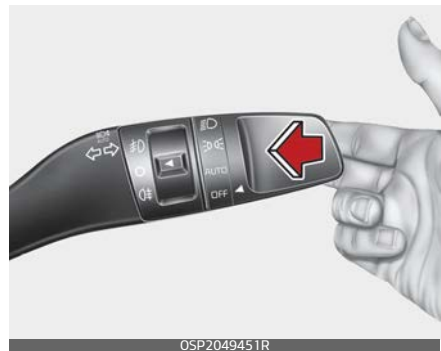
- Pull the lever towards you.

Type A



OSP2049036L

Type B



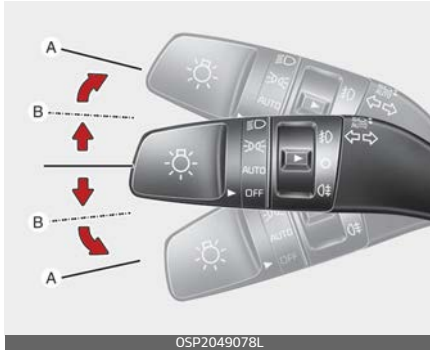
OSP2049451R

It will return to the normal (low beam) position when released.

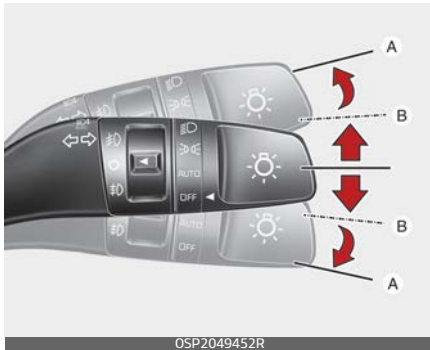
The headlight switch does not need to be on to use this flashing feature.

Operating turn signals and lane change signals

Type A



Type B



The ENGINE START/STOP button must be on for the turn signals to function.

To turn on the turn signals:

- Move the lever up or down (A). The green arrow indicators on the instrument panel indicate which turn signal is operating.

They will self-cancel after a turn is completed. If the indicator continues to flash after a turn, manually return the lever to the OFF position.

To signal a lane change:

- Move the turn signal lever slightly and hold it in position (B). The lever will return to the OFF position when released.

If an indicator stays on and does not flash or if it flashes abnormally, one of the turn signal bulbs may be burned out and will require replacement.

One-touch lane change function

To activate a one-touch lane change function, move the turn signal lever slightly and then release it. The lane change signals will blink 3, 5 or 7 times.

You can activate or deactivate the One Touch Turn Signal function or choose the number of blinking (3, 5, or 7) by selecting "User settings → Lights → One touch turn indicator".

* NOTICE

If an indicator flash is abnormally quick or slow, a bulb may be burned out or have a poor electrical connection in the circuit.

Operating front fog light (if equipped)

Fog lights are designed to provide improved visibility when visibility is poor due to fog, rain or snow, etc.

Type A



OSP2049079L

Type B



OSP2049453R

The fog lights will turn on when the fog light switch (1) is turned to the on position after the headlight is turned on.

To turn off the fog lights:

- Turn the fog light switch (1) to the ON position.

CAUTION

When in operation, the fog lights consume large amounts of vehicle electrical power. Only use the fog lights when visibility is poor.

Operating rear fog light (if equipped)

Type A



OSP2049432L

Type B



OSP2049454R

To turn the rear fog lights on, turn the rear fog light switch (1) to the on position when the headlight is turned on.

Also, the rear fog lights turn on when the rear fog light switch is turned on after the front fog light switch (if equipped) is turned on and the headlight switch is in the parklight position.

To turn the rear fog lights off:

- Turn the rear fog light switch to the on position again.

High Beam Assist (HBA) (if equipped)

High Beam Assist is a function that automatically adjusts the headlamp range (switches between high beam and low beam) according to the brightness of other vehicles and road conditions.

Type A



OSP2049080L

Type B



OSP2049080R


Function setting

The driver can activate High Beam Assist by placing the ignition switch to the ON position and by selecting: 'User setting → Lights → HBA (High Beam Assist)'. If you disable this setting, High Beam Assist will not work.

The setting of High Beam Assist will be maintained, as selected, when the engine is re-started.

Operating High Beam Assist

1. Place the light switch in the AUTO position.
2. Turn on the high beam by pushing the lever away from you.
3. High Beam Assist (HBA) indicator will illuminate.
4. High Beam Assist will turn on when vehicle speed is above 40 km/h (25 mph).
 - 1) If the light switch is pushed away when High Beam Assist is

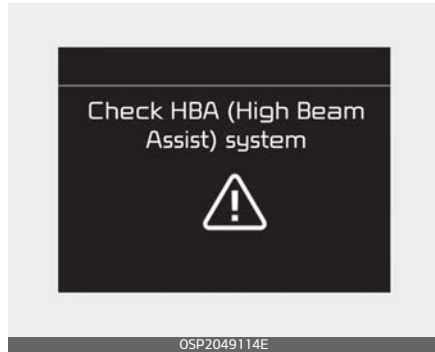
- operating, High Beam Assist will turn off and the high beam will be on continuously.
- 2) If the light switch is pulled towards you when the high beam is off, the high beam will turn on without High Beam Assist cancelled. When you let go of the light switch, the lever will move to the middle and the high beam will turn off.
 - 3) If the light switch is pulled towards you when the high beam is on by High Beam Assist, the low beam will be on and High Beam Assist will turn off.
 - 4) If the light switch is placed to the headlamp position , High Beam Assist will turn off and the low beam will be on continuously.


When High Beam Assist is operating, the high beam switches to low beam in the following conditions.

- When the headlamp of an on-coming vehicle is detected.
- When the tail lamp of a vehicle in front is detected.
- When the headlamp or tail lamp of a motorcycle or a bicycle is detected.
- When the surrounding ambient light is bright enough that high beams are not required.
- When streetlights or other lights are detected.

- When the light switch is not in the AUTO position.
- When High Beam Assist is off.
- When vehicle speed is below 30 km/h (19 mph).

Warning light and message



When High Beam Assist is not working properly, the warning message will come on for a few seconds. After the message disappears, the master warning light () will illuminate.

We recommend that you take your vehicle to an authorised Kia dealer/service partner and have the function checked.

CAUTION

The function may not operate normally if any of the following conditions should occur:

1. When the illumination from an on-coming vehicle or a vehicle in front is dim. Such examples may include:

- When the headlamps of an oncoming vehicle or the tail lamps of a vehicle in front is covered with dust, snow, or water
 - When the headlamps on an oncoming vehicle are OFF, but the fog lamps are ON)
2. When High Beam Assist is adversely affected by an external condition. Such examples may include:
- When the vehicle's headlamps have been damaged or not repaired properly
 - When the vehicle headlamps are not aimed properly
 - When the vehicle is driven on a narrow curved road or rough road
 - When the vehicle is driven on an uphill road or downhill road
 - When only part of the vehicle in front is visible on a crossroad or curved road
 - When there is a traffic light, reflecting sign, flashing sign or mirror
 - When the road conditions are bad such as being wet or covered with snow
 - When a vehicle suddenly appears from a curve
 - When the vehicle is tilted from a flat tyre or being towed
 - When Lane Safety indicator illuminates
- When the light from the oncoming or front vehicle is not detected because of exhaust fume, smoke, fog, snow, etc.
- When the front window is covered with foreign matters such as ice, dust, fog, or is damaged
3. When the forward visibility is poor. Such examples may include:
- When the headlamps of an oncoming vehicle or a vehicle in front is not detected due to poor outside visibility (smog, smoke, dust, fog, heavy rain, snow, etc.)
 - When the windscreen visibility is poor

WARNING

- The function may not work around 15 seconds after starting the vehicle or the initialization or rebooting of the front view camera.
- Do not attempt to disassemble the front view camera without the assistance of an authorised Kia dealer/service partner technician.
- If the front view camera is removed for any reason, the function may need to be re-calibrated. We recommend that the function be inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

- If the windscreen of your vehicle is replaced, most likely the front view camera will need to be re-calibrated. If this occurs, have your vehicle inspected and have the function re-calibrated by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
 - Be careful that water doesn't get into related parts of High Beam Assist system and do not remove or damage related parts the function.
 - Do not place objects on the crash pad that reflect light such as mirrors, white paper, etc. The function may malfunction if sunlight is reflected.
 - At times, High Beam Assist may not work properly. The function is for your convenience only. It is the responsibility of the driver for safe driving practices and always check the road conditions for your safety.
 - When the function does not operate normally, change the lamp position manually between the high beam and low beam.
-

Headlight levelling device (if equipped)



To adjust the headlight beam level according to the number of the passengers and loading weight in the luggage area, turn the beam levelling switch.

The higher the number of the switch position, the lower the headlight beam level. Always keep the headlight beam at the proper levelling position, or headlights may dazzle other road users.

Listed below are the examples of proper switch settings. For loading conditions other than those listed below, adjust the switch position so that the beam level may be the nearest as the condition obtained according to the list.

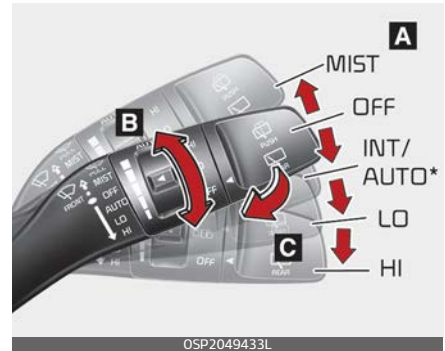
Loading condition	Switch position
Driver only	0
Driver + Front passenger	0
Full passengers (including driver)	1
Full passengers (including driver) + Maximum permissible loading	2
Driver + Maximum permissible loading	3

Wipers and washers

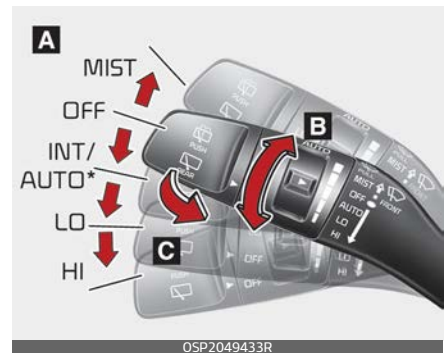
The wipers and washers remove foreign substances from the windscreen and rear window, helping to maintain visibility.

- Front windscreen wiper/washer

Type A



Type B



- Rear windscreen wiper/washer

4

Type A



Type B



A: Wiper speed control (front)

- MIST – Single wipe
- OFF – Off
- INT – Intermittent wipe
- AUTO* – Auto control wipe
- LO – Low wiper speed
- HI – High wiper speed

B: Intermittent control wipe time adjustment

C: Wash with brief wipes (front)

D: Rear wiper/washer control

- HI – Continuous wipe
- LO – Intermittent wipe
- OFF – Off

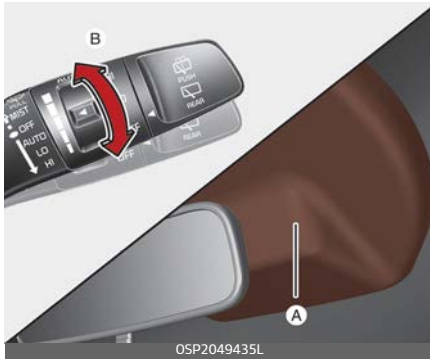
E: Wash with brief wipes (rear)

*** NOTICE**

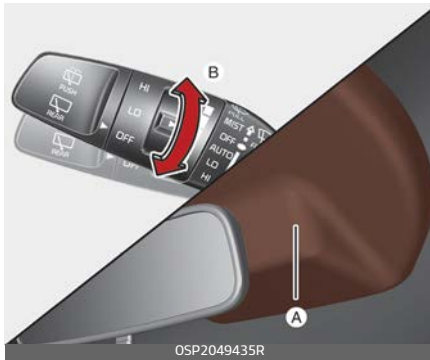
If there is heavy accumulation of snow or ice on the windscreen, defrost the windscreen for about 10 minutes, or until the snow and/or ice is removed before using the windscreen wipers to ensure proper operation. If you do not remove the snow and/or ice before using the wiper and washer, it may damage the wiper and washer system.

Auto control (if equipped)

Type A



Type B



The rain sensor (A) located on the upper end of the windscreen glass senses the amount of rainfall and controls the wiping cycle for the proper interval. The more it rains, the faster the wiper operates. When the rain stops, the wiper stops.

To vary the speed setting, turn the speed control knob (B).

If the wiper switch is set in AUTO mode when the ignition switch is ON, the wiper will operate once to

perform a self-check of the system. Set the wiper to OFF position when the wiper is not in use.

⚠ CAUTION

When the ignition switch is ON and the windscreen wiper switch is placed in the AUTO mode, use caution in the following situations to avoid any injury to the hands or other parts of the body:

- Do not touch the upper end of the windscreen glass facing the rain sensor.
- Do not wipe the upper end of the windscreen glass with a damp or wet cloth.
- Do not put pressure on the windscreen glass.

⚠ CAUTION

- When washing the vehicle, set the wiper switch in the OFF position to stop the auto wiper operation. The wiper may operate and be damaged if the switch is set in the AUTO mode whilst washing the vehicle.
- Do not remove the sensor cover located on the upper end of the passenger side windscreen glass. Damage to system parts could occur and may not be covered by your vehicle warranty.
- When starting the vehicle in winter, set the wiper switch in the

OFF position. Otherwise, wipers may operate and ice may damage the windscreen wiper blades. Always remove all snow and ice and defrost the windscreen properly prior to operating the windscreen wipers.

- When tinting the windscreen, be careful of any fluid getting into the sensor located in the top centre of the front windscreen. It may damage the related parts.

1. Move the wiper speed control switch to In OFF position.
2. Pull the lever gently toward you to spray washer fluid on the windscreen and to run the wipers 1–3 cycles. Use this function when the windscreen is dirty. The spray and wiper operation will continue until you release the lever.

If the washer does not work, check the washer fluid level. If the fluid level is not sufficient, you will need to add appropriate non-abrasive windscreen washer fluid to the washer reservoir.

The reservoir filler neck is located in the front of the engine compartment on the driver side.

Operating windscreen washers

Type A



Type B



CAUTION

To prevent possible damage to the washer pump, do not operate the washer when the fluid reservoir is empty.

WARNING

Do not use the washer in freezing temperatures without first warming the windscreen with the defrosters; the washer solution could freeze on the windscreen and obscure your vision.

⚠ CAUTION

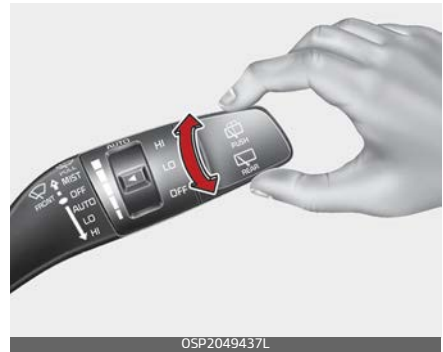
- To prevent possible damage to the wipers or windscreen, do not operate the wipers when the windscreen is dry.
- To prevent damage to the wiper blades, do not use petrol, kerosene, paint thinner, or other solvents on or near them.
- To prevent damage to the wiper arms and other components, do not attempt to move the wipers manually.
- To prevent possible damage to the wipers and washer system, use anti-freezing washer fluids in the winter season or cold weather.

Operating rear window wiper and washer switch

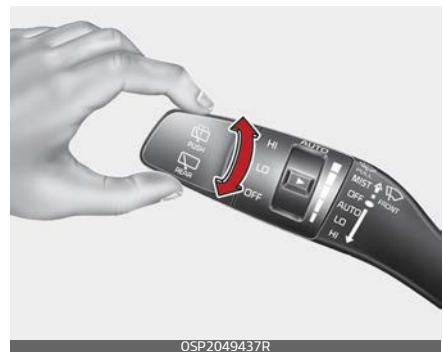
The rear window wiper and washer switch is located at the end of the wiper and washer switch lever.

- Turn the switch to the desired position to operate the rear wiper and washer.

Type A



Type B



- HI- Normal wiper operation
- LO- Intermittent wiper operation (if equipped)
- OFF- Wiper is not in operation
- Push the lever away from you to spray rear washer fluid and to run the rear wipers 1~3 cycles.

Type A



Type B



The spray and wiper operation will continue until you release the lever.

Interior lights

This vehicle is equipped with lights throughout the vehicle to illuminate the interior.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use the interior lights for extended periods when the engine is not running.

It may cause battery discharge.

⚠ WARNING

Do not use the interior lights when driving in the dark. Accidents could happen because the view may be obscured by interior lights.

Automatic turn off function (if equipped)

The interior lights automatically turn off approximately 20 minutes after the ENGINE START/STOP button is turned off, if the lights are in the ON position.

If your vehicle is equipped with the theft alarm system, the interior lights automatically turn off approximately 5 seconds after the system is armed.


Map lamp

Type A




Type B



- Press the lens (1) to turn ON the map lamp.
To turn the map lamp OFF press the lens (1) again.
-  (2): DOOR mode
 - The map lamp and room lamp come on when a door is opened. The lamps go out after approximately 30 seconds.
 - The map lamp and room lamp come on for approximately 30 seconds when doors are unlocked with a smart key as

long as the doors are not opened.

- The map lamp and room lamp will stay on for approximately 20 minutes if a door is opened with the ENGINE START/STOP button in the ACC or OFF position.
- The map lamp and room lamp will stay on continuously if the door is opened with the ENGINE START/STOP button in the ON position.
- The map lamp and room lamp will go out immediately if the ENGINE START/STOP button is changed to the ON position or all doors are locked.
- To turn off the DOOR mode, press the DOOR button (2) once again (not pressed).
-  (3): Press this switch to turn the front and rear room lamps on and off.

* NOTICE

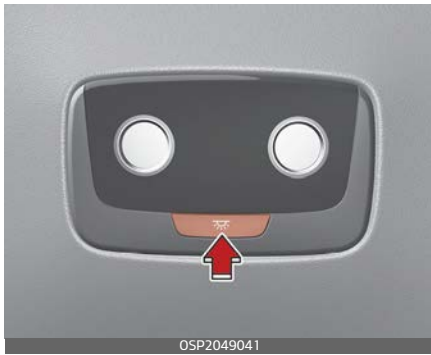
The DOOR mode and ROOM mode can not be selected at a time.

Room lamp

Type A



Type B



Press the switch to turn the room lamp on and off.

Luggage room lamp



The luggage room lamp comes on when the tailgate is opened.



⚠ CAUTION

The luggage room lamp comes on as long as the tailgate opens. To prevent unnecessary charging system drain, close the tailgate securely after using the luggage room.

Vanity mirror lamp (if equipped)



Push the switch to turn the light on or off.

- : The lamp will turn on if this button is pressed.
- : The lamp will turn off if this button is pressed.

CAUTION

Vanity mirror lamp

Always close the lid of the vanity mirror in the off position when the vanity mirror lamp is not in use. If the sun visor is closed without the lamp off, it may discharge the battery or damage the sun visor.

Glove box lamp (if equipped)

The glove box lamp comes on when the glove box is opened.



CAUTION

To prevent unnecessary charging system drain, close the glove box securely after using the glove box.

Welcome system (if equipped)

The welcome system is a function that illuminates the surroundings or the interior when the driver approaches or exits the vehicle.

Headlight (headlamp) escort function

The headlights (and/or taillights) remain on for approximately 5 minutes after the vehicle is turned off. However, if the driver's door is opened and closed, the headlights are turned off after 15 seconds.

The headlights can be turned off by pressing the lock button on the smart key twice or turning off the light switch from the headlight or Auto light position.

Interior light

When the interior light switch is in the DOOR position and all doors (and tailgate) are locked and closed, the room lamp will come on for 30 seconds if any of the following occurs:

- With the smart key system
 - When the door unlock button is pressed on the smart key.
 - When the button of the outside door handle is pressed.


At this time, if you press the door lock button, the lamps will turn off immediately.

Climate control system




The climate control system uses cooling and heating to help maintain a pleasant environment inside the vehicle.

System operation

Ventilation

1. Set the mode to the  position.
2. Set the air intake control to the outside (fresh) air position.
3. Set the temperature control to the desired position.
4. Set the fan speed control to the desired speed.

Heating

1. Set the mode to the  position.
2. Set the air intake control to the outside (fresh) air position.
3. Set the temperature control to the desired position.
4. Set the fan speed control to the desired speed.
5. If dehumidified heating is desired, turn the air conditioning system on.
 - If the windscreen fogs up, set the mode to the  or  position.

Operation tips


- To keep dust or unpleasant fumes from entering the vehicle through the ventilation system, tempo-

rarily set the air intake control to the recirculated air position. Be sure to return the control to the fresh air position when the irritation has passed to keep fresh air in the vehicle. This will help keep the driver alert and comfortable.

- Air for the heating/cooling system is drawn in through the grilles just at the base of the windscreen. Care should be taken that these are not blocked by leaves, snow, ice or other obstructions.
- To prevent fog from forming on the inside of the windscreen:
 - Set the air intake control to the fresh air position and the fan speed to the desired position.
 - Turn on the air conditioning system, and adjust the temperature control to desired temperature.

Air conditioning (A/C)

All Kia air conditioning systems are filled with R-134a refrigerant.

1. Start the vehicle. Press the A/C button.
2. Set the mode to the  position.
3. Set the air intake control to the outside-air or recirculated air position.
4. Adjust the fan speed control and temperature control to maintain maximum comfort.

⚠ CAUTION**Excessive Air conditioning Use**

When using the air conditioning system, monitor the temperature gauge closely whilst driving up hills or in heavy traffic when outside temperatures are high. Air conditioning system operation may cause vehicle overheating. Continue to use the blower fan but turn the air conditioning system off if the temperature gauge indicates vehicle overheating.

⚠ CAUTION

The air conditioning system should only be used with the windows and sunroof closed to prevent condensation inside the vehicle that may cause damage to electrical components.

Air conditioning system operation tips

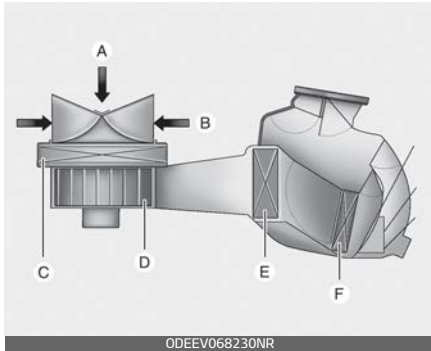
- If the vehicle has been parked in direct sunlight during hot weather, open the windows for a short time to let the hot air inside the vehicle escape.
- To help reduce moisture inside of the windows on rainy or humid days, decrease the humidity inside the vehicle by operating the air conditioning system.

- During air conditioning system operation, you may occasionally notice a slight change in vehicle speed as the air conditioning compressor cycles. This is a normal characteristic of system operation.
- To ensure maximum system performance, the air conditioning system should be ran for a few minutes each month.
- When using the air conditioning system, you may notice clear water dripping (or even puddling) on the ground under the passenger side of the vehicle. This is a normal characteristic of system operation.
- Operating the air conditioning system in the recirculated air position provides maximum cooling; however, continual operation in this mode may cause the air inside the vehicle to become stale.
- During cooling operation, you may occasionally notice a misty air flow because of rapid cooling and humid air intake. This is a normal characteristic of system operation.

Climate control air filter

The climate control air filter installed behind the glove box filters the dust or other pollutants that come into the vehicle from the out-

side through the heating and air conditioning system.



- A: Outside air
- B: Recirculated air
- C: Climate control air filter
- D: Blower
- E: Evaporator core
- F: Heater core

If dust or other pollutants accumulate in the filter over a period of time, the air flow from the air vents may decrease. This leads to moisture accumulating on the inside of the windscreen even when the outside (fresh) air position is selected. If this happens, have the climate control air filter replaced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

*** NOTICE**

- Replace the filter according to the Maintenance Schedule. If the

vehicle is being driven in severe conditions such as dusty or rough roads, more frequent air conditioner filter inspections and changes are required.

- When the air flow rate suddenly decreases, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Air conditioning refrigerant label

Example



* The actual air conditioning refrigerant label in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

Each symbol and specification on the air conditioning refrigerant label is represented below:

1. Classification of refrigerant
2. Amount of refrigerant
3. Classification of Compressor lubricant
4. Caution
5. Service manual

You can find out which air conditioning refrigerant is applied your vehicle at the label inside of the engine compartment.

Refer to "Refrigerant label" on page 9-14 for more detail on the location of air conditioning refrigerant label.

CAUTION

AC Repair

It is important that the correct type and amount of oil and refrigerant is used, otherwise, damage to the vehicle may occur. To prevent damage, the air conditioning system in your vehicle should only be serviced by trained and certified Kia technicians.

Checking the amount of air conditioner refrigerant and compressor lubricant

When the amount of refrigerant is low, the performance of the air conditioning is reduced. Overfilling also has a negative impact on the air conditioning system.

Therefore, if abnormal operation is found, have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

WARNING

The oil and refrigerant in your vehicle's air conditioning system is under very high pressure. If proper service procedures are not followed an explosion may result. To reduce the risk of SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH, the air conditioning system in your vehicle should only be serviced by trained and certified Kia technicians.

WARNING

Vehicles equipped with R-134a*



Because the refrigerant is at very high pressure, the air conditioning system should only be serviced by trained and certified technicians. It is important that the correct type and amount of oil and refrigerant is used. Otherwise, it may cause damage to the vehicle and personal injury.

Manual climate control system

The manual climate control system uses cooling and heating to help maintain a pleasant environment inside the vehicle.

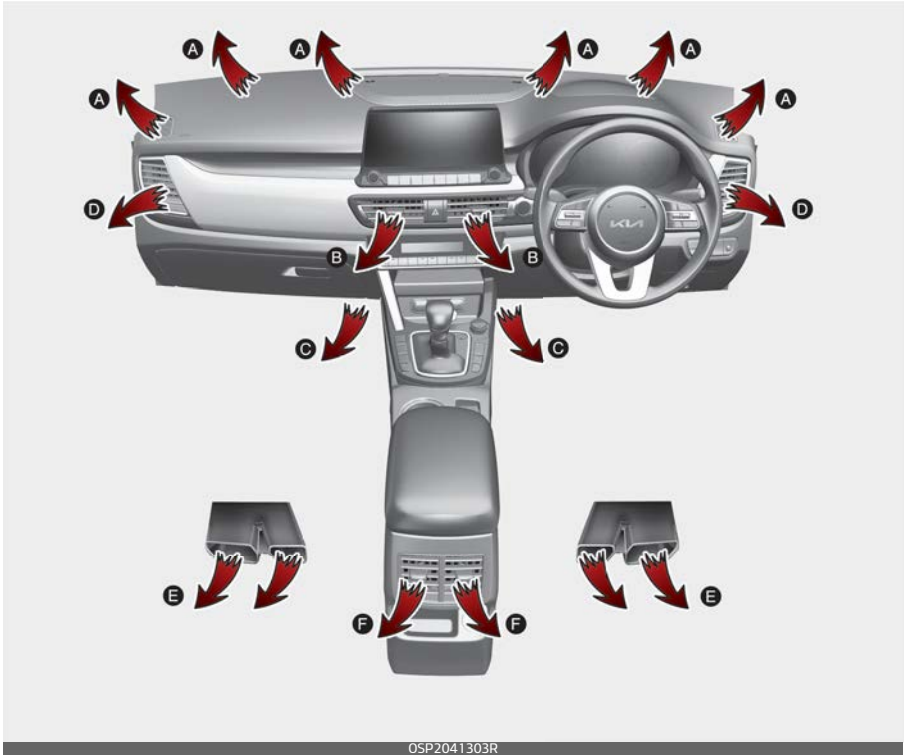




1. Fan speed control knob
2. Air intake control button
3. Mode selection knob
4. Rear window defroster (if equipped)
5. Temperature control knob
6. Air conditioning (A/C) button

⚠ CAUTION

Operating the blower when the ignition switch is in the ON position could cause the battery to discharge. Operate the blower when the engine is running.

Heating and air conditioning



1. Start the engine.
2. Set the mode to the desired position.
For improving the effectiveness of heating and cooling;
 - Heating: 
 - Cooling: 
3. Set the temperature control to the desired position.
4. Set the air intake control to the outside (fresh) air position.
5. Set the fan speed control to the desired speed.
If air conditioning is desired, turn the air conditioning system on.

Mode selection

The mode selection knob controls the direction of the air flow through the ventilation system.



Air can be directed to the floor, dashboard outlets, or windscreen. Five symbols are used to represent Face, Bi-Level, Floor, Floor-Defrost and Defrost air position.

Face-Level (B, D, F)

Air flow is directed toward the upper body and face. Additionally, each outlet can be controlled to direct the air discharged from the outlet.

Bi-Level (B, C, D, E, F)

Air flow is directed towards the face and the floor.

Floor-Level (A, C, D, E, F)

Most of the air flow is directed to the floor, with a small amount of the air being directed to the wind-

screen, side window defrosters and side air vents.

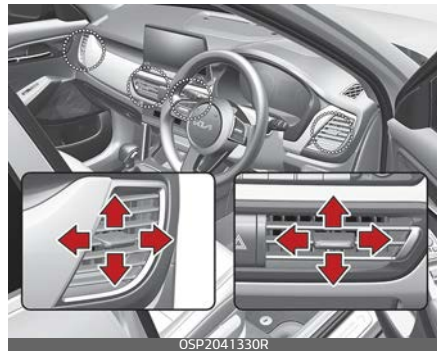
Floor/Defrost-Level (A, C, D, E, F)

Most of the air flow is directed to the floor and the windscreen with a small amount directed to the side window defrosters and side air vents.

Defrost-Level (A, D)

Most of the air flow is directed to the windscreen with a small amount of air directed to the side window defrosters and side air vents.

Instrument panel vents



You can adjust the direction of air delivered from these vents using the vent control lever as shown.

Temperature control

The temperature control knob allows you to control the temperature of the air flowing from the ventilation system.



OSP2049306

To change the air temperature in the passenger compartment, turn the knob to the right for warm and hot air or to the left for cooler air.

Controlling air intake

The air intake control is used to select the outside (fresh) air position or recirculated air position.



OSP2049307

To change the air intake control position.

- Push the desired control button

Recirculated air position



The indicator light on the button illuminates when the recirculated air position is selected.

With the recirculated air position selected, air from the passenger compartment will be drawn through the heating system and heated or cooled according to the function selected.

Outside (fresh) air position



The indicator light on the button will turn off when the outside (fresh) air position is selected.

With the outside (fresh) air position selected, air enters the vehicle from outside and is heated or cooled according to the function selected.

* NOTICE

Prolonged operation of the heater in the recirculated air position (without air conditioning selected) may cause fogging of the windscreen and side windows and make the air in the passenger compartment stale.

In addition, prolonged use of the air conditioning with the recirculated air position selected will result in excessively dry air in the passenger compartment.

⚠ WARNING

- Continuously using the climate control system in the recirculated air position may allow humidity to increase inside the vehicle which may fog the glass and obscure visibility.
- Do not sleep in a vehicle with the air conditioning or heating system on. It may cause serious harm or death due to a drop in the oxygen level and/or body temperature.
- Continuously using the climate control system in the recirculated air position can cause drowsiness or sleepiness, and loss of vehicle control. Set the air intake control to the outside (fresh) air position as much as possible whilst driving.

Controlling fan speed

The fan speed control knob allows you to control the fan speed of the air flowing from the ventilation system.

The ENGINE START/STOP button must be in the ON position for fan operation.

To change the fan speed:

- Turn the knob to the right for higher speed or left for lower speed.

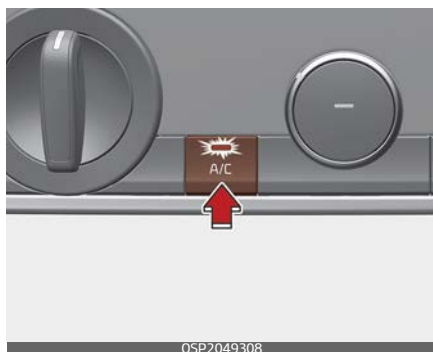


Turning off the blowers

To turn off the blowers:

- Turn the fan speed control knob to the "0" position.



Air conditioning (A/C)

- Press the A/C button to turn the air conditioning system on (indicator light will illuminate).
- Press the button again to turn the air conditioning system off.

Automatic climate control system

The automatic climate control system uses cooling and heating to help maintain a pleasant environment inside the vehicle.



1. Fan speed control button
2. Air intake control button
3. Mode selection button
4. Rear window defroster button
5. Temperature control knob
6. Air conditioning (A/C) button
7. OFF button
8. Front windscreen defroster button
9. AUTO (automatic control) button
10. Climate control display

* NOTICE

Operating the blower when the ignition switch is in the ON position could cause the battery to discharge. Operate the blower when the engine is running.

Heating and air conditioning automatically

1. Press the AUTO button.

The modes, fan speeds, air intake and air-conditioning will be controlled automatically by setting the temperature.



2. Turn the temperature control switch to the desired temperature.



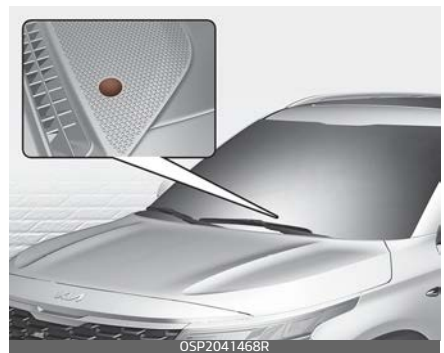
* NOTICE

- To turn the automatic operation off, select any button or switch of the following:
 - Mode selection button
 - Air conditioning button

- Front windscreen defroster button (Press the button one more time to deselect the front windscreen defroster function. The AUTO sign will illuminate on the information display once again.)
 - Fan speed control knob
- The selected function will be controlled manually whilst other functions operate automatically.
- For your convenience and to improve the effectiveness of the climate control, use the AUTO button and set the temperature to 22 °C (72 °F).

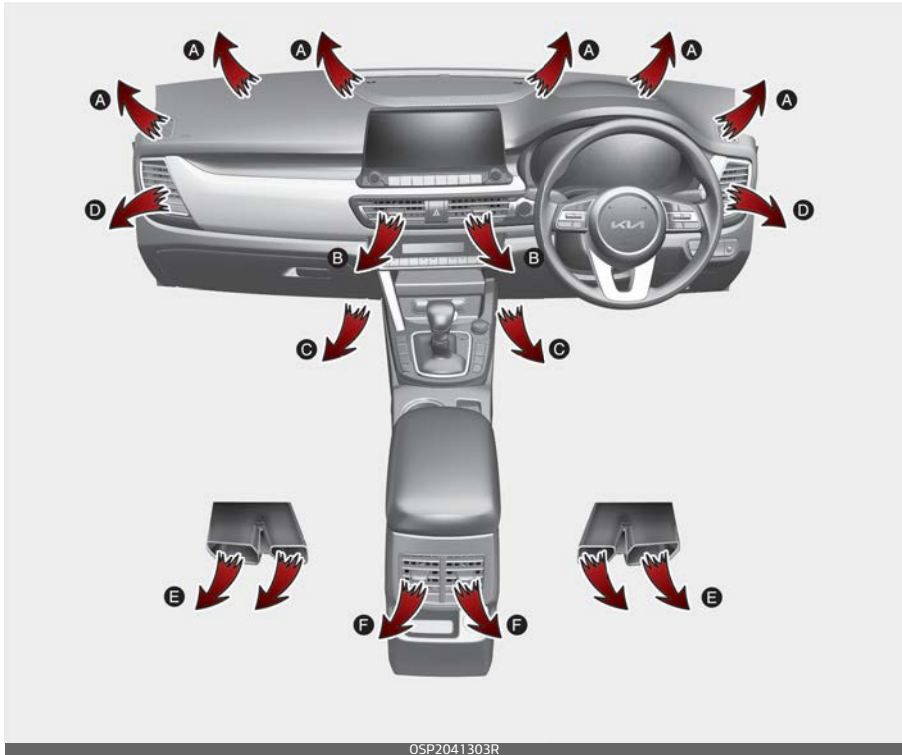
* NOTICE

Never place anything over the sensor located on the instrument panel to ensure better control of the heating and cooling system.



Heating and air conditioning manually

The heating and cooling system can be controlled manually by pressing buttons other than the AUTO button.



OSP2041303R

In this case, the system works sequentially according to the order of buttons selected.

1. Start the vehicle.
2. Set the mode to the desired position.
For improving the effectiveness of heating and cooling;
 - Heating:
 - Cooling:
3. Set the temperature control to the desired position.
4. Set the air intake control to the outside (fresh) air position.
5. Set the fan speed control to the desired speed.
If air conditioning is desired, turn the air conditioning system on.

Press the AUTO button in order to convert to fully automatic control of the system.

Mode selection

The mode selection button controls the direction of the air flow through the ventilation system.



The air flow outlet ports are switched in the following sequence:



Face-Level (B, D, F)

Air flow is directed toward the upper body and face. Additionally, each outlet can be controlled to direct the air discharged from the outlet.

Bi-Level (B, C, D, E, F)

Air flow is directed towards the face and the floor.

Floor-Level (A, C, D, E, F)

Most of the air flow is directed to the floor, with a small amount of the air being directed to the windscreen, side window defrosters and side air vents.

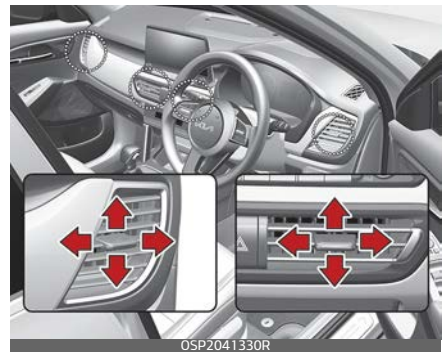
Floor/Defrost-Level (A, C, D, E, F)

Most of the air flow is directed to the floor and the windscreen with a small amount directed to the side window defrosters and side air vents.

Defrost-Level (A, D)

Most of the air flow is directed to the windscreen with a small amount of air directed to the side window defrosters and side air vents.

Instrument panel vents



You can adjust the direction of air delivered from these vents using the vent control lever as shown.

Temperature control



OSP2049323R

The temperature will increase to the maximum (HI) by rotating the knob clockwise direction.

The temperature will decrease to the minimum (Lo) by rotating the knob anti clock wise direction.

When rotating the knob, the temperature will increase or decrease by 0.5 °C. When set to the lowest temperature setting, the air conditioning will operate continuously.

Changing temperature scale

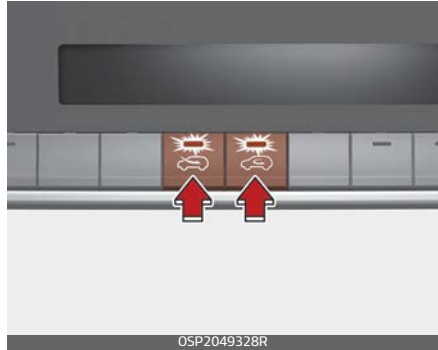
You can switch the temperature mode from Centigrade to Fahrenheit as follows:

- Whilst pressing the OFF button, press the AUTO button for 3 seconds or more.

The display will change from Centigrade to Fahrenheit, or from Fahrenheit to Centigrade. If the battery has been discharged or disconnected, the temperature mode display will reset to Centigrade.

Controlling air intake

This is used to select the outside (fresh) air position or recirculated air position.



OSP2049328R

To change the air intake control position:

- Push the desired control button.

Recirculated air position



With the recirculated air position selected, air from the passenger compartment will be drawn through the heating system and heated or cooled according to the function selected.

Outside (fresh) air position



With the outside (fresh) air position selected, air enters the vehicle from outside and is heated or cooled according to the function selected.

* NOTICE

Prolonged operation of the heater in the recirculated air position (without air conditioning selected) may cause

fogging of the windscreen and side windows and the air within the passenger compartment may become stale.

In addition, prolonged use of the air conditioning with the recirculated air position selected will result in excessively dry air in the passenger compartment.

⚠ WARNING

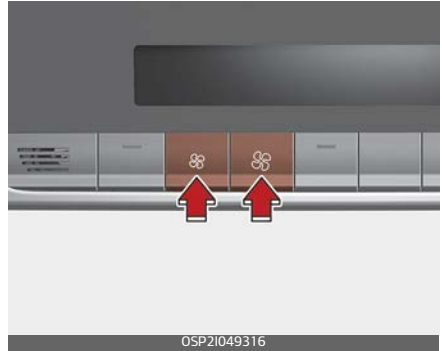
- Continued climate control system operation in the recirculated air position may allow humidity to increase inside the vehicle which may fog the glass and obscure visibility.
- Do not sleep in a vehicle with the air conditioning or heating system on. It may cause serious harm or death due to a drop in the oxygen level and/or body temperature.
- Continued climate control system operation in the recirculated air position can cause drowsiness or sleepiness, and loss of vehicle control. Set the air intake control to the outside (fresh) air position as much as possible whilst driving.

Controlling fan speed

The fan speed can be set to the desired speed by operating the fan speed control button.

To change the fan speed:

- Press button right for higher speed, or press button left for lower speed.



To turn the fan speed control off:

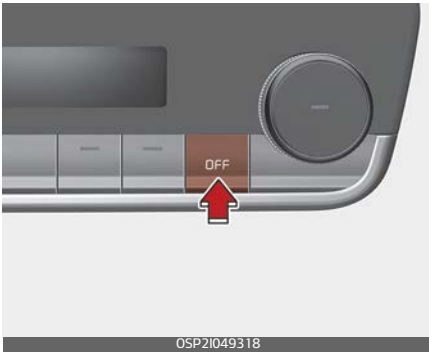
- Press the OFF button.

Air conditioning (A/C)



- Press the A/C button to turn the air conditioning system on (indicator light will illuminate).
- Press the button again to turn the air conditioning system off.

Turning off the front air climate control






- Press the OFF button to turn off the air climate control system. However, you can still operate the mode and air intake buttons as long as the ENGINE START/STOP button is in the ON position.

Windscreen defrosting and defogging

When the windscreen is covered with frost or moisture, the front view is blurred, you should remove the frost and moisture.

⚠ WARNING

Windscreen heating

Do not use the  or  position during cooling operation in extremely humid weather. The difference between the temperature of the outside air and the windscreen could cause the outer surface of the windscreen to fog up, causing loss of visibility. In this case, set the mode selection to the  position and fan speed control to the lower speed.

- For maximum defrosting, set the temperature control to the extreme right/hot position and the fan speed control to the highest speed.
- If warm air to the floor is desired whilst defrosting or defogging, set the mode to the floor-defrost position.
- Before driving, clear all snow and ice from the windscreen, rear window, outside rear view mirrors, and all side windows.
- Clear all snow and ice from the bonnet and air inlet in the cowl

grill to improve heater and defroster efficiency and to reduce the probability of fogging up the inside of the windscreen.

Defogging inside windscreen with manual climate control system



1. Select any fan speed except "0" position.
2. Select desired temperature.
3. Select the or position.
4. The outside (fresh) air and air conditioning will be selected automatically.

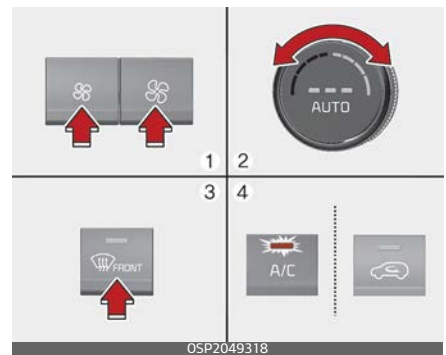
If the air conditioning and outside (fresh) air position are not selected automatically, press the corresponding button manually.

Defrosting outside windscreen with manual climate control system




1. Set the fan speed to the highest (extreme right) position.
2. Set the temperature to the extreme hot position.
3. Select the position.
4. The outside (fresh) air and air conditioning will be selected automatically.

Defogging inside windscreen with the automatic climate control

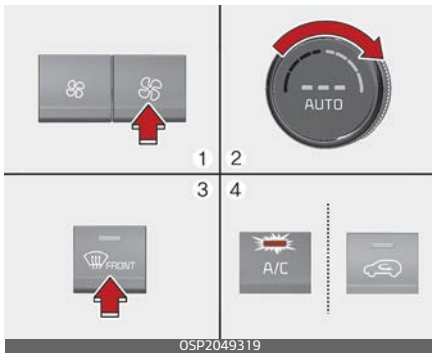



1. Set the fan speed to the desired position.
2. Select desired temperature.
3. Press the defroster button ().

4. The outside (fresh) air position will be selected automatically and the air conditioning will turn on according to the detected ambient temperature.

If the air conditioning and outside (fresh) air position are not selected automatically, adjust the corresponding button manually. If the  position is selected, lower fan speed is adjusted to a higher fan speed.

Defrosting outside windscreen with automatic climate control



1. Set the fan speed to the highest position.
2. Set the temperature to the extreme hot (HI) position.
3. Press the defroster button (.
4. The outside (fresh) air position will be selected automatically and the air conditioning will turn on according to the detected ambient temperature.

Defroster

The vehicle is equipped with a defroster for removing frost or fog from the rear window.

CAUTION

Conductors

To prevent damage to the conductors bonded to the inside surface of the rear window, never use sharp instruments or window cleaners containing abrasives to clean the window.

If you want to defrost and defog the front windscreen, refer to "Windscreen defrosting and defogging" on page 4-130.

Operating rear window defroster

The defroster heats the window to remove frost, fog and thin ice from the rear window, whilst the engine is on.

If there is heavy accumulation of snow on the rear window, brush it off before operating the rear defroster.

Type A



Type B



To activate the rear window defroster:

- Press the rear window defroster button located in the heater control panel.



The indicator on the rear window defroster button illuminates when the defroster is ON.

The rear window defroster automatically turns off after approximately 20 minutes or when the ENGINE START/STOP button is turned off.

To turn off the defroster:

- Press the rear window defroster button again.


Defogging logic (if equipped)

To reduce the possibility of fogging up the inside of the windscreen, the air intake or air conditioning is controlled automatically according to certain conditions such as  or  position.

To cancel automatic defogging logic or return to the automatic defogging logic, do the following.

Canceling/returning automatic defogging logic on manual climate control system



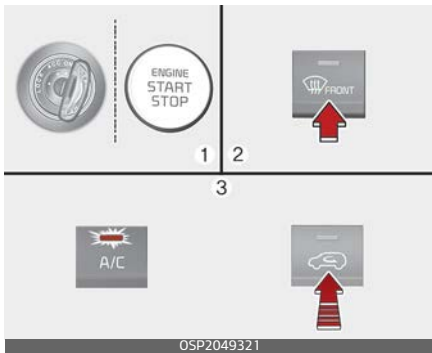
1. Turn the ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
2. Select the  position.
3. Whilst holding the air conditioning button (A/C) pressed, press the air intake control button at least 5 times within 3 seconds.


The indicator light in the air intake control button will blink 3 times. It

indicates that the defogging logic is cancelled or returned to the programmed status.

If the battery has been discharged or disconnected, it resets to the defog logic status.

cancelling/returning automatic defogging logic on automatic climate control system



1. Turn the ENGINE START/STOP button to the ON position.
2. Press the defroster button ().
3. Whilst pressing the air conditioning (A/C) button, press the air intake control button at least 5 times within 3 seconds.

The recirculation indicator blinks 3 times in 0.5 second of intervals. It indicates that the defogging logic is cancelled or returned to the programmed status.

If the battery has been discharged or disconnected, it resets to the defog logic status.

Storage compartment

These compartments can be used to store small items required by the driver or passengers.

CAUTION

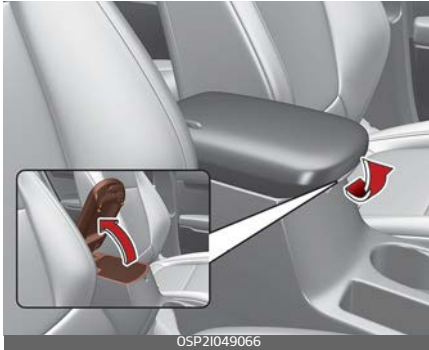
- To avoid possible theft, do not leave valuables in the storage compartment.
- Always keep the storage compartment covers closed whilst driving. Do not attempt to place so many items in the storage compartment that the storage compartment cover cannot close securely.

WARNING

Flammable materials

Do not store, propane cylinders or other flammable/explosive materials in the vehicle. These items may catch fire and/or explode if the vehicle is exposed to hot temperatures for extended periods.

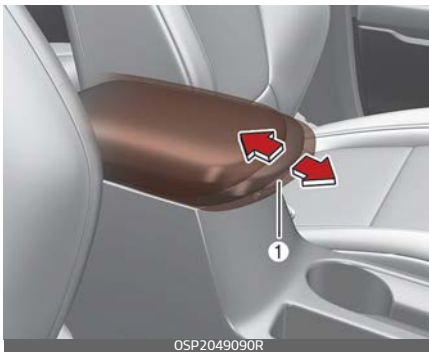
Centre console storage



To open the centre console storage:

- Pull up the lever.

Sliding armrest (if equipped)



To move forward:

- Grab the lever (1) in front portion of the armrest and pull it forward.

To move rearward:

- Grab the lever (1) in front portion of the armrest and push it rearward.

⚠ WARNING

Do not grab the front portion of the armrest when moving the armrest rearward. It may pinch your fingers.

Glove box



To open the glove box:

- Pull the handle and the glove box will automaticall open.

Close the glove box after use.

⚠ WARNING

Glove Box

To reduce the risk of injury in an accident or sudden stop, always keep the glove box door closed whilst driving.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not keep food in the glove box for a long time.

Luggage net holder



To keep items from shifting in the cargo area, you can use the 4 holders located in the cargo area to attach the luggage net.

⚠ CAUTION

To prevent damage to the goods or the vehicle, be careful when carrying fragile or bulky objects in the luggage compartment.

⚠ WARNING

Avoid eye injury. DO NOT overstretch the luggage net, ALWAYS keep your face and body out of the luggage net's recoil path. DO NOT use when the strap has visible signs of wear or damage.

Luggage board

You can place reflector triangle and etc. under the luggage board.

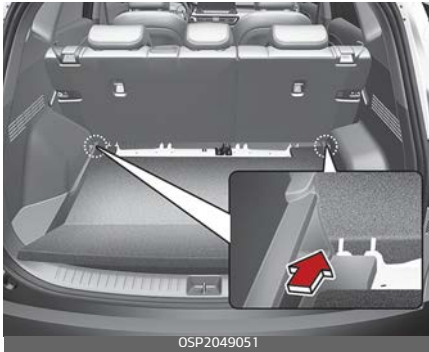


1. Grasp the handle on the top of the cover and lift it.
2. Fold the rear part of luggage board frontward.
3. Lift up luggage board frontward. (Luggage board stand itself)

Increase cargo space (if equipped)

If you want to increase cargo space:

1. Grasp the handle on the top of the cover and lift it.
2. Fold the rear part of the luggage board frontward.
3. Pull the luggage board hinge to the end of sliding slot and it will fall down lower to increase cargo space.



4. Slide it forward (refer to the above pictures).

Interior features

There are various features inside the vehicle for the convenience of the occupants.

Cigarette lighter (if equipped)

For the cigarette lighter to work, the ignition switch must be in the ACC position or the ON position.



- To use the cigarette lighter, push it all the way into its socket. When the element has heated, the lighter will pop out to the "ready" position.

Kia recommends to use parts for replacement from an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ WARNING

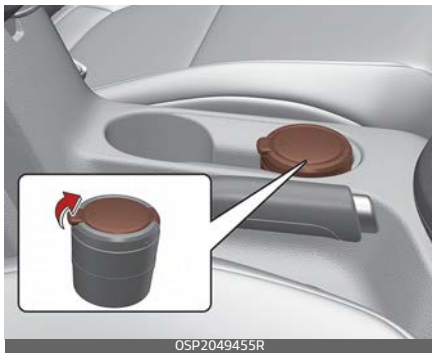
- Do not hold the lighter in after it is already heated because it will overheat.
- If the lighter does not pop out within 30 seconds, remove it to prevent overheating.

- Do not insert foreign objects into the socket of the cigarette lighter. It may damage the cigarette lighter.

⚠ CAUTION

The use of plug-in accessories (shavers, hand-held vacuums, and coffee pots, etc.) may damage the socket or cause electrical failure.

Ashtray (if equipped)



- To use the ashtray, open the cover.
- To clean or empty the ashtray, pull it out.

Use the ashtray by leaning it to the cup holder right beside.

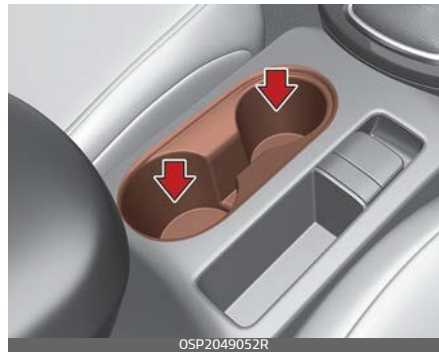
⚠ WARNING

Ashtray use

- Do not use the vehicle's ashtrays as waste receptacles.

Cup holder

Front



Rear (if equipped)



Cups or small beverage cans may be placed in the cup holders.

⚠ WARNING

Hot liquids

- Do not place uncovered cups with hot liquid in the cup holder whilst the vehicle is in motion. If the hot

liquid spills, you burn yourself. Such a burn to the driver could lead to loss of control of the vehicle.

- To reduce the risk of personal injury in the event of sudden stop or collision, do not place uncovered or unsecured bottles, glasses, cans, etc., in the cup holder whilst the vehicle is in motion.

⚠ WARNING

Keep cans or bottles out of direct sun light and do not put them in a vehicle that is heated up. It may explode.

*** NOTICE**

- Keep your drinks sealed whilst driving to prevent spilling your drink. If liquid spills, it may get into the vehicle's electrical/electronic system and damage electrical/ electronic parts.
- When cleaning spilled liquids, do not dry the cup holder at high temperature. This may damage the cup holder.

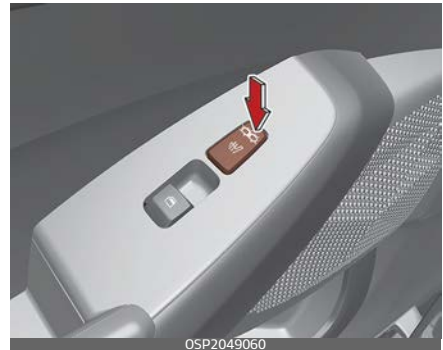
Seat warmer (if equipped)

The seat warmer is provided to warm the front seats during cold weather.

Front seat



Rear seat



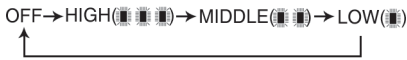
With the ignition switch in the ON position:

- Push either of the switches to warm the driver's seat or the front passenger's seat.

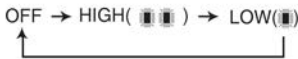
During mild weather or under conditions where the operation of the seat warmer is not needed, keep the switches in the "OFF" position.

Temperature control (Manual)

- Each time you press the switch, the temperature setting of the seat will change as follows:
 - Front seat



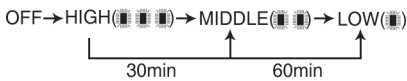
- Rear seat



- The seat warmer defaults to the OFF position whenever the ignition switch is turned on.

Temperature control (Automatic)

The seat warmer starts to automatically control the seat temperature in order to prevent low-temperature burns after being manually turned ON.



You may manually press the button to increase the seat temperature. However, it soon returns to the automatic mode again.

- When pressing the switch for more than 1.5 seconds with the seat warmer operating, the seat warmer will turn OFF.
- The seat warmer defaults to the OFF position whenever the ENGINE START/STOP button is in the ON position.

* NOTICE

With the seat warmer switch in the ON position, the heating system in the seat turns off or on automatically depending on the seat temperature.

⚠ CAUTION

- When cleaning the seats, do not use an organic solvent such as paint thinner, benzene, alcohol and petrol. Doing so may damage the surface of the heater or seats.
- To prevent overheating the seat warmer, do not place anything on the seats that insulates against heat, such as blankets, cushions or seat covers whilst the seat warmer is in operation.
- Do not place heavy or sharp objects on seats equipped with seat warmers. Damage to the seat warming components could occur.
- Do not change the seat cover. It may damage the seat warmer or airtventilation system.

⚠ WARNING

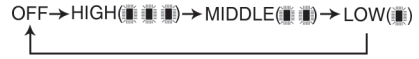
Seat warmer burns

Passengers should use extreme caution when using seat warmers due to the possibility of excess

heating or burns. The seat warmer may cause burns even at low temperatures, especially if used for long periods of time. In particular, the driver must exercise extreme care for the following types of passengers:

1. Infants, children, elderly or handicapped persons, or hospital outpatients
2. Persons with sensitive skin or those that burn easily
3. Fatigued individuals
4. Intoxicated individuals
5. Individuals taking medication that can cause drowsiness or sleepiness (sleeping pills, cold tablets, etc.)

Each time you press the switch, the airflow will change as follows:



The seat warmer (with air ventilation) defaults to the OFF position whenever the ENGINE START/STOP button is turned on.

CAUTION

Seat damage

- When cleaning the seats, do not use an organic solvent such as paint thinner, benzene, alcohol and petrol. Doing so may damage the air ventilation seat.

Air ventilation seat (if equipped)

Front seat

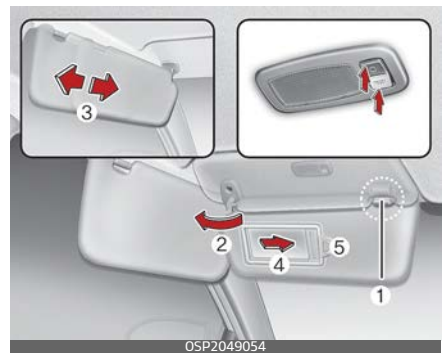


The temperature setting of the seat changes according to the switch position.

- To ventilate your seat cushion, press the switch.

Sun visor

Use the sun visor to shield direct light through the front or side windows.



- To use the sun visor, pull it downward.

- To use the sun visor for the side window, pull it downward, unsnap it from the bracket (1) and swing it to the side (2). You can slide the sun visor if necessary (3). (if equipped)
- To use the vanity mirror, pull down the visor and slide the mirror cover (4).
The ticket holder (5) is provided for holding a tollgate ticket.

⚠ WARNING

For your safety, do not block your view when using the sun visor.

*** NOTICE**

Do not put several tickets in the ticket holder at one time. This could cause damage to the ticket holder.

USB charger (if equipped)

The USB car charger allows drivers to charge their digital devices like smartphones, and PC tablets.

Front



Rear



Plug the cable to the USB port, charging will begin.

The USB car charger is available with either the ACC on or the ignition on. We recommend you connect the USB port and digital devices with the engine running.

See the display screen of the device to check its charging process com-

pletion. Your smartphone or table PC could get heated up whilst charging. This is no reason to worry, as it doesn't impact life or functions of the device. For the safety reason, charging can be stopped if the battery gets heated up to a certain point of temperature that the devices can be negatively affected. Charging some digital devices is not available or requires special dedicated adapters if their charging methods don't fit the way the USB car charger works. Quick Charge 2.0 is available on the smart phone or the table PC equipped with fast charging capabilities. The applicable is as follows: (<https://www.qualcomm.com/documents/quick-charge-device-list>)

The smart phone or PC tablet without fast charging is charged at a regular speed.

Rated output:

- Digital devices with fast charging:
 - 9.0 V, 1.67 A
- Digital devices with normal charging:
 - 5.0 V, 2.1 A

CAUTION

- Use the USB car charger with the ignition on. Otherwise, Vehicle battery can be discharged.

- Use the official USB cable of the manufacturer of the digital device to be charged.
- Make sure that any foreign object, drinks, and water do not come into contact with the USB car charger. Water or foreign object can damage the USB charger.
- Do not use the device those current consumption exceeds 2.1 A.
- Do not connect an electrical device that generates excessive electromagnetic noise to the USB car port. If you do so, noise can be caused or vehicle electronic devices can be interrupted whilst audio or AV is on.
- If the charger is connected incorrectly, it can cause serious damage on the devices. Please note that damages due to incorrect usage are not covered by warranty service.

Power outlet

The power outlet is designed to provide power for mobile telephones or other devices designed to operate with vehicle electrical systems.

Front



OSP2049055R

The devices should draw less than 10 amps with the vehicle on.

⚠ WARNING

- Use the power outlet only when the vehicle is on and remove the accessory plug after use. Using the accessory plug for prolonged periods of time with the vehicle off could cause the battery to discharge.
- Only use 12 V electric accessories which are less than 10 A in electric capacity.
- Adjust the air-conditioner or heater to the lowest operating level when using the power outlet.
- Close the cover when not in use.

- Some electronic devices can cause electronic interference when plugged into a vehicle's power outlet. These devices may cause excessive audio static and malfunctions in other electronic systems or devices used in your vehicle.
- Push the plug in as far as it will go. If good contact is not made, the plug may overheat and the fuse may open.
- Plug in battery equipped electronic devices with reverse current protection. The current from the battery may flow into the vehicle's electrical/electronic system and cause system malfunction.

⚠ WARNING

Electric shock

Do not put a finger or a foreign object (pen, etc.) into a power outlet and do not touch with a wet hand. You may get an electric shock.

Wireless smart phone charging system (if equipped)

A wireless smart phone charging system is located in front of the centre console.



Firmly close all doors, and ignition switch is ON. To start wireless charging, place the smart phone equipped with wireless charging function on the wireless charging pad.

For best wireless charging results, place the smart phone on the centre of the charging pad.

The wireless charging system is designed for one smart phone equipped with Qi only. Please refer to the smart phone accessory cover or the smart phone manufacturer homepage to check whether your smart phone supports Qi function.

⚠ WARNING

If any metallic object such as coins is located between the wireless

charging system and the smart phone, the charging may be disrupted. Also, the metallic object may heat up.

Wireless smart phone charging

1. Remove any object on the smart phone charging pad including the smart key. If there is any foreign object on the pad other than a smart phone, the wireless charging function may not operate properly.
2. Place the smart phone on the centre of the wireless charging pad.
3. The indicator light will change to orange once the wireless charging begins. After the charging is complete, the orange light will change to green.
4. You can choose to turn the wireless charging function to either ON or OFF by selecting the USM on the instrument cluster. (Please refer to "Instrument cluster" on page 4-48 for details).

If the wireless charging does not work, gently move your smart phone around the pad until the charging indicator light turns yellow. Depending on the smart phone, the charging indicator light may not turn green even after the charging is complete.

If the wireless charging is not functioning properly, the orange light

will blink and flash for ten seconds then turn off. In such cases, remove the smart phone from the pad and replace it on the pad again, or double check the charging status.

If you leave the smart phone on the charging pad when the vehicle ignition is in OFF, the vehicle will alert you through warning messages and sound (applicable for vehicles with voice guidance function) after the 'Good bye' function on the instrument cluster ends.

* NOTICE

For some manufacturers' smart phones, the system may not warn you even though the smart phone is left on the wireless charging unit. This is due to the particular characteristic of the smart phone and not a malfunction of the wireless charging.

⚠ CAUTION

- When the interior temperature of the wireless charging system rises above a set temperature, the wireless charging will cease to function. After the interior temperature drops below the threshold, the wireless charging function will resume.
- If there is any metallic object between the smart phone and the

wireless charging pad, immediately remove the smart phone. Remove the metallic object after it has completely cooled down.

- The wireless charging may not function properly when there is a heavy accessory cover on the smart phone.
- The wireless charging will stop when using the wireless smart key search function to prevent radio wave disruption.
- The wireless charging will stop when the smart key is moved out of the vehicle with the ignition in ON.
- The wireless charging will stop when any of the doors is opened (applicable for vehicles equipped with smart keys).
- The wireless charging will stop when the vehicle is turned OFF.
- The wireless charging will stop when the smart phone is not in complete contact with the wireless charging pad.
- Items equipped with magnetic components such as credit card, telephone card, bankbook, any transportation ticket and such may become damaged during wireless charging.
- Place the smart phone on the centre of the charge pad for best results. The smart phone may not charge when placed near the rim of the charging pad. When the

smart phone does get charged, it may heat up excessively.

- For smart phones without built-in wireless charging system, an appropriate accessory has to be equipped.
- Smart phones of some manufacturers may display messages on weak current. This is due to the particular characteristic of the smart phone and does not imply a malfunction on wireless charging function.
- The indicator light of some manufacturers' smart phones may still be yellow after the smart phone is fully charged. This is due to the particular characteristic of the smart phone and not a malfunction of the wireless charging.
- When any smart phone without a wireless charging function or a metallic object is placed on the charging pad, a small noise may sound. This small sound is due to the vehicle discerning compatibility of the object placed on the charging pad. It does not affect your vehicle or the smart phone in any way.
- The wireless mobile phone charging system may not support certain mobile phones, which are not verified for the Qi specification (Qi).
- For certain mobile phones with their own protection, the wireless

charging speed may decrease and the wireless charging may stop.

Coat hook

A Coat hook is next to the rear grab handle.



* This actual feature may differ from the illustration.

⚠ CAUTION

Hanging clothing

Do not hang heavy clothes, since they may damage the hook.

⚠ WARNING

Do not hang other objects such as hangers or hard objects except clothes. Also, do not put heavy, sharp or breakable objects in the clothing's pockets. In an accident or when the curtain air bag is inflated, it may cause vehicle damage or body injury.



Unsecured floor mats can interfere with pedal operation.

- Use floor mats not too thick and designed to be properly secured on the floor to avoid the interference with pedals. Make sure that installing the floor mats without removing plastic films on carpets may damage or break floor mat fix rings, resulting in the mats to be unsecured. Especially for a driver's seat, the unsecured mats may cause unintended acceleration/brake. Ensure to remove all the plastic films on the carpets before installing the mats.

Floor mat anchor(s) (if equipped)



When using a floor mat on the front floor carpet, make sure it attaches to the floor mat anchor(s) in your vehicle. This keeps the floor mat from sliding forward.

The following must be observed when installing ANY floor mat to the vehicle.

- Ensure that the floor mats are securely attached to the vehicle's floor mat anchor(s) before driving the vehicle.
- Do not use ANY floor mat that cannot be firmly attached to the vehicle's floor mat anchors.
- Do not stack floor mats on top of one another (e.g., all-weather rubber mat on top of a carpeted floor mat). Only a single floor mat should be installed in each position.

⚠ WARNING

After market floor mat

- Do not install after market floor mats that are not capable of being securely attached to the vehicle's floor mat anchors.

Cargo area cover

Use the cargo area cover to hide items stored in the cargo area.

Removal and installation

To remove the cargo area cover:

1. Remove straps from both sides of the cargo area cover.



2. Whilst lifting the cover up, hold the area near the front slots. Then, pull up the cover at approximately 45 ° angle.

⚠ WARNING

Do not place objects on the cargo area cover. Such objects may be thrown about inside the vehicle and possibly injure vehicle occupants during an accident or when braking.

⚠ CAUTION

Since the cargo area cover may be damaged or malformed, do not put luggage on it when it is used.

Exterior features

Roof rack (if equipped)

If the vehicle has a roof rack, you can load cargo on top of your vehicle.



Crossbars and fixing components needed to install the roof rack on your vehicle may be obtained from an authorised Kia dealer/service partner or other qualified shop.

* NOTICE

- The crossbars (if equipped) should be placed in the proper load carrying positions prior to placing items onto the roof rack.
- If the vehicle is equipped with a sunroof, be sure not to position cargo onto the roof rack in such a way that it could interfere with sunroof operation.
- When the roof rack is not being used to carry cargo, the crossbars

may need to be repositioned if wind noise is detected.

⚠ CAUTION

- When carrying cargo on the roof rack, take the necessary precautions to make sure the cargo does not damage the roof of the vehicle.
- When carrying large objects on the roof rack, make sure they do not exceed the overall roof length or width.
- When you are carrying cargo on the roof rack, do not operate the sunroof. (if equipped)

⚠ WARNING

- The following specification is the maximum weight that can be loaded onto the roof rack. Distribute the load as evenly as possible across the crossbars (if equipped) and roof rack and secure the load firmly.

ROOF RACK	100 kg EVENLY DISTRIBUTED
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Loading cargo or luggage in excess of the specified weight limit on the roof rack may damage your vehicle.

- The vehicle centre of gravity will be higher when items are loaded onto the roof rack. Avoid sudden starts, braking, sharp turns,

abrupt manoeuvres or high speeds that may result in loss of vehicle control or rollover resulting in an accident.

- Always drive slowly and turn corners carefully when carrying items on the roof rack. Severe wind updrafts, caused by passing vehicles or natural causes, can cause sudden upward pressure on items loaded on the roof rack. This is especially true when carrying large, flat items such as wood panels or mattresses. This could cause the items to fall off the roof rack and cause damage to your vehicle or others around you.
- To prevent damage or loss of cargo whilst driving, check frequently before or whilst driving to make sure the items on the roof rack are securely fastened.

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Infotainment system

Audio system

* NOTICE

If you install an aftermarket HID head lamp, your vehicle's audio and electronic device may malfunction.

Antenna

Shark-fin antenna



Shark-fin antenna transmit and receive signals such as AF/FM and GPS.

Additional signals are sent and received according to vehicle options.

⚠ CAUTION

- Be careful of antenna damage by checking the height of the vehicle before entering low-ceiling spaces

such as automated parking lots or automated washing machines.

- Be careful not to contact the antenna when loading cargo on the roof rack. Antenna transmission/reception performance may be degraded.

USB port

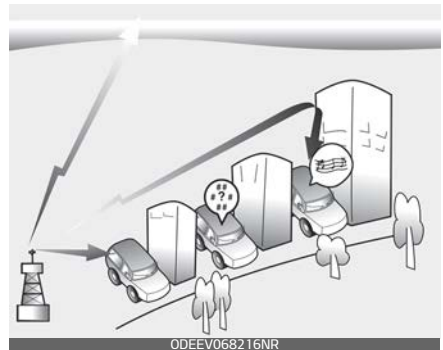
You can use the USB port to plug in a USB.



5

How vehicle radio works

FM reception

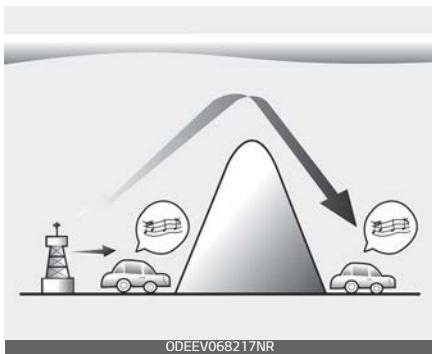


AM and FM radio signals are broadcast from transmitter towers located around your city. They are intercepted by the radio antenna on your vehicle. This signal is then processed by the radio and sent to your vehicle speakers.

However, in some cases the signal coming to your vehicle may not be strong and clear.

This can be due to factors, such as the distance from the radio station, closeness of other strong radio stations or the presence of buildings, bridges or other large obstructions in the area.

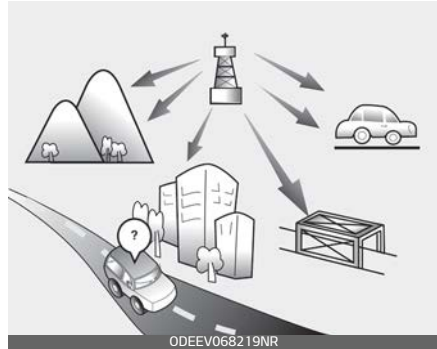
AM reception



AM broadcasts can be received at greater distances than FM broadcasts. This is because AM radio waves are transmitted at low frequencies. These long distance, low frequency radio waves can follow the curvature of the earth rather than travelling straight. In addition,

they curve around obstructions resulting in better signal coverage.

FM radio station



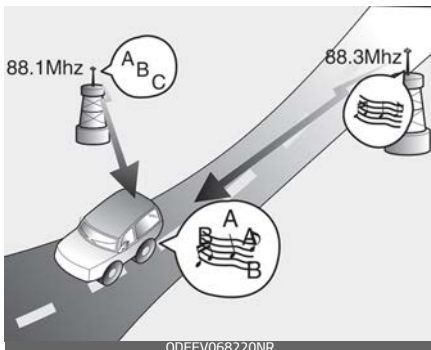
FM broadcasts are transmitted at high frequencies and do not bend to follow the earth's surface. Because of this, FM broadcasts generally begin to fade within short distances from the station. Also, FM signals are easily affected by buildings, mountains, and obstructions. This can lead to undesirable or unpleasant listening conditions which might lead you to believe a problem exists with your radio.

The following conditions are normal and do not indicate radio trouble:

- Fading - As your vehicle moves away from the radio station, the signal will weaken and sound will begin to fade. When this occurs, we suggest that you select another station with a stronger signal.



- Flutter/Static - Weak FM signals or large obstructions between the transmitter and your radio can disturb the signal causing static or fluttering noises to occur. Reducing the treble level may lessen this effect until the disturbance clears.
- Station Swapping - As an FM signal weakens, another more powerful signal near the same frequency may begin to play. This is because your radio is designed to lock onto the clearest signal. If this occurs, select another station with a stronger signal.



- Multi-Path Cancellation - Radio signals being received from several directions can cause distortion or fluttering. This can be caused by a direct and reflected signal from the same station, or by signals from two stations with close frequencies. If this occurs, select another station until the condition has passed.

Using a mobile phone or a two-way radio

When a mobile phone is used inside the vehicle, noise may be produced from the audio system. This does not mean that something is wrong with the audio equipment. In such a case, try to operate mobile devices as far from the audio equipment as possible.

CAUTION

When using a communication system such as a mobile phone or a radio set inside the vehicle, a separate external antenna must be fitted. When a mobile phone or a radio set is used with only the internal antenna, it may interfere with the vehicle's electrical system and adversely affect the safe operation of the vehicle.

 **WARNING**

Cell phone use

Do not use a mobile phone whilst driving. Stop at a safe location to use a mobile phone.

Audio (Without Touch Screen)

System layout – control panel

Type A



* The system's actual appearance and layout may differ depending on the vehicle model and specification.

1. RADIO button

- Press to display the radio mode selection window.
- When the mode selection window displays, turn the [TUNE] knob to select the desired mode and then press the knob.
- When the Mode popup is not selected in [MENU/CLOCK] ► **Mode popup**, press the [RADIO] button on the control panel to change the mode. Each time you press the [RADIO] button on the control panel, the mode switches to radio FM ► AM in order.

2. MEDIA button

- Play content from a media storage device.

3. FAV button

- Whilst listening to the radio, press to move to next page of the preset list.

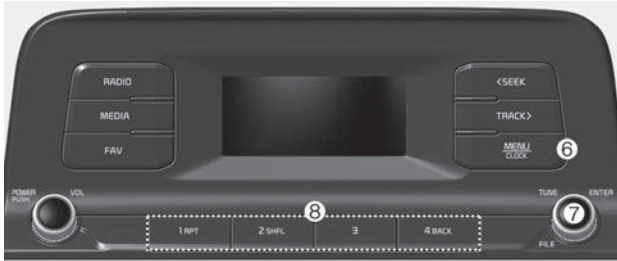
4. POWER button/VOL knob

- Press to turn the system on or off.
- Turn to the left or right to adjust the system sound volume.

5. SEEK/TRACK button

- Change the station/track/file.
- Whilst listening to the radio, press and hold to search for a station.
- Whilst playing media, press and hold to rewind or fast forward.

Type A



* The system's actual appearance and layout may differ depending on the vehicle model and specification.

6. MENU button/CLOCK button

- Press to access the menu screen for the current mode.
- Press and hold to access the time setup screen.

7. TUNE knob/FILE knob/ENTER button

- Whilst listening to the radio, turn to adjust the frequency.
- Whilst playing media, turn to search for a track/file.
- Whilst searching by turning the knob, press to select the current track/file.

8. Number buttons (1 RPT~ 4 BACK)

- Whilst listening to the radio, press to listen to a saved radio station.
- Whilst listening to the radio, press and hold to save the current radio station to the preset.
- In the USB mode, press the [1 RPT] button to change the repeat play mode. Press the [2

SHFL] button to change the shuffle play mode.

- Press the [4 BACK] button to return to the previous screen (except for the radio preset list).

Type B



Type C



(With Bluetooth® Wireless Technology)

* The system's actual appearance and layout may differ depending on the vehicle model and specification.

1. AUDIO button

- Press to display the radio/media mode selection window.
- When the mode selection window displays, turn the [TUNE] knob to select the desired mode and then press the knob.
- When the Mode popup is not selected in [MENU/CLOCK] ► **Mode popup**, press the [AUDIO] button on the control panel to change the mode.

Each time you press the [AUDIO] button on the control panel, the mode switches to radio ► media in order.

2. PHONE button

- Press to start connecting a mobile phone via Bluetooth.
- After a Bluetooth phone connection is made, press to access the Bluetooth phone menu.

3. FAV button

- Whilst listening to the radio, press to move to next page of the preset list.

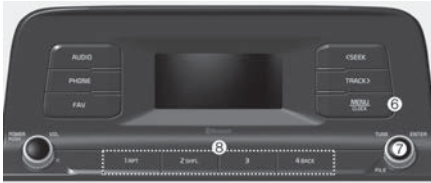
4. POWER button/VOL knob

- Press to turn the system on or off.
- Turn to the left or right to adjust the system sound volume.

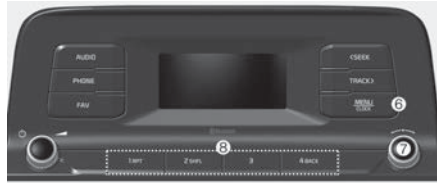
5. SEEK/TRACK button

- Change the station/track/file.
- Whilst listening to the radio, press and hold to search for a station.
- Whilst playing media, press and hold to rewind or fast forward (except for Bluetooth audio mode).

Type B



Type C



(With Bluetooth® Wireless Technology)

* The system’s actual appearance and layout may differ depending on the vehicle model and specification.

6. MENU button/CLOCK button

- Press to access the menu screen for the current mode.
- Press and hold to access the time setup screen.

7. TUNE knob/FILE knob/ENTER button

- Whilst listening to the radio, turn to adjust the frequency.
- Whilst playing media, turn to search for a track/file (except for Bluetooth audio mode).
- Whilst searching by turning the knob, press to select the current track/file (except for the Bluetooth audio mode).

