

Driving

General information

Breaking in

A new vehicle must be broken in for the first 1,000 miles (1,500 km). For the first 600 miles (1,000 km), do not drive at speeds that are more than 2/3 of the maximum permitted RPM, avoid full acceleration, and do not tow a trailer. You may gradually start increasing the RPM and the speed between 600 miles (1,000 km) and 1,000 miles (1,500 km).

During the first hours of use, the engine has a higher internal friction than later on when all moving parts have settled into place with each other.

How the vehicle is driven during the first 1,000 miles (1,500 km) also affects the engine quality. Drive at moderate engine speeds after the initial break-in period, particularly when running a cold engine. This will reduce engine wear and improve the mileage.

Do not drive at too *low* of an engine speed (RPM). Shift down if the engine stops running “smoothly”. Extremely high engine speeds are automatically reduced.

Reducing the risk of vehicle damage

Note

When driving on poor roads, by curbs and on steep ramps, make sure that low-hanging components such as the spoiler and exhaust system do not come into contact with these or they could be damaged. This especially applies to vehicles with low ground clearance and vehicles that are heavily loaded.

Driving through water on roads

Note the following to reduce the risk of vehicle damage when driving through water, for example on flooded roads:

- The water must not be any higher than the bottom of the vehicle body.

- Do not drive faster than walking speed.

WARNING

After driving through water or mud, the effectiveness of the brakes may be reduced due to moisture on the brake rotors and brake pads. A few careful brake applications should dry off the brakes and restore the full braking effect.

Note

Vehicle components such as the engine, transmission, suspension or electrical system can be severely damaged by driving through water.

Tips

- Determine the depth before driving through water.
- Do not stop the vehicle, drive in reverse or switch the engine off when driving through water.
- Keep in mind that oncoming vehicles may create waves that raise the water level and make it too deep for your vehicle to drive through safely.
- Avoid driving through salt water, because this can cause corrosion.

Economical and environmentally-friendly driving

The amount of fuel consumption, the environmental impact and the wear to the engine, brakes and tires depends mostly on your driving style. With an anticipatory and economic driving style, fuel consumption can be reduced by approximately 10-15%. The following tips will help you conserve the environment and your money at the same time.

Anticipatory driving

A vehicle uses the most fuel when accelerating. When you drive with anticipation, you do not need to brake as often and so you accelerate less. When possible, let your vehicle coast with a **gear engaged**, for example when you notice that the next traffic light is red. This produces an engine ►

braking effect, which helps to protect the brakes and tires and reduces the emissions and fuel consumption to zero (fuel shut-off during deceleration).

Shift efficiently

Upshifting *earlier* is an effective way to save fuel. Staying in a gear too long uses fuel unnecessarily.

Press down on the accelerator pedal slowly and avoid “kick-down”.

Avoid full acceleration

You should rarely travel at the maximum vehicle speed. High speeds cause a disproportionately high increase in fuel consumption, emissions and traffic noise. Slower driving saves fuel.

Reduce idling time

There are benefits to stopping the engine, for example when at railroad crossings or traffic lights with longer red lights. Stopping the engine for 30-40 seconds already saves more fuel than the amount of extra fuel needed to restart the engine.

It takes a very long time in idle to warm the engine up to operating temperature. Wear and emissions are especially high in the warm-up phase. Therefore, you should begin driving immediately after starting the engine. Avoid high RPMs while doing this.

Have maintenance performed regularly

By having maintenance performed regularly on your vehicle, you can help to reduce fuel consumption before you even start to drive. The maintenance condition of your vehicle not only affects traffic safety and long-term value but also impacts **fuel consumption**. A poorly maintained engine can lead to fuel consumption that is 10% higher than normal.

Also check the **oil level** when refueling. The **oil consumption** depends largely on the engine load and speed. It is normal for the oil consumption of a new engine to reach its lowest point only after a certain amount of use. Therefore, the oil consumption can only be properly judged after

approximately 3,000 miles (5,000 km) have been driven.

Avoid short trips

The engine and exhaust cleaning system must reach their optimal **operating temperature** to effectively reduce consumption and emissions.

A cold engine uses a disproportionately high amount of fuel. The engine reaches operating temperature and consumption normalizes only after approximately 2.5 miles (4 km).

Check the tire pressure

To save fuel, make sure the tires are always inflated to the correct pressure ⇨ *page 175*. The fuel consumption can increase by 5% if the pressure is only 0.5 bar too low. Due to the increased rolling resistance, low tire pressures will also lead to greater tire **wear** and will affect driving behavior.

Do not drive on **winter tires** year-round, as this will consume up to 10% more fuel.

Eliminate unnecessary weight

Since every pound of extra **weight** increases fuel consumption, a quick inspection of the luggage compartment may be worth it to avoid unnecessary weight.

When not being used, a roof rack should be removed to decrease the wind resistance of the vehicle. This will save you approximately 12% fuel at speeds from 62 - 75 mph (100 - 120 km/h).

Save energy

The engine drives the generator, which generates electricity; the fuel consumption also increases with the demand for electricity. Therefore, switch electrical equipment off when you no longer need it. Examples of equipment that uses a lot of energy are air blowers at a high setting, the rear window defogger and seat heating*.



Note

- Do not leave engine idling unattended after starting. If warning lights should come on to indicate improper operation, they would go unheeded. Extended idling also produces

heat, which could result in overheating or other damage to the vehicle or other property.

- Have your vehicle maintained properly and in accordance with the service recommendations in your Warranty & Maintenance booklet. Lack of proper maintenance as well as improper use of the vehicle will impair the function of the emission control system and could lead to damage.
- Do not alter or remove any component of the Emission Control System unless approved by the manufacturer.
- Do not alter or remove any device, such as heat shields, switches, ignition wires, valves, which are designed to protect your vehicle's Emission Control System and other important vehicle components.

Tips

The consumption estimates as published by ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) and Transport Canada may not correspond to your actual consumption on the road, which will vary depending upon vehicle load and speed, road and weather conditions, trip length, etc.

Steering

Adjusting the steering wheel position

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



Fig. 67 Lever under the steering column

- ▶ Tilt the lever downward ⇒ .
- ▶ Bring the steering wheel into the desired position.

- ▶ Press the lever upward again until it locks in place.

WARNING

Incorrect use of the steering wheel adjustment and an incorrect seating position can cause serious injuries.

- Only adjust the steering column when the vehicle is stationary so that you do not lose control of the vehicle.
- Adjust the driver's seat or steering wheel so that there is at least 10 inches (25 cm) distance between your chest and the steering wheel ⇒ *page 98, fig. 98*. If you do not maintain this distance, the airbag system will not be able to provide its full protection. ⇒ *page 98, fig. 98*.
- If your physical characteristics prevent you from sitting at least 10 inches (25 cm) or more away from the steering wheel, see if an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility can provide adapters that will help.
- If your face is level with the steering wheel, the airbag does not provide as much protection during a collision. Always make sure that the steering wheel is level with your chest.
- Always hold the steering wheel with your hands in the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock positions to reduce the risk of injury if the airbag deploys.
- Never hold the steering wheel in the 12 o'clock position or with both hands on the rim or the center of the steering wheel. Holding the steering wheel incorrectly significantly increases the risk of injury to the hands, arms and head if the airbag deploys.

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

Starting the engine

Applies to: vehicles with ignition lock

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



Fig. 68 Ignition lock: position of the ignition key

Switching the ignition on/off

- ▶ To switch the ignition on, turn the ignition key to position ①.
- ▶ To switch the ignition off, turn the ignition key to position ②.

Starting the engine

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

Equipment that uses a lot of electricity is switched off temporarily when you start the engine.

If the engine does not start immediately, stop the starting procedure by turning the ignition key to position ② and repeat after 30 seconds.

WARNING

- To reduce the risk of poisoning, never allow the engine to run in confined spaces.
- Never remove the ignition key from the ignition lock while the vehicle is moving. Otherwise the steering lock will engage and you will not be able to steer the vehicle, which increased the risk of an accident.

Note

Avoid high engine speed, full throttle, and heavy engine load if the engine has not reached operating temperature yet. You could damage the engine.



For the sake of the environment

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



Tips

- If it is difficult to turn the key to position ①, turn the steering wheel back and forth slightly to release the steering wheel lock.
- Some noise after starting the engine is normal and is no cause for concern.

Stopping the engine

Applies to: vehicles with ignition lock

Stopping the engine

- ▶ Bring the vehicle to a full stop.
- ▶ Turn the key to position ② ⇒ page 60, fig. 68.

Engaging the steering lock

Requirement: the selector lever must be in P.

- ▶ Remove the ignition key in position ② ⇒ page 60, fig. 68 ⇒ .
- ▶ Turn the steering wheel until you hear the steering wheel lock.

The locked steering helps prevent vehicle theft.



WARNING

- Never turn off the engine before the vehicle has come to a complete stop. The full function of the brake booster and the power steering is not guaranteed. You must use more force to turn or brake. Because you cannot steer and brake as you usually would, this could lead to accidents and serious injuries.
- Never remove the ignition key from the ignition lock while the vehicle is moving. Otherwise the steering lock will engage and you will not be able to steer the vehicle.

- Always take the key with you whenever you leave your vehicle. Otherwise, the engine could be started or electrical equipment such as the power windows could be operated. This can lead to serious injury.
- For safety reasons, always park the vehicle with the selector lever in the P position. Otherwise, there is the risk that the vehicle could roll unintentionally.

! Note

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

i Tips

For up to 10 minutes after stopping the engine, the radiator fan may turn on again automatically or it may continue to run (even if the ignition is switched off) for the following reasons:

- The coolant temperature is increasing due to trapped heat.
- If the engine is warm and the engine compartment also heats up from strong sunlight.

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

Starting the engine

Applies to: vehicles with convenience key

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



Fig. 69 Center console: START ENGINE STOP button

Starting the engine

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

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

Switching the ignition on/off

If you would like to switch the ignition on without starting the engine, follow these steps:

- ▶ Press the **START ENGINE STOP** button **without** pressing the brake pedal.
- ▶ To switch the ignition off, press the button again.



WARNING

To reduce the risk of poisoning, never allow the engine to run in confined spaces.



Note

Avoid high engine speed, full throttle, and heavy engine load if the engine has not

reached operating temperature yet. You could damage the engine.



For the sake of the environment

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



Tips

Some noise after starting the engine is normal and is no cause for concern.

Stopping the engine

Applies to: vehicles with convenience key

- ▶ Bring the vehicle to a full stop.
- ▶ Move the selector lever into the P position.
- ▶ Press the **START ENGINE STOP** button
⇒ page 61, fig. 69.

Engaging the steering lock¹⁾

The steering locks when you turn the engine off using the **START ENGINE STOP** button and open the driver's door.

The locked steering helps prevent vehicle theft.

Emergency off function*

If it is absolutely necessary, the engine can also be turned off while driving at speeds starting at 4 mph (7 km/h). To switch the engine off, press the **START ENGINE STOP** button twice in a row briefly or press and hold for longer than two seconds.



WARNING

- Never turn off the engine before the vehicle has come to a complete stop. The brake booster and power steering only work when the engine is running. If the engine is off, you have to use more force when steering or braking. Because you cannot steer and brake as you usually would, this could lead to accidents and serious injuries.
- Always take the key with you whenever you leave your vehicle. Otherwise, the engine

could be started or electrical equipment such as the power windows could be operated. This can lead to serious injury.

- For safety reasons, always park the vehicle with the selector lever in the P position. Otherwise, there is the risk that the vehicle could roll unintentionally.



Note

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



Tips

For up to 10 minutes after stopping the engine, the radiator fan may turn on again automatically or it may continue to run (even if the ignition is switched off) for the following reasons:

- The coolant temperature is increasing due to trapped heat.
- If the engine is warm and the engine compartment also heats up from strong sunlight.

¹⁾ This function is not available in all countries.

Starting the engine when there is a malfunction

Applies to: vehicles with convenience key

Other circumstances can cause the engine not to start, such as the battery in the remote control key has drained, there is interference with the key or there is a system malfunction.

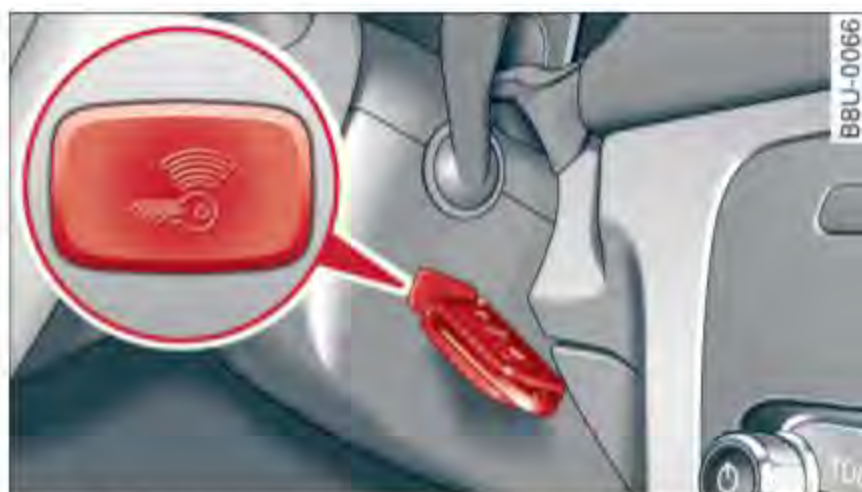


Fig. 70 Steering column/remote control key: starting the engine if there is a malfunction

Requirement: the message **No key identified.** See owner's manual must be displayed and the  indicator light must be on.

- ▶ Hold the remote control key vertically in the location indicated  ⇒ *fig. 70*.
- ▶ Press the brake pedal.
- ▶ Press the **START ENGINE STOP** button. The engine will start.
- ▶ Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Tips

You can view the message again by pressing the **START ENGINE STOP** button.

Messages

Turn off ignition. Battery discharging

This message appears and a warning tone sounds if you open the driver's door when the ignition is switched on.

Press brake pedal to start engine

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

Please engage N or P.

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

Is key in the vehicle?

The indicator light turns on and this message appears if the convenience key* was removed from the vehicle when the engine was running. If the convenience key is no longer in the vehicle, you cannot switch the ignition on or start the engine once you stop it. You also cannot lock the vehicle from the outside.

Shift to P, vehicle can roll away. Doors can only be locked in P.

This message appears for safety reasons if the selector lever for the automatic transmission is not in the P position after the ignition is switched off. Move the selector lever to the P position. Otherwise the vehicle is not protected from rolling and it cannot be locked.

No key identified. See owner's manual.

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

To still be able to start or stop the engine, refer to ⇒ *page 63*.

