

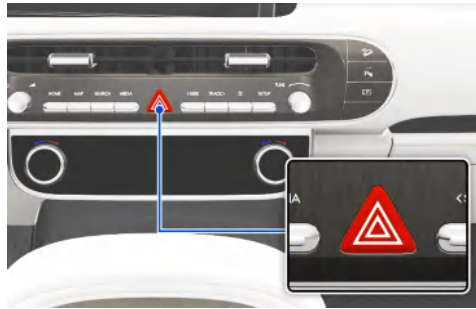
8. Emergency Situations

This chapter explains how to safely deal with emergency situations while driving.

Information

- The illustrations are shown as a guide. The actual shape may differ from the illustration.
 - The information provided may differ depending on which functions are applicable to your vehicle.
 - The infotainment system may change after software updates. For more information, refer to the user's manual provided in the infotainment system and the quick reference guide.
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Hazard Warning Flasher



The hazard warning flashers warn other drivers to exercise extreme caution when approaching, overtaking, or passing your vehicle. It should be used whenever making emergency repairs or when stopped near the edge of a roadway.

To turn on or off the hazard warning flasher, press the hazard warning flasher button with the Engine Start/Stop button in any position.

- All turn signal lights flash simultaneously.
- The hazard warning flasher operates whether your vehicle is running or not.
- The turn signals do not work when the hazard flasher is on.

In Case Of Vehicle Malfunction

If the Vehicle Stalls While Driving

- Reduce the speed gradually, keeping a straight line. Move cautiously off the road to a safe place.
- Turn on your hazard warning flasher.
- Try to start the vehicle again. If your vehicle does not start, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer or seek other qualified assistance.

If the Vehicle Stalls at a Crossroad or Crossing

If the vehicle stalls at a crossroad or intersection, if safe to do so, shift the gear to N (Neutral) and then push the vehicle to a safe location.

If the Engine Overheats

If your temperature gauge indicates overheating, you experience a loss of power, hear loud pinging or knocking, or the engine may be overheating. If this happens, you must:

- 1 Pull off the road and stop as soon as it is safe to do so. Shift the gear to P (Park) and apply the parking brake. If the air conditioning is ON, turn it OFF.
- 2 If engine coolant is running out under the vehicle or steam is coming out from the hood, stop the engine. Do not open the hood until the coolant has stopped running or the steaming has stopped. If there is no visible loss of engine coolant and no steam, leave the engine running and check to make sure the engine cooling fan is operating. If the fan is not running, turn off the engine.



WARNING



While the engine is running, keep hands, clothing, and tools away from the moving parts such as cooling fan and drive belt to prevent serious injury.

- 3 Check for coolant leaking from the radiator, hoses, or under the vehicle. If engine coolant is leaking out, stop the engine immediately and call the nearest authorized HYUNDAI dealer for assistance.

WARNING

- Never remove the engine coolant cap or the drain plug while the engine and radiator are hot. Hot coolant and steam may blow out under pressure, causing serious injury.



- Turn off the engine and wait until the engine cools down. Use extreme care when removing the coolant cap. Wrap a thick towel around it, and turn it counterclockwise slowly to the first stop. Step back while the pressure is released from the cooling system. When you are sure all the pressure has been released, press down on the cap, using a thick towel, and continue turning counterclockwise to remove it.
-

Information

If air conditioning has been used, it is normal for cold water to be draining from it when you stop.

- 4 If you cannot find the cause of the overheating, wait until the engine temperature has returned to normal. Then, if coolant has been lost, carefully add coolant to the reservoir to bring the fluid level in the reservoir up to the halfway mark.

Proceed with caution, keeping alert for further signs of overheating. If overheating happens again, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer for assistance.

NOTICE

- Serious loss of coolant indicates a leak in the cooling system. Have the system inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.
 - When the engine overheats from low engine coolant, suddenly adding engine coolant may cause cracks in the engine. To prevent damage, add engine coolant slowly in small quantities. It may require several refilling cycles to properly fill the engine cooling system. If necessary, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
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If the Engine Will not Start

- Be sure to shift the gear to N (Neutral) or P (Park). The engine starts only when the gear is in N (Neutral) or P (Park).
- Turn on the interior light. If the light dims or goes out when you operate the starter, the battery is drained.

For more information, refer to the instructions in **Jump Starting**.

- Check the fuel level and add fuel if necessary.

If the vehicle still does not start, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer for assistance.

NOTICE

Starting the vehicle by pushing or pulling may cause the catalytic converter to overload and damage the emission control system.

Jump Starting

Jump starting can be dangerous if done incorrectly. Follow the jump starting procedure in this section to avoid serious injury or damage to your vehicle. If in doubt about how to properly jump start your vehicle, have a service technician or towing service do it for you.

WARNING

To prevent **SERIOUS INJURY** or **DEATH** to you or bystanders, always follow these precautions when working near or handling the battery:

- Always read and follow instructions carefully when handling a battery.



- Wear eye protection designed to protect the eyes from acid splashes.



- Keep all flames, sparks, or smoking materials away from the battery.



- Hydrogen is always present in battery cells, is highly combustible, and may explode if ignited.



- Keep batteries out of reach of children.