8. Number buttons (1 RPT~ 4 BACK)

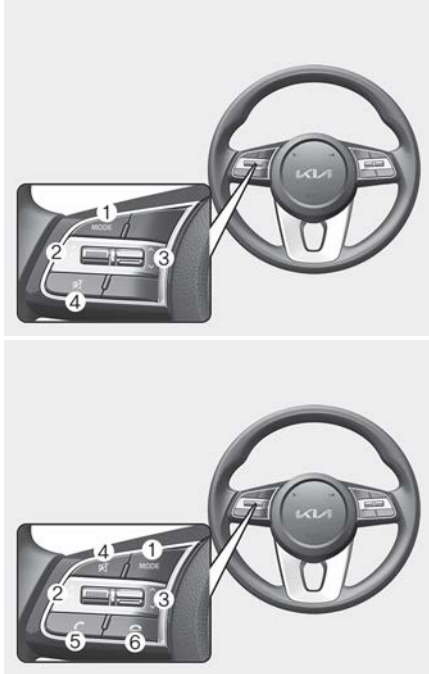
- Whilst listening to the radio, press to listen to a saved radio station.
- Whilst listening to the radio, press and hold to save the current radio station to the preset.
- In the USB/Bluetooth audio modes, press the [1 RPT] button to change the repeat play

mode. Press the [2 SHFL] button to change the shuffle play mode.

- Press the [4 BACK] button to return to the previous screen (except for the radio preset list).

System layout – steering wheel remote control

Bluetooth® equipped model



* The system's actual appearance and layout may differ depending on the vehicle model and specification.

1. MODE button

- Press to switch between radio and media modes.
- Press and hold to turn the system on or off. (if equipped)

2. Volume lever

- Push up or down to adjust the volume.

3. Up/Down lever

- Change the station/track/file.

- Whilst listening to the radio, push to listen to the previous/next saved radio station.
- Whilst listening to the radio, push and hold to search for a station.
- Whilst playing media, push and hold to rewind or fast forward (except for Bluetooth audio* mode).

* if equipped

4. MUTE button

- Press to mute or unmute the system.
- During a call, press to mute or unmute the microphone.
- Whilst playing media, press to pause or resume playback. (if equipped)

5. Call/Answer button (if equipped)

- Press to start connecting a mobile phone via Bluetooth.
- After a Bluetooth phone connection is made, press to access your call history. Press and hold to dial the most recent phone number. When a call comes in, press to answer the call.
- During a call, press to switch between the active call and the held call. Press and hold to switch the call between the system and the mobile phone.

6. Call end button (if equipped)

⚠ WARNING**About driving**

- Do not operate the system whilst driving. Driving whilst distracted may result in a loss of vehicle control, potentially leading to an accident, severe personal injury, or death. The driver's primary responsibility is the safe and legal operation of a vehicle, and any handheld devices, equipment, or vehicle systems which divert the driver's attention from this responsibility should never be used during operation of the vehicle.
 - Avoid watching the screen whilst driving. Driving whilst distracted may lead to a traffic accident. Stop your vehicle in a safe location before using functions that require multiple operations.
 - Stop your vehicle first before using your mobile phone. Using a mobile phone whilst driving may lead to a traffic accident. If necessary, use the Bluetooth Hands-free feature to make calls and keep the call as short as possible.
 - Keep the volume low enough to hear external sounds. Driving without the ability to hear external sounds may lead to a traffic accident. Listening to a loud volume for a long time may cause hearing damage.
-

⚠ WARNING**About handling the system**

- Do not disassemble or modify the system. Doing so may result in an accident, fire, or electric shock.
 - Do not allow liquids or foreign substances to enter the system. Liquids or foreign substances may cause noxious fumes, a fire, or a system malfunction.
 - Stop using the system if it malfunctions, such as no audio output or display. If you continue using the system when it is malfunctioning, it may lead to a fire, electric shock, or system failure.
 - Do not touch the antenna during thunder or lightning because such an act may cause electric shock.
-

*** NOTICE****About operating the system**

- Use the system with the engine running. Using the system for a long time when the engine is stopped may discharge the battery.
 - Do not install unapproved products. Using unapproved products may cause an error whilst using the system. System errors caused by installing unapproved products are not covered under the warranty.
-

* NOTICE

About handling the system

- Do not apply excessive force to the system. Excessive pressure on the screen may damage the LCD panel or the touch panel.
- When cleaning the screen or button panel, make sure to stop the engine and use a soft, dry cloth. Wiping the screen or buttons with a rough cloth or using solvents (alcohol, benzene, paint thinner, etc.) may scratch or chemically damage the surface.
- If you attach a liquid-type air freshener to the fan louvre, the surface of the louvre may become deformed due to the flowing air.
- If you want to change the position of the installed device, please inquire with your place of purchase or service maintenance centre. Technical expertise is required to install or disassemble the device.

* NOTICE

- If you experience any problems with the system, contact your place of purchase or dealer.
- Placing the infotainment system within an electromagnetic environment may result in noise interference.

* NOTICE

Manufacturer: HYUNDAI MOBIS Co., Ltd.

203, Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, 06141, Korea

Tel: +82-31-260-2707.

Turning the system on or off

To turn on the system, start the engine.

- If you do not want to use the system whilst driving, you can turn off the system by pressing the **[POWER]** button on the control panel. To use the system again, press the **[POWER]** button again.

After you have turned off the engine, the system will automatically turn off after a whilst or as soon as you open the driver's door.

- Depending on the vehicle model or specifications, the system may turn off as soon as you turn off the engine.
- When you turn back on the system, the previous mode and settings will remain intact.

⚠ WARNING

- Some functions may be disabled for safety reasons whilst the vehicle is moving. They work only when the vehicle stops. Park your vehicle in a safe location before using any of them.

- Stop using the system if it malfunctions, such as no audio output or display. If you continue using the system when it is malfunctioning, it may lead to a fire, electric shock, or system failure.

*** NOTICE**

You can turn on the system when the key ignition switch is placed in the "ACC" or "ON" position. Using the system for an extended period without the engine running drains the battery. If you plan on using the system for a long time, start the engine.

Turning the display on or off

To prevent glare, you can turn off the screen. The screen can be turned off only whilst the system is on.

1. On the control panel, press the [MENU/CLOCK] button.
2. When the option selection window displays, turn the [TUNE] knob to select **Display off**, and then press the knob.
 - To turn the screen back on, press any of the control panel buttons.

Getting to know the basic operations

You can select an item or adjust the settings by using the number buttons and the [TUNE] knob on the control panel.

Selecting an item

Numbered items



- Press the corresponding number button.

Numberless items



- Turn the [TUNE] knob to select the desired item, and then press the knob.

Adjusting the settings



- Turn the [TUNE] knob to adjust the value, and then press the knob to save changes.
- Turn the [TUNE] knob to the right to increase the value and turn the [TUNE] knob to the left to decrease the value.

Radio

Turning on the radio

1. On the control panel, press the [RADIO] / [AUDIO] button.
2. When the mode selection window displays, turn the [TUNE] knob to select the desired radio mode and then press the knob.

FM/AM Mode



1. Current radio mode
2. Radio station information
3. Preset list

Press the [MENU/CLOCK] button on the control panel to access the following menu options:

- **Autostore:** Save radio stations to the preset list.
- **Scan:** The system searches for radio stations with strong radio signals and plays each radio station for about five seconds.
- **Sound settings:** You can change the settings related to sounds, such as location where sound will be concentrated and the output level for each range.
 - **Position:** Select a location where sound will be concentrated in the vehicle. Select **Fade (Fader)** or **Balance**, turn

the [TUNE] knob to select the desired position, and then press the knob. To set sound to be centred in the vehicle, select **Centre (Center)**.

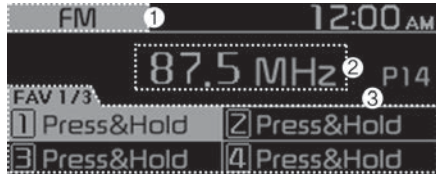
- **Equaliser (Tone)**: Adjust the output level for each sound tone mode.
- **Speed dependent vol.**: Set the volume to be adjusted automatically according to your driving speed. (if equipped)

*** NOTICE**

- Depending on vehicle models or specifications, available options may vary.
 - Depending on the system or amplifier specifications applied to your vehicle, available options may vary.
-
- **Mode popup**: Set to display mode selection window when the [RADIO] / [AUDIO] button is pressed on the control panel.
 - **Date/Time**: You can change the date and time that are shown on the system display.
 - **Set date**: Set date to display on the system display.
 - **Set time**: Set time to display on the system display.
 - **Time format**: Select to display time in the 12 hour format or the 24 hour format.

- **Display (Power Off)**: Set to display the clock when the system power is off.
- **Language**: You can change the display language.

FM/AM Mode (With RDS)



1. Current radio mode
2. Radio station information
3. Preset list

Press the [MENU/CLOCK] button on the control panel to access the following menu options:

- **Traffic announcement**: Activate or deactivate traffic announcements. Announcements and programmes will be received automatically if available.
- **Autostore**: Save radio stations to the preset list.
- **Scan**: The system searches for radio stations with strong radio signals and plays each option for about five seconds.
- **Sound settings**: You can change the settings related to sounds, such as location where sound will be concentrated and the output level for each range.
 - **Position**: Select a location where sound will be concentrated in the vehicle. Select

Fade (Fader) or **Balance**, turn the [TUNE] knob to select the desired position, and then press the knob. To set sound to be centred in the vehicle, select **Centre (Center)**.

- **Equaliser (Tone)**: Adjust the output level for each sound tone mode.
- **Speed dependent vol.**: Set the volume to be adjusted automatically according to your driving speed. (if equipped)

* NOTICE

- Depending on vehicle models or specifications, available options may vary.
- Depending on the system or amplifier specifications applied to your vehicle, available options may vary.

- **Mode popup**: Set to display mode selection window when the [RADIO] / [AUDIO] button is pressed on the control panel.
- **Date/Time**: You can change the date and time that are shown on the system display.
 - **Set date**: Set date to display on the system display.
 - **Set time**: Set time to display on the system display.
 - **Time format**: Select to display time in the 12 hour format or the 24 hour format.

- **Display (Power Off)**: Set to display the clock when the system power is off.

- **Language**: You can change the display language.

Changing the radio mode

1. On the control panel, press the [RADIO] / [AUDIO] button.
2. When the mode selection window displays, turn the [TUNE] knob to select the desired radio mode and then press the knob.
 - Each time you press the [MODE] button on the steering wheel, the radio mode switches to FM ► AM in order.

* NOTICE

When the Mode popup is not selected in [MENU/CLOCK] ► **Mode popup**, press the [RADIO] / [AUDIO] button on the control panel to change the radio mode.

Each time you press the [RADIO] / [AUDIO] button on the control panel, the radio mode switches to FM ► AM in order.

Scanning for available radio stations

You can listen to each radio station for a few seconds to test the reception and select the one you want.

1. From the radio screen, press the **[MENU/CLOCK]** button on the control panel.
2. When the option selection window displays, turn the **[TUNE]** knob to select **Scan**, and then press the knob.
 - The system searches for radio stations with strong radio signals and plays each radio station for about five seconds.
3. When you find the radio station you want to listen to, press the **[TUNE]** knob.
 - You can continue listening to the selected station.

Searching for radio stations

To search for the previous or next available radio station, press the **[< SEEK]** button / **[TRACK >]** button on the control panel.

- You can also press and hold the **[< SEEK]** button / **[TRACK >]** button to search for frequencies quickly. When you release the button, a radio station with a strong signal is selected automatically.

If you know the exact frequency of the radio station you want to listen to, turn the **[TUNE]** knob on the control panel to change the frequency.

Saving radio stations

You can save your favourite radio stations and listen to them by selecting them from the preset list.

Saving the current radio station

Whilst listening to the radio, press and hold the desired number button on the control panel.

- The radio station you are listening to will be added to the selected number.
- To save the next page of the preset list, press the **[FAV]** button.

*** NOTICE**

- You can save up to 12 radio stations in each mode.
- If a station is already saved to the selected preset number, the station will be replaced by the station you are listening to.

Using the auto save function

You can search for radio stations in your area where there is a strong signal. The results of your search can be saved to the preset list automatically.

- From the radio screen, press the **[MENU/CLOCK]** button on the control panel.
- When the option selection window displays, turn the **[TUNE]** knob to select **Autostore**, and then press the knob.

Listening to saved radio stations

FM/AM Mode

1. Confirm the preset number for the radio station you want to listen to.
 - To view the next page of the preset list, press the **[FAV]** button.
2. On the control panel, press the desired number button.
 - Alternatively, Push the Up/Down lever on the steering wheel to change the station.

Media player

Using the media player

You can play music stored in various media storage devices, such as USB storage devices, smartphones.

1. Connect a device to the USB port in your vehicle.
 - Playback may start immediately depending on the device that you connect to the system.
2. On the control panel, press the **[MEDIA]** / **[AUDIO]** button.
3. When the mode selection window displays, turn the **[TUNE]** knob to select the desired mode and then press the knob.

* NOTICE

- To start the media player, press the **[MEDIA]** / **[AUDIO]** button on the control panel.
- You can also change the mode by press the **[MODE]** button repeatedly on the steering wheel.
- Make sure to connect or disconnect external USB devices with the system power turned off.
- When the Mode popup is not selected in **[MENU/CLOCK]** ► **Mode popup**, press the **[MEDIA]** / **[AUDIO]** button on the control panel to change the media player. Each time you press the **[MEDIA]** / **[AUDIO]** button on the control panel, the media mode switches

to USB ► Bluetooth audio* in order.

- Depending on vehicle models and specifications, available buttons or the appearance and layout of the USB port in your vehicle may vary.
- Do not connect a smartphone or an MP3 device to the system via multiple methods such as USB, Bluetooth* simultaneously. Doing so may cause a distorted noise or a system malfunction.
- When the equaliser function of the connected device and Equaliser (Tone) settings of the system are both activated, the effects may interfere with each other and may lead to sound degradation or distortion. Deactivate the device's equaliser function if possible.

* if equipped

Using the USB mode

You can play media files stored in portable devices, such as USB storage devices and MP3 players. Check compatible USB storage devices and file specifications before using the USB mode.

Connect your USB device to the USB port in the vehicle.

- Playback starts immediately.
- Press the **[MEDIA]** / **[AUDIO]** button on the control panel to display

the mode selection window, turn the **[TUNE]** knob to select **USB** and then press the knob.



1. Current file number and total number of files
2. Playback time
3. Information about the song currently playing

Press the **[MENU/CLOCK]** button on the control panel to access the following menu options:

- **List:** Access the file list.
- **Folder list:** Access the folder list.
- **Information:** Display information about the song currently playing.
- **Sound settings:** You can change the settings related to sounds, such as location where sound will be concentrated and the output level for each range.
 - **Position:** Select a location where sound will be concentrated in the vehicle. Select **Fade (Fader)** or **Balance**, turn the **[TUNE]** knob to select the desired position, and then press the knob. To set sound to be centred in the vehicle, select **Centre (Center)**.
 - **Equaliser (Tone):** Adjust the output level for each sound tone mode.

- **Speed dependent vol.:** Set the volume to be adjusted automatically according to your driving speed. (if equipped)

* NOTICE

- Depending on vehicle models or specifications, available options may vary.
- Depending on the system or amplifier specifications applied to your vehicle, available options may vary.
- **Song information (Media Display):** Select information such as Folder/**File** or **Artist/Title/Album** to display when playing MP3 files.
- **Mode popup:** Set to display mode selection window when the [**MEDIA**] / [**AUDIO**] button is pressed on the control panel.
- **Date/Time:** You can change the date and time that are shown on the system display.
 - **Set date:** Set date to display on the system display.
 - **Set time:** Set time to display on the system display.
 - **Time format:** Select to display time in the 12 hour format or the 24 hour format.
 - **Display (Power Off):** Set to display the clock when the system power is off.
- **Language:** You can change the display language.

Rewinding/Fast forwarding

On the control panel, press and hold the [**< SEEK**] button / [**TRACK >**] button.

- You can also push and hold the Up/Down lever on the steering wheel.

Restarting the current playback

On the control panel after the song has played for 2 seconds, press the [**< SEEK**] button.

- You can also push the Up lever on the steering wheel.

Playing the previous or next song

To play the previous song on the control panel within the first 2 seconds of the current song, press the [**< SEEK**] button. To play the next song, press the [**TRACK >**] button on the control panel.

- If more than 2 seconds of playback have elapsed, press the [**< SEEK**] button on the control panel twice to play the previous song.
- You can also push the Up/Down lever on the steering wheel.

* NOTICE

Press the [**MENU/CLOCK**] button on the control panel to display the mode selection window, turn the [**TUNE**] knob to find the desired song and press the knob to play the file.

Playing repeatedly

On the control panel, press the [**1 RPT**] button. The repeat play mode changes each time you press it. The corresponding mode icon will be displayed on the screen.

Playing in random order

On the control panel, press the [**2 SHFL**] button. The shuffle play mode is activated or deactivated each time you press it. When you activate the shuffle mode, the corresponding mode icon will be displayed on the screen.

Searching folders

1. On the control panel, press the [**MENU/CLOCK**] button.
2. When the option selection window displays, turn the [**TUNE**] knob to select the **Folder list** and then press the knob.
3. Navigate to the desired folder in the **Folder list** and then press the [**TUNE**] knob.
 - The first song in the selected folder will be played.

*** NOTICE**

- Start the engine of your vehicle before connecting a USB device to your system. Starting the engine with a USB device connected to the system may damage the USB device.

- Be careful of static electricity when connecting or disconnecting a USB device. A static discharge may cause a system malfunction.
- Be careful not to let your body or external objects contact the USB port. Doing so may cause an accident or a system malfunction.
- Do not connect and disconnect a USB connector repeatedly in a short time. Doing so may cause an error in the device or a system malfunction.
- Do not use a USB device for purposes other than playing files. Using USB accessories for charging or heating may cause poor performance or a system malfunction.

*** NOTICE**

- When connecting a USB storage device, do not use an extension cable. Connect it directly to the USB port. If you use a USB hub or an extension cable, the device may not be recognised.
- Fully insert a USB connector into the USB port. Failure to do so may cause a communication error.
- When you disconnect a USB storage device, a distorted noise may occur.
- The system can play only files encoded in a standard format.

- The following types of USB devices may not be recognised or work correctly:
 - Encrypted MP3 players
 - USB devices not recognised as removable disks
 - A USB device may not be recognised depending on its condition.
 - Some USB devices may be incompatible with your system.
 - Depending on the USB device's type, capacity, or the format of files, USB recognition time may be longer.
 - Image and video playback are not supported.
-

Bluetooth (if equipped)

Connecting Bluetooth devices

Bluetooth is a short-range wireless networking technology. Via Bluetooth, you can connect nearby mobile devices wirelessly to send and receive data between connected devices. This enables you to use your devices effectively.

To use Bluetooth, you must first connect a Bluetooth-enabled device to your system, such as a mobile phone or an MP3 player. Ensure that the device you want to connect supports Bluetooth.

WARNING

Park your vehicle in a safe location before connecting Bluetooth devices. Distracted driving can cause a traffic accident and lead to personal injury or death.

NOTICE

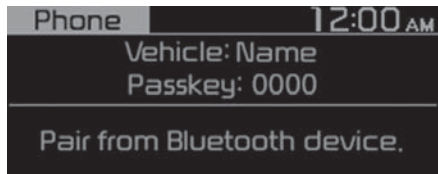
- On your system, you can use only Bluetooth Handsfree and Audio features. Connect a mobile device that supports both features.
- Some Bluetooth devices may cause malfunctions to the infotainment system or make interference noises. In this case, storing the device in a different location may resolve the problem.

- Depending on the connected Bluetooth device or mobile phone, some functions may not be supported.
- If the system is not stable due to a vehicle-Bluetooth device communication error, delete the paired devices and connect the Bluetooth devices again.
- If Bluetooth connection is not stable, follow these steps to try again.
 1. Deactivate Bluetooth and reactivate it on the device. Then, reconnect the device.
 2. Turn the device off and on. Then, reconnect it.
 3. Remove the battery from the device and reinstall it. Then, turn the device on and reconnect it.
 4. Unregister the Bluetooth pairing on both the system and the device and then re-register and connect them.
- The Bluetooth connection is unavailable when the device's Bluetooth function is turned off. Be sure to turn on the device's Bluetooth function.

Pairing devices with your system

For Bluetooth connections, first pair your device with your system to add it to the system's list of Bluetooth devices. You can register up to five devices.

1. From the control panel, press the [PHONE] button, and then select **Phone settings ► Add new device.**
 - If you are pairing a device with your system for the first time, you can also press the Call/Answer button on the steering wheel.
2. On the Bluetooth device you want to connect, activate Bluetooth, search for your vehicle's system, and then select it.
 - Check the system's Bluetooth name, which is displayed in the new registration pop-up window on the system screen.



3. Enter or confirm the passkey to confirm the connection.
 - If the passkey input screen is displayed on the Bluetooth device screen, enter the passkey '0000' which is displayed on the system screen.
 - If the 6-digit passkey is displayed on the Bluetooth device screen, ensure that the Bluetooth passkey displayed on the Bluetooth device is the same as the passkey on the system screen and confirm the connection from the device.

* NOTICE

- The screen image in this manual is an example. Check your system screen for the exact vehicle name and Bluetooth device name.
- The default passkey is '0000'.
- It may take a whilst for the system to connect with the device after you permit the system to access the device. When a connection is made, the Bluetooth status icon appears at the top of the screen.
- You can change the permission settings via the mobile phone's Bluetooth settings menu. For more information, refer to your mobile phone's user guide.
- To register a new device, repeat steps 1 to 3.
- If you use the automatic Bluetooth connection function, a call may be switched to the vehicle's Handsfree when you are taking on the phone near the vehicle whilst the vehicle's engine is on. If you do not want the system to connect with the device automatically, deactivate Bluetooth on your device.
- When a device is connected to the system via Bluetooth, the device's battery may discharge faster.

Connecting a paired device

To use a Bluetooth device on your system, connect the paired device to the system. Your system can connect with only one device at a time.

1. From the control panel, press the **[PHONE]** button, and then select **Phone settings ► Paired devices**.
 - If there is no connected device, press the Call/Answer button on the steering wheel.
2. Turn the **[TUNE]** knob to select the device to connect, and then press the knob.
 - If another device is already connected to your system, disconnect it. Select the connected device to disconnect.

* NOTICE

- If a connection ends because a device is out of the connection range or a device error occurs, the connection will be restored automatically when the device enters the connection range or when the error is cleared.
- Depending on auto connection priority, connection to a device may take time.

Disconnecting a device

If you want to stop using a Bluetooth device or connect another

device, disconnect your currently connected device.

1. From the control panel, press the **[PHONE]** button, and then select **Phone settings ► Paired devices**.
2. Turn the **[TUNE]** knob to select your currently connected device and then press the knob.
3. Press the **[1 RPT]** button to select **Yes**.

Deleting paired devices

If you no longer want a Bluetooth device paired or if you want to connect a new device when the Bluetooth device list is full, delete paired devices.

1. From the control panel, press the **[PHONE]** button, and then select **Phone settings ► Delete devices**.
2. Turn the **[TUNE]** knob to select the device to delete, and then press the knob.
3. Press the **[1 RPT]** button to select **Yes**.

*** NOTICE**

- When you delete a paired device, the Call history and Contacts stored in the system are also deleted.
- To re-use a deleted device, you must pair the device again.

Using a Bluetooth audio device

You can listen to music stored in the connected Bluetooth audio device via your vehicle's speakers.

1. On the control panel, press the **[MEDIA] / [AUDIO]** button.
2. When the mode selection window displays, turn the **[TUNE]** knob to select **Bluetooth audio** and then press the knob.



1. Information about the song currently playing

Press the **[MENU/CLOCK]** button on the control panel to access the following a menu option.

- **Sound settings:** You can change the settings related to sounds, such as location where sound will be concentrated and the output level for each range.
 - **Position:** Select a location where sound will be concentrated in the vehicle. Select **Fade (Fader)** or **Balance**, turn the **[TUNE]** knob to select the desired position, and then press the knob. To set sound to be centred in the vehicle, select **Centre (Center)**.
 - **Equaliser (Tone):** Adjust the output level for each sound tone mode.

- **Speed dependent vol.:** Set the volume to be adjusted automatically according to your driving speed. (if equipped)

* NOTICE

- Depending on vehicle models or specifications, available options may vary.
- Depending on the system or amplifier specifications applied to your vehicle, available options may vary. • Mode popup:
 - Mode popup: Set to display mode selection window when the [MEDIA] / [AUDIO] button is pressed on the control panel.
 - **Date/Time:** You can change the date and time that are shown on the system display.
 - **Set date:** Set date to display on the system display.
 - **Set time:** Set time to display on the system display.
 - **Time format:** Select to display time in the 12 hour format or the 24 hour format.
 - **Display (Power Off):** Set to display the clock when the system power is off.
 - **Language:** You can change the display language.

Pausing/Resuming playback

To pause playback, press the [TUNE] knob on the control panel. To

resume playback, press the [TUNE] knob again.

- You can also press the Mute button on the steering wheel remote control.

Playing repeatedly

On the control panel, press the [1 RPT] button. The repeat play mode changes each time you press it. The corresponding mode icon will be displayed on the screen.

Playing in random order

On the control panel, press the [2 SHFL] button. The shuffle play mode is activated or deactivated each time you press it. When you activate the shuffle mode, the corresponding mode icon will be displayed on the screen.

* NOTICE

- Depending on the connected Bluetooth device, mobile phone, or the music player you are using, playback controls may differ.
- Depending on the music player you are using, streaming may not be supported.
- Depending on the connected Bluetooth device or mobile phone, some functions may not be supported.
- If a Bluetooth enabled phone is being used to play music and it

receives or makes a phone call, the music will stop.

- Receiving an incoming call or making an outgoing call whilst playing Bluetooth audio may result in audio interference.
- If you use the Bluetooth phone mode whilst using Bluetooth audio, playback may not automatically resume after you end the call depending on the connected mobile phone.
- Moving the track up/down whilst playing Bluetooth audio mode may result in pop noises with some mobile phones.
- The Rewinding/Fast forwarding function is not supported in the Bluetooth audio mode.
- The playlist feature is not supported in the Bluetooth audio mode.
- If the Bluetooth device is disconnected, Bluetooth audio mode will end.

Using a Bluetooth phone

You can use Bluetooth to talk on the phone hands free. View call information on the system screen, and make or receive calls safely and conveniently via the vehicle's built-in microphone and speakers.

⚠ WARNING

- Park your vehicle in a safe location before connecting Bluetooth devices. Distracted driving can cause a traffic accident and lead to personal injury or death.
- Never dial a phone number or pick up your mobile phone whilst driving. Use of a mobile phone may distract your attention, making it difficult to recognize external conditions and reducing the ability to cope with unexpected situations, which may lead to an accident. If necessary, use the Bluetooth Handsfree feature to make calls and keep the call as short as possible.

* NOTICE

- You cannot access the Phone screen if there is no connected mobile phone. To use the Bluetooth phone function, connect a mobile phone to the system.
- The Bluetooth Handsfree function may not work when you are passing out of the mobile service coverage area, such as when you are in a tunnel, underground, or in a mountainous area.
- Call quality may be degraded in the following environments:
 - The reception of the mobile phone is poor.

- The inside of the vehicle is noisy.
- The mobile phone is placed near metallic objects, such as a beverage can.
- Depending on the connected mobile phone, the volume and sound quality of the Bluetooth Handsfree may vary.

Making a call

If your mobile phone is connected to the system, you can make a call by selecting a name from your call history or contacts list.

1. On the control panel, press the [**PHONE**] button.
 - Alternatively, press the Call/Answer button on the steering wheel.
2. Select a phone number.
 - To select a phone number from your favourites list, select **Favourites**.
 - To select a phone number from your call history, select Call history.
 - To select a phone number from the contacts list downloaded from the connected mobile phone, select **Contacts**.
3. To end the call, press the [**2 SHFL**] button on the control panel.
 - Alternatively, press the Call end button on the steering wheel.

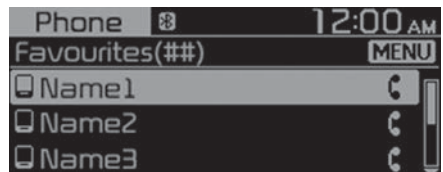
Registering the favourites list

You can more easily use Bluetooth to talk on the phone hands-free by registering phone numbers as your favourites.

1. On the Phone screen, turn the [**TUNE**] knob on the control panel to select **Favourites**, and press the knob.
2. Select [**MENU/CLOCK**] ► **Add new favourites**.
3. Press the [**1 RPT**] button, and select the desired phone number.

Using the favourites list

1. From the Phone screen, turn the [**TUNE**] knob on the control panel to select **Favourites**, and then press the knob.
2. Turn the [**TUNE**] knob to select the desired contact, and then press the knob to make a phone call.



Press the [**MENU/CLOCK**] button on the control panel to access the following menu options:

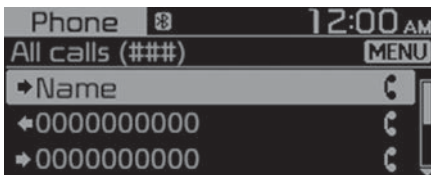
- **Add new favourites:** Add a frequently used phone number to favourites.
- **Delete items:** Delete a selected favourites item.
- **Delete all:** Delete all favourites items.

* NOTICE

- You can register up to 20 favourites for each device.
- You must first download the contacts to the system to register favourites.
- The favourites list saved on the mobile phone is not downloaded to the system.
- Even if the contact information on the mobile phone is edited, the favourites on the system are not automatically edited. Delete and add the item to favourites again.
- When you connect a new mobile phone, your favourites set for the previous mobile phone will not be displayed, but they will remain in your system until you delete the previous phone from the device list.

Using your call history

1. From the Phone screen, turn the [TUNE] knob on the control panel to select Call history, and then press the knob.
2. Turn the [TUNE] knob to select the desired entry, and then press the knob to make a phone call.



Press the [MENU/CLOCK] button on the control panel to access the following menu options:

- **Download:** Download your call history.
- **All calls:** View all call records.
- **Dialled calls:** View only dialled calls.
- **Received calls:** View only received calls.
- **Missed calls:** View only missed calls.

* NOTICE

- Some mobile phones may not support the download function.
- The call history is accessed only after downloading the call history when the mobile phone is connected to the system.
- Calls from restricted IDs are not saved on the call history list.
- Up to 50 call records will be downloaded per individual list.
- Call duration and time information will not be displayed on the system screen.
- Permission is required to download your call history from the mobile phone. When you attempt to download data, you may need to permit the download on the mobile phone. If the download fails, check the mobile phone screen for any notification or the mobile phone's permission setting.

- When you download your call history, any old data will be deleted.

Using the contacts list

1. From the Phone screen, turn the [TUNE] knob on the control panel to select **Contacts**, and then press the knob.
2. Turn the [TUNE] knob to select the desired group of alphanumeric characters, and then press the knob.
3. Turn the [TUNE] knob to select the desired contact, and then press the knob to make a phone call.



Press the [MENU/CLOCK] button on the control panel to access the following a menu option:

- **Download:** Download your mobile phone contacts.

*** NOTICE**

- Contacts can be viewed only when the Bluetooth device is connected.
- Only contacts in the supported format can be downloaded and displayed from the Bluetooth device. Contacts from some applications will not be included.
- Up to 2,000 contacts can be downloaded from your device.

- Some mobile phones may not support the download function.
- Depending on the system's specifications, some of the downloaded contacts may be lost.
- Contacts stored both in the phone and in the SIM card are downloaded. With some mobile phones, contacts in the SIM card may not be downloaded.
- Special characters and figures used in the contact name may not be displayed properly.
- Permission is required to download contacts from the mobile phone. When you attempt to download data, you may need to permit the download on the mobile phone. If the download fails, check the mobile phone screen for any notification or the mobile phone's permission setting.
- Depending on the mobile phone type or status, downloading may take longer.
- When you download your contacts, any old data will be deleted.
- You cannot edit or delete your contacts on the system.
- When you connect a new mobile phone, your contacts downloaded from the previous mobile phone will not be displayed, but they will remain in your system until you delete the previous phone from the device list.

Answering calls

When a call comes in, a notification pop-up window of the incoming call appears on the system screen.



To answer the call, press the [1 RPT] button on the control panel.

- Alternatively, press the Call/Answer button on the steering wheel.

To reject the call, press the [2 SHFL] button on the control panel.

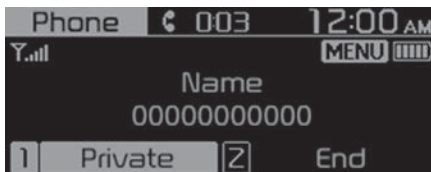
- Alternatively, press the Call end button on the steering wheel.

* NOTICE

- Depending on the mobile phone type, call rejection may not be supported.
- Once your mobile phone is connected to the system, the call sound may be output through the vehicle's speakers even after you exit the vehicle if the phone is within the connection range. To end the connection, disconnect the device from the system or deactivate Bluetooth on the device.

Using options during a call

During a call, you will see the call screen shown below. Press a button to perform the function you want.



To switch the call to your mobile phone, press the [1 RPT] button on the control panel.

- Alternatively, press and hold the Call/Answer button on the steering wheel.

To end the call, press the [2 SHFL] button on the control panel.

- Alternatively, press the Call end button on the steering wheel.

Press the [MENU/CLOCK] button on the control panel to access the following a menu option:

- **Microphone Volume (Outgoing Volume):** Adjust the microphone volume or turn off the microphone so the other party cannot hear you.

* NOTICE

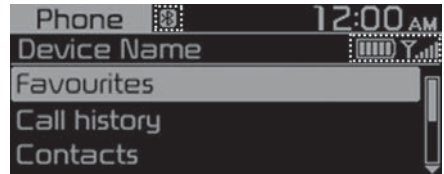
- If the caller information is saved in your contacts list, the caller's name and phone number will be displayed. If the caller information is not saved in your contacts list, only the caller's phone number will be displayed.

- You cannot switch to any other screen, such as the audio screen or the settings screen, during a Bluetooth call.
- Depending on the mobile phone type, call quality may vary. On some phones, your voice may be less audible to the other party.
- Depending on the mobile phone type, the phone number may not be displayed.
- Depending on the mobile phone type, the call switching function may not be supported.

System status icons

Status icons appear at the top of the screen to display the current system status.


Familiarise yourself with the status icons that appear when you perform certain actions or functions and their meanings.



Bluetooth

Icon	Description
	Battery level of connected Bluetooth device
	Mobile phone or audio device connected via Bluetooth
	Bluetooth call in progress
	Microphone turned off during Bluetooth call
	Downloading call history from a mobile phone connected via Bluetooth to the system
	Downloading contacts from a mobile phone connected via Bluetooth to the system

Signal strength

Icon	Description
	Signal strength of the mobile phone connected via Bluetooth

* NOTICE

- The battery level displayed on the screen may differ from the battery level displayed on the connected device.
- The signal strength displayed on the screen may differ from the signal strength displayed on the connected mobile phone.
- Depending on vehicle models and specifications, some status icons may not be displayed.

Infotainment system specifications

USB

Supported audio formats

- Audio file specification
 - WAVeform audio format
 - MPEG1/2/2.5 Audio Layer3
 - Windows Media Audio Ver 7.X/8.X
- Bit rates
 - MPEG1 (Layer3): 32/40/48/56/64/80/96/112/128/160/192/224/256/320 kbps
 - MPEG2 (Layer3): 8/16/24/32/40/48/56/64/80/96/112/128/144/160 kbps
 - MPEG2.5 (Layer3): 8/16/24/32/40/48/56/64/80/96/112/128/144/160 kbps
 - WMA (High Range): 48/64/80/96/128/160/192 kbps
- Bits Per Sample
 - WAV (PCM(Stereo)): 24 bit
 - WAV (IMA ADPCM): 4 bit
 - WAV (MS ADPCM): 4 bit
- Sampling frequency
 - MPEG1: 44100/48000/32000 Hz
 - MPEG2: 22050/24000/16000 Hz
 - MPEG2.5: 11025/12000/8000 Hz
 - WMA: 32000/44100/48000 Hz
 - WAV: 44100/48000 Hz

- Maximum length of folder/file names (Based on Unicode): 40 English or Korean characters
- Supported characters for folder/file names (Unicode support): 2,604 Korean characters, 94 alphanumeric characters, 4,888 Chinese characters in common use, 986 special characters
- Maximum number of folders: 1,000
- Maximum number of files: 5,000

* NOTICE

- Files that are not in a supported format may not be recognised or played, or information about them, such as the file name, may not be displayed properly.
- Only files with .mp3/.wma/.wav extensions can be recognised by the system. If the file is not in supported format, change the file format by using the latest encoding software.
- The device will not support files locked by DRM(Digital Rights Management).
- For MP3/WMA compression files and WAV file, differences in sound quality will occur depending on the bitrate. (Music files with a higher bitrate have a better sound quality.)
- Japanese or Simplified Chinese characters in folder or file names may not be displayed properly.

Supported USB storage devices

- Byte/Sector: 64 kbyte or less
- Format system: FAT12/16/32 (recommended), exFAT/NTFS

* NOTICE

- Operation is guaranteed only for a metal cover type USB storage device with a plug type connector.
 - USB storage devices with a plastic plug may not be recognised.
 - USB storage devices in memory card types, such as CF card or SD cards, may not be recognised.
- USB hard disk drives may not be recognised.
- When you use a large capacity USB storage device with multiple logical drives, only files stored on the first drive will be recognised.
- If an application program is loaded on a USB storage device, the corresponding media files may not play.
- Use USB 2.0 devices for better compatibility.

Bluetooth

- Bluetooth Power Class 2: -6 to 4 dBm
- Aerial power: Max 3 mW
- Frequency range: 2400 to 2483.5 MHz

- Bluetooth patch RAM software version: 1

Trademarks

Other trademarks and trade names are those of their respective owners.

- The Bluetooth[®] word mark and logos are registered trademarks owned by Bluetooth SIG, Inc. and any use of such marks by Kia is under licence.



Declaration of Conformity

CE RED for EU

EU Declaration of Conformity ⁽¹⁾		HYUNDAI MOBIS	
Product details ⁽²⁾			
Product ⁽³⁾	DIGITAL CAR AUDIO SYSTEM		
Model ⁽⁴⁾	ACB10THRP, ACB00THGG, ACB10THGG, ACB00THGN, ACB10THGN, ACB00THGL, ACB10THGL, ACB00THGP, ACB10THGP, ACB00THEP, ACB10THEP		
We hereby declare, that the product above is in compliance with the essential requirements of the Directive 2014/53/EU by application of ⁽⁵⁾			
Applied Standards ⁽⁶⁾			
Article ⁽⁷⁾ 3.2	EN 300 328 V2.1.1, Radio ⁽⁸⁾ EN 303 345 V1.1.7		
Article ⁽⁷⁾ 3.1b	EN 301 489-1 V2.1.1, EN 301 489-17 V3.1.1, EMC ⁽⁹⁾ EN 55032:2015, EN 55035:2017		
Article ⁽⁷⁾ 3.1a	EN 60065:2014, Safety ⁽¹⁰⁾ , Health ⁽¹¹⁾ EN 62311:2008		
Manufacturer ⁽¹²⁾		Representative in the EU ⁽¹³⁾	
Hyundai MOBIS Co., Ltd.		MOBIS Parts Europe N.V.	
203, Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu,		Wilhelm-Fay-Strabe 51,	
Seoul, 06141, Korea		Frankfurt Main, 65936, Germany	
Tel: +82-31-260-2707		Tel: +49-69-85096-5011	
Notified Body ⁽¹⁴⁾		Signed By ⁽¹⁵⁾ 11/03/2019	
Siemic Inc.		This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer. ⁽¹⁶⁾	
775 Montague Expressway, Milpitas,		 Seunghoon Choe Representative Hyundai MOBIS Co., Ltd.	
CA 95035, USA			
Notified Body Identification ⁽¹⁷⁾	2200		
Reference ⁽¹⁸⁾	-		
Additional information ⁽¹⁹⁾			
SW: 1.0, HW: 1.0			

5

STB for Belarus



Customs Union Certificate of Conformity

Category	Specification
Model	ACB10THRP
Manufacturer	HYUNDAI MOBIS Co., Ltd. 203, Teheran-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, 06141, Korea
Date of Manufacture	Check product for dates



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Driving your vehicle

Be sure the exhaust system does not leak.

The exhaust system should be checked whenever the vehicle is raised to change the oil or for any other purpose.

If you hear a change in the sound of the exhaust or if you drive over something that strikes the underneath side of the vehicle, have the exhaust system checked as soon as possible by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

WARNING

Engine exhaust

Do not inhale exhaust fumes or leave your engine running in a enclosed area for a prolonged time. Exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a colourless, odourless gas that can cause unconsciousness and death by asphyxiation.

Before driving

Before getting into the vehicle, you should examine the car and its surroundings. After getting into the vehicle, you should check a number of things before driving.

Before entering vehicle

- Be sure that all windows, outside mirror(s), and outside lights are clean.
- Check the condition of the tyres.
- Check under the vehicle for any sign of leaks.
- Be sure there are no obstacles behind you if you intend to back up.

Necessary inspections

Fluid levels, such as engine oil, engine coolant, brake fluid, and washer fluid should be checked on a regular basis, at the exact interval depending on the fluid. Further details are provided in "Maintenance" on page 8-4.

Before starting

- Close and lock all doors.
- Position the seat so that all controls are easily reached.
- Buckle your seat belt.
- Adjust the inside and outside rear view mirrors.
- Be sure that all lights work.
- Check all gauges.

- Check the operation of warning lights when the ENGINE START/STOP button is turned to the ON position.
- Release the parking brake and make sure the brake warning light is not on.

For safe operation, be sure you are familiar with your vehicle and its equipment.

WARNING

Check surroundings

Always check the surrounding areas near your vehicle for people, especially children, before putting a vehicle into D (Drive) or R (Reverse).

WARNING

Loose objects

Securely store items in your vehicle. When you make a sudden stop or turn the steering wheel rapidly, loose objects may drop on the floor and it could interfere with the operation of the foot pedals, possibly causing an accident.

WARNING

Proper footwear

Always wear appropriate shoes when operating your vehicle. Unsuitable shoes (high heels, ski boots, sandals, etc.) may interfere with your ability to use the brake and accelerator pedals.

Key positions

Ignition switch position



LOCK (1)

The steering wheel locks to protect against theft. The ignition key can be removed only in the LOCK position.

ACC (Accessory) (2)

The steering wheel is unlocked and electrical accessories are operative.

*** NOTICE**

If difficulty is experienced turning the ignition switch to the ACC position, turn the key whilst turning the steering wheel right and left to release the tension.

ON (3)

The warning lights can be checked before the engine is started. This is the normal running position after the engine is started.

Do not leave the ignition switch ON if the engine is not running to prevent battery discharge.

START (4)

Turn the ignition switch to the START position to start the engine. The engine will crank until you release the key; then it returns to the ON position. The brake warning light can be checked in this position.

⚠ WARNING

Ignition switch

- Never turn the ignition switch to LOCK or ACC whilst the vehicle is moving. This would result in loss of directional control and braking function, which could cause an accident.
- The anti-theft steering column lock is not a substitute for the parking brake. Before leaving the driver's seat, always make sure the shift lever is engaged in 1st gear for the manual transmission, set the parking brake fully and shut the engine off. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement may occur if these precautions are not taken.

- Never reach for the ignition switch, or any other controls through the steering wheel whilst the vehicle is in motion. The presence of your hand or arm in this area could cause a loss of vehicle control, an accident and serious bodily injury or death.
 - Do not place any movable objects around the driver's seat as they may move whilst driving, interfere with the driver and lead to an accident.
-

Starting the engine

WARNING

- Always wear appropriate shoes when operating your vehicle. Unsuitable shoes (high heels, ski boots, etc.) may interfere with your ability to use the brake and accelerator pedal, and the clutch. (if equipped)
 - Do not start the vehicle with the accelerator pedal depressed. The vehicle can move and lead to an accident.
 - Wait until the engine rpm is normal. The vehicle may suddenly move if the brake pedal is released when the rpm is high.
-

Manual Transmission

1. Make sure the parking brake is applied.
2. Depress the clutch pedal fully and shift the transmission into Neutral. Keep the clutch pedal and brake pedal depressed whilst turning the ignition switch to the start position.
3. Turn the ignition switch to START and hold it there until the engine starts (a maximum of 10 seconds), then release the key. It should be started **without depressing the accelerator pedal**.
4. Do not wait for the engine to warm up whilst the vehicle remains stationary. Start driving at moderate engine speeds. (Steep accelerating and decelerating should be avoided.)

Automatic transmission / Dual clutch transmission / Intelligent variable transmission

1. Make sure the parking brake is applied.
2. Place the transmission shift lever in P (Park). Depress the brake pedal fully. You can also start the engine when the shift lever is in the N (Neutral) position.
3. Turn the ignition switch to START and hold it there until the engine starts (a maximum of 10 seconds), then release the key. It should be started **without depressing the accelerator pedal**.

4. Do not wait for the engine to warm up whilst the vehicle remains stationary. Start driving at moderate engine speeds. (Steep accelerating and decelerating should be avoided.)

Stopping the engine (Manual Transmission)

1. Make sure the vehicle is completely stopped and keep the clutch pedal and brake pedal depressed.
2. Shift the transmission into Neutral whilst depressing the clutch pedal and brake pedal.
3. Engage the parking brake whilst depressing the brake pedal.
4. Turn the ignition key to the LOCK position and remove it.

ENGINE START/STOP button

Illuminated ENGINE START/STOP button



The light will go off after about 30 seconds when the door is closed. It will also go off immediately when the theft-alarm system is armed.

ENGINE START/STOP button position

Your vehicle is equipped with four different ignition positions.

OFF

With manual transmission

To turn off the engine (START/RUN position) or vehicle power (ON position), stop the vehicle then press the ENGINE START/STOP button.

With automatic transmission / dual clutch transmission / Intelligent variable transmission

To turn off the engine (START/RUN position) or vehicle power (ON position), press the ENGINE START/STOP button with the shift lever in the P (Park) position. When you press the ENGINE START/STOP button without the shift lever in the P (Park) position, the ENGINE START/STOP button will not change to the OFF position but to the ACC position.

Vehicles equipped with anti-theft steering column lock

The steering wheel locks when the ENGINE START/STOP button is in the OFF position to protect you against theft.

It locks when the door is opened. If the steering wheel is not locked properly when you open the driver's door, the warning chime will sound. Try locking the steering wheel again. If the problem is not solved, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

In addition, if the ENGINE START/STOP button is in the OFF position after the driver's door is opened, the steering wheel will not lock and the warning chime will sound. In such a situation, close the door. Then the steering wheel will lock and the warning chime will stop.

* NOTICE

If the steering wheel doesn't unlock properly, the ENGINE START/STOP button will not work. Press the ENGINE START/STOP button whilst turning the steering wheel right and left to release the tension.

* NOTICE

You are able to turn off the engine (START/RUN) or vehicle power (ON), only when the vehicle is not in motion.

⚠ CAUTION

In an emergency situation whilst the vehicle is in motion, you are able to turn the engine off and to the ACC position by pressing the ENGINE START/STOP button for more than 2 seconds or 3 times successively within 3 seconds.

If the vehicle is still moving, to restart the vehicle:

- Manual transmission – Press the ENGINE START/STOP button with shift lever in neutral and clutch pedal depressed.
- Automatic transmission / Dual clutch transmission / Intelligent variable transmission – Press the ENGINE START/STOP button when vehicle speed is 5 km/h or over.

ACC (Accessory)**With manual transmission**

Press the ENGINE START/STOP button when the button is in the OFF position without depressing the clutch pedal.

With automatic transmission / dual clutch transmission / Intelligent variable transmission

Press the ENGINE START/STOP button whilst it is in the OFF position without depressing the brake pedal. The steering wheel unlocks and electrical accessories are operational.

If the ENGINE START/STOP button is in the ACC position for more than 1 hour, the button is turned off automatically to prevent battery discharge.

ON**With manual transmission**

Press the ENGINE START/STOP button when the button is in the ACC position without depressing the clutch pedal.

With automatic transmission / dual clutch transmission / Intelligent variable transmission

Press the ENGINE START/STOP button whilst it is in the ACC position without depressing the brake pedal. The warning lights can be checked before the engine is started. Do not leave the ENGINE START/STOP button in the ON position for a long time. The battery may discharge, because the engine is not running.

START/RUN**With manual transmission**

To start the engine, depress the clutch pedal and brake pedal, then press the ENGINE START/STOP button with the shift lever in the N (Neutral) position.

With automatic transmission / dual clutch transmission / Intelligent variable transmission

To start the engine, depress the brake pedal and press the ENGINE START/STOP button with the shift lever in the P (Park) or the N (Neutral) position. For your safety, start

the engine with the shift lever in the P (Park) position.

* NOTICE

If you press the ENGINE START/STOP button without depressing the clutch pedal for manual transmission vehicles or without depressing the brake pedal for automatic transmission / dual clutch transmission / Intelligent variable transmission vehicles, the engine will not start and the ENGINE START/STOP button changes as follow:
OFF → ACC → ON → OFF or ACC

* NOTICE

If you leave the ENGINE START/STOP button in the ACC or ON position for a long time, the battery will discharge.

⚠ WARNING

- Never press the ENGINE START/STOP button whilst the vehicle is in motion. This would result in loss of directional control and braking function, which could cause an accident and severe damage to the intelligent variable transmission.
- The anti-theft steering column lock is not a substitute for the parking brake. Before leaving the driver's seat, always make sure

the shift lever is engaged in P (Park), set the parking brake fully and shut the engine off. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement may occur if these precautions are not taken.

- Never reach for the ENGINE START/STOP button or any other controls through the steering wheel whilst the vehicle is in motion. The presence of your hand or arm in the area could cause loss of vehicle control, an accident and serious bodily injury or death.
- Do not place any movable objects around the driver's seat as they may move whilst driving, interfere with the driver and lead to an accident.

Starting the engine

⚠ WARNING

- Do not start the vehicle with the accelerator pedal engaged. The vehicle can move and lead to an accident.
- Wait until the engine rpm is normal. The vehicle may suddenly move if the brake pedal is released when the rpm is high.

Starting the engine with smart keystarting the engine with smart key

At the time that the vehicle doors are opened or when the ENGINE START/STOP button is pressed the vehicle will check for the smart key.

If the smart key is not in the vehicle, the "🔑" indicator and a message "Key is not in the vehicle" will appear on the instrument cluster and LCD window. And if all doors are closed, the chime will sound for 5 seconds. The indicator or warning will turn off whilst the vehicle is moving. Always have the smart key with you.

⚠️ WARNING

The engine will start, only when the smart key is in the vehicle. Never allow children or any person who is unfamiliar with the vehicle touch the ENGINE START/STOP button or related parts. Pushing the ENGINE START/STOP button whilst the smart key is in the vehicle may result in unintended engine activation and/or unintended vehicle movement.

⚠️ CAUTION

If the engine stalls whilst the vehicle is in motion, do not attempt to move the shift lever to the P (Park)

position. If the traffic and road conditions permit, you may put the shift lever in the N (Neutral) position whilst the vehicle is still moving and press the ENGINE START/STOP button in an attempt to restart the engine.



*** NOTICE**

- If the battery is weak or the smart key does not work correctly, you can start the engine by pressing the ENGINE START/STOP button with the smart key. When you press the ENGINE START/STOP button directly with the smart key, the smart key should contact the button at a right angle.
- When the stop lamp fuse is blown, you cannot start the engine normally. Replace the fuse with a new one. If it is not possible, you can start the engine by pressing the ENGINE START/STOP button for

10 seconds whilst it is in the ACC position. The engine can start without pressing the brake pedal. But for your safety always press the brake pedal before starting the engine.

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not press the ENGINE START/STOP button for more than 10 seconds except when the stop lamp fuse is blown.
- Do not turn the ignition switch to the START position with the engine running. It may damage the starter.

Starting the engine

1. Carry the smart key or leave it inside the vehicle.
2. Make sure the parking brake is firmly applied.
3. **Manual Transmission** – Depress the clutch pedal fully and shift the transmission into Neutral. Keep the clutch pedal and brake pedal depressed whilst starting the engine.

Automatic transmission / Dual clutch transmission / Intelligent variable transmission – Place the transmission shift lever in P (Park). Depress the brake pedal fully.

You can also start the engine when the shift lever is in the N (Neutral) position.

4. Press the ENGINE START/STOP button.
It should be started without depressing the accelerator pedal.
5. Do not wait for the engine to warm up whilst the vehicle remains stationary. Start driving at moderate engine speeds. (Steep accelerating and decelerating should be avoided.)

* NOTICE

If the ENGINE START/STOP button is pressed once more whilst the engine is pre-heating, the engine may start.

Stopping the engine (Manual Transmission)

1. Make sure the vehicle is completely stopped and keep the clutch pedal and brake pedal depressed.
2. Shift the transmission into Neutral whilst depressing the clutch pedal and brake pedal.
3. Engage the parking brake whilst depressing the brake pedal.
4. Turn the ignition key to the LOCK position and remove it.

All Wheel Drive (AWD) system (if equipped)

The All Wheel Drive (AWD) system delivers engine power to front and rear wheels for maximum traction.

AWD is useful when extra traction is required, such as when driving slippery, muddy, wet, or snow-covered roads.

If the system determines there is a need for four wheel drive, the engine's driving power will be distributed to all four wheels automatically.

⚠ WARNING

If the AWD warning light (⚠) stays on the instrument cluster, your vehicle may have a malfunction with the AWD system. When the AWD warning light (⚠) illuminates, have your vehicle checked by an authorised Kia dealer as soon as possible.

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of SERIOUS INJURY or DEATH:

- Do not drive in conditions that exceed the vehicle's intended design such as challenging off-road conditions.
- Avoid high speeds when cornering or turning.

- Do not make quick steering wheel movements, such as sharp lane changes or fast, sharp turns.
- The risk of a rollover is greatly increased if you lose control of your vehicle at highway speeds.
- Loss of control often occurs if two or more wheels drop off the roadway and the driver over steers to reenter the roadway.
- In the event your vehicle leaves the roadway, do not steer sharply. Instead, slow down before pulling back into the travel lanes.




AWD mode

AWD helps the vehicle's performance by controlling 4 wheels.



You can switch from AWD AUTO mode to AWD Lock mode by pressing AWD Lock mode switch.

AWD transfer mode selection

Transfer mode	Selection button	Indicator light	Description
AWD AUTO	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AWD AUTO is used when driving on roads in normal conditions, roads in urban areas, and on highways. • All wheels are in operation when a vehicle travels at a constant speed. Required tractions are applied on front and rear wheels vary depending on road and driving conditions, which will be automatically controlled by the computing system. • When the cluster's AWD Auto display mode is selected, the cluster displays the status of how four wheels' traction forces are distributed.
AWD LOCK			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main goal of AWD Lock mode is to allow a driver to maximize the vehicle's traction under extreme driving conditions such as unpaved off-road, sandy roads, and muddy roads. • AWD Lock mode is in operation only when a vehicle travels at 60km/h (38 mph) or less. When travelling at 60km/h (38 mph) or faster, the mode will switch to AWD Auto. • When AWD Lock mode illuminates, the cluster does not display the front/rear wheel traction force distribution status. • Press the AWD Lock mode switch again to switch back to AWD Auto.

*** NOTICE**

Normal road conditions

- Maintain AWD Auto mode when driving on roads in normal conditions.
- When driving under normal road conditions (especially when cornering) in AWD Lock mode, a driver may find minor mechanical vibration or noise, which is extremely normal phenomenon, not a malfunction. When AWD Lock mode is released, such noise or vibration will be immediately gone.

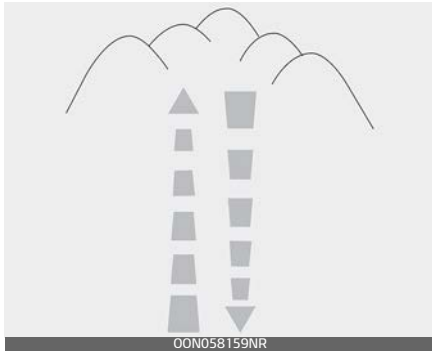
For safe All Wheel Drive (AWD) operation

⚠ WARNING

All Wheel Drive

The conditions of on-road or off-road that demand All Wheel Drive mean all functions of your vehicle are exposed to extreme stress than under normal road conditions. Slow down and be ready for changes in the composition and traction of the surface under your tyres. If you have any doubt about the safety of the conditions you are facing, stop and consider the best way to proceed.

- Do not try to drive in deep standing water or mud since such conditions can stall your engine and clog your exhaust pipes. Do not drive down steep hills since it requires extreme skill to maintain control of the vehicle.



- When you are driving up or down hills drive as straight as possible. Use extreme caution in going up or down steep hills, since you may flip your vehicle over depending on the grade, terrain and water/mud conditions.



⚠ WARNING

Hills

Driving across the contour of steep hills can be extremely dangerous. This danger can come from slight changes in the wheel angle which can destabilize the vehicle or, even if the vehicle is maintaining stability under power, it can lose that stability if the vehicle stops its forward motion. Your vehicle may roll over without warning and without time for you to correct a mistake that could cause serious injury or death.

- You must learn how to corner in a AWD vehicle. Do not rely on your experience in conventional FWD vehicles when cornering the vehicle in AWD mode. For starters, you must drive slower in AWD.

⚠ WARNING

All Wheel Drive (AWD)

Reduce speed when you turn corners. The centre of gravity of AWD vehicles is higher than that of conventional FWD vehicles, making them more likely to roll over when you turn corners too fast.

⚠ WARNING**Steering wheel**

Do not grab the inside of the steering wheel when you are driving on unpaved roads. You may hurt your arm by a sudden steering manoeuvre or from steering wheel rebound due to impact with objects on the ground. You could lose control of the steering wheel.

- Always hold the steering wheel firmly when you are driving on unpaved roads.
- Make sure all passengers are wearing seat belts.

⚠ WARNING**Wind danger**

If you are driving in heavy wind, the vehicle's higher centre of gravity decreases your steering control capacity and requires you to drive more slowly.

- If you need to drive in the water, stop your vehicle, set your transfer to the AWD LOCK mode and drive at less than 5 mph (8 km/h).

⚠ WARNING**Driving through water**

Drive slowly. If you are driving too fast in water, the water can get into the engine compartment and wet the ignition system, causing your

vehicle to suddenly stop. If this happens and your vehicle is in a tilted position, your vehicle may roll over.

*** NOTICE**

- Do not drive in water if the level is higher than the bottom of the vehicle.
- Check your brake condition once you are out of mud or water. Press the brake pedal several times as you move slowly until you feel normal braking forces return.
- Shorten your scheduled maintenance interval if you drive in offroad conditions such as sand, mud or water (refer to "Maintenance Under Severe Usage Conditions" on page 8-26). Always wash your vehicle thoroughly after off-road use, especially cleaning the bottom of the vehicle.
- Since the driving torque is always applied to the 4 wheels the performance of the AWD vehicle is greatly affected by the condition of the tyres. Be sure to equip the vehicle with four tyres of the same size and type.
- A full time All Wheel Drive vehicle cannot be towed by an ordinary tow truck. Make sure that the vehicle is placed on a flat bed truck for moving.

⚠ WARNING**All Wheel Drive (AWD) driving**

- Avoid high cornering speed.
- Do not make quick steering wheel movements, such as sharp lane changes or fast, sharp turns.
- The risk of rollover is greatly increased if you lose control of your vehicle at high speed.
- In a collision, an unbelted person is significantly more likely to die compared to a person wearing a seat belt.
- Loss of control often occurs if two or more wheels drop off the roadway and the driver over-steers to re-enter the roadway. In the event your vehicle leaves the roadway, do not steer sharply. Instead, slow down before pulling back into the travel lanes.

⚠ CAUTION**Mud or snow**

If one of the front or rear wheels begins to spin in mud, snow, etc. the vehicle can sometimes be driven out by engaging the accelerator pedal further; however avoid running the engine continuously at high rpm because doing so could damage the AWD system.

Driving in sand or mud

- Maintain slow and constant speed. Operate the accelerator pedal slowly to ensure safe driving (wheel-slip prevention).
- Use tyre chains driving in mud if necessary.
- Keep sufficient distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you.
- Reduce vehicle speed and always check the road condition.
- Avoid speeding, rapid acceleration, sudden brake applications, and sharp turns to prevent getting stuck.
- When the vehicle is stuck in snow, sand or mud, the tyres may not operate.
- This is to protect the transmission and not a malfunction.

*** NOTICE**

Moving the car forcibly to get out of mud or sand can cause damage/overheat of the engine or damage/breakdown of the transaxle, differential or AWD system as well as damage to tyres. If excessive wheel slip occurs after entering a sandy/muddy road, the vehicle may fall into the sand/mud. When it happens, put a stone or a tree branch under the tyre, and then try to pull out the car, or try to get it unstuck

by repeatedly moving forwards and backwards.

⚠ WARNING

Your vehicle is equipped with tyres designed to provide safe ride and handling capability. Do not use tyres and wheels that are different in size and type from the originally installed ones. It can affect the safety and performance of your vehicle, which could lead to steering failure or rollover and serious injury. When replacing the tyres, be sure to equip all four tyres with the tyre and wheel of the same size, type, tread, brand and load-carrying capacity.

⚠ WARNING

Jacked vehicle

Whilst the full-time AWD vehicle is being raised on a jack, never start the engine or cause the tyres to rotate.

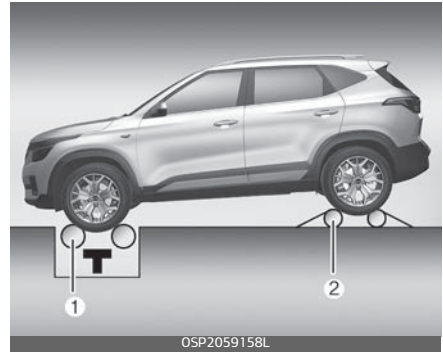
There is the danger that rotating tyres touching the ground could cause the vehicle to go off the jack and to jump forward.

- Full-time AWD vehicles must be tested on a special four wheel chassis dynamometer.

*** NOTICE**

Never engage the parking brake whilst performing these tests.

- A full-time AWD vehicle should not be tested on a FWD roll tester. If a FWD roll tester must be used, perform the following:



1. Check the tyre pressures recommended for your vehicle.
2. Place the front wheels on the roll tester (1) for a speedometer test as shown in the illustration.
3. Release the parking brake.
4. Place the rear wheels on the temporary free roller (2) as shown in the illustration.

⚠ WARNING

Dynamometer testing

Keep away from the front of the vehicle whilst the vehicle is in gear on the dynamometer. This is very dangerous as the vehicle can jump

forward and cause serious injury or death.

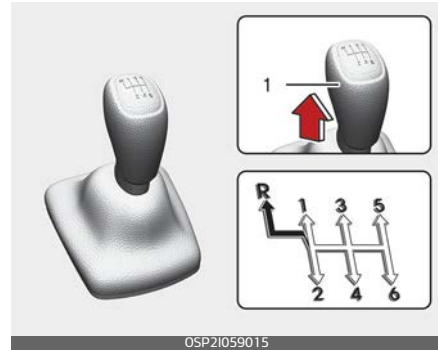
⚠ CAUTION

- When lifting up the vehicle, do not operate front and rear wheel separately. All four wheels should be operated.
- If you need to operate the front wheel and rear wheel when lifting up the vehicle, you should release the parking brake.

Manual transmission (if equipped)

The manual transmission has 6 forward gears.

Manual transmission operation



⇨ The shift lever can be moved without pulling the button (1).

➡ The button (1) should be pressed when moving the shift lever into reverse.

This shift pattern is imprinted on the shift knob. The transmission is fully synchronized in all forward gears so shifting to either a higher or a lower gear is easily accomplished.

Depress the clutch pedal down fully whilst shifting, then release it slowly.

If your vehicle is equipped with an ignition lock switch, the engine will not start when starting the engine

without depressing the clutch pedal. (if equipped)

The shift lever must be returned to the neutral position before shifting into R (Reverse).

Push the button located immediately below the shift knob and pull the gearshift lever to the left sufficiently, and then shift into reverse (R) gear position.

Make sure the vehicle is completely stopped before shifting into R (Reverse).

Never operate the engine with the tachometer (rpm) in the red zone.

⚠ CAUTION

- When downshifting from fifth gear to fourth gear, caution should be taken not to inadvertently press the shift lever sideways in such a manner that the second gear is engaged. Such a drastic downshift may cause the engine speed to increase to the point that the tachometer will enter the red-zone. Such over-revving of the engine and transmission may possibly cause engine damage.
- Do not downshift more than 2 gears or downshift the gear when the engine is running at high speed (5,000 rpm or higher). Such a downshifting may damage the

engine, clutch and the transmission.

- During cold weather, shifting may be difficult until the transmission lubricant is warmed up. This is normal and not harmful to the transmission.
- If you've come to a complete stop and it's hard to shift into 1st or R (Reverse), leave the shift lever at N (Neutral) position and release the clutch. Press the clutch pedal back down, and then shift into 1st or R (Reverse) gear position.

⚠ CAUTION

- To avoid premature clutch wear and damage, do not drive with your foot resting on the clutch pedal. Also, don't use the clutch to hold the vehicle stopped on an uphill grade, whilst waiting for a traffic light, etc.
- Do not use the shift lever as a handrest during driving, as this can result in premature wear of the transmission shift forks.
- To prevent possible damage to the clutch system, do not start with the 2nd (second) gear engaged except when you start on a slippery road.
- Do not overload the vehicle. Driving with the vehicle overloaded could cause abnormal friction

heat to the clutch disk and damage the clutch cover and disk.

⚠ WARNING

- Before leaving the driver's seat, always set the parking brake fully and shut the engine off. Then make sure the transmission is shifted into 1st gear when the vehicle is parked on a level or uphill grade, and shifted into R (Reverse) on a downhill grade. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement can occur if these precautions are not followed in the order identified.
- Do not use the engine brake (shifting from a high gear to lower gear) rapidly on slippery roads. The vehicle may slip causing an accident.

Using the clutch

The clutch should be pressed all the way to the floor before shifting, then released slowly. The clutch pedal should always be fully released whilst driving. Do not rest your foot on the clutch pedal whilst driving. This can cause unnecessary wear. Do not partially engage the clutch to hold the vehicle on an incline. This causes unnecessary wear. Use the foot brake or parking

brake to hold the vehicle on an incline. Do not operate the clutch pedal rapidly and repeatedly.

⚠ CAUTION

When operating the clutch pedal, press the clutch pedal down fully. If you don't press the clutch pedal fully, the clutch may be damaged or noise may occur.

⚠ WARNING

Using the clutch

Depress the clutch pedal as far as possible. Be aware not to apply the pedal again before it returns to the normal position.

If the pedal is repeatedly depressed before returning to its normal position, the clutch system might be damaged.

Do not overload the vehicle. Starting or driving a vehicle in this situation generates too much frictional heat to the clutch disk which might cause damage to the clutch cover and disk. When starting the vehicle or driving backwards, releasing the clutch pedal too soon after shifting the lever might turn off the engine and lead to an accident.

Downshifting

When you must slow down in heavy traffic or whilst driving up steep hills, downshift before the engine starts to labour. Downshifting reduces the chance of stalling and gives better acceleration when you again need to increase your speed. When the vehicle is travelling down steep hills, downshifting helps maintain safe speed and prolongs brake life.

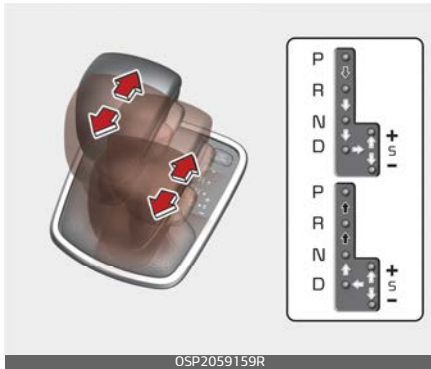
Good driving practices

- Never take the vehicle out of gear and coast down a hill. This is extremely hazardous. Always leave the vehicle in gear.
- Don't "ride" the brakes. This can cause them to overheat and malfunction. Instead, when you are driving down a long hill, shift to a lower gear. When you do this, engine braking will help slow down the vehicle.
- Slow down before shifting to a lower gear. This will help avoid over-revving the engine, which can cause damage.
- Slow down when you encounter cross winds. This gives you much better control of your vehicle.
- Be sure the vehicle is completely stopped before you attempt to shift into reverse. The transmission can be damaged if you do not.
- Exercise extreme caution when driving on a slippery surface. Be especially careful when braking, accelerating or shifting gears. On a slippery surface, an abrupt change in vehicle speed can cause the drive wheels to lose traction and the vehicle to go out of control.

⚠ WARNING

- Always buckle-up! In a collision, an unbelted occupant is significantly more likely to be seriously injured or killed than a properly belted occupant.
- Avoid high speeds when cornering or turning.
- Do not make quick steering wheel movements, such as sharp lane changes or fast, sharp turns.
- The risk of rollover is greatly increased if you lose control of your vehicle at highway speeds.
- Loss of control often occurs if two or more wheels drop off the roadway and the driver oversteers to reenter the roadway.
- In the event your vehicle leaves the roadway, do not steer sharply. Instead, slow down before pulling back into the travel lanes.
- Never exceed posted speed limits.

Automatic transmission (if equipped)



➡ Depress the brake pedal and the lock release button when shifting.

➡ Press the lock release button when shifting.

⇔ The shift lever can be shifted freely.

Automatic transmission operation

The automatic transmission has 6 forward speeds and one reverse speed. The individual speeds are selected automatically, depending on the position of the shift lever.

* NOTICE

The first few shifts on a new vehicle, if the battery has been disconnected, may be somewhat abrupt. This is a normal condition, and the shifting sequence will adjust after shifts are cycled a few times by the

TCM (Transmission Control Module) or PCM (Powertrain Control Module).

For smooth operation, depress the brake pedal when shifting from N (Neutral) to a forward or reverse gear.

⚠ WARNING

Automatic transmission

- Always check the surrounding areas near your vehicle for people, especially children, before shifting a vehicle into D (Drive) or R (Reverse).
- Before leaving the driver's seat, always make sure the shift lever is in the P (Park) position; then set the parking brake fully and shut the engine off. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement can occur if these precautions are not followed in the order identified.
- Do not use the engine brake (shifting from a high gear to lower gear) rapidly on slippery roads. The vehicle may slip causing an accident.

⚠ CAUTION

- To avoid damage to your transmission, do not accelerate the engine in R (Reverse) or any forward gear position with the brakes on.

- When stopped on an incline, do not hold the vehicle stationary with engine power. Use the service brake or the parking brake.
- Do not shift from N (Neutral) or P (Park) into D (Drive), or R (Reverse) when the engine is above idle speed.

Transmission ranges

The indicator in the instrument cluster displays the shift lever position when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

P (Park)

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into P (Park). This position locks the transmission and prevents the front wheels from rotating.

⚠ WARNING

- Shifting into P (Park) whilst the vehicle is in motion will cause the drive wheels to lock which will cause you to lose control of the vehicle.
- Do not use the P (Park) position in place of the parking brake. Always make sure the shift lever is latched in the P (Park) position and set the parking brake fully.
- Never leave a child unattended in a vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

The transmission may be damaged if you shift into P (Park) whilst the vehicle is in motion.

R (Reverse)

Use this position to drive the vehicle backward.

⚠ CAUTION

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into or out of R (Reverse); you may damage the transmission if you shift into R whilst the vehicle is in motion, except as explained in "Rocking the vehicle" on page 6-213.

N (Neutral)

The wheels and transmission are not engaged. The vehicle will roll freely even on the slightest incline unless the parking brake or service brakes are applied.

⚠ WARNING

Do not drive with the shift lever in N (Neutral).

The engine brake will not work and lead to an accident.

Parking in N (Neutral) gear

Follow below steps when parking and you want the vehicle to move when pushed.

1. After parking your vehicle, step on the brake pedal and move the shift lever to "P" with the ignition button in "ON" or whilst the engine is running.
2. If the parking brake is applied unlock the parking brake.
 - For EPB (Electronic Parking Brake) equipped vehicles, push the brake pedal with the ignition button in "ON" or whilst the engine is running to disengage the parking brake. If AUTO HOLD function is used whilst driving (If "AUTO HOLD" indicator is on in the cluster), press "AUTO HOLD" switch and "AUTO HOLD" function should be turned off.
3. Whilst pressing the brake pedal, turn the ignition button "OFF".
 - For smart key equipped vehicles, the ignition switch can be moved to "OFF" only when the shift lever is in "P".
4. Change the gear shift lever to "N" (Neutral) whilst pressing the brake pedal and pushing "SHIFT LOCK RELEASE" button or inserting, pressing down a tool (e.g., flathead screw-driver) into the "SHIFT LOCK RELEASE" access hole at the same time. Then, the

vehicle will move when external force is applied.

CAUTION

- With the exception of parking in neutral gear, always park the vehicle in "P" (Park) for safety and engage the parking brake.
- Before parking in "N" (Neutral) gear, first make sure the parking ground is level and flat. Do not park in "N" gear on any slopes or gradients.
If parked and left in "N", the vehicle may move and cause serious damage and injury.
- After the ignition switch has been turned off, the electronic parking brake cannot be disengaged.
- For EPB (Electronic Parking Brake) equipped vehicles with AUTO HOLD function used whilst driving, if the ignition button has been turned "OFF", the electronic parking brake will be engaged automatically. Therefore, AUTO HOLD function should be turned off before the ignition button is turned off.

D (Drive)

This is the normal forward driving position. The transmission will automatically shift through a 6-gear sequence, providing the best fuel economy and power.

For extra power when passing another vehicle or climbing grades, depress the accelerator fully, at which time the transmission will automatically downshift to the next lower gear.

* NOTICE

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into D (Drive).

Sports mode



Whether the vehicle is stationary or in motion, sports mode is selected by pushing the shift lever from the D (Drive) position into the manual gate. To return to D (Drive) range operation, push the shift lever back into the main gate.

In sports mode, moving the shift lever backwards and forwards will allow you to make gearshifts rapidly. In contrast to a manual transmission, the sports mode allows gearshifts with the accelerator pedal depressed.

- Up (+): Push the lever forward once to shift up one gear.
- Down (-): Pull the lever backwards once to shift down one gear.

* NOTICE

- In sports mode, the driver must execute upshifts in accordance with road conditions, taking care to keep the engine speed below the red zone.
- In sports mode, only the 6 forward gears can be selected. To reverse or park the vehicle, move the shift lever to the R (Reverse) or P (Park) position as required.
- In sports mode, downshifts are made automatically when the vehicle slows down. When the vehicle stops, 1st gear is automatically selected.
- In sports mode, when the engine rpm approaches the red zone shift points are varied to upshift automatically.
- To maintain the required levels of vehicle performance and safety, the system may not execute certain gearshifts when the shift lever is operated.
- When driving on a slippery road, push the shift lever forward into the +(up) position. This causes the transmission to shift into the 2nd gear which is better for smooth driving on a slippery road. Push

the shift lever to the –(down) side to shift back to the 1st gear.

Shift lock system

For your safety, the automatic transmission has a shift lock system which prevents shifting the transmission from P (Park) into R (Reverse) unless the brake pedal is depressed.

To shift the transmission from P (Park) into R (Reverse):

1. Depress and hold the brake pedal.
2. Start the engine or turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
3. Move the shift lever.

If the brake pedal is repeatedly depressed and released with the shift lever in the P (Park) position, a chattering noise near the shift lever may be heard. This is a normal condition.

⚠ WARNING

Always fully depress the brake pedal before and whilst shifting out of the P (Park) position into another position to avoid inadvertent motion of the vehicle which could injure persons in or around the vehicle.

Shift-lock override



If the shift lever cannot be moved from the P (Park) position into R (Reverse) position with the brake pedal depressed, continue depressing the brake, and then do the following:

1. Press the shift-lock release button.
2. Press and hold the lock release button on the shift lever.
3. Move the shift lever.

If the shift lever does not move even after performing this procedure, have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Ignition key interlock system (if equipped)

The ignition key cannot be removed unless the shift lever is in the P (Park) position.

Good driving practices

- Never move the shift lever from P (Park) or N (Neutral) to any other position with the accelerator pedal depressed.
- Never move the shift lever into P (Park) when the vehicle is in motion.
- Be sure the vehicle is completely stopped before you attempt to shift into R (Reverse) or D (Drive).
- Never take the vehicle out of gear and coast down a hill. This may be extremely hazardous. Always leave the vehicle in gear when moving.
- Do not "ride" the brakes. This can cause them to overheat and malfunction. Instead, when you are driving down a long hill, slow down and shift to a lower gear. When you do this, engine braking will help slow down the vehicle.
- Slow down before shifting to a lower gear. Otherwise, the lower gear may not be engaged.
- Always use the parking brake. Do not depend on placing the transmission in P (Park) to keep the vehicle from moving.
- Exercise extreme caution when driving on a slippery surface. Be especially careful when braking, accelerating or shifting gears. On a slippery surface, an abrupt change in vehicle speed can cause the drive wheels to lose traction and the vehicle to go out of control.
- Optimum vehicle performance and economy is obtained by smoothly depressing and releasing the accelerator pedal.

⚠ WARNING

- When driving uphill or downhill, always shift to D (Drive) for driving forward or shift to R (Reverse) for driving backwards, and check the gear position indicated on the cluster before driving. Driving in the opposite direction of the selected gear can lead to a dangerous situation by shutting off the engine and affecting the braking performance.
- Always buckle-up! In a collision, an unbelted occupant is significantly more likely to be seriously injured or killed than a properly belted occupant.
- Avoid high speeds when cornering or turning.
- Do not make quick steering wheel movements, such as sharp lane changes or fast, sharp turns.

- The risk of rollover is greatly increased if you lose control of your vehicle at highway speeds.
 - Loss of control often occurs if two or more wheels drop off the roadway and the driver oversteers to reenter the roadway.
 - In the event your vehicle leaves the roadway, do not steer sharply. Instead, slow down before pulling back into the travel lanes.
 - Never exceed posted speed limits.
-

WARNING

If your vehicle becomes stuck in snow, mud, sand, etc., then you may attempt to rock the vehicle free by moving it forward and backward. Do not attempt this procedure if people or objects are anywhere near the vehicle. During the rocking operation the vehicle may suddenly move forward or backward as it becomes unstuck, causing injury or damage to nearby people or objects.