Electromechanical parking brake



Fig. 71 Center console: parking brake

Your vehicle is equipped with an electromechanical parking brake  ⇒ *fig. 71*. The parking brake is designed to prevent the vehicle from rolling unintentionally and replaces the hand brake.

Setting/manually releasing the parking brake

- ▶ Pull the  switch to set the parking brake. The LED in the switch turns on. The **PARK** (USA models)/ (Canada models) indicator light also turns on in the instrument cluster display.
- ▶ To release the parking brake manually, press the brake or accelerator pedal while the ignition is switched on and press the  switch at the same time. The LED in the button and the indicator light in the display turn off.

Releasing the parking brake automatically

Requirement: the driver's door must be closed, the driver's safety belt must be latched and the parking brake must be set.

- ▶ To start driving and release the parking brake automatically, press the accelerator pedal as usual.

In addition to releasing the parking brake automatically, other convenience and safety functions are available when you start driving ⇒ *page 65, Starting from a stop*.

Preventing the automatic parking brake release

The vehicle could begin rolling unintentionally, depending on the hill or if towing a trailer.

- ▶ To prevent the parking brake from releasing automatically, pull and hold the  switch and press the accelerator pedal. The parking brake remains set and prevents the vehicle from rolling backward.
- ▶ You can release the  switch again once you are sure that you are giving enough driving force to the wheels by pressing the accelerator pedal.

Emergency braking function

You can use the emergency braking function in an emergency situation, or if the standard brake operation malfunctions or is disabled.

- ▶ Pull and hold the  switch.
- ▶ As soon as you release the  switch or accelerate, the braking stops.

Pulling and holding the  switch while driving the vehicle activates the emergency braking function. The vehicle is braked at all four wheels by activating the hydraulic brake system. The braking effect is similar to heavy braking ⇒ .

To reduce the risk of activating the emergency braking by mistake, a warning tone (buzzer) sounds when the  switch is pulled. Emergency braking stops as soon as the  switch is released or the accelerator pedal is pressed.

Parking

- ▶ Press the brake pedal to stop the vehicle.
- ▶ Pull the  switch to set the parking brake.
- ▶ Place the selector lever in the P position.
- ▶ Turn the engine off ⇒ .
- ▶ Turn the steering wheel when parking on inclines so that the wheels will roll into the curb if the vehicle starts moving.



WARNING

- Do not press the accelerator pedal inadvertently if a gear is selected when the vehicle is stationary and the engine is running. Otherwise, the vehicle will start to move immediately and this could result in an accident.
- Emergency braking should only be used in an emergency, when the normal brake pedal has failed or the brake pedal is obstructed. During emergency braking, your vehicle will brake similar to heavy braking. ESC and the associated components (ABS, ASR, EDL) cannot overcome the laws of physics. Around curves and when road or weather conditions are bad, a full brake application can cause the vehicle to skid or the rear end to swerve, which increases the risk of an accident.
- If the power supply fails, you cannot set the parking brake if it is released. In this case, park the vehicle on level ground and secure it by placing the selector lever in the P position. See an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility for assistance.

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

Tips

- When stopping at a traffic signal or stopping in city traffic, you can set the parking brake manually. The vehicle does not have to be held with the brake pedal. The parking brake eliminates the tendency to creep when a selector lever position is engaged. As soon as you press the accelerator pedal, the parking brake releases automatically and your vehicle starts to move ⇒ *page 65*.
- Occasional noises when the parking brake is set and released are normal and are not a cause for concern.
- The parking brake goes through a self-test cycle at regular intervals when the vehicle is stopped. Any noises associated with this are normal.
- If there is a power failure, the parking brake will not set if it is released, and it will not release if it is set ⇒ . See an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility for assistance.

Starting from a stop

Various convenience and safety functions may be available when the vehicle begins driving, depending on vehicle equipment.

Starting on hills with the parking brake set

Requirement: the driver's door must be closed.

- To start driving comfortably when on a hill, set the parking brake and begin driving as usual.

The braking force of the parking brake does not release automatically until the wheels build up enough driving force.

Starting on hills with hill hold assist

Hill hold assist makes it easier to start on hills.

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

- To activate hill hold assist, press and hold the brake pedal for several seconds. The vehicle must be in an uphill direction of travel.

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



WARNING

Applies to: vehicles with hill hold assist

- If you do not begin driving immediately or the engine stalls after releasing the brake pedal, your vehicle may begin to roll backward. Press the brake pedal or set the parking brake immediately.
- The intelligent technology of hill hold assist cannot overcome the limitations imposed by natural physical laws. The increased comfort offered by hill hold assist should not cause you to take safety risks.
- Hill hold assist cannot hold the vehicle in place on all hills (for example, if the ground is slippery or icy).
- To reduce the risk of an accident, always make sure the vehicle is situated safely while stationary.

Driving offroad

General information

Applies to: vehicles with offroad mode

The electronic stabilization control (ESC) functions were enhanced for driving offroad. ESC offroad mode can be activated in driving situations in which a wheel lock or a differential lock function is needed ⇒ *page 90*. The hill descent assist is also available, which automatically brakes ►

the vehicle and maintains a constant speed as a result ⇒ *page 91*.

However, your Audi is not an offroad vehicle. Only drive in terrain that is suitable for the vehicle and your driving ability. Never take any unnecessary risks!

After driving offroad

- After driving offroad, remove branches and other debris from the radiator grille, underbody, and wheels. Look especially for foreign objects (such as stones) that may be stuck in the tire tread.
- Clean the vehicle body and underbody and inspect the vehicle for possible damage.
- Clean the windows, headlights, tail lights and the license plate if they are dirty.
- Perform a brake test (especially after driving through water).

WARNING

- Be especially aware and attentive when driving under difficult conditions. Vehicle damage and injuries may occur when driving at excessively high speeds or with incorrect driving maneuvers.
- Always adjust your speed and driving style to the roads, terrain, traffic and weather conditions. Drive especially slowly if there is low visibility when offroad.
- Please note that the wheels can spin more and the vehicle can swerve when in ESC offroad mode, especially when the road is slippery or has loose surface material.
- Driving stability is reduced in the ESC Offroad mode.

For the sake of the environment

Avoid harming the environment and show consideration for nature.

Tips

Only drive where it is allowed and always stay on the provided roads and paths.

Driving information

Applies to: vehicles with offroad mode

There is only one right way to drive in difficult conditions: slowly and with caution!

Observe the following when driving on unpaved roads:

- ▶ Only drive in terrain that is suitable for the vehicle and your driving ability. Never take any unnecessary risks!
- ▶ Drive slowly and cautiously!
- ▶ Pay attention to the **ground clearance** of your vehicle. The clearance may vary depending on the load, ground composition and the environment. The ground clearance is reduced for special suspension systems, such as sport suspension. The driver is therefore responsible for deciding whether a vehicle can handle a specific situation.
- ▶ Activate the **ESC offroad mode** as needed ⇒ *page 90*.
- ▶ Use the **hill descent assist** when driving down steep hills ⇒ *page 91*.

Difficult terrain

When driving in unfamiliar areas and offroad, drive slowly and keep on the watch for unexpected obstacles (such as potholes, rocks, tree stumps, etc.).

To prevent the vehicle from bottoming out and to reduce the risk of underbody damage, you should drive across uneven ground on only one side of the vehicle so that only two of your wheels cross the uneven area, instead of driving across the center of the uneven area with all four wheels.

Drive quickly through sandy or marshy off-road sections and do not stop, if at all possible.

Driving through water on roads

Also read the information found in ⇒ *page 57*.

Automatic transmission

Introduction

The automatic transmission is controlled electronically. Upshifting and downshifting occur automatically.

When a **moderate driving style** is used, the transmission selects the most economical driving mode. The transmission upshifts at a lower RPM and downshifts at a higher RPM to improve fuel efficiency.

The transmission switches to a sporty mode after a kick-down or when the driver uses a **sporty driving style** characterized by quick accelerator pedal movements, heavy acceleration, frequent changes in speed and traveling at the maximum speed.

If desired, the driver can also select the gears manually (**tiptronic mode**) ⇒ page 70, *Manual shifting (tiptronic mode)*.

Power is transferred using a torque converter.

Selector lever positions

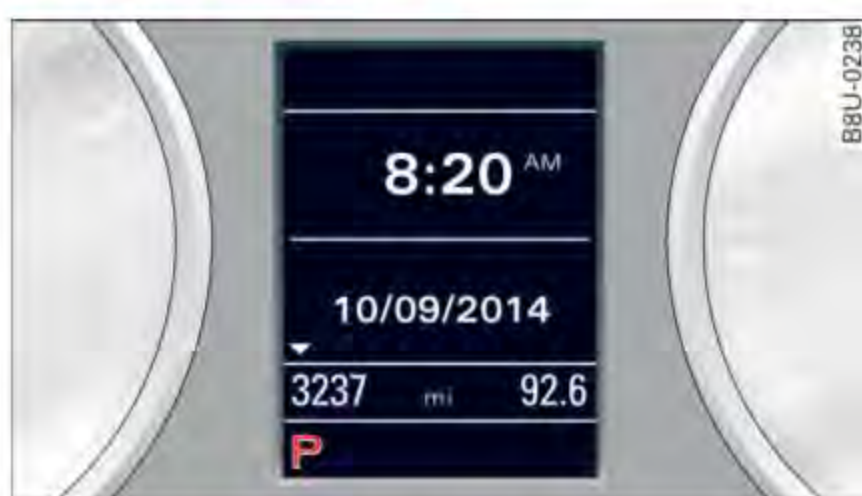


Fig. 72 Instrument cluster: selector lever positions



Fig. 73 Selector lever

The selected selector lever position is shown next to the selector lever ⇒ fig. 73 and in the instrument cluster display ⇒ fig. 72. The current gear will also be displayed in the instrument cluster.

- Switch the ignition on.
- In the P/N position, you must release the selector lever lock ⇒ page 67.

- Move the selector lever into the desired position. The engaged selector lever position is shown in the shift gate.

Selector lever lock

The selector lever lock prevents you from selecting a gear accidentally, causing the vehicle to roll.

The selector lever is locked in the P and N positions when the ignition is switched on. You must press the brake pedal to select another position. You must also press the interlock button if you are moving from the P and N position.

The selector lever lock only functions when the vehicle is stationary or at speeds below approximately 1 mph (2 km/h). At higher speeds, the lock is automatically deactivated in the N position.

The selector lever is not locked when shifting quickly through N, for example from R to D/S. This makes it possible to free the vehicle when it is stuck by “rocking” it. The selector lever lock engages if the lever stays in the N position longer than approximately 2 seconds when the brake pedal is not pressed.

If the selector lever does not engage, there is a malfunction. The engine is disabled to prevent the vehicle from driving off unintentionally. Press the brake pedal to have the selector lever lock engage again. Place the selector lever in the P or N position and then engage a driving gear.

Ignition key safety interlock*

Applies to: vehicles with ignition lock

You can only remove the key from the ignition after switching the ignition off if the selector lever is in the P position. The selector lever will be locked in the P position as long as the key is not in the ignition.

Interlock button

The interlock button in the selector lever handle prevents you from moving the selector lever inadvertently while in some selector lever positions. The positions that require the interlock button to be pressed are marked in color in the illustration ⇒ fig. 73.

P - Park

This selector lever position prevents the vehicle from rolling. You can only shift into Park when the vehicle is *stationary* ⇒ ⚠.

To shift in and out of the P selector lever position, press the interlock button in the selector lever *while* pressing the brake pedal.

R – Reverse

Only shift into reverse gear when the vehicle is *stationary* and the engine is running at idle speed ⇒ ⚠.

To select the R selector lever position, press the interlock button *while* pressing the brake pedal.

N - Neutral

The transmission is in idle in this position.

To engage the N selector lever position, press the button on the selector lever and shift into the N position.

To move from selector lever position out of N, you must press the brake pedal and the vehicle must be traveling less than 1 mph (2 km/h) or be stationary.

D/S - Normal position for driving forward

In the D/S selector lever position, the transmission can be operated either in the normal D mode or in the S sport mode. To select the S sport mode, pull the selector lever back briefly. Pulling the lever back again will select the normal D mode. The instrument cluster display shows the selected driving mode.

In the **normal mode** D, the transmission automatically selects the suitable gear ratio. It depends on engine load, vehicle speed and driving style.

The engine's power reserves are used fully in the **Sport mode** S. Shifting may become noticeable when accelerating.

To move from selector lever position N to D, you must press the brake pedal and the vehicle must be traveling less than 1 mph (2 km/h) or be stationary ⇒ ⚠.



WARNING

Read and follow all WARNINGS.

- The vehicle can roll even if the ignition is switched off.
- Never select R or P while driving, because this increases the risk of an accident.
- Power is still transmitted to the wheels when the engine is running at idle. To prevent the vehicle from “creeping”, you must keep your foot on the brake in all selector lever positions (except P) when the engine is running.
- Do not inadvertently press the accelerator pedal when the vehicle is stopped if a gear is engaged. Otherwise, the vehicle will immediately start to move - sometimes even if the parking brake is firmly applied. This increases the risk of an accident.
- To reduce the risk of an accident, do not press the accelerator pedal when changing the selector lever position while the vehicle is stationary and the engine is running.
- Never leave your vehicle with the engine running while in gear. If you must leave your vehicle when the engine is running, set the parking brake and move the selector lever to the P position.
- Before you or other persons open the hood and work on a running engine, the selector lever must be in the P position and the parking brake must be applied to reduce the risk of an accident. Always read and follow the applicable warnings ⇒ *page 155, Working in the engine compartment*.
- Read and following all WARNINGS ⇒ ⚠ in *Driving tips on page 69*.



Note

Never let the vehicle roll downhill with engine off and the selector lever in the N position, because this could damage the automatic transmission and catalytic converter.



Tips

- If you accidentally select N while driving, take your foot off the accelerator pedal and

wait for the engine to slow down to idle before selecting D or S.

- If there is a power failure, the selector lever will not move out of the P position. The emergency release can be used if this happens ⇒ *page 72*.

Driving tips

Starting the engine

- ▶ The selector lever must be in the P or the N position.

Starting from a stop

- ▶ Press and hold the brake pedal.
- ▶ Press and hold the lock button in the selector lever handle, select the desired selector lever position such as D ⇒ *page 67* and release the lock button.
- ▶ Wait a moment until the transmission shifts. You will notice a slight movement when the gear engages.
- ▶ Release the brake pedal and press the accelerator pedal ⇒ .

Various convenience functions are available for starting on hills ⇒ *page 65*.

Stopping temporarily

- ▶ Press the brake pedal to stop the vehicle, for example at a traffic light. Do not press the accelerator pedal when doing this.
- ▶ To prevent the vehicle from rolling when you start driving, set the parking brake when stopping on steep hills ⇒  and ⇒ .
- ▶ The parking brake will release automatically and the vehicle will start moving once you press the accelerator pedal.