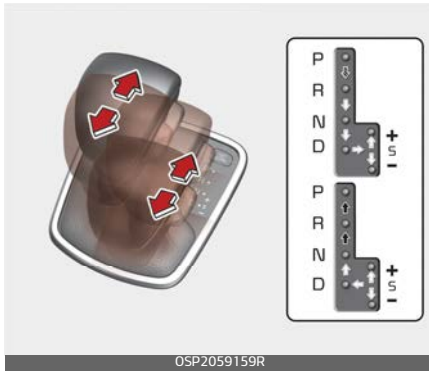
Moving up a steep grade from a standing start

To move up a steep grade from a standing start, depress the brake pedal, shift the shift lever to D (Drive). Select the appropriate gear depending on load weight and steepness of the grade, and release

the parking brake. Depress the accelerator gradually whilst releasing the service brakes.

When accelerating from a stop on a steep hill, the vehicle may have a tendency to roll backwards. Shifting the shift lever into 2 (Second Gear) will help prevent the vehicle from rolling backwards.

Dual clutch transmission (DCT) (if equipped)



➡➡ Depress the brake pedal and the lock release button when shifting.

➡ Press the lock release button when shifting.

➡ The shift lever can be shifted freely.

* To move the shift lever from/to P (Parking) or between R (Reverse) and D (Drive), you must depress the brake pedal for the vehicle to stand still.

Dual clutch transmission operation

The dual clutch transmission has 7 forward speeds and one reverse speed.

The individual speeds are selected automatically in the D (Drive) position.

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death:

- ALWAYS check the surrounding areas near your vehicle for people, especially children, before shifting a vehicle into D (Drive) or R (Reverse).
- Before leaving the driver's seat, always make sure the shift lever is in the P (Park) position, then set the parking brake, and place the ignition switch in the LOCK/OFF position. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement can occur if these precautions are not followed.
- Do not use engine braking (shifting from a high gear to lower gear) rapidly on slippery roads. The vehicle may slip causing an accident.
- When using Manual Shift Mode, use caution when shifting from a higher gear to a lower gear on slippery roads. This could cause the tyres to slip and may result in an accident.
- To avoid damage to your transmission, do not try to accelerate with the shift lever in R (Reverse) or any forward gear position with the brake engaged.
- When stopped on a slope, do not hold the vehicle with accelerator

pedal. Engage the service brake or the parking brake.

The dual clutch transmission has seven forward speeds and one reverse speed.

The individual speeds are selected automatically when the shift button is in the D (Drive) position.

- The dual clutch transmission can be thought of as an automatically shifting manual transmission, yet provides the ease of a fully automatic transmission.
- When D (Drive) is selected, the transmission will automatically shift through the gears similar to a conventional automatic transmission. Unlike a traditional automatic transmission, the gear shifting can sometimes be felt and heard as the actuators engage the clutches and the gears are selected.
- The dual clutch transmission incorporates a dry-type dual clutch mechanism, which allows for better acceleration performance and increased fuel efficiency whilst driving. But it differs from a conventional automatic transmission because it does not incorporate a torque converter. Instead, the transition from one gear to the next is managed by clutch slip, especially at lower speeds. As a result, shifts are

sometimes more noticeable, and a light vibration can be felt as the transmission shaft speed is matched with the engine shaft speed. This is a normal condition of the dual clutch transmission.

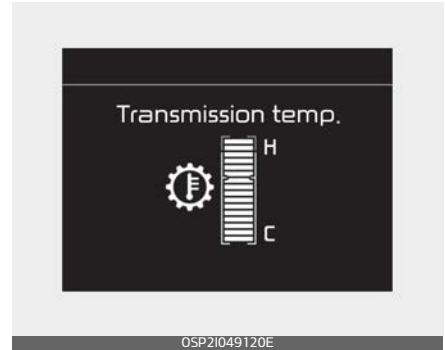
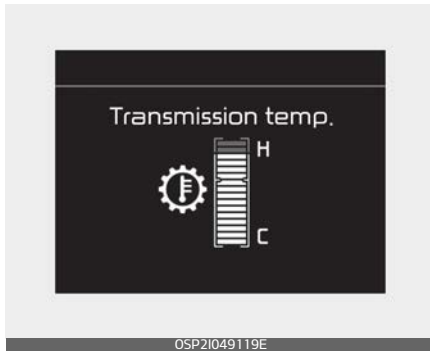
- The dry-type clutch transfers torque more directly and provides a direct-drive feeling which may feel different from a conventional automatic transmission. This may be more noticeable when launching the vehicle from a stop or when travelling at low, stop-and-go vehicle speeds.
- When rapidly accelerating from a lower vehicle speed, the engine rpm may increase dramatically as a result of clutch slip as the dual clutch transmission selects the correct gear. This is a normal condition.
- When accelerating from a stop on an incline, press the accelerator smoothly and gradually to avoid any shudder feeling or jerkiness.
- When travelling at a lower vehicle speed, if you release the accelerator pedal quickly, you may feel engine braking before the transmission changes gears. This engine braking feeling is similar to operating a manual transmission at low speed.
- When driving downhill, you may wish to move the gear shift button to Manual Shift mode and downshift to a lower gear in order

to control your speed without using the brake pedal excessively.

- When you turn the engine on and off, you may hear gear clicking sounds as the system goes through a self-test. This is a normal sound for the dual clutch transmission.
- During the first 1,500 km (1,000 miles), you may feel that the vehicle may not be smooth when accelerating at low speed. During this break-in period, the shift quality and performance of your new vehicle is continuously optimized.

LCD display for transmission temperature and warning message

Transmission temperature gauge



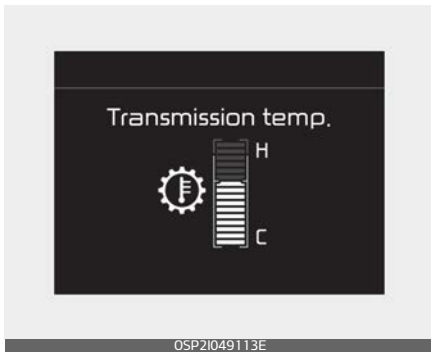
- Select trip computer mode on the LCD display and move to the transmission temperature screen to see the temperature of the dual clutch transmission.
- Try to drive so that the temperature gauge do not show high/overheat. When the transmission is overheated, the warning message will display on the LCD. Follow the displayed message.
- The transmission temperature is displayed in three colours (white, orange and red) as it increases. (if equipped with the colour type cluster) if equipped with the mono type cluster. temperature gauge is displayed in one colour (white).
- Orange temperature gauge is displayed right before the warning message appears on the LCD display. (if equipped)

⚠ CAUTION

Increase (high temperature) of the transmission temperature gauge usually appears on an incline when

the vehicle is stopped for a long time using accelerator pedal, without depressing the brake pedal.

Normal (below marking 10)

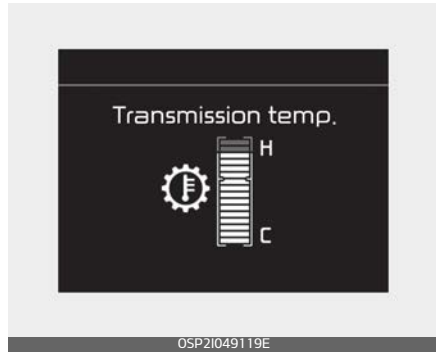


- In order to maintain the optimal gear shift performance, drive so that the temperature gauge is below the point (**below marking 10**).

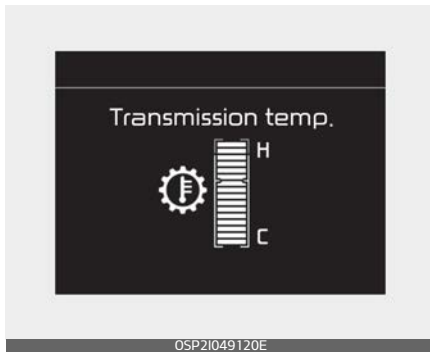
*** NOTICE**

The temperature gauge may increase rapidly if clutch slip occurs excessively due to repeated stop-and-go driving on steep grades and when Hill Hold is maintained for a long time. In order to prevent excessive temperature increase, use the brake during low speed driving or when stopping the vehicle on a hill.

Before entering High/Overheat (from marking 10 to 14)



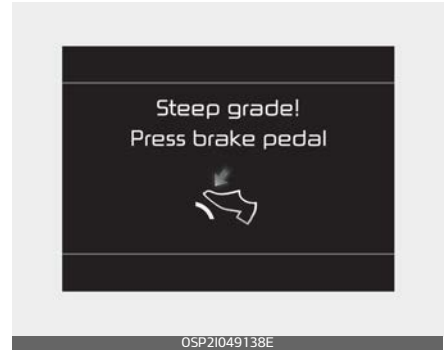
- This zone shows that the dual clutch temperature of the DCT is before entering the high/overheat zone. When the clutch temperature is within this zone (from marking 10 to 14), drive minimizing the clutch slip so that the temperature gauge is below the point (**marking 10**).
- If the dual clutch temperature continues to increase and reaches marking 14, the warning alarm sounds and the temperature gauge pops up on the cluster. The DCT warning message is not displayed.

High/Overheat (from marking 15 to 16)

- This zone shows that the dual clutch temperature of the DCT has entered the high/overheat zone. The DCT warning alarm sounds, warning message is displayed on the cluster and the temperature gauge disappears from the cluster. **Follow the displayed warning message.**
- To check the temperature status of the dual clutch when overheated, move to the temperature gauge screen by selecting the trip computer mode. Then, you can check the temperature status of the dual clutch.

DCT warning messages

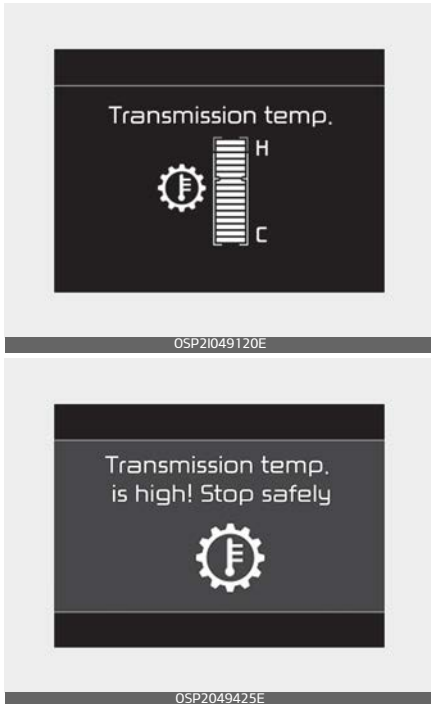
This warning message is displayed when vehicle is driven slowly on a grade and the vehicle detects that the brake pedal is not applied.

***Steep grade***

Driving up hills or on steep grades:

- To hold the vehicle on an incline use the foot brake or the parking brake.
- When in stop-and-go traffic on an incline, keep some distance ahead before moving the vehicle forward. Then hold the vehicle on the incline with the foot brake.
- If the vehicle is held on a hill by applying the accelerator pedal or by creeping with brake pedal disengaged, the clutch and transmission may overheat which can result in damage. At this time, a warning message will appear on the LCD display.
- If the LCD warning is active, the foot brake must be applied.
- Ignoring the warnings can lead to damage to the transmission.

Transmission high temperature



- Under certain conditions, such as repeated stop-and-go launches on steep grades, sudden take off or acceleration, or other harsh driving conditions, the transmission clutch temperatures will increase excessively. Finally the clutch in transmission could be overheated.

- When the clutch is overheated, the safe protection mode engages and the gear position indicator on the cluster blinks with a chime. At this time, "Transmission temp. is high! Stop safely" warning message will appear on the LCD display and driving may not be smooth.
- If this occurs, pull over to a safe location, stop the vehicle with the engine running, apply the brakes and shift the vehicle to P (Park), and allow the transmission to cool.
- If you ignore this warning, the driving condition may become worse. You may experience abrupt shifts, frequent shifts, or jerkiness. To return to the normal driving condition, stop the vehicle and apply the foot brake or shift into P (Park). Then allow the transmission to cool for a few minutes with engine on, before driving off.
- When possible, drive the vehicle smoothly.

Transmission overheated

OSP21059018E



OSP21049122E



OSP21049123E

- If the vehicle continues to be driven and the clutch temperatures reach the maximum temperature limit, the "Transmission hot! Park with engine On" warning will be displayed. When this

occurs the clutch is disabled until the clutch cools to normal temperatures.

- The warning will display a time to wait for the transmission to cool.
- If this occurs, pull over to a safe location, stop the vehicle with the engine running, apply the brakes and shift the vehicle to P (Park), and allow the transmission to cool.
- When the message "Transmission cooled down. Resume driving" appears you can continue to drive your vehicle.
- When possible, drive the vehicle smoothly.

If any of the warning messages in the LCD display continue to blink, for your safety, We recommend have the system checked by an authorised Kia dealer.

Transmission ranges

The indicator in the instrument cluster displays the shift lever position when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

P (Park)

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into P (Park).

To shift from P (Park), you must depress firmly on the brake pedal and make sure your foot is off the accelerator pedal.

The shift lever must be in P (Park) before turning the engine off.

⚠ WARNING

- Shifting into P (Park) whilst the vehicle is in motion may cause you to lose control of the vehicle.
- After the vehicle has stopped, always make sure the shift lever is in P (Park), apply the parking brake, and turn the engine off.
- Do not use the P (Park) position in place of the parking brake.

R (Reverse)

Use this position to drive the vehicle backward.

⚠ CAUTION

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into or out of R (Reverse); you may damage the transmission if you shift into R (Reverse) whilst the vehicle is in motion.

N (Neutral)

The wheels and transmission are not engaged.

⚠ WARNING

Do not shift into gear unless your foot is firmly on the brake pedal. Shifting into gear when the engine is

running at high speed can cause the vehicle to move very rapidly. You could lose control of the vehicle and hit people or objects.

⚠ WARNING

Do not drive with the shift lever in N (Neutral).

The engine brake will not work and lead to an accident.

Parking in N (Neutral) gear

Follow below steps when parking and you want the vehicle to move when pushed.

1. After parking your vehicle, step on the brake pedal and move the shift lever to "P" with the ignition button in "ON" or whilst the engine is running.
2. If the parking brake is applied unlock the parking brake.
 - For EPB (Electronic Parking Brake) equipped vehicles, push the brake pedal with the ignition button in "ON" or whilst the engine is running to disengage the parking brake. If AUTO HOLD function is used whilst driving (If "AUTO HOLD" indicator is on in the cluster), press "AUTO HOLD" switch and "AUTO HOLD" function should be turn off.

3. Whilst pressing the brake pedal, turn the ignition button "OFF".
 - For smart key equipped vehicles, the ignition switch can be moved to "OFF" only when the shift lever is in "P".
4. Change the gear shift lever to "N" (Neutral) whilst pressing the brake pedal and pushing "SHIFT LOCK RELEASE" button or inserting, pressing down a tool (e.g., flathead screw-driver) into the "SHIFT LOCK RELEASE" access hole at the same time. Then, the vehicle will move when external force is applied.

CAUTION

- With the exception of parking in neutral gear, always park the vehicle in "P" (Park) for safety and engage the parking brake.
- Before parking in "N" (Neutral) gear, first make sure the parking ground is level and flat. Do not park in "N" gear on any slopes or gradients.
If parked and left in "N", the vehicle may move and cause serious damage and injury.
- After the ignition switch has been turned off, the electronic parking brake cannot be disengaged.
- For EPB (Electronic Parking Brake) equipped vehicles with AUTO HOLD function used whilst driving, if the ignition button has been

turned "OFF", the electronic parking brake will be engaged automatically. Therefore, AUTO HOLD function should be turned off before the ignition button is turned off.

D (Drive)

This is the normal driving position. The transmission will automatically shift through a 7 gear sequence, providing the best fuel economy and power.

For extra power when passing another vehicle or driving uphill depress the accelerator pedal further until you feel the transmission downshift to a lower gear.

To stop the vehicle during driving, please press brake pedal fully to prevent unintended movement.

Sports mode



Whether the vehicle is stationary or in motion, sports mode is selected

by pushing the shift lever from the D (Drive) position into the manual gate. To return to D (Drive) range operation, push the shift lever back into the main gate.

SPORT mode manages the driving dynamics by automatically adjusting the steering effort, and the engine and transmission control logic for enhanced driver performance.

In sports mode, moving the shift lever backwards and forwards will allow you to make gearshifts rapidly. In contrast to a manual transmission, the sports mode allows gearshifts with the accelerator pedal depressed.

- Up (+): Push the lever forward once to shift up one gear.
- Down (-): Pull the lever backwards once to shift down one gear.

* NOTICE

- In sports mode, the driver must execute upshifts in accordance with road conditions, taking care to keep the engine speed below the red zone.
- In sports mode, only the 7 forward gears can be selected. To reverse or park the vehicle, move the shift lever to the R (Reverse) or P (Park) position as required.
- In sports mode, downshifts are made automatically when the vehicle slows down. When the

vehicle stops, 1st gear is automatically selected.

- In sports mode, when the engine rpm approaches the red zone shift points are varied to upshift automatically.
- To maintain the required levels of vehicle performance and safety, the system may not execute certain gearshifts when the shift lever is operated.
- When driving on a slippery road, push the shift lever forward into the + (up) position. This causes the transmission to shift into the 2nd gear which is better for smooth driving on a slippery road. Push the shift lever to the - (down) side to shift back to the 1st gear.
- When SPORT mode is activated:
 - The engine rpm will tend to remain raised over a certain length of time even after releasing the accelerator.
 - Upshifts are delayed when accelerating.
- In SPORT mode, the fuel efficiency may decrease.

Shift lock system (if equipped)

For your safety, the Dual clutch transmission has a shift lock system which prevents shifting the transmission from P (Park) into R

(Reverse) unless the brake pedal is depressed.

To shift the transmission from P (Park) into R (Reverse):

1. Depress and hold the brake pedal.
2. Start the engine or turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
3. Move the shift lever.

If the brake pedal is repeatedly depressed and released with the shift lever in the P (Park) position, a chattering noise & vibration near the shift lever may be heard. This is a normal condition.

⚠ WARNING

Always fully depress the brake pedal before and whilst shifting out of the P (Park) position into another position to avoid inadvertent motion of the vehicle which could injure persons in or around the vehicle.

Shift-lock override



If the shift lever cannot be moved from the P (Park) position into R

(Reverse) position with the brake pedal depressed, continue depressing the brake, and then do the following:

1. Press the shift-lock release button.
2. Press and hold the lock release button on the shift lever.
3. Move the shift lever.

If the shift lever does not move even after performing this procedure, have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Good driving practices

- Never move the shift lever from P (Park) or N (Neutral) to any other position with the accelerator pedal depressed.
- Never move the shift lever into P (Park) when the vehicle is in motion.
- Be sure the car is completely stopped before you attempt to shift into R (Reverse) or D (Drive).
- Never take the car out of gear and coast down a hill. This may be extremely hazardous. Always leave the car in gear when moving.
- Do not "ride" the brakes. This can cause them to overheat and malfunction. Instead, when you are driving down a long hill, slow down and shift to a lower gear. When

you do this, engine braking will help slow the car.

- Slow down before shifting to a lower gear. Otherwise, the lower gear may not be engaged.
- Always use the parking brake. Do not depend on placing the transmission in P (Park) to keep the car from moving.
- Exercise extreme caution when driving on a slippery surface. Be especially careful when braking, accelerating or shifting gears. On a slippery surface, an abrupt change in vehicle speed can cause the drive wheels to lose traction and the vehicle to go out of control.
- Optimum vehicle performance and economy is obtained by smoothly depressing and releasing the accelerator pedal.

WARNING

- When driving uphill or downhill, always shift to D (Drive) for driving forward or shift to R (Reverse) for driving backwards, and check the gear position indicated on the cluster before driving. Driving in the opposite direction of the selected gear can lead to a dangerous situation by shutting off the engine and affecting the braking performance.
- Always buckle-up! In a collision, an unbelted occupant is significantly

more likely to be seriously injured or killed than a properly belted occupant.

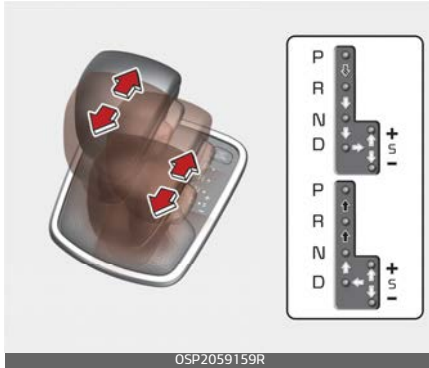
- Avoid high speeds when cornering or turning.
- Do not make quick steering wheel movements, such as sharp lane changes or fast, sharp turns.
- The risk of rollover is greatly increased if you lose control of your vehicle at highway speeds.
- Loss of control often occurs if two or more wheels drop off the roadway and the driver oversteers to reenter the roadway.
- In the event your vehicle leaves the roadway, do not steer sharply. Instead, slow down before pulling back into the travel lanes.
- Never exceed posted speed limits.

WARNING

If your vehicle becomes stuck in snow, mud, sand, etc., then you may attempt to rock the vehicle free by moving it forward and backward. Do not attempt this procedure if people or objects are anywhere near the vehicle. During the rocking operation the vehicle may suddenly move forward or backward as it becomes unstuck, causing injury or damage to nearby people or objects.

Intelligent variable transmission (IVT) (if equipped)

The Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) automatically shifts depending on speed, accelerate pedal position. The individual speeds are selected automatically, depending on the position of the shift lever.



➡ Depress the brake pedal and the lock release button when shifting.

➡ Press the lock release button when shifting.

➡ The shift lever can be shifted freely.

Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) operation

For smooth operation, depress the brake pedal when shifting from N (Neutral) to a forward or reverse gear.

⚠ WARNING

Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT)

- Always check the surrounding areas near your vehicle for people, especially children, before shifting a car into D (Drive) or R (Reverse).
- Before leaving the driver's seat, always make sure the shift lever is in the P (Park) position; then set the parking brake fully and shut the engine off. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement can occur if these precautions are not followed in the order identified.
- Do not use the engine brake (shifting from a high gear to lower gear) rapidly on slippery roads.
The vehicle may slip causing an accident.

⚠ CAUTION

- To avoid damage to your transmission, do not accelerate the engine in R (Reverse) or any forward gear position with the brakes on.
- When stopped on an incline, do not hold the vehicle stationary with engine power. Use the service brake or the parking brake.
- Do not shift from N (Neutral) or P (Park) into D (Drive), or R

(Reverse) when the engine is above idle speed.

authorised Kia dealer to prevent unexpected accidents.

LCD display for warning message

A warning message is displayed on the LCD in a warning condition.

Transmission overheated



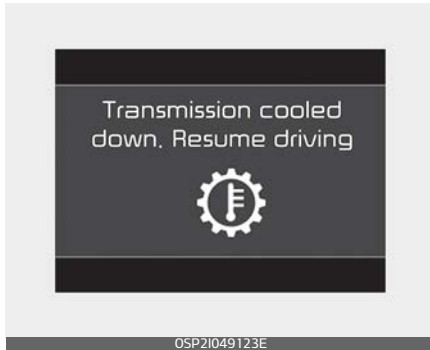
- When driving under severe conditions such as repeated sudden starts and sudden acceleration, the transmission may overheat, and a warning sound and a warning message appear on the instrument cluster due to the self-protection mode.
- If this occurs, pull over to a safe location, stop the vehicle with the engine running, apply brakes and shift the gear to P (Park), and allow the transmission to cool.
- If the warning message continues to appear, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an

Vehicle power limited



- If the transmission continues to drive overheating and reaches its maximum temperature, the above warning message appears. In this case, the vehicle limits transmission power by its self-protection mode.
- When such a situation occurs, normal driving is restricted until the transmission goes down to normal temperature, so after moving the vehicle to a safe place, shift the gear to P (Park) with the engine running and wait several minutes until the warning on the screen disappears.
- If the warning message continues to appear, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer to prevent unexpected accidents.

Transmission cooled



- When the message "Transmission cooled down. Resume driving" appears you can continue to drive your vehicle.

Transmission ranges

The indicator in the instrument cluster displays the shift lever position when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

P (Park)

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into P (Park). This position locks the transmission and prevents the front wheels from rotating.

⚠ WARNING

- Shifting into P (Park) whilst the vehicle is in motion will cause the drive wheels to lock which will cause you to lose control of the vehicle.

- Do not use the P (Park) position in place of the parking brake. Always make sure the shift lever is latched in the P (Park) position and set the parking brake fully.
- Never leave a child unattended in a vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

The transmission may be damaged if you shift into P (Park) whilst the vehicle is in motion.

⚠ CAUTION

The RPM (revolution per minute) may increase or decrease when performing the Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) self-diagnosis.

R (Reverse)

Use this position to drive the vehicle backward.

⚠ CAUTION

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into or out of R (Reverse) you may damage the transmission if you shift into R whilst the vehicle is in motion, except as explained in "Rocking the vehicle" on page 6-213.

N (Neutral)

The wheels and transmission are not engaged. The vehicle will roll freely even on the slightest incline unless the parking brake or service brakes are applied.

⚠ WARNING

Do not drive with the shift lever in N (Neutral).

The engine brake will not work and lead to an accident.

Parking in N (Neutral) gear

Follow below steps when parking and you want the vehicle to move when pushed.

1. After parking your vehicle, step on the brake pedal and move the shift lever to "P" with the ignition button in "ON" or whilst the engine is running.
2. If the parking brake is applied unlock the parking brake.
 - For EPB (Electronic Parking Brake) equipped vehicles, push the brake pedal with the ignition button in "ON" or whilst the engine is running to disengage the parking brake. If AUTO HOLD function is used whilst driving (If "AUTO HOLD" indicator is on in the cluster), press "AUTO HOLD" switch and "AUTO HOLD" function should be turned off.

3. Whilst pressing the brake pedal, turn the ignition button "OFF".
 - For smart key equipped vehicles, the ignition switch can be moved to "OFF" only when the shift lever is in "P".
4. Change the gear shift lever to "N" (Neutral) whilst pressing the brake pedal and pushing "SHIFT LOCK RELEASE" button or inserting, pressing down a tool (e.g., flathead screw-driver) into the "SHIFT LOCK RELEASE" access hole at the same time. Then, the vehicle will move when external force is applied.

⚠ CAUTION

- With the exception of parking in neutral gear, always park the vehicle in "P" (Park) for safety and engage the parking brake.
- Before parking in "N" (Neutral) gear, first make sure the parking ground is level and flat. Do not park in "N" gear on any slopes or gradients.
If parked and left in "N", the vehicle may move and cause serious damage and injury.
- After the ignition switch has been turned off, the electronic parking brake cannot be disengaged.
- For EPB (Electronic Parking Brake) equipped vehicles with AUTO HOLD function used whilst driving, if the ignition button has been

turned "OFF", the electronic parking brake will be engaged automatically. Therefore, AUTO HOLD function should be turned off before the ignition button is turned off.

D (Drive)

This is the normal forward driving position. The transmission will automatically shift, providing the best fuel economy and power.

For extra power when passing another vehicle or climbing grades, depress the accelerator fully, at which time the transmission will automatically downshift to the next lower gear.

*** NOTICE**

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into D (Drive).

Sports mode



Whether the vehicle is stationary or in motion, sports mode is selected by pushing the shift lever from the D (Drive) position into the manual gate. To return to D (Drive) range operation, push the shift lever back into the main gate.

SPORT mode manages the driving dynamics by automatically adjusting the steering effort, and the engine and transmission control logic for enhanced driver performance.

In sports mode, moving the shift lever backwards and forwards will allow you to make gearshifts rapidly. In contrast to a manual transmission, the sports mode allows gearshifts with the accelerator pedal depressed.

- Up (+): Push the lever forward once to shift up one gear.
- Down (-): Pull the lever backwards once to shift down one gear.

* NOTICE

- In sports mode, the driver must execute upshifts in accordance with road conditions, taking care to keep the engine speed below the red zone.
- In sports mode, only the 8 forward gears can be selected. To reverse or park the vehicle, move the shift lever to the R (Reverse) or P (Park) position as required.
- In sports mode, downshifts are made automatically when the vehicle slows down. When the vehicle stops, 1st gear is automatically selected.
- In sports mode, when the engine rpm approaches the red zone shift points are varied to upshift automatically.
- To maintain the required levels of vehicle performance and safety, the system may not execute certain gearshifts when the shift lever is operated.
- When driving on a slippery road, push the shift lever forward into the + (up) position. This causes the transmission to shift into the 2nd gear which is better for smooth driving on a slippery road. Push the shift lever to the - (down) side to shift back to the 1st gear.
- When SPORT mode is activated:
 - The engine rpm will tend to remain raised over a certain

length of time even after releasing the accelerator.

- Upshifts are delayed when accelerating.
- In SPORT mode, the fuel efficiency may decrease.

Shift lock system (if equipped)

For your safety, the Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) has a shift lock system which prevents shifting the transmission from P (Park) into R (Reverse) unless the brake pedal is depressed.

To shift the transmission from P (Park) into R (Reverse):

1. Depress and hold the brake pedal.
2. Start the engine or turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
3. Move the shift lever.

If the brake pedal is repeatedly depressed and released with the shift lever in the P (Park) position, a chattering noise near the shift lever may be heard. This is a normal condition.

⚠ WARNING

Always fully depress the brake pedal before and whilst shifting out of the P (Park) position into another position to avoid inadvertent motion of the vehicle which could injure persons in or around the vehicle.

Shift-lock override



If the shift lever cannot be moved from the P (Park) position into R (Reverse) position with the brake pedal depressed, continue depressing the brake, and then do the following:

1. Press the shift-lock release button.
2. Press and hold the lock release button on the shift lever.
3. Move the shift lever.

If the shift lever does not move even after performing this procedure, have the system inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Good driving practices

- Never move the shift lever from P (Park) or N (Neutral) to any other position with the accelerator pedal depressed.
- Never move the shift lever into P (Park) when the vehicle is in motion.
- Be sure the vehicle is completely stopped before you attempt to shift into R (Reverse) or D (Drive).
- Never take the vehicle out of gear and coast down a hill. This may be extremely hazardous. Always leave the vehicle in gear when moving.
- Do not "ride" the brakes. This can cause them to overheat and malfunction. Instead, when you are driving down a long hill, slow down and shift to a lower gear. When you do this, engine braking will help slow down the vehicle.
- Slow down before shifting to a lower gear. Otherwise, the lower gear may not be engaged.
- Always use the parking brake. Do not depend on placing the transmission in P (Park) to keep the vehicle from moving.
- Exercise extreme caution when driving on a slippery surface. Be especially careful when braking, accelerating or shifting gears. On a slippery surface, an abrupt change in vehicle speed can cause the drive wheels to lose traction and the vehicle to go out of control.
- Optimum vehicle performance and economy is obtained by smoothly depressing and releasing the accelerator pedal.

⚠ WARNING

- When driving uphill or downhill, always shift to D (Drive) for driving forward or shift to R (Reverse) for driving backwards, and check the gear position indicated on the cluster before driving. Driving in the opposite direction of the selected gear can lead to a dangerous situation by shutting off the engine and affecting the braking performance.
- Always buckle-up! In a collision, an unbelted occupant is significantly more likely to be seriously injured or killed than a properly belted occupant.
- Avoid high speeds when cornering or turning.
- Do not make quick steering wheel movements, such as sharp lane changes or fast, sharp turns.
- The risk of a rollover is greatly increased if you lose control of your vehicle at highway speeds.
- Losing control often occurs if two or more wheels drop off the roadway and the driver oversteers to reenter the roadway.
- In the event your vehicle leaves the roadway, do not steer sharply. Instead, slow down before pulling back into the travel lanes.
- Never exceed posted speed limits.

⚠ WARNING

If your vehicle becomes stuck in snow, mud, sand, etc., then you may attempt to rock the vehicle free by moving it forward and backward. Do not attempt this procedure if people or objects are anywhere near the vehicle. During the rocking operation the vehicle may suddenly move forward or backward as it becomes unstuck, causing injury or damage to nearby people or objects.

Moving up a steep grade from a standing start

To move up a steep grade from a standing start:

1. Depress the brake pedal, shift the shift lever to D (Drive).
2. Select the appropriate gear depending on load weight and steepness of the grade, and release the parking brake.
3. Depress the accelerator gradually whilst releasing the service brakes.

Brake system

Your vehicle has power-assisted brakes, parking brake, and various braking systems for safe driving.

Power brakes

Your vehicle has power-assisted brakes that adjust automatically through normal usage.

In the event that the power-assisted brakes lose power because of a stalled engine or some other reason, you can still stop your vehicle by applying greater force to the brake pedal than you normally would. The stopping distance, however, will be longer.

When the engine is not running, the reserve brake power is partially depleted each time the brake pedal is applied. Do not pump the brake pedal when the power assist has been interrupted.

Pump the brake pedal only when necessary to maintain steering control on slippery surfaces.

* NOTICE

- When stepping on the brake pedal under a certain driving or weather condition, you may witness your car make a sound of squealing or some other noises. This is not a brake malfunction but a normal phenomenon.

- When driving on the road to which deicing chemicals are applied, the vehicle may witness noises from the brake or abnormal abrasion of tyres because of such deicing chemicals. You should operate brake additionally so that you would be able to remove the deicing chemicals on the brake disk and pad under a safe traffic condition.

⚠ CAUTION

Brake Pedal

Do not drive with your foot resting on the brake pedal. This will create abnormally high brake temperatures which can cause excessive brake lining and pad wear.

⚠ WARNING

Steep hill braking

Avoid continuous application of the brakes when descending a long or steep hill by shifting to a lower gear. Continuous brake application will cause the brakes to overheat and could result in a temporary loss of braking performance.

Wet brakes may impair the vehicle's ability to safely slow down; the vehicle may also pull to one side when the brakes are applied. Applying the brakes lightly will indicate

whether they have been affected in this way. Always test your brakes in this fashion after driving through deep water. To dry the brakes, apply them lightly whilst maintaining a safe forward speed until brake performance returns to normal.

Brake Over Accelerator

In the event the accelerator pedal becomes stuck or entrapped, apply steady and firm pressure to the brake pedal to slow the vehicle and reduce engine power.

If you experience this condition, take the following steps:

1. Apply the brakes and bring your vehicle to a safe stop.
2. Move the transmission to P (Park), switch the engine off and apply the parking brake.
3. Inspect the accelerator pedal for any interference.

If none are found and the condition persists, have your vehicle towed to an authorised Kia dealer and inspected.

Disc brakes wear indicator

When your brake pads are worn and new pads are required, you will hear a high-pitched warning sound from your front brakes or rear brakes. You may hear this sound come and go or it may occur whenever you press the brake pedal.

⚠ CAUTION

- To avoid costly brake repairs, do not continue to drive with worn brake pads.
- Always replace the front or rear brake pads as pairs.

Rear drum brakes (if equipped)

Your rear drum brakes do not have wear indicators. Therefore, have the rear brake linings inspected if you hear a rear brake rubbing noise. Also have your rear brakes inspected each time you change or rotate your tyres and when you have the front brakes replaced.

⚠ CAUTION

Replace brake pads

Do not continue to drive with worn brake pads. Continuing to drive with worn brake pads can damage the braking system and result in costly brake repairs.

⚠ WARNING

Brake wear

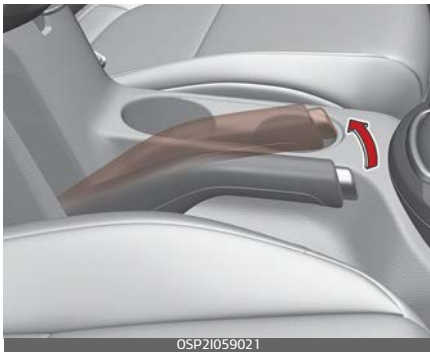
Do not ignore high pitched wear sounds from your brakes. If you ignore this audible warning, you will eventually lose braking performance, which could lead to a serious accident.

* NOTICE

Brake dust may accumulate on the wheels, even under normal driving conditions. Some dust is inevitable as the brakes wear and does contribute to brake noise.

Parking Brake (Hand type) (if equipped)

Applying the parking brake



To engage the parking brake:

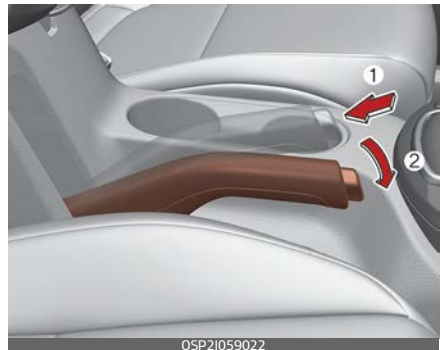
1. Apply the foot brake and then pull up the parking brake lever as far as possible.

In addition it is recommended that when parking the vehicle on a incline, the shift lever should be in a low gear on manual transmission vehicles.

⚠ CAUTION

- Driving with the parking brake applied will cause excessive brake pad and brake rotor wear.
- Do not operate the parking brake whilst the vehicle is moving except in an emergency situation. It could damage the vehicle system and make endanger driving safety.

Releasing the parking brake



To release the parking brake:

1. Apply the foot brake and pull up the parking brake lever slightly.
2. Depress the release button (1) and lower the parking brake lever (2) whilst holding the button.

If the parking brake does not release or does not release all the way, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer.

- Be cautious when parking on a hill. Firmly engage the parking brake and place the shift lever in first or reverse gear (manual transmission). If your vehicle is facing downhill, turn the front wheels into the kerb to help keep the vehicle from rolling. If your vehicle is facing uphill, turn the front wheels away from the kerb to help keep the vehicle from rolling. If there is no kerb or if it is required by other conditions to keep the vehicle from rolling, block the wheels.
- Under some conditions your parking brake can freeze in the engaged position. This is most likely to happen when there is an accumulation of snow or ice around or near the rear brakes or if the brakes are wet. If there is a risk that the parking brake may freeze, apply it only temporarily whilst you put the shift lever in first or reverse gear (manual transmission) and block the rear wheels so the vehicle cannot roll. Then release the parking brake.
- Do not hold the vehicle on the upgrade with the accelerator pedal. This can cause the transmission to overheat. Always use the brake pedal or parking brake.

⚠ WARNING

- Never allow a passenger to touch the parking brake. If the parking brake is released unintentionally, serious injury may occur.
- All vehicles should always have the parking brake fully engaged when parking to avoid inadvertent movement of the vehicle which can injure occupants or pedestrians.



Check the brake warning light by turning the ignition switch ON (do not start the engine). This light will be illuminated when the parking brake is applied with the ignition switch in the START or ON position.

Before driving, be sure the parking brake is fully released and the brake warning light is off.

If the brake warning light remains on after the parking brake is released Whilst engine is running, there may be a malfunction in the brake system. Immediate attention is necessary.

If at all possible, cease driving the vehicle immediately. If that is not possible, use extreme caution whilst operating the vehicle and only continue to drive the vehicle until you can reach a safe location or repair shop.

Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)

The Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) prevents the wheels from locking. So the vehicle remains stable and can still be steered.

ABS (or ESC) will not prevent accidents due to improper or dangerous driving manoeuvres. Even though vehicle control is improved during emergency braking, always maintain a safe distance between you and objects ahead. Vehicle speeds should always be reduced during extreme road conditions. The vehicle should be driven at reduced speeds in the following circumstances:

- When driving on rough, gravel or snow-covered roads
- When driving with tyre chains installed
- When driving on roads where the road surface is pitted or has different surface heights.

Driving in these conditions increases the stopping distance for your vehicle.

The ABS continuously senses the speed of the wheels. If the wheels are going to lock, the ABS repeatedly modulates the hydraulic brake pressure to the wheels.

When you apply your brakes under conditions which may lock the wheels, you may hear a "tik-tik" sound from the brakes, or feel a corresponding sensation in the

brake pedal. This is normal and it means your ABS is active.

In order to obtain the maximum benefit from your ABS in an emergency situation, do not attempt to modulate your brake pressure and do not try to pump your brakes. Press your brake pedal as hard as possible to allow the ABS to control the force being delivered to the brakes.

* NOTICE

A click sound may be heard in the vehicle compartment when the vehicle begins to move after the vehicle is started. These conditions are normal and indicate that the Anti-lock Brake System is functioning properly.

Even with the Anti-lock Brake System, your vehicle still requires sufficient stopping distance. Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicle in front of you.

Always slow down when cornering. The Anti-lock Brake System cannot prevent accidents resulting from excessive speeds.

On loose or uneven road surfaces, operation of the Anti-lock Brake System may result in a longer stopping distance than for vehicles equipped with a conventional brake system.

The ABS warning light will stay on for approximately 3 seconds after the ENGINE START/STOP button is ON.



During that time, the ABS will go through self diagnosis and the light will go off if everything is normal. If the light stays on, you may have a problem with your ABS. Contact an authorised Kia dealer as soon as possible.

When you drive on a road having poor traction, such as an icy road, and have operated your brakes continuously, the ABS will be active continuously and the ABS warning light may illuminate. Pull your vehicle over to a safe place and stop the vehicle.

Restart the vehicle. If the ABS warning light goes off, then your ABS is normal. Otherwise, you may have a problem with the ABS. Contact an authorised Kia dealer as soon as possible.

* NOTICE

When you jump start your vehicle because of a drained battery, the vehicle may not run as smoothly and the ABS warning light may turn on at the same time. This happens

because of low battery voltage. It does not mean your ABS has malfunctioned.

- Do not pump your brakes!
- Have the battery recharged before driving the vehicle.

Electronic parking brake (EPB) (if equipped)

Applying the parking brake



To apply the EPB (electronic parking brake) manually:

1. Stop the vehicle.
2. Depress the brake pedal and pull up the EPB switch.
3. Make sure the warning light comes on.

EPB may be automatically applied when:



- Requested by other systems.
- If the driver applies the EPB whilst the engine is ON then turn the engine off, the EPB may be applied again automatically.

*** NOTICE**

If the driver turns the engine off by mistake whilst Auto Hold (if equipped) is operating, EPB will be automatically applied. But if the driver turns the engine off and push the EPB switch in 1 second, the EPB does not apply.

Emergency braking

- If there is a problem with the brake pedal whilst driving, emergency braking is possible by pulling up and holding the EPB switch. Braking is possible only whilst you are holding the EPB switch. If you hand off the EPB switch, the braking force is lost. If you hold

the EPB switch and the vehicle stop, the EPB is applied.

- The braking distance may be longer than under normal braking conditions.

*** NOTICE**

During emergency braking by the EPB, the parking brake warning light will illuminate and the warning sounds will occur to indicate that the system is operating.

⚠ WARNING

Do not operate the parking brake whilst the vehicle is moving except in an emergency situation. It could damage the vehicle system and endanger driving safety.

⚠ CAUTION

If you continuously notice a noise or burning smell when the EPB is used for emergency braking, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends visiting an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Releasing the parking brake

To release the EPB manually:

Press the EPB switch in the following condition.

- Have the ignition switch or ENGINE START/STOP button in the ON position.
- Depress the brake pedal.
- Make sure the brake warning light goes off.

To release EPB automatically (manual transmission):

1. Close the driver's door, engine bonnet and tailgate.
2. Fasten the driver's seat belt.
3. Start the engine.
4. Depress the clutch pedal with the gear engaged.
5. Depress the accelerator pedal whilst releasing the clutch pedal.

*** NOTICE**

Manual transmission

A vehicle towing a trailer on a hill or on an incline may slightly roll backwards when starting the vehicle. To prevent the situation follow the below instructions.

1. Depress the clutch pedal and select a gear.
2. Keep pulling up the EPB switch.
3. Depress the accelerator pedal and slowly release the clutch pedal.
4. If the vehicle starts off with enough driving power release the EPB switch.

Do not follow the above procedure when driving on a flat level ground. The vehicle may suddenly move forward.

To release EPB automatically (automatic transmission):

1. Close the driver's door, engine bonnet and tailgate.
2. Fasten the driver's seat belt.
3. Start the engine.
4. If the shift lever is in P (Park), depress the brake pedal and shift out of P (Park) to R (Rear) or D (Drive), the EPB is released automatically. Make sure the brake warning light goes off.
5. If the shift lever is in N (Neutral), depress the brake pedal and shift out of N (Neutral) to R (Rear) or D (Drive), the EPB is released automatically. Make sure the brake warning light goes off.
 - If you try to drive off depressing the accelerator pedal with the EPB applied, but doesn't release automatically, a warning will sound once and a message will appear.

To release EPB, close the doors, the hood and the tailgate and fasten the seatbelt.

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- If the driver's seat belt is not fastened, driver's door is opened, the engine bonnet is opened in D or the tailgate is

opened in R, a warning will sound once and a message will appear.

- If there is a problem with the vehicle, a warning may sound once and a message may appear. If the above situation occurs, depress the brake pedal and release EPB by pressing the EPB switch.

⚠ WARNING

- Never allow anyone who is unfamiliar with the vehicle to touch the parking brake. If the parking brake is released unintentionally, serious injury may occur.
- Do not place any objects around the EPB switch. They could release the EPB switch.

⚠ CAUTION

- To prevent unintentional movement when stopped and leaving the vehicle, do not use the shift lever in place of the parking brake. Set the parking brake and make sure the shift lever is securely positioned in P (Park). Use wheel chokes if necessary.
- In winter or cold conditions, the EPB may freeze. Park the vehicle with the shift lever in P on the even and safe place without applying the EPB. And use wheel chokes.

- Do not drive your vehicle with the EPB applied. It may cause excessive wear of brake pad and brake rotor.
- A click sound may be heard whilst operating or releasing the EPB, but these conditions are normal and indicate that the EPB is functioning properly.
- When leaving your keys with a parking lot attendant or valet, make sure to inform him/her how to operate the EPB.
- When the battery is drained, the EPB does not apply or release. In this case, jump start your vehicle.

Malfunction of EPB



If the EPB malfunction indicator remains on, it indicates that the EPB may have malfunctioned. If this occurs, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends visiting an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

The EPB malfunction indicator may illuminate when the ESC indicator comes on to indicate that the ESC is not working properly, but it does not indicate a malfunction of the EPB.

CAUTION

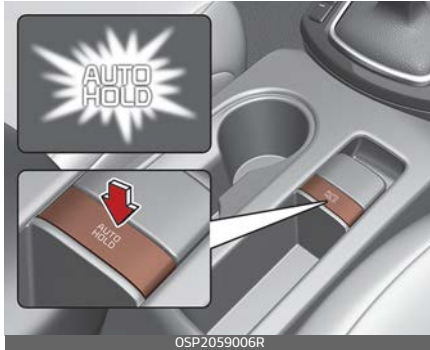
- The EPB warning light may illuminate if the EPB switch operates abnormally. Shut the engine off and turn it on again after a few minutes. The warning light will go off and the EPB switch will operate normally. However, if the EPB warning light is still on, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
 - If the parking brake warning light does not illuminate or blinks even though the EPB switch was pulled up, the EPB is not applied. If the parking brake warning light blinks when the EPB warning light is on, press the switch, then pull it up. Once more press it back to its original position and pull it back up. If the EPB warning does not go off, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/ service partner.
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AUTO HOLD (if equipped)

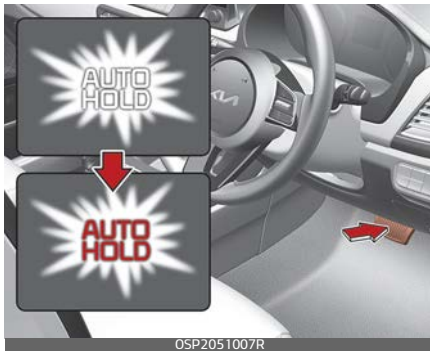
The Auto Hold is designed to maintain the vehicle in a standstill even though the brake pedal is not pressed after the driver brings the vehicle to a complete stop by pressing the brake pedal.

Applying Auto Hold function

1. Press the brake pedal and start the vehicle.
2. Press the Auto Hold button. The white AUTO HOLD indicator will come on indicating the system is in standby.



Before the Auto Hold will engage, the driver's door and engine bonnet must be closed and the tail-gate must be closed.



When coming to a complete stop by pressing the brake pedal, the AUTO HOLD indicator changes from white to green indicating the AUTO HOLD is engaged. The vehicle will remain

at a standstill even if you release the brake pedal.

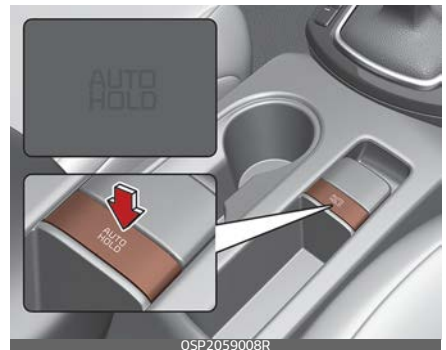
If EPB is applied, Auto Hold will be released.

If you press the accelerator pedal with the shift lever in D (Drive) or Manual mode, the Auto Hold will be released automatically and the vehicle will start to move. The indicator changes from green to white indicating the Auto Hold is in standby and the EPB is released.

When driving off from Auto Hold by pressing the accelerator pedal, always check the surrounding area near your vehicle.

Slowly press the accelerator pedal for a smooth launch.

Canceling Auto Hold function



- To cancel the Auto Hold operation, press the Auto Hold switch. The AUTO HOLD indicator will go out.
- To cancel the Auto Hold operation when the vehicle is at a standstill,

press the Auto Hold switch whilst pressing the brake pedal.

* NOTICE

- The following are conditions when the Auto Hold will not engage (Auto Hold light will not turn green and the Auto Hold system remains in stand by):
 - The driver's door is opened
 - The engine bonnet or tailgate is opened
 - The shift lever is in P (Park)
 - The EPB is applied
- For your safety, the Auto Hold automatically switches to EPB under any of the following conditions (Auto Hold light remains white and the EPB automatically applies):
 - The driver's door is opened.
 - The engine bonnet or tailgate is opened.
 - The vehicle is in a standstill for more than 10 minutes.
 - The vehicle is standing on a steep slope.
 - The vehicle moved for a few seconds.

In these cases, the brake warning light comes on, the AUTO HOLD indicator changes from green to white, and a warning sounds and a message will appear to inform you that EPB has been automatically engaged. Before driving off

again, press foot brake pedal, check the surrounding area near your vehicle and release parking brake manually with the EPB switch.

- If the AUTO HOLD indicator lights up yellow, the Auto Hold is not working properly. Take your vehicle to an authorised Kia dealer and have the system checked.

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of an accident, do not activate Auto Hold whilst driving downhill, backing up or parking your vehicle.

If there is a malfunction with the driver's door or engine bonnet or tailgate open detection system, the Auto Hold may not work properly.

Take your vehicle to an authorised Kia dealer and have the system checked.

* NOTICE

A click or electric brake motor whine sound may be heard whilst operating or releasing the EPB, but these conditions are normal and indicate that the EPB is functioning properly.

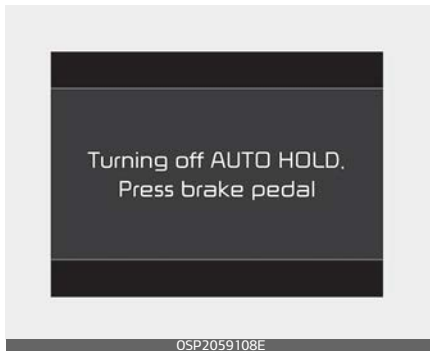
Warning messages

The Auto Hold function will display a warning message with sound under certain conditions.

When the EPB is applied from Auto Hold, a warning will sound and a message will appear.



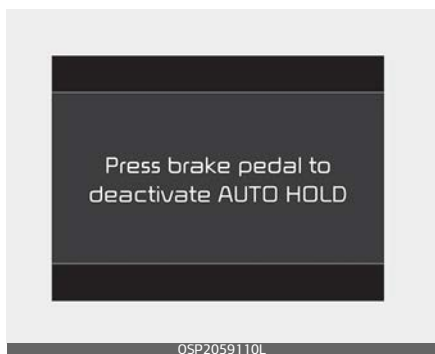
When the conversion from Auto Hold to EPB is not working properly a warning will sound and a message will appear.



* NOTICE

When this message is displayed, the Auto Hold and EPB may not operate. For your safety, press the brake pedal.

If you do not apply the brake pedal when you release the Auto Hold by pressing the [AUTO HOLD] switch, a warning will sound and a message will appear.



When you press the [AUTO HOLD] switch, if the driver's door and engine bonnet are not closed or the tailgate is not closed, a warning will sound and a message will appear on the LCD display.



At this moment, press the [AUTO HOLD] button after closing the driver's door, engine bonnet and tailgate.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system (if equipped)

The Electronic Stability Control (ESC) is designed to stabilize the vehicle during cornering manoeuvres.



ESC applies the brakes on individual wheels and intervenes with the vehicle management system to stabilize the vehicle.

ESC will not prevent accidents. Excessive speed in turns, abrupt manoeuvres and hydroplaning on wet surfaces can still result in serious accidents.

Only a safe and attentive driver can prevent accidents by avoiding manoeuvres that cause the vehicle to lose traction. Even with ESC installed, always follow all the normal precautions for driving – including driving at safe speeds for the conditions.

WARNING

Never drive too fast for the road conditions or too quickly when cornering. Electronic stability Control (ESC) will not prevent accidents. Excessive speed in turns, abrupt manoeuvres and hydroplaning on wet surfaces can still result in serious accidents. Only a safe and attentive driver can prevent accidents by avoiding manoeuvres that cause the vehicle to lose traction. Even with ESC installed, always follow all the normal precautions for driving – including driving at safe speeds for the conditions.

The ESC system is an electronic system designed to help the driver maintain vehicle control under adverse conditions. It is not a substitute for safe driving practices.

Factors including speed, road conditions and driver steering input can all affect whether ESC will be effective in preventing a loss of control. It is still your responsibility to drive and corner at reasonable speeds and to leave a sufficient margin of safety.

When you apply your brakes under conditions which may lock the wheels, you may hear a "tik-tik" sound from the brakes, or feel a corresponding sensation in the brake pedal. This is normal and it means your ESC is active.

NOTICE

A click sound may be heard in the vehicle compartment when the vehicle begins to move after the vehicle is started. These conditions are normal and indicate that the Electronic Stability Control system is functioning properly.

ESC operation


ESC ON condition

- When the ENGINE START/STOP button is turned ON, ESC and ESC OFF indicator lights illuminate for approximately 3 seconds, then ESC is turned on.
- Press the ESC OFF button for at least half a second after turning the vehicle ON to turn ESC off.


(ESC OFF indicator will illuminate). To turn the ESC on, press the ESC OFF button (ESC OFF indicator light will go off).

- When starting the vehicle, you may hear a slight ticking sound. This is the ESC performing an automatic system self-check and does not indicate a problem.

When operating



 When the ESC is in operation, the ESC indicator light blinks. When the Electronic Stability Control is operating properly, you can feel a slight pulsation in the vehicle. This is only the effect of brake control and indicates nothing unusual. When moving out of the mud or driving on a slippery road, pressing the accelerator pedal may not cause the vehicle rpm (revolutions per minute) to increase.

ESC operation off

 This car has 2 kinds of ESC off states. If the vehicle stops when ESC is off, ESC remains off. Upon restarting the vehicle, the ESC will automatically turn on again.





ESC off state 1

To turn off the traction control function and only operate the brake control function of the ESC, press the ESC OFF button (ESC OFF ) for less than 3 seconds and the ESC OFF indicator light (ESC OFF ) will illuminate.



ESC off state 2

To turn off the traction control function and the brake control function of the ESC, press the ESC OFF button (ESC OFF ) for more than 3 seconds. ESC OFF indicator light

(ESC OFF ) will illuminate and ESC OFF warning chime will sound. At this state, the car stability control function does not operate any more.

Indicator light

ESC indicator light



ESC OFF indicator light



When ENGINE START/STOP button is turned to ON, the indicator light illuminates, then goes off if the ESC system is operating normally.

The ESC indicator light blinks whenever ESC is operating or illuminates when ESC fails to operate.

The ESC OFF indicator light comes on when the ESC is turned off with the button.

WARNING

Electronic Stability Control

Drive carefully even though your vehicle has Electronic Stability Control. It can only assist you in maintaining control under certain circumstances.

ESC OFF usage

When driving

- ESC should be turned on for daily driving whenever possible.
- To turn ESC off whilst driving, press the ESC OFF button whilst driving on a flat road surface.

WARNING

Operating ESC

Never press the ESC OFF button whilst ESC is operating (ESC indicator light blinks).

If ESC is turned off whilst ESC is operating, the vehicle may slip out of control.

NOTICE

- When operating the vehicle on a dynamometer, ensure that the ESC is turned off (ESC OFF light illuminated). If the ESC is left on, it may prevent the vehicle speed from increasing, and result in false diagnosis.
- Turning the ESC off does not affect ABS or brake system operation.

Vehicle Stability Management (VSM) system (if equipped)

The Vehicle Stability Management (VSM) provides further enhancements to vehicle stability and steering responses under the following condition:


- when driving on a slippery road or
- when a change in the coefficient of friction between left and right wheels is detected.

WARNING

Tyre/Wheel size


When replacing tyre and wheels, make sure they are the same size as the original tyre and wheels installed. Driving with varying tyre or wheel sizes may diminish any supplemental safety benefits of the VSM system.

VSM operation


When the VSM is in operation, ESC indicator light () blinks.

When the VSM is operating properly, you can feel a slight pulsation in the vehicle and/or abnormal steering responses (Electric Power Steering (EPS)). This is only the effect of brake and EPS control and indicates nothing unusual.

The VSM does not operate when:

- Driving on a sloping road such as a gradient or incline
- Driving in reverse
- ESC OFF indicator light () remains on the instrument cluster
- EPS indicator light remains on the instrument cluster

VSM operation off

If you press the ESC OFF button to turn off the ESC, the VSM will also cancel and the ESC OFF indicator light () illuminates.

To turn on the VSM, press the button again. The ESC OFF indicator light goes out.


WARNING

Vehicle Stability Management

Drive carefully even though your vehicle has Vehicle Stability Management. It can only assist you in maintaining control of the vehicle under certain circumstances.

Malfunction indicator

The VSM can be deactivated even if you don't cancel the VSM operation by pressing the ESC OFF button. It indicates that a malfunction has been detected somewhere in the Electric Power Steering system or VSM system. If the ESC indicator

light () or EPS warning light remains on, take your vehicle to an authorised Kia dealer and have the system checked.

The VSM is not a substitute for safe driving practices but a supplementary function only. It is the responsibility of the driver to always check the speed and the distance to the vehicle ahead. Always hold the steering wheel firmly whilst driving.

Your vehicle is designed to activate according to the driver's intention, even with installed VSM. Always follow all the normal precautions for driving at safe speeds for the conditions – including driving in clement weather and on a slippery road.

WARNING

For maximum protection, always wear your seat belt. No system, no matter how advanced, can compensate for all driver error and/or driving conditions. Always drive responsibly.

Hill-start Assist Control (HAC) (if equipped)

A vehicle has the tendency to roll back on a steep hill when it starts to go after stopping. The Hill-start Assist Control (HAC) prevents the vehicle from rolling back by applying

the brakes automatically for about 2 seconds.

The brakes are released when the accelerator pedal is engaged or after about 2 seconds.

The HAC is activated only for about 2 seconds, so when the vehicle is starting off always engaged the accelerator pedal.

WARNING

Maintaining Brake Pressure on Incline

HAC does not replace the need to apply brakes whilst stopped on an incline. Whilst stopped, make sure you maintain brake pressure sufficient to prevent your vehicle from rolling backward and causing an accident. Don't release the brake pedal until you are ready to accelerate forward.

Emergency Stop Signal (ESS) (if equipped)

The Emergency Stop Signal (ESS) system alerts the driver behind by blinking the stop light when the vehicle suddenly stops or when the ABS activates in a stop. (The system activates when the vehicle speed is over 55 km/h and the vehicle deceleration is over 7 m/s² or the ABS activates when the vehicle emergency braking.)

When the vehicle speed is under 40 km/h and the ABS deactivates or the sudden stop situation is over, the stop light blinking will stop.

⚠ CAUTION

The Emergency Stop Signal system will not work if the hazard warning flasher is already on.

Downhill Brake Control (DBC) (if equipped)



The Downhill Brake Control (DBC) feature assists the driver to descend down a steep hill without having to depress the brake pedal.

The system automatically applies the brakes to maintain the vehicle speed 4 km/h (2.5 mph) ~ 40 km/h (25 mph) and allows the driver to concentrate on steering the vehicle down hill.

Always turn off the DBC on normal roads. The DBC might activate inadvertently from the stand by mode

when driving through speed bumps or making sharp curves.





*** NOTICE**

The DBC defaults to the OFF position whenever the ignition switch is placed in the ON position.

Noise or vibration may occur from the brakes when the DBC is activated.

The rear stop light comes on when DBC is activated.

DBC operation

Mode	Indicator light	Description
Standby	 illuminated	Press the DBC button when vehicle speed is under 60 km/h (38 mph). The DBC system will turn ON and enter the standby mode. The system does not turn ON if vehicle speed is over 60 km/h (38 mph).
Activated	 blinks	In the standby mode, It enters the operating mode when the following conditions are met. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road surface should be more than a certain angle of inclination • The accelerator pedal must not be depressed. • The vehicle speed should be within 4 km/h (2.5 mph) ~ 40 km/h (25 mph) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.5 km/h (1.5 mph) ~ 8 km/h (5 mph) in case of backward movement Within operating vehicle speed [4 km/h (2.5 mph) ~ 40 km/h (25 mph)], the driver can lower or raise the vehicle speed by stepping on the brake pedal or accelerator pedal.
Temporarily deactivated	 illuminated	In the activated mode, the DBC will temporarily deactivate under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hill is not steep enough. • The accelerator pedal is depressed. • When the vehicle speed is in the range of 40 km/h (25 mph) ~ 60 km/h (38 mph) If the above conditions are not met, the DBC will automatically activate again.
OFF	 not illuminated	The DBC will turn OFF under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DBC button is pressed again. • When the accelerator pedal is depressed and the vehicle speed exceeds 60 km/h (38 mph)

⚠ WARNING

If the DBC red indicator light illuminates, the system may have overheated or have malfunctioned. When the warning light illuminates even though the DBC system has cooled off, have your vehicle checked by an authorised Kia dealer as soon as possible.

*** NOTICE**

- The DBC may not deactivate on steep inclines even though the brake or accelerator pedal is depressed.
- The DBC does not operate when:
 - The shift lever is in P (Park).
 - The ESC is activated.

Good braking practices

Good braking practices help keep occupants safe and extend brake life.

- Check to be sure the parking brake is not engaged and the parking brake indicator light is out before driving away.
- Driving through water may get the brakes wet. They can also get wet when the vehicle is washed. Wet brakes can be dangerous! Your vehicle will not stop as quickly if the brakes are wet. Wet brakes may cause the vehicle to pull to one side.

To dry the brakes, apply the brakes lightly until the braking action returns to normal, taking care to keep the vehicle under control at all times. If the braking action does not return to normal, stop as soon as it is safe to do so and call an authorised Kia dealer for assistance.

- Don't coast down hills with the vehicle out of gear. This is extremely hazardous. Keep the vehicle in gear at all times, use the brakes to slow down, then shift to a lower gear so that vehicle braking will help you maintain a safe speed.
- Don't "ride" the brake pedal. Resting your foot on the brake pedal whilst driving can be dangerous because the brakes might overheat and lose their effectiveness. It also increases the wear of the brake components.
- If a tyre goes flat whilst you are driving, apply the brakes gently and keep the vehicle pointed straight ahead whilst you slow down. When you are moving slowly enough for it to be safe to do so, pull off the road and stop in a safe place.
- Be cautious when parking on a hill. Firmly engage the parking brake and place the shifter dial in P. If your vehicle is facing downhill, turn the front wheels into the

kerb to help keep the vehicle from rolling.

If your vehicle is facing uphill, turn the front wheels away from the kerb to help keep the vehicle from rolling. If there is no kerb or if it is required by other conditions to keep the vehicle from rolling, block the wheels.

- Under some conditions your parking brake can freeze in the engaged position. This is most likely to happen when there is an accumulation of snow or ice around or near the rear brakes or if the brakes are wet. If there is a risk that the parking brake may freeze, apply it only temporarily whilst you put the shifter dial in P and block the rear wheels so the vehicle cannot roll. Then release the parking brake.
- Do not hold the vehicle on an incline with the accelerator pedal. This can cause the transmission to overheat. Always use the brake pedal or parking brake.

Drive mode integrated control system

The drive mode may be selected according to the driver's preference or road condition.

The mode changes whenever the DRIVE MODE knob is turned.



OSP2059029R



OSP2059210L

1. NORMAL mode: NORMAL mode provides soft driving and comfortable riding.
2. ECO mode: ECO mode improves fuel efficiency for eco-friendly driving.
3. SPORT mode: SPORT mode provides sporty but firm riding.

The driving mode will be set to NORMAL or ECO mode when the engine is restarted.

- If it is in NORMAL/SPORT mode, NORMAL mode will be set, when the engine is restarted.
- If it is in Eco mode, Eco mode will be set when the engine is restarted.

ECO mode

ECO When the Drive Mode is set to ECO mode, the engine and transmission control logic are changed to maximize fuel efficiency.

- When ECO mode is selected by turning the Drive mode knob, the ECO indicator will illuminate.
- If the vehicle is set to ECO mode, when the engine is turned OFF and restarted the Drive Mode setting will remain in ECO mode.

*** NOTICE**

Fuel efficiency depends on the driver's driving habit and road condition.

When ECO mode is activated:

- The acceleration response may be slightly reduced if the accelerator pedal is engaged moderately.
- The shift pattern of the automatic transmission may change.

The above situations are normal conditions when ECO mode is activated to improve fuel efficiency.

Limitation of ECO mode operation:

If the following conditions occur whilst ECO mode is operating, the system operation is limited even though there is no change in the ECO indicator.

- When driving the vehicle with the DCT/IVT transmission gear shift lever in sport mode, the system will be limited according to the shift location.

SPORT mode

SPORT SPORT mode manages the driving dynamics by automatically adjusting the steering effort, and the engine and transmission control logic for enhanced driver performance.

- When SPORT mode is selected by turning the knob, the SPORT indicator will illuminate.
- Whenever the engine is restarted, the Drive Mode will revert back to NORMAL mode. If SPORT mode is desired, re-select SPORT mode from the knob.
- When SPORT mode is activated:
 - The engine rpm will tend to remain raised over a certain length of time even after releasing the accelerator.

- Upshifts are delayed when accelerating.

*** NOTICE**

In SPORT mode, the fuel efficiency may decrease.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Front view camera only) (if equipped)

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is designed to help detect and monitor the vehicle ahead or detect a pedestrian in the roadway through camera recognition to warn the driver that a collision is imminent, and if necessary, apply emergency braking.

Front view camera only Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist detects the vehicle or pedestrian ahead in the roadway through the front view camera.

⚠ WARNING

Take the following precautions when using Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist :

- This function is only a supplemental function and it is not intended to, nor does it replace the need for extreme care and attention of the driver. The sensing range and objects detectable by the sensors are limited. Pay attention to the road conditions at all times.
- Drive at posted speed limits and accordance to road conditions.
- Always drive cautiously to prevent unexpected and sudden situations from occurring. Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not always

stop the vehicle completely and is only intended to help mitigate a collision that is imminent.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist settings

Setting features

Forward Safety



The driver can activate Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist by placing the ignition switch to the ON position and by selecting on the LCD display:

'User settings → Driver assistance → Forward safety'

- If you select "Active assist", Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist activates. Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist produces warning messages and warning alarms in accordance with the collision risk levels. Braking assist will be applied in accordance with the collision risk.

- If you select 'Warning only', Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist activates and produces only warning alarms in accordance with the collision risk levels. Braking assist will not be applied in this setting.
- If you select 'Off', Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist deactivates.



The warning light illuminates on the LCD display, when you cancel Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist. The driver can monitor Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist ON/OFF status on the LCD display. Also, the warning light illuminates when the ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is turned off. If the warning light remains ON when Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is activated, we recommend that you have the function checked by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Warning Timing



The driver can select the initial warning activation time on the LCD display.

Go to the 'User settings → Driver assistance → Warning timing → Normal/Late'.

The options for the initial Forward Collision Warning includes the following:

- Normal: When this option is selected, the initial Forward Collision Warning is activated sensitively. If you feel the warning activates too early, set Forward Collision Warning to 'Late'. Even though, 'Normal' is selected if the front vehicle suddenly stops the initial warning activation time may not seem fast.
- Late: When this option is selected, the initial Forward Collision Warning is activated later than normal. This setting reduces the amount of distance between the vehicle

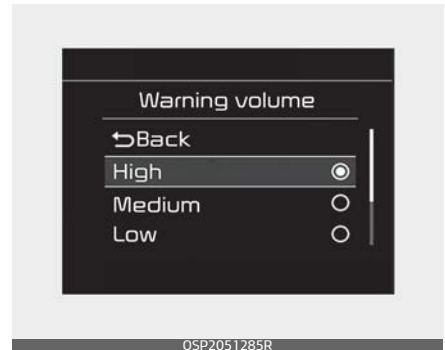
ahead before the initial warning occurs.

Select 'Late' when traffic is light and when driving speed is slow.

* NOTICE

If you change the warning timing, the warning time of other functions may change. Always be aware before changing the warning timing.

Warning Volume



With the ignition switch or the ENGINE START/STOP button in the ON position, go to the 'User settings → Driver assistance → Warning volume' to change the Warning Volume to 'High', 'Medium', 'Low' for Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist.

If you change the warning volume, the Warning Volume of other Driver Assistance functions may change.

Prerequisite for activation

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist gets ready to be activated, when 'Active assist' or 'Warning only' under Forward Safety is selected in on the LCD display, and when the following prerequisites are satisfied.

- The ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is on.
- Vehicle speed is over 10 km/h (6 mph). (Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is only activated within a certain speed range.)
- The function detects a vehicle in front, which may collide with your vehicle. (Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not be activated or may sound a warning alarm in accordance with the driving situation or vehicle condition.)

▲ WARNING

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist automatically activates upon placing the ignition switch to the ON position. The driver can deactivate Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist by canceling the function setting in the cluster LCD display. To avoid driver distractions, do not attempt to set or cancel Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist whilst driving the vehicle.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist automatically deactivates upon canceling ESC. When ESC is

cancelled, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist cannot be activated in the cluster LCD display. Forward Safety warning light will illuminate which is normal. At this time, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist cannot be set even in instrument cluster or infotainment function user setting mode.

- At this time, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist cannot be set even in instrument cluster or infotainment function user setting mode.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist warning message and brake control

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist produces warning messages, and warning alarms in accordance with the collision risk levels, such as abrupt stopping of the vehicle in front, insufficient braking distance, pedestrian detection. Also, it controls the brakes in accordance with the collision risk levels.

Collision Warning (1st warning)



This warning message appears on the LCD display with a warning chime. Additionally, some vehicle function intervention occurs by the engine management function to help decelerate the vehicle.

- Your vehicle may slow down slightly.
- It will operate if the vehicle speed is greater than 10 km/h (6 mph) and less than or equal to 180 km/h (110 mph) on a forward vehicle. (Depending on the condition of the vehicle ahead and the environment surrounding it, the possible maximum operating speed may be reduced.)
- For pedestrians the vehicle speed is greater than or equal to 10 km/h (6 mph) and less than 60 km/h (37 mph). (Depending on the condition of pedestrians and the surrounding environment the possible maximum operating speed may be reduced.)

- If you select 'Warning only', Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist activates and produces only warning alarms in accordance with the collision risk levels. You should control the brakes directly because Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist does not control the brakes.

Emergency Braking (2nd warning)



This warning message appears on the LCD display with a warning chime. Additionally, some vehicle function intervention occurs by the engine management function to help decelerate the vehicle.

The brake control is maximized just before a collision, reducing impact when it strikes a forward vehicle.

- It will operate if the vehicle speed is greater than 10 km/h (6 mph) and less than or equal to 60 km/h (37 mph) on a forward vehicle. (Depending on the condition of the vehicle ahead and the envi-

ronment surrounding it, the possible maximum operating speed may be reduced.)

- For pedestrians, the vehicle speed is greater than or equal to 10 km/h (6 mph) and less than 60 km/h (37 mph). (Depending on the condition of pedestrians and the surrounding environment the possible maximum operating speed may be reduced.)
- If you select 'Warning only', Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist activates and produces only warning alarms in accordance with the collision risk levels. You should control the brakes directly because Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist does not control the brakes.

The others

- In an urgent situation, the braking system enters into the ready status for prompt reaction against the driver's depressing the brake pedal.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist provides additional braking power for optimum braking performance, when the driver depresses the brake pedal.
- The braking control is automatically deactivated, when the driver sharply depresses the accelerator pedal, or when the driver

abruptly operates the steering wheel.

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist brake control is automatically cancelled, when risk factors disappear.

⚠ CAUTION

- The driver should always use extreme caution whilst operating the vehicle, whether or not there is a warning message or alarm from Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist.
- After the brake control is activated, the driver must immediately depress the brake pedal and check the surroundings. The brake activation by the function lasts for about 2 seconds.
- If any other warning sound such as seat belt warning chime is already generated, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist warning may not sound.
- Playing the vehicle audio at high volume may prevent occupants from hearing the function warning sounds.

⚠ WARNING

The braking control cannot completely stop the vehicle nor avoid all collisions. The driver should hold the

responsibility to safely drive and control the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist logic operates within certain parameters, such as the distance from the vehicle ahead, the speed of the vehicle ahead, and the driver's vehicle speed. Certain conditions such as inclement weather and road conditions may affect the operation of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist.

⚠ WARNING

Never deliberately drive dangerously to activate the function.

Detecting sensor (Front view camera) (if equipped)

The sensor detects vehicles or pedestrians ahead. In order for Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist to operate properly, always make sure the sensor cover or sensor is clean and free of dirt, snow, and debris.

Front view camera



Dirt, snow, or foreign substances may adversely affect the sensing performance of the sensor.

*** NOTICE**

- NEVER install any accessories or stickers on the front windscreen, or tint the front windscreen.
- NEVER locate any reflective objects (i.e. white paper, mirror) over the dashboard. Any light reflection may cause a malfunction of the function.
- Pay extreme caution to keep the camera out of water.
- NEVER disassemble the camera assembly, or apply any impact on the camera assembly.

If the sensor is forcibly moved out of proper alignment, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate correctly. In this case, a warning message may not be displayed. We recommend that the vehicle be inspected by an

authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

* For detailed sensor precautions, also refer to "Lane Keeping Assist (LKA) (if equipped)" on page 6-112.

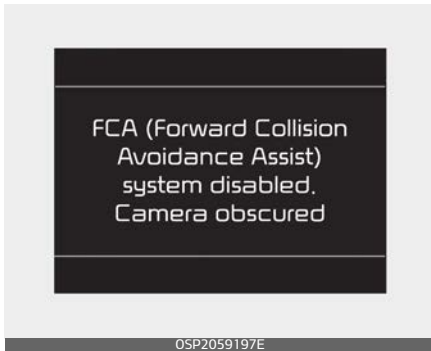
*** NOTICE**

We recommend that you have the function checked by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner when:

- The windscreen glass is replaced.

Warning message and warning light

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) system disabled. Camera obscured



When the camera is blocked with dirt, snow, or debris, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist operation not be able to detect other vehicles.

If this occurs, a warning message will appear on the LCD display.

The function will operate normally when such dirt, snow or debris is removed.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not properly operate in an area (e.g. open terrain) where any objects or vehicles are not detected after turning on the engine.

Also, even though a warning message does not appear on the LCD display, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not properly operate.

⚠ WARNING

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not activate according to road conditions, inclement weather, driving conditions or traffic conditions.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist malfunction

Check Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist system



- When Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is not working properly, Forward Safety warning light (🚗) will illuminate and the warning message will appear for a few seconds. After the message disappears, the master warning light (⚠️) will illuminate. In this case, we recommend that you have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist warning message may appear along with the illumination of the ESC (Electronic Stability Control) warning light. Both Forward Safety warning light and warning message will disappear once the ESC warning light issue is resolved.

⚠️ WARNING

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is only a supplemental function for the driver's convenience. It is the driver's responsibility to control the vehicle operation. Do not solely depend on Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist. Rather, maintain a safe braking distance, and, if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce the driving speed or to stop the vehicle.
- In certain instances and under certain driving conditions, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may activate unintentionally. This initial warning message appears on the LCD display with a warning chime. Also, in certain instances the front view camera recognition function may not detect the vehicle or pedestrian ahead. Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not activate and the warning message will not be displayed.
- Even if there is any problem with the brake control function of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist, the vehicle's basic braking performance will operate normally. However, brake control function for avoiding collision will not activate.
- If the vehicle in front stops suddenly, you may have less control

of the brake system. Therefore, always keep a safe distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you.

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may activate during braking and the vehicle may stop suddenly shifting loose objects toward the passengers. Always keep loose objects secured.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not activate if the driver applies the brake pedal to avoid collision.
- The brake control may be insufficient, possibly causing a collision, if a vehicle in front abruptly stops. Always pay extreme caution.
- Occupants may get injured, if the vehicle abruptly stops by activated Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist. Pay extreme caution.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist operates only to detect vehicles or pedestrian in front of the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist does not operate when the vehicle is in reverse.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is not designed to detect other objects on the road such as animals.

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist does not detect vehicles in the opposite lane.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist does not detect cross traffic vehicles that are approaching.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist cannot detect the driver approaching the side view of a parked vehicle (for example on a dead end street.)
In these cases, you must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce the driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance or to stop the vehicle.

Limitations of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is designed to assist driver in highly dangerous driving situation and has not responsibility to all kind of situations.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist detects driving situations through radar signals and camera recognition and Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate normally in driving situation beyond radar signals and camera recognition performance. The driver must pay careful attention in the following situations where Forward

Collision-Avoidance Assist operation may not be operated properly.

Detecting vehicles

The sensor may be limited when:

- Starting engine or rebooting front camera function wouldn't operate for 15 seconds.
- The camera is blocked with a foreign object or debris.
- The camera lens is contaminated due to tinted, filmed or coated windscreen, damaged glass, or stuck of foreign matter (sticker, bug, etc.) on the glass.
- Inclement weather such as heavy rain or snow obscures the field of view of the camera.
- There is interference by electromagnetic waves.
- The camera sensor recognition is limited.
- The vehicle in front is too small to be detected (for example a motor cycle or bicycle etc.).
- The camera does not recognize the entire vehicle in front.
- The vehicle in front is an oversize vehicle or trailer that is too big to be detected by the camera recognition function (for example a tractor trailer, etc.).
- The camera's field of view is not well illuminated (either too dark or too much reflection or too much backlight that obscures the field of view).
- The vehicle in front does not have their rear lights properly turned ON.
- The outside brightness changes suddenly (for example when entering or exiting a tunnel).
- When light coming from a street light or an oncoming vehicle is reflected on a wet road surface such as a puddle in the road.
- When backlight is projected in the direction of the vehicle (including opposite vehicle headlights).
- The field of view in front is obstructed by sun glare or head light of oncoming vehicle.
- The windscreen glass is fogged up; a clear view of the road is obstructed.
- The vehicle in front is driving erratically The vehicle is on unpaved or uneven rough surfaces, or road with sudden gradient changes.
- In case of a vehicle in front is special vehicle, truck and trailer, etc. that contains a irregular form of luggage.
- The vehicle is severely shaken.
- In case of camera sensor recognition is in a marginal state.
- In case of be towed by a trailer or other vehicle.
- In case of interference caused by other electromagnetic waves.
- In case of a vehicle in front is driving erratically.

- In case of a vehicle in front has extremely high ground clearance.
- The vehicle drives inside a building, such as a basement parking lot.
- The camera is damaged.
- The brightness outside is too low such as when the headlamps are not on at night or the vehicle is going through a tunnel.
- The shadow is on the road by a median strip, trees, etc.
- The vehicle drives through a toll-gate.
- The rear part of the vehicle in front is not normally visible. (the vehicle turns in other direction or the vehicle is overturned.)
- The adverse road conditions cause excessive vehicle vibrations whilst driving.
- The sensor recognition changes suddenly when passing over a speed bump.
- The vehicle in front is moving vertically to the driving direction.
- The vehicle in front is stopped vertically.
- The vehicle in front is driving towards your vehicle or reversing.
- You are on a roundabout and the vehicle in front circles.

Detecting pedestrians

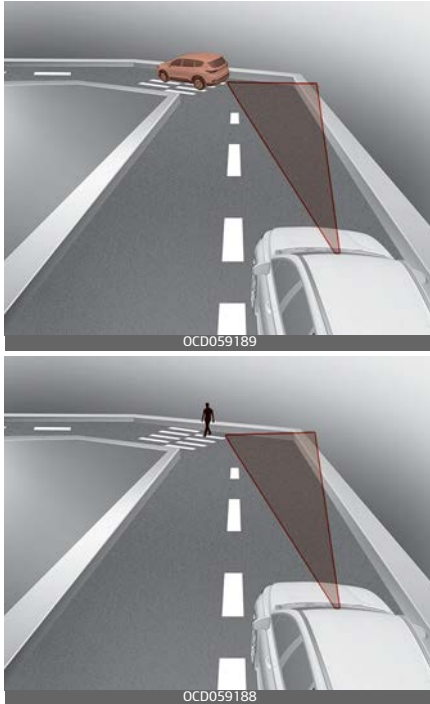
The sensor may be limited when:

- The pedestrian is not fully detected by the camera recognition function, for example, if the pedestrian is leaning over or is not fully walking upright.
- The pedestrian is moving very quickly or appears abruptly in the camera detection area.
- The pedestrian is wearing clothing that easily blends into the background, making it difficult to be detected by the camera.

Recognition function

- The outside lighting is too bright (e.g. when driving in bright sunlight or in sun glare) or too dark (e.g. when driving on a dark rural road at night).
- It is difficult to detect and distinguish the pedestrian from other objects in the surroundings, for example, when there is a group of pedestrians or a large crowd.
- There is an item similar to a person's body structure.
- The pedestrian is small.
- The pedestrian has impaired mobility.
- When the pedestrian suddenly interrupts in front of the vehicle.

Driving on a curve



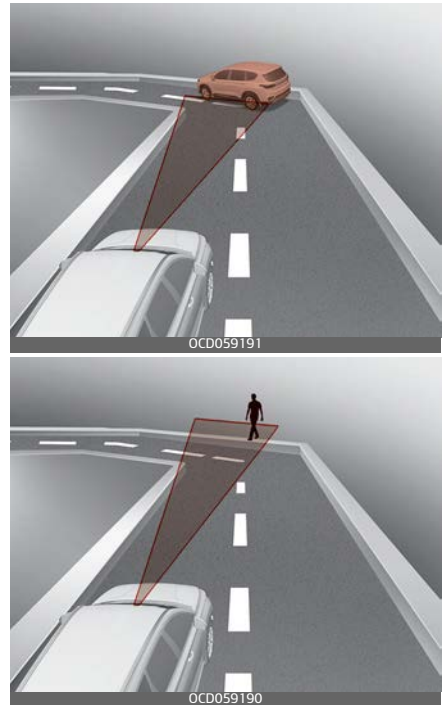
The performance of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may be limited when driving on a curved road.

On curved roads, the other vehicle on the same lane is not recognized and Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist's performance may be degraded. This may result in unnecessary alarm or braking or no alarm or braking when necessary.

Also, in certain instances the front view camera recognition function may not detect the vehicle travelling on a curved road.

In these cases, the driver must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may recognize a vehicle in the next lane when driving on a curved road.



In this case, the function may unnecessarily alarm the driver and apply the brake.

Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving. If necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.

Driving your vehicle

Also, when necessary depress the accelerator pedal to prevent the function from unnecessarily decelerating your vehicle.

Check to be sure that the road conditions permit safe operation of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist.

Driving on a slope



The performance of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist decreases whilst driving upward or downward on a slope, not recognizing the vehicle in front in the same lane. It may unnecessarily produce the warning message and the warning alarm, or

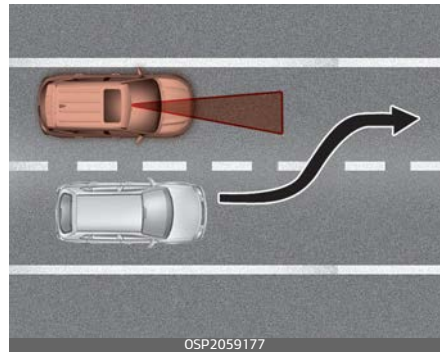
Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Front view camera only)

it may not produce the warning message and the warning alarm at all.

When Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist suddenly recognizes the vehicle in front whilst passing over a slope, you may experience sharp deceleration.

Always keep your eyes forward whilst driving upward or downward on a slope, and, if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain distance.

Changing lanes

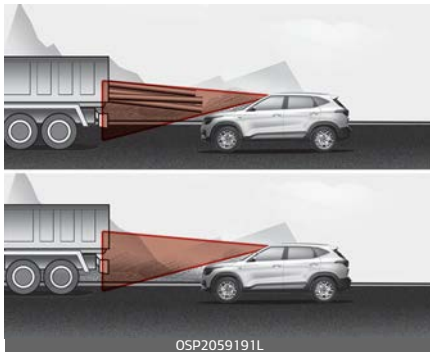


When a vehicle changes lanes in front of you, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not immediately detect the vehicle, especially if the vehicle changes lanes abruptly. In this case, you must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.



When driving in stop-and-go traffic, and a stopped vehicle in front of you merges out of the lane, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not immediately detect the new vehicle that is now in front of you. In this case, you must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.

Recognizing the vehicle



If the vehicle in front of you has cargo that extends rearward from the cab, or when the vehicle in front

of you has higher ground clearance, additional special attention is required. Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not be able to detect the cargo extending from the vehicle. In these instances, you must maintain a safe braking distance from the rearmost object, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain distance.

⚠ WARNING

- Do not use Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist when towing a vehicle. Application of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist whilst towing may adversely affect the safety of your vehicle or the towing vehicle.
- Use extreme caution when the vehicle in front of you has cargo that extends rearward from the cab, or when the vehicle in front of you has higher ground clearance.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may operate when an object, which has similar shape or characteristic to a vehicle or pedestrian, is detected.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is designed to detect and monitor the vehicle ahead in the roadway through camera recognition. It is not designed to detect pedestrians, bicycles, motorcy-

cles, or smaller wheeled objects such as luggage bags, shopping carts, or strollers.

- Never try to test the operation of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist. Doing so may cause severe injury or death.
- If the front bumper, front glass, camera or radar have been replaced or repaired, we recommend that you have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

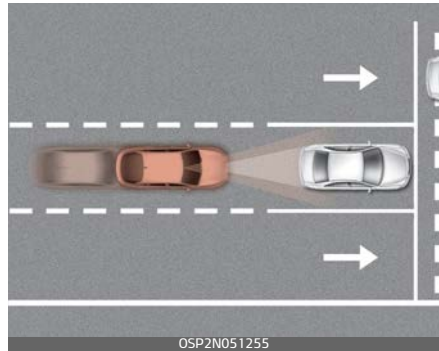
*** NOTICE**

In some instances, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may be cancelled when subjected to electromagnetic interference.

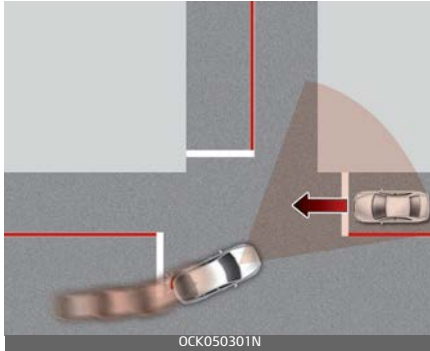
Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Sensor fusion) (if equipped)

Basic function

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is designed to help detect and monitor the vehicle ahead or help detect a pedestrian or cyclist in the roadway and warn the driver that a collision is imminent with a warning message and an audible warning, and if necessary, apply emergency braking.



Junction Turning function (if equipped)



Junction Turning function will help avoid a collision with an oncoming vehicle in an adjacent lane when turning left at a crossroad with the turn signal on by applying emergency braking.

* NOTICE

Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist stands for Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist.

⚠ CAUTION

Take the following precautions to maintain optimal performance of the detecting sensor:

- Never disassemble the detecting sensor or sensor assembly, or apply any impact on it.
- If the detecting sensors have been replaced or repaired, we recommend that you have your vehi-

cle inspected by an authorized Kiadealer/service partner.

- Never install any accessories or stickers on the front windshield, or tint the front windshield.
- Pay extreme caution to keep the front view camera dry.
- Never place any reflective objects (i.e. white paper, mirror) over the dashboard. Any light reflection may prevent the function from functioning properly.
- Do not apply license plate frame or objects, such as a bumper sticker, film or a bumper guard, near the front radar cover.
- Always keep the front radar and cover clean and free of dirt and debris. Use only a soft cloth to wash the vehicle. Do not spray pressurized water directly on the sensor or sensor cover.
- If unnecessary force has been applied to the radar or around the radar, Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist may not properly operate even though a warning message does not appear on the cluster. In this case, we recommend that you have the vehicle inspected by an authorized Kiadealer/service partner.
- The genuine Kia front radar sensor covers are parts with quality and performance ensured. If arbitrarily applying paint on or changing the cover, Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist may not func-

tion properly. Use only Kia Genuine Parts or those of an equivalent standard with proven quality and performance to repair or replace the radar sensor covers.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist settings

Setting features

Forward Safety



The driver can activate Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist by placing the ignition switch to the ON position and by selecting on the LCD display 'User settings → Driver assistance → Forward safety'

- If you select "Active assist", Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist activates. Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist produces warning messages and warning alarms in accordance with the collision risk levels. Also,

it controls the brakes in accordance with the collision risk levels.

- If you select "Warning only", Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist activates and produces only warning alarms in accordance with the collision risk levels. You should control the brakes directly because Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist does not control the brakes.
- If you select "Off", Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist deactivates.



The warning light illuminates on the LCD display, when you cancel Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist. The driver can monitor Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist ON/OFF status on the LCD display. Also, the warning light illuminates when the ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is turned off. If the warning light remains ON when Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is activated, we recommend that you have the function checked by an authorized Kia dealer/service partner.

Warning Timing



The driver can select the initial warning activation time on the LCD display or infotainment function display.

Go to the 'User settings → Driver assistance → Warning timing → Normal/Late'

The options for the initial Forward Collision Warning includes the following:

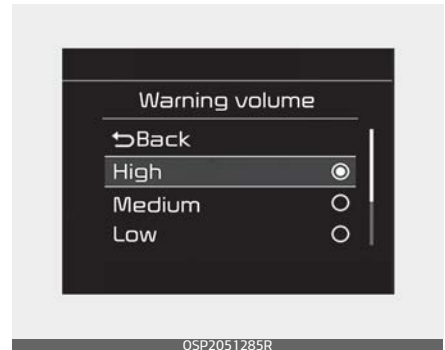
- Normal: When this condition is selected, the initial Forward Collision Warning is activated sensitively. If you feel the warning activates too early, set Forward Collision Warning to 'Late'. Even though, 'Normal' is selected if the front vehicle suddenly stops the initial warning activation time may not seem fast.
- Late: When this condition is selected, the initial Forward Collision Warning is activated later than normal. This setting reduces the amount of distance between

the vehicle or pedestrian ahead before the initial warning occurs. Select 'Late' when traffic is light and when driving speed is slow.

* NOTICE

If you change the warning timing, the warning time of other functions may change. Always be aware before changing the warning timing.

Warning Volume



The driver can select the warning volume of Forward Collision Warning in the User Settings in the LCD display by selecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Warning volume → High/Medium/Low'.

* NOTICE

If you change the warning volume, the warning volume of other functions may change. Always be aware

before changing the warning volume.

Prerequisite for activation

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist gets ready to be activated, when Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is selected on the LCD display or infotainment function display, and when the following prerequisites are satisfied.

- The ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is on.
- Vehicle speed is over 10 km/h (6 mph). (Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is only activated within a certain speed range.)
- The function detects a vehicle or pedestrian in front, which may collide with your vehicle. (Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not be activated or may sound a warning alarm in accordance with the driving situation or vehicle condition.)

⚠ WARNING

- Completely stop the vehicle on a safe location before operating the switch on the steering wheel to activate/deactivate Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist automatically activates upon placing the ignition switch to the ON position. The driver can

deactivate Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist by canceling the function setting on the LCD display or infotainment function display.

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist automatically deactivates upon canceling the ESC (Electronic Stability Control). When the ESC is canceled, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist cannot be activated on the LCD display or infotainment function display. Forward Safety warning light will illuminate which is normal. At this time, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist cannot be set even in instrument cluster or infotainment function user setting mode.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist warning message and function control

Basic function

Function warning and control

The basic function for Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is to warn and control the vehicle depending on the collision level: 'Collision warning!', 'Emergency braking!', 'Emergency braking complete'

Collision Warning



- To warn the driver of a collision, the 'Collision warning!' warning message will appear on the cluster, an audible warning will sound.
- If a vehicle is detected in front, the function will operate when your vehicle speed is between approximately 10~180 km/h (6~110 mph).
- If a pedestrian or cyclist is detected in front, the function will operate when your vehicle speed is between approximately 10~85 km/h (6~53 mph).
- If 'Active assist' is selected, braking may be assisted.

Emergency Braking



- To warn the driver that emergency braking will be assisted, the 'Emergency braking!' warning message will appear on the cluster, an audible warning will sound.
- If a vehicle is detected in front, the function will operate when your vehicle speed is between approximately 10~75 km/h (6~47 mph).
- If a pedestrian or cyclist is detected in front, the function will operate when your vehicle speed is between approximately 10~65 km/h (6~40 mph).
- In emergency braking situation, braking is assisted with strong braking power by the function to help prevent collision with the vehicle, pedestrian or cyclist ahead.

Stopping vehicle and ending brake control



- When the vehicle is stopped due to emergency braking, the 'Emergency braking complete' warning message will appear on the cluster.
- For your safety, the driver should depress the brake pedal immediately and check the surroundings.
- Brake control will end after the vehicle is stopped by emergency braking for approximately 2 seconds.

Junction Turning function

Function warning and control

Junction Turning function will warn and control the vehicle depending on the collision level: 'Collision warning!', 'Emergency braking!', 'Emergency braking complete'.

Collision Warning



- To warn the driver of a collision, the 'Collision warning!' warning message will appear on the cluster, an audible warning will sound.
- The function will operate when your vehicle speed is between approximately 10~30 km/h (6~19 mph) and the oncoming vehicle speed is between approximately 30~70 km/h (19~44 mph).
- If 'Active assist' is selected, braking may be assisted.

Emergency Braking



- To warn the driver that emergency braking will be assisted, the

'Emergency braking!' warning message will appear on the cluster, an audible warning will sound.

- The function will operate when your vehicle speed is between approximately 10~30 km/h (6~19 mph) and the oncoming vehicle speed is between approximately 30~70 km/h (19~44 mph).
- In emergency braking situation, braking is assisted with strong braking power by the function to help prevent collision with the oncoming vehicle.

Stopping vehicle and ending brake control



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- When the vehicle is stopped due to emergency braking, the 'Emergency braking complete' warning message will appear on the cluster.
- For your safety, the driver should depress the brake pedal immediately and check the surroundings.
- Brake control will end after the vehicle is stopped by emergency

braking for approximately 2 seconds.

⚠ WARNING

- For your safety, change the Settings after parking the vehicle at a safe location.
- With 'Active assist' or 'Warning only' selected, when ESC is turned off by pressing and holding the ESC OFF button, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist will turn off automatically. In this case, the function cannot be set from the Settings menu and the warning light will illuminate on the cluster which is normal. If ESC is turned on by pressing the ESC OFF button, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist will maintain the last setting.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist does not operate in all situations or cannot avoid all collisions.
- The driver should hold the responsibility to control the vehicle. Do not solely depend on Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist. Rather, maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce driving speed or to stop the vehicle.
- Never deliberately operate Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist

on people, animal, objects, etc. It may cause serious injury or death.

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate if the driver depresses the brake pedal to avoid collision.
 - Depending on the road and driving conditions, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may warn the driver late or may not warn the driver.
 - During Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist operation, the vehicle may stop suddenly injuring passengers and shifting loose objects. Always have the seat belt on and keep loose objects secured.
 - If any other function's warning message is displayed or audible warning is generated, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist warning message may not be displayed and audible warning may not be generated.
 - You may not hear the warning sound of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist if the surrounding is noisy.
 - Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may turn off or may not operate properly or may operate unnecessarily depending on the road conditions and the surroundings.
-

⚠ WARNING

- Even if there is a problem with Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist, the vehicle's basic braking performance will operate normally.
 - During emergency braking, braking control by the function will automatically cancel when the driver excessively depresses the accelerator pedal or sharply steers the vehicle.
-

⚠ CAUTION

- Depending on the condition of the vehicle, pedestrian and cyclist in front and the surroundings, the speed range to operate Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may reduce. The function may only warn the driver, or the function may not operate.
 - It operates only under certain conditions by judging the danger according to a condition of the oncoming vehicle, driving direction, speed and the surrounding environment.
-

*** NOTICE**

When a collision is imminent, the Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may assist the driver with brakes if the driver fails to brake enough.

Detecting sensor (Front view camera / Front radar) (if equipped)

In order for Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist to operate properly, always make sure the sensor cover or sensor is clean and free of dirt, snow, and debris.

Front view camera



Front radar



Dirt, snow, or foreign substances on the sensor cover or sensor may adversely affect the sensing performance of the sensor.

* NOTICE

- Do not apply license plate molding or foreign objects such as a bumper sticker or a bumper guard near the radar sensor. Doing so may adversely affect the sensing performance of the radar.
- Always keep the radar sensor and cover clean and free of dirt and debris.
- Use only a soft cloth to wash the vehicle. Do not spray pressurized water directly on the sensor or sensor cover.
- Be careful not to apply unnecessary force on the radar sensor or sensor cover. If the sensor is forcibly moved out of proper alignment, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate correctly. In this case, a warning message may not be displayed. We recommend that you have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- If the front bumper becomes damaged in the area around the radar sensor, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly. We recommend that you have the vehicle inspected by authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Driving your vehicle

- The genuine Kia front radar sensor covers are parts with quality and performance ensured. If arbitrarily applying paint on or changing the cover, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not function properly. Use only Kia Genuine Parts or those of an equivalent standard with proven quality and performance to repair or replace the radar sensor covers.

* NOTICE

- NEVER install any accessories or stickers on the front windscreen, nor tint the front windscreen.
 - NEVER locate any reflective objects (i.e. white paper, mirror) over the dashboard. Any light reflection may cause a malfunction of the function.
 - Pay extreme caution to keep the camera out of water.
 - NEVER disassemble the camera assembly, nor apply any impact on the camera assembly.
- If the sensor is forcibly moved out of proper alignment, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate correctly. In this case, a warning message may not be displayed. We recommend that the vehicle be inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Sensor fusion)

- Playing the vehicle audio system at high volume may offset the function warning sounds.

- * For detailed sensor precautions, also refer to "Lane Keeping Assist (LKA) (if equipped)" on page 6-112.

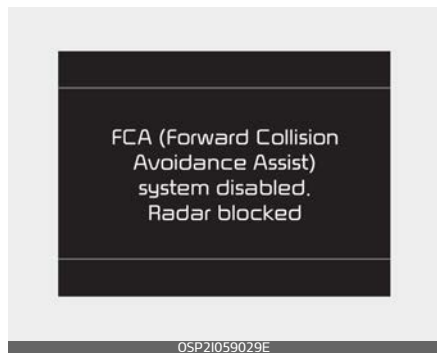
* NOTICE

We recommend that you have the function checked by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner when:

- The windscreen glass is replaced.
- The radar sensor or cover gets damaged or replaced.

Warning message and warning light

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) system disabled. Radar blocked



When the sensor cover is blocked with dirt, snow, or debris, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist operation

may stop temporarily. If this occurs, a warning message will appear on the LCD display.

Remove any dirt, snow, or debris and clean the radar sensor cover before operating Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist.

The function will operate normally when such dirt, snow or debris is removed.

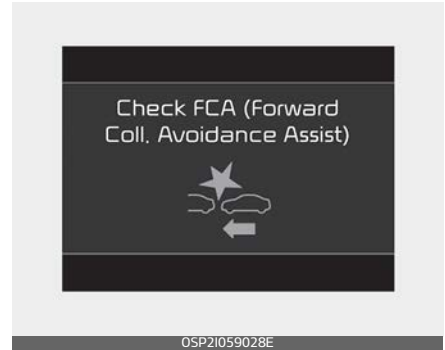
However Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist may not properly operate in an area (e.g. open terrain), where any substances are not detected after turning ON the engine. Also, even though a warning message does not appear on the LCD display, Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist may not properly operate.

⚠ WARNING

Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist may not activate according to road conditions, inclement weather, driving conditions or traffic conditions.

Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist malfunction

Check Forward Collision Avoidance Assist system



- When Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist is not working properly, Forward Safety warning light (🚗💥) will illuminate and the warning message will appear for a few seconds. After the message disappears, the master warning light (⚠) will illuminate. In this case, we recommend that you have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist warning message may appear along with the illumination of the ESC (Electronic Stability Control) warning light.

⚠ WARNING

- Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist is only a supplemental function for the driver's convenience. The driver should hold the responsibility to control the vehicle operation. Do not solely depend on Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist. Rather, maintain a safe braking distance, and, if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce the driving speed.
- In certain instances and under certain driving conditions, Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist may activate unintentionally. This initial warning message appears on the LCD display with a warning chime. Also, in certain instances the front radar sensor or camera recognition function may not detect the vehicle, pedestrian or cyclist (if equipped) ahead. Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist may not activate and the warning message will not be displayed.
- Even if there is any problem with the brake control function of Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist, the vehicle's basic braking performance will operate normally. However, brake control function for avoiding collision will not activate.
- If the vehicle in front stops suddenly, you may have less control

of the brake system. Therefore, always keep a safe distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you.

- Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist may activate during braking and the vehicle may stop suddenly shifting loose objects toward the passengers. Always keep loose objects secured.
- Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist may not activate if the driver applies the brake pedal to avoid a collision.
- The brake control may be insufficient, possibly causing a collision, if a vehicle in front abruptly stops. Always pay extreme caution.
- Occupants may get injured, if the vehicle abruptly stops by the activated Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist. Pay extreme caution.
- Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist operates only to detect vehicles, pedestrians or cyclists in front of the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

- Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist does not operate when the vehicle is in reverse.
- Forward Collision–Avoidance Assist is not designed to detect other objects on the road such as animals.

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist does not detect vehicles in the opposite lane.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist does not detect cross traffic vehicles that are approaching.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist cannot detect the driver approaching the side view of a parked vehicle (for example on a dead end street.)
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist cannot detect the cross traffic cyclist that are approaching.

In these cases, you must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce the driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.

Limitations of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is designed to monitor assist driver in highly dangerous driving situation and has not responsibility to all kind of situations. Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist detects driving situations through radar signals and camera recognition and Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate normally in driving situation beyond radar signals and camera recognition performance. The driver must pay careful attention in the following situations where Forward

Collision-Avoidance Assist operation may not be operated properly.

Detecting vehicles

The sensor may be limited when:

- Starting engine or rebooting front camera function wouldn't operate for 15 seconds.
- Radar and camera contaminated or blocked.
- The function may not work around 15 seconds after starting the vehicle or the initialization or rebooting of the front view camera function.
- The radar sensor or front view camera is blocked with a foreign object or debris.
- The camera lens is contaminated due to tinted, filmed or coated windscreen, damaged glass, or stuck of foreign matter (sticker, bug, etc.) on the glass.
- Inclement weather such as heavy rain or snow obscures the field of view of the radar sensor or front view camera.
- In case of interference caused by other electromagnetic waves.
- The vehicle in front is too small to be detected (for example a motorcycle etc.).
- In case of a vehicle in front is an oversized vehicle or trailer that is too big to be detected by the camera recognition function (for example a tractor, trailer, etc.)

Driving your vehicle

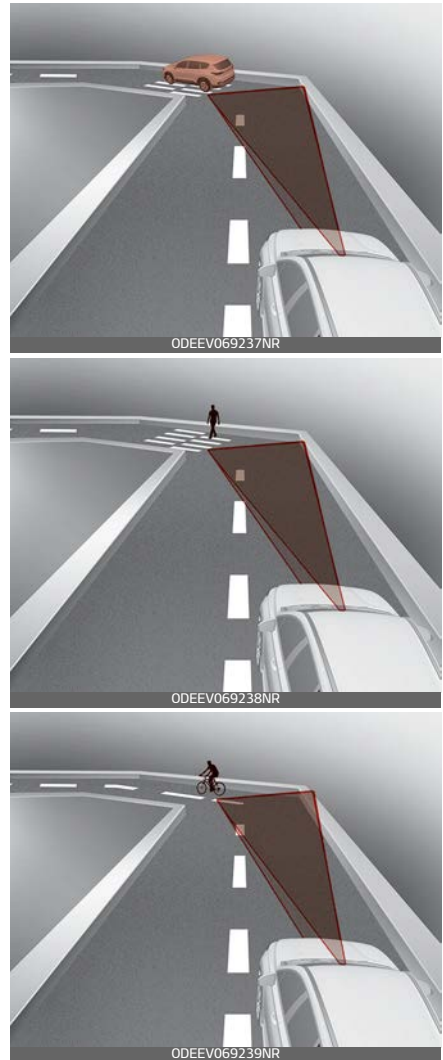
- The camera does not recognize the entire vehicle in front.
- In case of a vehicle in front is driving erratically.
- In case of radar or camera sensor recognition is in a marginal state.
- The camera is damaged.
- The vehicle is severely shaken.
- When backlight is projected in the direction of the vehicle (including opposite vehicle headlights).
- In case of a vehicle in front has extremely high ground clearance.
- In case of being towed by a trailer or other vehicle.
- There is interference by electromagnetic waves.
- There is severe irregular reflection from the radar sensor (for example guardrail or oncoming vehicle, etc.).
- The radar sensor or front view camera sensor recognition is limited.
- The front view camera does not recognize the entire vehicle in front.
- The front view camera is damaged.
- The brightness outside is too low such as when the headlamps are not on at night or the vehicle is going through a tunnel.
- The shadow is on the road by a median strip, trees, etc.
- The vehicle drives through a toll-gate.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Sensor fusion)

- The rear part of the vehicle in front is not normally visible. (the vehicle turns in other direction or the vehicle is overturned.).
- The vehicle in front is too small to be detected (for example a motorcycle or a bicycle, etc.).
- The vehicle in front is an oversize vehicle or trailer that is too big to be detected by the camera recognition function (for example a tractor trailer, etc.).
- The camera's field of view is not well illuminated (either too dark or too much reflection or too much backlight that obscures the field of view).
- The vehicle in front does not have their rear lights or their rear lights does not turned ON or their rear lights are located unusually.
- The outside brightness changes suddenly, for example when entering or exiting a tunnel.
- When light coming from a street light or an oncoming vehicle is reflected on a wet road surface such as a puddle in the road.

- The field of view in front is obstructed by sun glare.
- The windscreen glass is fogged up; a clear view of the road is obstructed.
- The vehicle in front is driving erratically.
- The vehicle is on unpaved or uneven rough surfaces, or road with sudden gradient changes.
- The vehicle is driven near areas containing metal substances as a construction zone, railroad, etc.
- The vehicle drives inside a building, such as a basement parking lot.
- The adverse road conditions cause excessive vehicle vibrations whilst driving.
- The sensor recognition changes suddenly when passing over a speed bump.
- The vehicle in front is moving vertically to the driving direction.
- The vehicle in front is stopped vertically.
- The vehicle in front is driving towards your vehicle or reversing.
- You are on a roundabout and the vehicle in front circles.

Driving on a curve



The performance of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may be limited when driving on a curved road.

Driving your vehicle

On curved roads, the other vehicle on the same lane is not recognized and Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist's performance may be degraded. This may result in unnecessary alarm or braking or no alarm or braking when necessary.

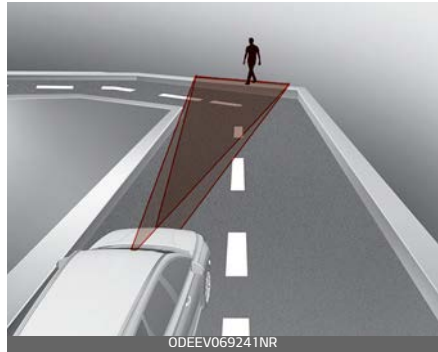
Also, in certain instances the front radar sensor or front view camera recognition function may not detect the vehicle travelling on a curved road.

In these cases, the driver must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may recognize a vehicle in the next lane when driving on a curved road.



Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Sensor fusion)



In this case, the function may unnecessarily alarm the driver and apply the brake.

Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving. If necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.

Also, when necessary depress the accelerator pedal to prevent the function from unnecessarily decelerating your vehicle.

Check to be sure that the road conditions permit safe operation of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist.

Driving on a slope



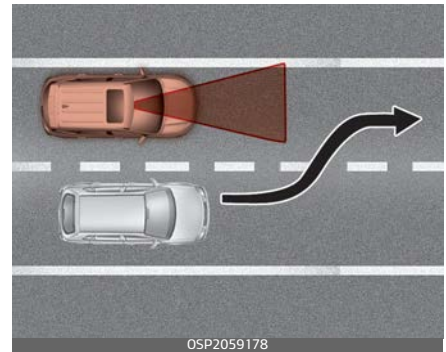
The performance of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist decreases whilst driving upward or downward on a slope, not recognizing the vehicle in front in the same lane. It may

unnecessarily produce the warning message and the warning alarm, or it may not produce the warning message and the warning alarm at all.

When Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist suddenly recognizes the vehicle in front whilst passing over a slope, you may experience sharp deceleration.

Always keep your eyes forward whilst driving upward or downward on a slope, and, if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain distance.

Changing lanes



When a vehicle changes lanes in front of you, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not immediately detect the vehicle, especially if the vehicle changes lanes abruptly. In this case, you must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to

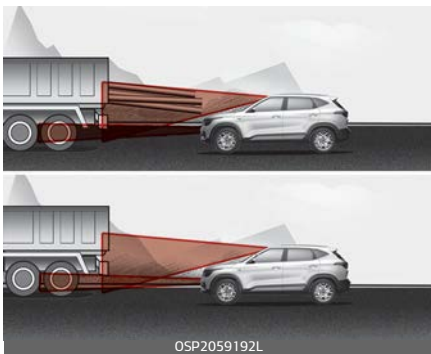
Driving your vehicle

reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.



When driving in stop-and-go traffic, and a stopped vehicle in front of you merges out of the lane, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not immediately detect the new vehicle that is now in front of you. In this case, you must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.

Recognizing the vehicle



Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Sensor fusion)

If the vehicle in front of you has cargo that extends rearward from the cab, or when the vehicle in front of you has higher ground clearance, additional special attention is required. Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not be able to detect the cargo extending from the vehicle. In these instances, you must maintain a safe braking distance from the rearmost object, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain distance.

Situation in which the function may not detect pedestrian and cyclist properly.

The sensor may be limited when:

- The pedestrians or cyclists are not fully detected by the front view camera recognition function, for example, if the pedestrian is leaning over or is not fully walking upright.
- The pedestrians or cyclists are moving very quickly or appears abruptly in the front view camera detection area.
- The pedestrians or cyclists are wearing clothing that easily blends into the background, making it difficult to be detected by the front view camera recognition function.

- The outside lighting is too bright (e.g. when driving in bright sunlight or in sun glare) or too dark (e.g. when driving on a dark rural road at night).
- It is difficult to detect and distinguish the pedestrians or cyclists from other objects in the surroundings, for example, when there is a group of pedestrians or cyclists or a large crowd.
- There is an item similar to a person's body structure.
- The pedestrians or cyclists are small.
- The pedestrian has impaired mobility.
- The sensor recognition is limited.
- In case of radar or camera sensor recognition is in a marginal state.
- In case of a large number of passers or cyclists are gathered.
- The radar sensor or front view camera is blocked with a foreign object or debris.
- The camera lens is contaminated due to tinted, filmed or coated windscreen, damaged glass, or stuck of foreign matter (sticker, bug, etc.) on the glass.
- The brightness outside is too low such as when the headlamps are not on at night or the vehicle is going through a tunnel.
- Inclement weather such as heavy rain or snow obscures the field of view of the radar sensor or front view camera.
- When light coming from a street light or an oncoming vehicle is reflected on a wet road surface such as a puddle in the road.
- The field of view in front is obstructed by sun glare.
- The windscreen glass is fogged up; a clear view of the road is obstructed.
- The adverse road conditions cause excessive vehicle vibrations whilst driving.
- The sensor recognition changes suddenly when passing over a speed bump.
- You are on a roundabout.
- When the pedestrian or cyclist suddenly interrupts in front of the vehicle.
- When the cyclist in front is riding intersected with the driving direction.
- When there is any other electromagnetic interference.
- When the construction area, rail or other metal object is near the cyclist.
- If the bicycle material is not reflected well on the radar.


WARNING

- Do not use Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist when towing a vehicle. Application of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist whilst towing may adversely affect the

safety of your vehicle or the towing vehicle.

- Use extreme caution when the vehicle in front of you has cargo that extends rearward from the cab, or when the vehicle in front of you has higher ground clearance.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is designed to detect and monitor the vehicle ahead or detect a pedestrian or cyclist (if equipped) in the roadway through radar signals and camera recognition. It is not designed to detect bicycles, motorcycles, or smaller wheeled objects such as luggage bags, shopping carts, or strollers.
- Never try to test the operation of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist. Doing so may cause severe injury or death.
- If the front bumper, front glass, front radar or front view camera have been replaced or repaired, we recommend that you have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

* NOTICE

In some instances, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may be cancelled when subjected to electromagnetic interference.

Lane Keeping Assist (LKA) (if equipped)

Lane Keeping Assist detects the lane markers and road edge on the road with a front view camera at the front windscreen, and assists the driver's steering to help keep the vehicle in the lanes.



When the function detects the vehicle straying from its lane or road, it warns the driver with a visual and audible warning, whilst applying a counter-steering torque, trying to prevent the vehicle from moving out of its lane or road.

⚠ WARNING

Lane Keeping Assist is not a substitute for safe driving practices, but a supplemental function. It is the responsibility of the driver to always be aware of the surroundings and steer the vehicle.

WARNING

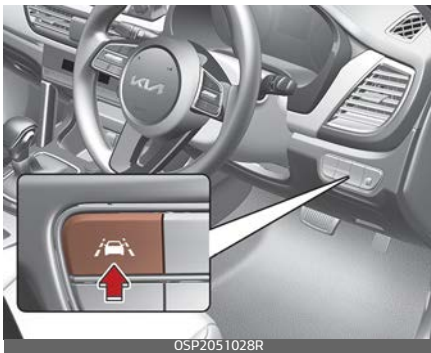
Take the following precautions when using Lane Keeping Assist:


- Do not turn the steering wheel suddenly when the steering wheel is being assisted by the function.
- Lane Keeping Assist helps to prevent the driver from moving out of the lane or road unintentionally by assisting the driver's steering. However, the function is just a convenience function and the steering wheel is not always controlled. whilst driving, the driver should pay attention to the steering wheel.
- The operation of Lane Keeping Assist can be cancelled or not work properly according to road condition and surroundings. Always be cautious when driving.
- Do not disassemble the front view camera temporarily to tint the window or attach any types of coatings and accessories. If you disassemble the camera and assemble it again, we recommend that you take your vehicle to an authorised Kia dealer/service partner and have the function checked for calibration.
- When you replace the windscreen glass, front view camera or related parts of the steering wheel, we recommend that you take your vehicle to an authorised Kia dealer/service partner and have the function checked for calibration.
- The function detects lane markers and road edge and controls the steering wheel by a front view camera, therefore, if the lane markers and road edge are hard to detect, the function may not work properly.
- Please refer to "Limitations of Lane Keeping Assist" on page 6-119".
- Do not remove or damage the related parts of Lane Keeping Assist.
- You may not hear a warning sound of Lane Keeping Assist if the audio volume is high.
- If any other warning sound such as seat belt warning chime is already generated, Lane Keeping Assist warning may not sound.
- Do not place objects on the dashboard that reflects light such as mirrors, white paper, etc. This may prevent Lane Keeping Assist from functioning properly.
- Always have your hands on the steering wheel whilst Lane Keeping Assist is activated.
- The steering wheel is not continuously controlled so if the vehicle speed is at a higher rate when leaving a lane the vehicle may not be controlled by the function. The driver must always follow the speed limit when using the function.

- If you attach objects to the steering wheel, the function may not assist steering.
- When you tow a trailer, make sure that you turn off Lane Keeping Assist.

Lane Keeping Assist operation

To activate/deactivate Lane Keeping Assist:



With the ignition switch in the ON position, Lane Keeping Assist turns on automatically. The indicator () in the cluster display will initially illuminate white. This indicates Lane Keeping Assist is in the READY but NOT ENABLED state.

If you press the Lane Safety button located on the instrument panel on the lower left hand side of the driver, Lane Keeping Assist will be turned off and the indicator on the cluster display will go off.

The colour of indicator will change depend on the condition of Lane Keeping Assist.

- White: Sensor does not detect the lane marker or vehicle speed is less than 60 km/h
- Green: Sensor detects the lane marker or road edge and function is able to control the steering.

Lane Keeping Assist function change



The driver can change Lane Keeping Assist to Lane Departure Warning or change Lane Keeping Assist mode from the LCD display or infotainment function display. Go to the 'User settings → Driver assistance → Lane safety → LKA (Lane Keeping Assist)/LDW (Lane Departure Warning)/Off'.

Lane Keeping Assist

This mode guides the driver to help keep the vehicle within the lanes. It rarely controls the steering wheel,

when the vehicle drives well inside the lanes. However, it starts to control the steering wheel, when the vehicle is about to deviate out of the lane.

Lane Departure Warning

Lane Departure Warning warns the driver with a visual warning and a warning alarm when the function detects the vehicle departing the lane. The steering wheel will not be controlled.

Off

If you select 'Off', Lane Keeping Assist is deactivated.



Note that the vehicle speed must be at least approximately 60 km/h to ENABLE Lane Keeping Assist. The indicator in the cluster will illuminate green.

The colour of indicator will change depending on the condition of Lane Keeping Assist.

- White: Sensor does not detect lane markers or vehicle speed is under 60 km/h.
- Green: Sensor detects lane markers and the function is able to control vehicle steering.


*** NOTICE**

If the indicator (white) is activated from the previous ignition cycle, the function will turn ON without any

additional control. If you press the Lane Safety button again, the indicator on the cluster goes off.

Lane Keeping Assist operation



- To see Lane Keeping Assist screen on the LCD display in the cluster, select Driving Assist mode (). For more details, refer to "LCD display modes" on page 4-56. After Lane Keeping Assist is activated, if both lane markers or road edge are detected, vehicle speed is over 60 km/h and all the activation conditions are satisfied, a green steering wheel indicator will illuminate and the steering wheel will be controlled.

⚠ WARNING

Lane Keeping Assist is a function to help prevent the driver from leaving the lane or road edge. However, the driver should not solely rely on the

function but always check the road conditions when driving.

Lane marker undetected



Lane marker detected



- If vehicle speed is over 60 km/h and the function detects lane markers, the colour of lanes changes from grey to white.
- Both lane markers must be detected for the function to fully activate.
- If your vehicle departs from the projected lane in front of you, Lane Keeping Assist operates as follows:

Type A



Type B



1. A visual warning appears on the cluster LCD display. Either the left lane marker or the right lane marker in the cluster LCD display will blink depending on which direction the vehicle is veering. Also, a warning sound will be heard.
2. Lane Keeping Assist will control the vehicle's steering to prevent the vehicle from crossing the lane marker in below conditions.
 - Vehicle speed is over 60 km/h
 - The function detects both lanes

- When driving, the vehicle is located between both lanes normally.
- The steering wheel is not turned suddenly.

When both lane markers are detected and all the conditions to activate Lane Keeping Assist are satisfied, a Lane Safety indicator light will change from white to green. This indicates that Lane Keeping Assist is in the ENABLED state and the steering wheel will be controlled.

Warning light and message

Keep hands on steering wheel



If the driver takes their hands off the steering wheel for several seconds whilst Lane Keeping Assist is activated, the function will warn the driver.

* NOTICE

If the steering wheel is held very lightly the message may still appear because Lane Keeping Assist may not recognize that the driver has their hands on the wheel.

⚠ WARNING

The warning message may appear late according to road conditions. Therefore, always have your hands on the steering wheel whilst driving.

- If you hold the steering wheel lightly, the function would generate hands off warning because Lane Keeping Assist can treat the situation as you do not grab the wheel.
- If continuous hands-off occurs, the beeping can be lengthened and continued even if Lane Keeping Assist steer control is released.

⚠ WARNING

- Lane Keeping Assist is a supplemental function only. It is the responsibility of the driver to safely steer the vehicle and to maintain it in its lane.
- Turn off Lane Keeping Assist and drive without using the function in the following situations:
 - In bad weather

- In bad road conditions
- When the steering wheel needs to be controlled by the driver frequently.
- When towing a vehicle or trailer

*** NOTICE**

- Even though the steering is assisted by the function, the driver may control the steering wheel.
- The steering wheel may feel heavier or lighter when the steering wheel is assisted by the function than when it is not.

Check Lane Keeping Assist (LKA) system



If there is a problem with the function a message will appear for a few seconds. If the problem continues Lane Keeping Assist failure indicator will illuminate.

Lane Safety indicator



Lane Safety indicator (yellow) will illuminate if Lane Keeping Assist is not working properly. We recommend that the function be checked by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

When there is a problem with the function do one of the following:

- Turn the function on after turning the engine off and on again.
- Check if the ignition switch is in the ON position.
- Check if the function is affected by the weather. (e.g. fog, heavy rain, etc.)
- Check if there is foreign matter on the camera lens.

If the problem is not solved, we recommend that the function be checked by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Lane Keeping Assist will not be in the ENABLED state and/or the steering wheel will not be assisted when:

- The turn signal is turned on before changing a lane. If you change lanes without the turn signal on, the steering wheel might be controlled.
- The vehicle is not driven in the middle of the lane when the function is turned on or right after changing a lane.

- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) or VSM (Vehicle Stability Management) is activated.
- The vehicle is driven on a sharp curve.
- Vehicle speed is below 60 km/h and over 180 km/h.
- The vehicle makes sharp lane changes.
- The vehicle brakes suddenly.
- Only one lane marker is detected.
- The lane or road width is very wide or narrow.
- There are more than two lane markers such as a construction area.
- The vehicle is driven on a steep incline.
- The steering wheel is turned suddenly.
- The function may not work around 15 seconds after starting the vehicle or the initialization or rebooting of the front view camera.

Limitations of Lane Keeping Assist

Lane Keeping Assist may operate prematurely even if the vehicle does not depart from the intended lane or, Lane Keeping Assist may not assist your steering or warn you if the vehicle leaves the intended lane under the following circumstances:

When the lane and road conditions are poor

- It is difficult to distinguish the lane marker or road edge from road when the lane marker or road edge is covered with dust or sand.
- It is difficult to distinguish the lane marking from the road surface or the lane marking is faded or not clearly marked.
- It is difficult to distinguish the colour of the lane marker from the road.
- There are markings on the road surface that look like a lane marker that is inadvertently being detected by the camera.
- The lane marker is indistinct or damaged.
- The lane marker is merged or divided (e.g. tollgate).
- The lane number increases or decreases or the lane marker are crossing complicatedly.
- There are more than two lane markers on the road in front of you.
- The lane marker is very thick or thin.
- The lane (or road width) is very wide or narrow.
- The lanes ahead are not visible due to rain, snow, water on the road, damaged or stained road surface, or other factors.

- The shadow is on the lane marker by a median strip, trees, guardrail, noise barriers, etc.
- The lane markers are complicated or a structure substitutes for the lines such as a construction area.
- There are crosswalk signs or other symbols on the road.
- The lane marker in a tunnel is stained with oil, etc.
- The lane suddenly disappears such as at the intersection.
- The field of view in front is obstructed by sun glare.
- There is not enough distance between you and the vehicle in front to be able to detect the lane marker or the vehicle ahead is driving on the lane marker.
- Driving on a steep grade, over a hill, or when driving on a curve.
- The adverse road conditions cause excessive vehicle vibrations whilst driving.
- The surrounding of the inside rear view mirror temperature is high due to direct sunlight, etc.

When external condition is intervened

- The brightness outside changes suddenly such as when entering or exiting a tunnel, or when passing under a bridge.
- The brightness outside is too low such as when the headlamps are not on at night or the vehicle is going through a tunnel.
- There is a boundary structure in the roadway such as a concrete barrier, guardrail and reflector post that is inadvertently being detected by the front view camera.
- When light coming from a street light or an oncoming vehicle is reflected on a wet road surface such as a puddle in the road.
- Road surface is not evenness.
- The distance from the vehicle ahead is very short or the vehicle ahead drives hiding the lane line (or road edge).

When front visibility is poor

- The windscreen or the camera lens is covered by strange materials.
- The windscreen glass is fogged up; a clear view of the road is obstructed.
- Placing objects on the dashboard, etc.
- The front view camera cannot detect the lane because of fog, heavy rain or snow.

Blind-Spot Collision Warning (BCW) (if equipped)

Blind-Spot Collision Warning description

Blind-Spot Collision Warning uses radar sensors in the rear bumper to monitor and warn the driver of an approaching vehicle in the driver's blind spot area.

1. Blind-Spot area



The blind spot detection range varies relative to vehicle speed. Note that if your vehicle is travelling much faster than the vehicles around you, the warning will not occur.

2. Closing at high speed



The Lane Change Assist feature will warn you when it detects a vehicle is approaching in an adjacent lane at a high rate of speed. If the driver activates the turn signal when the function detects an oncoming vehicle, the function sounds an audible warning.

⚠ WARNING

- Always be aware of road conditions whilst driving and be warn for unexpected situations even though Blind-Spot Collision Warning is operating.
- Blind-Spot Collision Warning is supplemental functions to assist you. Do not entirely rely on the functions. Always pay attention, whilst driving, for your safety.
- Blind-Spot Collision Warning is not substitutes for proper and safe driving. Always drive safely and use caution when changing lanes or backing up the vehicle.

Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not detect every object alongside the vehicle.

Setting features



Setting Blind-Spot Safety function

The driver can activate the function by placing the ignition switch to the ON position and by selecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Blind-spot safety'.

- Blind-Spot Collision Warning turns on and gets ready to be operated when 'Warning only' is selected. Then, if a vehicle approaches the driver's blind spot area a warning sounds.
- The function is deactivated when 'Off' is selected.
- If the engine is turned off then on again, the function maintains the last setting.

Warning Timing



Selecting Warning Timing The driver can select the initial warning activation time in the User Settings in the LCD display by selecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Warning timing'

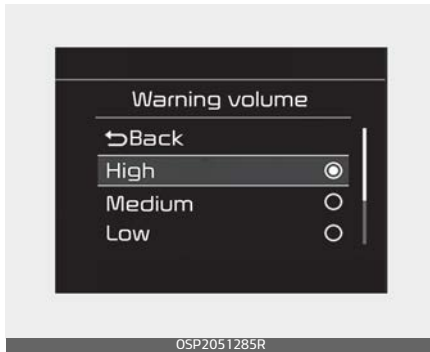
The options for the initial Blind-Spot Collision Warning includes the following:

- Normal: When this option is selected, the initial Blind-Spot Collision Warning is activated normally. If this setting feels sensitive, change the option to 'Late'. The warning activation time may feel late if a vehicle at the side or rear abruptly accelerates.
- Late: Select this warning activation time when the traffic is light and you are driving in a low speed.

* NOTICE

Information If you change the warning timing, the warning time of other functions may change. Always be aware before changing the warning timing.

Warning Volume



The driver can select the warning volume of Blind-Spot Collision Warning in the User Settings in the LCD display by selecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Warning volume → High/Medium/Low'.

* NOTICE

Information If you change the warning volume, the warning volume of other functions may change. Always be aware before changing the warning volume.

* NOTICE

- If the vehicle is turned off then on again, Blind-Spot Collision Warning returns to the previous state.
- When the function is turned on, the warning light will illuminate for 3 seconds on the outside rear view mirror.

The function will activate when:

1. The function is on.
2. The vehicle speed is above approximately 30 km/h (20 mph).
3. An oncoming vehicle is detected in the blind spot area.

Warning and Blind-Spot Collision Warning control

Blind-Spot Collision Warning

1st stage



If a vehicle is detected within the boundary of the function, a warning light will illuminate on the outside rear view mirror.

Once the detected vehicle is no longer within the blind spot area, the warning will turn off according to the driving conditions of the vehicle.

2nd stage



[A]: Warning sound

A warning chime to warn the driver will activate when:

1. A vehicle has been detected in the blind spot area by the radar function AND.
2. The turn signal is applied (same side as where the vehicle is being detected).

When this warn is activated, the warning light on the outside rear

view mirror will blink. And a warning chime will sound.

If you turn off the turn signal indicator, the second stage warn will be deactivated.

Once the detected vehicle is no longer within the blind spot area, the warning will turn off according to the driving conditions of the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

- The warning light on the outside rear view mirror will illuminate whenever a vehicle is detected at the rear side by the function. To avoid accidents, do not focus only on the warning light and neglect to see the surroundings of the vehicle.
- Drive safely even though the vehicle is equipped with Blind-Spot Collision Warning. Do not solely rely on the function but check your surroundings before changing lanes or backing the vehicle up.
- The function may not warn the driver in some situations due to function limitations so always check your surroundings whilst driving.

⚠ CAUTION

- Always pay attention to road and traffic conditions whilst driving, whether or not the warning light on the outside rear view mirror illuminates or there is a warning alarm.
- Playing the vehicle audio system at high volume may prevent occupants from hearing Blind-Spot Collision Warning warning sounds.
- The warning of Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not sound whilst other function's warning sounds.

Detecting sensor

Rear Corner Radar



The rear corner radars are located inside the rear bumper for detecting the side and rear areas. Always keep the rear bumper clean for proper operation of the function.

*** NOTICE**

- Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not work properly when the bumper has been damaged, or if the rear bumper has been replaced or repaired. The sensing range differs somewhat according to the width of the road.
- When the road is narrow, the function may detect other vehicles in the next lane.
- The function may turn off if interfered by electromagnetic waves.
- Always keep the sensors clean.
- NEVER disassemble the sensor component or apply any impact on the sensor component.
- Be careful not to apply unnecessary force on the radar sensor or sensor cover. If the sensor is forcibly moved out of proper alignment, the function may not operate correctly. In this case, a warning message may not be displayed. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Do not apply foreign objects such as a bumper sticker or a bumper guard near the radar sensor or apply paint to the sensor area. Doing so may adversely affect the performance of the sensor.

Warning message**Blind-Spot Collision Warning (BCW) system disabled. Radar blocked**

This warning message may appear when:

- One or both of the sensors on the rear bumper is blocked by dirt or snow or a foreign object.
- Driving in rural areas where the sensor does not detect another vehicle for an extended period of time.
- When there is inclement weather such as heavy snow or rain.

If any of these conditions occur, the function will turn off automatically.

*** NOTICE**

Turn off Blind-Spot Collision Warning and Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning when a trailer or carrier is installed.

- Deactivate Blind-Spot Collision Warning by deselecting 'User settings → Driver assistance →

Blind-spot safety → Off' in the cluster

- Deactivate Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning by deselecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Parking safety → Rear cross-traffic safety' in the cluster or infotainment function display.

When Blind-Spot Collision Warning cancelled warning message is displayed in the cluster, check to make sure that the rear bumper is free from any dirt or snow in the areas where the sensor is located.

Remove any dirt, snow, or foreign material that could interfere with the radar sensors.

After any dirt or debris is removed, the function should operate normally after about 10 minutes of driving the vehicle.

If the function still does not operate normally have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Check Blind-Spot Collision Warning (BCW) system



If there is a problem with Blind-Spot Collision Warning, a warning message will appear.

The function will turn off automatically. We recommend that you have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Limitations of Blind-Spot Collision Warning

The driver must be cautious in the below situations because the function may not detect other vehicles or objects in certain circumstances.

- When a trailer or carrier is installed.
- The vehicle drives in inclement weather such as heavy rain or snow.
- The radar sensors are polluted with rain, snow, mud, etc.
- The rear bumper where the sensor is located is covered with a

foreign object such as a bumper sticker, a bumper guard, a bike rack, etc.

- The rear bumper is damaged, or the sensor is out of the original default position.
- The vehicle height gets lower or higher due to heavy loading in a tailgate, abnormal tyre pressure, etc.
- When the temperature of the rear bumper is high.
- When the sensors are blocked by other vehicles, walls or parking-lot pillars.
- The vehicle is driven on a curved road.
- The vehicle is driven through a tollgate.
- The road pavement (or the peripheral ground) abnormally contains metallic components (i.e. possibly due to subway construction).
- There is a fixed object near the vehicle, such as a guardrail, pedestrians, animals or tunnel, etc.
- whilst going down or up a steep road where the height of the lane is different.
- Driving on a narrow road where trees or grass or overgrown.
- Driving in rural areas where the sensor does not detect another vehicle or structure for an extended period of time.
- Driving on a wet road.

- Driving on a road where the guardrail or wall is in double structure.
- A big vehicle is near such as a bus or truck.
- When the other vehicle approaches very close.
- When the other vehicle passes at a very fast speed.
- whilst changing lanes.
- If the vehicle has started at the same time as the vehicle next to you and has accelerated.
- When the vehicle in the next lane moves two lanes away from you OR when the vehicle two lanes away moves to the next lane from you.
- A motorcycle or bicycle is near.
- A flat trailer is near.
- If there are small objects in the detecting area such as a shopping cart or a baby stroller.
- If there is a low height vehicle such as a sports car.
- Temperature is extremely low around the vehicle.
- Driving on a curve



Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not operate properly when driving on a curved road.

In certain instances, Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not detect the vehicle in the next lane.

Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving. Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not operate properly when driving on a curved road.



In certain instances, Blind-Spot Collision Warning may recognize a vehicle in the same lane.

Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving.

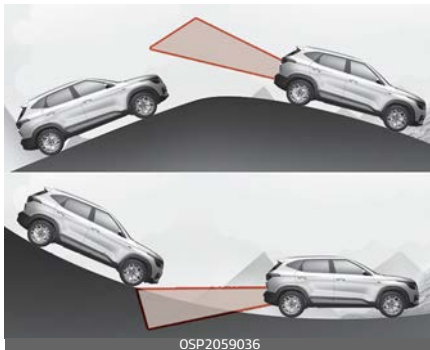
- Driving where the road is merging/dividing



Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not operate properly when driving where the road is merging/dividing.

In certain instances, Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not detect the vehicle in the next lane. Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving.

- Driving on a slope



Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not operate properly when driving on a slope.

In certain instances, Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not detect the vehicle in the next lane. Also, in certain instances the function may wrongly recognize the ground or structures. Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving.

- Driving where the heights of the lanes are different



Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not operate properly when driving where the heights of the lanes are different.

In certain instances, Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not detect the vehicle on a road with different lane heights (i.e. underpass joining section, grade separated intersections, etc.).

Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving.

- Driving where there is a structure beside the road



[A] : noise barrier, [B] : guardrail
Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not operate properly when driving where there is structure beside the road.

In certain instances, Blind-Spot Collision Warning may wrongly recognize the structures (i.e. noise barriers, guardrail, double guardrail, median strip, bollard, street light, road sign, tunnel wall, etc.) beside the road.

Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving.

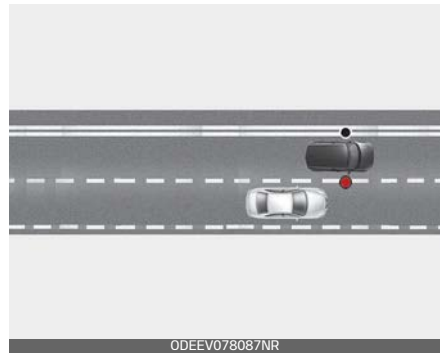
Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist (BCA) (if equipped)

Function description

Blind-Spot Collision Warning

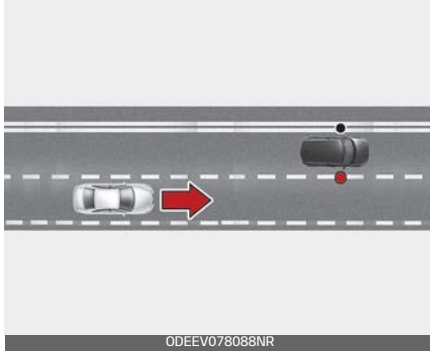
Blind-Spot Collision Warning uses radar sensors in the rear bumper to monitor and warn the driver of an approaching vehicle in the driver's blind spot area.

1. Blind-Spot area



The blind spot detection range varies relative to vehicle speed. Note that if your vehicle is travelling much faster than the vehicles around you, the warning will not occur.

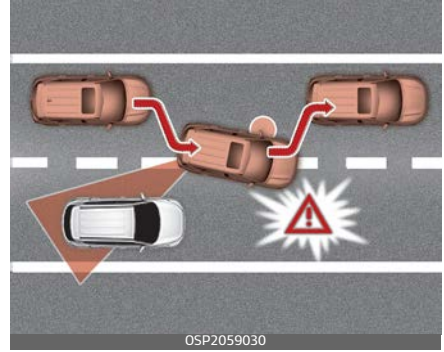
2. Closing at high speed



The Lane Change Assist feature will warn you when it detects a vehicle is approaching in an adjacent lane at a high rate of speed. If the driver activates the turn signal when the function detects an oncoming vehicle, the function sounds an audible warn.

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist detects the front lane through the front view camera installed on the upper front windscreen and detects the side/rear areas through rear corner radars.



Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may activate differential braking in accordance with a colliding possibility with an approaching vehicle whilst changing lanes. It is to lower the colliding risk or mitigate the colliding damage.

⚠ WARNING

- Always be aware of road conditions whilst driving and be warn for unexpected situations even though Blind-Spot Collision Warning is operating.
- Blind-Spot Collision Warning and Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist are supplemental functions to assist you. Do not entirely rely on the functions. Always pay attention, whilst driving, for your safety.
- Blind-Spot Collision Warning and Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist are not substitutes for proper and safe driving. Always drive safely and use caution when

changing lanes or backing up the vehicle.

Blind-Spot Collision Warning and Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect every object alongside the vehicle.

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist settings

Setting features



The driver can activate the function by placing the ignition switch to the ON position and by selecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Blind-spot safety'

- Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist and Blind-Spot Collision Warning turn on and get ready to be activated when 'Active assist' is selected. Then, if a vehicle approaches the driver's blind spot area a warning sounds or braking power is applied.
- Blind-Spot Collision Warning turns on and gets ready to be activated

when 'Warning only' is selected. Then, if a vehicle approaches the driver's blind spot area a warning sounds. Braking assist will not be applied in this setting.

- If you select "Off", Blind-Spot Collision Warning deactivates.

If the engine is turned off then on again, the function maintains the previous state.

Warning Timing



The driver can select the initial warning activation time in the User Settings in the LCD display or infotainment function display by selecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Warning timing'.

The options for the initial Blind-Spot Collision Warning includes the following:

- Normal: When this condition is selected, the initial Blind-Spot Collision Warning is activated normally. If this setting feels sensitive change the option to 'Late'.

The warning activation time may feel late if a vehicle at the side or rear abruptly accelerates.

- Late: Select this warning activation time when the traffic is light and you are driving in a low speed.

* NOTICE

If you change the warning timing, the warning time of other functions may change. Always be aware before changing the warning timing.

Warning Volume



OSP2051285R

The driver can select the warning volume of Blind-Spot Collision Warning in the User Settings in the LCD display or infotainment function display by selecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Warning volume → High/Medium/Low'

* NOTICE

If you change the warning volume, the warning volume of other functions may change. Always be aware before changing the warning volume.

Operating Conditions

The function enters the ready status, when 'Active assist' or 'Warning only' is selected and the following conditions are satisfied:

Active Assist

1. Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist will activate when:
 - Vehicle speed is between 60 km/h and 180 km/h (40 mph ~ 110 mph).
 - The function detects both of the lane lines.
 - An approaching vehicle is detected next to or behind your vehicle.
2. Blind-Spot Collision Warning will activate when:
 - The vehicle speed is above about 30 km/h (20 mph).

Warning Only

1. Blind-Spot Collision Warning will activate when:
 - The vehicle speed is above 30 km/h (20 mph).

* Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist is not activated.

Warning and Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist control

Blind-Spot Collision Warning

1st stage



If a vehicle is detected within the boundary of the function, a warning light will illuminate on the outside rear view mirror.

Once the detected vehicle is no longer within the blind spot area, the warning will turn off according to the driving conditions of the vehicle.

2nd stage



[A]: Warning sound

A warning chime to warn the driver will activate when:

1. A vehicle has been detected in the blind spot area by the radar function AND.
2. The turn signal is applied (same side as where the vehicle is being detected).

When this warn is activated, the warning light on the outside rear view mirror will blink. And a warning chime will sound.

If you turn off the turn signal indicator, the second stage warn will be deactivated.

Once the detected vehicle is no longer within the blind spot area, the warning will turn off according to the driving conditions of the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

- The warning light on the outside rear view mirror will illuminate whenever a vehicle is detected at the rear side by the function. To avoid accidents, do not focus only on the warning light and neglect to see the surroundings of the vehicle.
- Drive safely even though the vehicle is equipped with Blind-Spot Collision Warning. Do not solely rely on the function but check your surroundings before changing lanes or backing the vehicle up.
- The function may not warn the driver in some situations due to function limitations so always check your surroundings whilst driving.

⚠ CAUTION

- Always pay attention to road and traffic conditions whilst driving, whether or not the warning light on the outside rear view mirror

illuminates or there is a warning alarm.

- Playing the vehicle audio system at high volume may prevent occupants from hearing Blind-Spot Collision Warning warning sounds.
- The warning of Blind-Spot Collision Warning may not sound whilst other function's warning sounds.

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may apply braking power, when an approaching vehicle is detected within a certain distance next to or behind your vehicle.

It gently applies braking power on the tyre, which is located in the opposite side of the possibly-colliding point. The instrument cluster will inform the driver of the function activation.

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist is automatically deactivated when:

- The vehicle drives a certain distance away
- The vehicle direction is changed against the possible-colliding point
- The steering wheel is abruptly moved
- The brake pedal is depressed
- After a certain period of time

The driver should drive the vehicle in the middle of the vehicle lanes to keep the function in the ready status. When the vehicle drives too close to one side of the vehicle lanes, the function may not properly operate.

In addition, the function may not properly control your vehicle in accordance with driving situations. Thus, always pay close attention to road situations.

⚠ WARNING

- The driver is responsible for accurate steering.
- Do not unnecessarily operate the steering wheel, when Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist is in operation.
- Always pay extreme caution whilst driving. Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate or unnecessarily operate in accordance with your driving situations.
- Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist is not a substitute for safe driving practices, but a convenience function only. It is the responsibility of the driver to always drive cautiously to prevent unexpected and sudden situations from occurring. Pay attention to the road conditions at all times.

Detecting sensors (front view camera and rear corner radar)

Front View Camera



The front view camera is a sensor detecting the lane. If the sensors are covered with snow, rain or foreign substance, the function may temporarily be cancelled and not work properly until the function is cancelled due to the degradation of the sensor's detection performance. Always keep the sensor clean.

Refer to "Lane Keeping Assist (LKA) (if equipped)" on page 6-112 for cautions for the front view camera.

Rear corner radar



The rear corner radars are the sensors inside the rear bumper for detecting the side and rear areas. Always keep the rear bumper clean for proper operation of the function.

⚠ CAUTION

- The function may not work properly when the bumper has been damaged, or if the rear bumper has been replaced or repaired.
 - The sensing range differs somewhat according to the width of the road. When the road is narrow, the function may detect other vehicles in the second lane from your vehicle and warn you. On the other hand, when the road is wide, the function may not detect vehicles on both lanes and may not warn.
 - The function may turn off due to strong electromagnetic waves.
 - Always keep the sensors clean.
- NEVER arbitrarily disassemble the sensor component nor apply any impact on the sensor component.
 - Be careful not to apply unnecessary force on the radar sensor or sensor cover. If the sensor is forcibly moved out of proper alignment, the function may not operate correctly. In this case, a warning message may not be displayed. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
 - Do not apply foreign objects such as a bumper sticker or a bumper guard near the radar sensor or apply paint to the sensor area. Doing so may adversely affect the performance of the sensor.
 - NEVER install any accessories or stickers on the front windscreen, nor tint the front windscreen.
 - Pay extreme caution to keep the front view camera out of water. NEVER locate any reflective objects (i.e. white paper, mirror) over the crash pad. Any light reflection may cause a malfunction of the function.

Warning message**Blind-Spot Collision Warning (BCW) system disabled. Radar blocked**

This warning message may appear when:

- One or both of the sensors on the rear bumper is blocked by dirt or snow or a foreign object.
- Driving in rural areas where the sensor does not detect another vehicle for an extended period of time.
- When there is inclement weather such as heavy snow or rain.

If any of these conditions occur, the function will turn off automatically.

When Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist cancelled warning message is displayed in the cluster, check to make sure that the rear bumper is free from any dirt or snow in the areas where the radar sensors are located. Remove any dirt, snow, or foreign material that could interfere with the radar sensors.

After any dirt or debris is removed, the function should operate normally after about 10 minutes of driving the vehicle.

If the function still does not operate normally have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

*** NOTICE**

Turn off Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist, Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist and Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning when a trailer or carrier is installed.

- Deactivate the Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist and Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist by selecting "User settings → Driver assistance → Blind-spot safety → Off"
- Deactivate Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist by deselecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Parking safety → Rear cross-traffic safety'.

Check Blind-Spot Collision Warning (BCW) system



If there is a problem with Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist function, a warning message will appear. The function will turn off automatically. Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist will not operate also if Blind-Spot Collision Warning turns off due to malfunction. We recommend that you have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Check Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist (BCA) system



If there is a problem with Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist, a warning message will appear. Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist will turn off automatically. We recommend that you have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner to use Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist.

Limitations of Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist

The driver must be cautious in the below situations, because the function may not detect other vehicles or objects in certain circumstances.

- The function may not work around 15 seconds after starting the vehicle or the initialization or rebooting of the front view camera.
- When a trailer or carrier is installed.
- The vehicle drives in inclement weather such as heavy rain or snow.
- The sensors are polluted with rain, snow, mud, etc.
- The rear bumper where the sensors are located is covered with a foreign object such as a bumper sticker, a bumper guard, a bike rack, etc.
- The rear bumper is damaged, or the sensors are out of the original default position.

- The vehicle height gets lower or higher due to heavy loading in a tailgate, abnormal tyre pressure, etc.
- When the temperature of the rear bumper is high.
- When the sensors are blocked by other vehicles, walls or parking-lot pillars.
- The vehicle drives on a curved road.
- The vehicle drives through a toll-gate.
- The road pavement (or the peripheral ground) abnormally contains metallic components (i.e. possibly due to subway construction).
- There is a fixed object near the vehicle, such as a guardrail, pedestrians, animals or tunnel, etc.
- whilst going down or up a steep road where the height of the lane is different.
- Driving on a narrow road where trees or grass or overgrown.
- Driving in rural areas where the sensor does not detect another vehicle or structure for an extended period of time.
- Driving on a wet road.
- Driving on a road where the guardrail or wall is in double structure.
- A big vehicle is near such as a bus or truck.
- When the other vehicle approaches very close.
- When the other vehicle passes at a very fast speed.
- whilst changing lanes.
- If the vehicle has started at the same time as the vehicle next to you and has accelerated.
- When the vehicle in the next lane moves two lanes away from you OR when the vehicle two lanes away moves to the next lane from you.
- A motorcycle or bicycle is near.
- A flat trailer is near.
- If there are small objects in the detecting area such as a shopping cart or a baby stroller.
- If there is a low height vehicle such as a sports car.
- The brake pedal is depressed.
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is activated.
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) malfunctions.
- The tyre pressure is low or a tyre is damaged.
- The brake is reworked.
- The vehicle abruptly changes driving direction.
- The vehicle makes sharp lane changes.
- The vehicle sharply stops.
- Temperature is extremely low around the vehicle.
- The vehicle severely vibrates whilst driving over a bumpy road,

Driving your vehicle

uneven/bumpy road, or concrete patch.

- The vehicle drives on a slippery surface due to snow, water puddle, or ice.
- Lane Keeping Assist does not operate normally. (if equipped)
- For more details, refer to "Lane Keeping Assist (LKA) (if equipped)" on page 6-112.

Driving on a curve



Blind-Spot Collision Warning and Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly when driving on a curve. In certain instances, the function may not detect the vehicle in the next lane.

Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving.

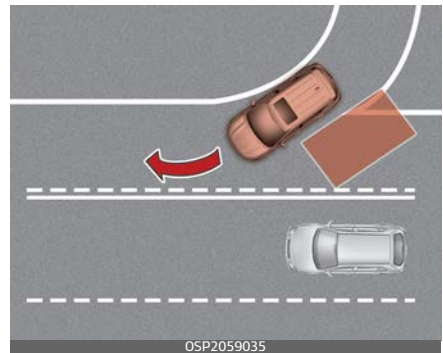
Blind-Spot Collision Warning and Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly when driving on a curve. In certain instances, the function may recognize a vehicle in the same lane.

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist (BCA)



Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving.

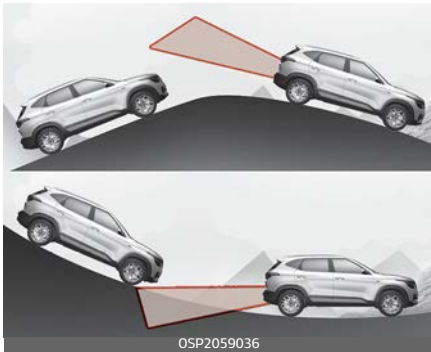
Driving where the road is merging/dividing



Blind-Spot Collision Warning and Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly when driving where the road is merging/dividing. In certain instances, the function may not detect the vehicle in the next lane.

Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving.

Driving on a slope



Blind-Spot Collision Warning and Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly when driving on a slope. In certain instances the function may not detect the vehicle in the next lane.

Also, in certain instances, the function may wrongly recognize the ground or structures.

Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving.

Driving where the heights of the lanes are different



Blind-Spot Collision Warning and Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly when driving where the heights of the lanes are different.

In certain instances, the function may not detect the vehicle on a road with different lane heights (i.e. underpass joining section, grade separated intersections, etc.).

Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving.

Driving where there is a structure beside the road



[A] : Noise barrier, [B] : Guardrail

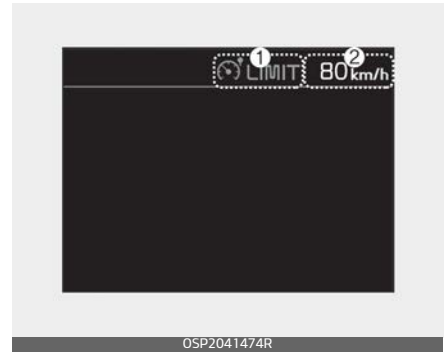
Blind-Spot Collision Warning and Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly when driving where there is structure beside the road.

In certain instances, the function may wrongly recognize the structures (i.e. noise barriers, guardrail, double guardrail, median strip, bol-

lard, street light, road sign, tunnel wall, etc.) beside the road.

Always pay attention to road and driving conditions, whilst driving.

Manual Speed Limit Assist (MSLA) (if equipped)



(1) Speed Limit indicator

(2) Set speed

You can set the speed limit when you do not want to drive over a specific speed.

If you drive over the preset speed limit, Manual Speed Limit Assist will operate (set speed limit will blink and chime will sound) until the vehicle speed returns within the speed limit.

* NOTICE

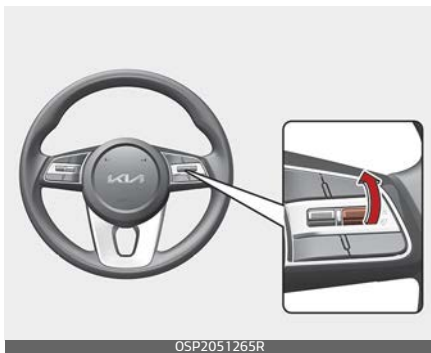
MSLA stands for Manual Speed Limit Assist.

Manual Speed Limit Assist Operation

Setting the speed limit



1. Press and hold the Driving Assist button (MODE) on the steering wheel. The Speed Limit indicator will illuminate on the cluster.
2. Push the - switch down, and release it at the desired speed.



Push the + switch up or - switch down and hold it. The speed will increase or decrease to the nearest multiple of five (multiple of five in mph) at first, and then increase or decrease by 5 km/h. Push the + switch up or - switch down. The speed will increase or decrease by 1.0 km/h.



3. The set speed limit will be displayed on the cluster. If you would like to drive over the preset speed limit, depress the accelerator pedal beyond the pressure point to activate the kickdown mechanism.

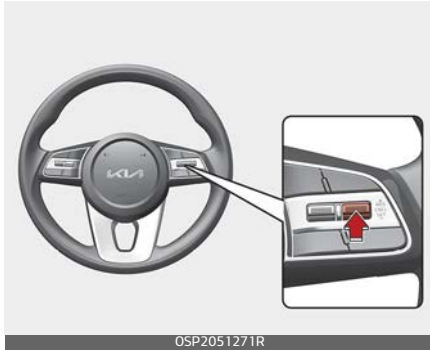
The set speed limit will blink and chime will sound until you return the vehicle speed within the speed limit.

*** NOTICE**

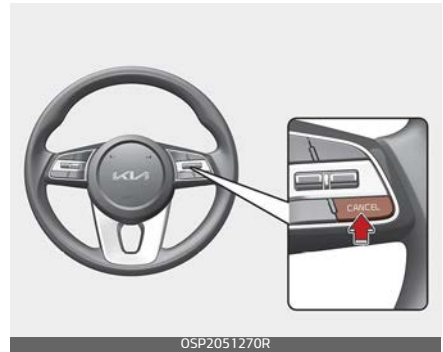
- When the accelerator pedal is not depressed beyond the pressure point, vehicle speed will maintain within the speed limit.
- A clicking sound may be heard from the kickdown mechanism when the accelerator pedal is depressed beyond the pressure point.

Temporarily pausing Manual Speed Limit Assist

Type A

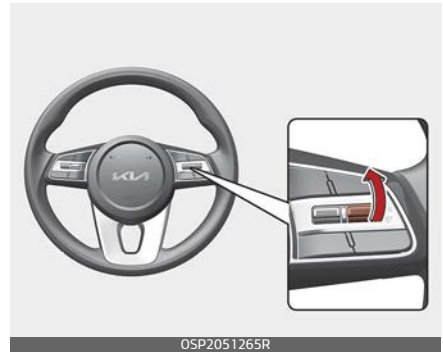


Type B



Push the cancel switch to temporarily pause the set speed limit. The set speed limit will turn off but the Speed Limit indicator will stay on.

Resuming Manual Speed Limit Assist



To resume Manual Speed Limit Assist after the function was paused, push the + switch up.

Turning off Manual Speed Limit Assist

from occurring. Pay attention to the road conditions at all times.



Press the Driving Assist button (MODE) to turn Manual Speed Limit Assist off. The Speed Limit indicator will go off. Always press the Driving Assist button to turn Manual Speed Limit Assist off when not in use.

⚠ WARNING

Take the following precautions when using Manual Speed Limit Assist:

- Always set the vehicle speed to the speed limit in your country.
- Keep Manual Speed Limit Assist off when the function is not in use, to avoid inadvertently setting a speed. Check that the Speed Limit indicator is off.
- Manual Speed Limit Assist does not substitute for proper and safe driving. It is the responsibility of the driver to always drive safely and should always be aware of unexpected and sudden situations

Driver Attention Warning (DAW) (if equipped)

Driver Attention Warning displays the level of the driver's fatigue and inattention, considering the driving pattern, etc.