Stopping/parking

If the selector lever is not in the P position when you open the driver's door, the vehicle could roll.

In vehicles with a convenience key*, the message

Shift to P and turn off ignition, or vehicle can roll away appears.

- ▶ Press and hold the brake pedal ⇒ .
- ▶ Set the parking brake.
- ▶ Select the P selector lever position.

Under certain circumstances, (such as driving in the mountains or towing a trailer), it may be useful to switch temporarily to the manual shift program in order to adjust the gears to the driving conditions by hand ⇒ *page 70*.

On inclines, activate the parking brake first and then move the selector lever to the P position ⇒ *page 64*. This prevents the locking mechanism from being loaded too heavily and will make it easier to move the selector lever out of the P position.



WARNING

- The vehicle can roll even when the engine is switched off.
- Unintended vehicle movement can lead to serious injuries.
- Never leave your vehicle with the engine running while in gear. If you must leave your vehicle when the engine is running, set the parking brake and move the selector lever to the P position.
- Power is still transmitted to the wheels when the engine is running at idle. To prevent the vehicle from “creeping”, you must keep your foot on the brake in all selector lever positions (except P) when the engine is running.
- Do not inadvertently press the accelerator pedal when the vehicle is stopped if a gear is engaged. Otherwise the risk of an accident increases because the vehicle will start to move immediately, even if the parking brake is set.
- To reduce the risk of an accident, do not press the accelerator pedal when changing the selector lever position while the vehicle is stationary and the engine is running.
- Never engage the R or P selector level positions while driving. It could cause a crash.
- Before driving down a steep slope, reduce your speed and shift into a lower gear in tiptronic mode.
- Do not ride the brakes or press the brake pedal too often or too long when driving downhill. Constant braking causes the brakes to overheat and substantially

reduces braking performance, increases braking distance or causes complete failure of the brake system.

- If you must stop on an incline, always hold the vehicle in place with the foot brake or parking brake to prevent it from rolling back.
- Never hold the vehicle on an incline with a slipping clutch. The clutch opens automatically when it becomes too hot from the overload. The  indicator light turns on and a message appears ⇒ *page 71* when the clutch is overloaded.
- Read and following all WARNINGS ⇒ .

Note

- When stopping on an incline, do not try to hold the vehicle in place by pressing the accelerator pedal while a driving gear is selected. This can cause the automatic transmission to overheat and can damage it. Set the parking brake or press the brake pedal to prevent the vehicle from rolling.
- Allowing the vehicle to roll when the engine is stopped while the selector lever is in the N position will damage the automatic transmission, because it is not lubricated under those circumstances ⇒ *page 205, Towing with a tow truck*.
- The transmission can overheat and be damaged under certain driving and traffic conditions such as frequent starts, creeping for a long time, or stop-and-go traffic. If the  indicator light turns on, stop the vehicle at the next opportunity and let the transmission cool down ⇒ *page 71*.

Hill descent control

The hill descent control system assists the driver when driving down hills.

Hill descent control is activated when the selector lever is in the D or S position and you press the brake pedal. The transmission automatically selects a gear that is suitable for the hill. Hill descent control tries to maintain the speed achieved at the time of braking, within physical and

technical limitations. If may still be necessary to adjust the speed with the brake pedal.

Hill descent control switches off once the hill levels out or you press the accelerator pedal.

WARNING

Hill descent control cannot overcome physical limitations, so it may not be able to maintain a constant speed under all conditions. Always be ready to apply the brakes.

Manual shifting (tiptronic mode)

The tiptronic mode allows the driver to shift the gears manually.



Fig. 74 Center console: shifting manually with the selector lever



Fig. 75 Steering wheel: shifting manually with the shift paddles*

Shifting with the selector lever

You can shift into tiptronic mode while stationary and while driving.

- To shift into tiptronic mode, push the selector lever from the D/S setting to the right in the tiptronic shift gate. Once the transmission has switched modes, the selector lever position **M** is shown in the instrument cluster display ►

⇒ page 67, fig. 72. For example, **M4** means the fourth gear is engaged.

- ▶ To shift up a gear, tap the selector lever forward  ⇒ fig. 74.
- ▶ To shift down a gear, tap the selector lever to back .

Shifting with the shift paddles*

You can operate the shift paddles in the D/S or **M** (tiptronic shift gate) selector lever positions.

- ▶ To shift up one gear, tap the shift paddle  ⇒ fig. 75.
- ▶ To shift down one gear, tap the shift paddle .

If the shift paddles are tapped while in the D/S selector lever position, automatic mode switches off briefly. To switch from manually shifting back to automatic shifting immediately, tap the shift paddle  ⇒ fig. 75 for 1 second.

To keep shifting using the shift paddles, move the selector lever to the right out of the D/S position into the tiptronic shift gate.

Description

The transmission automatically shifts up or down before critical engine speed is reached.

The transmission only allows manual shifting when the engine speed is within the permitted range.

Kick-down

Kick-down enables maximum acceleration.

When you press the accelerator pedal down beyond the resistance point (called kick-down), the automatic transmission downshifts into a lower gear, depending on vehicle speed and engine RPM. It shifts up into the next higher gear once the maximum specified engine RPM is reached.



WARNING

Please note that the wheels could spin on slick or slippery roads when kick-down is active.

Emergency mode

Applies to: vehicles with automatic transmissions

In the event of a system malfunction, there is an emergency program.

If all of the selector lever positions are highlighted with a light background in the instrument cluster display, there is a system malfunction and the S tronic transmission is running in the emergency program. The vehicle can still be driven in emergency mode, but only with reduced speed and not in all gears. In some cases, the vehicle **cannot drive in reverse**.



Note

If the transmission runs in emergency mode, drive to an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Transmission malfunction

Applies to: vehicles with automatic transmissions



Transmission overheating! Please stop vehicle!

The transmission is too hot and can become damaged. Stop and let the transmission cool with the engine running (at idle) in the P selector lever position. Then the indicator light and the message turn off, drive to an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected. If the indicator light and the driver message do not turn off, do not continue driving. See an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility for assistance.

Selector lever emergency release

Applies to: vehicles with automatic transmissions

If the vehicle's power supply fails, the selector lever can be released in an emergency.



Fig. 76 Selector lever: removing the cover



Fig. 77 Selector lever: emergency release

To maneuver or tow the vehicle, the emergency release must be used to move the selector lever from the P position.

Using the emergency release can be complicated. We recommend contacting an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility for assistance, if necessary.

A maintenance tool from the vehicle tool kit must be used to release ⇒ *page 191*.

Preparations

- ▶ To prevent your vehicle from rolling unintentionally, set the parking brake (P) or press the brake pedal ⇒ .
- ▶ Insert the flat side of the maintenance tool sideways in the slot near the shift cover and pry off the shift cover ⇒ *fig. 76*.
- ▶ Pull the frame and the cover upward. You can fold the cover up over the shifter knob.

Selector lever emergency release

- ▶ Press and hold the yellow release button ⇒ *fig. 77*.
- ▶ Press the button on the selector lever and move the lever into N position.
- ▶ Clip the frame to the cover again.



WARNING

- Only activate the emergency release while on a level surface or a slight slope.
- Only move the selector lever out of the P position when the parking brake is set. If it is not functioning, secure the vehicle from rolling using the brake pedal or other suitable means, such as blocking a front and a rear wheel. An unsecured vehicle may roll away, which increases the risk of an accident.

Trailer towing

Driving with a trailer

General information

Your vehicle is primarily intended for transporting people and luggage. However, if you drive with a trailer, follow the technical requirements, the operation and driving tips, and the legal regulations.

Driving with a trailer affects the vehicle's fuel consumption, performance and wear. It also requires higher concentration from the driver.



WARNING

Do not transport any people in a trailer due to the risk of fatal injury.

Technical requirements

Certain requirements must be met when towing a trailer.

Trailer hitch

Only use a trailer hitch with a removable ball hitch mount and ball hitch. The trailer hitch must be permitted for the vehicle, the trailer and the permitted total weight of the trailer being pulled. Above all, it must be securely and safely attached to the vehicle trailer.

Never mount a trailer hitch on the bumper. The trailer hitch must be mounted in a way that does not impair the function of the bumper. Do not make any changes to the exhaust system and the brake system.

Check regularly if the trailer hitch is securely mounted. Always follow the instructions given by the trailer hitch manufacturer.

Trailer brakes

If the trailer has its own brake system, then follow the manufacturer specifications. However, the brake system on the trailer must never be connected to the vehicle brake system.

Engine cooling system

Driving with a trailer means a higher load on the engine and the cooling system. The cooling system must be designed for additional load and contain enough coolant ⇒ .



WARNING

- Never mount a "weight-distributing" or "load-balancing" trailer coupler as the trailer hitch. The vehicle was not designed for these types of trailer hitches. The trailer hitch can malfunction and the trailer can break off from the vehicle.
- If the trailer is equipped with electronic brakes, these brakes cannot be activated by a factory-installed control system, which increases the risk of an accident.
- To reduce the risk of injury, always remove the ball hitch mount if no trailer is mounted.



Note

Longer inclines cannot be driven without a suitable cooling system, especially if the outside temperatures are high. otherwise, this increases the risk of engine damage.

Operating instructions

Several things must be noted when towing a trailer.

Towing capacity

The permitted towing capacity for trailers without brakes is 1,650 lbs (750 kg).

The permitted towing capacity for trailers with brakes is 2,200 lbs (1,000 kg).

These values apply to roads with up to 12% incline.

Tongue weight

The maximum permitted tongue weight of the trailer drawbar on the trailer hitch ball head may not be exceeded. ►

Trailer towing

If the tongue weight is too low, this affects the trailer's handling. For driving safety, we recommend to always utilize the maximum permitted tongue weight, but not exceed it. You can reach it, for example, by distributing the cargo in the trailer correctly.

You can determine the tongue weight, for example, with a bathroom scale or a public weigh station.

The permitted tongue weight for your vehicle is 220 lbs (100 kg).

Load distribution

Poor cargo load and distribution can negatively impact vehicle handling. To have the lowest impact as possible, load the trailer according to these criteria:

- Store objects preferably in the vehicle luggage compartment. The vehicle should always carry the heaviest possible load and the trailer should have the lightest possible load.
- Distribute the load in the trailer so that the heavy objects are as close to the axle as possible.
- Secure objects from sliding out of place.
- Utilize the maximum permitted tongue weight if possible.

Tires

Set the tire pressure on your vehicle for a “full load”; see the tire pressure sticker ⇨ *page 176*. If necessary, also adjust the tire pressure on the trailer according to the manufacturer's recommendation.

Winter tires should be mounted on the vehicle and on the trailer during winter temperatures.

Outside mirrors

If you cannot see the traffic behind the trailer with the standard exterior mirrors, then you must attach additional exterior mirrors. Adjust them so you have a sufficient visibility behind you.

Exterior lighting

Follow the legal regulations regarding the lighting equipment on your trailer. Contact an author-

ized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility for more information.

Before starting to drive, check all lighting equipment on the hitched trailer.

The headlight range control adjusts automatically to the light range of the headlights.

Safety chains

Make sure the safety chains are correctly applied when pulling a trailer. The chains should hang enough so that the trailer can drive around curves. However, they must not touch the ground.

Tips

- Use chocks when parking on inclines if the trailer is loaded.
- We recommend also having the vehicle inspected between the inspection intervals if you are towing a trailer frequently.
- Avoid driving with a trailer during the vehicle break-in period.

Driving with a trailer

Driving with a trailer requires extra caution.

Speed

Adhere to the legal speed limits. Follow the legal regulations specific to the country.

As the speed increases, the driving stability of the trailer decreases. Therefore you should not exceed the maximum legal speed limit when there are unfavorable road, weather and/or wind conditions. This especially applies when driving downhill.

You must always reduce your speed as soon as you notice even the slightest swinging motion of the trailer. Never try to “straighten out” the trailer by accelerating.

The weight distribution is very poor if the vehicle is empty and the trailer is loaded. However if you must drive under these circumstances, then drive especially slowly. ►

Brakes

Brake in a timely manner. Downshift before driving downhill so that the engine can assist with braking ⇒ .

When using a trailer with overrun brakes, first brake gently then quickly. This reduces the risk of jerking while braking if the trailer wheels lock up.

Engine coolant temperature

Pay attention specifically to the coolant temperature display when there are high outside temperatures, and when driving on long inclines ⇒ *page 8*. Shift to a higher gear in a timely manner.



WARNING

Constant braking causes the brakes to overheat and substantially reduces braking performance, increases braking distance or causes complete failure of the brake system.

Assistance systems

Speed warning system

Description

Applies to: vehicles with speed warning system

The speed warning system helps you to stay below a specified maximum speed that can be set, changed or deleted in the Infotainment system.

The speed warning system warns you if you are exceeding the maximum speed that you have set. A warning tone will sound as soon as your speed exceeds the stored value slightly. The  (USA models) /  (Canada models) indicator light and a message appear in the instrument cluster display at the same time. The  /  indicator light and the message turn off if the speed falls back below the stored maximum speed.

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

Setting the warning threshold

Select: **CAR** function button > **(Car) Systems*** control button > **Driver assist** > **Speed warning**.

Tips

Regardless of the speed warning system, you should always monitor your speed using the speedometer and make sure you are following the legal speed limit.

Cruise control system

Switching on

Applies to: vehicles with cruise control system

The cruise control system makes it possible to drive a constant speed that is 30 km/h or higher.



Fig. 78 Operating lever: cruise control system

- ▶ To switch the system on, pull the lever into position **1** ⇒ fig. 78.
- ▶ Drive at the speed to be maintained.
- ▶ To store the speed, press the button **A**.

The **CRUISE** (USA models) /  (Canada models) indicator light turns on in the instrument cluster.



WARNING

- Always pay attention to the traffic around you when the cruise control system is in operation. You are always responsible for your speed and the distance between your vehicle and other vehicles.
- For safety reasons, cruise control should not be used in the city, in stop-and-go traffic, on winding roads and when road conditions are poor (such as ice, fog, gravel, heavy rain and hydroplaning), because this increases the risk of an accident.
- Switch the cruise control off temporarily when driving in turning lanes, highway exits or in construction zones.
- Please note that “resting” your foot on the accelerator pedal unintentionally can result in acceleration that overrides the cruise control system.

Tips

The cruise control system cannot maintain the speed consistently if you are driving on steep hills. The vehicle weight causes the speed to increase. Due to this, shift into a lower gear in time or apply the brakes.

Changing the speed

Applies to: vehicles with cruise control system

- ▶ To increase or decrease the speed in increments, push the lever toward / ⇒ page 76, fig. 78.
- ▶ To increase or decrease the speed quickly, hold the lever in the / direction until the desired speed is displayed.