Driver Attention Warning setting and operation

Driver Attention Warning setting



- To turn ON Driver Attention Warning, turn on the engine, and then select "User settings → Driver assistance → DAW (Driver Attention Warning) → Swaying warning" on the LCD display or infotainment function display.
- The set-up of Driver Attention Warning will be maintained, as selected, when the engine is re-started.

Warning Timing



The driver can select the initial warning activation time in the User Settings in the LCD display or infotainment function display by selecting "User settings → Driver assistance → Warning timing". The options for the initial Inattentive Driving Warning includes the following:

- Normal: Driver Attention Warning helps warn the driver of his/her fatigue level or inattentive driving practices faster than Late mode.
- Late: Driver Attention Warning helps warn the driver of his/her fatigue level or inattentive driving practices later than Normal mode.

* NOTICE

Other driver assistance functions like Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist, etc. can be changed when warning time setting is changed.

Display of the driver's attention level

System off




Attentive driving



Inattentive driving



- The driver can monitor his/her driving conditions on the cluster LCD display. Driver Attention Warning screen will appear when you select the Driving Assist mode tab () on the LCD display if the function is activated. For more details, refer to "LCD display modes" on page 4-56.
- The driver's attention level is displayed on the scale of 1 to 5. The lower the level is, the more inattentive the driver is.
- The level decreases when the driver does not take a break for a certain period of time.
- The level increases when the driver attentively drives for a certain period of time.
- When the driver turns on the function whilst driving, it displays 'Last break time' and level.

Take a break



- The "Consider taking a break" message appears on the cluster LCD display and a warning sounds to suggest that the driver take a break, when the driver's attention level is below 1.
- Driver Attention Warning will not suggest a break, when the total driving time is shorter than 10 minutes and also does not recommend an additional break within 10 minutes after a break.

Resetting Driver Attention Warning

- The last break time is set to 00:00 and the driver's attention level is set to 5 (very attentive) when the driver resets Driver Attention Warning.
- Driver Attention Warning resets the last break time to 00:00 and the driver's attention level to 5 in the following situations.
 - The engine is turned OFF.
 - The driver unfastens the seat belt and then opens the driver's door.
 - The vehicle is stopped for more than 10 minutes.
- Driver Attention Warning operates again, when the driver restarts driving.

Driver Attention Warning standby

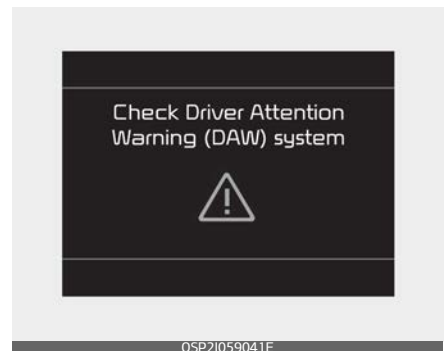


Driver Attention Warning enters the ready status and displays the 'Disabled' screen in the following situations.

- Driver Attention Warning is unable to collect data to monitor the driver's driving conditions.
- Driving speed is over 180 km/h (110 mph).

Driver Attention Warning malfunction

Check Driver Attention Warning (DAW) system



When "Check Driver Attention Warning (DAW)" warning message appears, the function is not working properly. In this case, we recommend that you have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ WARNING

- Driver Attention Warning is not a substitute for safe driving practices, but a convenience function only. It is the responsibility of the driver to always drive cautiously to prevent unexpected and sudden situations from occurring. Pay attention to the road conditions at all times.
- The driver who feels fatigued should take a break, even though there is no break suggestion by Driver Attention Warning.

*** NOTICE**

The function may suggest a break according to the driver's driving pattern or habits even if the driver doesn't feel fatigue.

⚠ CAUTION

Driver Attention Warning utilizes the front view camera on the front windscreen for its operation. To keep the front view camera in the

best condition, you should observe the followings:

- Never install any accessories or stickers on the front windscreen, or tint the front windscreen.
 - NEVER place any reflective objects (i.e. white paper, mirror) over the crash pad. Any light reflection may prevent the function from functioning properly.
 - Pay extreme caution to keep the camera sensor dry.
 - Never disassemble the camera assembly, or apply any impact on the camera assembly.
- If the sensor is forcibly moved out of proper alignment, the function may not operate correctly. Take your vehicle to an authorised Kia dealer/service partner and have the function checked for calibration.

⚠ CAUTION

Driver Attention Warning may not provide warns in the following situations:

- The function may not work around 15 seconds after starting the vehicle or the initialization or rebooting of the front view camera.
- The lane detection performance is limited. For more details, refer to "Lane Keeping Assist (LKA) (if equipped)" on page 6-112.

- The vehicle is erratically driven or is abruptly turned for obstacle avoidance (e.g. construction area, other vehicles, fallen objects, bumpy road).
- Forward drivability of the vehicle is severely undermined (possibly due to wide variation in tyre pressures, uneven tyre wear-out, toe-in/toe-out alignment).
- The vehicle drives on a curvy road.
- The vehicle drives through a windy area.
- The vehicle drives on a bumpy road.
- The vehicle is controlled by the following driving assist functions:
 - Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist
 - Lane Keeping Assist

CAUTION

Playing the vehicle audio function at high volume may prevent occupants from hearing Driver Attention Warning warning sounds.

Leading Vehicle Departure Alert (if equipped)

After the vehicle in front departs, the function informs it to the driver.

Function setting and operating conditions

Function setting



With the engine ON, the Leading Vehicle Departure Alert turns on and gets ready to be activated when the 'User settings → DAW (Driver Attention Warning) → Leading vehicle departure alert' is selected on the cluster. The function stops operation when the setting is deactivated. However, if the engine is turned off then on again, the function maintains the previous state.

Operating conditions



After the vehicle in front departs, the message is displayed on the cluster with the alarm.

⚠ WARNING

- Leading Vehicle Departure Alert is assist equipment for the driver and the function may not sound the alarm even the vehicle in front departs.
- Even though the function allows the driver recognize the departure of the vehicle in front, the driver should always be aware of the surroundings and operate the vehicle with the decision.

⚠ CAUTION

- Leading Vehicle Departure Alert is using the front view camera. To optimize the function of the front view camera, the driver should manage carefully. For detailed information, please refer to the

warning statements in "Lane Keeping Assist (LKA) (if equipped)" on page 6-112.

- The Leading Vehicle Departure Alert function will not be in the ENABLED state when:
 - There is a passenger or a bicycle in front of the vehicle.
 - A vehicle moves into your lane from an adjacent lane.
 - The vehicle in front departs suddenly or makes a U-turn.
 - The vehicle stops on a speed bump or on a slope.
 - The vehicle stops during turning right or driving on a curve.
 - The traffic condition is complicate such as a lane drop section.
 - The vehicle stops on the shoulder, rest area or parking lots.
 - The function may not work around 15 seconds after starting the vehicle or the initialization or rebooting of the front view camera.

Cruise Control (CC) (if equipped)

Cruise Control allows you to program the vehicle to maintain a constant speed without pressing the accelerator pedal.

This function is designed to function above approximately 30 km/h.

⚠ WARNING

- If Cruise Control is left on, (CRUISE indicator light in the instrument cluster illuminated) Cruise Control can be switched on accidentally. Keep Cruise Control off (CRUISE indicator light OFF) when Cruise Control is not in use, to avoid inadvertently setting a speed.
- Use Cruise Control only when travelling on open highways in good weather.
- Do not use Cruise Control when it may not be safe to keep the car at a constant speed, for instance, driving in heavy or varying traffic, or on slippery (rainy, icy or snow-covered) or winding roads or over 6% uphill or down-hill roads.
- Pay particular attention to the driving conditions whenever using Cruise Control.

⚠ CAUTION

During cruise-speed driving of a manual transmission vehicle, do not shift into neutral without depressing the clutch pedal, since the engine will be overrevved. If this happens, depress the clutch pedal or release the Driving Assist button.

* NOTICE

During normal cruise control operation, when the SET- button is activated or reactivated after applying the brakes, Cruise Control will energize after approximately 3 seconds. This delay is normal.

* NOTICE

To activate Cruise Control, depress the brake pedal at least once after turning the ignition switch to the ON position or starting the engine. This is to check if the brake switch which is important part to cancel Cruise Control is in normal condition.

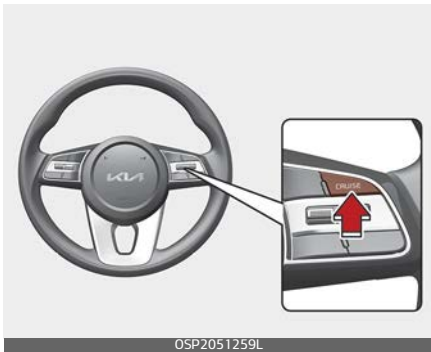
Driving Assist button



- CANCEL: Cancels Cruise Control operation.
- CRUISE: Turns Cruise Control on or off.
- RES+: Resumes or increases cruise control speed.
- SET-: Sets or decreases Cruise Control speed.

Setting Cruise Control speed

1. Press the Driving Assist button on the steering wheel, to turn the function on. The cruise status on the LCD screen will appear.



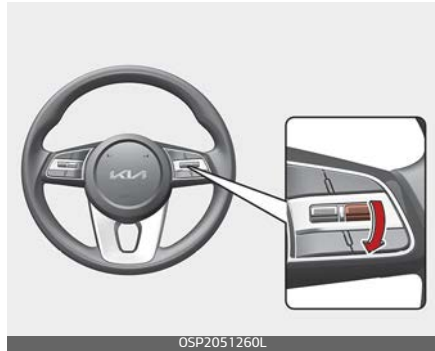
2. Accelerate to the desired speed, which must be more than 30 km/h.

* NOTICE

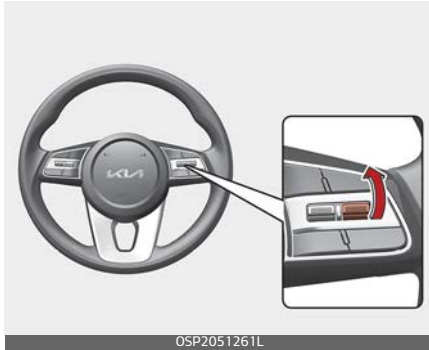
Manual transmission

For manual transmission vehicles, you should depress the brake pedal at least once to set Cruise Control after starting the engine.

3. Move down the SET- switch, and release it at the desired speed. The cruise status on the LCD screen will appear. Release the accelerator pedal at the same time. The desired speed will automatically be maintained. On a steep grade, the vehicle may slow down or speed up slightly whilst going downhill.



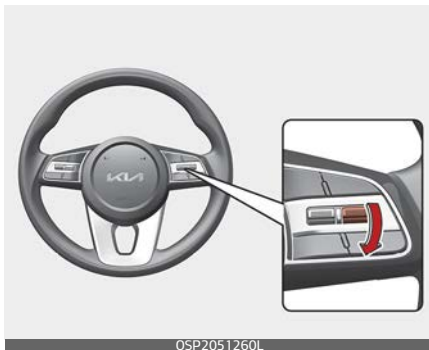
Increasing Cruise Control set speed



Follow either of these procedures:

- Move up the RES+ switch and hold it. Your vehicle set speed will increase by 10 km/h. Release the switch at the speed you want.
- Move up the RES+ switch and release it immediately. The cruising speed will increase by 1.0 km/h each time you move up the RES+ switch in this manner.

Decreasing Cruise Control set speed



Follow either of these procedures:

- Push down the SET – switch, and release it immediately. The cruising speed will decrease by 1 km/h

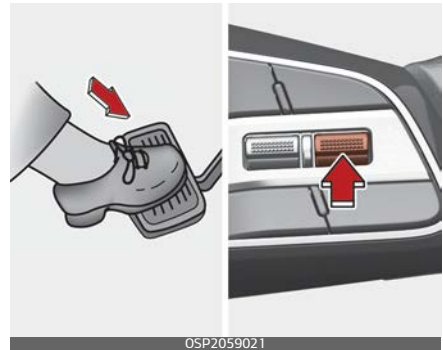
(1 mph) each time you move the switch down in this manner.

- Push down the SET – switch, and hold it. Your vehicle set speed will decrease by 10 km/h (5 mph). Release the switch at the speed you want.

Accelerating temporarily with Cruise Control on

- If you want to speed up temporarily when Cruise Control is on, depress the accelerator pedal. Increased speed will not interfere with cruise control operation or change the set speed.
- To return to the set speed, take your foot off the accelerator pedal.

Canceling Cruise Control



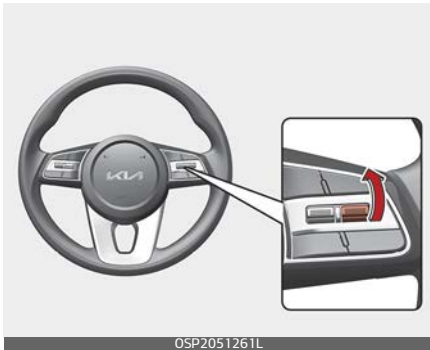
Follow either of these procedures:

- Depress the brake pedal.
- Depress the clutch pedal if equipped with a manual transmission.
- Press the CANCEL button located on the steering wheel.

- Decrease the vehicle speed lower than the memory speed by 20 km/h.
- Decrease the vehicle speed to less than approximately 30 km/h.

Each of these actions will cancel cruise control operation (the cruise set speed will disappear), but it will not turn the function off. If you wish to resume cruise control operation, move up the RES+ switch located on your steering wheel. You will return to your previously preset speed.

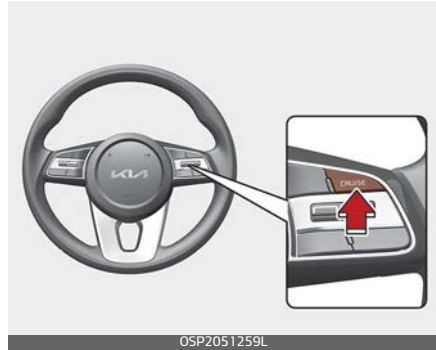
Resuming cruising speed at more than approximately 30 km/h



If any method other than the Driving Assist button was used to cancel cruising speed and the function is still activated, the most recent set speed will automatically resume when you move up the RES+ switch.

It will not resume, however, if the vehicle speed has dropped below approximately 30 km/h.

Turning Cruise Control off

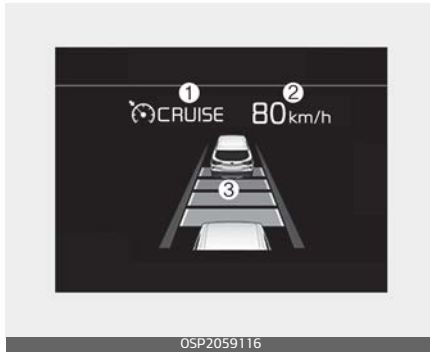


Follow either of these procedures:


- Press the Driving Assist button (The cruise status on the LCD screen will disappear).
- Turn the ignition off.

Both of these actions cancel cruise control operation. If you want to resume cruise control operation, repeat the steps provided in "Setting Cruise Control speed" on page 6-154.

Smart Cruise Control (SCC) (if equipped)



1. Cruise indicator
2. Set speed
3. Vehicle distance

To see SCC screen on the LCD display on the cluster, select Driving Assist mode (). For more details, refer to "LCD display modes" on page 4-55.

Smart Cruise Control allows you to program the vehicle to maintain constant speed and distance detecting the vehicle ahead without depressing the accelerator or brake pedal.

Smart Cruise Control will automatically adjust your vehicle speed to maintain your programmed speed and following distance without requiring you to depress the accelerator or brake pedals.

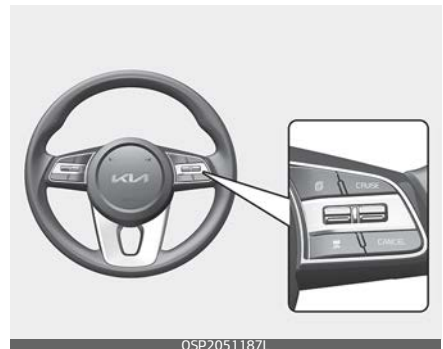
⚠ WARNING

For your safety, please read the owner's manual before using Smart Cruise Control.

⚠ WARNING

- Smart Cruise Control is not a substitute for safe driving practices, but a convenience function only. It is the responsibility of the driver to always check the speed and distance to the vehicle ahead.
- Always be aware of road conditions whilst driving and be warn for unexpected situations even though Smart Cruise Control is operating.
- Smart Cruise Control is supplemental function to assist you. Do not entirely rely on the functions. Always pay attention, whilst driving, for your safety.

Driving Assist button



OSP2051187L

CRUISE: Turns Smart Cruise Control on or off.

RES+ : Resumes or increases Smart Cruise Control speed.

SET- : Sets or decreases Smart Cruise Control speed.

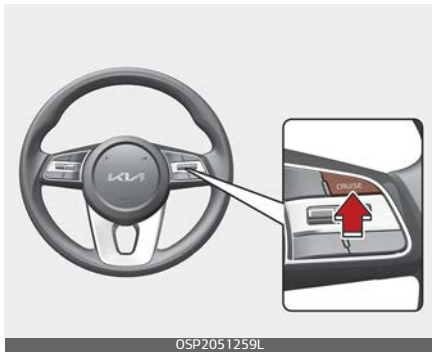
: Sets Vehicle distance

CANCEL: Cancels Smart Cruise Control operation.

Smart Cruise Control speed

To set Smart Cruise Control speed

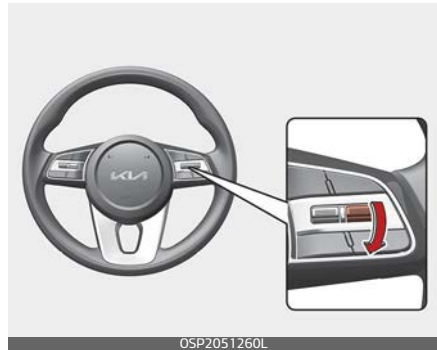
1. Push the Driving Assist button on the steering wheel to turn the function on. The cruise indicator will illuminate.



2. Accelerate to the desired speed. Smart Cruise Control speed can be set as follows:

- 10 km/h (5 mph) ~ 180 km/h (110 mph): when there is no vehicle in front

- 0 km/h (0 mph) ~ 180 km/h (110 mph): when there is a vehicle in front
3. Push down the SET- switch. The Set Speed and Vehicle distance on the LCD display will illuminate.



4. Release the accelerator pedal. The desired speed will automatically be maintained.

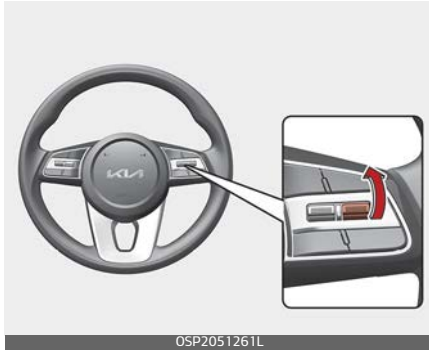
If there is a vehicle in front of you, the speed may decrease to maintain the distance to the vehicle ahead.

On a steep grade, the vehicle may slow down or speed up slightly whilst going uphill or downhill.

* NOTICE

- Vehicle speed may decrease on an upward slope and increase on a downward slope.
- If the vehicle speed is less than 30 km/h (20 mph) and Smart Cruise Control is operated, the smart cruise control speed will be set to 30 km/h (20 mph).

To increase Smart Cruise Control set speed



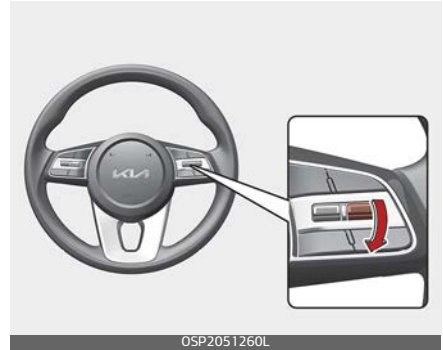
Follow either of these procedures:

- Push up the RES+ switch, and release it immediately. The cruising speed will increase by 1 km/h (1 mph) each time you move the switch up in this manner.
- Push up the RES+ switch, and hold it. Your vehicle set speed will increase by 10 km/h (5 mph). Release the switch at the speed you want.
- You can set the speed to 180 km/h (110 mph).

CAUTION

Check the driving condition before using the switch. Driving speed sharply increases, when you push up and hold the switch.

To decrease Smart Cruise Control set speed



Follow either of these procedures:

- Push down the SET- switch, and release it immediately. The cruising speed will decrease by 1 km/h (1 mph) each time you move the switch down in this manner.
- Push down the SET- switch, and hold it. Your vehicle set speed will decrease by 10 km/h (5 mph). Release the switch at the speed you want.
- You can set the speed to 30 km/h (20 mph).

To temporarily accelerate with Smart Cruise Control on

If you want to speed up temporarily when Smart Cruise Control is on, depress the accelerator pedal. Increased speed will not interfere with Smart Cruise Control operation or change the set speed.

To return to the set speed, take your foot off the accelerator pedal.

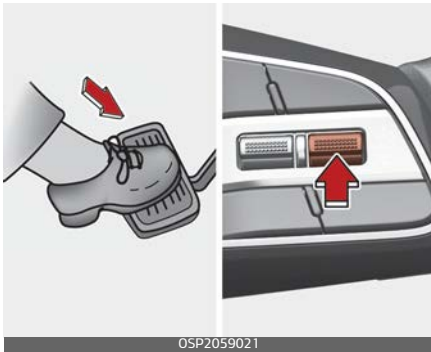
If you push down the SET- switch at increased speed, the set speed is updated.

* NOTICE

Be careful when accelerating temporarily, because the speed is not controlled automatically at this time even if there is a vehicle in front of you.

Smart Cruise Control will be temporarily cancelled when:

cancelled manually



OSP2059021

Depressing the brake pedal.

Pushing the CANCEL button located on the steering wheel.

Smart Cruise Control turns off temporarily when the Set Speed and Vehicle-to-Vehicle Distance indicator on the LCD display turns off.

The cruise indicator is illuminated continuously.

cancelled automatically

- The driver's door is opened.
- The shift lever is shifted to N (Neutral), R (Reverse) or P (Park).
- The parking brake is applied.
- The vehicle speed is over 190 km/h (120 mph).
- The ESC (Electronic Stability Control), TCS (Traction Control System) or ABS is operating.
- The ESC is turned off.
- The sensor or the cover is dirty or blocked with foreign matter.
- The vehicle is stopped for a certain period of time.
- The vehicle speed is under 10 km/h (5 mph).
- The vehicle stops and goes repeatedly for a long period of time.
- The accelerator pedal is continuously depressed for a long period of time.
- The accelerator pedal is continuously depressed for more than one minute.
- The engine performance is abnormal.
- Engine rpm is in the red zone.
- The driver starts driving by pushing the RES+/SET- button or depressing the accelerator pedal, after the vehicle is stopped by Smart Cruise Control with no other vehicle ahead.
- The driver starts driving by pushing the RES+/SET- button or depressing the accelerator pedal,

after stopping the vehicle with a vehicle stopped far away in front.

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is activated.
- The engine speed is in dangerous range.
- When the braking control is operated for Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist.
- The engine speed is in dangerous range.

Each of these actions will cancel Smart Cruise Control operation. The Set Speed and Vehicle-to-Vehicle Distance on the LCD display will go off.

In a condition Smart Cruise Control is cancelled automatically, Smart Cruise Control will not resume even though the RES+ or SET- switch is pushed.

* NOTICE

If Smart Cruise Control is cancelled by other than the reasons mentioned, we recommend that the function be checked by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Smart Cruise Control cancelled



If the function is cancelled, the warning chime will sound and a message will appear for a few seconds.

You must adjust the vehicle speed by depressing the accelerator or brake pedal according to the road condition ahead and driving condition.

Always check the road conditions. Do not rely on the warning chime.

To resume Smart Cruise Control set speed

If any method other than the cruise switch was used to cancel cruising speed and the function is still activated, the cruising speed will automatically resume when you push the RES+/SET- switch.

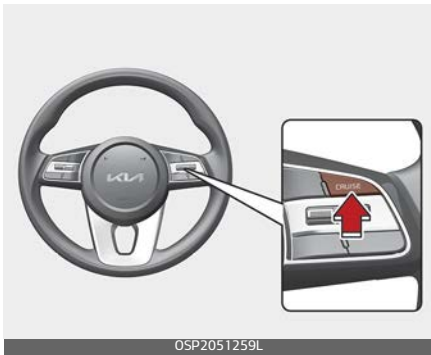
If you push up the RES+ switch, the speed will resume to the recently set speed. However, if vehicle speed drops below 10 km/h (20 mph), it

will resume when there is a vehicle in front of your vehicle.

*** NOTICE**

Always check the road conditions when you push up the RES+ switch to resume speed.

To turn Cruise Control off



Pushing the Driving Assist button. The cruise indicator will go off.

If you wish not to use Cruise Control, always turn the function off by pushing the Driving Assist button.

⚠ WARNING

Take the following precautions :

- Always set the vehicle speed under the speed limit in your country.
- If Smart Cruise Control is left on, (CRUISE indicator light in the instrument cluster is illuminated) Smart Cruise Control can be activated unintentionally. Keep Smart Cruise Control off (CRUISE indicator light OFF) when Smart Cruise Control is not in use, to avoid inadvertently setting a speed.
- Use Smart Cruise Control only when travelling on open high-ways in good weather.
- Do not use Smart Cruise Control when it may not be safe to keep the vehicle at a constant speed:
 - When driving in heavy traffic or when traffic conditions make it difficult to drive at a constant speed
 - When driving on rainy, icy, or snow-covered roads
 - When driving on hilly or windy roads
 - When driving in windy areas
 - When driving in parking lots
 - When driving near crash barriers
 - When driving on a sharp curve
 - When driving with limited view (possibly due to bad weather, such as fog, snow, rain or sand-storm)
 - When the vehicle sensing ability decreases due to vehicle modification resulting level difference of the vehicle's front and rear
- Unexpected situations may lead to possible accidents. Pay attention continuously to road conditions and driving even when

Smart Cruise Control is being operated.

To adjust the sensitivity of Smart Cruise Control

The sensitivity of vehicle speed when following the front vehicle to maintain the set distance can be adjusted. The rate of acceleration (sensitivity) along the front vehicle is set in conjunction with the 'DRIVE MODE' switch.

- **Smart Cruise Control responsiveness is not tied to the person**
 - Fast: Vehicle speed following the front vehicle to maintain the set distance is faster than normal speed.
 - Normal: Vehicle speed following the front vehicle to maintain the set distance is normal.
 - Slow: Vehicle speed following the front vehicle to maintain the set distance is slower than normal speed.
- DRIVE MODE switch
Smart Cruise Control sensitivity changes when the 'DRIVE MODE' switch is operated.

*** NOTICE**

The last selected Smart Cruise Control sensitivity is remained in the function.

Drive Mode	The sensitivity of Smart Cruise Control
1. NORMAL	Normal
2. ECO	Slow
3. SPORT	Fast

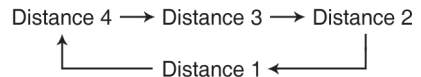
Smart Cruise Control Vehicle Distance

To set Vehicle Distance



When Smart Cruise Control is ON, you can set and maintain the distance from the vehicle ahead of you without pressing the accelerator or brake pedal.

Each time the button is pressed, the vehicle distance changes as follows:



For example, if you drive at 90 km/h (56 mph), the distance maintain as follows:

- Distance 4 – approximately 52.5 m
- Distance 3 – approximately 40 m
- Distance 2 – approximately 32.5 m
- Distance 1 – approximately 25 m

*** NOTICE**

The distance is set to the last set distance when the function is used for the first time after starting the engine.

When there is a vehicle ahead of you in your lane:

Distance 4



Distance 3



Distance 2



When the lane ahead is clear:



The vehicle speed will maintain the set speed.

Distance 1



- Your vehicle speed will slow down or speed up to maintain the selected distance.
- If the vehicle ahead speeds up, your vehicle will travel at a steady cruising speed after accelerating to the set speed.
- Vehicles appear in LCD display only if there is a front vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

When using Smart Cruise Control :



- The warning chime sounds and the Vehicle Distance indicator blinks if the vehicle is unable to

maintain the selected distance from the vehicle ahead.

- If the warning chime sounds, Depress brake pedal to actively adjust the vehicle speed, and the distance to the vehicle ahead.
- Even if the warning chime is not activated, always pay attention to the driving conditions to prevent dangerous situations from occurring.
- Playing the vehicle audio system at high volume may offset the function warning sounds.

⚠ CAUTION

If the vehicle ahead (vehicle speed: less than 30 km/h (20 mph)) disappears to the next lane, the warning chime will sound and a message "Watch for surrounding vehicles" will appear. Adjust your vehicle speed for vehicles or objects that can suddenly appear in front of you by depressing the brake pedal.



Always pay attention to the road condition ahead.

In traffic situation



Use switch or pedal to accelerate

- In traffic, your vehicle will stop if the vehicle ahead of you stops. Also, if the vehicle ahead of you starts moving, your vehicle will start as well. However, if the vehicle stops for more than 3 seconds, you must depress the accelerator pedal or push up the switch (RES+) or push down the switch (SET-) to start driving. If you push Smart Cruise Control switch (RES+ or SET-) whilst Auto Hold and advanced Smart Cruise Control is operating the Auto Hold will be released regardless of accelerator pedal operation and the vehicle will start to move. The AUTO HOLD indicator changes from green to white. (if equipped with EPB (Electronic Parking Brake))

Sensor to detect distance to the vehicle ahead



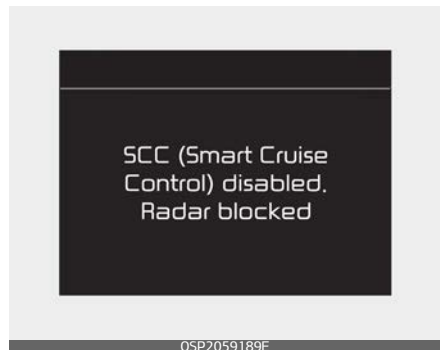
Smart Cruise Control uses a front radar to detect distance to the vehicle ahead.

If the radar sensor is covered with dirt or other foreign matter, the vehicle distance control may not operate correctly.

Always keep the radar sensor clean.

Warning message

***Smart Cruise Control disabled.
Radar blocked***



When the sensor lens cover is blocked with dirt, snow, or debris, Smart Cruise Control operation may stop temporarily. If this occurs, a warning message will appear on the LCD display. Remove any dirt, snow, or debris and clean the radar sensor lens cover before operating Smart Cruise Control.

Smart Cruise Control may not properly activate, if the radar is totally contaminated, or if any substance is not detected after turning ON the engine (e.g. in an open terrain).

* NOTICE

For SCC operation is temporarily stopped if the radar is blocked, but you wish to use cruise control mode (speed control function), you must convert to the cruise control mode (refer to "To convert to Cruise Control mode" on page 6-168).

▲ WARNING

- Do not apply license plate frame or foreign objects such as a bumper sticker or a bumper guard near the radar sensor. Doing so may adversely affect the sensing performance of the radar.
- Always keep the radar sensor and lens cover clean and free of dirt and debris.

- Use only a soft cloth to wash the vehicle. Do not spray pressurized water directly on the sensor or sensor cover.
- Be careful not to apply unnecessary force on the radar sensor or sensor cover. If the sensor is forcibly moved out of proper alignment, Smart Cruise Control may not operate correctly. In this case, a warning message may not be displayed. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- If the front bumper becomes damaged in the area around the radar sensor, Smart Cruise Control may not operate properly. We recommend that you have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Use only Kia parts to repair or replace a damaged sensor or sensor cover. Do not apply paint to the sensor cover.

Check Smart Cruise Control System



The message will appear when the vehicle distance control function is not functioning normally.

We recommend that you take your vehicle to an authorised Kia dealer/ service partner and have the function checked.

To convert to Cruise Control mode

The driver may choose to only use the conventional Cruise Control mode (speed control function) by doing as follows:

1. Turn Smart Cruise Control on (the cruise indicator light will be on but the function will not be activated).
2. Push and hold the Vehicle Distance button for more than 2 seconds.
3. Choose between "Smart Cruise Control" and "Cruise Control".

When the function is cancelled using the Driving Assist button is used after the engine is turned on, Smart Cruise Control mode will turn on.

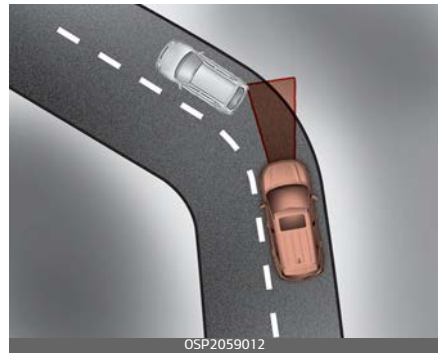
⚠ WARNING

When using the Cruise Control mode, you must manually adjust the distance to other vehicles by depressing the brake pedal. The function does not automatically adjust the distance to vehicles in front of you.

Limitations of Smart Cruise Control

Smart Cruise Control may have limits to its ability to detect distance to the vehicle ahead due to road and traffic conditions.

On curves



- Smart Cruise Control may not detect a moving vehicle in your lane, and then your vehicle could accelerate to the set speed. Also, the vehicle speed will decrease when the vehicle ahead is recognized suddenly.

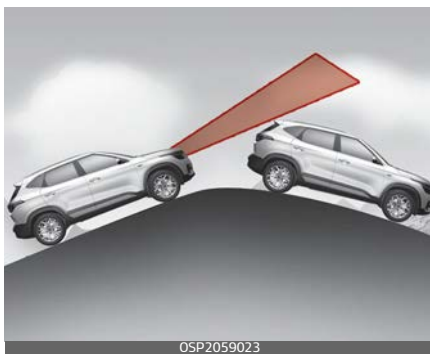
- Select the appropriate set speed on curves and apply the brakes or accelerator pedal if necessary.

Your vehicle speed can be reduced due to a vehicle in the adjacent lane.



Apply the accelerator pedal and select the appropriate set speed. Check to be sure that the road conditions permit safe operation of Smart Cruise Control.

On inclines

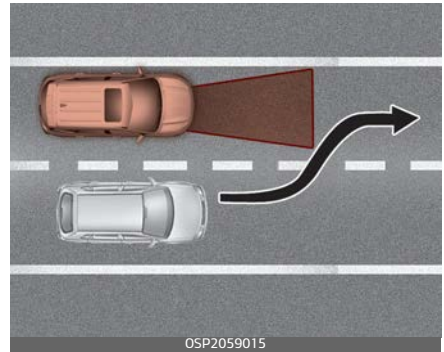


- During uphill or downhill driving, Smart Cruise Control may not detect a moving vehicle in your lane, and cause your vehicle to

accelerate to the set speed. Also, the vehicle speed will rapidly slow down when the vehicle ahead is recognized suddenly.

- Select the appropriate set speed on inclines and apply the brake or accelerator pedal if necessary.

Lane changing



- A vehicle which moves into your lane from an adjacent lane cannot be recognized by the sensor until it is in the sensor's detection range.
- The radar may not detect immediately when a vehicle cuts in suddenly. Always pay attention to the traffic, road and driving conditions.
- If a slower vehicle moves into your lane, your speed may decrease to maintain the distance to the vehicle ahead.
- If a faster vehicle which moves into your lane, your vehicle will accelerate to the set speed.

Vehicle recognition



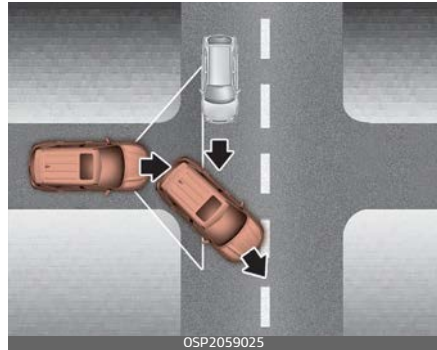
Some vehicles in your lane cannot be recognized by the sensor:

- Narrow vehicles such as motorcycles or bicycles
- Vehicles offset to one side
- Slow-moving vehicles or sudden-decelerating vehicles
- Stopped vehicles
- Vehicles with small rear profile such as trailers with no loads

A vehicle ahead cannot be recognized correctly by the sensor if any of following occurs:

- When the vehicle is pointing upwards due to overloading in the luggage compartment
- whilst the steering wheel is operating
- When driving to one side of the lane
- When driving on narrow lanes or on curves

Apply the brake or accelerator pedal if necessary.



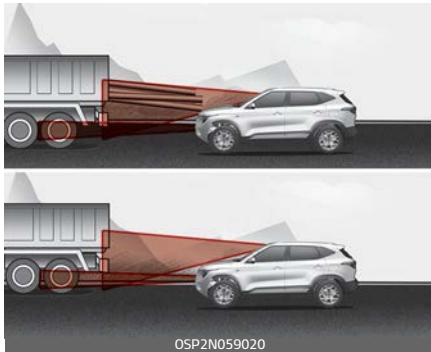
- Your vehicle may accelerate when a vehicle ahead of you disappears.
- When you are warned that the vehicle ahead of you is not detected, drive with caution.
- When driving in stop-and-go traffic, and a stopped vehicle in front of you merges out of the lane, the function may not immediately detect the new vehicle that is now in front of you. In this case, you must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.



- Always look out for pedestrians when your vehicle is maintaining a distance with the vehicle ahead.



- Always be cautious for vehicles with higher height or vehicles carrying loads that sticks out from the back of the vehicle.



⚠ WARNING

When using Smart Cruise Control take the following precautions:

- If an emergency stop is necessary, you must apply the brakes. The vehicle cannot be stopped at every emergency situation by using Smart Cruise Control.

- Keep a safe distance according to road conditions and vehicle speed. If the vehicle distance is too close during a high-speed driving, a serious collision may result.
- Always maintain sufficient braking distance and decelerate your vehicle by applying the brakes if necessary.
- Smart Cruise Control cannot recognize a stopped vehicle, pedestrians or an oncoming vehicle. Always look ahead cautiously to prevent unexpected and sudden situations from occurring.
- Vehicles moving in front of you with a frequent lane change may cause a delay in the function's reaction or may cause the function to react to a vehicle actually in an adjacent lane. Always drive cautiously to prevent unexpected and sudden situations from occurring.
- Always be aware of the selected speed and vehicle distance. The driver should not solely rely on the function but always pay attention to driving conditions and control your vehicle speed.
- Smart Cruise Control may not recognize complex driving situations so always pay attention to driving conditions and control your vehicle speed.
- Do not use Smart Cruise Control when a trailer or carrier is installed.

- Turn off Smart Cruise Control when the vehicle is towed.
- Smart Cruise Control warning tone may not be emitted whilst other warning tones are given priority.

*** NOTICE**

Smart Cruise Control may not operate temporarily due to:

- Electrical interference
- Modifying the suspension
- Differences of tyre abrasion or tyre pressure
- Installing different type of tyres

Lane Following Assist (LFA) (if equipped)

Lane Following Assist helps detect lane markers on the road with a front view camera at the front windscreen, and assists the driver's steering to help keep the vehicle between lanes.



⚠ WARNING

Lane Following Assist is not a substitute for safe driving practices, but a convenience function. It is the responsibility of the driver to always be aware of the surrounding and steer the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

Take the following precautions when using Lane Following Assist:

- Do not steer the steering wheel suddenly when the steering wheel is being assisted by the function.

- Lane Following Assist helps the driver to keep the vehicle in the centre of the lane by assisting the driver's steering. However, the driver should not solely rely on the function but always pay attention on the steering wheel to stay in the lane.
- The operation of Lane Following Assist can be cancelled or not work properly according to road condition and surroundings. Always be cautious when driving.
- Do not disassemble the front view camera temporarily to tint the window or attach any types of coatings and accessories. If you disassemble the camera and assemble it again, we recommend that you take your vehicle to an authorised Kia dealer/service partner and have the function checked for calibration.
- When you replace the windscreen glass, front view camera or related parts of the steering wheel, we recommend that you take your vehicle to an authorised Kia dealer/service partner and have the function checked for calibration.
- The function detects lane markers and controls the steering wheel by the front view camera, therefore, if the lane markers are hard to detect, the function may not work properly. Please refer to "Limitations of Lane Following Assist" on page 6-177.
- Do not remove or damage the related parts of Lane Following Assist.
- You may not hear a warning sound of Lane Following Assist because of excessive audio sound.
- Do not place objects on the dashboard that reflects light such as mirrors, white paper, etc. The function may malfunction if the sunlight is reflected.
- Always have your hands on the steering wheel whilst Lane Following Assist is activated. If you continue to drive with your hands off the steering wheel after the "Keep hands on steering wheel" warning message appears, the function will turn off automatically. However, if the driver has their hands on the steering wheel again, the function will start controlling the steering wheel.
- The steering wheel is not continuously controlled so if the vehicle speed is at a higher rate when leaving a lane the vehicle may not be controlled by the function. The driver must always follow the speed limit when using the function.
- If you attach objects to the steering wheel, the function may not assist steering or the hands off alarm may not work properly.

- When you tow a trailer, make sure that you turn off Lane Following Assist.

Lane Following Assist operation

With the ENGINE START/STOP button is in the ON or START position, Lane Following Assist can be activated by pressing the button.



Operating conditions

When the function is activated, the indicator (🚗) on the cluster will illuminate. The colour of the indicator will change depending on the condition of Lane Following Assist.

- Green : The function is in the enable state.
- White : The function is in the ready state.

Lane Following Assist activation

- After Lane Following Assist is activated, if the vehicle is within the lane and both lane markers are detected (lane colour changes grey to white) and there is no abrupt steering by the driver, indicator light will change from white to green. This indicates that Lane Following Assist is in the ENABLED state and the steering wheel will be able to be controlled.
- The indicator light changes from green to white when the control is temporarily cancelled.
- When the function does not recognize the lane or depending on the vehicle condition in front (presence of the vehicle, driving status, etc.), the steering wheel is controlled restrictively. When the control of the steering wheel is stopped temporarily the activation indicator blinks in green and then changes to white.

Warning message

Keep hands on steering wheel



If the driver takes their hands off the steering wheel for several seconds whilst Lane Following Assist is activated, the function will warn the driver.

* NOTICE

If the steering wheel is held very lightly the message may still appear because Lane Following Assist may not recognize that the driver has their hands on the wheel.

⚠ WARNING

The warning message may appear late according to road conditions. Therefore, always have your hands on the steering wheel whilst driving.

If the driver still does not have their hands on the steering wheel after the message "Keep hands on steer-

ing wheel", the function will not control the steering wheel and warn the driver only when the driver crosses the lane markers.

However, if the driver has their hands on the steering wheel again, the function will start controlling the steering wheel.

⚠ WARNING

- The driver is responsible for accurate steering.
- Turn off the function and drive the vehicle in following situations.
 - In bad weather
 - In bad road condition
 - When the steering wheel needs to be controlled by the driver frequently.

* NOTICE

- Even though the steering is assisted by the function, the driver may control the steering wheel.
- The steering wheel may feel heavier or lighter when the function wheel is assisted by the function than when it is not.

Check Lane Following Assist (LFA) system



If there is a problem with the function a message will appear for a few seconds. If the problem continues Lane Following Assist failure indicator will illuminate.

Lane Following Assist will not operate when:

- The turn signal is turned on before changing a lane. If you change lanes without the turn signal on, the steering wheel might be controlled.
- The vehicle is not driven in the middle of the lane when the function is turned on or right after changing a lane.
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) or VSM (Vehicle Stability Management) is activated.
- The vehicle is driven on a sharp curve.
- Vehicle speed is over:
 - Russia : 175 km/h (108 mph)

- The vehicle makes sharp lane changes.
- The vehicle brakes suddenly.
- Only one lane marker is detected.
- The lane is very wide or narrow.
- Radius of a curve is too small.
- The vehicle is driven on a steep incline.
- The steering wheel is turned suddenly.
- Lane Following Assist may not work around 15 seconds after starting the vehicle or the initialization or rebooting of the front view camera.

Limitations of Lane Following Assist

Lane Following Assist may operate prematurely even if the vehicle does not depart from the intended lane, OR, Lane Following Assist may not assist your steering or warn you if the vehicle leaves the intended lane under the following circumstances:

When the lane and road conditions are poor

- It is difficult to distinguish the lane marking from the road surface or the lane marking is faded or not clearly marked.
- It is difficult to distinguish the colour of the lane marker from the road.
- There are markings on the road surface that look like a lane marker that is inadvertently being detected by the camera.
- The lane marker is indistinct or damaged.
- The lane marker is merged or divided. (e.g. tollgate)
- The lane number increases or decreases or the lane marker are crossing complicatedly.
- There are more than two lane markers on the road in front of you.
- The lane marker is very thick or thin.
- The lane is very wide or narrow.
- The lane marker ahead is not visible due to rain, snow, water on the road, damaged or stained road surface, or other factors.
- The shadow is on the lane marker by a median strip, trees, guardrail, noise barriers, etc.
- The lane markers are complicated or a structure substitutes for the lines such as a construction area.
- There are crosswalk signs or other symbols on the road.
- The lane marker in a tunnel is stained with oil, etc.
- The lane suddenly disappears such as at the intersection.

When external condition is intervened

- The brightness outside changes suddenly such as when entering or exiting a tunnel, or when passing under a bridge.
- The brightness outside is too low such as when the headlamps are not on at night or the vehicle is going through a tunnel.
- There is a boundary structure in the roadway such as a concrete barrier, guardrail and reflector post that is inadvertently being detected by the camera.
- When light coming from a street light or an oncoming vehicle is reflected on a wet road surface such as a puddle in the road.
- The field of view in front is obstructed by sun glare.

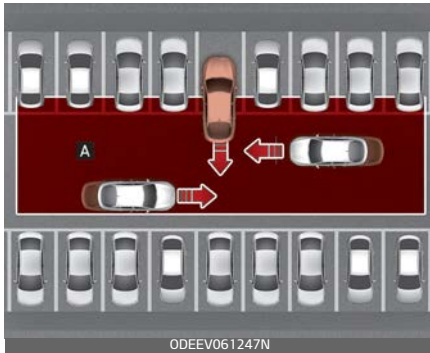
- There is not enough distance between you and the vehicle in front to be able to detect the lane marker or the vehicle ahead is driving on the lane marker.
- Driving on a steep grade, over a hill, or when driving on a curved road.
- The adverse road conditions cause excessive vehicle vibrations whilst driving.
- The surrounding of the inside rear view mirror temperature is high due to direct sunlight, etc.
- The sensor recognition changes suddenly when passing over a speed bump or driving on a steep up/down or right/left grade When front visibility is poor

The windscreen or the camera lens is blocked with dirt or debris.

- The windscreen glass is fogged up; a clear view of the road is obstructed.
- Placing objects on the dashboard, etc.
- The sensor cannot detect the lane because of fog, heavy rain or snow.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning (RCCW) (if equipped)

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning uses radar sensors to monitor the approaching cross traffic from the left and right side of the vehicle when your vehicle is in reverse.



The blind spot detection range varies relative to the approaching vehicle speed.

⚠ WARNING

Always be aware of road conditions whilst driving and be warn for unexpected situations even though Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning is operating.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning is supplemental function to assist you. Do not entirely rely on the functions. Always pay attention, whilst driving, for your safety.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning is not substitutes for proper and safe driving. Always drive safely and

use caution when backing up the vehicle.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning setting



- The driver can activate the functions by placing the ignition switch to the ON position and by selecting "User settings → Driver assistance → Parking safety → Rear cross-traffic safety". Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning turn on and get ready to be activated when 'Rear cross-traffic safety' is selected.
- When the engine is turned off then on again, the functions are always ready to be activated.
- When the function is initially turned on and when the engine is turned off then on again, the warning light will illuminate for 3 seconds on the outside rear view mirror.

Warning Timing



The driver can select the initial warning activation time in the User Settings in the LCD display by selecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Warning timing'.

The options for initial Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning includes the following:

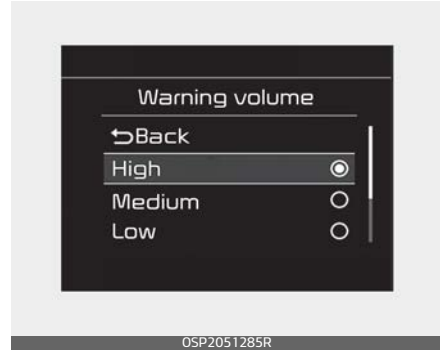
- Normal: When this condition is selected, initial Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning is activated normally. If this setting feels sensitive, change the option to 'Late'. The warning activation time may feel late if the a vehicle at the side or rear abruptly accelerates.
- Late: Select this warning activation time when the traffic is light and you are driving in a low speed.

* NOTICE

If you change the warning timing, the warning time of other functions

may change. Always be aware before changing the warning timing.

Warning Volume



The driver can select the warning volume of Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning by selecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Warning volume → High/Medium/Low'.

* NOTICE

If you change the warning volume, the warning volume of other functions may change. Always be aware before changing the warning volume.

Operating conditions

To operate:



Go to the "User settings → Driver assistance → Parking safety → Rear cross-traffic safety" on the LCD display. The function will turn on and standby to activate.

The function will activate when vehicle speed is below 10 km/h (7 mph) and with the shift button in R (Reverse).

* The function will not activate when the vehicle speed exceeds 10 km/h (7 mph). The function will activate again when the speed is below 8 km/h (5 mph).

The function's detecting range is approximately 0.5 m ~ 20 m (1 ft ~ 65 ft). An approaching vehicle will be detected if their vehicle speed is within 8 km/h ~ 36 km/h (5 ~ 22.5 mph).

Note that the detecting range and operating speed may vary under certain conditions. As always, use

caution and pay close attention to your surroundings when backing up your vehicle.

Warning and function control

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning

Left



Left



Right



Right



If the vehicle detected by the sensors approaches from the rear left/right side of your vehicle, the warning chime will sound, the warning light on the outside rear view mirror will blink and a message will appear on the LCD display. If Rear View Monitor is in activation, a message will also appear on the infotainment function screen.

The warning will stop when:

- The detected vehicle moves out of the sensing area or

- when the vehicle is right behind your vehicle or
- when the vehicle is not approaching your vehicle or
- when the other vehicle slows down.
- The vehicle's approaching speed is decreased.

CAUTION

- When the operation condition of Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning is satisfied, the warning will occur every time a vehicle approaches the side or rear of your stopped (0 km/h vehicle speed) vehicle.
- The function's warning may not operate properly if the left or right of your vehicle's rear bumper is blocked by a vehicle or obstacle.
- The driver should always use extreme caution whilst operating the vehicle, whether or not the warning light on the outside rear view mirror illuminates or there is a warning alarm.
- Playing the vehicle audio function at high volume may offset the function's warning sounds.
- The warning of Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning may not sound whilst other function's warning sounds.
- If any other warning sound such as seat belt warning chime is

already generated, Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning warning may not sound.

⚠ WARNING

- Drive safely even though the vehicle is equipped with Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning. Do not solely rely on the function but check your surrounding when backing the vehicle up.
- The driver is responsible for accurate brake control.
- Always pay extreme caution whilst driving. Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning may not operate properly or unnecessarily operate in accordance with your driving situations.

Detecting Sensors

Rear corner Sensors



The rear corner radars are the sensors inside the rear bumper for detecting the side and rear areas.

Always keep the rear bumper clean for proper operation of the function.

⚠ CAUTION

- The function may not work properly when the bumper has been damaged, or if the rear bumper has been replaced or repaired.
- The function may turn off due to strong electromagnetic waves.
- Always keep the sensors clean.
- NEVER arbitrarily disassemble the sensor component nor apply any impact on the sensor component.
- Be careful not to apply unnecessary force on the radar sensor or sensor cover. If the sensor is forcibly moved out of proper alignment, the function may not operate correctly. In this case, a warning message may not be displayed. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Do not apply foreign objects such as a bumper sticker or a bumper guard near the radar sensor or apply paint to the sensor area. Doing so may adversely affect the performance of the sensor.

Warning message**Blind-Spot Collision Warning (BCW) system disabled. Radar blocked**

This warning message may appear when:

- One or both of the sensors on the rear bumper is blocked by dirt or snow or a foreign object.
- A trailer or carrier is installed.
- Driving in rural areas where the sensor does not detect another vehicle for an extended period of time.
- When there is inclement weather such as heavy snow or rain.

If any of these conditions occur, the function will turn off automatically.

When Blind-Spot Collision Warning cancelled warning message is displayed in the cluster, check to make sure that the rear bumper is free from any dirt or snow in the areas where the sensor is located.

Remove any dirt, snow, or foreign

material that could interfere with the radar sensors.

After any dirt or debris is removed, the function should operate normally after about 10 minutes of driving the vehicle.

If the function still does not operate normally have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

*** NOTICE**

Turn off Blind-Spot Collision Warning and Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning when a trailer or carrier is installed.

- Deactivate Blind-Spot Collision Warning by deselecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Blind-spot safety → Off' (if equipped) in the cluster or infotainment system.
- Deactivate Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning by deselecting "User settings → Driver assistance → Parking safety → Rear cross-traffic safety" in the cluster or infotainment system.

Check Blind-Spot Collision Warning (BCW) system



If there is a problem with Blind-Spot Collision Warning function, a warning message will appear. The function will turn off automatically. Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning will not operate also if Blind-Spot Collision Warning turns off due to malfunction. We recommend that you have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Limitations of Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning

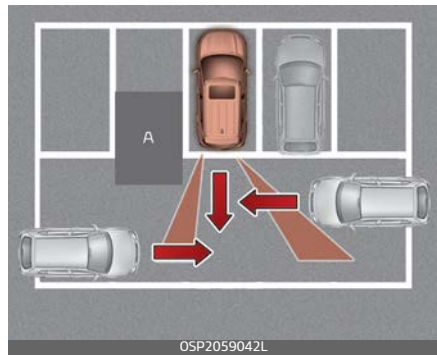
The driver must be cautious in the below situations, because the function may not detect other vehicles or objects in certain circumstances.

- When a trailer or carrier is installed.
- The vehicle drives in inclement weather such as heavy rain or snow.

- The sensor is polluted with rain, snow, mud, etc.
- The rear bumper where the sensor is located is covered with a foreign object such as a bumper sticker, a bumper guard, a bike rack, etc.
- The rear bumper is damaged, or the sensor is out of the original default position.
- The vehicle height gets lower or higher due to heavy loading in a luggage compartment, abnormal tyre pressure, etc.
- When the temperature of the rear bumper is high.
- When the sensors are blocked by other vehicles, walls or parking-lot pillars.
- The vehicle drives on a curved road.
- The road pavement (or the peripheral ground) abnormally contains metallic components (i.e. possibly due to subway construction).
- There is a fixed object near the vehicle, such as a guardrail.
- whilst going down or up a steep road where the height of the lane is different.
- Driving on a narrow road where trees or grass or overgrown.
- Driving in rural areas where the sensor does not detect another vehicle for an extended period of time.
- Driving on a wet road.

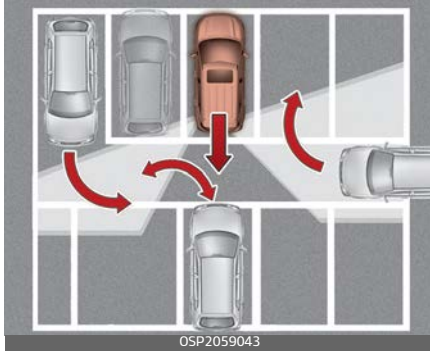
- Driving on a road where the guardrail or wall is in double structure.
- A big vehicle is near such as a bus or truck.
- When the other vehicle approaches very close.
- When the other vehicle passes at a very fast speed.
- whilst changing lanes.
- If the vehicle has started at the same time as the vehicle next to you and has accelerated.
- When the vehicle in the next lane moves two lanes away from you OR when the vehicle two lanes away moves to the next lane from you.
- A motorcycle or bicycle is near.
- A flat trailer is near.
- If there are small objects in the detecting area such as a shopping cart or a baby stroller.
- If there is a low height vehicle such as a sports car.
- The brake pedal is depressed.
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is activated.
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) malfunctions.
- The tyre pressure is low or a tyre is damaged.
- The brake is reworked.
- The vehicle sharply stops.
- Temperature is extremely low around the vehicle.
- The vehicle severely vibrates whilst driving over a bumpy road,

- uneven/ bumpy road, or concrete patch.
- The vehicle drives on a slippery surface due to snow, water puddle, or ice.
- If the vehicle moves backward after the vehicle is parked with a diagonal line
- Driving where there is a vehicle or structure near



- [A] : Structure
- Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning may not operate properly when driving where there is a vehicle or structure near. In certain instances, the function may not detect the vehicle approaching from behind and the warning or brake may not operate properly. Always pay attention to your surrounding whilst driving.
- When the vehicle is in a complex parking environment

Driving your vehicle



Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning may not operate properly when the vehicle is in a complex parking environment. In certain instances, the function may not be able to exactly determine the risk of collision for the vehicles which are parking or pulling out near your vehicle (e.g. a vehicle escaping beside your vehicle, a vehicle parking or pulling out in the rear area, a vehicle approaching your vehicle making a turn, etc.).

In this case, the warning or brake may not operate properly.

- When the vehicle is parked diagonally

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning (RCCW)



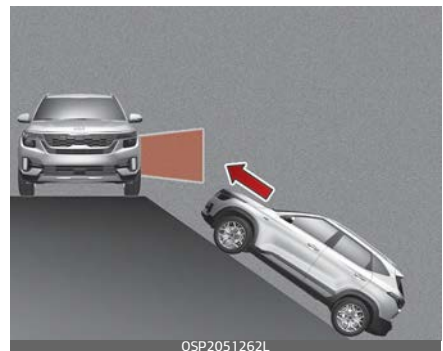
[A] : Vehicle

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning may not operate properly when the vehicle is parked diagonally.

In certain instances, when the diagonally parked vehicle is pulled out of the parking space, the function may not detect the vehicle approaching from the rear left/right of your vehicle. In this case, the warning or brake may not operate properly.

Always pay attention to your surrounding whilst driving.

- When the vehicle is on/near a slope



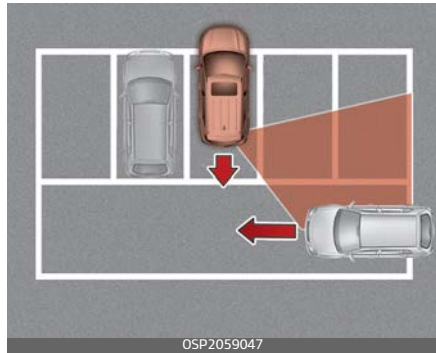
Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning may not operate properly when the vehicle is on/near a slope. In certain instances, the function may not detect the vehicle approaching from the rear left/right and the warning or brake may not operate properly. Always pay attention to your surrounding whilst driving.

- Pulling into the parking space where there is a structure



[A] : Structure, [B] : Wall
Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning may not operate properly when pulling in the vehicle to the parking space where there is a structure at the back or side of your vehicle. In certain instances, when backing into the parking space, the function may not detect the vehicle moving in front of your vehicle. In this case, the warning or brake may not operate properly. Always pay attention to the parking space whilst driving.

- When the vehicle is parked rearward



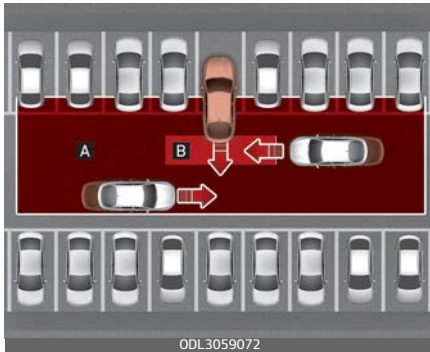
If the vehicle is parked rearward and the sensor detects the another vehicle in the rear area of the parking space, the function can warn or control braking. Always pay attention to the parking space whilst driving.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist (RCCA) (if equipped)

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Avoidance Assist description

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning uses radar sensors to monitor the approaching cross traffic from the left and right side of the vehicle when your vehicle is in reverse.



The blind spot detection range varies relative to the approaching vehicle speed.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist monitors approaching cross traffic from the left and right side of the vehicle when your vehicle is approaching.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may activate the Electronic Stability Control (ESC) in accordance with a colliding possibility with an approaching vehicle. It is to lower the colliding risk or mitigate the colliding damage.

⚠ WARNING

- Always be aware of road conditions whilst driving and be warn for unexpected situations even though Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning and Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist are operating.
- Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning and Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist are supplemental functions to assist you. Do not entirely rely on the functions. Always pay attention, whilst driving, for your safety.
- Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning and Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist are not substitutes for proper and safe driving. Always drive safely and use caution when backing up the vehicle.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Avoidance Assist setting and activation

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Avoidance Assist setting



- The driver can activate the functions by placing the ignition switch to the ON position and by selecting "User settings → Driver assistance → Parking safety → Rear cross-traffic safety". Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist turns on and get ready to be activated when 'Rear cross-traffic safety' is selected.
- When the engine is turned off then on again, the functions are always ready to be activated.
- When the function is initially turned on and when the engine is turned off then on again, the warning light will illuminate for 3 seconds on the outside rear view mirror.

Warning Timing



The driver can select the initial warning activation time in the User Settings in the LCD display or infotainment function display by selecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Warning timing'.

The options for the initial Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning includes the following:

- Normal: When this condition is selected, the initial Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning is activated normally. If this setting feels sensitive, change the option to 'Late'.
- The warning activation time may feel late if the a vehicle at the side or rear abruptly accelerates.
- Late: Select this warning activation time when the traffic is light and you are driving in a low speed.

⚠ CAUTION

If you change the warning timing, the warning time of other functions may change. Always be aware before changing the warning timing.

Warning Volume

OSP2051285R

The driver can select the warning volume of Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning by selecting 'User settings → Driver assistance → Warning volume → High/Medium/Low'.

*** NOTICE**

If you change the warning volume, the warning volume of other functions may change. Always be aware before changing the warning volume.

Operating conditions

To operate:



OSP2051287R

Go to the "User settings → Driver assistance → Parking safety → Rear cross-traffic safety" on the LCD display or infotainment function display. The function will turn on and standby to activate.

The function will activate when vehicle speed is below 10 km/h (7 mph) and with the shift button in R (Reverse).

* The function will not activate when the vehicle speed exceeds 10 km/h (7 mph). The function will activate again when the speed is below 8 km/h (5 mph).

The function's detecting range is approximately 0.5m ~ 25m (1 ft ~ 82 ft). An approaching vehicle will be detected if their vehicle speed is within 8 km/h ~ 43 km/h (5 ~ 26.5 mph).

Note that the detecting range and operating speed may vary under

Driving your vehicle

certain conditions. As always, use caution and pay close attention to your surroundings when backing up your vehicle.

Warning and Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Avoidance Assist control

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning

Left



Left



Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist (RCCA)

Right



Right



If the vehicle detected by the sensors approaches from the rear left/right side of your vehicle, the warning chime will sound, the warning light on the outside rear view mirror will blink and a message will appear on the LCD display. If Rear View Monitor is in activation, a message will also appear on the infotainment function screen.

The warning will stop when:

- The detected vehicle moves out of the sensing area or

Driving your vehicle

- when the vehicle is right behind your vehicle or
- when the vehicle is not approaching your vehicle or
- when the other vehicle slows down.
- The vehicle's approaching speed is decreased.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist (RCCA)

Left



OSP2059150E

Left



OSP2059040

Right



OSP2059151E

Right



OSP2059041

If the risk of collision is detected whilst Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning is generated, brake is controlled. The instrument cluster will inform the driver of the brake control. If Rear View Monitor is in activation, a message will also appear on the infotainment function screen.

After the brake control, the driver must immediately depress the brake pedal and check the surroundings.

- The brake activation by the function lasts for about 2 seconds.

The driver must pay attention as the brake is disengaged after 2 seconds.

- The brake control by the function is cancelled if the driver depresses the brake pedal with sufficient power.
- Brake control is activated once for each right/left approach after shifting the shift button to R (Reverse).

The brake control may not operate properly according to the status of the ESC (Electronic Stability Control). The same warning message is displayed on the instrument cluster for this case also.

- When the ESC (Electronic Stability Control) warning light is on.
- When the ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is engaged in a different function.

⚠ CAUTION

- When the operation condition of Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning is satisfied, the warning will occur every time a vehicle approaches the side or rear of your stopped (0 km/h vehicle speed) vehicle.
- The function's warning or brake may not operate properly if the left or right of your vehicle's rear bumper is blocked by a vehicle or obstacle.

- The driver should always use extreme caution whilst operating the vehicle, whether or not the warning light on the outside rear view mirror illuminates or there is a warning alarm.
- Playing the vehicle audio function at high volume may offset the function's warning sounds.
- The warning of Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning may not sound whilst other function's warning sounds.
- If any other warning sound such as seat belt warning chime is already generated, Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning warning may not sound.

⚠ WARNING

- Drive safely even though the vehicle is equipped with Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning and Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist. Do not solely rely on the function but check your surrounding when backing the vehicle up.
- The driver is responsible for accurate brake control.
- Always pay extreme caution whilst driving. Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning and Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly or unnecessarily operate in accor-

dance with your driving situations.

- Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist is not a substitute for safe driving practices, but a convenience function only. It is the responsibility of the driver to always drive cautiously to prevent unexpected and sudden situations from occurring. Pay attention to the road conditions at all times.

Detecting sensors

Rear corner radars



The rear corner radars are the sensors inside the rear bumper for detecting the side and rear areas. Always keep the rear bumper clean for proper operation of the function.

CAUTION

- The function may not work properly when the bumper has been damaged, or if the rear bumper has been replaced or repaired.

- The function may turn off due to strong electromagnetic waves.
- Always keep the sensors clean.
- NEVER arbitrarily disassemble the sensor component nor apply any impact on the sensor component.
- Be careful not to apply unnecessary force on the radar sensor or sensor cover. If the sensor is forcibly moved out of proper alignment, the function may not operate correctly. In this case, a warning message may not be displayed. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Do not apply foreign objects such as a bumper sticker or a bumper guard near the radar sensor or apply paint to the sensor area. Doing so may adversely affect the performance of the sensor.

Warning message

Blind-Spot Collision Warning (BCW) system disabled. Radar blocked



This warning message may appear when:

- One or both of the sensors on the rear bumper is blocked by dirt or snow or a foreign object.
- A trailer or carrier is installed.
- Driving in rural areas where the sensor does not detect another vehicle for an extended period of time.
- When there is inclement weather such as heavy snow or rain.

If any of these conditions occur, the function will turn off automatically.

When Blind-Spot Collision Warning cancelled warning message is displayed in the cluster, check to make sure that the rear bumper is free from any dirt or snow in the areas where the sensor is located.

Remove any dirt, snow, or foreign material that could interfere with the radar sensors.

After any dirt or debris is removed, the function should operate normally after about 10 minutes of driving the vehicle.

If the function still does not operate normally have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

* NOTICE

Turn off Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist and Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist when a trailer or carrier is installed.

- Deactivate Blind-Spot Collision Warning and Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist by selecting "User settings → Driver assistance → Blind-spot safety → Off" in the cluster or infotainment system.
- Deactivate Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist by deselecting "User settings → Driver assistance → Parking safety → Rear cross-traffic safety" in the cluster or infotainment system.

Check Blind-Spot Collision Warning (BCW) system



If there is a problem with Blind-Spot Collision Warning, a warning message will appear. The function will

turn off automatically. Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning and Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist will not operate also if Blind-Spot Collision Warning turns off due to malfunction. We recommend that you have your vehicle inspected by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Limitations of Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist

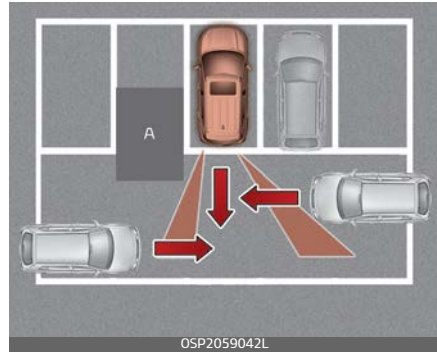
The driver must be cautious in the below situations, because the function may not detect other vehicles or objects in certain circumstances.

- When a trailer or carrier is installed.
- The vehicle drives in inclement weather such as heavy rain or snow.
- The radar sensor is polluted with rain, snow, mud, etc.
- The rear bumper where the radar sensors are located is covered with a foreign object such as a bumper sticker, a bumper guard, a bike rack, etc.
- The rear bumper is damaged, or the sensor is out of the original default position.
- The vehicle height gets lower or higher due to heavy loading in a tailgate, abnormal tyre pressure, etc.
- When the temperature of the rear bumper is high.

- When the sensors are blocked by other vehicles, walls or parking-lot pillars.
- The vehicle drives on a curved road.
- The road pavement (or the peripheral ground) abnormally contains metallic components (i.e. possibly due to subway construction).
- There is a fixed object near the vehicle, such as a guardrail.
- whilst going down or up a steep road where the height of the lane is different.
- Driving on a narrow road where trees or grass or overgrown.
- Driving in rural areas where the sensor does not detect another vehicle for an extended period of time.
- Driving on a wet road.
- Driving on a road where the guardrail or wall is in double structure.
- A big vehicle is near such as a bus or truck.
- When the other vehicle approaches or passes very close.
- When the other vehicle passes at a very fast speed.
- whilst changing lanes.
- If the vehicle has started at the same time as the vehicle next to you and has accelerated.
- When the vehicle in the next lane moves two lanes away from you or when the vehicle two lanes

away moves to the next lane from you.

- A motorcycle or bicycle is near.
- A flat trailer is near.
- If there are small objects in the detecting area such as a shopping cart or a baby stroller.
- If there is a low height vehicle such as a sports car.
- The brake pedal is depressed.
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is activated.
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) malfunctions.
- The tyre pressure is low or a tyre is damaged.
- The brake is reworked.
- The vehicle sharply stops.
- Temperature is extremely low around the vehicle.
- The vehicle severely vibrates whilst driving over a bumpy road, uneven/ bumpy road, or concrete patch.
- The vehicle drives on a slippery surface due to snow, water puddle, or ice.
- If the vehicle moves backward after the vehicle is parked with a diagonal line.
- Driving where there is a vehicle or structure near.

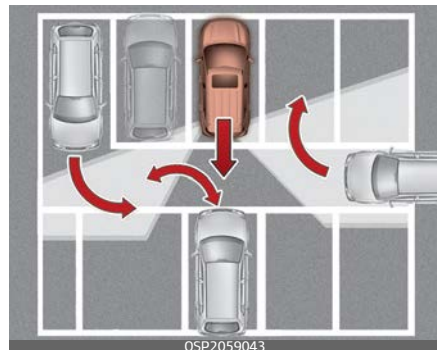


[A] : Structure
Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly when driving where there is a vehicle or structure near.

In certain instances, Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect the vehicle approaching from behind and the warning or brake may not operate properly.

Always pay attention to your surrounding whilst driving.

- When the vehicle is in a complex parking environment



Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly when the vehicle is in a complex parking environment. In certain instances, Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not be able to exactly determine the risk of collision for the vehicles which are parking or pulling out near your vehicle (e.g. a vehicle escaping beside your vehicle, a vehicle parking or pulling out in the rear area, a vehicle approaching your vehicle making a turn, etc.).

In this case, the warning or brake may not operate properly.

- When the vehicle is parked diagonally



[A]: Vehicle

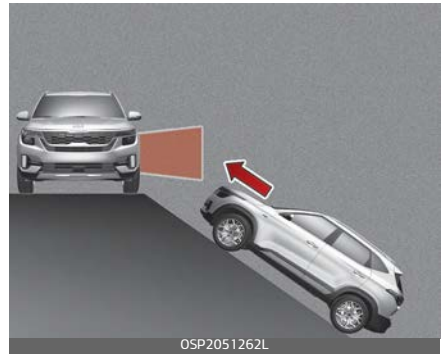
Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly when the vehicle is parked diagonally.

In certain instances, when the diagonally parked vehicle is pulled out of the parking space, Rear

Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect the vehicle approaching from the rear left/right of your vehicle. In this case, the warning or brake may not operate properly.

Always pay attention to your surrounding whilst driving.

- When the vehicle is on/near a slope

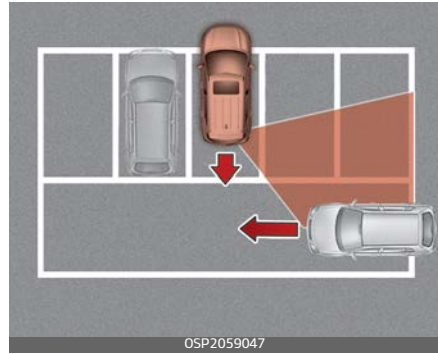
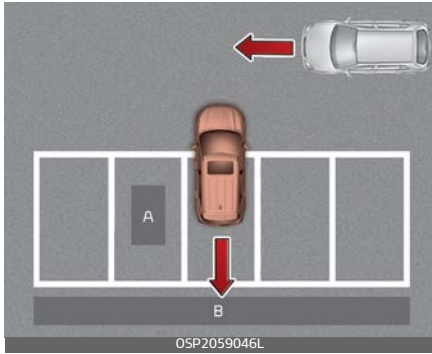


Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly when the vehicle is on/near a slope.

In certain instances, Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect the vehicle approaching from the rear left/right and the warning or brake may not operate properly.

Always pay attention to your surrounding whilst driving.

- Pulling into the parking space where there is a structure.



[A]: Structure, [B] : Wall
Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly when pulling in the vehicle to the parking space where there is a structure at the back or side of your vehicle.

In certain instances, when backing into the parking space, Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect the vehicle moving in front of your vehicle. In this case, the warning or brake may not operate properly. Always pay attention to the parking space whilst driving.

- When the vehicle is parked rearward

If the vehicle is parked rearward and the radar sensor detects the another vehicle in the rear area of the parking space, Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist can warn or control braking. Always pay attention to the parking space whilst driving.

Declaration of conformity (if equipped)

The radio frequency components (Front radar) complies:

For Korea



기차재의 명칭 : 특정소출력 무선기기(차량 충돌 방지용 레이더 무선기기)
 모델명 : MRR-20
 인증번호 : R-CMM-MF3-MRR-20
 상호 : 주식회사 만도
 제조년월일 : 2019. XX. YY
 제조자 : 주식회사 만도
 제조국 : 대한민국

OSP2061031L

For United States and American territories, Micronesia, Dominican Republic, Honduras




OYB060040L

FCC ID
 : 2ACDX-MRR-20
 This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
 (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and
 (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

CAUTION TO USERS
 Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

OSP2061032L

Europe and countries subject to CE certification



OJA060067L

Model: MRR-20

Hereby MRR-20 has been so constructed that it can be operated in at least one Member State without infringing applicable requirements of use of radio spectrum. (RED article 10.2)

Hereby, Mando Corp declares that the radio equipment type MRR-20 is in compliance with Directive 2014/53/EU.

The full text of the EU declaration of conformity is available at the following internet address:
<https://www.mando.com/rnd/rnd04.jsp>

OSP2061033L

For Canada

Model: MRR-20
IC: 11988A-MRR20

This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
(1) this device may not cause interference, and
(2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes:
(1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et
(2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

OSP2061034L

For Taiwan



OCK060060L

CCA119LP0490T6

(1) 經型式認證合格之低功率射頻電機，非經許可，公司、商號或使用者均不得擅自變更頻率、加大功率或變更原設計之特性及功能。
 (2) 低功率射頻電機之使用不得影響飛航安全及干擾合法通信；經發現有干擾現象時，應立即停用，並改善至無干擾時方得繼續使用。前項合法通信，指依電信法規定作業之無線電通信。低功率射頻電機須忍受合法通信或工業、科學及醫療用電波輻射性電機設備之干擾。

(1) Without permission granted by NCC, any company, enterprise, or user is not allowed to change frequency, enhance transmitting power or alter original characteristic as well as performance to a approved low power radio-frequency devices.

(2) The low power radio-frequency devices shall not influence aircraft security and interfere legal communications: If found, the user shall cease operating immediately until no interference is achieved. The said legal communications means radio communications is operated in compliance with the Telecommunications Act. The low power radio-frequency devices must be susceptible with the interference from legal communications or ISM radio wave radiated devices.

OCK060094TW

For Australia



OCK060062L

For Serbia



OCK060065L

For Oman

OMAN - TRA
 TRA/TA-R/5429/18
 D080320

OSP2061037L

For Moldova



OCK060065L

For Ukraine



ODL3059228L

26. Manufacturers should ensure that radio equipment is accompanied by instructions and safety information in accordance with the law on the use of languages.

Instructions should include the information necessary to use the radio equipment according to its purpose. Such information contains, in the presence of a description of the components and accessories, including software that allows the radio equipment to work for its intended purpose. Such instructions and safety instructions, as well as any labeling, must be clear, understandable and legible.

An instruction for radio equipment intended to emit radio waves must additionally contain:

- band (band) of radio frequencies, in which (in which) the radio equipment operates;
- the maximum radiation power in the band (s) of radio frequencies, in which (in which) radio equipment is operating.

OCK060066L

For United Arab Emirates



REGISTERED No.: ER63065/18
DEALER No.: DA58500/16

OSP2061038L

For Brazil



XXXXX-XX-XXXXX

03849-18-09644

OSP2061039L

For Singapore

**Complies with
IMDA Standards
[Dealer's Licence No.]**

Dealer number : DA105282

OCK060069L

For Russia



ODL3059224L

For Malaysia



OCK060070L

For Jordan

Model : MRR-20

OSP2061042L

For Mexico

IFETEL : RCPMAMR18-1560

“La operación de este equipo está sujeta a las siguientes dos condiciones:
 (1) es posible que este equipo o dispositivo no cause interferencia perjudicial y
 (2) este equipo o dispositivo debe aceptar cualquier interferencia, incluyendo la que pueda causar su operación no deseada.”
 and RCPMAMR18-1560

OSP2061043L

For Israel

Ministry of Communication permit number :
 51-63909

OSP2061044L

The radio frequency components (Rear Corner Radar) complies :

For United States and American territories, Micronesia, Dominican Republic, Honduras



OYB060040L

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and
- (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

CAUTION TO USERS

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

OYB060041L

For Canada

Model: RS4
IC: 2694A – RS4

This device contains licence-exempt transmitter(s)/receiver(s) that comply with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's licence-exempt RSS(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause interference.
- (2) This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.;

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes:

- (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et
- (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

This equipment complies with ISED radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance of 20 cm between the radiator and your body. This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter. Cet équipement est conforme aux limites d'exposition aux rayonnements ISED établies pour un environnement non contrôlé. Cet équipement doit être installé et utilisé avec un minimum de 20 cm de distance entre la source de rayonnement et votre corps. Ce transmetteur ne doit pas être placé au même endroit ou utilisé simultanément avec un autre transmetteur ou antenne.