Overriding the speed

Applies to: vehicles with cruise control system

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

However, if you are driving considerably faster than the stored speed for a long period of time, the cruise control system will temporarily switch off. The **CRUISE** (USA models) /  (Canada models) indicator light in the instrument cluster turns off and the stored speed is maintained.

Preselecting a speed

Applies to: vehicles with cruise control system

You can pre-select your desired speed when the vehicle is stationary.

- ▶ Switch the ignition on.
- ▶ Pull the lever into position  ⇒ page 76, fig. 78.
- ▶ To increase or decrease the speed, push the lever toward /.
- ▶ To store the speed displayed, release the lever.

This function makes it possible, for example, to save the speed you want before driving on the highway. Once on the highway, activate the

cruise control system by pulling the lever toward the position .

Switching off

Applies to: vehicles with cruise control system

Deactivating temporarily

- ▶ Press the brake pedal, or
- ▶ Press the lever into position  (not clicked into place) ⇒ page 76, fig. 78, or
- ▶ Drive for longer than five minutes at more than 6 mph (10 km/h) above the stored speed.

Switching off completely

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

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

Switching the ignition off will erase the stored speed.



WARNING

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

Audi side assist

Description

Applies to: vehicles with Audi side assist

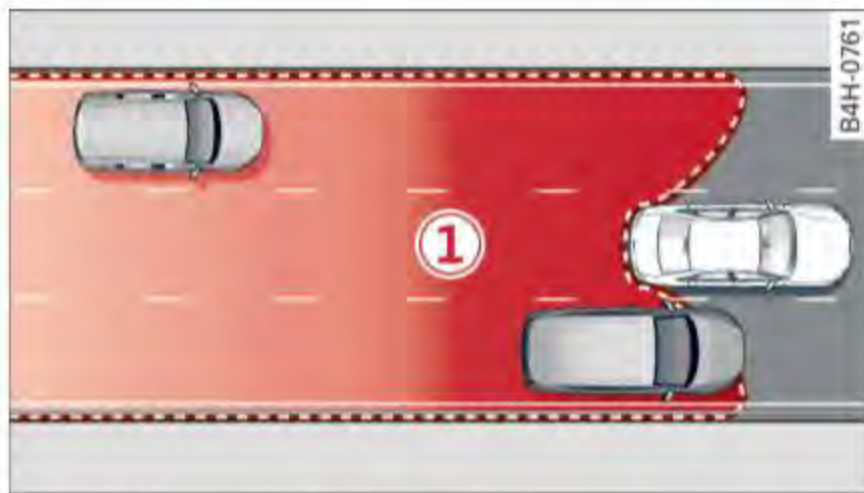


Fig. 79 Sensor detection range



Fig. 80 Display on the exterior mirror

Side assist helps you monitor your blind spot and traffic behind your vehicle. Within the limits of the system, it warns you about vehicles that are coming closer or that are traveling with you within sensor range ① ⇒ fig. 79: if a lane change is classified as critical, the display ② in the exterior mirror ⇒ fig. 80 turns on.

The display in the left exterior mirror provides assistance when making a lane change to the left, while the display in the right exterior mirror provides assistance when making a lane change to the right.

Information stage

As long as you do not activate the turn signal, side assist *informs* you about vehicles that are detected and classified as critical. The display in the mirror turns on, but is dim.

The display remains dim in the information stage so that your view toward the front is not disturbed.

Warning stage

If you activate the turn signal, side assist *warns* you about vehicles that are detected and classified as critical. The display in the respective mirror blinks brightly. If this happens, check traffic by glancing in the exterior mirrors and over your shoulder ⇒ ⚠ in *General information* on page 79.

i Tips

- You can adjust the brightness on of the display on the rearview mirror ⇒ page 80.
- Please refer to the instructions for towing a trailer located in ⇒ page 79.

General information

Applies to: vehicles with Audi side assist

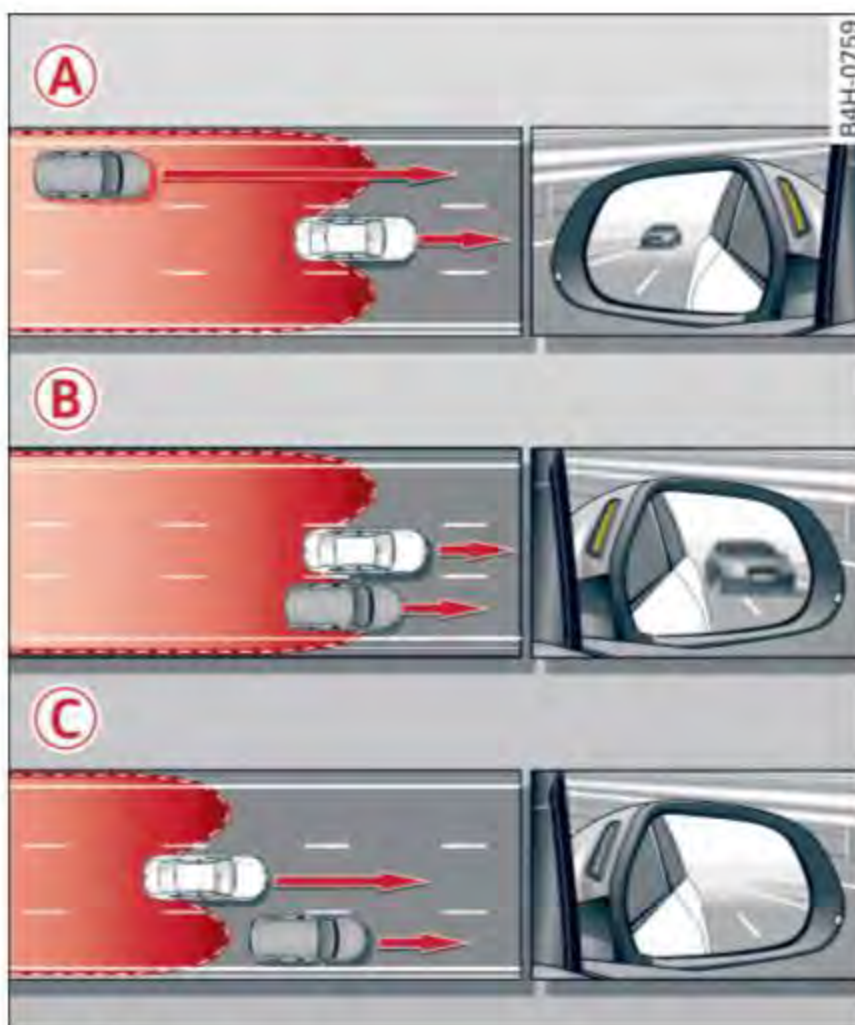


Fig. 81 Driving situations



Fig. 82 Rear of the vehicle: position of the sensors

Side assist functions at speeds above approximately 19 mph (30 km/h).

(A) Vehicles that are approaching

In certain cases, a vehicle will be classified as critical for a lane change even if it is still somewhat far away. The faster a vehicle approaches, the sooner the display in the exterior mirror will turn on.

(B) Vehicles traveling with you

Vehicles traveling with you are indicated in the exterior mirror if they are classified as critical for a lane change. All vehicles detected by side assist are indicated by the time they enter your "blind spot", at the latest.

(C) Vehicles you are passing

If you slowly pass a vehicle that side assist has detected (the difference in speed between the vehicle and your vehicle is less than 9 mph (15 km/h)), the display in the exterior mirror turns on as soon as the vehicle enters your blind spot.

The display will not turn on if you quickly pass a vehicle that side assist has detected (the difference in speed is greater than 9 mph (15 km/h)).

Functional limitations

The radar sensors are designed to detect the left and right adjacent lanes when the road lanes are the normal width. In some situations, the display in the exterior mirror may turn on even though there is no vehicle located in the area that is critical for a lane change. For example:

- If the lanes are narrow or if you are driving on the edge of your lane. If this is the case, the system may have detected a vehicle in another lane that is *not* adjacent to your current lane.
- If you are driving through a curve. Side assist may react to a vehicle that is one lane over from the adjacent lane.
- If side assist reacts to other objects (such as high or displaced guard rails).
- In poor weather conditions. The side assist functions are limited.

Do not cover the radar sensors ⇒ *fig. 82* with stickers, deposits, bicycle wheels or other ob-

jects, because they will impair the function. Do not use side assist when towing a trailer. For information on cleaning, see ⇒ *page 185*.



WARNING

- Always pay attention to traffic and to the area around your vehicle. Side assist cannot replace a driver's attention. The driver alone is always responsible for lane changes and similar driving maneuvers.
- In some situations, the system may not function or its function may be limited. For example:
 - If vehicles are approaching or being left behind very quickly. The display may not turn on in time.
 - In poor weather conditions such as heavy rain, snow or heavy mist.
 - On very wide lanes, in tight curves, or if there is a rise in the road surface. Vehicles in the adjacent lane may not be detected because they are outside of the sensor range.



Note

The sensors can be displaced by impacts or damage to the bumper, wheel housing and underbody. This can impair the system. Have an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility check their function.



Tips

- If the window glass in the driver's door or front passenger's door has been tinted, the display in the exterior mirror may be incorrect.
- For an explanation on conformity with the FCC regulations in the United States and the Industry Canada regulations, see ⇒ *page 215*.

Switching on and off

Applies to: vehicles with Audi side assist



Fig. 83 Driver's door: side assist button

- Press the button to switch the system on and off ⇒  in *General information* on page 79. The LED in the button turns on when side assist is switched on.

Adjusting the display brightness

Applies to: vehicles with Audi side assist

The display brightness can be adjusted in the Infotainment system.

- Select: the **CAR** function button > **(Car) Systems*** control button > **Driver assist** > **Audi side assist**.

The display brightness adjusts automatically to the brightness of the surroundings, both in the information and in the warning stage. In very dark or very bright surroundings, the automatic adjustment will set the display to the minimum or maximum level. In such cases, you may notice no change when adjusting the brightness, or the change may only be noticeable once the surroundings change.

Adjust the brightness to a level where the display in the information stage will not disrupt your view ahead. If you change the brightness, the display in the exterior mirror will briefly show the brightness level in the information stage. The brightness of the warning stage is linked to the brightness in the information stage and is adjusted along with the information stage.

Tips

- Side assist is not active while you are making the adjustment.
- Your settings are automatically stored and assigned to the remote control key being used.

Messages

Applies to: vehicles with Audi side assist

If side assist switches off by itself, the LED in the button turns off and a message will appear in the instrument cluster display:

Audi side assist: Unavailable. Sensor vision

The radar sensor vision is impaired. Do not cover the area in front of the sensors with bike wheels, stickers, dirt or other objects. Clean the area in front of the sensors, if necessary ⇒ page 78, fig. 82.

Audi side assist: Unavailable.

Side assist cannot be switched on at this time because there is a malfunction (for example, the battery charge level may be too low).

Audi side assist: System fault!

The system cannot guarantee that it will detect vehicles correctly and it has switched off. The sensors have been moved or are faulty. Have the system checked by an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility soon.

Audi side assist: Unavailable when towing

Side assist switches off automatically when a factory-installed trailer hitch is connected to the electrical connector on the trailer. There is no guarantee the system will switch off when using a retrofitted trailer hitch. Do not use side assist when towing a trailer.

Audi drive select

Introduction

Applies to: vehicles with Audi drive select

Drive select makes it possible to experience different types of vehicle settings in one vehicle.

The driver can select from three modes, **Comfort**, ►

Auto and **Dynamic**, using the drive select button in the center console or by using the Infotainment system. This allows you to switch between a sporty and a comfortable driving mode, for example.

Description

Applies to: vehicles with Audi drive select

The following systems, among other things, are influenced by drive select:

Engine and automatic transmission

Depending on the mode, the engine and automatic transmission respond more quickly or in a more balanced manner to accelerator pedal movements. In the sporty dynamic mode, the transmission shifts at higher speed ranges.

Suspension control*

The suspension control uses sensors to record information regarding steering movements, braking and acceleration operations by the driver, as well as information about the road surface, driving speed, and load. With drive select, you can adjust the suspension control to sporty (dynamic), comfortable (comfort) or balanced (auto).

Steering

The steering adapts in terms of steering assistance. Indirect steering that moves easily as in comfort mode is especially suited to long drives on a highway. In contrast, dynamic mode provides sporty, direct steering.

Cornering light*

The cornering light adapts to driving on curves. The pivoting action and the lighting also adapt to the mode.

Tips

The S selector lever position automatically engages if the dynamic mode is selected.

Selecting the driving mode

Applies to: vehicles with Audi drive select



Fig. 84 Center console: drive select button

- To set the mode, press the drive select button repeatedly until the desired mode is displayed in the instrument cluster. Or
- Select in the Infotainment system: **CAR** function button > **Comfort**, **Auto** or **Dynamic**.

You can change the driving mode when the vehicle is stationary or while driving. If traffic permits, after changing modes, briefly take your foot off the accelerator pedal so that the recently selected mode is also activated for the engine.

Comfort - provides a comfort-oriented vehicle setup and is suited for long drives on highways.

Automatic - provides an overall comfortable yet dynamic driving feel and is suited for everyday use.

Dynamic - gives the driver a sporty driving feel and is suited to a sporty driving style.



WARNING

Pay attention to traffic when operating the drive select to reduce the risk of an accident.

Parking systems

General information

Applies to: vehicles with a rear parking system/parking system plus/rearview camera

Depending on your vehicle's equipment, various parking aids will help you when parking and maneuvering.

The **rear parking system** is an audible parking aid that warns you of obstacles *behind* the vehicle
⇒ [page 83](#).

The **parking system plus** assists you when parking by audibly and visually indicating objects detected *in front of* and *behind* the vehicle
⇒ [page 83](#).

The **rearview camera** shows the area behind the vehicle in the Infotainment system display. The lines in the rearview camera image help you to park or maneuver ⇒ [page 84](#).

WARNING

- Always look for traffic and check the area around your vehicle by looking at it directly as well. The parking system cannot replace the driver's attention. The driver is always responsible when entering or leaving a parking space and during similar maneuvers.
- Please note that some surfaces, such as clothing, are not detected by the system.
- Sensors and cameras have blind spots in which people and objects cannot be detected. Be especially cautious of small children and animals.
- Always pay attention to the area around the vehicle – using the rearview mirror, too.
- The sensors can be displaced by impacts or damage to the radiator grille, bumper, wheel housing and the underbody. The parking system may be impaired as a result. Have an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility check their function.
- Make sure the sensors are not obstructed by stickers, deposits or other materials. If they are, the sensor function could be impaired.

For additional information on cleaning, see
⇒ [page 185](#).

Note

- Some objects are not detected or displayed by the system under certain circumstances:
 - objects such as barrier chains, trailer draw bars, vertical poles or fences
 - objects above the sensors such as wall extensions
 - objects with certain surfaces or structures such as chain link fences or powder snow
- If you continue driving closer to a low object, it may disappear from the sensor range. Note that you will no longer be warned about this obstacle.

Tips

- The system may provide a warning even though there are no obstacles in the coverage area in some situations, such as:
 - certain road surfaces or when there is tall grass
 - external ultrasonic sources such as from cleaning vehicles
 - in heavy rain, snow, or thick vehicle exhaust
- We recommend that you practice parking in a traffic-free location or parking lot to become familiar with the system. When doing this, there should be good light and weather conditions.
- The sensors must be kept clean and free of snow and ice for the parking aid to operate. For information on cleaning, see
⇒ [page 185](#).
- You can change the volume and pitch of the signals as well as the display ⇒ [page 87](#).
- Please refer to the instructions for towing a trailer located in ⇒ [page 88](#).
- What appears in the infotainment display is somewhat time-delayed.

Rear parking system

Description

Applies to: vehicles with rear parking system

The rear parking system is an audible parking aid.

There is a sensor in the rear bumper cover. If these detect an obstacle, audible signals warn you.

Make sure the sensors are not covered by stickers, deposits or any other obstructions as it may impair the sensor function. For information on cleaning, see ⇒ *page 185*.

The range at which the sensors begin to measure is approximately:

rear	side	3 ft (0.90 m)
	center	5.2 ft (1.60 m)

The closer you get to the obstacle, the shorter the interval between the audible signals. A continuous tone sounds when the obstacle is less than approximately 1 foot (0.30 meters) away. Do not continue backing up ⇒ ⚠ in *General information on page 82*, ⇒ ⚠ in *General information on page 82*!

If the distance to an obstacle remains constant, the volume of the distance warning gradually drops after about four seconds (this does not apply in the continuous tone range).

Activating

The parking system activates automatically when the reverse gear is selected. A brief confirmation tone will sound.

Parking system plus

Description

Applies to: vehicles with parking system plus

Parking system plus provides audio and visual signals when parking.

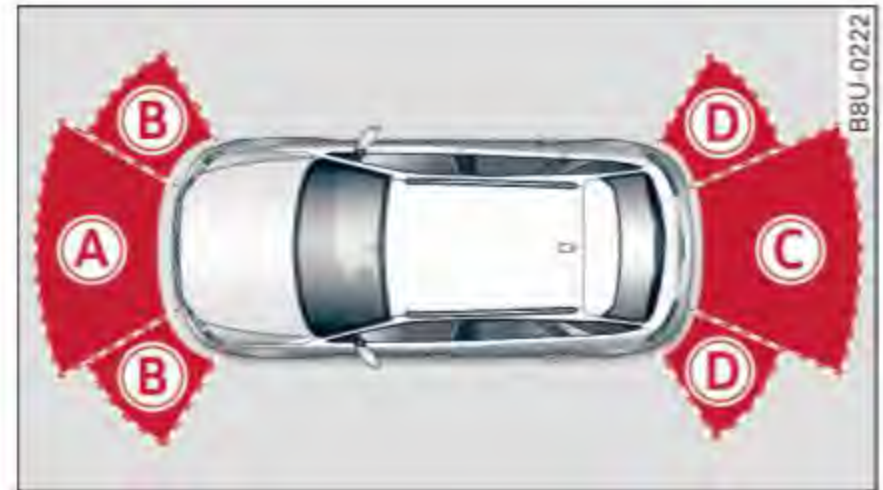


Fig. 85 Illustration:

Sensors are located in the front and rear bumpers. If these detect an obstacle, audible and visual signals warn you.

Make sure the sensors are not covered by stickers, deposits or any other obstructions as it may impair the sensor function. For information on cleaning, see ⇒ *page 185*.

The display field begins approximately at:

Ⓐ	4 ft (1.20 m)
Ⓑ	3 ft (0.90 m)
Ⓒ	5.2 ft (1.60 m)
Ⓓ	3 ft (0.90 m)

The closer you get to the obstacle, the shorter the interval between the audible signals. A continuous tone sounds when the obstacle is less than approximately 1 foot (0.30 meters) away. Do not continue driving forward or in reverse ⇒ ⚠ in *General information on page 82*, ⇒ ⚠ in *General information on page 82*!

If the distance to an obstacle remains constant, the volume of the distance warning gradually drops after about four seconds (this does not apply in the continuous tone range).

Switching on/off

Applies to: vehicles with parking system plus



Fig. 86 Center console: parking aid button



Fig. 87 Infotainment system: visual distance display

Switching on

- ▶ Shift into reverse, or
- ▶ Press the **PWA** button in the center console ⇒ *fig. 86*. A short confirmation tone sounds and the LED in the button turns on.

Switching off

- ▶ Drive faster than 6 mph (10 km/h), or
- ▶ Press the **PWA** button, or
- ▶ Switch the ignition off.

Segments in the visual display

The red segments in front of and behind the vehicle ⇒ *fig. 87* help you to determine the distance between you and a detected obstacle. As your vehicle comes closer to the obstacle, the segments move closer to the vehicle. The collision area has been reached when the next to last segment is displayed. Do not continue driving forward or in reverse ⇒ ⚠ in *General information on page 82*, ⇒ ⚠ in *General information on page 82*!

Rearview camera

Introduction

Applies to: vehicles with parking system plus with rearview camera

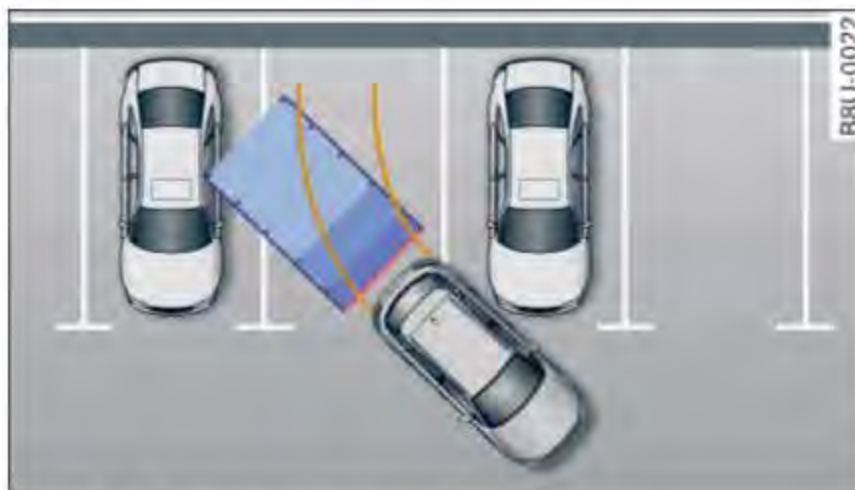


Fig. 88 Illustration: cross parking



Fig. 89 Illustration: parallel parking

In addition to parking system plus ⇒ *page 83*, this parking system also has a rearview camera.

You can use *cross parking* for example, to park in a parking space or in a garage ⇒ *fig. 88*. You can use *parallel parking* if you would like to park on the side of the road ⇒ *fig. 89*.

General information

Applies to: vehicles with parking system plus with rearview camera



Fig. 90 Area covered ① and area not covered ② by the rearview camera.



Fig. 91 Luggage compartment lid: location of the rearview camera

The rearview camera is located above the rear license plate bracket. Make sure that the lens for the parking system ⇒ *fig. 91* is not covered by deposits or any other obstructions because this can affect the function of the parking system. For information on cleaning, see ⇒ *page 185*.

Area ① represents the rearview camera coverage area ⇒ *fig. 90*. Only this area is shown in the Infotainment display. Objects that are in area ②, which is not covered, are not displayed.

! WARNING

- Always read and follow the applicable warnings ⇒ *! in General information on page 82*.
- If the position and the installation angle of the rearview camera was changed, for example after a collision, do not continue to use the system for safety reasons. Have it checked by an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility.

- Only use the rearview camera to assist you if it shows a good, clear picture. For example, the image may be affected by the sun shining into the lens, by dirt on the lens, or if there is a malfunction.
- Use the rearview camera only if the luggage compartment lid is completely closed. Make sure any objects you may have mounted on the luggage compartment lid do not block the rearview camera.
- The camera lens enlarges and distorts the field of vision. The object appears both altered and inaccurate on the screen.
- In certain situations, people or objects in the display appear closer or farther away:
 - For objects that do not touch the ground, such as the bumper of a parked vehicle, a trailer hitch or the rear of a truck. Do not use the orientation lines in this case.
 - If driven from a level surface onto an incline, or a downward slope.
 - If driven toward protruding objects.
 - If the vehicle is carrying too much load in the rear.

! Note

- Always read and follow the applicable warnings ⇒ *! in General information on page 82*.
- The orange-colored orientation lines in the Infotainment display show the vehicle path based on the steering wheel angle. The front of the vehicle swings out more than the rear of the vehicle. Maintain plenty of distance so that an exterior mirror or a corner of the vehicle does not collide with any obstacles.

Switching on/off

Applies to: vehicles with parking system plus with rearview camera

Switching on

- ▶ Shift into reverse, or
- ▶ Press the *P* button in the center console ⇒ *page 84, fig. 86*. A short confirmation tone sounds and the LED in the button turns on.

Switching between the rearview camera and optical display

- ▶ Press the **Graphic** control button **5**
⇒ page 86, fig. 92 to see the optical display.
- ▶ Press the **Rear view** control button to see the rearview camera image.

Switching off

- ▶ Drive faster than 6 mph (10 km/h), or
- ▶ Press the **P** button, or
- ▶ Switch the ignition off.

i Tips

The visual display in the left part of the display should help you detect the critical vehicle areas.

- ▶ The orange orientation lines **1** show the direction of travel of the vehicle. Turn the steering wheel until the orange orientation lines appear in the parking space ⇒ fig. 92. Use the markings **2** to help you estimate the distance from an obstacle. Each marking represents approximately 3 ft (1 m). The blue area represents an extension of the vehicle's outline by approximately 16 ft (5 meters) to the rear.
- ▶ While driving in reverse gear, adjust the steering wheel angle to fit the parking space using the orange orientation lines for assistance
⇒ **!** in General information on page 85, ⇒ **!** in General information on page 85. **3** marks the rear bumper. Stop the vehicle, at the latest, when the red orientation line **4** borders an object.

Perpendicular parking

Applies to: vehicles with parking system plus with rearview camera

This view may be used when parking in a garage or in a parking space.

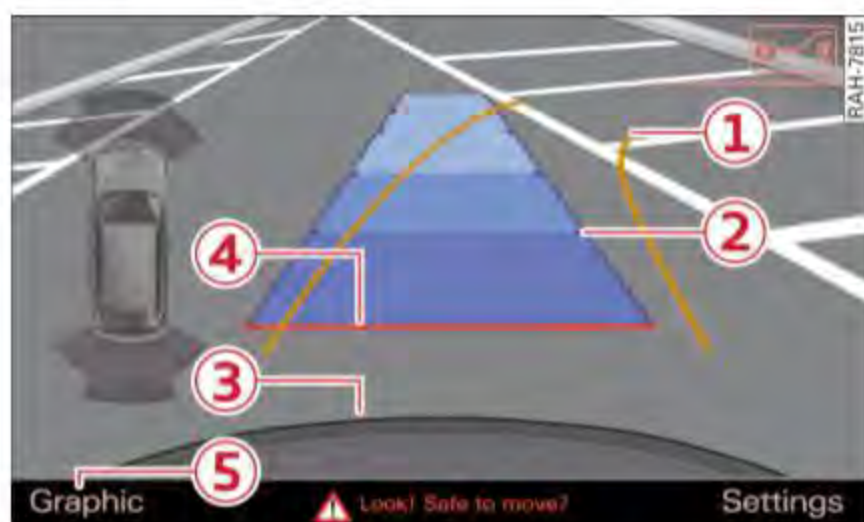


Fig. 92 Infotainment system: aiming at a parking space

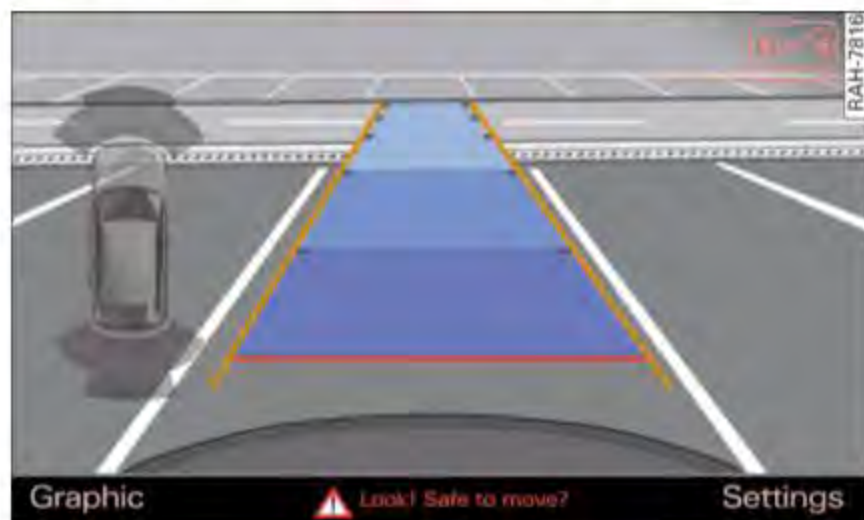


Fig. 93 Infotainment system: aligning the vehicle

Parallel parking

Applies to: vehicles with parking system plus with rearview camera

This view may be used when parallel parking along the side of a street.