OYB060042L

For Taiwan

電信法第 48 條, 低功率電波輻射性電機管理辦法

第十二條

經型式認證合格之低功率射頻電機, 非經許可, 公司、商號或使用者均不得擅自變更頻率、加大功率或變更原設計之特性及功能。

第十四條

低功率射頻電機之使用不得影響飛航安全及干擾合法通信; 經發現有干擾現象時, 應立即停用, 並改善至無干擾時方得繼續使用。

前項合法通信, 指依電信法規定作業之無線電通信。低功率射頻電機須忍受合法通信或工業、科學及醫療用電波輻射性電機設備之干擾。

Article 12

Without permission, any company, firm or user shall not alter the frequency, increase the power, or change the characteristics and functions of the original design of the certified lower power frequency electric machinery.

Article 14

The application of low power frequency electric machineries shall not affect the navigation safety nor interface a legal communication, if an interference is found, the service will be suspended until improvement is made and the interference no longer exist.

OYB060043L

For Indonesia

54473/SDPPI/2018
6051

OYB060044L

For Malaysia



OYB060045L

For Singapore

Complies with
IMDA Standards
DA 103238

OYB060046L

For Vietnam

Suntech VietNam Technology
Company Limited
C0173191017AF04A2



OYB060047L

For Brazil



03563-17-05364

OYB060048L

Este equipamento não tem direito à proteção contra interferência prejudicial e não pode causar interferência em sistemas devidamente autorizados

OYB060049L

For Mexico

Radar de corto alcance
RS4
Hella KGaA Hueck & Co
IFETEL: RLVHERS17-0286

“La operación de este equipo está sujeta a las siguientes dos condiciones:
(1) es posible que este equipo o dispositivo no cause interferencia perjudicial y (2) este equipo o dispositivo debe aceptar cualquier interferencia, incluyendo la que pueda causar su operación no deseada.”

OYB060050L

For Japan

This device is granted pursuant to the Japanese Radio Law under the grant ID n° : 204-750001
This device should not be modified (otherwise the granted designation number will become invalid)

本製品は、電波法に基づく特定無線設備の技術基準適合証明などを受けております。認証番号：204-750001
本製品の改造は禁止されています。(適合証明番号などが無効となります。)

OYB060051L

For Ukraine



OYB060052L

Цим HELLA GmbH & Co. KGaA заявляє, що радіотехнічне обладнання типу RS4 в ідповідає Технічному регламенту радіотехнічного обладнання та Директи ві 2014/53/ЄС.

Повний текст декларації про відповідність доступний за адресою: www.hella.com/hyundai

Частотний діапазон: 24,05 – 24,25 ГГц
Потужність передачі: 20 дБм (макс.) EIRP

OYB060053L

For Jordan

TRC No. TRC/LPD/2017/63

OYB060054L

For Oman

OMAN - TRA
TRA/TA-R/3957/17
D080134

OYB060055L

For United Arab Emirates

TRA
Registered No:
ER53878/17
Dealer No:
DA44932/15

OYB060056L

For Botswana

BTA
REGISTERED No :
BOCRA/TA/2018/3372

OYB060057L

For Ghana

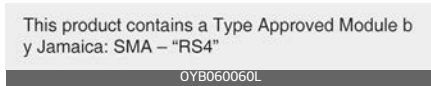
NCA Approved: 1R3-1M-7E1-0B7

OYB060058L

For Zambia



For Jamaica



For Paraguay



For Uzbekistan



For Mozambique



Europe and countries subject to CE certification

In the user manual :

Hereby, Hella KGaA Hueck & Co. Declares that the radio equipment type RS4 is in compliance with Directive 2014/53/EU. The full text of the EU declaration of conformity is available at the following internet address:
www.hella.com/hyundai

Technical information:
 Frequency range: 24.05 ... 24.25 GHz
 Transmission power: 20 dBm (maximum) EIRP

Manufacturer and Address:
 Hella KGaA Hueck & Co.
 Rixbecker Straße 75, 59552 Lippstadt, Germany



Economical operation

Your vehicle's fuel economy depends mainly on your style of driving, where you drive and when you drive.

Each of these factors affects how many kilometers you can get from a litre of fuel. To operate your vehicle as economically as possible, use the following driving suggestions to help save money in both fuel and repairs:

- Drive smoothly. Accelerate at a moderate rate. Don't make "jack-rabbit" starts or full-throttle shifts and maintain a steady cruising speed. Don't race between stoplights. Try to adjust your speed to the traffic so you don't have to change speeds unnecessarily. Avoid heavy traffic whenever possible.
Always maintain a safe distance from other vehicles so you can avoid unnecessary braking. This also reduces brake wear.
- Drive at a moderate speed. The faster you drive, the more fuel your vehicle uses. Driving at a moderate speed, especially on the highway, is one of the most effective ways to reduce fuel consumption.
- Take care of your tyres. Keep them inflated to the recommended pressure. Incorrect inflation, either too much or too little, results in unnecessary tyre wear. Check the tyre pressures at least once a month.
- Be sure that the wheels are aligned correctly. Improper alignment can result from hitting kerbs or driving too fast over irregular surfaces. Poor alignment causes faster tyre wear and may also result in other problems as well as greater fuel consumption.
- Keep your car in good condition. For better fuel economy and reduced maintenance costs, maintain your car in accordance with the maintenance schedule in "Scheduled maintenance service" on page 8-10. If you drive your car in severe conditions, more frequent maintenance is required (Refer to "Maintenance Under Severe Usage Conditions" on page 8-26 for details).
- Travel lightly. Don't carry unnecessary weight in your car. Weight reduces fuel economy.
- Don't let the engine idle longer than necessary. If you are waiting (and not in traffic), turn off your engine and restart only when you're ready to go.
- Remember, your vehicle does not require extended warm-up. After the engine has started, allow the engine to run for 10 to 20 seconds prior to placing the vehicle in gear. In very cold weather, however, give your engine a slightly longer warm-up period.
- Don't "lug" or "over-rev" the engine. Lugging is driving too slowly in too high a gear resulting in the engine bucking. If this happens, shift to a lower gear. Over-

revving is racing the engine beyond its safe limit. This can be avoided by shifting at the recommended speeds.

- Open windows at high speeds can reduce fuel economy.
- Fuel economy is less in crosswinds and headwinds. To help offset some of this loss, slow down when driving in these conditions.

Keeping a vehicle in good operating condition is important both for economy and safety. Therefore, have the system serviced by a professional workshop.

Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

WARNING

Engine off during motion

Never turn the engine off to coast down hills or anytime the vehicle is in motion. The power steering and power brakes will not function properly without the engine running. Instead, keep the engine on and downshift to an appropriate gear for engine braking effect. In addition, turning off the ignition whilst driving could engage the steering wheel lock resulting in loss of vehicle steering which could cause serious injury or death.

Special driving conditions

If driving conditions deteriorate due to poor weather or road conditions, you should pay even more attention than usual to your driving.

Hazardous driving conditions

When hazardous driving conditions are encountered such as water, snow, ice, mud, sand, or similar hazards, follow these suggestions:

- Drive cautiously and allow extra distance for braking.
- Avoid sudden braking or steering.
- When braking with non-ABS brakes pump the brake pedal with a light up-and-down motion until the vehicle is stopped.
- Do not pump the brake pedal on a vehicle equipped with ABS.
- If stalled in snow, mud, or sand, use the second gear. Accelerate slowly to avoid spinning the drive wheels.
- Use sand, rock salt, or other non-slip material under the drive wheels to provide traction when stalled in ice, snow, or mud.

Reducing the risk of a rollover

This multi-purpose passenger vehicle is defined as a Sports Utility Vehicle (SUV).

SUV's have higher ground clearance and a narrower track to make them capable of performing in a wide

variety of road applications. Specific design characteristics give them a higher centre of gravity than ordinary vehicles. An advantage of the higher ground clearance is a better view of the road, which allows you to anticipate problems. They are not designed for cornering at the same speeds as conventional passenger vehicles. Due to this risk, driver and passengers are strongly recommended to buckle their seat belts. In a rollover crash, an unbelted person is more likely to die than a person wearing a seat belt. There are steps that a driver can make to reduce the risk of a rollover. If at all possible, avoid sharp turns or abrupt manoeuvres, do not load your roof rack with heavy cargo, and never modify your vehicle in any way.

WARNING

Rollover

As with other Sports Utility Vehicle (SUV), failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control, an accident or vehicle rollover.

- Utility vehicles have a significantly higher rollover rate than other types of vehicles.
- Specific design characteristics (higher ground clearance, narrower track, etc.) give this vehicle a higher centre of gravity than ordinary vehicles.
- A SUV is not designed for cornering at the same speeds as conventional vehicles.
- Avoid sharp turns or abrupt manoeuvres.
- In a rollover crash, an unbelted person is significantly more likely to die than a person wearing a seat belt. Make sure everyone in the vehicle is properly buckled up.

WARNING

Your vehicle is equipped with tyres designed to provide safe ride and handling capability. Do not use a size and type of tyre and wheel that is different from the one that is originally installed on your vehicle. It can affect the safety and performance of your vehicle, which could lead to steering failure or rollover and serious injury. When replacing the tyres, be sure to equip all four tyres with the tyre and wheel of the same size, type, tread, brand and load-carrying capacity. If you nevertheless decide to equip your vehicle with any tyre/wheel combination not recommended by Kia for off road driving, you should not use these tyres for highway driving.

Rocking the vehicle

If it is necessary to rock the vehicle to free it from snow, sand, or mud, first turn the steering wheel right and left to clear the area around your front wheels. Then, shift back and forth between R (Reverse) and any forward gear.

Do not race the engine, and spin the wheels as little as possible. If you are still stuck after a few tries, have the vehicle pulled out by a tow vehicle to avoid engine overheating and possible damage to the transmission.

⚠ CAUTION

Prolonged rocking may cause engine over-heating, transmission damage or failure, and tyre damage.

⚠ WARNING

Spinning tyres

Do not spin the wheels, especially at speeds more than 56 km/h (35 mph). Spinning the wheels at high speeds when the vehicle is stationary could cause a tyre to overheat which could result in tyre damage that may injure bystanders.

* NOTICE

The ESC system should be turned OFF prior to rocking the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

If your vehicle becomes stuck in snow, mud, sand, etc., then you may attempt to rock the vehicle free by moving it forward and backward. Do not attempt this procedure if people or objects are anywhere near the vehicle. During the rocking operation the vehicle may suddenly move forward or backward as it becomes unstuck, causing injury or damage to nearby people or objects.

Smooth cornering

Avoid braking or gear changing in corners, especially when roads are wet. Ideally, corners should always be taken under gentle acceleration. If you follow these suggestions, tyre wear will be held to a minimum.

Driving at night

Because night driving presents more hazards than driving in the daylight, here are some important tips to remember:

- Slow down and keep more distance between you and other vehicles, as it may be more difficult to see at night, especially in

areas where there may not be any street lights.

- Adjust your mirrors to reduce the glare from other driver's headlights.
- Keep your headlights clean and properly aimed. (On vehicles not equipped with the automatic headlight aiming feature.) Dirty or improperly aimed headlights will make it much more difficult to see at night.
- Avoid staring directly at the headlights of oncoming vehicles. You could be temporarily blinded, and it will take several seconds for your eyes to readjust to the darkness.

Driving in the rain

Rain and wet roads can make driving dangerous, especially if you're not prepared for the slick pavement.

Here are a few things to consider when driving in the rain:

- A heavy rainfall will make it harder to see and will increase the distance needed to stop your vehicle, so slow down.
- Keep your windscreen wiping equipment in good shape. Replace your windscreen wiper blades when they show signs of streaking or missing areas on the windscreen.
- If your tyres are not in good condition, making a quick stop on wet

pavement can cause a skid and possibly lead to an accident. Be sure your tyres are in good shape.

- Turn on your headlights to make it easier for others to see you.
- Driving too fast through large puddles can affect your brakes. If you must go through puddles, try to drive through them slowly.
- If you believe you may have gotten your brakes wet, apply them lightly whilst driving until normal braking operation returns.

Driving in flooded areas

Avoid driving through flooded areas unless you are sure the water is no higher than the bottom of the wheel hub. Drive through any water slowly. Allow adequate stopping distance because brake performance may be affected.

After driving through water, dry the brakes by gently applying them several times whilst the vehicle is moving slowly.

Driving on unpaved roads

Drive carefully on unpaved roads because your vehicle may be damaged by rocks or roots of trees. Become familiar with the on unpaved roads conditions where you are going to drive before you begin driving.

Winter driving

Severe weather conditions in the winter result in greater wear and other problems.

To minimise the problems of winter driving, you should follow these suggestions:

Summer tyres

Kia specifies summer tyres on some models to provide superior performance on dry roads. Summer tyre performance is substantially reduced in snow and ice. Summer tyres do not have the tyre traction rating M+S (Mud and Snow) on the tyre side wall. If you plan to operate your vehicle in snowy or icy conditions, Kia recommends the use of snow tyres or all season tyres on all four wheels.

Snowy or icy conditions

To drive your vehicle in deep snow, it may be necessary to use snow tyres or to install tyre chains on your tyres.

If snow tyres are needed, it is necessary to select tyres equivalent in size and type of the original equipment tyres. Failure to do so may adversely affect the safety and handling of your vehicle. Furthermore, speeding, rapid acceleration, sudden brake applications, and

sharp turns are potentially very hazardous practices.

During deceleration, use vehicle braking to the fullest extent. Sudden brake applications on snowy or icy roads may cause skids to occur. You need to keep sufficient distance between the vehicle in operation in front of your vehicle. Also, apply the brake gently. It should be noted that installing tyre chains on the tyre will provide a greater driving force, but will not prevent side skids.

Snow tyres

If you mount snow tyres on your vehicle, make sure they are radial tyres of the same size and load range as the original tyres. Mount snow tyres on all four wheels to balance your vehicle's handling in all weather conditions. Keep in mind that the traction provided by snow tyres on dry roads may not be as high as your vehicle's original equipment tyres. You should drive cautiously even when the roads are clear. Check with the tyre dealer for maximum speed recommendations.

WARNING

Snow tyre size

Snow tyres should be equivalent in size and type to the vehicle's standard tyres. Otherwise, the safety

and handling of your vehicle may be adversely affected.

Do not install studded tyres without first checking local, state and municipal regulations for possible restrictions against their use.

Tyre chains



Since the sidewalls of radial tyres are thinner, they can be damaged by mounting some types of snow chains on them. Therefore, the use of snow tyres is recommended instead of snow chains. Do not mount tyre chains on vehicles equipped with aluminium wheels; snow chains may cause damage to the wheels. If snow chains must be used, use wire-type chains with a thickness of less than 12 mm (0.47 inches). Damage to your vehicle caused by improper snow chain use is not covered by your vehicle manufacturer's warranty.

Install tyre chains only on the front tyres.

Do not exceed 30 km/h (20 mph) or the chain manufacturer's recommended speed limit, whichever is lower.

⚠ CAUTION

- Make sure the snow chains are the correct size and type for your tyres. Incorrect snow chains can cause damage to the vehicle body and suspension and may not be covered by your vehicle manufacturer warranty. Also, the snow chain connecting hooks may be damaged from contacting vehicle components causing the snow chains to come loose from the tyre. Make sure the snow chains are SAE class "S" certified.
- Always check chain installation for proper mounting after driving approximately 0.5 to 1 km to ensure safe mounting. Retighten or remount the chains if they are loose.
- Even with the appropriate chain installed, do not make a full turn (turn the steering wheel fully to one side) when driving the vehicle. (If you are making a full turn, drive with the speed below 10 km/h (6 mph).)

Use high quality ethylene glycol coolant

Your vehicle is delivered with high quality ethylene glycol coolant in the cooling system. It is the only type of coolant that should be used because it helps prevent corrosion in the cooling system, lubricates the water pump and prevents freezing. Be sure to replace or replenish your coolant refer to "Normal maintenance schedule" on page 8-21. Before winter, have your coolant tested to assure that its freezing point is sufficient for the temperatures anticipated during the winter.

Change to "winter weight" oil if necessary

In some climates it is recommended that a lower viscosity "winter weight" oil be used during cold weather. Refer to "Recommended lubricants and capacities" on page 9-9 for recommendations. If you aren't sure what weight oil you should use, Kia recommends to consult an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Check spark plugs and ignition system

Inspect your spark plugs as described in "Scheduled maintenance service" on page 8-10 and replace them if necessary. Also

check all ignition wiring and components to be sure they are not cracked, worn or damaged in any way.

To keep locks from freezing

To keep the locks from freezing, squirt an approved de-icer fluid or glycerine into the key opening. If a lock is covered with ice, squirt it with an approved de-icing fluid to remove the ice. If the lock is frozen internally, you may be able to thaw it out by using a heated key. Handle the heated key with care to avoid injury.

Use approved window washer anti-freeze in system

To keep the water in the window washer system from freezing, add an approved window washer anti-freeze solution in accordance with instructions on the container. Window washer anti-freeze is available from an authorised Kia dealer and most auto parts outlets. Do not use vehicle coolant or other types of anti-freeze as these may damage the paint finish.

Don't let your parking brake freeze

Under some conditions your parking brake can freeze in the engaged position. This is most likely to happen when there is an accumulation of snow or ice around or near the

rear brakes or if the brakes are wet. If there is a risk the parking brake may freeze, apply it only temporarily whilst you put the gear shift dial in P (Park) and block the rear wheels so the vehicle cannot roll. Then release the parking brake.

Don't let ice and snow accumulate underneath

Under some conditions, snow and ice can build up under the fenders and interfere with the steering. In severe winter conditions you should periodically check underneath the vehicle to be sure the movement of the front wheels and the steering components are not obstructed.

Carry emergency equipment

Depending on the severity of the weather, you should carry appropriate emergency equipment. Some of the items you may want to carry include tow straps or chains, flashlight, emergency flares, sand, shovel, jumper cables, window scraper, gloves, ground cloth, coveralls, blanket, etc.

Drive your vehicle when water vapour condenses and accumulates inside the exhaust pipes

When the vehicle is stopped for a long time in winter whilst the engine is running, water vapour may con-

dense and accumulate inside the exhaust pipes.

Water in the exhaust pipes may cause noise, etc., but it is drained driving at medium to high speed.

Trailer Towing (For Australia and New Zealand)

If you are considering towing with your car, you should first check with your country's Department of Motor Vehicles to determine their legal requirements.

Since laws vary the requirements for towing trailers, cars, or other types of vehicles or apparatus may differ. We recommend that you ask an authorised Kia dealer.

⚠ WARNING

Towing a trailer

If you don't use the correct equipment and drive improperly, you can lose control when you pull a trailer. For example, if the trailer is too heavy, the brakes may not work well or even at all. You and your passengers could be seriously or fatally injured. Pull a trailer only if you have followed all the steps in this section.

⚠ WARNING

Weight limits

Before towing, make sure the total trailer weight, gross combination weight, gross vehicle weight, gross axle weight and trailer tongue load are all within the limits.

⚠ CAUTION

Any part of the rear number plate or lighting devices of the vehicle must not be obscured by the mechanical coupling device. If the rear number plate and/or lighting devices can be obscured partially by any part of the mechanical coupling device, mechanical coupling devices that can not be easily removed or repositioned without use of any tool, except an easily operated (i.e. an effort not exceeding 20Nm) release key which is supplied by the manufacturer of the coupling device, are not permitted for use. Please note that the mechanical coupling device that is fitted and not in use must always be removed or repositioned if the rear number plate and/or rear lighting devices are obscured by any part of the mechanical coupling device.

* NOTICE

- The technically permissible maximum load on the rear axle(s) may be exceeded by not more than 15 % and the technically permissible maximum laden mass of the vehicle may be exceeded by not more than 10 % or 100 kg (220.4 lbs), whichever value is lower. In this case, do not exceed 100 km/h (62.1 mph) for vehicle of category

M1 or 80 km/h (49.7 mph) for vehicle of category N1.

- When towing a trailer, the additional load imposed at the trailer coupling device may cause the rear tyre maximum load ratings to be exceeded, but not by more than 15%. In such a case, do not exceed 100km/h, and the rear tyre pressure should be at least 20 kPa (0.2 bar) above the tyre pressure(s) as recommended for normal use (i.e. without a trailer attached).

⚠ CAUTION

Pulling a trailer improperly can damage your vehicle and result in costly repairs not covered by your warranty. To pull a trailer correctly, follow the advice in this section.

Your vehicle can tow a trailer. To identify what the vehicle towing capacity is for your vehicle, you should read the information in "Weight of the trailer" that appears later in this section.

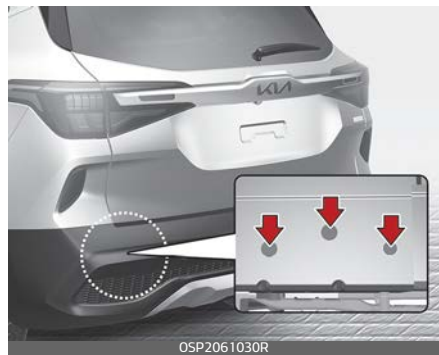
Remember that towing is different than just driving your vehicle by itself. Towing means changes in handling, durability, and fuel economy. Successful, safe towing requires correct equipment, and it has to be used properly.

This section contains many time-tested, important towing tips and safety rules. Many of these are important for your safety and that of your passengers. Please read this section carefully before you pull a trailer.

Load-pulling components such as the engine, transmission, wheel assemblies, and tyres are forced to work harder against the load of the added weight. The engine is required to operate at relatively higher speeds and under greater loads. This additional burden generates extra heat. The trailer also considerably adds wind resistance, increasing pulling requirements.

*** NOTICE**

Location of trailer mounting



The mounting hole for hitches are located on both sides of the underbody behind the rear tyres.

Hitches

It's important to have the correct hitch equipment. Crosswinds, large trucks going by, and rough roads are a few reasons why you'll need the right hitch. Here are some rules to follow:

- Do you have to make any holes in the body of your vehicle when you install a trailer hitch? If you do, then be sure to seal the holes later when you remove the hitch.
- If you don't seal them, deadly carbon monoxide (CO) from your exhaust can get into your vehicle, as well as dirt and water.
- The bumpers on your vehicle are not intended for hitches. Do not attach rental hitches or other bumper-type hitches. Use only a frame-mounted hitch that does not attach to the bumper.
- If you need a trailer hitch accessory, we recommend that you contact to an authorised Kia dealer.

Safety chains

You must always attach chains between your vehicle and your trailer. Cross the safety chains under the tongue of the trailer so that the tongue will not drop to the road if it becomes separated from the hitch.

Instructions about safety chains may be provided by the hitch manufacturer or by the trailer manufacturer. Follow the manufacturer's recommendation for attaching safety chains. Always leave just enough slack so you can turn with your trailer. And, never allow safety chains drag on the ground.

Trailer brakes

If your trailer is equipped with a braking system, make sure it conforms to your country's regulations and that it is properly installed and operating correctly.

If your trailer weighs more than the maximum trailer weight without trailer brakes loaded, then it needs its own brakes and they must be adequate. Be sure to read and follow the instructions for the trailer brakes so you'll be able to install, adjust and maintain them properly.

- Don't tap into your vehicle's brake system.

WARNING

Trailer brakes

Do not use a trailer with its own brakes unless you are absolutely certain that you have properly set up the brake system. This is not a task for amateurs. Use an experi-

enced, competent trailer shop for this work.

Driving with a trailer

Towing a trailer requires a certain amount of experience. Before setting out for the open road, you must get to know your trailer. Acquaint yourself with the feel of handling and braking with the added weight of the trailer. And always keep in mind that the vehicle you are driving is now much longer and not nearly as responsive as your vehicle is by itself.

Before you start, check the trailer hitch and platform, safety chains, electrical connector(s), lights, tyres and mirror adjustment. If the trailer has electric brakes, start your vehicle and trailer moving and then apply the trailer brake controller by hand to be sure the brakes are working. This lets you check your electrical connection at the same time.

During your trip, check occasionally to be sure that the load is secure, and that the lights and trailer brakes are still working.

Following distance

Stay at least twice as far behind the vehicle ahead as you would when driving your vehicle without a trailer. This can help you avoid situations that require heavy braking and sudden turns.

Passing

You'll need more passing distance up ahead when you're towing a trailer. And, because of the increased vehicle length, you'll need to go much farther beyond the passed vehicle before you can return to your lane.

Backing up

Hold the bottom of the steering wheel with one hand. Then, to move the trailer to the left, just move your hand to the left. To move the trailer to the right, move your hand to the right. Always back up slowly and, if possible, have someone guide you.

Making turns

When you're turning with a trailer, make wider turns than normal. Do this so your trailer won't strike soft shoulders, kerbs, road signs, trees, or other objects. Avoid jerky or sudden manoeuvres. Signal well in advance.

Turn signals when towing a trailer

When you tow a trailer, your vehicle has to have a different turn signal flasher and extra wiring. The green arrows on your instrument panel will flash whenever you signal a turn or lane change. Properly connected, the trailer lights will also flash to alert other drivers you're about to turn, change lanes, or stop.

When towing a trailer, the green arrows on your instrument panel will flash for turns even if the bulbs on the trailer are burned out. Thus, you may think drivers behind you are seeing your signals when, in fact, they are not. It's important to check occasionally to be sure the trailer bulbs are still working. You must also check the lights every time you disconnect and then reconnect the trailer harness connector.

Do not connect a trailer lighting system directly to your vehicle's lighting system. Use only a Kia genuine towbar kit.

For installing the wiring harness, we recommend that you contact to an authorised Kia dealer.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to use a genuine trailer wiring harness could result in damage to the vehicle electrical system and/or personal injury.

Driving on grades

Reduce the speed and shift to a lower gear before you start down a long or steep downgrade. If you don't shift down, you might have to use your brakes so much that they would get hot and no longer operate efficiently.

On a long uphill grade, shift down and reduce your speed to around 70 km/h (45 mph) to reduce the possibility of engine and transmission overheating.

If your trailer weighs more than the maximum trailer weight without trailer brakes and you have an automatic transmission, you should drive in D (Drive) when towing a trailer.

Operating your vehicle in D (Drive) when towing a trailer will minimise heat build up and extend the life of your transmission.

⚠ CAUTION

- When towing a trailer on steep grades (in excess of 6%) pay close attention to the engine coolant temperature gauge to ensure the

engine does not overheat. If the needle of the coolant temperature gauge moves across the dial towards "H (HOT) (or 130°C / 260°F)", pull over and stop as soon as it is safe to do so, and allow the engine to idle until it cools down. You may proceed once the engine has cooled sufficiently.

- You must decide the driving speed depending on trailer weight and uphill grade to reduce the possibility of engine and transmission overheating.

Parking on hills

Generally, if you have a trailer attached to your vehicle, you should not park your vehicle on a hill. People can be seriously or fatally injured, and both your vehicle and the trailer can be damaged if it unexpectedly rolls down hill.

⚠ WARNING

Parking on a hill

Parking your vehicle on a hill with a trailer attached could cause serious injury or death, should the trailer break loose.

However, if you ever have to park your trailer on a hill, here's how to do it:

1. Pull the vehicle into the parking space. Turn the steering wheel in the direction of the kerb (left if headed down hill, left if headed up hill).
2. If the vehicle has a manual transmission, place the car in neutral. If the vehicle has an automatic transmission, place the car in P (Park).
3. Set the parking brake and shut off the vehicle.
4. Place chocks under the trailer wheels on the down hill side of the wheels.
5. Start the vehicle, hold the brakes, shift to neutral, release the parking brake and slowly release the brakes until the trailer chocks absorb the load.
6. Reapply the brakes, reapply the parking brake and shift the vehicle to R (Reverse) for manual transmission or P (Park) for automatic transmission.
7. Shut off the vehicle and release the vehicle brakes but leave the parking brake set.

*** NOTICE**

Vehicles equipped with a dual clutch transmission when towing a trailer on steep grades, need to be aware that the clutch in the transmission could overheat.

When the clutch is overheated, the safe protection mode engages. If

the safe protection mode engages, the gear position indicator on the cluster blinks with a chime sound. At this time, a warning message will appear on the LCD display and driving may not be smooth. If you ignore this warning, the driving condition may become worse. To return to normal driving conditions, stop the vehicle on a flat road and apply the foot brake for a few minutes before driving off.

⚠ WARNING

Parking brake

It can be dangerous to get out of your vehicle if the parking brake is not firmly set.

If you have left the engine running, the vehicle can move suddenly. You or others could be seriously or fatally injured.

When you are ready to leave after parking on a hill

1. With the manual transmission in Neutral or automatic transmission in P (Park), apply your brakes and hold the brake pedal down whilst you:
 - Start your engine;
 - Shift into gear; and
 - Release the parking brake.
2. Slowly remove your foot from the brake pedal.

3. Drive slowly until the trailer is clear of the chocks.
4. Stop and have someone pick up and store the chocks.

Maintenance when trailer towing

Your vehicle will need service more often when you regularly pull a trailer. Important items to pay particular attention to include engine oil, automatic transmission fluid, axle lubricant and cooling system fluid. Brake condition is another important item to frequently check. Each item is covered in this manual, and the Index will help you find them quickly. If you're towing, it's a good idea to review these sections before you start your trip.

Don't forget to also maintain your trailer and hitch. Follow the maintenance schedule that accompanied your trailer and check it periodically. Preferably, conduct the check at the start of each day's driving. Most importantly, all hitch nuts and bolts should be tight.

⚠ CAUTION

- Due to higher load during trailer usage, overheating might occur in hot days or during uphill driving. If the coolant gauge indicates overheating, switch off the A/C and stop the vehicle in a safe area to cool down the engine.

- When towing, check the transmission fluid more frequently.
- If your vehicle is not equipped with an air conditioner, you should install a condenser fan to improve engine performance when towing a trailer.

If you do decide to pull a trailer

Here are some important points if you decide to pull a trailer:

- Consider using a sway control. You can ask a hitch dealer about sway control.
- Do not do any towing with your car during its first 2,000 km (1,200 miles) in order to allow the engine to properly break in. Fail-

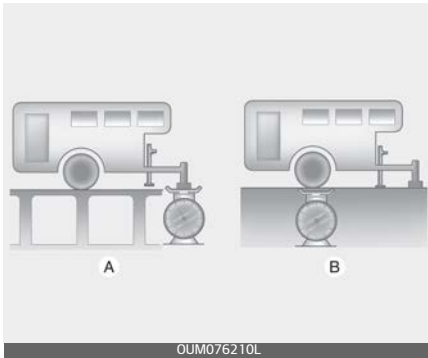
ure to heed this caution may result in serious engine or transmission damage.

- When towing a trailer, we recommend that you consult an authorised Kia dealer on additional requirements such as a towing kit, etc.
- Always drive your vehicle at a moderate speed (less than 100 km/h / 60 mph).
- On a long uphill grade, do not exceed 70 km/h (45 mph) or the posted towing speed limit, whichever is lower.
- The chart contains important considerations that have to do with weight:

For Australia and New Zealand

Item		Gamma 1.6 T-GDI	Nu 2.0 MPI	
		DCT	IVT	
		4WD	2WD	4WD
Maximum trailer weight [kg (lbs.)]	Without brake system	600 (1,323)		
	With brake system	1,250 (2,756)	1,100 (2,425)	1,100 (2,425)
Maximum permissible static vertical load on the coupling device [kg (lbs.)]		130 (287)		
Recommended distance from rear wheel centre to coupling point [mm (inch)]		950 (37.4)		

Weight of the trailer



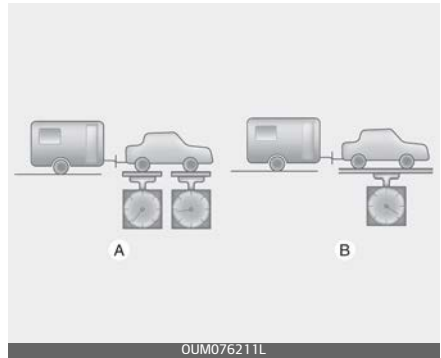
A: Tongue Load

B: Total Trailer Weight

What is the maximum safe weight of a trailer? It should never weigh more than the maximum trailer weight with trailer brakes. But even that can be too heavy.

It depends on how you plan to use your trailer. For example, speed, altitude, road grades, outside temperature and how often your vehicle is used to pull a trailer are all important. The ideal trailer weight can also depend on any special equipment that you have on your vehicle.

Weight of the trailer tongue



A: Gross Axle Weight

B: Gross Vehicle Weight

The tongue load of any trailer is an important weight to measure because it affects the total gross vehicle weight (GVW) of your vehicle. This weight includes the kerb weight of the vehicle, any cargo you may carry in it, and the people who will be riding in the vehicle. And if you tow a trailer, you must add the tongue load to the GVW because your vehicle will also be carrying that weight.

The trailer tongue should weigh a maximum of 10% of the total loaded trailer weight, within the limits of the maximum trailer tongue load permissible.

After you've loaded your trailer, weigh the trailer and then the tongue, separately, to see if the weights are current. If they aren't, you may be able to correct them

simply by moving some items around in the trailer.

⚠ CAUTION

With increasing altitude the engine performance decreases. From 1000 meter above sea level and for every 1000 meter thereafter 10% of vehicle/trailer weight (trailer weight + gross vehicle weight) must be deducted.

⚠ WARNING

Trailer

- Never load a trailer with more weight in the rear than in the front. The front should be loaded with approximately 60% of the total trailer load; the rear should be loaded with approximately 40% of the total trailer load.
- Never exceed the maximum weight limits of the trailer or trailer towing equipment. Improper loading can result in damage to your vehicle and/or personal injury. Check weights and loading at a commercial scale or highway patrol office equipped with scales.
- An improperly loaded trailer can cause loss of vehicle control.

Vehicle weight

This section will guide you in the proper loading of your vehicle and/or trailer, to keep your loaded vehicle weight within its design rating capability, with or without a trailer.

Properly loading your vehicle will provide maximum return of the vehicle design performance. Before loading your vehicle, familiarize yourself with the following terms for determining your vehicle's weight ratings, with or without a trailer, from the vehicle's specifications and the compliance label:

Base kerb weight This is the weight of the vehicle including a full tank of fuel and all standard equipment. It does not include passengers, cargo, or optional equipment.

Vehicle kerb weight This is the weight of your new vehicle when you picked it up from your dealer plus any aftermarket equipment.

Cargo weight This figure includes all weight added to the Base Kerb Weight, including cargo and optional equipment.

GAW (Gross Axle Weight) This is the total weight placed on each axle (front and rear) - including vehicle kerb weight and all payload.

GAWR (Gross axle weight rating)

This is the maximum allowable weight that can be carried by a single axle (front or rear). These numbers are shown on the certification label. (if equipped) The total load on each axle must never exceed its GAWR.

GVW (Gross Vehicle Weight) This is the Base Kerb Weight plus actual Cargo Weight plus passengers.

GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating)

This is the maximum allowable weight of the fully loaded vehicle (including all options, equipment, passengers and cargo). The GVWR is shown on the certification label located on the driver's door sill. (if equipped)

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use replacement tyres with lower load carrying capacities than the original tyres because they may lower your vehicle's GVWR and GAWR limitations. Replacement tyres with a higher limit than the original tyres do not increase the GVWR and GAWR limitations.

Loading Your Vehicle - For Australia

Certification Label (Type A) - if equipped



Certification Label (Type B) - if equipped



Tyre Label



6

The Certification/Tyre label is found on the front edge of the RH (or LH) "B" pillar. The label shows the size of your original tyres and inflation pressures needed to obtain the gross weight capacity of your vehicle.

This is called the GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating). The GVWR includes the weight of the vehicle, all occupants, fuel and cargo. The Certification/Tyre label also tells you the maximum weights for the front and rear axles, called Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR).

Never exceed the GVWR for your vehicle, or the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) for either the front or rear axle. And, if you do have a heavy load, you should spread it out.

Your warranty does not cover parts or components that fail because of overloading.

Do not load your vehicle any heavier than the GVWR or the maximum front and rear GAWRs. If you do, change to the vehicle may occur, or it can change the way your vehicle handles. These could cause you to lose control. Also, overloading can shorten the life of your vehicle.

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What to do in an emergency

Road warning

When in an emergency situation occurs whilst driving or when you park by the edge of the roadway, you must alert approaching or passing vehicles to be careful as they pass. For this, you should use the hazard warning flasher.

Hazard warning flasher

The hazard warning flasher serves as a warning to other drivers to exercise extreme caution when approaching, overtaking, or passing your vehicle.



It should be used whenever emergency repairs are being made or when the vehicle is stopped near the edge of a roadway.

Depress the flasher switch with the ignition switch in any position. The flasher switch is located in the centre console switch panel. All turn

signal lights will flash simultaneously.

- The hazard warning flasher operates whether your vehicle is running or not.
- The turn signals do not work when the hazard flasher is on.
- Care must be taken when using the hazard warning flasher whilst the vehicle is being towed.

In case of an emergency whilst driving

If an emergency situation occurs whilst driving, stay calm and take the following steps.

If the engine stalls at a crossroad or crossing

- If the engine stalls at a crossroad or crossing, set the shift lever in the N (Neutral) position and then push the vehicle to a safe place.
- If your vehicle has a manual transmission not equipped with a ignition lock switch, the vehicle can move forward by shifting to the 2 (Second) or 3 (Third) gear and then turning the starter without depressing the clutch pedal.

If you have a flat tyre whilst driving

If a tyre goes flat whilst you are driving:

1. Take your foot off the accelerator pedal and let the vehicle slow down whilst driving straight ahead. Do not apply the brakes immediately or attempt to pull off the road as this may cause a loss of control.
2. When the vehicle has slowed down to such a speed that it is safe to do so, brake carefully and pull off the road.
3. Park the vehicle at the side of road, do not stop or park the

vehicle in middle of the road way. In case of divided roads, park the vehicle as much away from the driving lanes to avoid inconvenience to other vehicles and, easy operation of tyre change as mentioned in "If you have a flat tyre (with spare tyre)" on page 7-16.

4. When the vehicle is stopped, turn on your emergency hazard flashers, set the parking brake and put the transmission in reverse (manual transmission).
5. Have all passengers get out of the vehicle. Be sure they all get out on the side of the vehicle that is away from traffic.
6. When changing a flat tyre, follow the instruction provided later in "If you have a flat tyre (with spare tyre)" on page 7-16.

If the engine stalls whilst driving

1. Reduce your speed gradually, keeping a straight line. Move cautiously off the road to a safe place.
2. Turn on your emergency flashers.
3. Try to start the engine again. If your vehicle does not start, consult a professional workshop. Kia recommends to consult an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

If the engine will not start

When the engine doesn't start, first check to see how much fuel there is and whether the battery is discharged.

If the engine doesn't turn over or turns over slowly

1. Check the battery connections to be sure they are clean and tight.
2. Turn on the interior light. If the light dims or goes out when you operate the starter, the battery is discharged.
3. Check the starter connections to be sure they are securely tightened.
4. Do not push or pull the vehicle to start it. See instructions for "Jump starting" on page 7-6.

WARNING

If the engine will not start, do not push or pull the vehicle to start it. This could result in a collision or cause other damage. In addition, push or pull starting may cause the catalytic converter to be overloaded and create a fire hazard.

If engine turns over normally but does not start

1. Check the fuel level.
2. With the ignition switch in the LOCK position, check all connectors at the ignition coils and spark plugs. Reconnect any that may be disconnected or loose.
3. Check the fuel line in the engine compartment.
4. If the engine still does not start, call a professional workshop. Kia recommends to call an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

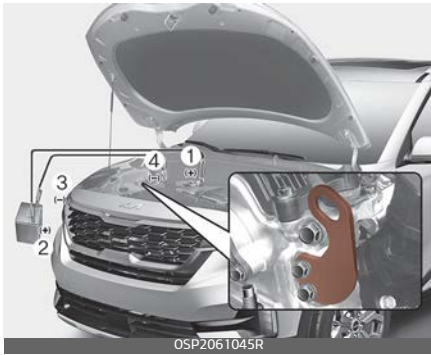
Emergency starting

When the vehicle will not start because of low battery power, you may need to jump start the vehicle.

Jump starting

Connect cables in numerical order and disconnect in reverse order.

(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi



(Petrol) 2.0 MPI



Jump starting can be dangerous if done incorrectly. Therefore, to avoid harm to yourself or damage to your vehicle or battery, follow the jump starting procedures. If in doubt, we

strongly recommend that you have a competent technician or towing service jump start your vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

Use only a 12-volt jumper system. You can damage a 12-volt starting motor, ignition system, and other electrical parts beyond repair by use of a 24-volt power supply (either two 12-volt batteries in series or a 24-volt motor generator set).

⚠ WARNING

Battery

Never attempt to check the electrolyte level of the battery as this may cause the battery to rupture or explode causing serious injury.

⚠ WARNING

Battery

- Keep all flames or sparks away from the battery. The battery produces hydrogen gas which may explode if exposed to flame or sparks.

If these instructions are not followed exactly, serious personal injury and damage to the vehicle may occur! If you are not sure how to follow this procedure, seek qualified assistance. Automobile batteries contain sulfuric acid. This is poisonous and highly cor-

- rosive. When jump starting, wear protective glasses and be careful not to get acid on yourself, your clothing or on the vehicle.
- Do not attempt to jump start the vehicle if the discharged battery is frozen or if the electrolyte level is low; the battery may rupture or explode.
 - Do not allow the (+) and (-) jumper cables to touch. It may cause sparks.
 - The battery may rupture or explode when you jump start with a low or frozen battery.
-

Jump starting procedure

1. Make sure the booster battery is 12-volt and that its negative terminal is grounded.
If the booster battery is in another vehicle, do not allow the vehicles come in contact.
2. Turn off all unnecessary electrical loads.
3. Open the engine bonnet and remove the service cover on the front passenger seat side in the engine compartment.
4. Remove the fuse box cover on the front passenger seat side in the engine compartment
5. Open the positive terminal cap inside the engine room fuse box and the negative terminal cap close to the vehicle body.

6. Connect the jumper cables in the exact sequence shown in the illustration.

- 1) Connect one end of a jumper cable to the positive terminal of the discharged battery (1).
- 2) Connect the other end to the positive terminal of the booster battery (2).
- 3) Proceed to connect one end of the other jumper cable to the negative terminal of the booster battery (3), then the other end to a solid, stationary, metallic point (for example, the engine lifting bracket) away from the battery (4). Do not connect it to or near any part that moves when the engine is cranked.

Do not allow the jumper cables to contact anything except the correct battery terminals or the correct ground. Do not lean over the battery when making connections.

⚠ CAUTION

Battery cables

Do not connect the jumper cable from the negative terminal of the booster battery to the negative terminal of the discharged battery. This can cause the discharged battery to overheat and crack, releasing battery acid.

Make sure to connect one end of the jumper cable to the negative terminal of the booster battery, and the

other end to a metallic point, far away from the battery.

Push-starting

Your Manual Transmission-equipped vehicle should not be push-started because it might damage the emission control system.

Vehicles equipped with Automatic Transmission/Dual Clutch Transmission/Intelligent Variable Transmission cannot be push-started. Follow the directions in this section for "Jump starting" on page 7-6.

WARNING

Never tow a vehicle to start it because the sudden surge forward when the engine starts could cause a collision with the tow vehicle.

If the engine overheats

If your temperature gauge indicates overheating, you will experience a loss of power, or hear loud pinging or knocking, the engine is probably too hot.

If this happens, you should:

1. Pull off the road and stop as soon as it is safe to do so.
2. Place the shift lever in P (Automatic Transmission/Dual Clutch Transmission/Intelligent Variable Transmission) or neutral (Manual Transmission) and set the parking brake.
3. If the air conditioning is on, turn it off.
4. If engine coolant is running out under the vehicle or steam is coming out from the bonnet, stop the engine. Do not open the bonnet until the coolant has stopped running or the steaming has stopped.
5. If there is no visible loss of engine coolant and no steam, leave the engine running and check to be sure the engine cooling fan is operating.
 - 1) If the fan is not running, turn the engine off.
6. Check to see if the water pump drive belt is missing.
 - 1) If it is not missing, check to see that it is tight.
 - 2) If the drive belt seems to be satisfactory, check for coolant leaking from the radiator, hoses or under the vehicle. (If the air

conditioning had been in use, it is normal for cold water to be draining from it when you stop).

⚠ WARNING

Whilst the engine is running, keep hair, hands and clothing away from moving parts such as the fan and drive belts to prevent injury.

7. If the water pump drive belt is broken or engine coolant is leaking out, stop the engine immediately and call the nearest authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ WARNING

Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot. This can allow coolant to blow out of the opening and cause serious burns.

8. If you cannot find the cause of the overheating, wait until the engine temperature has returned to normal. If coolant has been lost, carefully add coolant to the reservoir to bring the fluid level in the reservoir up to the halfway mark.
9. Proceed with caution, keeping alert for further signs of overheating. If overheating happens again, call an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ CAUTION

- Serious loss of coolant indicates there is a leak in the cooling system. In this case, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- When the engine overheats from low engine coolant, suddenly adding engine coolant may cause cracks in the engine. To prevent damage, add engine coolant slowly in small quantities.

Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) (if equipped)

The Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) detects the pressure of vehicle's tyres and displays it on the LCD display.



OSP2061004R



OSP2049139E

1. Low tyre pressure telltale / TPMS malfunction indicator
2. Low tyre pressure position telltale (Shown on the LCD display)

Tyre Pressure Indicator

- You can check the tyre pressure in the assist mode on the cluster.
 - Refer to "User settings mode" on page 4-58.
- Tyre pressure is displayed 1~2 minutes later after driving.
- If tyre pressure is not displayed when the vehicle is stopped, "Drive to display" message displays. After driving, check the tyre pressure.
- You can change the tyre pressure unit in the user settings mode on the cluster.
 - psi, kPa, bar (Refer to "User settings mode" on page 4-58).

Each tyre, including the spare (if provided), should be checked monthly when cold and inflated to the inflation pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer on the vehicle placard or tyre inflation pressure label.

(If your vehicle has tyres of a different size than the size indicated on the vehicle placard or tyre inflation pressure label, you should determine the proper tyre inflation pressure for those tyres.)

As an added safety feature, your vehicle has been equipped with a tyre pressure monitoring system (TPMS) that illuminates a low tyre pressure telltale when one or more of your tyres is significantly under-

inflated. Accordingly, when the low tyre pressure telltale illuminates, you should stop and check your tyres as soon as possible, and inflate them to the proper pressure. Driving on a significantly under-inflated tyre causes the tyre to overheat and can lead to tyre failure. Under-inflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tyre tread life, and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.

Please note that the TPMS is not a substitute for proper tyre maintenance, and it is the driver's responsibility to maintain correct tyre pressure, even if under-inflation has not reached the level to trigger illumination of the TPMS low tyre pressure telltale.

Your vehicle has also been equipped with a TPMS malfunction indicator to indicate when the system is not operating properly. The TPMS malfunction indicator is combined with the low tyre pressure telltale. When the system detects a malfunction, the telltale will flash for approximately 1 minute and then remain continuously illuminated. This sequence will continue upon subsequent vehicle start-ups as long as the malfunction exists. When the TPMS malfunction indicator remains illuminated after blinking for approximately 1 minute, the system

may not be able to detect or signal low tyre pressure as intended.

TPMS malfunctions may occur for a variety of reasons, including the installation of replacement or alternate tyres or wheels on the vehicle that prevent the TPMS from functioning properly. Always check the TPMS malfunction telltale after replacing one or more tyres or wheels on your vehicle to ensure that the replacement or alternate tyres and wheels allow the TPMS to continue to function properly.

* NOTICE

If any of the below happens, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

1. The low tyre pressure telltale/ TPMS malfunction indicator do not illuminate for 3 seconds when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position or engine is running.
2. The TPMS malfunction indicator remains illuminated after blinking for approximately 1 minute.
3. The Low tyre pressure position telltale remains illuminated.

Low tyre pressure telltale (!)

Low tyre pressure position telltale

When the tyre pressure monitoring system warning indicators are illuminated and warning message displayed on the cluster LCD display, one or more of your tyres is significantly under-inflated.



The low tyre pressure position telltale light will indicate which tyre is significantly under-inflated by illuminating the corresponding position light.

If either telltale illuminates, immediately reduce your speed, avoid hard cornering and anticipate increased stopping distances. You should stop and check your tyres as soon as possible. Inflate the tyres to the proper pressure as indicated on the vehicle's placard or tyre inflation pressure label located on the driver's side centre pillar outer panel. If you cannot reach a service station or if the tyre cannot hold the newly

added air, replace the low pressure tyre with a spare tyre.

If you drive the vehicle for about 10 minutes at speeds above 25 km/h after replacing the low pressure tyre with the spare tyre, one of the following will happen:

- The TPMS malfunction indicator may blink for approximately 1 minute and then remain continuously illuminated because the TPMS sensor is not mounted on the spare wheel. (changed tyre equipped with a sensor not in the vehicle)
- The TPMS malfunction indicator will remain continuously illuminated whilst driving because the TPMS sensor is not mounted on the spare wheel. (changed tyre equipped with a sensor in the vehicle)

CAUTION

- In winter or cold weather, the low tyre pressure telltale may illuminate if the tyre pressure was adjusted to the recommended tyre inflation pressure in warm weather. It does not mean your TPMS is malfunctioning because the decreased temperature leads to a lowering of tyre pressure.
- When you drive your vehicle from a warm area to a cold area or from a cold area to a warm area, or the outside temperature is

higher or lower, you should check the tyre inflation pressure and adjust the tyres to the recommended tyre inflation pressure.

- When filling tyres with more air, conditions to turn off the low tyre pressure telltale may not be met. This is because a tyre inflator has a margin of error in performance. The low tyre pressure telltale will be turned off if the tyre pressure is above the recommended tyre inflation pressure.

WARNING

Low pressure damage

Significantly low tyre pressure makes the vehicle unstable and can contribute to loss of vehicle control and increased braking distances. Continued driving on low pressure tyres can cause the tyres to overheat and fail.

Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) malfunction indicator

The TPMS malfunction indicator will illuminate after it blinks for approximately one minute when there is a problem with the Tyre Pressure Monitoring System.

In this case, have the system checked by a professional workshop to determine the cause of the prob-

lem. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

* NOTICE

If there is a malfunction with the TPMS, the low tyre pressure position telltale will not be displayed even though the vehicle has an underinflated tyre.

CAUTION

- The TPMS malfunction indicator may blink for approximately 1 minute and then remain continuously illuminated if the vehicle is moving around electric power supply cables or radios transmitter such as at police stations, government and public offices, broadcasting stations, military installations, airports, or transmitting towers, etc. This can interfere with normal operation of the Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS).
- The TPMS malfunction indicator may blink for approximately 1 minute and then remain continuously illuminated if snow chains are used or some separate electronic devices such as notebook computer, mobile charger, remote starter or navigation etc., are used in the vehicle.

This can interfere with normal operation of the Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS).

Tyre replacement with TPMS

If you have a flat tyre, the low Tyre Pressure and Position telltales will come on.

In this case, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

CAUTION

We recommend that you use the sealant approved by Kia. The sealant on the tyre pressure sensor and wheel shall be eliminated when you replace the tyre with a new one.

Each wheel is equipped with a tyre pressure sensor mounted inside the tyre behind the valve stem. You must use TPMS specific wheels. Have your tyres serviced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

If you drive the vehicle for about 10 minutes at speeds above 25 km/h after replacing the low pressure tyre with the spare tyre, one of the following will happen:

- The TPMS malfunction indicator may blink for approximately 1 minute and then remain continuously illuminated because the TPMS sensor is not mounted on the spare wheel. (changed tyre equipped with a sensor not in the vehicle)
- The TPMS malfunction indicator will remain continuously illuminated whilst driving because the TPMS sensor is not mounted on the spare wheel. (changed tyre equipped with a sensor in the vehicle)

You may not be able to identify a low tyre by simply looking at it. Always use a good quality tyre pressure gauge to measure the tyres inflation pressure. Please note that a tyre that is hot (from being driven) will have a higher pressure measurement than a tyre that is cold (from sitting stationary for at least 3 hours and driven less than 1.6 km (1 mile) during that 3 hour period).

Allow the tyre to cool before measuring the inflation pressure. Always be sure the tyre is cold before inflating to the recommended pressure.

A cold tyre means the vehicle has been sitting for 3 hours and driven for less than 1.6 km (1 mile) in that 3 hour period.

⚠ CAUTION

We recommend that you use the sealant approved by Kia if your vehicle is equipped with a Tyre Pressure Monitoring System. The liquid sealant can damage the tyre pressure sensors.

⚠ WARNING

TPMS

- The TPMS cannot alert you to severe and sudden tyre damage caused by external factors such as nails or road debris.
 - If you feel any vehicle instability, immediately take your foot off the accelerator, apply the brakes gradually and with light force, and slowly move to a safe position off the road.
-

⚠ WARNING

Protecting TPMS

Tampering with, modifying, or disabling the Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) components may interfere with the system's ability to warn the driver of low tyre pressure conditions and/or TPMS malfunctions. Tampering with, modifying, or disabling the Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) components may void the warranty for that portion of the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

For europe

- Do not modify the vehicle, it may interfere with the TPMS function.
- The wheels on the market do not have a TPMS sensor.

For your safety, we recommend that you use parts for replacement from an authorised Kia dealer.

- If you use the wheels on the market, use a TPMS sensor approved by a Kia dealer. If your vehicle is not equipped with a TPMS sensor or TPMS does not work properly, you may fail the periodic vehicle inspection conducted in your country.

* All vehicles sold in the EUROPE market during below period must be equipped with TPMS.

- New model vehicle : Nov. 1, 2012 ~
 - Current model vehicle : Nov. 1, 2014~ (Based on vehicle registrations)
-

If you have a flat tyre (with spare tyre)

Jack and tools



The jack, jack handle, wheel lug nut wrench are stored in the luggage compartment.

Pull up the luggage box cover to reach this equipment.

1. Jack handle
2. Jack
3. Wheel lug nut wrench

Jacking instructions

The jack is provided for emergency tyre changing only.

To prevent the jack from "rattling" whilst the vehicle is in motion, store it properly.

Follow jacking instructions to reduce the possibility of personal injury.

⚠ WARNING

Changing tyres

- Never attempt vehicle repairs in the traffic lanes of a public road or highway.
- Always move the vehicle completely off the road and onto the shoulder before trying to change a tyre. The jack should be used on level firm ground. If you cannot find a firm, level place off the road, call a towing service company for assistance.
- Be sure to use the correct front and rear jacking positions on the vehicle; never use the bumpers or any other part of the vehicle for jacking support.
- The vehicle can easily roll off the jack causing serious injury or death.
- Do not get under a vehicle that is supported by a jack.
- Do not start or run the engine whilst the vehicle is on the jack.
- Do not allow anyone to remain in the vehicle whilst it is on the jack.
- Make sure any children present are in a secure place away from the road and from the vehicle to be raised with the jack.

Removing and storing the spare tyre



Turn the tyre hold-down wing bolt counterclockwise to remove.

Store the tyre in the reverse order of removal.

To prevent the spare tyre and tools from "rattling" whilst the vehicle is in motion, store them properly.

⚠ WARNING

Ensure the spare tyre retainer is properly aligned with the centre of the spare tyre to prevent the spare tyre from "rattling".

Otherwise, it may cause the spare tyre to fall off the carrier and lead to an accident.

Changing tyres

1. Park on a level surface and apply the parking brake firmly.



2. Move the shift lever into R (Reverse) with Manual Transmission or P (Park) with Automatic Transmission/Dual Clutch Transmission/Intelligent Variable Transmission.
3. Activate the hazard warning flasher.
4. Remove the wheel lug nut wrench, jack, jack handle, and spare tyre from the vehicle.
5. Block both the front and rear of wheel that is diagonally opposite the jack position.



⚠ WARNING

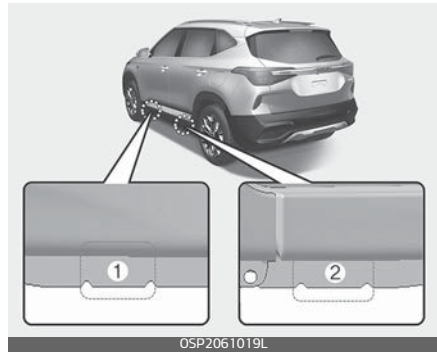
Changing a tyre

- To prevent vehicle movement whilst changing a tyre, always set the parking brake fully, and always block the wheel diagonally opposite the wheel being changed.
- We recommend that the wheels of the vehicle be chocked, and that no person remain in a vehicle that is being jacked.

6. Loosen the wheel lug nuts counterclockwise one turn each, but do not remove any nut until the tyre has been raised off the ground.



7. Place the jack at the front (1) or rear (2) jacking position closest to the tyre you are changing. Place the jack at the designated locations under the frame. The jacking positions are plates welded to the frame with two tabs and a raised dot to index with the jack.



⚠ WARNING

Jack location

To reduce the possibility of injury, be sure to use only the jack provided with the vehicle and in the correct jack position; never use any other part of the vehicle for jack support.

8. Insert the jack handle into the jack and turn it clockwise, raising the vehicle until the tyre just clears the ground. This measurement is approximately 30 mm (1.2 inches). Before removing the wheel lug nuts, make sure the vehicle is stable and that there is

no chance for movement or slip-page.



9. Loosen the wheel nuts and remove them with your fingers. Slide the wheel off the studs and lay it flat so it cannot roll away. To put the wheel on the hub, pick up the spare tyre, line up the holes with the studs and slide the wheel onto them. If this is difficult, tip the wheel slightly and get the top hole in the wheel lined up with the top stud. Then jiggle the wheel back and forth until the wheel can be slid over the other studs.

⚠ WARNING

Wheels may have sharp edges. Handle them carefully to avoid possible severe injury. Before putting the wheel into place, be sure that there is nothing on the hub or wheel (such as mud, tar, gravel, etc.) that interferes with the wheel from fitting solidly against the hub.

If there is, remove it. If there is not good contact on the mounting sur-

face between the wheel and hub, the wheel nuts could come loose and cause the loss of a wheel. Loss of a wheel may result in loss of control of the vehicle. This may cause serious injury or death.

Important – use of compact spare tyre (if equipped)

Your vehicle is equipped with a compact spare tyre. This compact spare tyre takes up less space than a regular-size tyre. This tyre is smaller than a conventional tyre and is designed for temporary use only.

⚠ CAUTION

- You should drive carefully when the compact spare is in use. The compact spare should be replaced by the proper conventional tyre and rim at the first opportunity.
- The operation of this vehicle is not recommended with more than one compact spare tyre in use at the same time.

⚠ WARNING

The compact spare tyre is for emergency use only. Do not operate your vehicle on this compact spare at the speed over 80 km/h (50 mph). The original tyre should be repaired or replaced as soon as possible to avoid

failure of the spare possibly leading to personal injury or death.

The compact spare should be inflated to 420 kPa (60 psi).

*** NOTICE**

Check the inflation pressure after installing the spare tyre. Adjust it to the specified pressure, as necessary.

When using a compact spare tyre, observe the following precautions:

- Under no circumstances should you exceed 80 km/h (50 mph); a higher speed could damage the tyre.
- Ensure that you drive slowly enough to avoid all hazards. Any road hazard, such as a pothole or debris, could seriously damage the compact spare.
- Any continuous road use of this tyre could result in tyre failure, loss of vehicle control, and possible personal injury.
- Do not exceed the vehicle's maximum load rating or the load-carrying capacity shown on the sidewall of the compact spare tyre.
- Avoid driving over obstacles. The compact spare tyre diameter is smaller than the diameter of a conventional tyre and reduces the ground clearance approximately

2.5 cm (1 inch), which could result in damage to the vehicle.

- Do not take the vehicle through an automatic car wash whilst the compact spare tyre is installed.
- Do not use tyre chains on the temporary compact tyre. Because of the smaller size, a tyre chain will not fit properly. This could damage the vehicle and result in loss of the chain.
- Temporary compact tyre should not be installed on the front axle if the vehicle must be driven in snow or on ice.
- Do not use the temporary compact tyre on any other vehicle because this tyre has been designed especially for your vehicle.
- The temporary compact tyre tread life is shorter than a regular tyre. Inspect your temporary compact tyre regularly and replace worn compact spare tyres with the same size and design, mounted on the same wheel.
- The temporary compact tyre should not be used on any other wheels, nor should standard tyres, snow tyres, wheel covers or trim rings be used with the temporary compact spare wheel. If such use is attempted, damage to these items or other car components may occur.
- Do not use more than one temporary compact tyre at a time.

- Do not tow a trailer whilst the temporary compact tyre is installed.
- Do not suddenly accelerate or decelerate (0 ↔ 40 km/h) in any driving mode. It may cause leakage of transfer oil.

Jack label

Model : 0000 ①

kg max. 0000 kg

② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

⑦ ⑧ ⑨

⑩ CO., LTD.

OHYK064001

Max. ① 0000 kg

kg ② 0000 kg

③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦

⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ REPRESENTATIVE : 000000000000

⑬ CO., LTD.

OHYK064005

● MAX. WEIGHT 0000kg(0000 lb) ②

● USE ONLY TO SPECIFIED CAR(차량 차종에만 사용함 것)

● CARGA MAXIMA 0000kg(0000 lb)

● USALO SOLO PARA EL VEHICULO ESPECIFICADO

● Максимальная использовать только для грузоподъемность 0000кг данного автомобиля

● 最大质量 0000kg(0000lb), 仅适用于指定车型

● الوزن الأقصى 0000 كجم - 0000 رطل

● يستخدم فقط للسيارة المحددة

③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

⑦ CO., LTD.

OHYK064002

KIA KIA MOTORS CORPORATION

- THIS JACK FOR USE WITH KIA 0000 MODELS.
- TURN OFF IGNITION & SET PARKING BRAKE, PUT GEARSHIFT IN PARK (FOR AUTOMATIC) OR IN REVERSE GEAR (FOR MANUAL TRANSMISSION). THE VEHICLE OWNER'S MANUAL SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR JACKING AND TYRE CHANGING INSTRUCTIONS (INCLUDING WHEEL JACKING POSITIONS) PRIOR TO THE JACKING OF VEHICLE.
- THE JACK SHOULD BE USED ON LEVEL FIRM GROUND WHEREVER POSSIBLE.
- IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE WHEELS OF THE VEHICLE BE CHOCKED AND THAT NO PERSON SHOULD REMAIN IN THE VEHICLE THAT IS BEING JACKED.

WARNING : DO NOT GET UNDER A VEHICLE THAT IS SUPPORTED BY A JACK.

OSP2059213L

* The actual jack label in the vehicle may differ from the illustration. For more detailed specifications, refer to the label attached to the jack.

1. Jack type
2. Maximum allowable load
3. When using the jack, set your parking brake.
4. When using the jack, stop the engine.
5. Do not get under a vehicle that is supported by a jack.
6. The designated locations under the frame
7. When supporting the vehicle, the base plate of jack must be vertical under the lifting point.

- 8. Move the shift lever to the P position on vehicles with dual clutch transmission/intelligent variable transmission.
- 9. The jack should be used on firm level ground.
- 10. Jack manufacturer
- 11. Production date
- 12. Representative company and address

EC Declaration of conformity Jack



EC Declaration of Conformity
according to EC Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC

We, **FRONTEC CO., LTD.**
2091-12 Jeongwang 2(i)-dong Siheung-si Gyeonggi-d ,Korea
declare under our sole responsibility that the product

Product : JACK-ASSY
Type Designation(s) : 1200KG, 1000KG, 800KG, 700KG, 500KG
Serial No. : N/A (prototype)
Year of Manufacture : 2013

to which this declaration relates is in conformity with the following standard(s) or other normative document(s);

EN ISO12100 (2010)	Safety of machinery - General principles for design – Risk assessment and risk reduction
EN 1494/A1 (2008)	Mobile or movable jacks and associated lifting equipment

following the provisions of Directive(s);

2006/42/EC Directive on the approximation of the laws of Member States relating to machinery (OJ L157 Jun, 9, 2006)

Siheung-si Gyeonggi-d ,Korea / 15.07.2013 SOO HONG, MIN President 

(Place and date of issue)(Name and signature or equivalent making of authorized person)

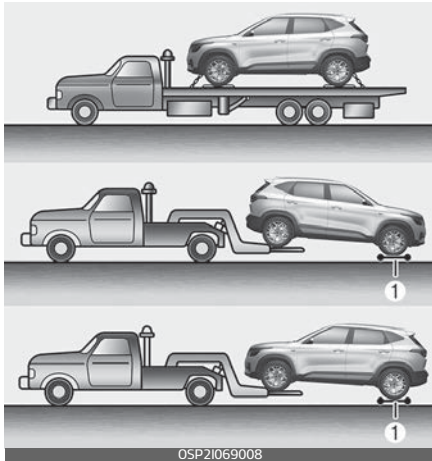
* T.C.F Compiling Location:
 - Address: PRIBORSKA 280, 739 42 FRYDEK MISTEK, CHLEBOVICE, CZECH REPUBLIC
 - Team: Purchase team
 - Company name: HANWHA L&C CZECH s.r.o

OUM074110L

7

Towing

Towing service



1. dollies

If emergency towing is necessary, we recommend having it done by an authorised Kia dealer or a commercial tow-truck service. Proper lifting and towing procedures are necessary to prevent damage to the vehicle. The use of wheel dollies (1) or flatbed is recommended.

It is acceptable to tow the vehicle with the rear wheels on the ground (without dollies) and the front wheels off the ground.

If any of the loaded wheels or suspension components are damaged or the vehicle is being towed with the front wheels on the ground, use a towing dolly under the front wheels.

When being towed by a commercial tow truck and wheel dollies are not used, the front of the vehicle should always be lifted, not the rear.



⚠ CAUTION

- Do not tow the vehicle backwards with the front wheels on the ground as this may cause damage to the vehicle.
- Do not tow with sling-type equipment. Use wheel lift or flatbed equipment.
- Do not tow the vehicle with four wheels in contact with the ground if it is the vehicle equipped with DCT or IVT. Otherwise, the transmission will be seriously damaged. Also, make sure not to tow the

vehicle connecting it with other vehicles including camper vans.

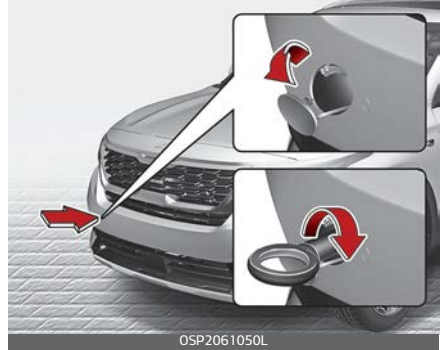
When towing your vehicle in an emergency without wheel dollies:

1. Set the ignition switch in the ACC position.
2. Place the transmission shift lever in N (Neutral).
3. Release the parking brake.

CAUTION

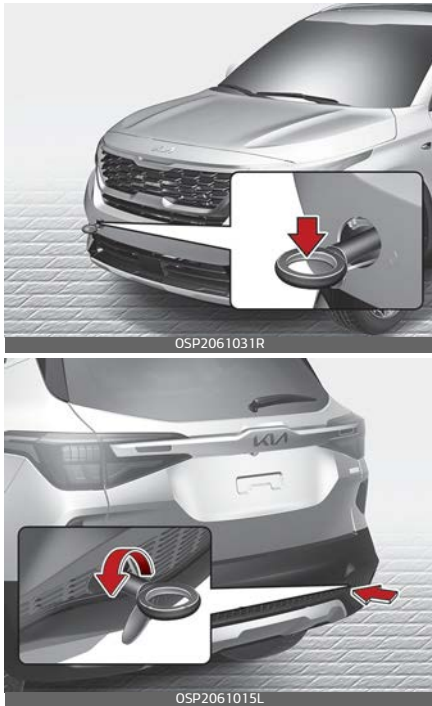
Failure to place the transmission shift lever in N (Neutral) may cause internal damage to the transmission.

Removable towing hook (if equipped)



1. Open the tailgate, and remove the towing hook from the tool case.
2. Remove the hole cover pressing the lower part of the cover on the bumper.
3. Install the towing hook by turning it clockwise into the hole until it is fully secured.
4. Remove the towing hook and install the cover after use.

Emergency towing



If towing is necessary, we recommend you to have it done by an authorised Kia dealer or a commercial tow truck service.

If towing service is not available in an emergency, your vehicle may be temporarily towed using a cable or chain secured to the emergency towing hook under the front (or rear) of the vehicle. Use extreme caution when towing the vehicle. A driver must be in the vehicle to steer it and operate the brakes.

Towing in this manner may be done only on hard-surfaced roads for a

short distance and at low speed. Also, the wheels, axles, power train, steering and brakes must all be in good condition.

- Do not use the tow hooks to pull a vehicle out of mud, sand or other conditions from which the vehicle cannot be driven out under its own power.
- Avoid towing a vehicle heavier than the vehicle doing the towing.
- The drivers of both vehicles should communicate with each other frequently.

⚠ CAUTION

- Attach a towing strap to the tow hook.
 - Using a portion of the vehicle other than the tow hooks for towing may damage the body of your vehicle.
 - Use only a cable or chain specifically intended for use in towing vehicles. Securely fasten the cable or chain to the towing hook provided.
 - Accelerate or decelerate the vehicle in a slow and gradual manner whilst maintaining tension on the tow rope or chain to start or drive the vehicle, otherwise tow hooks and the vehicle may be damaged.
-
- Before emergency towing, check if the hook is not broken or damaged.

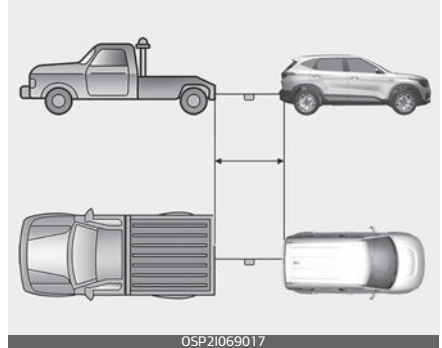
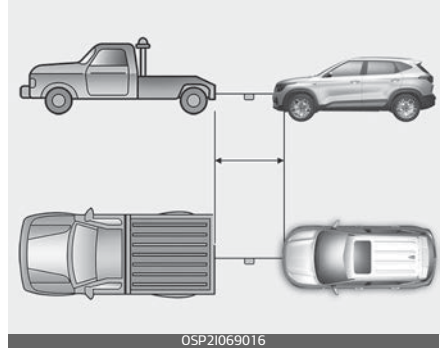
- Fasten the towing cable or chain securely to the hook.
- Do not jerk the hook. Apply it steadily and with even force.
- To avoid damaging the hook, do not pull from the side or at a vertical angle. Always pull straight ahead.

⚠ WARNING

Use extreme caution when towing the vehicle.

- Avoid sudden starts or erratic driving manoeuvres which would place excessive stress on the emergency towing hook and towing cable or chain. The hook and towing cable or chain may break and cause serious injury or damage.
- If the disabled vehicle is unable to be moved, do not forcibly continue the towing. We recommend that you contact an authorised Kia dealer or a commercial tow truck service for assistance.
- Tow the vehicle as straight ahead as possible.
- Keep away from the vehicle during towing.

- Use a towing strap less than 5 m (16 feet) long. Attach a white or red cloth (about 30 cm (12 inches) wide) in the middle of the strap for easy visibility.



- Drive carefully so that the towing strap is not loosened during towing.
- The driver must be in the vehicle for steering and braking operations when the vehicle is towed and passengers other than the driver must not be allowed to be on board.

Emergency towing precautions

- Turn the ignition switch to ACC so the steering wheel isn't locked.
- Place the transmission shift lever in N (Neutral).
- Release the parking brake.

- Press the brake pedal with more force than normal since you will have reduced brake performance.
 - More steering effort will be required because the power steering system will be disabled.
 - If you are driving down a long hill, the brakes may overheat and brake performance will be reduced. Stop often and let the brakes cool off.
 - The vehicle should be towed at a speed of 25 km/h (15 mph) or less within the distance of 20 km (12 miles). (for Manual transmission vehicle)
 - To avoid serious damage to the automatic transmission, limit the vehicle speed to 15 km/h (10 mph) and drive less than 1.5 km (1 mile) when towing (for Automatic transmission, Dual clutch transmission and Intelligent variable transmission vehicle.)
 - Before towing, check the automatic transmission / dual clutch transmission / Intelligent variable transmission for fluid leaks under your vehicle. If the automatic transmission / dual clutch transmission / Intelligent variable transmission fluid is leaking, flat-bed equipment or a towing dolly must be used.
-

⚠ CAUTION

Automatic transmission / Dual clutch transmission / Intelligent variable transmission

- If the car is being towed with all four wheels on the ground, it can be towed only from the front. Be sure that the transmission is in neutral. Be sure the steering is unlocked by placing the ignition switch in the ACC position. A driver must be in the towed vehi-

Emergency commodity (if equipped)

There are some emergency commodities in the vehicle to help you respond to the emergency situation.

Fire extinguisher

If there is small fire and you know how to use the fire extinguisher, take the following steps carefully.

1. Pull the pin at the top of the extinguisher that keeps the handle from being accidentally pressed.
2. Aim the nozzle toward the base of the fire.
3. Stand approximately 2.5 m (8 ft) away from the fire and squeeze the handle to discharge the extinguisher.

If you release the handle, the discharge will stop.

4. Sweep the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire.
After the fire appears to be out, watch it carefully since it may re-ignite.

Triangle reflector

Place the triangle reflector on the road to warn oncoming vehicles during emergencies, such as when the vehicle is parked by the roadside due to any problems.

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Maintenance

Engine compartment

Open the bonnet to see the engine compartment.

(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi

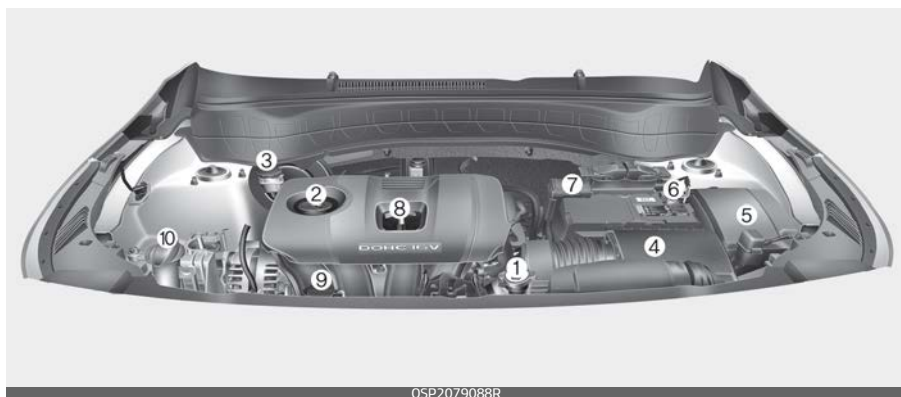


OSP2079001R

* The actual engine room in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

1. Engine coolant reservoir
2. Engine oil filler cap
3. Brake/clutch fluid reservoir
4. Air cleaner
5. Fuse box
6. Negative battery terminal
7. Positive battery terminal
8. Engine oil dipstick
9. Radiator cap
10. Windscreen washer fluid reservoir

(Petrol) 2.0 MPI



OSP2079088R

* The actual engine room in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

1. Engine coolant reservoir
2. Engine oil filler cap
3. Brake/clutch fluid reservoir
4. Air cleaner
5. Fuse box
6. Negative battery terminal
7. Positive battery terminal
8. Engine oil dipstick
9. Radiator cap
10. Windscreen washer fluid reservoir

Maintenance services

You should exercise the utmost care to prevent damage to your vehicle and injury to yourself whenever performing any maintenance or inspection procedures.

Should you have any doubts concerning the inspection or servicing of your vehicle, we strongly recommend that you have an authorised Kia dealer perform this work.

An authorised Kia dealer has factory-trained technicians to service your vehicle properly. For expert advice and quality service, see an authorised Kia dealer.

Inadequate, incomplete or insufficient servicing may result in operational problems with your vehicle that could lead to vehicle damage, an accident, or personal injury.

Owner's responsibility

* NOTICE

Maintenance Service and Record Retention are the owner's responsibility.

You should retain documents that show proper maintenance has been performed on your vehicle in accordance with the scheduled maintenance service charts shown on the following pages. You need this information to establish your compliance with the servicing and maintenance requirements of your vehicle warranties.

Detailed warranty information is provided in your Warranty & Consumer Information manual.

Repairs and adjustments required as a result of improper maintenance or a lack of required maintenance are not covered.

We recommend you have your vehicle maintained and repaired by an authorised Kia dealer/service partner. authorised Kia dealers meet Kia's high service quality standards and receive technical support from Kia in order to provide you with a high level of service satisfaction.

Owner maintenance precautions

Improper or incomplete service may result in problems. This section gives instructions only for the maintenance items that are easy to perform.

As explained earlier in this section, several procedures can be done only by an authorised Kia dealer with special tools.

* NOTICE

Improper owner maintenance during the warranty period may affect warranty coverage. For details, read the separate Warranty & Consumer Information manual provided with the vehicle. If you're unsure about any servicing or maintenance procedure, we recommend that the system be serviced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ WARNING

Maintenance work

Do not wear jewelry or loose clothing whilst working under the bonnet of your vehicle with the engine running. These items can become entangled in moving parts, if you must run the engine whilst working under the bonnet, make certain that you remove all jewelry (especially

rings, bracelets, watches, and necklaces) and all neckties, scarves, and similar loose clothing before getting near cooling fans.

⚠ WARNING

Touching metal parts

Do not touch metal parts (including strut bars) whilst the vehicle is operating or hot. Doing so could result in serious bodily injury. Turn the vehicle off and wait until the metal parts cool down to perform maintenance work on the vehicle.

Owner maintenance

The following lists detail the vehicle checks and inspections that should be performed by the owner or an authorised Kia dealer. They should be performed at the indicated frequencies to help ensure the safe and dependable operation of your vehicle.

Any adverse conditions should be brought to the attention of your dealer as soon as possible.

These owner maintenance checks are generally not covered by warranties and you may be charged for labour, parts and lubricants used.