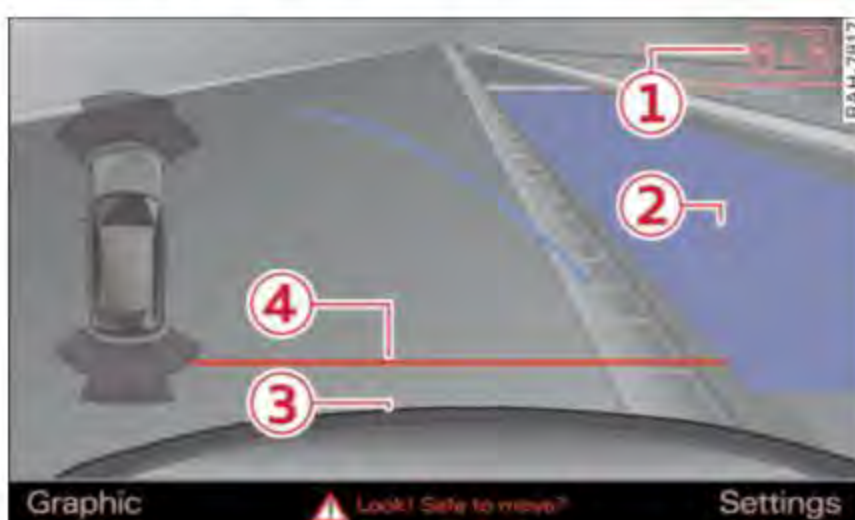


Fig. 94 Infotainment: blue surfaces aligned in the parking space

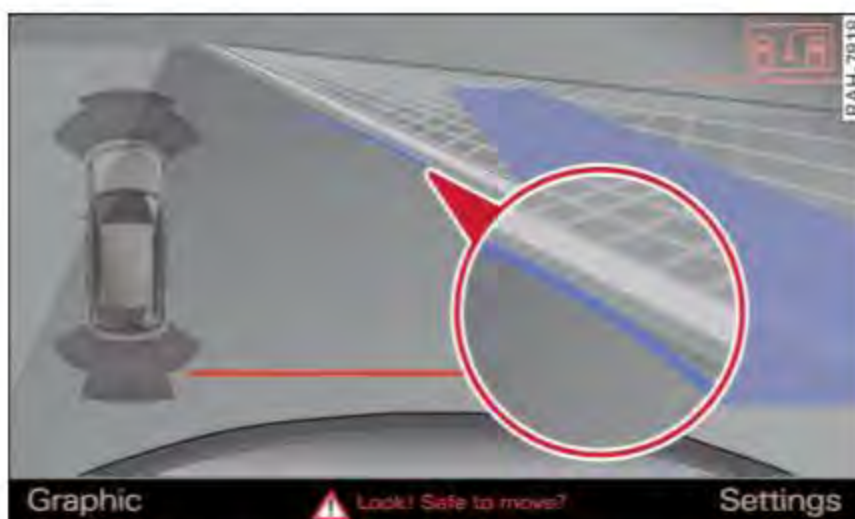


Fig. 95 Infotainment: contact of the blue curved line with the curb

- ▶ Turn the Infotainment system on and shift into reverse gear.

Parking on the right is described here. It is identical when parking on the left.

If there is an obstacle next to the parking space (such as a wall), refer to "Information for parking next to obstacles" ⇒ page 87.

- ▶ Activate the turn signal.
- ▶ Position your vehicle next to a parked vehicle in front of the desired parking space. The distance to this vehicle should be approximately 3 ft. (1 m).
- ▶ Turn the Infotainment system on and shift into reverse gear. The parking system is turned on and the **Cross parking** view is displayed.
- ▶ Press the control button on the Infotainment unit ① ⇒ fig. 94. The **Parallel parking** view is displayed.
- ▶ Back up and align your vehicle so the blue area ② borders on the rear end of the vehicle behind you or on the parking space line ⇒ ⚠ in *General information on page 85*, ⇒ ⚠ in *General information on page 85*. The blue area represents an extension of the vehicle's outline by approximately 16 ft (5 meters) to the rear. The long side of the blue area should be on the curb. The entire blue area must fit into the parking space.
- ▶ With the vehicle stopped, turn the steering wheel to the right as far as it will go.
- ▶ Back into the parking space until the blue curve ⇒ fig. 95 touches the curb ⇒ ⚠ in *General information on page 85*, ⇒ ⚠ in *General information on page 85*. Stop the vehicle.
- ▶ With the vehicle stopped, turn the steering wheel to the left as far as it will go.
- ▶ Continue to back into the parking space until the vehicle is parked parallel to the curb ⇒ ⚠ in *General information on page 85*, ⇒ ⚠ in *General information on page 85*. ③ marks the rear bumper. Stop the vehicle, at the latest, when the red orientation line ④ borders an object. Keep an eye on the front of your vehicle while doing this.

Parking next to obstacles

If there is an obstacle (such as a wall) next to the parking space, position the vehicle so there is more space on that side. Position the long side of the blue surface so that there is sufficient space

from the obstacle. The surface must not be touching. You will also need to start turning the steering wheel earlier. The blue curve ⇒ fig. 95 must **not** touch the obstacle and should have sufficient room.

! Note

Keep enough distance from the curb to reduce the risk of damage to the rims.

i Tips

The left or right orientation lines and surfaces will be displayed, depending on the turn signal being used.

Adjusting the display and the warning tones

Applies to: vehicles with parking system plus/rearview camera

The display and warning tones can be adjusted in the Infotainment.

- ▶ Select: the **CAR** function button > **(Car) Systems*** control button > **Driver assist** > **Parking aid**.

Display

On* - an optical display is shown for the parking system plus, a rearview camera image is shown for parking system plus with rearview camera*.

Off - when the parking system is switched off, only audible signals are given.

Signal tones

Front volume* - volume for the front area

Rear volume - volume for the rear area

Front frequency* - frequency for the front area

Rear frequency - frequency for the rear area

Music volume while parking - when the parking system is turned on, the volume of the audio/video source is lowered

The newly selected level is demonstrated briefly by the sound generator. ▶

Tips

- The warning tones can also be adjusted directly from the visual display or the rearview camera image*. Simply press the **Settings** control button.
- Changed settings are activated when the parking system is switched on again.
- The settings are automatically stored and assigned to the remote control key that is in use.

Error messages

Applies to: vehicles with parking system plus/rearview camera

There is an error in the system if the LED in the  button is blinking and you hear a continuous alarm for a few seconds after switching on the parking system or when the parking system is already activated. If the error is not corrected before you switch off the ignition, the LED in the  button will blink the next time you switch on the parking system by shifting into reverse.

If a sensor is faulty, the  symbol will appear in front of/behind the vehicle in the Infotainment display. If a rear sensor is faulty, only obstacles that are in areas  and  are displayed
⇒ page 83, fig. 85. If a front sensor is faulty, only obstacles that are in areas  and  are displayed.

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

Trailer hitch

Applies to: vehicles with parking system plus/rearview camera and trailer hitch

For vehicles using the trailer socket, the parking system rear sensors are not activated when you shift into reverse gear or when you press the  button. This results in the following restrictions.

Parking system plus*

There is no distance warning for the rear. The front sensors remain activated. The visual display switches to trailer mode.

Parking system plus and rearview camera*

There is no distance warning for the rear. The front sensors remain activated. The visual display switches to trailer mode. The rearview camera image will not show the orientation lines and the blue surfaces.

Tips

Trailer hitches that are not installed at the factory may cause the parking system to malfunction or they may restrict its function.

Intelligent Technology

Electronic stabilization control (ESC)

Description

Electronic stabilization control (ESC) supports driver safety. It reduces the risk of slipping and improves driving stability. ESC detects critical situations such as the vehicle oversteering and understeering or the wheels are spinning. The vehicle is stabilized by applying the brakes or reducing engine torque. When the ESC engages, the  indicator light blinks in the instrument cluster.

The following systems are integrated in the ESC:

Anti-lock braking system (ABS)

ABS prevents the wheels from locking when braking. The vehicle can still be steered even during hard braking. Apply steady pressure to the brake pedal. Do not pump the pedal. A pulsing in the brake pedal indicates that the system is acting to stabilize the vehicle.

Brake assist system

The brake assist system can decrease braking distance. It increases braking power when the driver presses the brake pedal quickly in emergency situations. You must press and hold the brake pedal until the dangerous situation is over.

Anti-Slip Regulation (ASR)

ASR reduces engine power when the drive wheels begin spinning and adapts the force to the road conditions. This makes it easier to start, accelerate and drive up hills.

Electronic differential lock (EDL)

The EDL applies the brakes to a wheel that starts spinning and transfers the drive power to the other driving wheel or wheels (if the vehicle is equipped with all wheel drive*). This function is not available at higher speeds.

In extreme cases, EDL automatically switches off to keep the brake on the braked wheel from overheating. The vehicle is still working correctly. EDL

will switch on again automatically when conditions have returned to normal.

Steering recommendation

The ESC helps to stabilize the vehicle by changing the steering torque.

Selective wheel torque control

Selective wheel torque control is used when driving on curves. The front wheel on the inside of the curve or both wheels on the inside of the curve are braked selectively as needed. This allows more precise driving in curves.

Automatic post-collision braking system

The “automatic post-collision braking system” can help to reduce the risk of sliding and of additional collisions after an accident. If the airbag control module detects a collision above a certain vehicle speed, the vehicle is braked by the ESC.

The vehicle does not brake automatically if:

- the driver presses the accelerator pedal, or
- the braking force generated by the pressed brake pedal is greater than the braking force that would be initiated by the system, or
- the ESC, the brake system or the vehicle electrical system are not functioning.



WARNING

- The ESC and its integrated systems cannot overcome the limits imposed by natural physical laws. This is especially important on slippery or wet roads. If the systems begin acting to stabilize your vehicle, you should immediately alter your speed to match the road and traffic conditions. Do not let the increased safety provided tempt you into taking risks. This could increase your risk of a collision.
- Please note the risk of a collision increases when driving fast, especially through curves and on slippery or wet roads, and when driving too close to objects ahead. The ESC and its integrated systems cannot always prevent collisions - there is still a risk of accidents!

- Press the accelerator pedal carefully when accelerating on even, slippery surfaces such as ice and snow. The drive wheels can spin even when these control systems are installed and this can affect driving stability and increase the risk of a collision.

i Tips

- The ABS and ASR only function correctly when all four wheels have a similar wear

- condition. Different tire sizes can lead to a reduction in engine power.
- You may hear noises when the systems described are working.

Switching on/off

ESC turns on automatically when you start the engine.



Fig. 96 Center console: OFF button

The ESC is designed to function in levels. Depending on the level selected, the ESC stabilization function is limited or switched off. The amount of stabilization control will differ depending on the level.

ESC levels

	Offroad mode on	ESC/ASR off	Offroad mode off or ESC/ASR on
Behavior	The ESC and ASR stabilization functions are limited ⇒ ⚠.	The stabilization function is not available ⇒ ⚠. ESC and ASR are switched off.	The full stabilization function of the ESC and ASR is available again.
Operation	Press the OFF button briefly.	Press and hold the OFF button longer than three seconds.	Press the OFF button again.
Indicator lights	OFF turns on.	OFF and ESC OFF turn on.	OFF turns off or OFF and ESC OFF turn off.
Messages	Stabilization control (ESC): offroad. Warning! Reduced stability	Stabilization control (ESC): Off. Warning! Reduced stability	Stabilization control (ESC): On

- The following examples are unusual situations where it may make sense to switch offroad mode on to allow the wheels to spin:
- Rocking the vehicle to free it when it is stuck
 - Driving in deep snow or on loose ground
 - Driving on rough terrain when much of the car's weight is lifted off the wheels (axle articulation)
 - Driving downhill while braking on loose ground
- For your safety, switch the offroad mode off in advance.

! WARNING

You should only switch offroad mode on or switch ESC/ASR off if your driving abilities and the traffic conditions permit. There is a risk of sliding.

- The stabilization function is limited when offroad mode is switched on. The driving wheels could spin and the vehicle could swerve, especially on slick or slippery road surfaces.
- There is no vehicle stabilization when ESC/ASR are switched off.

Hill descent assist

Applies to: vehicles with hill hold assist

Hill descent assist makes it possible to drive down a hill at a constant speed.



Fig. 97 Center console: hill descent assist button

- ▶ To switch the hill descent assist on, press the  button in the center console ⇒ *fig. 97*. The LED in the button turns on.
- ▶ Press the button again to switch it off. The LED in the button turns off.

Hill descent assist brakes all four wheels automatically in order to limit speed when driving either forward or reverse on hills with a grade up to approximately 50%.

When hill descent assist is on, the speed your vehicle was traveling when it entered the hill is maintained. It is only possible to switch on the assist when driving slower than 37 mph (60 km/h). The assist begins shortly after you start driving and continues up to approximately 19 mph (30 km/h). The driver can increase or decrease

the vehicle speed within these limits by pressing the accelerator or brake pedal.

However, there must be enough traction. Hill descent assist **cannot** function as expected, if for example the hill is icy or if the surface is loose

⇒ .

A blinking indicator light  in the instrument cluster will indicate if the system is actively regulating a specific speed up to approximately 19 mph (30 km/h). The indicator light stays on continuously when in the ready mode.

The system does not work at speeds between 19 and 37 mph (30 and 60 km/h). The system is then in ready-mode. This is indicated by the LED in the button turning on. The system automatically switches off when you drive faster than 37 mph (60 km/h). The LED will also turn off in this scenario.

Hill descent assist is automatically activated under the following conditions:

- the LED in the button turns on
- the vehicle speed is lower than 19 mph (30 km/h)
- the incline angle is at least around 10%

! WARNING

- Always adapt your speed to the weather, road and traffic conditions. Do not let the increased safety provided tempt you into taking risks, because this increases the risk of an accident.
- The hill descent assist system cannot overcome the laws of physics. Your driving style must always be adapted to the current road and traffic conditions.
- Hill descent assist may not be able to hold your vehicle at a constant speed under all conditions while driving on a hill (for example if ground under the vehicle is loose).

Brakes**New brake pads**

New brake pads do not achieve their full braking effect during the first 250 mi (400 km). They must be “broken in” first. However, you can

compensate for the slightly reduced braking force by pressing firmly on the brake pedal. Avoid heavy braking during the break-in period.

Wear

Brake pad wear depends largely on the way the vehicle is driven and on operating conditions. This is especially true if you are driving frequently in the city and on curves or with a sporty driving style.

Operating noise

Noises may occur when braking depending on the speed, braking force and outside conditions such as temperature and humidity.

Effect of water or road salt

In certain situations, for example after driving through water, in heavy rain, after overnight condensation or after washing your car, the braking effect can be reduced by moisture or ice on the brake rotors and brake pads. The brakes must be “dried” first with a few careful brake applications.

At higher speeds and with the windshield wipers turned on, the brake pads press against the brake rotors for a short amount of time. This action, which is not felt by the driver, happens at regular intervals and ensures a better reaction time for the brakes in wet weather.

The braking effect can also be reduced if you are driving on salted roads and you do not apply the brakes for long periods of time. The layer of salt on the brake rotors and brake pads must be worn off first when the brakes are applied ⇒ ⚠.

Corrosion

Leaving the vehicle parked for long periods of time, low mileage and avoiding heavy braking can contribute to corrosion on the brake rotors and to dirty brake pads.

If you usually avoid heavy braking or if there is corrosion present, occasional heavy braking at high speeds is recommended to clean the brake rotors and pads ⇒ ⚠.

Brake system malfunction

if you notice that the brake pedal travel has *suddenly* gotten larger, then a brake circuit may have failed ⇒ ⚠.

Low brake fluid level

When the brake fluid level is low, malfunctions in the brake system may occur. The brake fluid level is electronically monitored.