When you stop for fuel:

- Check the coolant level in coolant reservoir.
- Check the windscreen washer fluid level.
- Look for low or under-inflated tyres.
- Check if the front of the radiator and condenser are clean and not blocked with leaves, dirt or insects etc. If any of the above parts are extremely dirty or you are not sure of their condition, we recommend that you contact a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/ service partner.

WARNING

Hot coolant

Be careful when checking your engine coolant level when the engine is hot. Scalding hot coolant and steam may blow out under pressure.

Whilst operating your vehicle:

- Check for vibrations in the steering wheel. Notice any increased steering effort or looseness in the steering wheel, or change in its straight-ahead position.
- Notice if your vehicle constantly turns slightly or "pulls" to one side when travelling on smooth, level road.
- When stopping, listen and check for unusual sounds, pulling to one side, increased brake pedal travel or "hard-to-push" brake pedal.
- If any slipping or changes in the operation of your transmission occurs, check the transmission fluid level.
- Check the Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) P (Park) function.
- Check the parking brake.
- Check for fluid leaks under your vehicle (water dripping from the air conditioning system during or after use is normal).

At least monthly:

- Check the coolant level in the coolant reservoir.
- Check the operation of all exterior lights, including the stoplights, turn signals and hazard warning flashers.
- Check the inflation pressures of all tyres including the spare for tyres that are worn, show uneven wear, or are damaged.
- Check for loose wheel lug nuts.
- Inspect and lubricate Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) linkage and controls.
- Clean the battery and terminals.
- Check the brake/clutch fluid level.
- Visually inspect steering, suspension, and chassis components for damaged, loose, or missing parts or signs of wear.

At least twice a year (i.e., every Spring and Fall):

- Check the radiator, heater and air conditioning hoses for leaks or damage.
- Check the windscreen washer spray and wiper operation. Clean the wiper blades with clean cloth dampened with washer fluid.
- Check the headlight alignment.
- Check the lap/shoulder belts for wear and function.

At least once a year:

- Clean the body and door drain holes.
- Lubricate the door hinges and check the bonnet hinges.
- Lubricate the door and bonnet locks and latches.
- Lubricate the door rubber weatherstrips.
- Check the air conditioning system.

Scheduled maintenance service

Follow the Normal maintenance schedule if the vehicle is usually operated where none of the following conditions apply.

Follow the Maintenance Under Severe Usage Conditions if any of the following conditions apply.

- Repeated driving short distance of less than 8 km (5 miles) in normal temperature or less than 16 km (10 miles) in freezing temperature.
- Extensive engine idling or low speed driving for long distances.
- Driving on rough, dusty, muddy, unpaved, gravelled or salt-spread roads.
- Driving in areas using salt or other corrosive materials or in very cold weather.
- Driving in heavy dust condition.
- Driving in heavy traffic area.
- Driving on uphill, downhill, or mountain road repeatedly.
- Using for towing or camping and driving with loading on the roof.
- Driving for patrol car, taxi, other commercial use of vehicle towing.
- Frequently driving under high speed or rapid acceleration/deceleration.
- Frequently driving in stop-and-go condition.
- Engine oil usage which is not recommended (Mineral type, Semi-synthetic, Lower grade spec, etc.)

If your vehicle is operated in any of the prior listed conditions, you should inspect, replace or refill more frequently, using the severe usage maintenance schedule instead of the normal usage maintenance schedule.

Normal Maintenance Schedule – For Australia and New Zealand

The following maintenance services must be performed to ensure good emission control and performance. Keep receipts for all vehicle emission services to protect your warranty. Where both mileage and time are shown, the frequency of service is determined by whichever occurs first.

NO.	ITEM	REMARK
*1	Engine oil and engine oil filter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As it is normal for engine oil to be consumed during driving, the engine oil level should be checked on regular basis. The engine oil change interval for normal operating conditions is based on the use of the recommended engine specification. If the recommended engine oil specification is not used, then replace the engine oil according to the maintenance schedule under severe operating conditions.
*2	Coolant (Engine)	When adding coolant, use only deionized water or soft water for your vehicle and never mix hard water in the coolant filled at the factory. An improper coolant mixture can result in serious malfunction or engine damage.
*3	Drive belts (Engine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust alternator, water pump and air conditioner drive belt. Inspect and if necessary repair or replace. Inspect drive belt tensioner, idler and alternator pulley and if necessary correct or replace.
*4	Spark plug	For your convenience, it can be replaced prior to it's interval when you do maintenance of other items.
*5	Dual clutch transmission (DCT) fluid	Dual clutch transmission (DCT) fluid should be changed anytime it has been submerged in water

NO.	ITEM	REMARK
*6	Fuel additives (Petrol)	Kia recommends that you use unleaded petrol which has an octane rating of RON (Research Octane Number) 95 / AKI (Anti Knock Index) 91 or higher (for Europe) or Octane Rating of RON (Research Octane Number) 91 / AKI (Anti-Knock Index) 87 or higher (except Europe). For customers who do not use good quality petrols including fuel additives regularly, and have problems starting or the engine does not run smoothly, one bottle of additives added to the fuel tank at every 10,000 km (6,500 miles) (Turbo Model [For Australia and New Zealand])/ 15,000 km (10,000 miles) (for Europe)/ 10,000 km (6,500 miles) (except Europe). Additives are available from a professional workshop along with information on how to use them. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner. Do not mix other additives.
*7	Differential oil (rear)	Differential oil should be changed anytime it has been submerged in water.
*8	Transfer case oil (AWD)	Transfer case oil should be changed anytime it has been submerged in water.

Normal Maintenance Schedule - Non Turbo Model [For Australia and New Zealand]

I: Inspect and if necessary, adjust, correct, clean or replace.

R: Replace or change

		Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first							
Months		12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
Km X 1,000		15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120
Engine oil and engine oil filter ^{*1}	(Petrol) 2.0 MPI	Replace every 15,000 km (10,000 miles) or 12 months							
Coolant (Engine) ^{*2}		At first, Replace 210,000 km (140,000 miles) or 120 months after that, Replace every 30,000 km (20,000 miles) or 24 months							
Drive belts (Engine) ^{*3}		At first, inspect at 90,000 km (60,000 miles) or 72 months after that, inspect every 30,000 km (20,000 miles) or 24 months							
Vacuum hoses and crankcase ventilation hoses		-	I	-	I	-	I	-	I
Spark plugs ^{*4}	(Petrol) 2.0 MPI	Replace every 165,000 km (110,000 miles)							
Differential oil (rear) (AWD) ^{*7}		-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I
Transfer case oil (AWD) ^{*8}		-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I
Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) fluid (if equipped)		No check, No service required							
Dual clutch transmission (DCT) fluid ^{*5} (if equipped)		No check, No service required							
Drive shaft and boots		-	I	-	I	-	I	-	I
Fuel lines, hoses and connections		-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I
Fuel tank air filter		-	I	-	R	-	I	-	R
Vapour hose and fuel filler cap		-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I
Air cleaner filter		I	I	R	I	I	R	I	I
Exhaust system		-	I	-	I	-	I	-	I
Cooling system		-	-	-	I	-	I	-	I
Air conditioner compressor/refrigerant		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Climate control air filter		I	R	I	R	I	R	I	R
Brake discs and pads		-	I	-	I	-	I	-	I

Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first								
Months	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
Km X 1,000	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120
Brake lines, hoses and connections	-		-		-		-	
Brake/clutch fluid		R		R		R		R
Parking brake (Hand type)	-		-		-		-	
Steering gear rack, linkage and boots								
Suspension ball joints								
Tyre (pressure & tread wear)								
Battery (12V) condition	-		-		-		-	

Maintenance Under Severe Usage Conditions – Non Turbo Model [For Australia and New Zealand]

Maintenance operation

I: Inspect and if necessary, adjust, correct, clean or replace. R: Replace or change

Maintenance item		Maintenance operation	Maintenance intervals	Driving condition
Engine oil and engine oil filter	(Petrol) 2.0 MPI	R	Every 7,500 km (5,000 miles) or 6 months	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L
Spark plugs		R	More frequently	A, B, F, G, H, I, K
Differential oil (rear) (AWD)		R	Every 120,000 km (80,000 miles)	C, E, G, H, I, J
Transfer case oil (AWD)		R	Every 120,000 km (80,000 miles)	C, E, G, H, I, J
Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) fluid (if equipped)		R	Every 90,000 km (60,000 miles)	A, C, F, G, H, I, J, K
Dual clutch transmission (DCT) fluid (if equipped)		R	Every 120,000 km (80,000 miles)	C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J
Drive shaft and boots		I	More frequently	C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J
Air cleaner filter		R	More frequently	C, E
Climate control air filter		R	More frequently	C, E, G
Brake discs, pads and calipers		I	More frequently	C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K
Parking brake		I	More frequently	C, D, G, H
Steering gear rack, linkage and boots		I	More frequently	C, D, E, F, G
Suspension ball joints		I	More frequently	C, D, E, G, H, I

Severe Driving Conditions

A: Repeatedly driving short distance of less than 8 km (5 miles) in normal temperature or less than 16 km (10 miles) in freezing temperature.

B: Extensive engine idling or low speed driving for long distances.

C: Driving on rough, dusty, muddy, unpaved, graveled or saltspread roads.

D: Driving in areas using salt or other corrosive materials or in very cold weather.

E: Driving in heavy dust condition.

F: Driving in heavy traffic area.

G: Driving on uphill, downhill, or mountain roads repeatedly.

H: Using for towing or camping and driving with loading on the roof.

I: Driving for patrol car, taxi, other commercial use of vehicle towing.

J: Frequently driving under high speed or rapid acceleration/deceleration

K: Frequently driving in stop-and-go conditions.

L: Engine oil usage which is not recommended (Mineral type, Semisynthetic, Lower grade spec, etc.)

Normal Maintenance Schedule – Turbo Model [For Australia and New Zealand]

I: Inspect and if necessary, adjust, correct, clean or replace.

R: Replace or change

Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first										
Months		12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	
Km X 1,000		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
Engine oil and engine oil filter *1	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Coolant (Engine) *2	At first, Replace 210,000 km (140,000 miles) or 120 months after that, Replace every 30,000 km (20,000 miles) or 24 months									
Drive belts (Engine) *3	-									
Valve clearance	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	
Vacuum hoses and crankcase ventilation hoses	-									
Spark plugs *4	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	Replace every 70,000 km (45,500 miles)								
Differential oil (rear) (AWD) *7	-									
Transfer case oil (AWD) *8	-									
Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) fluid (if equipped)	No check, No service required									
Dual clutch transmission (DCT) fluid *5 (if equipped)	No check, No service required									
Drive shaft and boots	-									
Fuel additives (Petrol) *6	Add every 10,000 km (6,500 miles) or 12 months									
Fuel lines, hoses and connections	-									
Fuel tank air filter	-									
Vapour hose and fuel filler cap	-									
Air cleaner filter	I									
Intercooler, in/out hose, air intake hose	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Exhaust system	-									

Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first								
Months	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
Km X 1,000	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Cooling system	-	-	-		-		-	
Air conditioner compressor/refrigerant								
Climate control air filter		R		R		R		R
Brake discs and pads	-		-		-		-	
Brake lines, hoses and connections	-		-		-		-	
Brake/clutch fluid		R		R		R		R
Parking brake (Hand type)	-		-		-		-	
Steering gear rack, linkage and boots								
Suspension ball joints								
Tyre (pressure & tread wear)								
Battery (12V) condition	-		-		-		-	

Maintenance Under Severe Usage Conditions – Turbo Model [For Australia and New Zealand]

Maintenance operation

I: Inspect and if necessary, adjust, correct, clean or replace.

R: Replace or change

Maintenance item		Maintenance operation	Maintenance intervals	Driving condition
Engine oil and engine oil filter	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	R	Every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 6 months	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L
Spark plugs		R	More frequently	A, B, F, G, H, I, K
Differential oil (rear) (AWD)		R	Every 120,000 km (80,000 miles)	C, E, G, H, I, J
Transfer case oil (AWD)		R	Every 120,000 km (80,000 miles)	C, E, G, H, I, J
Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) fluid (if equipped)		R	Every 90,000 km (60,000 miles)	A, C, F, G, H, I, J, K
Dual clutch transmission (DCT) fluid (if equipped)		R	Every 120,000 km (80,000 miles)	C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J
Drive shaft and boots		I	More frequently	C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J
Air cleaner filter		R	More frequently	C, E
Climate control air filter		R	More frequently	C, E, G
Brake discs, pads and calipers		I	More frequently	C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K
Parking brake (Hand type)		I	More frequently	C, D, G, H
Steering gear rack, linkage and boots		I	More frequently	C, D, E, F, G
Suspension ball joints		I	More frequently	C, D, E, G, H, I

Severe Driving Conditions

A: Repeatedly driving short distance of less than 8 km (5 miles) in normal temperature or less than 16 km (10 miles) in freezing temperature.

B: Extensive engine idling or low speed driving for long distances.

C: Driving on rough, dusty, muddy, unpaved, graveled or saltspread roads.

D: Driving in areas using salt or other corrosive materials or in very cold weather

E: Driving in heavy dust condition.

F: Driving in heavy traffic area.

G: Driving on uphill, downhill, or mountain roads repeatedly.

H: Using for towing or camping and driving with loading on the roof.

I: Driving for patrol car, taxi, other commercial use of vehicle towing.

J: Frequently driving under high speed or rapid acceleration/deceleration

K: Frequently driving in stop-and-go conditions.

L: Engine oil usage which is not recommended (Mineral type, Semisynthetic, Lower grade spec, etc.)

Normal maintenance schedule

The following maintenance services must be performed to ensure good emission control and performance. Keep receipts for all vehicle emission services to protect your warranty. Where both mileage and time are shown, the frequency of service is determined by whichever occurs first.

NO.	ITEM	REMARK
*1	Engine oil and engine oil filter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As it is normal for engine oil to be consumed during driving, the engine oil level should be checked on regular basis. The engine oil change interval for normal operating conditions is based on the use of the recommended engine specification. If the recommended engine oil specification is not used, then replace the engine oil according to the maintenance schedule under severe operating conditions.
*2	Coolant (Engine)	When adding coolant, use only deionized water or soft water for your vehicle and never mix hard water in the coolant filled at the factory. An improper coolant mixture can result in serious malfunction or engine damage.
*3	Drive belts (Engine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust alternator, water pump and air conditioner (if equipped) drive belt. Inspect and if necessary repair or replace. Inspect drive belt tensioner, idler and alternator pulley and if necessary correct or replace.
*4	Valve clearance	Inspect for excessive valve noise and/or engine vibration and adjust if necessary. In this case, have the system checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner
*5	Spark plug	For your convenience, it can be replaced prior to it's interval when you do maintenance of other items.
*6	Manual transmission fluid / Dual clutch transmission (DCT) fluid	Manual transmission fluid (or Dual clutch transmission (DCT) fluid) should be changed anytime it has been submerged in water

NO.	ITEM	REMARK
*7	Fuel additives (Petrol)	<p>Kia recommends that you use unleaded petrol which has an octane rating of RON (Research Octane Number) 95 / AKI (Anti Knock Index) 91 or higher (for Europe) or Octane Rating of RON (Research Octane Number) 91 / AKI (Anti-Knock Index) 87 or higher (except Europe).</p> <p>For customers who do not use good quality petrol including fuel additives regularly, and have problems starting or the engine does not run smoothly, one bottle of additives should be added to the fuel tank at every 15,000 km (10,000 miles) (For Europe) / 10,000 km (6,500 miles) (Except Europe). Additives are available from your authorised Kia dealer along with information on how to use them. Do not mix other additives.</p>
*8	Differential oil (rear)	Differential oil should be changed anytime it has been submerged in water.
*9	Transfer case oil (AWD)	Transfer case oil should be changed anytime it has been submerged in water.

Normal maintenance schedule

The following maintenance services must be performed to ensure good emission control and performance. Keep receipts for all vehicle emission services to protect your warranty. Where both mileage and time are shown, the frequency of service is determined by whichever occurs first.

I: Inspect and if necessary, adjust, correct, clean or replace.

R: Replace or change

		Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first								
		Months	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
Miles X 1,000			10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Km X 1,000			15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120
Engine oil and engine oil filter* ¹	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi (except Europe)	Replace every 10,000 km (6,500 miles) or 12 months								
	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi (for Europe)	Replace every 15,000 km (10,000 miles) or 12 months								
	(Petrol) 2.0 MPI	Replace every 10,000 km (6,500 miles) or 12 months								
Coolant (Engine)* ²		At first, Replace 210,000 km (140,000 miles) or 120 months after that, Replace every 30,000 km (20,000 miles) or 24 months								
Drive belts (Engine)* ³		-	I	-	I	-	I	-	I	
Valve clearance* ⁴	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	
Vacuum hoses and crankcase ventilation hoses		-	I	-	I	-	I	-	I	
Spark plugs* ⁵	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi (except Europe)	Replace every 70,000 km (45,500 miles)								
	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi (for Europe)	Replace every 75,000 km (50,000 miles)								
	(Petrol) 2.0 MPI	Replace every 165,000 km (110,000 miles)								
Differential oil (rear) (AWD)* ⁸		-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	
Transfer case oil (AWD)* ⁹		-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	

Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first								
Months	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
Miles X 1,000	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Km X 1,000	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120
Automatic transmission fluid (if equipped)	No check, No service required							
Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) fluid (if equipped)	No check, No service required							
Manual transmission fluid* ⁶ (if equipped)	No check, No service required							
Dual clutch transmission (DCT) fluid* ⁶ (if equipped)	No check, No service required							
Drive shaft and boots	-		-		-		-	
Fuel additives* ⁷	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi (for Europe)	Add every 15,000 km (10,000miles) or 12 months						
	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi (except Europe)	Add every 10,000 km (6,500 miles) or 12 months						
Fuel lines, hoses and connections	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Fuel tank air filter (if equipped)	-		-	R	-		-	R
Intercooler, in/out hose, air intake hose	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi							
Vapour hose and fuel filler cap	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Air cleaner filter	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Exhaust system	-		-		-		-	
Cooling system	-	-	-		-		-	
Air conditioner compressor/refrigerant (if equipped)								
Climate control air filter (if equipped)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brake discs and pads	-		-		-		-	
Brake lines, hoses and connections	-		-		-		-	
Brake/clutch fluid			R			R		
Parking brake	-		-		-		-	
Steering gear rack, linkage and boots								
Suspension ball joints								

Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first								
Months	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
Miles X 1,000	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Km X 1,000	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120
Tyre (pressure & tread wear)								
Battery condition	-		-		-		-	

- Fuel filter: The fuel filter is considered to be maintenance free but periodic inspection is recommended for this maintenance schedule depends on fuel quality.
 - If there are some important safety matters like fuel flow restriction, surging, loss of power, hard starting problem etc, replace the fuel filter immediately regardless of maintenance schedule and consult an authorised Kia dealer/service partner for details.

Maintenance Under Severe Usage Conditions

The following items must be serviced more frequently on cars mainly used under severe driving conditions. Refer to the chart below for the appropriate maintenance intervals.

R: Replace

I: Inspect and if necessary, adjust, correct, clean or replace

Maintenance item	Maintenance operation	Maintenance intervals	Driving condition
Engine oil and engine oil filter [(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi (except Europe)]	R	Every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 6 months	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L
Engine oil and engine oil filter [(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi, for Europe]	R	Every 7,500 km (5,000 miles) or 6 months	
Engine oil and engine oil filter [(Petrol) 2.0 MPI]	R	Every 7,500 km (5,000 miles) or 6 months	
Air cleaner filter	R	More frequently	C, E
Spark plugs	R	More frequently	A, B, F, G, H, I, K
Differential oil (rear) (AWD)	R	Every 120,000 km (80,000 miles)	C, E, G, H, I, J
Transfer case oil (AWD)	R	Every 120,000 km (80,000 miles)	C, E, G, H, I, J
Automatic transmission fluid (if equipped)	R	Every 90,000 km (60,000 miles)	A, C, F, G, H, I, J, K
Manual Transmission fluid (if equipped)	R	Every 120,000 km (80,000 miles)	C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J
Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) fluid (if equipped)	R	Every 90,000 km (60,000 miles)	A, C, F, G, H, I, J, K
Dual clutch transmission (DCT) fluid (if equipped)	R	Every 120,000 km (80,000 miles)	C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J
Brake discs, pads and calipers	I	More frequently	C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K
Parking brake	I	More frequently	C, D, G, H
Steering gear rack, linkage and boots	I	More frequently	C, D, E, F, G

Maintenance item	Maintenance operation	Maintenance intervals	Driving condition
Suspension ball joints and mounting bolts	I	More frequently	C, D, E, G, H, I
Drive shafts and boots	I	More frequently	C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J
Climate control air filter	I	More frequently	C, E, G

Severe Driving Conditions

A: Repeatedly driving short distance of less than 8 km (5 miles) in normal temperature or less than 16 km (10 miles) in freezing temperature.

B: Extensive low speed driving for long distances.

C: Driving on rough, dusty, muddy, unpaved, gravelled or salt-spread roads.

D: Driving in areas using salt or other corrosive materials or in very cold weather.

E: Driving in heavy dust condition.

F: Driving in heavy traffic area.

G: Driving on uphill, downhill, or mountain roads repeatedly.

H: Using for towing or camping and driving with loading on the roof.

I: Driving for patrol car, taxi, other commercial use of vehicle towing.

J: Frequently driving under high speed or rapid acceleration/deceleration

K: Frequently driving in stop-and-go conditions.

L: Engine oil usage which is not recommended (Mineral type, Semisynthetic, Lower grade spec, etc.)

Explanation of scheduled maintenance items

The following parts require scheduled maintenance.

Engine oil and filter

The engine oil and filter should be changed at the intervals specified in the maintenance schedule. If the vehicle is being driven in severe conditions, more frequent oil and filter changes are required.

Drive belts

Inspect all drive belts for evidence of cuts, cracks, excessive wear or oil saturation and replace if necessary. Drive belts should be checked periodically for proper tension and adjusted as necessary.

Fuel filter

Kia petrol vehicles are equipped with a lifetime fuel filter that is integrated with the fuel tank. Regular maintenance or replacement is generally not needed. This may vary depending on fuel quality. If you experience any of the following: fuel flow restriction, surging, loss of power, or a hard starting issue, inspection and, if necessary, replacement may be needed. We recommend that the fuel filter be replaced by a professional work-

shop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Fuel lines, fuel hoses and connections

Check the fuel lines, fuel hoses and connections for leakage and damage. We recommend that the fuel lines, fuel hoses and connections be replaced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Vapour hose and fuel filler cap

The vapour hose and fuel filler cap should be inspected at those intervals specified in the maintenance schedule. Make sure that a new vapour hose or fuel filler cap is correctly replaced.

Vacuum crankcase ventilation hoses

Inspect the surface of hoses for evidence of heat and/or mechanical damage. Hard and brittle rubber, cracking, tears, cuts, abrasions, and excessive swelling indicate deterioration. Particular attention should be paid to examine those hose surfaces nearest to high heat sources, such as the exhaust manifold. Inspect the hose routing to assure that the hoses do not come in con-

tact with any heat source, sharp edges or moving components which might cause heat damage or mechanical wear. Inspect all hose connections, such as clamps and couplings, to make sure they are secure, and that no leaks are present. Hoses should be replaced immediately if there is any evidence of deterioration or damage.

Air cleaner filter

We recommend that the air cleaner filter be replaced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Spark plugs

Make sure to install new spark plugs of the correct heat range.

When assembling parts, be sure to wipe the inside and outside of the boot bottom of the ignition coil and the insulator of the spark plug with a soft cloth to prevent contamination of the spark plug insulator.

Cooling system

Check the cooling system components, such as the radiator, coolant reservoir, hoses and connections for leakage and damage. Replace any damaged parts.

Manual transmission fluid (if equipped)

Inspect the manual transmission fluid according to the maintenance schedule.

Automatic transmission fluid (if equipped)

Automatic transmission fluid should not be checked under normal usage conditions. Have the automatic transmission fluid changed by a professional workshop according to the maintenance schedule. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

*** NOTICE**

Automatic transmission fluid colour is basically red.

As the vehicle is driven, the automatic transmission fluid will begin to look darker. It is normal condition and you should not judge the need to replace the fluid based upon the changed colour.

⚠ CAUTION

The use of a non-specified fluid could result in transmission malfunction and failure.

Use only specified automatic transmission fluid. (Refer to "Recom-

mended lubricants and capacities" on page 9–9.)

Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) fluid (if equipped)

Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) fluid should not be checked under normal usage conditions. But in severe conditions, the fluid should be changed at an authorised Kia dealer in accordance to the scheduled maintenance at the beginning of this section.

We recommend that the automatic transmission fluid changed by an authorised Kia dealer according to the maintenance schedule.

*** NOTICE**

Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) fluid colour is usually light amber. As the vehicle is driven, the Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) fluid will begin to look darker. It is the normal condition and you should not judge the need to replace the fluid based upon the changed colour.

▲ CAUTION

Transmission fluids

The use of non-specified fluid (even marked as compatible with genuine) could result in shift quality deterio-

ration and vibrations, eventually, the transmission failure. Use only specified Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) fluid. (Refer to "Recommended lubricants and capacities" on page 9–9)

Dual clutch transmission fluid (if equipped)

Inspect the dual clutch transmission fluid according to the maintenance schedule.

Brake hoses and lines

Visually check for proper installation, chafing, cracks, deterioration and any leakage. Replace any deteriorated or damaged parts immediately.

Brake/clutch fluid

Check the brake/clutch fluid level in the brake/clutch fluid reservoir. The level should be between "MIN" and "MAX" marks on the side of the reservoir. Use only hydraulic brake/clutch fluid conforming to DOT 4 specification.

Parking brake

Inspect the parking brake system including the parking brake lever (or pedal) and cables.

Exhaust pipe and muffler

Visually inspect the exhaust pipes, muffler and hangers for cracks, deterioration, or damage. Start the engine and listen carefully for any exhaust gas leakage. Tighten connections or replace parts as necessary.

Brake discs, pads and calipers

Check the pads for excessive wear, discs for run out and wear, and calipers for fluid leakage.

For more information on checking the pads or lining wear limit, we recommend to refer to the Kia web site. (<http://www.kia-hotline.com>)

Suspension mounting bolts

Check the suspension connections for looseness or damage. Retighten to the specified torque.

Steering gear box, linkage & boots/ lower arm ball joint

With the vehicle stopped and off, check for excessive free-play in the steering wheel.

Check the linkage for bends or damage. Check the dust boots and ball joints for deterioration, cracks, or damage. Replace any damaged parts.

Drive shafts and boots

Check the drive shafts, boots and clamps for cracks, deterioration, or damage. Replace any damaged parts and, if necessary, repack the grease.

Air conditioning refrigerant

Check the air conditioning lines and connections for leakage and damage.

Checking fluid levels

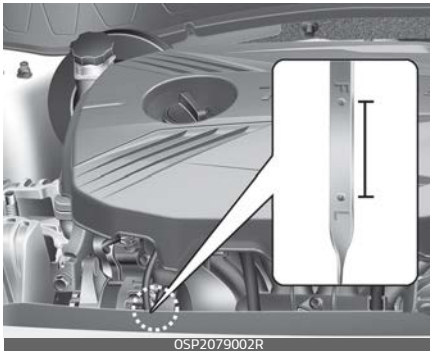
When checking engine oil, engine coolant, brake/clutch fluid, and washer fluid, always be sure to clean the area around any filler plug, drain plug, or dipstick before checking or draining any lubricant or fluid. This is especially important in dusty or sandy areas and when the vehicle is used on unpaved roads. Cleaning the plug and dipstick areas will prevent dirt and grit from entering the engine and other mechanisms that could be damaged.

Engine oil and filter

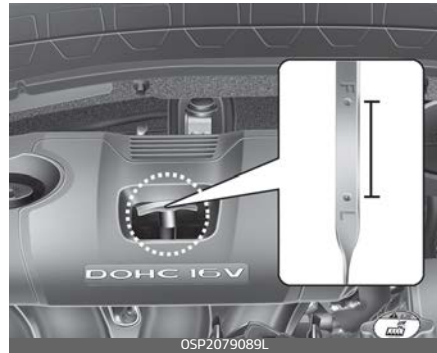
Checking the engine oil level

Engine oil is used for lubricating, cooling, and operating various hydraulic components in the engine. Engine oil consumption whilst driving is normal, and it is necessary to check and refill the engine oil regularly. Also, check and refill the oil level within the recommended maintenance schedule to prevent deterioration of oil performance. Check the engine oil following the below procedure.

(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi



(Petrol) 2.0 MPI



1. Be sure the vehicle is on level ground.
2. Start the engine and allow it to reach normal operating temperature.
3. Turn the engine off, remove the oil filler cap and pull the dipstick out. Wait for 15 minutes for the oil to return to the oil pan.
4. Wipe the dipstick clean and re-insert it fully.
5. Pull the dipstick out again and check the level. Check if the oil level is between the F-L line, and if it is below the L line, add enough oil to bring the level to F line.

⚠ WARNING

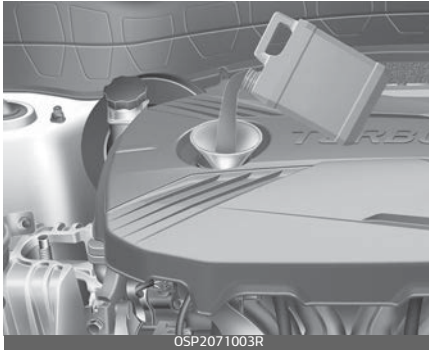
Radiator hose

Be very careful not to touch the radiator hose when checking or adding the engine oil as it may be hot enough to burn you.

⚠ CAUTION

When you wipe the oil level gauge, you should wipe it with a clean cloth. When mixed with debris, it can cause engine damage.

(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi



(Petrol) 2.0 MPI



Use a funnel to help prevent oil from being spilled on engine components. Use only the specified engine oil.

(Refer to "Recommended lubricants and capacities" on page 9–10.)

- Do not spill engine oil when adding or changing engine oil. Wipe off spilled oil immediately.

- The engine oil consumption may increase whilst you break in a new vehicle and it will be stabilized after driving 6,000 km (4,000 miles).
- The engine oil consumption can be affected by driving habits, climate conditions, traffic conditions, oil quality, etc. Therefore, it is recommended that you inspect the engine oil level regularly and refill it if necessary.

Changing the engine oil and filter

Have the engine oil and filter replaced by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

- If the maintenance schedule to replace engine oil is exceeded, the engine oil performance may deteriorate, and the engine condition may be affected. Therefore, replace the engine oil according to the maintenance schedule.
- To keep the engine in optimal condition, use the recommended engine oil and filter. If the recommended engine oil and filter are not used replace it according to the maintenance schedule under severe usage conditions.
- The purpose of the maintenance schedule for engine oil replacement is to prevent oil deterioration and it is irrelevant to oil

consumption. Check and refill engine oil regularly.

WARNING

Used engine oil

Used engine oil may cause irritation or cancer of the skin if left in contact with the skin for prolonged periods of time. Used engine oil contains chemicals that have caused cancer in laboratory animals. Always protect your skin by washing your hands thoroughly with soap and warm water as soon as possible after handling used oil.

Do not leave used engine oil within the reach of children.

CAUTION

The engine oil is very hot immediately after the vehicle has been driven and can cause burns during replacement. Replace the engine oil after the engine oil has cooled down.

Engine coolant

The high-pressure cooling system has a reservoir filled with year round antifreeze coolant. The reservoir is filled at the factory.

Check the antifreeze protection and coolant level at least once a year, at the beginning of the winter season, and before travelling to a colder climate.

Recommended coolant

When adding coolant, use only deionized water or soft water for your vehicle and never mix hard water in the coolant filled at the factory. An improper coolant mixture can result in serious malfunction or damage.

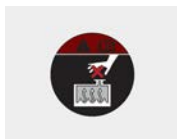
- The engine in your vehicle has aluminum engine parts and must be protected by an phosphate based ethylene-glycol coolant to prevent corrosion and freezing.
- Do not use alcohol or methanol coolant or mix them with the specified coolant.
- Do not use a solution that contains more than 60% antifreeze or less than 35% antifreeze, which would reduce the effectiveness of the solution.
- The cooling circuit of a vehicle equipped with a heat pump system may freeze in extremely low temperature when the concen-

tration of the antifreezing liquid is below 45%.

For mixture percentage, refer to the following table.

Ambient Temperature	Mixture Percentage (volume)	
	Antifreeze	Water
-15 °C	35	65
-25 °C	40	60
-35 °C	50	50
-45 °C	60	40

WARNING

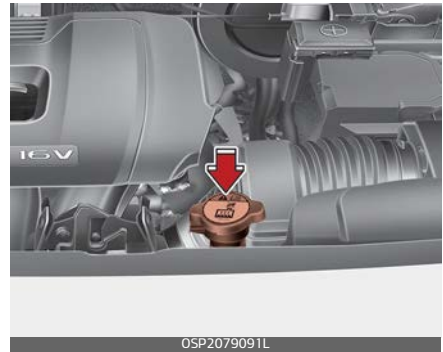


Radiator cap

Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine and radiator are hot. Scalding hot coolant and steam may blow out under pressure which may result in serious injury.



(Petrol) 2.0 MPI



*** NOTICE**

Make sure the coolant cap is properly closed after refill or coolant. Otherwise the engine could be overheated whilst driving.

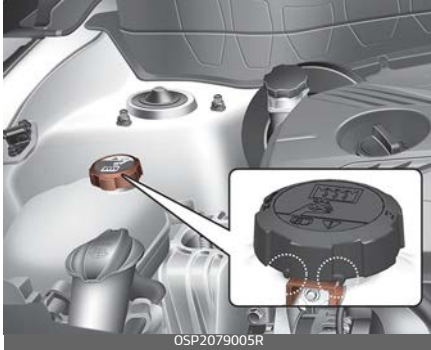
1. Check if the radiator cap label is straight in front.

Engine room front view



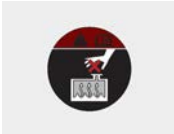
2. Make sure that the tiny protrusions inside the coolant cap are securely interlocked.

Engine room rear view



Checking the coolant level

⚠ WARNING



Removing radiator cap

Never attempt to remove the radiator cap whilst the engine is operating or hot. Doing so might lead to cooling system damage and could result in serious personal injury from escaping hot coolant or steam.

1. Turn the vehicle off and wait until it cools down.
2. Use extreme care when removing the radiator cap. Wrap a thick towel around it, and turn it counterclockwise slowly to the first stop.

3. Step back whilst the pressure is released from the cooling system.
4. When you are sure all the pressure has been released, press down on the cap, using a thick towel, and continue turning counterclockwise to remove it.

⚠ WARNING



Cooling fan

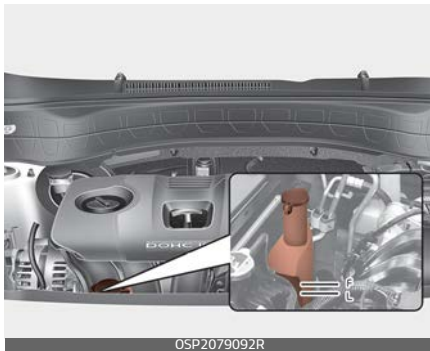
Use caution when working near the blade of the cooling fan. The electric motor (cooling fan) is controlled by coolant temperature, refrigerant pressure and vehicle speed. It may sometimes operate even when the vehicle is not running.

5. Check the condition and connections of all cooling system hoses and heater hoses.
6. Replace any swollen or deteriorated hoses.
7. Check the coolant level. The coolant level should be filled between F and L marks on the side of the coolant reservoir when the engine room is cool.

(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi



(Petrol) 2.0 MPI



8. If the coolant level is low, add enough specified coolant to provide protection against freezing and corrosion. Bring the level to F, but do not overfill.

If frequent additions are required, we recommend that the system be inspected by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Changing the coolant

We recommend that the coolant be replaced by an authorised Kia dealer according to the Maintenance Schedule at the beginning of this chapter.

⚠ CAUTION

Put a thick cloth or fabric around the radiator cap before refilling the coolant in order to prevent the coolant from overflowing into engine parts such as the alternator.

⚠ WARNING

Coolant

- Do not use radiator coolant or antifreeze in the washer reservoir.
- Radiator coolant can severely obscure visibility when sprayed on the windscreen and may cause loss of vehicle control or damage to paint and body trim.

Brake/clutch fluid

The brake/clutch fluid acts to transmit force to the brake when the driver depresses the brake pedal. Brake/clutch fluid must be maintained periodically to ensure that the brakes operate smoothly.

Checking the brake/clutch fluid level

Check the fluid level in the reservoir periodically. The fluid level should be between MAX and MIN marks on the side of the reservoir.



1. Before removing the reservoir cap and adding brake/clutch fluid, clean the area around the reservoir cap thoroughly to prevent brake/clutch fluid contamination.
2. Periodically check that the fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir is between MIN and MAX. The level will fall with accumulated mileage. This is a normal condition associated with the wear of the brake linings. If the fluid level is excessively low, we recommend that

the system be checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Use only the specified brake/clutch fluid. (Refer to "Recommended lubricants and capacities" on page 9-9.)

Never mix different types of fluid.

⚠ WARNING

In the event the brake system requires frequent additions of fluid, we recommend that the system be checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ WARNING

When changing and adding brake/clutch fluid, handle it carefully. Do not let it come in contact with your eyes. If brake/clutch fluid should come in contact with your eyes, immediately flush them with a large quantity of fresh tap water. Have your eyes examined by a doctor as soon as possible.

⚠ CAUTION

Brake/clutch fluid

Do not allow brake/clutch fluid to contact the vehicle's body paint, as paint damage will result.

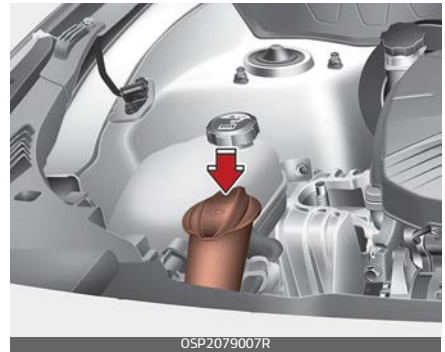
The brake/clutch fluid constantly absorbs moisture from the air. This lowers the boiling point of the brake/clutch fluid. If the boiling point is too low, vapour pockets may form in the brake system when the brakes are applied hard.

Brake/clutch fluid, which has been exposed to open air for an extended time should never be used as its quality cannot be guaranteed. It should be disposed of properly.

Washer fluid

Washer fluid is used when wiping the windscreen of the vehicle with a windscreen wiper. You should check and refill washer fluid periodically to make sure that it doesn't run out.

Checking the washer fluid level



The reservoir is translucent so that you can check the level with a quick visual inspection.

- Check the fluid level in the washer fluid reservoir and add fluid if necessary. Plain water may be used if washer fluid is not available. However, use washer solvent with antifreeze characteristics in cold climates to prevent freezing.

⚠ WARNING

Washer Fluid

- Do not use radiator coolant or antifreeze in the washer fluid reservoir.
- Windscreen Washer fluid agents contain some amounts of alcohol

and can be flammable under certain circumstances. Do not allow sparks or flame to contact the washer fluid or the washer fluid reservoir. Damage to the vehicle or occupants could occur.

- Windscreen washer fluid is poisonous to humans and animals. Do not drink and avoid contacting windscreen washer fluid. Serious injury or death could occur.
-

PARKING BRAKE

Checking the parking brake



Check the stroke of the parking brake by counting the number of "clicks" heard whilst fully applying it from the released position. Also, the parking brake alone should securely hold the vehicle on a fairly steep grade. If the stroke is more or less than specified, we recommend that the system be inspected by an authorised kia dealer.

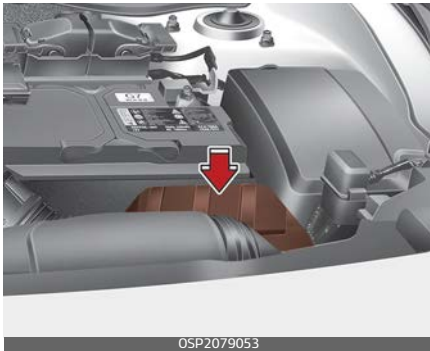
Stroke: 5~7 "clicks" at a force of 20 kg (44 lbs, 196 N).

Air cleaner filter

When the filter is replaced, we highly recommend using a Kia Genuine Parts or those of an equivalent standard.

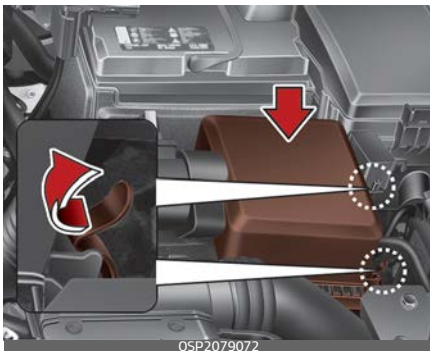
Replacing air cleaner filter

Air cleaner filter must be replaced when necessary, and should not be washed.



You can clean the filter when inspecting the air cleaner compartment. Clean the filter by using compressed air.

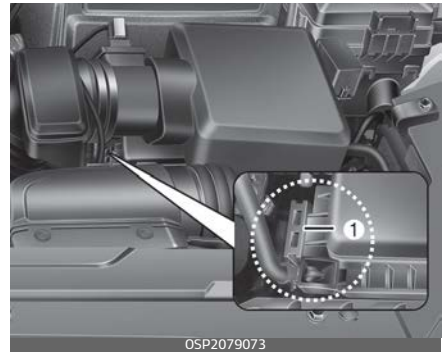
1. Loosen the air cleaner cover attaching clips and open the cover.



2. Wipe the inside of the air cleaner.
3. Replace the air cleaner filter.



4. Insert the air cleaner cover in the hinge (1) and close the cover, then lock the cover with attaching clips.



5. Check that the cover is firmly installed.

Replace the filter according to the Maintenance Schedule.

If the vehicle is operated in extremely dusty or sandy areas, replace the element more often than the usual recommended intervals. (Refer to "Maintenance Under Severe Usage Conditions" on page 8-26.)

⚠ CAUTION

Air filter maintenance

- Do not drive with the air cleaner removed; this will result in excessive engine wear.
- When removing the air cleaner filter, be careful that dust or dirt does not enter the air intake, or damage may result.
- Use only Kia Genuine Parts or those of an equivalent standard part. If not, it may lead to air flow sensor damages.

We recommend that you use parts for replacement from an authorised Kia dealer

Climate control air filter

The climate control air filter should be replaced according to the maintenance schedule. If the vehicle is operated in severely air-polluted cities or on dusty rough roads for a long period, it should be inspected more frequently and replaced earlier.

Inspecting and replacing climate control air filter

When you replace the climate control air filter, replace it performing the following procedure. Be careful to avoid damaging other components.

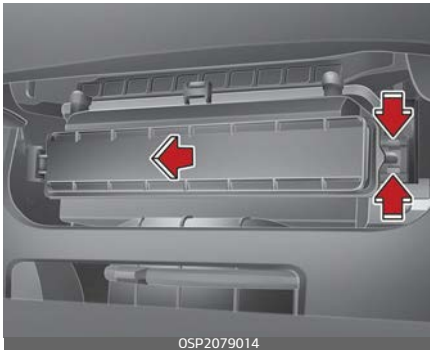
1. Open the glove box.



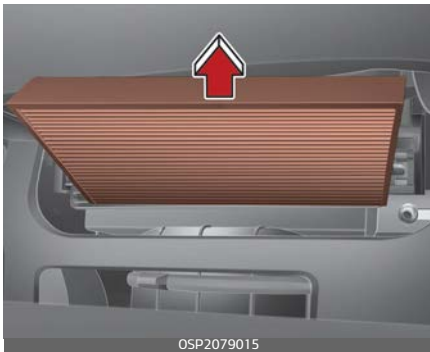
2. Remove the support rod.



3. Remove the climate control air filter cover by pulling out right side of the cover.



4. Replace the climate control air filter.



5. Reassemble in the reverse order of disassembly.

When replacing the climate control air filter install it properly. Otherwise, the system may produce noise and the effectiveness of the filter may be reduced.

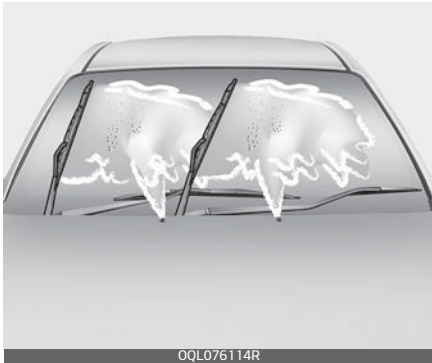
Wiper blades

When the wipers no longer clean adequately, the blades may be worn or cracked, and require replacement.

To prevent damage to the wiper arms or other components, do not attempt to move the wipers manually.

The use of a non-specified wiper blade could result in wiper malfunction and failure.

Blade inspection



* NOTICE

Commercial hot waxes applied by automatic vehicle washes have been known to make the windshield difficult to clean. And it is the responsibility of customers to wash and manage the vehicle with adequate methods and materials.

Contamination of either the windshield or the wiper blades with for-

eign matter can reduce the effectiveness of the windshield wipers. Common sources of contamination are insects, tree sap, and hot wax treatments used by some commercial vehicle washes. If the blades are not wiping properly, clean both the window and the blades with a good cleaner or mild detergent, and rinse thoroughly with clean water.

⚠ CAUTION

To prevent damage to the wiper blades, do not use petrol, kerosene, paint thinner, or other solvents on or near them.

Front windshield wiper blade



To inspect or replace the windshield wiper blades and to prevent damaging the bonnet, move the windshield wiper blades as follows;

Replacing front windscreen wiper blade

Type A

1. Raise the wiper arm and turn the wiper blade assembly to expose the plastic locking clip.

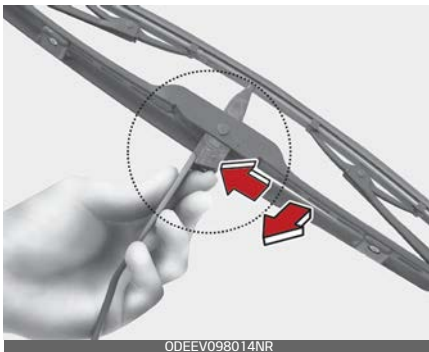


⚠ CAUTION

Wiper arms

- Do not allow the wiper arm to fall against the windscreen, since it may chip or crack the windscreen.

2. Compress the clip and slide the blade assembly downward.



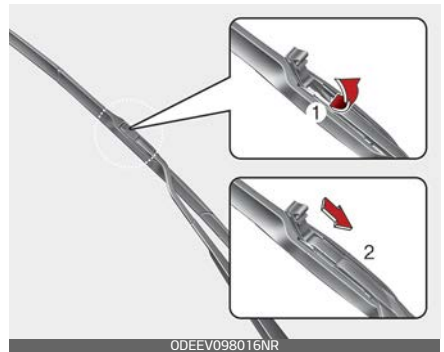
3. Lift it off the arm.



4. Install the blade assembly in the reverse order of removal.

Type B

1. Raise the wiper arm.
2. Lift up the wiper blade clip. Then pull down the blade assembly and remove it.



3. Install the new blade assembly.



4. Return the wiper arm on the windscreen.
5. Turn ignition to the ON position and wiper arms will return to the normal operating position.

Replacing rear window wiper blade

1. Raise the wiper arm and pull out the wiper blade and install a new blade.



* NOTICE

Be careful not to rotate the wiper arm excessively when pulling out the wiper blade. The connection part could be broken.

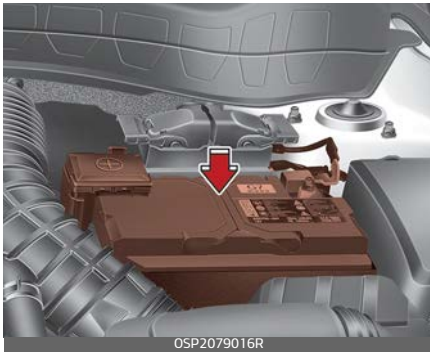


To prevent damage to the wiper arms or other components, have an authorised Kia dealer/service partner replace the wiper blade.

Battery

The battery powers the engine in order to move the vehicle as well as supplying power to the various devices installed in the vehicle.

For best battery service



- Keep the battery securely mounted.
- Keep the battery top clean and dry.
- Keep the terminals and connections clean, tight, and coated with petroleum jelly or terminal grease.
- Rinse any spilled electrolyte from the battery immediately with a solution of water and baking soda.
- If the vehicle is not going to be used for an extended time, disconnect the battery cables.

* NOTICE

Basically equipped battery is maintenance free type. If your vehicle is equipped with the battery marked

with LOWER and UPPER on the side, you can check the electrolyte level. The electrolyte level should be between LOWER and UPPER. If the electrolyte level is low, it needs to add distilled (demineralized) water (Never add sulfuric acid or other electrolyte). When refill, be careful not to splash the battery and adjacent components. And do not overfill the battery cells. It can cause corrosion on other parts. After then ensure that tighten the cell caps. We recommend that you contact an authorised Kia dealer.

⚠ WARNING

Battery dangers



Always read the following instructions carefully when handling a battery.



Keep lighted cigarettes and all other flames or sparks away from the battery.



Hydrogen, a highly combustible gas, is always present in battery cells and may explode if ignited.



Keep batteries out of the reach of children because batteries contain highly corrosive SULFURIC ACID. Do not allow battery acid to contact your skin, eyes, clothing or paint finish.



If any electrolyte gets into your eyes, flush your eyes

with clean water for at least 15 minutes and get immediate medical attention. If electrolyte gets on your skin, thoroughly wash the contacted area. If you feel a pain or a burning sensation, get medical attention immediately.



Wear eye protection when charging or working near a battery. Always provide ventilation when working in an enclosed space.



An inappropriately disposed battery can be harmful to the environment and human health. Dispose the battery according to your local law(s) or regulation.



The battery contains lead. Do not dispose of it after use. Please return the battery to an authorised Kia dealer to be recycled.

- When lifting a plastic-cased battery, excessive pressure on the case may cause battery acid to leak, resulting in personal injury. Lift with a battery carrier or with your hands on opposite corners.
- Never attempt to recharge the battery when the battery cables are connected.
- The electrical ignition system works with high voltage. Never touch these components with the engine running or the ignition switched on.

Failure to follow the above warnings can result in serious bodily injury or death.

⚠ CAUTION

If you use unauthorised electronic devices, the battery may be discharged. Never use unauthorised devices.

Battery capacity label

example



* The actual battery label in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

1. 12 V: The nominal voltage
2. 60 Ah: The nominal capacity
3. 550 A: The cold-test current

Battery recharging

Your vehicle has a maintenance-free, calcium-based battery

- If the battery becomes discharged in a short time (because, for

example, the headlights or interior lights were left on whilst the vehicle was not in use), recharge it by slow charging (trickle) for 10 hours.

- If the battery gradually discharges because of high electric load whilst the vehicle is being used, recharge it at 20~30 A for two hours.

WARNING

When recharging the battery, observe the following precautions:

- The battery must be removed from the vehicle and placed in an area with good ventilation.
- Do not allow cigarettes, sparks, or flame near the battery.
- Watch the battery during charging, and stop or reduce the charging rate in following cases:
 1. The battery cells begin gassing (boiling) violently
 2. The electrolyte temperature of any cell exceeds 49 °C.
- Wear eye protection when checking the battery during charging.
- Disconnect the battery charger in the following order.
 1. Turn off the battery charger main switch.
 2. Unhook the negative clamp from the negative battery terminal.
 3. Unhook the positive clamp from the positive battery terminal.

- Before performing maintenance or recharging the battery, turn off all accessories and stop the vehicle.
- The negative battery cable must be removed first and installed last when the battery is disconnected.

Reset items

The following items should be reset after the battery has been discharged or the battery has been disconnected.

- Auto up/down window (Refer to "Window opening and closing" on page 4-28)
- Trip computer (Refer to "Trip information (trip computer)" on page 4-64)
- Climate control system (Refer to "Automatic climate control system" on page 4-124)

Tyres and wheels

For proper maintenance, safety, and maximum fuel economy, you must always maintain the recommended tyre inflation pressures and stay within the load limits and weight distribution recommended for your vehicle.

Recommended cold tyre inflation pressures

All tyre pressures should be checked when the tyres are cold. "Cold Tyres" means the vehicle has not been driven for at least three hours or driven less than 1.6 km.

Recommended pressures must be maintained for the best ride, vehicle handling, and minimum tyre wear.

For recommended inflation pressure, refer to "Tyres and wheels" on page 9-8.

All specifications (sizes and pressures) can be found on a label attached to the driver's side centre pillar.



⚠ WARNING

Tyre underinflation

Inflate your tyres consistent with the instructions provided in this manual. Regularly check the tyre inflation pressure, and correct it as needed: at least twice a month and before any long trips on the road. If you fail to observe this precaution, you may be driving on underinflated tyres, which may not only compromise your vehicle's driving stability, but also lead to tyre damage and the risk of an accident. This risk is much higher on hot days and when driving for long periods at high speeds.

Failure to maintain specified pressure may result in excessive wear, poor handling, reduced fuel economy, deformation of tyre and/or wheel, harsh ride conditions, possibility for additional damage from road hazards, or result in tyre failure.

Tyre pressure

Always observe the following:

- Check tyre pressure when the tyres are cold. (After vehicle has been parked for at least three hours or hasn't been driven more than 1.6 km since startup.)
- Check the pressure of your spare tyre each time you check the pressure of other tyres.
- Never overload your vehicle. Be careful not to overload a vehicle luggage rack if your vehicle is equipped with one.
- Warm tyres normally exceed recommended cold tyre pressures by 28-41 kPa. Do not release air from warm tyres to adjust the pressure or the tyres will be underinflated.

WARNING

Tyre Inflation

Overinflation or underinflation can reduce tyre life, adversely affect vehicle handling, and lead to sudden tyre failure. This could result in loss of vehicle control and potential injury.

Checking tyre inflation pressure

Check your tyres once a month or more.

Use a good quality gauge to check tyre pressure. You cannot tell if your

tyres are properly inflated simply by looking at them. Radial tyres may look properly inflated even when they're underinflated.

Check the tyres inflation pressure when the tyres are cold. "Cold" means your vehicle has been sitting or at least three hours or driven no more than 1.6 km.

1. Remove the valve cap from the tyre valve stem.
2. Press the tyre gauge firmly onto the valve to get a pressure measurement. If the cold tyre inflation pressure matches the recommended pressure on the tyre and loading information label, no further adjustment is necessary.
3. If the pressure is low, add air until you reach the recommended amount.
4. If you overfill the tyre, release air by pushing on the metal stem in the centre of the tyre valve.
5. Recheck the tyre pressure with the tyre gauge.
6. Be sure to put the valve caps back on the valve stems. They help prevent leaks by keeping out dirt and moisture.

Inspect your tyres frequently for proper inflation as well as wear and damage. Always use a tyre pressure gauge.

Tyres with too much or too little pressure wear unevenly. This could result in poor handling, loss of vehicle control, and sudden tyre failure

leading to accidents, injuries, and even death. The recommended cold tyre pressure for your vehicle can be found in this manual and on the tyre label located on the driver's side centre pillar.

Tyre rotation

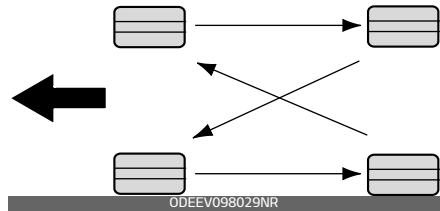
To equalize tread wear, it is recommended that the tyres be rotated every 10,000 km (6,500 miles) or sooner if irregular wear develops.

During rotation, check the tyres for correct balance.

When rotating tyres, check for uneven wear and damage. Abnormal wear is usually caused by incorrect tyre pressure, improper wheel alignment, out-of-balance wheels, severe braking or severe cornering. Look for bumps or bulges in the tread or side of tyre. Replace the tyre if you find either of these conditions. Replace the tyre if fabric or cord is visible. After rotation, be sure to bring the front and rear tyre pressures to specification and check lug nut tightness. (proper torque is 11~13 kgf·m)

Refer to "Tyres and wheels" on page 9-8.

Disc brake pads should be inspected for wear whenever tyres are rotated.



Rotate radial tyres that have an asymmetric tread pattern only from front to rear and not from right to left.

⚠ WARNING

Mixing tyres

Do not mix bias ply and radial ply tyres under any circumstances. This may cause unusual handling characteristics.

Wheel alignment and tyre balance

The wheels on your vehicle were aligned and balanced carefully at the factory to give you the longest tyre life and best overall performance.

In most cases, you will not need to have your wheels aligned again. However, if you notice unusual tyre wear or your vehicle pulling one way or the other, the alignment may need to be reset.

If you notice your vehicle vibrating when driving on a smooth road, your wheels may need to be rebalanced.

⚠ CAUTION

Wheel weight

Improper wheel weights can damage your vehicle's aluminium wheels. Use only approved wheel weights.

Tyre replacement

If the tyre is worn evenly, a tread wear indicator will appear as a solid band across the tread.



This shows there is less than 1.6 mm of tread left on the tyre. Replace the tyre when this happens.

Do not wait for the band to appear across the entire tread before replacing the tyre.

The Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) works by comparing the speed of the wheels. The tyre size affects wheel speed. When replacing tyres, all 4 tyres must use the same size originally supplied with the vehicle. Using tyres of a different size can

cause the ABS and Electronic Stability Control (ESC) to work irregularly.

It is best to replace all four tyres at the same time. If that is not possible, or necessary, then replace the two front or two rear tyres as a pair. Replacing just one tyre can seriously affect your vehicle's handling.

* NOTICE

We recommend that when replacing tyres, use the same originally supplied with the vehicles. If not, that affects driving performance.

Compact spare tyre replacement (if equipped)

A compact spare tyre has a shorter tread life than a regular size tyre.

Replace it when you can see the tread wear indicator bars on the tyre. The replacement compact spare tyre should be the same size and design tyre as the one provided with your new vehicle and should be mounted on the same compact spare tyre wheel. The compact spare tyre is not designed to be mounted on a regular size wheel, and the compact spare tyre wheel is not designed for mounting a regular size tyre.

Wheel replacement

When replacing the metal wheels for any reason, make sure the new wheels are equivalent to the original factory units in diameter, rim width and offset.

A wheel with an incorrect size may adversely affect many things: wheel and bearing life, braking and stopping abilities, handling characteristics, ground clearance, body-to-tyre clearance, snow chain clearance, speedometer and odometer calibration, headlight aiming and bumper height.

⚠ CAUTION

Wheels

Wheels that do not meet Kia specifications may fit poorly and result in damage to the vehicle or unusual handling and poor vehicle control.

Tyre traction

Tyre traction can be reduced if you drive on worn tyre, tyre that are improperly inflated or on slippery road surfaces.

Tyres should be replaced when tread wear indicators appear. Slow down whenever there is rain, snow or ice on the road to reduce the possibility of losing control of the vehicle.

Tyre maintenance

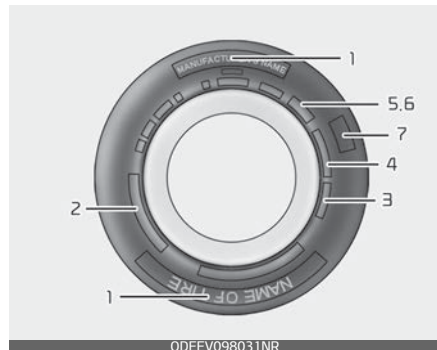
In addition to proper inflation, correct wheel alignment helps to decrease tyre wear.

If you find a tyre is worn unevenly, have your dealer check the wheel alignment.

When you have new tyres installed, make sure they are balanced. This will increase vehicle ride comfort and tyre life. Additionally, a tyre should always be rebalanced if it is removed from the wheel.

Tyre sidewall labeling

This information identifies and describes the fundamental characteristics of the tyre and also provides the Tyre Identification Number (TIN) for safety standard certification.



The TIN can be used to identify the tyre in case of a recall.

1. *Manufacturer or brand name*

Manufacturer or Brand name is shown.

2. *Tyre size designation*

A tyre's sidewall is marked with a tyre size designation. You will need this information when selecting replacement tyres for your vehicle. The following explains what the letters and numbers in the tyre size designation mean.

Example tyre size designation:

(These numbers are provided as an example only; your tyre size designator could vary depending on your vehicle.)

225/45R17 91V

- 225: Tyre width in millimeters.
- 45: Aspect ratio. The tyre's section height as a percentage of its width.
- R: Tyre construction code (Radial).
- 17: Rim diameter in inches.
- 91: Load Index, a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tyre can carry.
- V: Speed Rating Symbol. See the speed rating chart in this section for additional information.

Wheel size designation

Wheels are also marked with important information that you need if you ever have to replace one. The following explains what the let-

ters and numbers in the wheel size designation mean.

Example wheel size designation:

7.0JX17

- 7.0: Rim width in inches.
- J: Rim contour designation.
- 17: Rim diameter in inches.

Tyre speed ratings

The chart below lists many of the different speed ratings currently being used for passenger vehicle tyre. The speed rating is part of the tyre size designation on the sidewall of the tyre. This symbol corresponds to that tyre's designed maximum safe operating speed.

Speed Rating Symbol	Maximum Speed
S	180 km/h
T	190 km/h
H	210 km/h
V	240 km/h
W	270 km/h
Y	300 km/h

3. *Checking tyres life*

Any tyres that are over 6 years old, based on the manufacturing date, should be replaced by new ones. You can find the manufacturing date on the tyre sidewall (possibly on the inside of the wheel), displaying the DOT code. The DOT code is a series of numbers on a tyre consisting of numbers and English letters. The manufacturing date is designated

by the last four digits (characters) of the DOT code.

DOT: XXXX XXXX 0000

The front part of the DOT means a plant code number, tyre size and tread pattern and the last four numbers indicate week and year manufactured.

For example:

DOT XXXX XXXX 1622 represents that the tyre was produced in the 16th week of 2022.

⚠ WARNING

Tyres age

Replace tyres within the recommended time frame. Failure to replace tyres as recommended can result in sudden tyre failure, which could lead to a loss of control and an accident.

4. Tyre ply composition and material

The number of layers or plies of rubbercoated fabric in the tyre. Tyre manufacturers also must indicate the materials in the tyre, which include steel, nylon, polyester, and others. The letter "R" means radial ply construction; the letter "D" means diagonal or bias ply construction; and the letter "B" means belted-bias ply construction.

5. Maximum permissible inflation pressure

This number is the greatest amount of air pressure that should be put in the tyre. Do not exceed the maximum permissible inflation pressure.

Refer to "Tyres and wheels" on page 9-8 for recommended inflation pressure.

6. Maximum load rating

This number indicates the maximum load in kilograms and pounds that can be carried by the tyre. When replacing the tyres on the vehicle, always use a tyre that has the same load rating as the factory installed tyre.

7. Uniform tyre quality grading

Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tyre sidewall between tread shoulder and maximum section width.

For example:

- TREADWEAR 200
- TRACTION AA
- TEMPERATURE A

Tyres degrade over time, even when they are not being used. Regardless of the remaining tread, we recommend that tyres be replaced after approximately six (6) years of normal service. Heat caused by hot climate or frequent high loading

conditions can accelerate the aging process.

Tread wear

The tread wear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tyre when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tyre graded 150 would wear one-and-a-half times (1½) as well on the government course as a tyre graded 100.

The relative performance of tyres depends upon the actual conditions of their use. Performance may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate. These grades are molded on the side-walls of passenger vehicle tyres. The tyres available as standard or optional equipment on your vehicle may vary with respect to grade.

Traction – AA, A, B & C

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are AA, A, B and C. Those grades represent the tyres ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tyre marked C may have poor traction performance.

The traction grade assigned to this tyre is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering,

hydroplaning, or peak traction characteristics.

Temperature –A, B & C

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tyres resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel.

Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tyre to degenerate and reduce tyre life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tyre failure. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

WARNING

The traction grade assigned to this tyre is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning, or peak traction characteristics.

WARNING

Tyre temperature

The temperature grade for this tyre is established for a tyre that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, under inflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat build-up in tyre and sud-

den tyre failure. This can cause loss of vehicle control and serious injury or death.

Tyre terminology and definitions

Refer to the following for detailed definitions of the terms that are found in the tyre description.

Air Pressure The amount of air inside the tyre pressing outward on the tyre. Air pressure is expressed in pounds per square inch (psi) or kilopascal (kPa).

Accessory Weight The combined weight of optional accessories. Some examples of optional accessories are automatic transmission, power seats, and air conditioning.

Aspect Ratio The relationship of a tyre's height to its width.

Belt A rubber coated layer of cords that is located between the plies and the tread. Cords may be made from steel or other reinforcing materials.

Bead The tyre bead contains steel wires wrapped by steel cords that hold the tyre onto the rim.

Bias Ply Tyre A pneumatic tyre in which the plies are laid at alternate angles less than 90 degrees to the centre of the tread.

Cold Tyre Pressure The amount of air pressure in a tyre, measured in

pounds per square inch (psi) or kilopascals (kPa) before a tyre has built up heat from driving.

Kerb Weight The weight of a motor vehicle with standard and optional equipment (including the maximum capacity of fuel, oil and coolant), but without passengers and cargo.

DOT Markings The DOT code includes the Tyre Identification Number (TIN), an alphanumeric designator which can also identify the tyre manufacturer, production plant, brand and date of production.

GVWR Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

GAWR FRT Gross Axle Weight Rating for the Front axle.

GAWR RR Gross Axle Weight Rating for the Rear axle.

Intended Outboard Sidewall The side of an asymmetrical tyre that must always face outward when mounted on a vehicle.

Kilopascal (kPa) The metric unit for air pressure.

Light truck (LT) tyre A tyre designated by its manufacturer as primarily intended for use on lightweight trucks or multipurpose passenger vehicles.

Load ratings The maximum load that a tyre is rated to carry for a given inflation pressure.

Load Index An assigned number ranging from 1 to 279 that corresponds to the load carrying capacity of a tyre.

Maximum Inflation Pressure The maximum air pressure to which a cold tyre may be inflated. The maximum air pressure is molded onto the sidewall.

Maximum Load Rating The load rating for a tyre at the maximum permissible inflation pressure for that tyre.

Maximum Loaded Vehicle Weight The sum of kerb weight; accessory weight; vehicle capacity weight; and production options weight.

Normal Occupant Weight The number of occupants a vehicle is designed to seat multiplied by 68 kg (150 lbs.).

Occupant Distribution Designated seating positions.

Outward Facing Sidewall The side of an asymmetrical tyre that has a particular side that faces outward when mounted on a vehicle. The outward facing sidewall bears white lettering or bears manufacturer, brand, and/or model name molding that is higher or deeper than the same moldings on the inner facing sidewall.

Passenger (P-Metric) Tyre tyre used on passenger cars and some light duty trucks and multipurpose vehicles.

Ply A layer of rubber-coated parallel cords.

Pneumatic tyre A mechanical device made of rubber, chemicals, fabric and steel or other materials, that, when mounted on an automotive wheel, provides the traction and contains the gas or fluid that sustains the load.

Production options weight The combined weight of installed regular production options weighing over 2.3 kg (5 lb.) in excess of the standard items which they replace, not previously considered in kerb weight or accessory weight. Examples include heavy duty brakes, ride levelers, roof rack, heavy duty battery, and special trim.

Recommended Inflation Pressure Vehicle manufacturer's recommended tyre inflation pressure and shown on the tyre placard.

Radial Ply Tyre A pneumatic tyre in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at 90 degrees to the centre of the tread.

Rim A metal support for a tyre and upon which the tyre beads are seated.

Sidewall The portion of a tyre between the tread and the bead.

Speed Rating An alphanumeric code assigned to a tyre indicating the maximum speed at which a tyre can operate.

Traction The friction between the tyre and the road surface. The amount of grip provided.

Tread The portion of a tyre that comes into contact with the road.

Treadwear Indicators Narrow bands, sometimes called "wear bars," that show across the tread of a tyre when only 1.6 mm (2/32 inch) of tread remains.

UTQGS Uniform Tyre Quality Grading Standards, a tyre information system that provides consumers with ratings for a tyre's traction, temperature and treadwear. Ratings are determined by tyre manufacturers using government testing procedures. The ratings are molded into the sidewall of the tyre.

Vehicle Capacity Weight The weight of designated seating positions multiplied by 68 kg (150 lbs.) plus the rated cargo and luggage load.

Vehicle Maximum Load on the Tyre- Load on an individual tyre due to kerb and accessory weight plus maximum occupant and cargo weight.

Vehicle Normal Load on the Tyre

Load on an individual tyre that is determined by distributing to each axle its share of the kerb weight, accessory weight, and normal occupant weight and driving by 2.

Vehicle Placard A label permanently attached to a vehicle showing the original equipment tyre size and recommended inflation pressure.

All season tyres

Kia specifies all season tyres on some models to provide good performance for use all year round, including snowy and icy road conditions.

All season tyres are identified by ALL SEASON and/or M+S (Mud and Snow) on the tyre sidewall. Snow tyres have better snow traction than all season tyres and may be more appropriate in some areas.

Summer tyres

Kia specifies summer tyres on some models to provide superior performance on dry roads.

Summer tyre performance is substantially reduced in snow and ice. Summer tyres do not have the tyre traction rating M+S (Mud and Snow) on the tyre side wall. If you plan to operate your vehicle in snowy or icy conditions, Kia recommends the use

of snow tyres or all season tyres on all four wheels.

Snow tyres

If you equip your vehicle with snow tyres, they should be the same size and have the same load capacity as the original tyres.

Snow tyres should be installed on all four wheels; otherwise, poor handling may result.

Snow tyres should carry 4 psi (28 kPa) more air pressure than the pressure recommended for the standard tyres on the tyre label on the driver's side of the centre pillar, or up to the maximum pressure shown on the tyre sidewall, whichever is less.

Do not drive faster than 120 km/h (75 mph) when your vehicle is equipped with snow tyres.

WARNING

Do not use summer tyres at temperatures below 7 °C (45 °F) or when driving on snow or ice. At temperatures below 7 °C (45 °F), summer tyres can lose elasticity, and therefore traction and braking power as well. Change the tyres on your vehicle to winter or all-weather tyres of the same size as the standard tyres of the vehicle. Both types of tyres are identified by

the M+S (Mud and Snow) marking. Using summer tyres at very cold temperatures could cause cracks to form, thereby damaging the tyres permanently.

Tyre chains

Tyre chains, if necessary, should be installed on the front wheels.

Be sure that the chains are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

To minimise tyre and chain wear, do not continue to use tyre chains when they are no longer needed.

- When driving on roads covered with snow or ice, drive at less than 30 km/h (20 mph).
- Use the SAE "S" class or wire chains.
- If you hear noise caused by chains contacting the body, retighten the chain to avoid contact with the vehicle body.
- To prevent body damage, retighten the chains after driving 0.5~1.0 km (0.3~0.6 miles).
- Do not use tyre chains on vehicles equipped with aluminium wheels. In unavoidable circumstance, use a wire type chain.
- Use wire chains less than 12 mm (0.47 inches) to prevent damage to the chain's connection.

Radial-ply tyres

Radial-ply tyres provide improved tread life, road hazard resistance and smoother high speed ride.

The radial-ply tyres used on this vehicle are of belted construction, and are selected to complement the ride and handling characteristics of your vehicle. Radial-ply tyres have the same load carrying capacity, as bias-ply or bias belted tyres of the same size, and use the same recommended inflation pressure.

Mixing of radial-ply tyres with bias-ply or bias belted tyres is not recommended. Any combinations of radial-ply and bias-ply or bias belted tyres when used on the same vehicle will seriously deteriorate vehicle handling. The best rule to follow is: Identical radial-ply tyres should always be used as a set of four.

Longer wearing tyres can be more susceptible to irregular tread wear. It is very important to follow the tyre rotation interval shown in this section to achieve the tread life potential of these tyres. Cuts and punctures in radial-ply tyres are repairable only in the tread area, because of sidewall flexing. Consult your tyre dealer for radial-ply tyre repairs.

Low aspect ratio tyre (if equipped)

Low aspect ratio tyres, whose aspect ratio is lower than 50, are provided for sporty looks.

Because the low aspect ratio tyres are optimized for handling and braking, it may be more uncomfortable to ride in and there is more noise compare with normal tyres.

CAUTION

Because the sidewall of the low aspect ratio tyre is shorter than the normal, the wheel and tyre of the low aspect ratio tyre is easier to be damaged. So, follow the instructions below.

- When driving on a rough road or off road, drive cautiously because tyres and wheels may be damaged. And after driving, inspect tyres and wheels.
- When passing over a pothole, speed bump, manhole, or kerb stone, drive slowly so that the tyres and wheels are not damaged.
- If the tyre is impacted, we recommend that you inspect the tyre condition or contact an authorised Kia dealer.
- To prevent damage to the tyre, inspect the tyre condition and pressure every 3,000 km.

CAUTION

- It is not easy to recognize the tyre damage with your own eyes. But if there is the slightest hint of tyre damage, even though you cannot see the tyre damage with your own eyes, have the tyre checked or replaced because the tyre damage may cause air leakage from the tyre.
- If the tyre is damaged by driving on a rough road, off road, pothole, manhole, or kerb stone, it will not be covered by the warranty.
- You can find out the tyre information on the tyre sidewall.

Fuses

A vehicle's electrical system is protected from electrical overload damage by fuses.

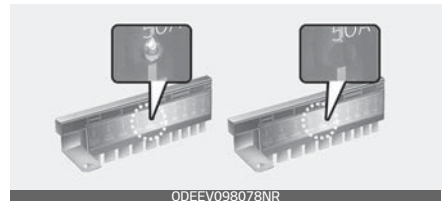
Blade type



Cartridge type



Multi fuse



BFT



* Left side: Normal, Right side: Blown

This vehicle has 2 (or 3) fuse panels, one located in the driver's side panel bolster, the other in the engine compartment near the battery.

If any of your vehicle's lights, accessories, or controls do not work, check the appropriate circuit fuse. If a fuse has blown, the element inside the fuse will melt.

If the electrical system does not work, first check the driver's side fuse panel.

If the replacement fuse blows, this indicates an electrical problem. Avoid using the system involved and immediately consult a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Three kinds of fuses are used: blade type for lower amperage rating, cartridge type, and multi fuse for higher amperage ratings.

WARNING

Fuse replacement

- Never replace a fuse with anything but another fuse of the same rating.
- A higher capacity fuse could cause damage and possibly a fire.
- Never install a wire or aluminium foil instead of the proper fuse – even as a temporary repair. It

may cause extensive wiring damage and a possible fire.

- Do not arbitrarily modify or add-on electric wiring to the vehicle.

CAUTION

Do not use a screwdriver or any other metal object to remove fuses because it may cause a short circuit and damage the system.

NOTICE

- When replacing a fuse, turn the ignition 'OFF' and turn off switches of all electrical devices then remove battery (-) terminal.
- The actual fuse/relay panel label may differ from equipped items.

WARNING

Electrical Fire

Always ensure replacements fuses and relays are securely fastened when installed. Failure to do so can result in a vehicle fire.

Do not remove fuses, relays and terminals fastened with bolts or nuts. The fuses, relays and terminals may be fastened incompletely, and it may cause a possible fire. If fuses, relays and terminals fastened with bolts or nuts are blown, we recommend that you consult a professional workshop. Kia recom-

mends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ CAUTION

When replacing a blown fuse or relay, make sure the new fuse or relay fits tightly into the clips. Failure to tightly install the fuse or relay may cause damage to the wiring and electric systems.

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not input any other objects except fuses or relays into fuse/relay terminals such as a screwdriver or wiring. It may cause contact failure and system malfunction.
- Do not plug in screwdrivers or aftermarket wiring into the terminal originally designed for fuse and relays only. The electrical system and wiring of the vehicle interior may be damaged or burned due to contact failure.
- If you directly connect the wire on the taillight or replace the bulb which is over the regulated capacity to install trailers etc., the inner junction block can get burned.

⚠ WARNING

Electrical wiring repairs

All electrical repairs should be performed by authorised Kia dealerships using approved Kia parts. Using other wiring components, especially when retrofitting multimedia or theft alarm system, car phone or radio may cause vehicle damage and increase the risk of a vehicle fire.

* NOTICE

Remodelling Prohibited

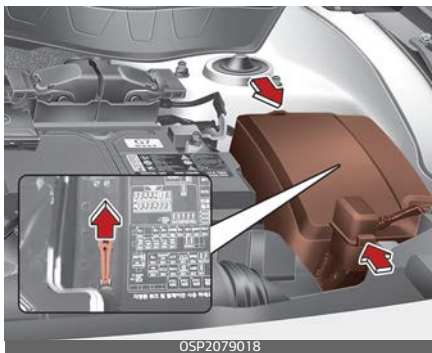
Do not rewire your vehicle in any way as doing so may affect the performance of several safety features in your vehicle. Rewiring your vehicle may also void your warranty and cause you to be responsible for any subsequent vehicle damage which may result.

Replacing inner panel fuse

1. Turn the ignition switch and all other switches off.
2. Open the fuse panel cover.



3. Pull the suspected fuse straight out. Use the removal tool provided on the engine fuse panel cover.



4. Check the removed fuse; replace it if it is blown.
Spare fuses are provided in the engine compartment fuse panel.
5. Push in a new fuse of the same rating, and make sure it fits tightly in the clips.

If it fits loosely, we recommend that you consult a professional work-

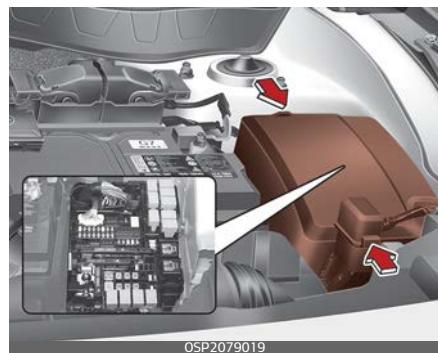
shop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

If you do not have a spare, use a fuse of the same rating from a circuit you may not need for operating the vehicle, such as the power outlet fuse.

If the head lamp, turn signal lamp, stop signal lamp, fog lamp, DRL, tail lamp, High Mounted Stop Lamp (HMSL) do not work and the fuses are OK, check the fuse panel in the engine compartment. If a fuse is blown, it must be replaced.