Brake booster

The brake booster amplifies the pressure you apply to the brake pedal. It only works when the engine is running ⇒ ⚠.



WARNING

- Only apply the brakes for the purpose of cleaning the brake system when road and traffic conditions permit. You must not endanger other road users. This increases the risk of an accident.
- Never let the vehicle roll while the engine is stopped because this increases the risk of an accident.



Note

- Never let the brakes “rub” by pressing the pedal lightly when braking is not actually necessary. This causes the brakes to overheat and increases braking distance and causes wear.
- Before driving downhill a long distance on a steep hill, decrease your speed and select a lower gear. This makes use of the engine braking effect and relieves the brakes. If you need to brake additionally, brake in intervals and not continuously.



Tips

- If the brake booster is not working, you must press the brake pedal with much more force than normal.
- If you retrofit your vehicle with a front spoiler, wheel covers or similar items, make sure that the air flow to the front wheels is not interrupted. Otherwise the brake system can become too hot.

Electromechanical steering

The electromechanical steering supports the driver's steering movements.

Power steering adapts *electronically* based on the vehicle speed.

Indicator lights and messages

Steering fault! Do not drive vehicle!

If this indicator light turns on and stays on and this message appears, the power steering may have failed.

Do **not** continue driving. See an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility for assistance.



If the indicator light turns on, the steering wheel may be more difficult to move or more sensitive than usual. The steering wheel may also be at an angle when driving straight.

Drive slowly to an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility to have the malfunction corrected.

Steering lock: System fault! Please contact dealer.

There is a malfunction in the electronic steering lock.

Drive to an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility immediately to have the malfunction corrected.

WARNING

Have the system malfunction corrected as soon as possible by an authorized Audi dealer or authorized Audi Service Facility, as this increases the risk of an accident.

Tips

If the  or  indicator light only stays on for a short time, you may continue driving.

All wheel drive (quattro)

Applies to: vehicles with all wheel drive

In all wheel drive, all four wheels are powered.

General information

In all wheel drive, the driving power is divided between all four wheels. This happens automatically depending on your driving behavior as well as the current road conditions. Also see ⇨ *page 89*.

The all wheel drive concept is designed for high engine power. Your vehicle is exceptionally powerful and has excellent driving characteristics both under normal driving conditions and on snow and ice. Always read and follow safety precautions ⇨ .

Winter tires

By using all wheel drive, your vehicle has good *forward* motion with standard tires in winter conditions. However, using winter or all season tires on *all four* wheels in the winter is recommended, because this will improve the *braking* effect.

Snow chains

If there are snow chain laws, snow chains must also be used on vehicles with all wheel drive ⇨ *page 181, Snow chains*.

Replacing tires

For vehicles with all wheel drive, only wheels with the same rolling circumference should be used. Avoid using tires with different tread depths ⇨ *page 173, New tires or wheels*.

WARNING

- Also, in vehicles with all wheel drive, adapt your driving style to the current road and traffic conditions. Do not let the increased safety provided tempt you into taking risks, because this increases the risk of an accident.
- The braking ability of your vehicle is limited to the traction of the wheels. In this way, it is not different from a two wheel drive vehicle. Do not be tempted to accelerate to a high speed when the road is slippery, because this increases the risk of an accident.

- Note that on wet streets, the front wheels can “hydroplane” if driving at speeds that are too high. Unlike front wheel drive vehicles, the engine does not rev higher suddenly when the vehicle begins hydroplaning. For this reason, adapt your speed to the road conditions to reduce the risk of an accident.

Energy management

The starting ability is optimized

The energy management system manages the electrical energy distribution and optimizes the availability of electrical energy for starting the engine.

When a vehicle with a conventional energy system is not driven for a long time, the vehicle battery is drained by equipment (for example, the immobilizer). In certain circumstances, there could may not be enough energy to start the engine.

Your vehicle is equipped with an intelligent energy management system for distributing electricity. This significantly improves the starting ability and increases the vehicle battery life.

The energy management system Is made up of **battery diagnosis**, **idling current management**, and **dynamic energy management**.

Battery diagnosis

The battery diagnosis determines the vehicle battery charge level. The sensors determine the battery voltage, the battery current, and the battery temperature. The current charge level and the performance of the vehicle battery are determined based on this.

Idling current management

The idling current management decreases the energy used while parked. With the engine switched off, it manages the energy distribution to the different electrical components. Data from the battery diagnosis is taken into account for this.

Depending on the vehicle battery charge level, electrical equipment is switched off one item after the other to prevent the vehicle battery from draining and to maintain the starting ability.

Dynamic energy management

While driving, dynamic energy management distributes the appropriate amount of energy to the electrical equipment. It controls the battery charge level so that the amount of energy is not greater than the amount being generated in order to maintain an optimal vehicle battery charge level.



Tips

- Energy management cannot overcome the laws of physics. Note that the charge level and length of the vehicle battery life are limited.
- When the starting ability is endangered, the  indicator light turns on ⇒ [page 13](#).

What you should know

Maintaining the starting ability is the highest priority.

A lot of stress is placed on the vehicle battery when driving short distances, during city driving, and at cold times of the year. A lot of energy is used but little is generated. It is also critical when the engine is not running but electrical equipment is switched on. In this case, energy is used but none is generated.

In situations like this, energy management will actively regulate the distribution of energy.

Long periods without use

If you do not drive your vehicle for several days or weeks, electrical equipment is gradually scaled back or switched off. This reduces energy use and ensures the vehicle will be able to start after long periods of time. Some convenience functions, such as interior lighting, may not be available under certain circumstances. These convenience functions will be available again once you switch the ignition on and start the engine. ►

With the engine switched off

The vehicle battery will drain if you use Infotainment functions such as listening to the radio while the engine is switched off.

The vehicle's ability to start may be impaired by the energy use, a message will appear in the Infotainment system display.

The message indicates that the system will switch off automatically soon. If you would like to continue using the functions, you must start the engine.

With the engine running

Although electrical energy is generated while driving, the vehicle battery can drain. This can happen if little energy is generated but much is used, and the charge level of the vehicle battery is not optimal.

To restore the balance of energy, components that require large amounts of energy are temporarily scaled back or switched off. Heating systems in particular require a great deal of energy. If you notice, for example, that the seat heating* or rear window defogger is not working, then it has been temporarily reduced or switched off. These systems are available again as soon as the energy supply has been restored.

In addition, you may notice that the idle speed has slightly increased. That is normal and no cause for concern. By increasing the idling speed, the additional required energy will be generated and the vehicle battery will be charged.

Notice about data recorded by the Event Data Recorder and vehicle control modules

Event Data Recorder

This vehicle is equipped with an Event Data Recorder (EDR). The main purpose of an EDR is to record, in certain crash or near crash-like situations, such as an airbag deployment or hitting a road obstacle, data that will assist in understanding how a vehicle's systems performed. The EDR

is designed to record data related to vehicle dynamics and safety systems for a short period of time, typically 30 seconds or less. The EDR in this vehicle is designed to record such data as:

- How various systems in your vehicle were operating;
- Whether or not the driver and passenger safety belts were buckled/fastened;
- How far (if at all) the driver was depressing the accelerator and/or brake pedal; and,
- How fast the vehicle was traveling.

These data can help provide a better understanding of the circumstances in which crashes and injuries occur. NOTE: EDR data are recorded by your vehicle only if a non-trivial crash situation occurs; no data are recorded by the EDR under normal driving conditions and no personal data (e.g., name, gender, age, and crash location) are recorded. However, other parties, such as law enforcement, could combine the EDR data with the type of personally identifying data routinely acquired during a crash investigation.

To read data recorded by an EDR, special equipment is required, and access to the vehicle or the EDR is needed. In addition to the vehicle manufacturer, other parties, such as law enforcement, that have the special equipment, can read the information if they have access to the vehicle or the EDR.

Some state laws restrict the retrieval or downloading of data stored by EDRs installed in a vehicle for the express purpose of retrieving data after an accident or crash event without the owner's consent.

Audi will not access the EDR and/or similar data or give it to others -

- unless the vehicle owner (or lessee if the vehicle has been leased) agrees; or
- upon the official request by the police; or
- upon the order of a court of law or a government agency; or
- for the defense of a lawsuit through the judicial discovery process.
- Audi may also use the data for research about vehicle operation and safety performance or

provide the data to a third party for research purposes without identifying the specific vehicle or information about the identity of its owner or lessee and only after the recorded vehicle data has been accessed.

Vehicle control modules

Your vehicle is also equipped with a number of electronic control modules for various vehicle systems, such as engine management, emission control, airbags, and safety belts.

These electronic control modules record data during normal vehicle operation that may be needed by trained technicians for diagnostic and repair purposes. The recording capability of these modules is limited to data (no sound is recorded). Only a small amount of data is actually recorded over a very limited period of time, or stored when a system fault is detected by a control module. Some of the data stored may relate to vehicle speed, direction, or braking, as well as restraint system use and performance in the event of a crash. Stored data can also only be read and downloaded with special equipment that is directly connected to the vehicle.

Tips

Your vehicle may be equipped with Audi connect. Your use of certain Audi connect features requires wireless services that are provided by a third party wireless telecommunications provider. For details regarding how information obtained through Audi connect is collected, processed, transmitted, used, and shared, please see your contract with the wireless telecommunications provider and the "About Audi connect" tab in your vehicle's MMI: **MENU** button > **Audi connect** > **About Audi connect**.

Driving safety

Basics

Safe driving habits

Please remember - safety first!

The individual safety features of your vehicle can work together as a system to help protect you and your passengers in a wide range of accidents. These features cannot work as a system if they are not always correctly adjusted and correctly used.

This chapter contains important information, tips, instructions and warnings that you need to read and observe for your own safety, the safety of your passengers and others. We have summarized here what you need to know about safety belts, airbags, child restraints as well as child safety. Your safety is for us *priority number 1*. Always observe the information and warnings in this section - for your own safety as well as that of your passengers.

The information in this section applies to all model versions of your vehicle. Some of the features described in this sections may be standard equipment on some models, or may be optional equipment on others. If you are not sure, ask your authorized Audi dealer.



WARNING

- Always make sure that you follow the instructions and heed the WARNINGS in this Manual. It is in your interest and in the interest of your passengers.
- Always keep the complete Owner's Literature in your Audi when you lend or sell your vehicle so that this important information will always be available to the driver and passengers.
- Always keep the Owner's literature handy so that you can find it easily if you have questions.

Important things to do before driving

Safety is everybody's job! Vehicle and occupant safety always depends on the informed and careful driver.

For your safety and the safety of your passengers, **before driving always:**

- ▶ Make sure that all lights and signals are operating correctly.
- ▶ Make sure that the tire pressure is correct.
- ▶ Make sure that all windows are clean and afford good visibility to the outside.
- ▶ Secure all luggage and other items carefully ⇒ *page 102*, ⇒ *page 45*.
- ▶ Make sure that nothing can interfere with the pedals.
- ▶ Adjust front seat, head restraint and mirrors correctly for your height.
- ▶ Instruct passengers to adjust the head restraints according to their height.
- ▶ Make sure to use the right child restraint correctly to protect children ⇒ *page 134*, *Child safety*.
- ▶ Sit properly in your seat and make sure that your passengers do the same ⇒ *page 42*, *Front seats*.
- ▶ Fasten your safety belt and wear it properly. Also instruct your passengers to fasten their safety belts properly ⇒ *page 106*.

What impairs driving safety?

Safe driving is directly related to the condition of the vehicle, the driver as well as the driver's ability to concentrate on the road without being distracted.

The driver is responsible for the safety of the vehicle and all of its occupants. If your ability to drive is impaired, safety risks for everybody in the vehicle increase and you also become a hazard to everyone else on the road ⇒ . Therefore:

- ▶ Do not let yourself be distracted by passengers or by using a cellular telephone.
- ▶ NEVER drive when your driving ability is impaired (by medications, alcohol, drugs, etc.).
- ▶ Observe all traffic laws, rules of the road and speed limits and plain common sense.

- ▶ ALWAYS adjust your speed to road, traffic and weather conditions.
- ▶ Take frequent breaks on long trips. Do not drive for more than two hours at a stretch.
- ▶ Do NOT drive when you are tired, under pressure or when you are stressed.

WARNING

Impaired driving safety increases the risk of serious personal injury and death whenever a vehicle is being used.

Correct passenger seating positions

Proper seating position for the driver

The proper driver seating position is important for safe, relaxed driving.

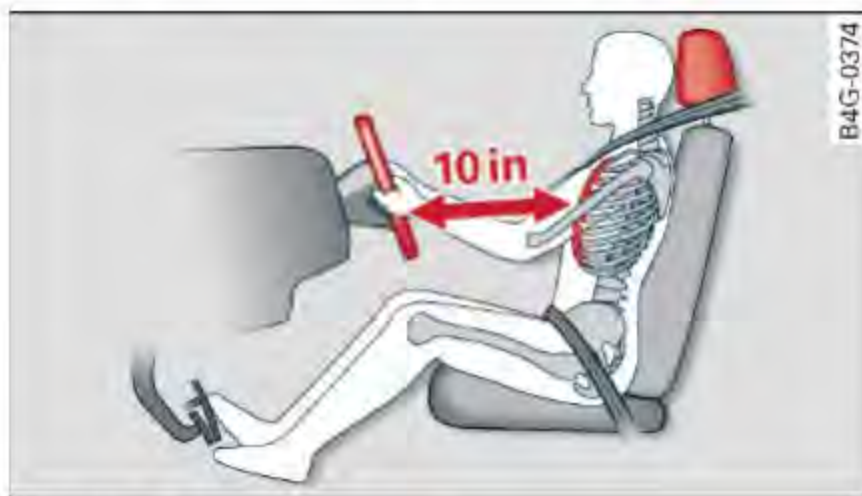


Fig. 98 Correct seating position

For your own safety and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend that you adjust the driver's seat to the following position:

- ▶ Adjust the driver's seat so that you can easily push the pedals all the way to the floor while keeping your knee(s) slightly bent ⇒ .
- ▶ Adjust the angle of the seatback so that it is in an upright position so that your back comes in full contact with it when you drive.
- ▶ Adjust the steering wheel so that there is a distance of at least 10 inches (25 cm) between the steering wheel and your breast bone ⇒ fig. 98. If not possible, see your authorized Audi dealer about adaptive equipment.

- ▶ Adjust the steering wheel so that the steering wheel and airbag cover points at your chest and not at your face.
- ▶ Grasp the top of the steering wheel with your elbow(s) slightly bent.
- ▶ Adjust the head restraint so the upper edge is as even as possible with the top of your head. If that is not possible, try to adjust the head restraint so that it is as close to this position as possible.
- ▶ Fasten and wear safety belts correctly
⇒ page 109.
- ▶ Always keep both feet in the footwell so that you are in control of the vehicle at all times.

For detailed information on how to adjust the driver's seat, see ⇒ page 42.

WARNING

Drivers who are unbelted, out of position or too close to the airbag can be seriously injured by an airbag as it unfolds. To help reduce the risk of serious personal injury:

- Always adjust the driver's seat and the steering wheel so that there are at least 10 inches (25 cm) between your breastbone and the steering wheel.
- Always hold the steering wheel on the outside of the steering wheel rim with your hands at the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock positions to help reduce the risk of personal injury if the driver's airbag inflates.
- Never hold the steering wheel at the 12 o'clock position or with your hands at other positions inside the steering wheel rim or on the steering wheel hub. Holding the steering wheel the wrong way can cause serious injuries to the hands, arms and head if the driver's airbag deploys.
- Pointing the steering wheel toward your face decreases the ability of the supplemental driver's airbag to protect you in a collision.
- Always sit in an upright position and never lean against or place any part of your body too close to the area where the airbags are located.

- Before driving, always adjust the front seats and head restraints properly and make sure that all passengers are properly restrained.
- Never adjust the seats while the vehicle is moving. Your seat may move unexpectedly and you could lose control of the vehicle.
- Never drive with the backrest reclined or tilted far back! The farther the backrests are tilted back, the greater the risk of injury due to incorrect positioning of the safety belt and improper seating position.
- Children must always ride in child safety seats ⇒ *page 134*. Special precautions apply when installing a child safety seat on the front passenger seat ⇒ *page 114*.

Proper seating position for the front passenger

The proper front passenger seating position is important for safe, relaxed driving.

For your own safety and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend that you adjust the seat for the front passenger to the following position:

- ▶ Adjust the angle of the seatback so that it is in an upright position and your back comes in full contact with it whenever the vehicle is moving.
- ▶ Adjust the head restraint so the upper edge is as even as possible with the top of your head. If that is not possible, try to adjust the head restraint so that it is as close to this position as possible ⇒ *page 43*.
- ▶ Keep both feet flat on the floor in front of the front passenger seat.
- ▶ Fasten and wear safety belts correctly ⇒ *page 109*.

For detailed information on how to adjust the front passenger's seat, see ⇒ *page 42*.

WARNING

Front seat passengers who are unbelted, out of position or too close to the airbag can be seriously injured or killed by the airbag as it unfolds. To help reduce the risk of serious personal injury:

- Passengers must always sit in an upright position and never lean against or place any part of their body too close to the area where the airbags are located.
- Passengers who are unbelted, out of position or too close to the airbag can be seriously injured by an airbag as it unfolds with great force in the blink of an eye.
- Always make sure that there are at least 10 inches (25 cm) between the front passenger's breastbone and the instrument panel.
- Each passenger must always sit on a seat of their own and properly fasten and wear the safety belt belonging to that seat.
- Before driving, always adjust the front passenger seat and head restraint properly.
- Always keep your feet on the floor in front of the seat. Never rest them on the seat, instrument panel, out of the window, etc. The airbag system and safety belt will not be able to protect you properly and can even increase the risk of injury in a crash.
- Never drive with the backrest reclined or tilted far back! The farther the backrests are tilted back, the greater the risk of injury due to incorrect positioning of the safety belt and improper seating position.
- Children must always ride in child safety seats ⇒ *page 134*. Special precautions apply when installing a child safety seat on the front passenger seat ⇒ *page 114*.

Proper seating positions for passengers in rear seats

Rear seat passengers must sit upright with both feet on the floor consistent with their physical size and be properly restrained whenever the vehicle is in use.

To reduce the risk of injury caused by an incorrect seating position in the event of a sudden braking maneuver or an accident, your passengers on the rear bench seat must always observe the following:

- ▶ Make sure that the seatback is securely latched in the upright position ⇒ *page 47*.

- ▶ If there is a passenger on the rear center seating position, slide the center head restraint upward at least to the next notch ⇒ *page 44*.
- ▶ Keep both feet flat in the footwell in front of the rear seat.
- ▶ Fasten and wear safety belts properly ⇒ *page 109*.
- ▶ Make sure that children are always properly restrained in a child restraint that is appropriate for their size and age ⇒ *page 134*.

WARNING

Passengers who are improperly seated on the rear seat can be seriously injured in a crash.

- Each passenger must always sit on a seat of their own and properly fasten and wear the safety belt belonging to that seat.
- Safety belts only offer maximum protection when the seatback is securely latched in the upright position and the safety belts are properly positioned on the body. By not sitting upright, a rear seat passenger increases the risk of personal injury from improperly positioned safety belts!
- Always adjust the head restraint properly so that it can give maximum protection.

Proper adjustment of head restraints

Correctly adjusted head restraints are an important part of your vehicle's occupant restraint system and can help to reduce the risk of injuries in accident situations.



Fig. 99 Head restraint: viewed from the front

The head restraints must be correctly adjusted to achieve the best protection.

- ▶ Adjust the head restraints so the upper edge is as even as possible with the top of your head. If that is not possible, try to adjust the head restraint so that it is as close to this position as possible ⇒ *fig. 99*.
- ▶ If there is a passenger on the rear center seating position, slide the center head restraint upward at least to the next notch.

Adjusting head restraints ⇒ *page 43*.

WARNING

All seats are equipped with head restraints. Driving without head restraints or with head restraints that are not properly adjusted increases the risk of serious or fatal neck injury dramatically. To help reduce the risk of injury:

- Always drive with the head restraints in place and properly adjusted.
- Every person in the vehicle must have a properly adjusted head restraint.
- Always make sure each person in the vehicle properly adjusts their head restraint. Adjust the head restraints so the upper edge is as even as possible with the top of your head. If that is not possible, try to adjust the head restraint so that it is as close to this position as possible.
- Never attempt to adjust head restraint while driving. If you have driven off and must adjust the driver headrest for any reason, first stop the vehicle safely before attempting to adjust the head restraint.
- Children must always be properly restrained in a child restraint that is appropriate for their age and size ⇒ *page 134*.

Examples of improper seating positions

The occupant restraint system can only reduce the risk of injury if vehicle occupants are properly seated.

Improper seating positions can cause serious injury or death. Safety belts can only work when they are properly positioned on the body. Improper seating positions reduce the effectiveness of safety belts and will even increase the risk of injury and death by moving the safety belt to

critical areas of the body. Improper seating positions also increase the risk of serious injury and death when an airbag deploys and strikes an occupant who is not in the proper seating position. A driver is responsible for the safety of all vehicle occupants and especially for children. Therefore:

- Never allow anyone to assume an incorrect seating position when the vehicle is being used ⇒ .

The following bulletins list only some sample positions that will increase the risk of serious injury and death. Our hope is that these examples will make you more aware of seating positions that are dangerous.

Therefore, whenever the vehicle is moving:

- never stand up in the vehicle
- never stand on the seats
- never kneel on the seats
- never ride with the seatback reclined
- never lie down on the seats
- never lean up against the instrument panel
- never sit on the edge of the seat
- never sit sideways
- never lean out the window
- never put your feet out the window
- never put your feet on the instrument panel
- never rest your feet on the seat cushion or back of the seat
- never ride in the footwell
- never ride in the cargo area

 WARNING

Improper seating positions increase the risk of serious personal injury and death whenever a vehicle is being used.

- Always make sure that all vehicle occupants stay in a proper seating position and are properly restrained whenever the vehicle is being used.

Pedal area

Pedals

The pedals must always be free to move and must never be interfered with by a floor mat or any other object.

Make sure that all pedals move freely without interference and that nothing prevents them from returning to their original positions.

Only use floor mats that leave the pedal area free and can be secured with floor mat fasteners.

If a brake circuit fails, increased brake pedal travel is required to bring the vehicle to a full stop.

 WARNING

Pedals that cannot move freely can cause loss of vehicle control and increase the risk of serious injury.

- Never place any objects in the driver's footwell. An object could get into the pedal area and interfere with pedal function. In case of sudden braking or an accident, you would not be able to brake or accelerate!
- Always make sure that nothing can fall or move into the driver's footwell.

Floor mats on the driver side

Always use floor mats that can be securely attached to the floor mat fasteners and do not interfere with the free movement of the pedals.

- Make sure that the floor mats are properly secured and cannot move and interfere with the pedals ⇒ .

Use only floor mats that leave the pedal area unobstructed and that are firmly secured so that they cannot slip out of position. You can obtain suitable floor mats from your authorized Audi dealer.

Floor mat fasteners are installed in your Audi.

Floor mats used in your vehicle must be attached to these fasteners. Properly securing the floor 

mats will prevent them from sliding into positions that could interfere with the pedals or impair safe operation of your vehicle in other ways.

WARNING

Pedals that cannot move freely can result in a loss of vehicle control and increase the risk of serious personal injury.

- Always make sure that floor mats are properly secured.
- Never place or install floor mats or other floor coverings in the vehicle that cannot be properly secured in place to prevent them from slipping and interfering with the pedals or the ability to control the vehicle.
- Never place or install floor mats or other floor coverings on top of already installed floor mats. Additional floor mats and other coverings will reduce the size of the pedal area and interfere with the pedals.
- Always properly reinstall and secure floor mats that have been taken out for cleaning.
- Always make sure that objects cannot fall into the driver footwell while the vehicle is moving. Objects can become trapped under the brake pedal and accelerator pedal causing a loss of vehicle control.

Storing cargo correctly

Loading the luggage compartment

All luggage and other objects must be properly stowed and secured in the luggage compartment.



Fig. 100 Safe load positioning: place heavy objects as low and as far forward as possible.

Loose items in the luggage compartment can shift suddenly, changing vehicle handling characteristics. Loose items can also increase the risk of serious personal injury in a sudden vehicle maneuver or in a collision.

- ▶ Distribute the load evenly in the luggage compartment.
- ▶ Always place and properly secure heavy items in the luggage compartment as low and as far forward as possible ⇒ *fig. 100*.
- ▶ Secure luggage using the tie-downs provided ⇒ *page 47*.
- ▶ Make sure that the rear seatback is securely latched in place.

WARNING

Improperly stored luggage or other items can fly through the vehicle causing serious personal injury in the event of hard braking or an accident. To help reduce the risk of serious personal injury:

- Always put objects, for example, luggage or other heavy items in the luggage compartment.
- Always secure objects in the luggage compartment using the tie-down eyelets and suitable straps.

WARNING

Heavy loads will influence the way your vehicle handles. To help reduce the risk of a loss of control leading to serious personal injury:

- Always keep in mind when transporting heavy objects, that a change in the center of gravity can also cause changes in vehicle handling:
- Always distribute the load as evenly as possible.
- Place heavy objects as far forward in the luggage compartment as possible.
- Never exceed the Gross Axle Weight Rating or the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating specified on the safety compliance sticker on the left door jamb. Exceeding permissible weight standards can cause the vehicle to slide and handle differently.

- Please observe information on safe driving
⇒ page 97.

WARNING

To help prevent poisonous exhaust gas from being drawn into the vehicle, always keep the rear lid closed while driving.

- Never transport objects larger than those fitting completely into the luggage area because the rear lid cannot be fully closed.
- If you absolutely must drive with the rear lid open, observe the following notes to reduce the risk of poisoning:
 - Close all windows,
 - Close the Panoramic sliding sunroof*,
 - Open all air outlets in the instrument panel,
 - Switch off the air recirculation,
 - Set the fresh air fan to the highest speed.

WARNING

Always make sure that the doors, all windows, the Panoramic sliding sunroof* and the rear lid are securely closed and locked to reduce the risk of injury when the vehicle is not being used.

- After closing the rear lid, always make sure that it is properly closed and locked.
- Never leave your vehicle unattended especially with the rear lid left open. A child could crawl into the vehicle through the luggage compartment and close the rear lid becoming trapped and unable to get out. Being trapped in a vehicle can lead to serious personal injury.
- Never let children play in or around the vehicle.
- Never let passengers ride in the luggage compartment. Vehicle occupants must always be properly restrained in one of the vehicle's seating positions.

Tips

- Air circulation helps to reduce window fogging. Stale air escapes to the outside through vents in the trim panel. Be sure to keep these slots free and open.

- The tire pressure must correspond to the load. The tire pressure is shown on the tire pressure label. The tire pressure label is located on the driver's side B-pillar. The tire pressure label lists the recommended cold tire inflation pressures for the vehicle at its maximum capacity weight and the tires that were on your vehicle at the time it was manufactured. For recommended tire pressures for normal load conditions, please see chapter ⇒ page 176.

Tie-downs

The luggage compartment is equipped with four tie-downs to secure luggage and other items.

Use the tie-downs to secure your cargo properly
⇒ page 102, *Loading the luggage compartment.*

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

For example, in a frontal collision at a speed of 30 mph (48 km/h), the forces acting on a 10-lb (4.5 kg) object are about 20 times the normal weight of the item. This means that the weight of the item would suddenly be about 200 lbs. (90 kg). You can imagine the injuries that a 200 lbs. (90 kg) item flying freely through the passenger compartment could cause in a collision like this.

WARNING

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

- Always use suitable mounting straps and properly secure items to the tie-downs in the luggage compartment to help prevent items from shifting or flying forward as dangerous missiles.
- When the rear seat backrest is folded down, always use suitable mounting straps and properly secure items to the tie-downs in

the luggage compartment to help prevent items from flying forward as dangerous missiles into the passenger compartment.

- Never attach a child safety seat tether strap to a tie-down.

Reporting Safety Defects Applicable to U.S.A.

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying Audi of America, Inc.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defects exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or Audi of America, Inc.

To contact the NHTSA, you may either call:

Tel.: 1-888-327-4236 (TTY:
1-800-424-9153) or
1-800-424-9393

or you may write to:

NHTSA

U.S. Department of Transportation

1200 New Jersey Ave., S.E.

West Building

Washington, DC 20590

You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from:

<http://www.safercar.gov>

Applicable to Canada

If you live in Canada and you believe that your vehicle has a defect that could cause a crash, injury or death, you should immediately inform Transport Canada, Defect Investigations and Recalls. You should also notify Audi Canada.

Canadian customers who wish to report a safety-related defect to Transport Canada, Defect Investigations and Recalls, may either call Transport Canada toll-free at:

Tel.: 1-800-333-0510 or

Tel.: 1-819-994-3328 (Ottawa region and from other countries)

TTY for hearing impaired:

1-888-675-6863

or contact Transport Canada by mail at:

Transport Canada
Motor Vehicle Safety Investiga-
tions Laboratory
80 Noel Street
Gatineau, QC
J8Z 0A1

For additional road safety infor-
mation, please visit the Road
Safety website at:

[http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/
roadsafety/menu.htm](http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/roadsafety/menu.htm)