Replacing engine compartment fuse

1. Turn the ignition switch and all other switches off.
2. Remove the fuse panel cover by pressing the tab and pulling the cover up.



3. Check the removed fuse; replace it if it is blown. To remove or insert the fuse, use the fuse puller in the engine compartment fuse panel.

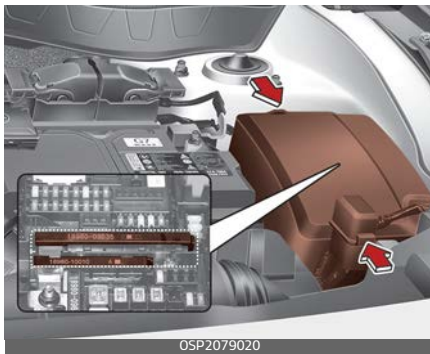
- Push in a new fuse of the same rating, and make sure it fits tightly in the clips. If it fits loosely, we recommend that you consult a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

⚠ CAUTION

After checking the fuse panel in the engine compartment, securely install the fuse panel cover through the audible clicking sound.

If not, electrical failures may occur from water contact.

Main fuse (Multi fuse)



If the multi fuse is blown, it must be removed as follows:

- Turn the ignition switch and all other switches off.
- Disconnect the negative battery cable.
- Remove the nuts shown in the picture above.
- Replace the fuse with a new one of the same rating.

- Reverse these steps to reinstall the multi fuse.

* NOTICE

If the multi fuse is blown, consult a professional workshop. Kia recommends to consult an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Driver's side fuse panel



* NOTICE


















Not all fuse panel descriptions in this manual may be applicable to your vehicle. It is accurate at the time of printing. When you inspect the fuse panel in your vehicle, refer to the fuse panel label on the inside of the fuse cover. This diagram will provide you with the specific information for your vehicles.








Refer to the following table for a description of the fuse.

ICU Junction Block

Fuse Name	Symbol	Fuse rating	Circuit Protected
P/SEAT (PASS)		30 A	Passenger Seat Manual Switch
P/SEAT (DRV)		30 A	Driver Seat Manual Switch
AMP		25 A	AMP (Amplifier)
P/WDW RH		25 A	Power Window RH Relay, Driver Safety Power Window Module
P/WDW LH		25 A	Power Window LH Relay, Driver Safety Power Window Module
WIPER RR		15 A	Rear Wiper Motor, ICM (Integrated Circuit Module) Relay Box (Rear Wiper Relay)
S/HEATER FRT		20 A	Front Air Ventilation Seat Module Front Seat Warmer Module
SUNROOF		20 A	Sunroof Unit







Fuse Name	Symbol	Fuse rating	Circuit Protected
TAIL GATE OPEN		10 A	Tail Gate Relay
S/HEATER RR		15 A	Rear Seat Warmer Module
MODULE 1		7.5 A	Hazard Switch, Data Link Connector, Passenger Power Window Switch, Power Window Main Switch, Crash Pad Switch, Key Solenoid
BRAKE SWITCH		10 A	Stop Lamp Switch, IBU (Integrated Body Control Unit)
DOOR LOCK		20 A	Door Lock Relay, Door Unlock Relay
E-CALL		10 A	E-Call Unit
IBU1		15 A	IBU (Integrated Body Control Unit)
START		7.5 A	[Manual Transmission & Without Smart Key] Ignition Lock & Clutch Switch [With Burglar Alarm & Without Smart Key] ICM (Integrated Circuit Module) Relay Box (Burglar Alarm Relay) [Automatic Transmission or DCT] Transmission Range Switch [IVT] Position Switch
WIPER FRT1		10 A	IBU (Integrated Body Control Unit), ECM (Engine Control Module) / PCM (Power train Control Module)
AIR BAG 2		10 A	SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) Control Module
MEMORY 2		10 A	ICM (Integrated Circuit Module) Relay Box (Outside Mirror Folding/Unfolding Relay), Instrument Cluster, A/C Control Module, Head-Up Display
MULTIMEDIA		15 A	Audio, Audio/Video & Navigation Head Unit
IG1		25 A	PCB Block (Fuse Name - ECU5, ABS3, TCU2, SENSOR4)
MODULE 4		7.5 A	Forward Collision Avoidance Assist Unit, Clutch Sensor, IBU (Integrated Body Control Unit), Crash Pad Switch, 4WD ECM (Engine Control Module), Electronic Parking Brake Switch, Lane Keeping Assist-Line Unit
HAETED MIR-ROR		10 A	ECM (Engine Control Module), PCM (Power train Control Module), A/C Control Module, Driver/Passenger Power Outside Mirror
IBU2		7.5 A	IBU (Integrated Body Control Unit)
MODULE 5		10 A	Electro Chromic Mirror, Wireless Charger, Automatic Transmission Shift Lever Indicator, Console Switch LH, Audio, Audio/Video & Navigation Head Unit, A/C Control Module, Crash Pad Switch, AMP (Amplifier), Front Air Ventilation Seat Control Module, E-Call Unit, Head Lamp LH/RH, Rear Seat Warmer Module, Front Seat Warmer Module

Fuse Name	Symbol	Fuse rating	Circuit Protected
MODULE 3	³ MODULE	7.5 A	Stop Lamp Switch, Automatic Transmission Shift Lever
AIR BAG	¹ 	15 A	SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) Control Module
FRT WIPER2	² 	25 A	PCB Block (Front Wiper (Low) Relay), Front Wiper Motor
MDPS * ¹	 ¹	7.5 A	MDPS (Motor Driven Power Steering) Unit
A/BAG IND	^{IND} 	7.5 A	Overhead Console Lamp, Instrument Cluster
CLUSTER	CLUSTER	7.5 A	Instrument Cluster, Head-Up Display
A/C1	¹ A/C	7.5 A	Engine Room Junction Block (Blower Relay), A/C Control Module
POWER OUT-LET	POWER OUTLET	20 A	Front Power Outlet #2 (USB), Joint Connector (JM04)
MODULE 2	² MODULE	10 A	USB Charger, IBU (Integrated Body Control Unit), Audio, Audio/Video & Navigation Head Unit, Sound Mood Lamp, Front Power Outlet #2, AMP (Amplifier), Power Outside Mirror Switch, E-Call Unit, Driver/Passenger Door Mood Lamp, ICM (Integrated Circuit Module) Relay Box (Power Outlet Relay)
MODULE 6	⁶ MODULE	7.5 A	IBU (Integrated Body Control Unit)
A/C2	² A/C	10 A	[Auto A/C] Blower Motor, Engine Room Junction Block (Blower Relay) [Manual A/C] Blower Resistor, A/C Control Module
ISG	ISG	15 A	Sound Mood Lamp, Driver/Passenger Door Mood Lamp, Low DC-DC Converter, Blind-Spot Collision Warning Unit LH/RH, A/V & Navigation Head Unit, Audio, A/C Control Module, Head-Up display, Instrument Cluster
MODULE 7	⁷ MODULE	7.5 A	Front Air Ventilation Seat Module/ Front Seat Warmer Module, Rear Seat Warmer Module, Front Deicer Box (Front Deicer LH/RH Relay)
WASHER		15 A	Multifunction Switch

*1: MDPS (Motor Driven Power Steering) is the same as EPS(Electric Power Steering).














Engine Room Junction Block

Fuse Name	Symbol	Fuse rating	Circuit Protected
ALT	ALT	150 A	Alternator, Engine Room Junction Block (Fuse Name - EPB, SGA, ABS1/EPB2, ABS2, 4WD)
		200 A	
MDPS *1	 1	80 A	MDPS (Motor Driven Power Steering) Unit
B+3	 3	60 A	ICU Junction Block (IPS1, IPS2, IPS3, IPS7, IPS10, IPS13, IPS15, IPS16, IPS18, IPS20)
B+4	 4	60 A	ICU Junction Block (Fuse Name - P/SEAT (PASS), P/SEAT (DRV), AMP, P/WDW RH, P/WDW LH, S/HEATER FRT, SUN-ROOF, TAIL GATE OPEN)
B+2	 2	50 A	ICU Junction Block (IPS4, IPS5, IPS6, IPS8, IPS9, IPS11, IPS12, IPS14, IPS17)
COOLING FAN1	 1	60 A	Engine Room Junction Block (Cooling Fan 1 Relay)
B+5	 5	50 A	PCB Block (Main Relay, Fuse Name - A/C, B/ALARM HORN, ECU3, ECU4, HORN)
IG1	IG1	40 A	[With Smart Key] Engine Room Junction Block (IG1 Relay, ACC Relay) [Without Smart Key] Ignition Switch
BLOWER		40 A	Engine Room Junction Block (Blower Relay)
IG2	IG2	40 A	[With Smart Key] Engine Room Junction Block (Start Relay, IG2 Relay) [Without Smart Key] Engine Room Junction Block (Start Relay), Ignition Switch
POWER OUT-LET	POWER OUTLET	25 A	ICM (Integrated Circuit Module) Relay Box (Power Outlet Relay)
VACUUM PUMP	VACUUM PUMP	20 A	[(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi] Vacuum Pump
B+1	 1	30 A	ICU Junction Block(Long Term Load Auto Cut Relay,Fuse Name - S/HEATER RR, MODULE 1, BRAKE SWITCH, DOOR LOCK, IBU1, AIR BAG 2)
REAR HEATED		30 A	Engine Room Junction Block (Rear Defogger Relay)
DCT2	DCT 2	40 A	TCM (Transmission Control Module)
DCT1	DCT 1	40 A	TCM (Transmission Control Module)
COOLING FAN2	 2	40 A	[(Petrol) 2.0 MPI] Engine Room Junction Block (Cooling Fan 1 Relay)
FUEL PUMP	FUEL PUMP	20 A	Engine Room Junction Block (Rear Defogger Relay, Cooling Fan 1 Relay), Ignition Switch






Fuse Name	Symbol	Fuse rating	Circuit Protected
TCU1	^{T1} 	15 A	ICU Junction Block (Long Term Load Auto Cut Relay, Fuse Name - MODULE 1, BRAKE SWITCH, IBU1)
EPB	¹ 	60 A	ICU Junction Block (IPS4, IPS5, IPS6, IPS8, IPS9, IPS11, IPS12, IPS17)
SGA	SGA	40 A	ICU Junction Block (IPS1, IPS2, IPS3, IPS7, IPS10, IPS13, IPS16, IPS18, E61IPS20)
ABS1	¹ 	40 A	[ABS] Anti-lock Brake System Control Module [ESP] Electronic Stability Program Control Module
EPB2	² 		
ABS2	² 	30 A	[ABS] Anti-lock Brake System Control Module [ESP] Electronic Stability Program Control Module
4WD		20 A	4WD ECM (Engine Control Module)

*1: MDPS (Motor Driven Power Steering) is the same as EPS(Electric Power Steering).

PCB Block

Fuse Name	Symbol	Fuse rating	Circuit Protected
ECU1		20 A	[(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi] ECM (Engine Control Module) [(Petrol) 2.0 MPI] PCM (Power train Control Module)
ECU2		10 A	[(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi] ECM (Engine Control Module) [(Petrol) 2.0 MPI] PCM (Power train Control Module)
SENSOR1		15 A	Oxygen Sensor (Up/Down)
SENSOR2		10 A	[All] Oil Control Valve #1, Oil Control Valve #2, Engine Room Junction Block (Cooling Fan 1 Relay), PCB Block (A/C Relay) [(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi] Engine Coolant Temperature Sensor, RCV (Recirculation Valve Control) Control Solenoid Valve [(Petrol) 2.0 MPI] Variable Intake Solenoid Valve, Purge Control Solenoid Valve, Electronic Thermostat, Oil Control Valve #3, Engine Room Junction Block (Cooling Fan 2 Relay)
SENSOR3		10 A	Engine Room Junction Block (Fuel Pump Relay)
IGN COIL		20 A	Ignition Coil # 1~#4
A/C		10 A	A/C Relay
B/ALARM HORN		10 A	Burglar Alarm Horn Relay
INJECTOR		15 A	[(Petrol) 2.0 MPI] Injector #1~#4
ECU5		10 A	[(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi] ECM (Engine Control Module) (Petrol) 2.0 MPI PCM (Power train Control Module)
ABS3		10 A	ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) / ESP (Electronic Stability Program) Control Module, Data Link Connector
TCU2		15 A	[(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi] Transmission Range Switch, TCM (Transmission Control Module) [(Petrol) 2.0 MPI] Position Switch
SENSOR4		15 A	[(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi] Vacuum Pump
ECU3		15 A	[(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi] ECM (Engine Control Module) [(Petrol) 2.0 MPI] PCM (Power train Control Module)
ECU4		15 A	[(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi] ECM (Engine Control Module) [(Petrol) 2.0 MPI] PCM (Power train Control Module)
HORN		15 A	Horn Relay

Refer to the following table for the relay type.

Relay Name	Symbol	Type
Main Relay	MAIN	MINI
IG 1 Relay	IG1	MICRO
Fuel Pump Relay	FUEL PUMP	MICRO
Cooling Fan 2 Relay	² 	MICRO
Start Relay		MICRO
IG2 Relay	IG2	MICRO
ACC Relay	ACC	MICRO
Rear Defogger Relay		MICRO
Cooling Fan 1 Relay	¹ 	MICRO
Blower Relay		MICRO

Light bulbs

Light bulbs are installed in various parts of the vehicle to provide lighting inside and outside the vehicle as well as to alert other vehicles.

Bulb replacement precaution

Please keep extra bulbs on hand with appropriate wattage ratings in case of emergencies.

Refer to "Bulb wattage" on page 9-6.

When changing lamps, first turn off the vehicle at a safe place, firmly apply the parking brake and detach the battery's negative (-) terminal.

WARNING

Working on the lights

Prior to working on the light, firmly apply the parking brake, ensure that turn the ignition switch and turn off the lights to avoid sudden movement of the vehicle and burning your fingers or receiving an electric shock.

Use only bulbs of the specified wattage.

CAUTION

Light replacement

Be sure to replace the burned-out bulb with one of the same wattage rating. Otherwise, it may cause damage to the fuse or electric wiring system.

Fully install light bulbs and any parts used to secure them. Failure to do so may result in heat damage, fire, or water entering the headlight unit. This may damage the headlights or cause condensation to build up on the lens. To prevent damage or fire, make sure bulbs are fully seated and locked.

CAUTION

Headlamp Lens

To prevent damage, do not clean the headlamp lens with chemical solvents or strong detergents.

NOTICE

- If the light bulb or lamp connector is removed whilst the lamp is still on, the fuse box's electronic system may log it as a malfunction. Therefore, a lamp malfunction incident may be recorded as a Diagnostic Trouble Code (DTC) in the fuse box.
- It is normal for an operating lamp to flicker momentarily. This is due

to a stabilization function of the vehicle's electronic control device. If the lamp lights up normally after momentarily blinking, then it is functioning as normal. However, if the lamp continues to flicker several times or turns off completely, there may be an error in the vehicle's electronic control device. So we recommend that you have the vehicle checked by an authorised Kia dealer immediately.

* NOTICE

We recommend that the headlight aiming be adjusted by an authorised Kia dealer after an accident or after the headlight assembly is reinstalled.

* NOTICE

After driving in heavy rain or washing, headlamp and taillamp lenses could appear frosty. This condition is caused by the temperature difference between the lamp inside and outside. This is similar to the condensation on your windows inside your vehicle during the rain and doesn't indicate a problem with your vehicle. If the water leaks into the lamp bulb circuitry, we recommend that you have the vehicle checked by a professional workshop.

Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

If you don't have the necessary tools, the correct bulbs and the expertise, consult a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner. In many cases, it is difficult to replace vehicle light bulbs because other parts of the vehicle must be removed before you can get to the bulb. This is especially true if you have to remove the headlamp assembly to get to the bulb(s).

Removing/installing the headlamp assembly can result in damage to the vehicle. Use only Kia Genuine Parts or those of an equivalent standard part. If not, it may lead to blowing a fuse or other wiring damages.

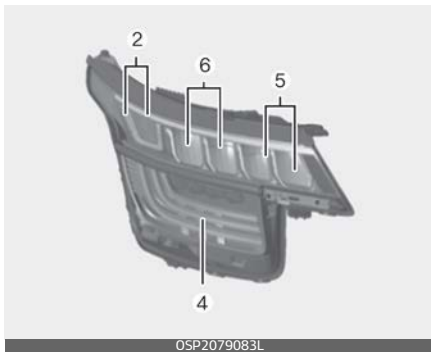
Do not install extra lamps or LEDs to the vehicle. If additional lights are installed, it may lead to lamp malfunctions and flickering. Additionally, the fuse box and other wiring may be damaged.

Light bulb position (Front)

Headlamp - Type A



Headlamp - Type B



Fog lamp - Type A



Fog lamp - Type B



Position lamp



1. Headlamp (High & Low) (Bulb type)
2. Position lamp / Daytime running lamp (LED type)
3. Turn signal lamp (Bulb type)
4. Turn signal lamp (LED type)
5. Headlamp (High) (LED type)
6. Headlamp (Low) (LED type)
7. Front fog lamp (Bulb type) (if equipped)
8. Front fog lamp (LED type) (if equipped)
9. Position lamp (auxiliary) (LED type) (if equipped)

Light bulb position (Rear)

Rear combination lamp – Type A



Rear combination lamp – Type B



License Plate lamp



High Mounted Stop Lamp (HMSL)



Rear fog lamp



1. Tail lamp (Bulb type)
2. Tail lamp / Stop lamp (Bulb type)
3. Tail lamp / Stop lamp (LED type)
4. Stop lamp (LED type)
5. Back up lamp (Bulb type)
6. Rear turn signal lamp (Bulb type)
7. License plate lamp (Bulb type)
8. High mounted stop lamp (LED type)
9. Rear fog lamp (Bulb type) (if equipped)

Light bulb position (Side) (if equipped)



1. Side direction indicator lamp (Bulb)
2. Side repeater lamp (LED type)

Headlamp bulb



⚠ WARNING

Halogen bulbs

Handle halogen bulbs with care.

- Halogen bulbs contain pressurized gas that will produce flying pieces of glass if broken.
- Always handle them carefully, and avoid scratches and abrasions. If the bulbs are lit, avoid contact with liquids. Never touch the glass with bare hands. Residual oil may cause the bulb to overheat and burst when lit. A bulb should be operated only when installed in a headlamp.
- If a bulb becomes damaged or cracked, replace it immediately and carefully dispose of it.
- Wear eye protection when changing a bulb. Allow the bulb to cool down before handling it.

Replacing headlamp (low/high) / turn signal lamp / position lamp / daytime running lamp bulb (bulb type) (headlamp type A)



1. Headlamp (low and high)
2. Turn signal lamp
3. Position lamp / daytime running lamp

To prepare replacing the lamp bulb:

1. Open the bonnet.

To replace the headlamp (low/high) bulb:

1. Remove the headlight bulb cover by turning it counterclockwise.
2. Disconnect the headlight bulb socket-connector.
3. Unsnap the headlight bulb retaining wire by depressing the end and pushing it upward.
4. Remove the bulb from the headlight assembly.
5. Install a new headlight bulb and snap the headlight bulb retaining wire into position by aligning the wire with the groove on the bulb.
6. Connect the headlight bulb socket connector.

7. Install the headlight bulb cover by turning it clockwise.

To replace the turn signal lamp, position lamp, daytime running lamp bulb:

1. Remove the socket from the assembly by turning the socket counterclockwise until the tabs on the socket align with the slots on the assembly.
2. Insert a new bulb by inserting it into the socket and rotating it until it locks into place.
3. Install the socket in the assembly by aligning the tabs on the socket with the slots in the assembly.
4. Push the socket into the assembly and turn the socket clockwise.

Replacing headlamp (low/high) / turn signal lamp bulb (bulb type) (headlamp type B)



1. Headlamp (low and high)
2. Turn signal lamp

To prepare replacing the lamp bulb:

1. Open the bonnet.

To replace the headlamp (low/high) bulb:

1. Remove the headlight bulb cover by turning it counterclockwise.
2. Disconnect the headlight bulb socket-connector.
3. Unsnap the headlight bulb retaining wire by depressing the end and pushing it upward.
4. Remove the bulb from the headlight assembly.
5. Install a new headlight bulb and snap the headlight bulb retaining wire into position by aligning the wire with the groove on the bulb.
6. Connect the headlight bulb socket connector.
7. Install the headlight bulb cover by turning it clockwise.

To replace the turn signal lamp:

1. Remove the socket from the assembly by turning the socket counterclockwise until the tabs on the socket align with the slots on the assembly.
2. Insert a new bulb by inserting it into the socket and rotating it until it locks into place.
3. Install the socket in the assembly by aligning the tabs on the socket with the slots in the assembly.
4. Push the socket into the assembly and turn the socket clockwise.

Replacing position lamp / daytime running lamp (LED type) (headlamp type B)

If the position lamp / daytime running lamp LED (1) does not operate, we recommend that the system be checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.



OSP21079178

The LED lamps cannot be replaced as a single component because it is an integrated unit. The LED lamps have to be replaced with the unit.

A skilled technician should check or repair the position lamp / daytime running lamp (LED), for it may damage related parts of the vehicle.

Replacing headlamp (high and low) / position lamp / daytime running lamp / turn signal lamp (LED type) (headlamp type C)

Rear fog lamp (Bulb type) bulb replacement (if equipped)



1. Disconnect the negative (-) battery terminal.
2. Disconnect the rear fog lamp connector.
3. Remove the socket from the assembly by turning the socket counterclockwise until the tabs on the socket align with the slots on the assembly.
4. Remove the bulb from the socket by pressing it in and rotating it counter-clockwise until the tabs on the bulb align with the slots in the socket. Pull the bulb out of the socket.
5. Insert a new bulb by inserting it into the socket and rotating it until it locks into place.
6. Install the socket into the assembly by aligning the tabs on the socket with the slots in the assembly. Push the socket into the assembly and turn the socket clockwise.

7. Connect the rear fog lamp connector.

Replacing headlamp (high and low) / position lamp / daytime running lamp / turn signal lamp (LED type) (headlamp type C)

If the position lamp / daytime running lamp LED (1) does not operate, we recommend that the system be checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.



The LED lamps cannot be replaced as a single component because it is an integrated unit. The LED lamps have to be replaced with the unit.

A skilled technician should check or repair the position lamp / daytime running lamp (LED), for it may damage related parts of the vehicle.

Replacing headlamp (high and low) / position lamp / daytime running lamp / turn signal lamp (LED type) (headlamp type C)

Replacing position lamp (auxiliary) (LED type) (if equipped)

If the auxiliary lamp LED (1) does not operate, we recommend that the system be checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.



The LED lamps cannot be replaced as a single component because it is an integrated unit. The LED lamps have to be replaced with the unit.

A skilled technician should check or repair the auxiliary lamp (LED), for it may damage related parts of the vehicle.

Replacing front fog lamp (bulb type) bulb (if equipped)



1. Disconnect the negative (-) battery terminal.
2. Remove the engine under cover.
3. Disconnect the front fog lamp connector.
4. Remove the socket from the assembly by turning the socket counterclockwise until the tabs on the socket align with the slots on the assembly.
5. Remove the bulb from the socket by pressing it in and rotating it counter-clockwise until the tabs on the bulb align with the slots in the socket. Pull the bulb out of the socket.
6. Insert a new bulb by inserting it into the socket and rotating it until it locks into place.
7. Install the socket in the assembly by aligning the tabs on the socket with the slots in the assembly. Push the socket into the assembly and turn the socket clockwise.

8. Connect the front fog lamp connector.
9. Install the engine under cover assembly to the body of the vehicle.

Replacing front fog lamp (LED type) (if equipped)

If the front fog lamp (LED type) does not operate, we recommend that the system be checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.



Replacing side repeater lamp (LED type) bulb (if equipped)

If the side repeater lamp LED (1), does not operate, we recommend that the system be checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.



The LED lamps cannot be replaced as a single component because it is an integrated unit. The LED lamps have to be replaced with the unit.

A skilled technician should check or repair the side repeater lamp (LED), for it may damage related parts of the vehicle.

We recommend that the system be checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

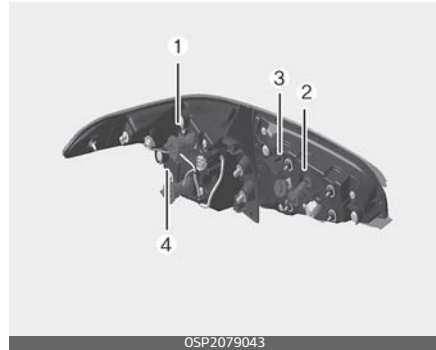
Replacing side repeater lamp bulb (bulb type) (if equipped)



1. Remove the lamp assembly from the vehicle by prying the lens and pulling the assembly out.
2. Disconnect the bulb electrical connector.
3. Separate the socket and the lens parts by turning the socket counterclockwise until the tabs on the socket align with the slots on the lens part.
4. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out.
5. Insert a new bulb in the socket.
6. Reassemble the socket and the lens part.
7. Connect the bulb electrical connector.
8. Reinstall the lamp assembly to the body of the vehicle.

Replacing rear turn signal lamp / back up lamp bulb / tail lamp / tail and stop lamp bulb (bulb type) (rear combination lamp type A, B)

Type A



Type B



1. Turn signal lamp
2. Back up lamp
3. Tail lamp
4. Tail and stop lamp

To place the lamp bulb:

1. Open the tailgate.
2. Loosen the light assembly retaining screws with a cross-tip screwdriver.

3. Remove the rear combination light assembly from the body of the vehicle.
4. Remove the socket from the assembly by turning the socket counterclockwise until the tabs on the socket align with the slots on the assembly.
5. Remove the bulb from the socket by pressing it in and rotating it counterclockwise until the tabs on the bulb align with the slots in the socket.
6. Pull the bulb out of the socket.
7. Insert a new bulb by inserting it into the socket and rotating it until it locks into place.
8. Install the socket in the assembly by aligning the tabs on the socket with the slots in the assembly.
9. Push the socket into the assembly and turn the socket clockwise.
10. Reinstall the light assembly to the body of the vehicle.

Replacing stop lamp / tail and stop lamp (LED type) (rear combination lamp type B)

If the stop lamp (1) or tail and stop lamp (2) does not operate, we recommend that the system be checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.



The LED lamps cannot be replaced as a single component because it is an integrated unit. The LED lamps have to be replaced with the unit.

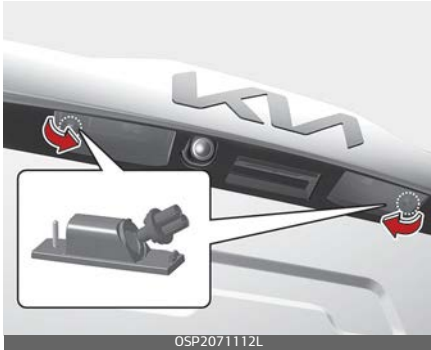
A skilled technician should check or repair the LED lamps, for it may damage related parts of the vehicle.

Replacing High Mounted Stop Lamp bulb (LED type)

If the High Mounted Stop Lamp bulb LED (1) does not operate, we recommend that the system be checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.



Replacing license plate lamp bulb



1. Using a screwdriver, gently pry the lamp assembly from interior.
2. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out.
3. Install a new bulb in the socket.
4. Install the lamp assembly to interior.

Replacing map lamp (bulb type) bulb



1. Using a flat-blade screwdriver, gently pry the lens cover from lamp housing.
2. Remove the bulb (1) by pulling it straight out.
3. Install a new bulb in the socket.

4. Align the lens cover tabs with the lamp housing notches and snap the lens into place.

⚠ WARNING

Prior to working on the Interior lamps, ensure that the "OFF" button is depressed to avoid burning your fingers or receiving an electric shock.

⚠ CAUTION

Be careful not to dirty or damage the lens, lens tab, and plastic housings.

Replacing map lamp (LED type) bulb

If the map lamp LED (1) does not operate, we recommend that the system be checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.



The LED lamps cannot be replaced as a single component because they are part of an integrated unit. The LED lamps have to be replaced with the unit.

A skilled technician should check or repair the map lamp (LED), for it may damage related parts of the vehicle.

Replacing vanity mirror lamp bulb (if equipped)



⚠ WARNING

Interior lamps

Prior to working on the Interior lamps, ensure that the "OFF" button is depressed to avoid burning your fingers or receiving an electric shock.

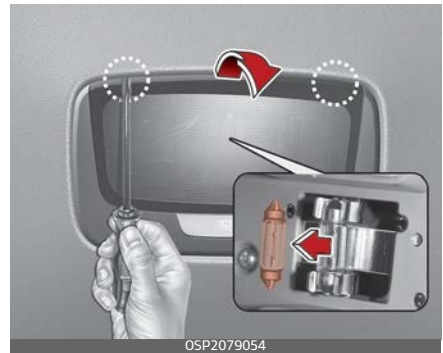
1. Using a flat-blade screwdriver, gently pry the lamp assembly from interior.
2. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out.
3. Install a new bulb in the socket.

4. Install the lamp assembly to interior.

* NOTICE

Be careful not to dirty or damage the lens, lens tab, and plastic housings.

Replacing room lamp (bulb type) bulb



⚠ WARNING

Prior to working on the Interior lamps, ensure that the "OFF" button is depressed to avoid burning your fingers or receiving an electric shock.

1. Using a flat-blade screwdriver, gently pry the lens cover from lamp housing.
2. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out.
3. Install a new bulb in the socket.
4. Align the lens cover tabs with the lamp housing notches and snap the lens into place.

* NOTICE

Be careful not to dirty or damage the lens, lens tab, and plastic housings.

Replacing room lamp (LED type) bulb

If the Room lamp (LED) does not operate, have the vehicle checked by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.



The LED lamps cannot be replaced as a single component because they are part of an integrated unit. The LED lamps have to be replaced with the unit.

A skilled technician should check or repair the Room lamp (LED), for it may damage related parts of the vehicle.

Replacing glove box lamp (if equipped)



1. Using a flat-blade screwdriver, gently pry the lamp assembly from interior.
2. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out.
3. Install a new bulb in the socket.
4. Install the lamp assembly to interior.

⚠ CAUTION

Be careful not to damage the lens, lens tab, and plastic housings or get them dirty.

Replacing luggage room lamp (bulb type) bulb



1. Using a flat-blade screwdriver, gently pry the lens cover from lamp housing.
2. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out.
3. Install a new bulb in the socket.
4. Align the lens cover tabs with the lamp housing notches and snap the lens into place.

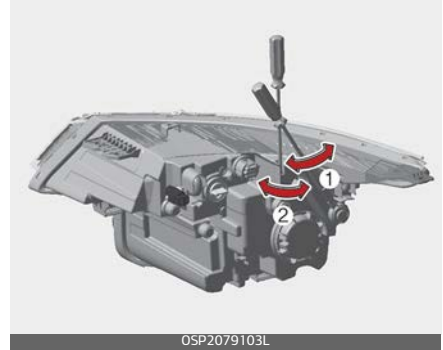
⚠ CAUTION

Be careful not to dirty or damage the lens, lens tab, and plastic housings.

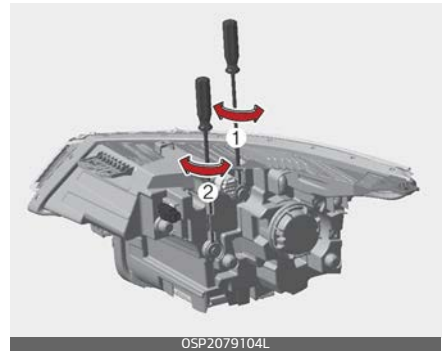
Headlamp and front fog lamp aiming (for Europe)

Headlamp aiming

Headlamp – Type A



Headlamp – Type B



1. Inflate the tyres to the specified pressure and remove any loads from the vehicle except the driver, spare tyre, and tools.
2. The vehicle should be placed on a flat floor.
3. Draw vertical lines (Vertical lines passing through respective head lamp centres) and a horizontal line (Horizontal line passing

through centre of head lamps) on the screen.

4. With the head lamp and battery in normal condition, aim the head lamps so the brightest portion falls on the horizontal and vertical lines.
5. To aim the low and high beams left or right, turn the driver (1) clockwise or counterclockwise. To aim the low and high beams up or down, turn the driver (2) clockwise or counterclockwise.

- The front fog lamp can be aimed in the same manner as the head lamps.
- With the front fog lamps and battery in normal condition, aim the front fog lamps.
- To aim the front fog lamp up or down, turn the driver clockwise or counterclockwise.

Front fog lamp aiming

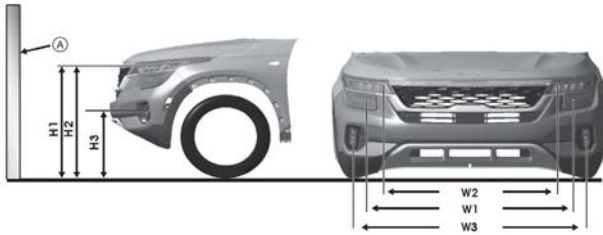
Fog lamp - Type A



Fog lamp - Type B



Aiming point



OSP2079107L

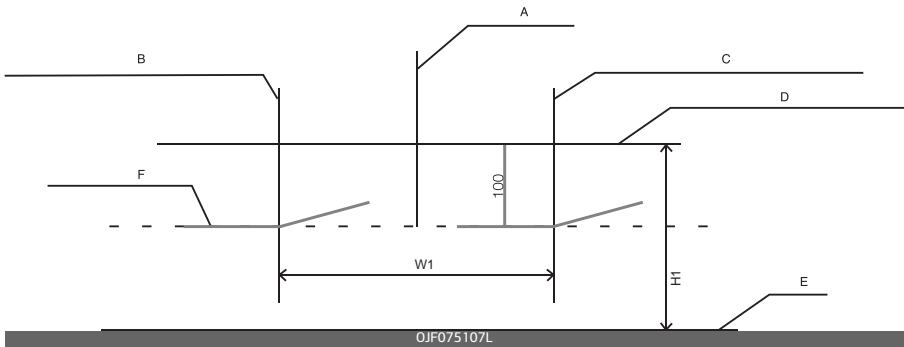
* A: Screen

Vehicle condition	Headlamp - Type A				Headlamp - Type B			
	Ground height		Ground between lamps		Ground height		Ground between lamps	
	Low beam	High beam	Low beam	High beam	Low beam	High beam	Low beam	High beam
	H1	H2	W1	W2	H1	H2	W1	W2
Without driver [mm (in)]	751 (29.6)	751 (29.6)	1,438 (56.6)	1,438 (56.6)	839 (33.0)	829 (32.6)	1,326 (52.2)	1,119 (44.1)
With driver [mm (in)]	746 (29.4)	746 (29.4)	1,438 (56.6)	1,438 (56.6)	834 (32.8)	824 (32.4)	1,326 (52.2)	1,119 (44.1)

Vehicle condition	Fog lamp - Type A (bulb type)		Headlamp - Type B (LED type)	
	Ground height	Distance between lamps	Ground height	Distance between lamps
	H3	W3	H3	W3
Without driver [mm (in)]	444 (17.5)	1,527 (60.1)	457 (18.0)	1,520 (59.8)
With driver [mm (in)]	439 (17.3)	1,527 (60.1)	452 (17.8)	1,520 (59.8)

Head lamp low beam (LHD Vehicle)

Based on 10 m screen



A: Vehicle axis

B: Vertical line of the left head lamp bulb centre

C: Vertical line of the right head lamp bulb centre

D: Horizontal line of head lamp bulb centre

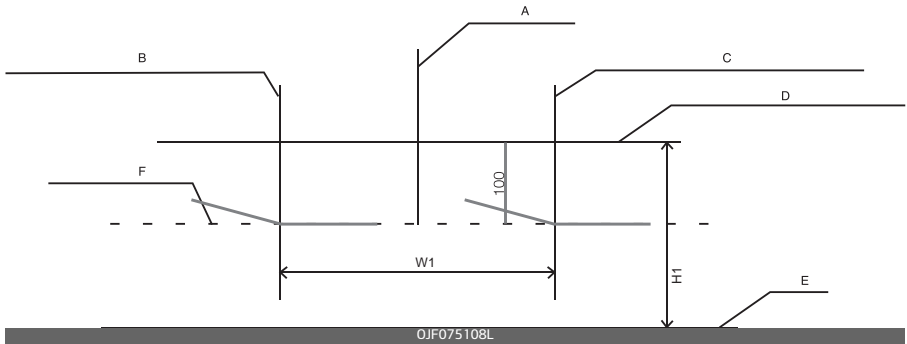
E: Ground

F: Cut-Off line

1. Turn the low beam on with 1 driver (75 kg) aboard.
2. The cut-off line should be projected in the cut-off line shown in the picture.
3. First, adjust cut-off line to be matched with the horizontal line and then adjust with the vertical line
4. If head lamp levelling device is equipped, adjust the head lamp levelling device switch with 0 positions.

Head lamp low beam (RHD Vehicle)

Based on 10 m screen



A: Vehicle axis

B: Vertical line of the left head lamp bulb centre

C: Vertical line of the right head lamp bulb centre

D: Horizontal line of head lamp bulb centre

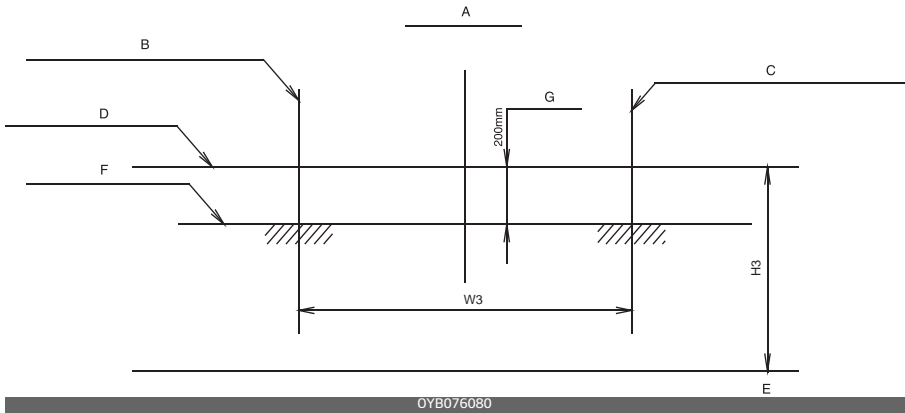
E: Ground

F: Cut-Off line

1. Turn the low beam on with 1 driver (75 kg) aboard.
2. The cut-off line should be projected in the cut-off line shown in the picture.
3. First, adjust cut-off line to be matched with the horizontal line and then adjust with the vertical line
4. If head lamp levelling device is equipped, adjust the head lamp levelling device switch with 0 positions.

Front fog lamp

Based on 10 m screen



A: Vehicle axis

B: Vertical line of the left fog lamp bulb centre

C: Vertical line of the right fog lamp bulb centre

D: Horizontal line of fog lamp bulb centre

E: Ground

F: Cut-Off line

G: Upper limit

1. Turn the front fog lamp on without the driver aboard.
2. The cut-off line should be projected in the allowable range (shaded region).

Appearance care

Use the information in the following sections to keep the exterior and interior of your vehicle clean.

Exterior care

Use the information in the following sections to maintain the exterior of your vehicle. Keeping the exterior clean is not only aesthetically pleasing, but it also helps to prolong the life of the vehicle.

* NOTICE

If you park the vehicle around a stainless signboard or windscreen building etc., the plastic exterior trim (bumper, spoiler, garnish, lamp, outside mirror etc.) may be damaged by reflected sunlight from the external structure. To avoid damaging the plastic exterior trim, park the vehicle away from the areas where the reflected light may occur or use a vehicle cover. (Depending on the vehicle, the type of exterior trim applied such as spoiler may differ.)

Exterior general caution

It is very important to follow the label directions when using any chemical cleaner or polish. Read all warning and caution statements that appear on the label.

Finish maintenance

Washing

To help protect your vehicle's finish from rust and deterioration, wash it thoroughly and frequently at least once a month with lukewarm or cold water.

If you use your vehicle for off-road driving, you should wash it after each off-road trip. Pay special attention to the removal of any accumulation of salt, dirt, mud, and other foreign materials. Make sure the drain holes in the lower edges of the doors and rocker panels are kept clear and clean.

Insects, tar, tree sap, bird droppings, industrial pollution and similar deposits can damage your vehicle's finish if not removed immediately. Even prompt washing with plain water may not completely remove all these deposits. A mild soap, safe for use on painted surfaces, may be used.

After washing, rinse the vehicle thoroughly with lukewarm or cold water. Do not allow soap to dry on the finish.

After washing the vehicle, test the brakes whilst driving slowly to see if they have been affected by water. If braking performance is impaired, dry the brakes by applying them lightly whilst maintaining a slow forward speed.

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not use strong soap, chemical detergents or hot water, and do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight or when the body of the vehicle is warm.
- Be careful when washing the side windows of your vehicle, especially with high-pressure water. Water may leak through the windows and wet the interior.
- To prevent damage to the plastic parts and lamps, do not clean with chemical solvents or strong detergents.

⚠ WARNING

After washing the vehicle, test the brakes whilst driving slowly to see if they have been affected by water. If braking performance is impaired, dry the brakes by applying them lightly whilst maintaining a slow forward speed.

High-pressure washing

When using high-pressure washers, make sure to maintain sufficient distance from the vehicle. Insufficient clearance or excessive pressure can lead to component damage or water penetration. Do not spray the camera, sensors or its surrounding area directly with a high pressure washer. Shock applied from high pressure water may

cause the device to not operate normally.

Do not bring the nozzle tip close to boots (rubber or plastic covers) or connectors as they may be damaged if they come into contact with high pressure water.

⚠ CAUTION**Wetting engine compartment**

- Water washing in the engine compartment including high pressure water washing may cause the failure of electrical circuits located in the engine compartment.
- Never allow water or other liquids to come in contact with electrical/ electronic components and air duct inside the vehicle as this may damage them.

Waxing

Wax the vehicle when water will no longer bead on the paint. Always wash and dry the vehicle before waxing. Use a good quality liquid or paste wax, and follow the

manufacturer's instructions. Wax all metal trim to protect it and to maintain its luster.

Removing oil, tar, and similar materials with a spot remover will usually strip the wax from the finish. Be sure to re-wax these areas even if the rest of the vehicle does not yet need waxing.

Be careful not to touch the lens when waxing the lamps.

CAUTION

Drying vehicle

- Wiping dust or dirt off the body with a dry cloth will scratch the finish.
- Do not use steel wool, abrasive cleaners, acid detergents or strong detergents containing high alkaline or caustic agents on chrome-plated or anodized aluminum parts. This may result in damage to the protective coating and cause discoloration or paint deterioration.

Finish damage repair

Deep scratches or stone chips in the painted surface must be repaired promptly. Exposed metal will quickly rust and may develop into a major repair expense.

NOTICE

If your vehicle is damaged and requires any metal repair or replacement, be sure the body shop applies anti-corrosion materials to the parts repaired or replaced.

Bright-metal maintenance

To remove road tar and insects, use a tar remover, not a scraper or other sharp object.

To protect the surfaces of bright metal parts from corrosion, apply a coating of wax or chrome preservative and rub to a high luster.

During winter weather or in coastal areas, cover the bright metal parts with a heavier coating of wax or preservative. If necessary, coat the parts with non-corrosive petroleum jelly or other protective compound.

Underbody maintenance

Corrosive materials used for ice and snow removal and dust control may collect on the underbody. If these materials are not removed, accelerated rusting can occur on underbody parts such as the fuel lines, frame, floor pan and exhaust system, even though they have been treated with rust protection.

Thoroughly flush the vehicle underbody and wheel openings with luke-

warm or cold water once a month, after off-road driving and at the end of each winter. Pay special attention to these areas because it is difficult to see all the mud and dirt. It will do more harm than good to wet down the road grime without removing it. The lower edges of the doors, rocker panels, and frame members have drain holes that should not clog with dirt; trapped water in these areas can cause rusting.

Aluminium wheel maintenance

The aluminium wheels are coated with a clear protective finish.

- Do not use any abrasive cleaner, polishing compound, solvent, or wire brushes on aluminium wheels. They may scratch or damage the finish.
- Clean the wheel when it has cooled.
- Use only a mild soap or neutral detergent, and rinse thoroughly with water. Also, be sure to clean the wheels after driving on salted roads. This helps prevent corrosion.
- Avoid washing the wheels with high speed vehicle wash brushes.
- Do not use any alkaline or acid detergents. It may damage and corrode the aluminium wheels coated with a clear protective finish.

Corrosion protection

Protecting your vehicle from corrosion

By using the most advanced design and construction practices to combat corrosion, we produce vehicles of the highest quality. However, this is only part of the job. To achieve the long-term corrosion resistance your vehicle can deliver, the owner's cooperation and assistance is also required.

Common causes of corrosion

The most common causes of corrosion on your vehicle are:

- Road salt, dirt and moisture that is allowed to accumulate underneath the vehicle.
- Removal of paint or protective coatings by stones, gravel, abrasion or minor scrapes and dents which leave unprotected metal exposed to corrosion.

High-corrosion areas

If you live in an area where your vehicle is regularly exposed to corrosive materials, corrosion protection is particularly important. Some of the common causes of accelerated corrosion are road salts, dust control chemicals, ocean air and industrial pollution.

Moisture breeds corrosion

Moisture creates the conditions in which corrosion is most likely to occur. For example, corrosion is

accelerated by high humidity, particularly when temperatures are just above freezing. In such conditions, the corrosive material is kept in contact with the vehicle's surface by moisture that evaporates slowly. Mud is particularly corrosive because it dries slowly and holds moisture in contact with the vehicle. Although the mud appears to be dry, it can still retain the moisture and promote corrosion. High temperatures can also accelerate corrosion of parts that are not properly ventilated so the moisture can be dispersed. For all these reasons, it is particularly important to keep your vehicle clean and free of mud or accumulations of other materials. This applies not only to the visible surfaces but particularly to the underside of the vehicle.

To help prevent corrosion

You can help prevent corrosion from beginning by observing the following:

Keep your vehicle clean

The best way to prevent corrosion is to keep your vehicle clean and free of corrosive materials. Attention to the underside of the vehicle is particularly important.

If you live in a high-corrosion area — where road salts are used, near the ocean, areas with industrial pollution, acid rain, etc.—, you should take extra care to prevent corrosion.

In winter, hose off the underside of your vehicle at least once a month and be sure to clean the underside thoroughly when winter is over.

When cleaning underneath the vehicle, give particular attention to the components under the fenders and other areas that are hidden from view. Do a thorough job; just dampening the accumulated mud rather than washing it away will accelerate corrosion rather than prevent it. Water under high pressure and steam are particularly effective in removing accumulated mud and corrosive materials.

When cleaning lower door panels, rocker panels and frame members, be sure that drain holes are kept open so that moisture can escape and not be trapped inside to accelerate corrosion.

Keep your garage dry

Don't park your vehicle in a damp, poorly ventilated garage. This creates a favorable environment for corrosion. This is particularly true if you wash your vehicle in the garage or drive it into the garage when it is still wet or covered with snow, ice or mud. Even a heated garage can contribute to corrosion unless it is well ventilated so moisture is dispersed.

Keep paint and trim in good condition

Scratches or chips in the finish should be covered with "touch-up" paint as soon as possible to reduce the possibility of corrosion. If bare metal is showing through, the attention of a qualified body and paint shop is recommended.

Bird droppings: Bird droppings are highly corrosive and may damage painted surfaces in just a few hours. Always remove bird droppings as soon as possible.

Don't neglect the interior

Moisture can collect under the floor mats and carpeting and cause corrosion. Check under the mats periodically to be sure the carpeting is dry. Use particular care if you carry fertilizers, cleaning materials or chemicals in the vehicle.

These should be carried only in proper containers and any spills or leaks should be cleaned up, flushed with clean water and thoroughly dried.

Interior care

Use the information in the following sections to maintain the interior of your vehicle.

Interior general precautions

Prevent chemicals such as perfume, cosmetic oil, sun cream, hand cleaner, and air freshener from contacting the interior parts because they may cause damage or discoloration. If they do contact the interior parts, wipe them off immediately. If necessary, use a mixture of warm water and mild non-detergent cleaner (test all cleaners on a concealed area before use). Use proper car cleaner to clean interior parts.

⚠ CAUTION

Electrical components

Never allow water or other liquids to come in contact with electrical/electronic components inside the vehicle as this may damage them.

⚠ CAUTION

Leather

When cleaning leather products (steering wheel, seats etc.), use neutral detergents or low alcohol content solutions. If you use high alcohol content solutions or acid/alkaline detergents, the colour of

the leather may fade or the surface may get stripped off.

Taking care of leather seats

- Vacuum the seat periodically to remove dust and sand on the seat. It will prevent abrasion or damage of the leather and maintain its quality.
- Wipe the leather seat cover often with dry or soft cloth.
- Sufficient use of a leather protective may prevent abrasion of the cover and helps maintain the colour. Be sure to read the instructions and consult a specialist when using leather coating or protective agents.
- Leather with bright colours (beige, cream beige) is easily contaminated and clear in appearance. Clean the seats frequently.
- Avoid wiping with wet cloth. It may cause the surface to crack.

Cleaning the leather seats

Remove all contaminations instantly. Refer to instructions below for removal of each contaminant.

- Cosmetic products (sunscreen, foundation, etc.)
 - Apply cleansing cream on a cloth and wipe the contaminated point. Wipe off the cream

with a wet cloth and remove water with a dry cloth.

- Beverages (coffee, soft drink, etc.)
 - Apply a small amount of neutral detergent and wipe until contaminations do not smear.
- Oil
 - Remove oil instantly with absorbable cloth and wipe with stain remover for leather only.
- Chewing gum
 - Harden the gum with ice and remove gradually.

Fabric seat cover (if equipped)

Please clean the fabric seats regularly with a vacuum cleaner in consideration of fabric material characteristics. If they are heavily soiled with beverage stains, etc., use a suitable interior cleaner. To prevent damage to seat covers, wipe off the seat covers down to the seams with a large wiping motion and moderate pressure using a soft sponge or microfiber cloth.

Velcro closures on clothing or sharp objects may cause snagging or scratches on the surface of the seats.

Make sure not to rub such objects against the surface.

Cleaning the upholstery and interior trim

Car interior surfaces

Remove dust and loose dirt from interior surfaces with a whisk broom or a vacuum cleaner. If necessary, clean interior surfaces with a mixture of warm water and mild non-detergent cleaner (test all cleaners on a concealed area before use).

Fabric

Remove dust and loose dirt from fabric with a whisk broom or vacuum cleaner. Clean with a mild soap solution recommended for upholstery or carpets. Remove fresh spots immediately with a fabric spot cleaner. If fresh spots do not receive immediate attention, the fabric can be stained and its colour can be affected. Also, its fire-resistant properties can be reduced if the material is not properly maintained. Using anything but recommended cleaners and procedures may affect the fabric's appearance and fire-resistant properties.

Cleaning the lap/shoulder belt webbing

Clean the belt webbing with any mild soap solution recommended for cleaning upholstery or carpet. Follow the instructions provided with the soap. Do not bleach or re-dye the webbing because this may weaken it.

Cleaning the interior window glass

If the interior glass surfaces of the vehicle become fogged (that is, covered with an oily, greasy or waxy film), they should be cleaned with a glass cleaner. Follow the directions on the glass cleaner container.

⚠ CAUTION

Rear window

Do not scrape or scratch the inside of the rear window. This may result in damage of the rear window defroster grid.

Emission control system

The emission control system of your vehicle is covered by a written limited warranty. Please see the warranty information contained in the Warranty & Consumer Information manual in your vehicle.

Your vehicle is equipped with an emission control system to meet all applicable emission regulations. There are three emission control systems, as follows.

1. Crankcase emission control system
2. Evaporative emission control system
3. Exhaust emission control system

In order to assure the proper function of the emission control systems, it is recommended that you have your vehicle inspected and maintained by an authorised Kia dealer in accordance with the maintenance schedule in this manual.

Caution for the Inspection and Maintenance Test (With Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system)

- **To prevent the vehicle from mis-firing during dynamometer testing, turn the ESC off by pressing the ESC switch.**
- **After dynamometer testing is completed, turn the ESC back on by pressing the ESC switch again.**

1. Crankcase emission control system

The Positive Crankcase Ventilation system is employed to prevent air pollution caused by blow-by gases being emitted from the crankcase. This system supplies fresh filtered air to the crankcase through the air intake hose. Inside the crankcase, the fresh air mixes with blow-by gases, which then pass through the Positive Crankcase Ventilation (PCV) valve into the induction system.

2. Evaporative emission control (including Onboard Refuelling Vapour Recovery (ORVR)) system

The evaporative emission control system is designed to prevent fuel vapours from escaping into the atmosphere. (The ORVR system is designed to allow the vapours from the fuel tank to be loaded into a canister whilst refuelling at the gas station, preventing the escape of fuel vapours into the atmosphere.)

Canister

Fuel vapours generated inside the fuel tank are absorbed and stored in the onboard canister. When the engine is running, the fuel vapours absorbed in the canister are drawn into the surge tank through the Purge Control Solenoid Valve.

Purge Control Solenoid Valve (PCSV)

The Purge Control Solenoid Valve (PCSV) is controlled by the Engine Control Module (ECM); when the engine coolant temperature is low during idling, the PCSV closes so that evaporated fuel is not taken into the engine. After the engine warms up during ordinary driving, the PCSV opens to introduce evaporated fuel to the engine.

3. Exhaust emission control system

The exhaust emission control system is a highly effective system which controls exhaust emissions whilst maintaining good vehicle performance.

Vehicle modifications

This vehicle should not be modified. Modification of your vehicle could affect its performance, safety or durability and may even violate governmental safety and emissions regulations. In addition, damage or performance problems resulting from any modification may not be covered under warranty.

- If you use authorised electronic devices, it may cause the vehicle to operate abnormally, wire damage, battery discharge and fire. For your safety, do not use unauthorised electronic devices.

Engine exhaust gas precautions (carbon monoxide)

- Carbon monoxide can be present with other exhaust fumes. Therefore, if you smell exhaust fumes of any kind inside your vehicle, have it inspected and repaired immediately. If you ever suspect exhaust fumes are coming into your vehicle, drive it only with all the windows fully open. Have your vehicle checked and repaired immediately.

WARNING

Exhaust

Engine exhaust gases contain carbon monoxide (CO). Though colourless and odourless, it is dangerous and could be lethal if inhaled. Follow the instructions on this page to avoid CO poisoning.

- Do not operate the engine in confined or closed areas (such as garages) any more than what is necessary to move the vehicle in or out of the area.
- When the vehicle is stopped in an open area for more than a short time with the engine running, adjust the ventilation system (as needed) to draw outside air into the vehicle.
- Never sit in a parked or stopped vehicle for any extended time with the engine running.

- When the engine stalls or fails to start, excessive attempts to restart the engine may cause damage to the emission control system.

Operating precautions for catalytic converters

WARNING

Catalytic converter

Keep away from the catalytic converter and exhaust system whilst the vehicle is running or immediately thereafter. The exhaust and catalytic systems are very hot and may burn you.

WARNING

Fire

- Do not park, idle or drive the vehicle over or near flammable objects, such as grass, vegetation, paper, leaves, etc. A hot exhaust system can ignite flammable items under your vehicle.
- Also, do not remove the heat sink around the exhaust system, do not seal the bottom of the vehicle or do not coat the vehicle for corrosion control. It may present a fire risk under certain conditions.

Your vehicle is equipped with a catalytic converter emission control device.

Therefore, the following precautions must be observed:

- Use only UNLEADED FUEL for Petrols.
- Do not operate the vehicle when there are signs of engine malfunction, such as misfire or a noticeable loss of performance.
- Do not misuse or abuse the engine. Examples of misuse are coasting with the ignition off and descending steep grades in gear with the ignition off.
- Do not operate the engine at high idle speed for extended periods (5 minutes or more).
- Do not modify or tamper with any part of the engine or emission control system. All inspections and adjustments must be made by a professional workshop. Kia recommends to visit an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.
- Avoid driving with an extremely low fuel level. Running out of fuel could cause the engine to misfire, damaging the catalytic converter.


Failure to observe these precautions could result in damage to the catalytic converter and to your vehicle. Additionally, such actions could void your warranties.

Petrol Particulate Filter (PPF) (if equipped)

The Petrol Particulate Filter (PPF) system removes the soot in the exhaust gas.

The PPF system automatically burns (or oxidizes) the accumulated soot in accordance with driving situations, unlike a disposable air filter.

In other words, the accumulated soot is automatically purged out by the engine control system and by the high exhaust-gas temperature at normal/ high driving speeds.

However, when the vehicle is continually driven at repeated short distances or driven at low speed for a long time, the accumulated soot may not be automatically removed because of low exhaust gas temperature. In this case, the accumulated soot may reach a certain amount regardless of the soot oxidation process, then the PPF lamp  will illuminate.

PPF Lamp stops illuminating, when the driving speed exceeds 80 km/h with engine rpm 1,500~4,000 and the gear in the 3rd position or above for approximately 30 minutes.

When the PPF lamp starts to blink or the warning message "check exhaust system" pops up even though the vehicle was driven as mentioned above, we recommend that you have the PPF system checked by an authorised Kia dealer. With the PPF lamp blinking for an extended period of time, it may

damage the PPF system and lower the fuel economy.

Specifications & Consumer information

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Specifications & Consumer information

Dimensions (except Australia)

Item	mm (in)		
Overall length	4,370 (172.0)		
Overall width	1,800 (70.9)		
Overall height	Without Roof rack	16 in	1,615 (63.6)
		17/18 in	1,620 (63.8)
	With Roof rack	16 in	1,630 (64.2)
		17/18 in	1,635 (64.4)
Tread	Front	205/60 R16	1,572 (61.9)
		215/55 R17	1,560 (61.4)
		235/45 R18	1,556 (61.3)
	Rear (2WD)	205/60 R16	1,584 (62.4)
		215/55 R17	1,572 (61.9)
		235/45 R18	1,568 (61.7)
Rear (4WD)	205/60 R16	1,584 (62.4)	
	215/55 R17	1,573 (62.0)	
	235/45 R18	1,569 (61.8)	
Wheelbase			2,630 (103.5)

Dimensions (for Australia)

Item	mm (in)		
Overall length	4,370 (172.0)		
Overall width	1,800 (70.9)		
Overall height	Without roof rack	16 in	1,600 (63.0)
		17/18 in	1,605 (63.2)
	With roof rack	16 in	1,615 (63.6)
		17/18 in	1,620 (63.8)
Tread	Front	205/60 R16	1,575.3 (62.0)
		215/55 R17	1,563.4 (61.6)
		235/45 R18	1,559.5 (61.4)
	Rear (2WD)	205/60 R16	1,584.1 (62.4)
		215/55 R17	1,572.4 (62.0)
		235/45 R18	1,568.4 (61.7)
	Rear (4WD)	205/60 R16	1,586.8 (62.5)
		215/55 R17	1,575.1 (62.0)
		235/45 R18	1,571.2 (61.9)
Wheelbase			2,630 (103.5)

Engine

Item	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	(Petrol) 2.0 MPI
Displacement [cc (cu in)]	1,591 (97.1)	1,999 (122.0)
Bore x Stroke [mm (in)]	77 x 85.44(3.03 x 3.36)	81.0 x 97.0(3.2 x 3.8)
Firing order	1-3-4-2	1-3-4-2
No. of cylinders	4, In-line	4, In-line

Gross vehicle weight (except Australia and New Zealand)

Item	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	(Petrol) 2.0 MPI	
	DCT	IVT	
	4WD	2WD	4WD
Gross vehicle weight [kg (lbs.)]	1,925 (4,244)	1,815 (4,002)	1,890 (4,167)

Gross vehicle weight (for Australia and New Zealand)

Item	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	(Petrol) 2.0 MPI	
	DCT	IVT	
	4WD	2WD	4WD
Gross vehicle weight [kg (lbs.)]	1,955 (4,310)	1,845 (4,068)	1,920 (4,233)

Luggage volume

Item	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi, 2.0 MPI	
Luggage volume (VDA) [L (cu ft)]	Full size spare tyre	Min: 433 (15.29)
		Max: 1,393 (49.19)
	Compact size spare tyre	Min: 468 (16.53)
		Max: 1,428 (50.43)

- Min: Behind rear seat to upper edge of the seat back.
- Max: Behind front seat to roof.

Air conditioning system

Item	Weight of volume (g)	Classification
Refrigerant	450±25	if equipped
Compressor lubricant	120±10	PAG 30

Please contact a professional workshop for more details.

Kia recommends to contact an authorised Kia dealer/service partner.

Bulb wattage

Light Bulb		Wattage	Bulb type	
Front	Type A*	Low beam	60	Bulb
		High beam	60	Bulb
		Position lamps (1-1)	4.6	LED
		Position lamps (2-1)	1.2	LED
		Daytime running lamps (1-1)	9	LED
		Daytime running lamps (2-1)	15.1	LED
		Turn signal lamps	21	Bulb
		Position lamp (centre)	1.2	LED
	Type B*	Low beam	28.8	LED
		High beam	22	LED
		Position lamps (1-1)	4.6	LED
		Position lamps (2-1)	1.2	LED
		Daytime running lamps (1-1)	9	LED
		Daytime running lamps (2-1)	15.1	LED
		Turn signal lamps	15.4	LED
		Position lamp (centre)	1.2	LED
	Fog lamps (bulb)*		51	Bulb
	Fog lamps (LED)*		16.9	LED
Side repeater lamps		5	Bulb	

		Light Bulb	Wattage	Bulb type
Rear	Type A*	Tail lamps (inside)	5	Bulb
		Tail lamps (outside)	5	Bulb
		Turn signal lamps	21	Bulb
		Stop lamps	21	Bulb
		Back up lamps	16	Bulb
	Type B*	Tail lamps (inside)	1.8	LED
		Tail lamps (outside)	3.5	LED
		Turn signal lamps	21	Bulb
		Stop lamps (inside)	1.8	LED
		Stop lamps (outside)	9.7	LED
		Back up lamps	16	Bulb
	Rear fog lamps		21	Bulb
	License plate lamps		5	Bulb
	High mounted stop lamps		30	Bulb
Interior	Map lamps (without sunroof)		8	Bulb
	Map lamps (with sunroof)		2	LED
	Room lamps (without sunroof)		8	Bulb
	Room lamps (with sunroof)		2	LED
	Luggage lamp		10	Bulb
	Vanity mirror lamp*		5	Bulb
	Glove box lamp*		5	Bulb

*: if equipped

Tyres and wheels

Item	Tyre size	Wheel size	Load capacity		Speed capacity		Inflation pressure [bar (psi, kPa)]				Wheel lug nut torque kgf·m (lbf·ft, N·m)
			L ^{*1}	kg	SS ^{*2}	km/h	Normal load		Maximum load		
							Front	Rear	Front	Rear	
Full size tyre (and spare tyre) (if equipped)	205/60R16	6.5Jx16 (steel/alloy)	92	630	H	210	2.3 (33, 230)	Rear	2.5 (36, 250)		11~13 (79~94, 107~127)
	215/55R17	7.0Jx17 (alloy)	94	670	V	240					
	235/45R18	7.5Jx18 (alloy)	94	670	V	240					
Compact size tyre (spare tyre) (if equipped, except Australia and New Zealand)	T125/80D16	4Tx16	97	730	M	130	4.2 (60, 420)				
Compact size tyre (spare tyre) (if equipped, for Australia and New Zealand)	T125/80D16	4Tx16	97	730	M	80	4.2 (60, 420)				

*1. Load Index

*2. Speed Symbol

CAUTION

When replacing tyres, use the same size originally supplied with the vehicle. Using tyres of a different size can damage the related parts or make it work irregularly.

*** NOTICE**


- We recommend that when replacing tyres, use the same originally supplied with the vehicles. If not, that affects driving performance.
 - When driving in high altitude grades, it is natural for the atmospheric pressure to decrease. Therefore, please check the tyre pressure and add more air when necessary. Additionally required tyre air pressure per km above sea level:
1.5 psi/km
-

Recommended lubricants and capacities

To help achieve proper engine and powertrain performance and durability, use only lubricants of the proper quality.

The correct lubricants also help promote engine efficiency that results in improved fuel economy.

These lubricants and fluids are recommended for use in your vehicle.

Lubricant		Volume	Classification	
Engine oil* ¹ (drain and refill) Kia  TotalEnergies	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	4.0 L	Except Middle East * ²	SAE 5W-30, ACEA A5/B5
	(Petrol) 2.0 MPI	4.0 L	Except Middle East * ²	SAE 0W-20, API SN PLUS/SP or ILSAC GF-6
Dual clutch transmission fluid	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	1.6-1.7 L	HK D DCTF TGO-10 PLUS (SK) SPIRAX S6 GHDE 70W DCTF PLUS (H.K.SHELL)	
Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) fluid	(Petrol) 2.0 MPI	6.7 L	Kia Genuine SP-CVT1	
Rear differential oil (4WD)		0.5 L	HYPOID GEAR OIL API GL-5, SAE 75W/85 (SK HCT-5 GEAR OIL 75W/85 or EQUIVALENT)	
Transfer case oil (4WD)	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	DCT 0.5 L		
	(Petrol) 2.0 MPI	IVT 0.4 L		
Coolant	(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi	DCT 6.6 L	Mixture of antifreeze and water (Ethylene-glycol with phosphate based coolant for cooling device)	
	(Petrol) 2.0 MPI	IVT 5.4 L		
Brake/clutch fluid	MT	502±20 cc	SAE J1704 DOT-4 LV, FMVSS 116 DOT-4, ISO 4925 CLASS-6	
	AT	474±20 cc		
Fuel		50 L	-	

*1. Refer to "Recommended SAE viscosity number" on page 9–11.

*2. Middle East includes Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia, Sudan, Iran, etc

Recommended SAE viscosity number

CAUTION

Always be sure to clean the area around any filler plug, drain plug, or dipstick before checking or draining any lubricant. This is especially important in dusty or sandy areas and when the vehicle is used on unpaved roads. Cleaning the plug and dipstick areas will prevent dirt and grit from entering the engine and other mechanisms that could be damaged.

Engine oil viscosity (thickness) has an effect on fuel economy and cold weather operating (engine start and engine oil flowability). Lower viscosity engine oils can provide better fuel economy and cold weather performance, however, higher viscosity engine oils are required for satisfactory lubrication in hot weather.

Using oils of any viscosity other than those recommended could result in engine damage.

When choosing an oil, consider the range of temperature your vehicle will be operated in before the next oil change. Proceed to select the recommended oil viscosity from the chart.

Temperature Range for SAE Viscosity Numbers										
Temperature	°C	-30	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50
	(°F)	-10	0	20	40	60	80	100	120	
(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi		5W-30 ^{*1}								
(Petrol) 2.0 MPI		0W-20 ^{*2}								

* 1. Requires <API Latest(ILSAC Latest) or ACEA A5/B5> grade engine oil. If a lower grade engine oil (mineral oil including Semi-synthetic) is used, then the engine oil and engine oil filter must be replaced as indicated severe maintenance condition.

* 2. Requires <API SN PLUS (or above) Full synthetic> grade engine oil. If a lower grade engine oil (mineral oil including Semi-synthetic) is used, then the engine oil and engine oil filter must be replaced as indicated severe maintenance condition.



An engine oil displaying this American Petroleum Institute (API) Certification Mark conforms to the International Lubricant Specification Advisory Committee (ILSAC). It is recommended to only use engine oils that uphold this API Certification Mark.

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is the number used in registering your vehicle and in all legal matters pertaining to its ownership, etc.



The number is punched on the engine compartment frame as shown in the drawing. To check the number, open the cover.

VIN label (if equipped)

Type A



Type B



The VIN is also on a plate attached to the top of the dashboard. The number on the plate can easily be seen through the windscreen from outside.

Vehicle certification label (if equipped)

Type A



Type B



The vehicle certification label attached on the driver's (or front passenger's) side centre pillar gives the vehicle identification number (VIN).

Tyre specification and pressure label



The tyres supplied on your new vehicle are chosen to provide the best performance for normal driving.

The tyre label located on the driver's side centre pillar gives the tyre pressures recommended for your vehicle.

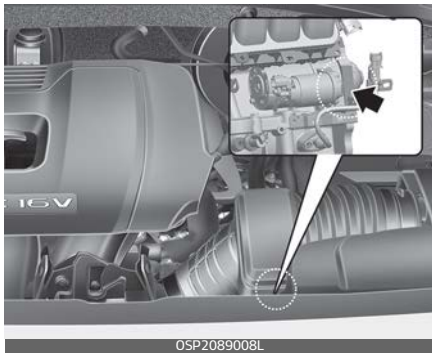
Engine number

The engine number is stamped on the engine block as shown in the drawing.

(Petrol) 1.6 T-GDi



(Petrol) 2.0 MPI



Air conditioner compressor label



A compressor label informs you the type of compressor your vehicle is equipped with such as model, supplier part number, production number, refrigerant (1) and refrigerant oil (2).

Refrigerant label



The refrigerant label is located on the front body trim.

Declaration of conformity

CE CE 0678

The radio frequency components of the vehicle comply with requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1995/5/EC.

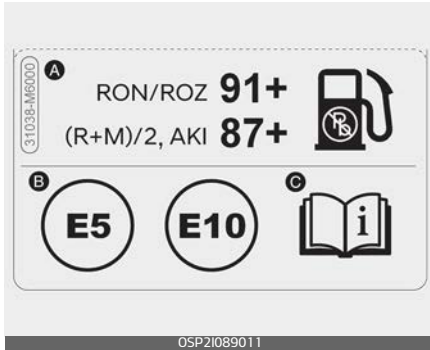
Further information including the manufacturer's declaration of conformity is available on Kia web site as follows;

<http://www.kia-hotline.com>

Fuel label (if equipped)

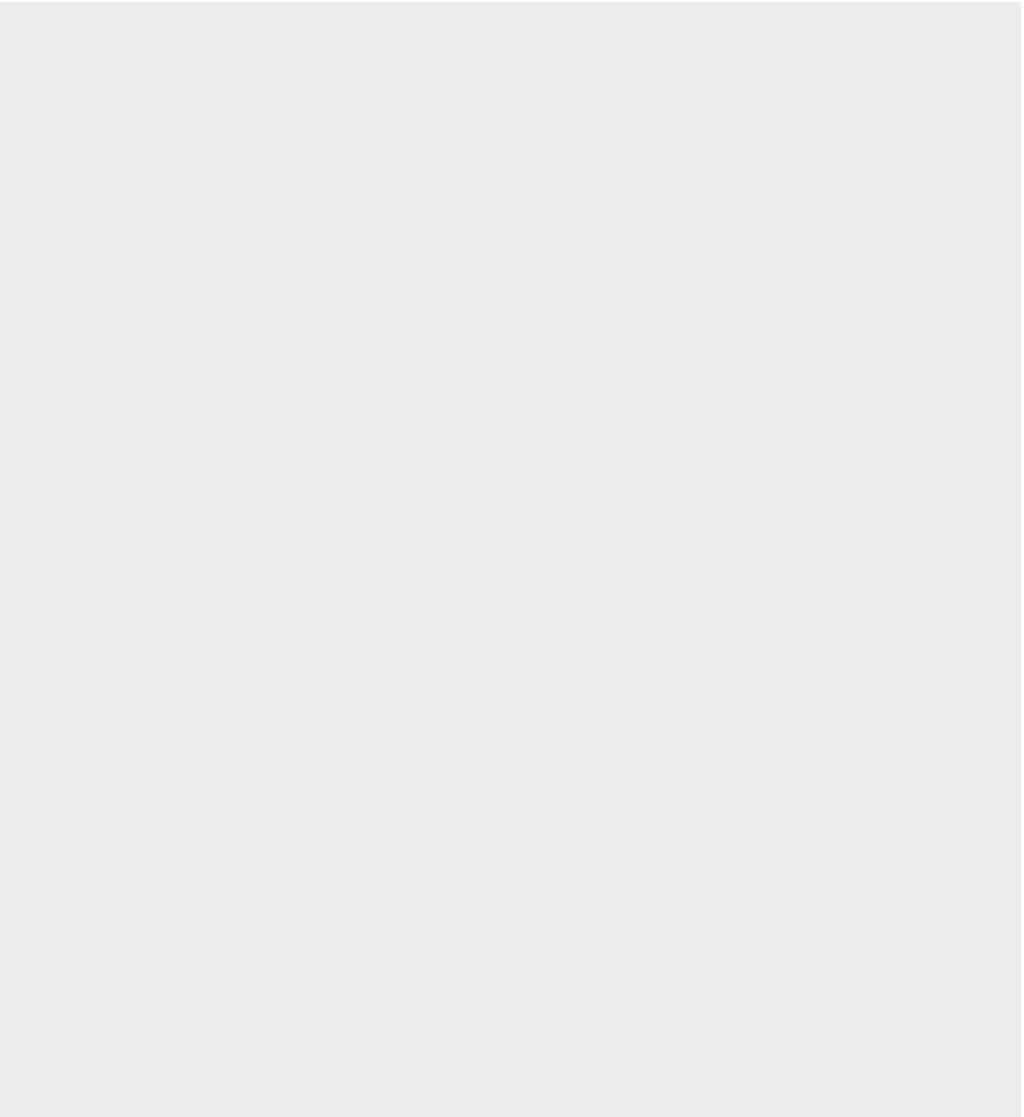
Petrol engine

The fuel label is attached on the fuel filler door.



- A. Octane rating of unleaded Petrol
 1. RON/ROZ: Research Octane Number
 2. (R+M)/2, AKI: Anti Knock Index
- B. Identifiers for Petrol-type fuels
 - * This symbol means usable fuel. Do not use any other fuel.
- C. For further details, refer to "Fuel requirements" on page 1-2.

Abbreviation **A**



Abbreviation

Abbreviation

AWD

All Wheel Drive

ABS

Anti-Lock Brake System

ACC

Accessory

AKI

Antiknock Index

CC

Cruise Control

DCT

Double Clutch Transmission

DRL

Daytime Running Light

ECM

Electric Chromic Mirror

EPS

Electric Power Steering

ESC

Electronic Stability Control

GVW

Gross Vehicle Weight

GVWR

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

HAC

Hill-start Assist Control

HID

High-Intensity Discharge

HMSL

High Mounted Stop Lamp

HUD

Head-Up Display

ISG

Idle Stop and Go

LNT

Lean NOx Trap

MIL

Malfunction Indicator Lamp

ODO

Odometer

PCM

Powertrain Control Module

PCSV

Purge Control Solenoid Valve

PDW

Parking Distance Warning

PPF

Petrol Particulate Filter

RON

Research Octane Number

RPM

Revolution Per Minute

RVM

Rear View Monitor

SRS

Supplemental Restraint System

TCM

Transmission Control Module

Abbreviation

TPMS

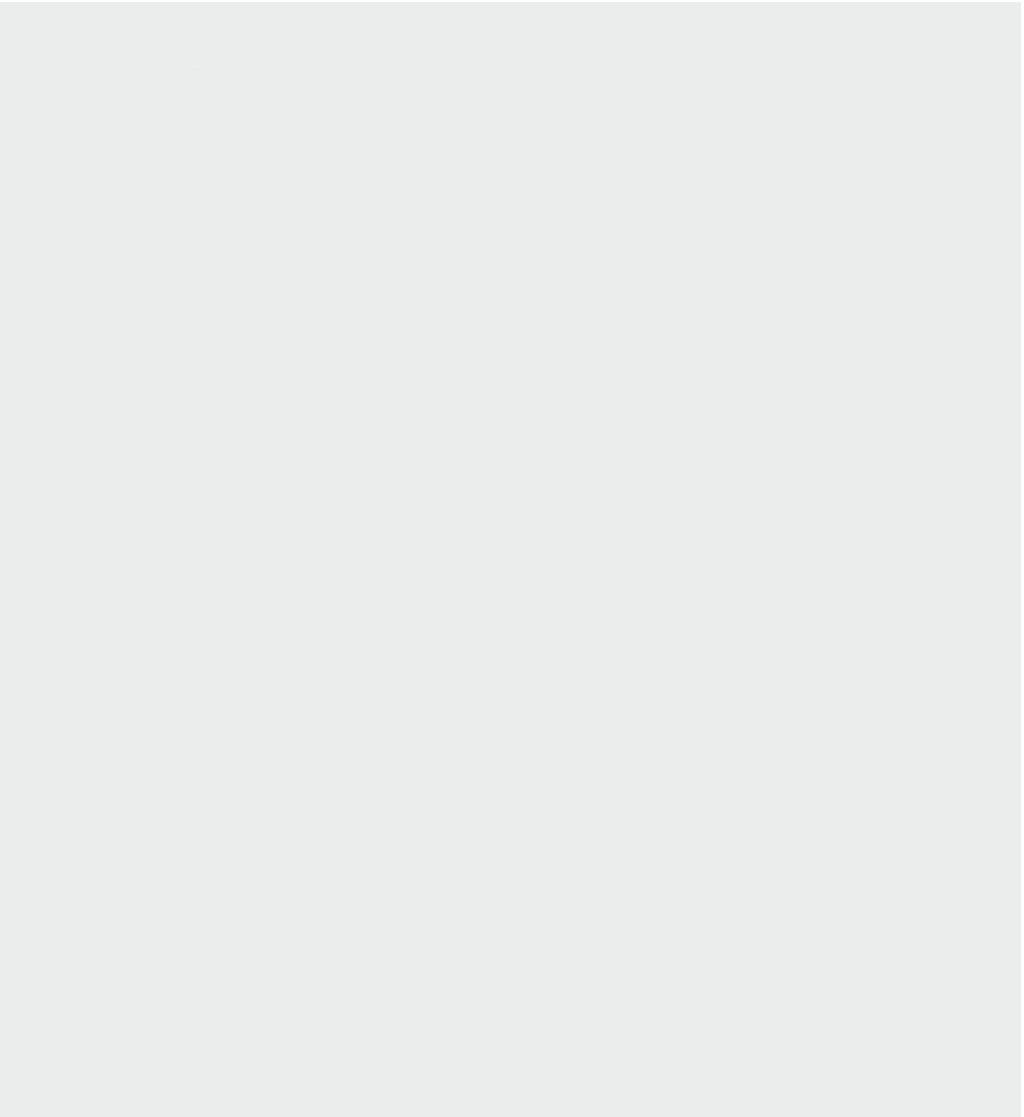
Tyre Pressure Monitoring System

VIN

Vehicle Identification Number

VSM

Vehicle Stability Management



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