- Batteries contain sulfuric acid that is highly corrosive. Do not allow acid to contact your eyes, skin, or clothing. If acid gets into your eyes, flush your eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes and get immediate medical attention. If acid gets on your skin, thoroughly wash the area. If you feel pain or a burning sensation, get medical attention immediately.



- When lifting a plastic-cased battery, excessive pressure on the case may cause battery acid to leak. Lift with a battery carrier or with your hands on opposite corners.
- Do not attempt to jump start your vehicle if your battery is frozen.

- NEVER attempt to recharge the battery when the vehicle's battery cables are connected to the battery.
 - The electrical ignition system works with high voltage.
NEVER touch these components with the vehicle running or when the Start/Stop button is in the ON position.
 - The electrical ignition system works with high voltage. NEVER touch these components Engine Start/Stop button in the ON or START position.
 - Only use a 12 V power supply (battery or jumper system) to jump start your vehicle.
-

NOTICE

To prevent damage to your vehicle:

- Do not attempt to jump start your vehicle by push-starting.
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Jump starting procedure

- 1 Position the vehicles close enough that the jumper cables can reach. Do not allow the vehicles to touch.
- 2 Turn off all electrical devices such as radios, lights, air conditioning, etc. Put the vehicles in P (Park) and apply the parking brake. Turn both vehicles OFF.
- 3 Open the engine hood.



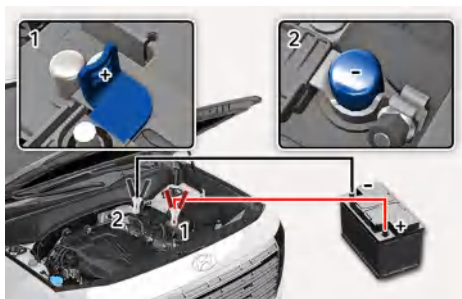
CAUTION

Before jump starting, make sure to correctly identify the positive + and negative - terminals to avoid reverse polarity connections.

NOTICE

Avoid fans or any moving parts in the engine compartment at all times, even when the vehicles are turned off.

- 4 First connect one jumper cable to the red, positive + battery terminal of your vehicle. Connect the other end of the jumper cable to the red, positive + battery/jumper terminal of the assisting vehicle.



1. Positive + battery terminal

2. Negative - battery terminal

- 5 Connect the second jumper cable to the black, negative - battery/jumper terminal of the assisting vehicle. Connect the other end of the second jumper cable to the chassis ground of your vehicle.



WARNING

- Do not allow the jumper cables to contact anything except the correct battery or jumper terminals or the correct ground. Do not lean over the battery when making connections.
- Do not connect the jumper cable to the negative - jumper terminal of the discharged battery. A spark could cause the battery to explode and lead to a personal injury or vehicle damage.

- 6 Start the engine of the assisting vehicle and let it run at approximately 2,000 RPM for a few minutes. Then start your vehicle. Keep your vehicle operating for at least 30 minutes at idle or driving to make sure your battery receives enough charge to be able to start on its own after the vehicle is shut off.

Information

- A completely discharged battery may require as long as 60 minutes runtime to fully recharge. If the vehicle is run for less, the vehicle may not restart.
- If your vehicle does not start after a few attempts, it probably requires service. Have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

- 7 When the vehicle starts, first disconnect the jumper cable from the chassis ground of your vehicle and the black, negative - battery/jumper terminal of the assisting vehicle. Then, disconnect the second jumper cable from the red, positive + battery/jumper terminal of the assisting vehicle and the red, positive + battery terminal of your vehicle.



WARNING

While jump starting your vehicle, avoid the positive + and negative - cables to come in contact. A spark could cause personal injury.

NOTICE



An inappropriately disposed battery may be harmful to the environment and human health. Always dispose of a used battery according to your local law(s) or regulations.

If You Have a Flat Tire While Driving

If a tire goes flat while you are driving, take your foot off the accelerator pedal and let the vehicle slow down while driving straight ahead. When the vehicle has slowed to such a speed that it is safe to do so, brake carefully and pull off the road. Drive off the road as far

as possible and park on a firm, level ground. If you are on a divided highway, do not park in the median area between the two traffic lanes.

- When the vehicle is stopped, press the hazard warning flasher button, shift the gear to P (Park), apply the parking brake, and move the Engine Start/Stop button to the OFF position.
- Have all passengers get out of the vehicle. Make sure they all get out on the side of the vehicle that is away from traffic.
- When replacing a flat tire, follow the instructions provided later in this chapter.



WARNING

Do not apply the brakes immediately or attempt to pull off the road because this may cause loss of vehicle control resulting in a collision.

Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS)



1. Low Tire Pressure Position Telltale and Tire Pressure Telltale (shown on the cluster display)
2. Low Tire Pressure Telltale/TPMS Malfunction Indicator

Check tire pressure



- You can check the tire pressure in the utility view mode in the cluster display. For more information, refer to **Cluster Settings**.
- Tire pressure appears after a few minutes of driving. If the tire pressure does not appear when the vehicle is stopped, the message, 'Drive to display' appears.

- The displayed tire pressure values may differ from those measured with a tire pressure gauge.
- You can change the tire pressure unit from the Settings menu in the infotainment system. Select **Setup > General > Units> Tire Pressure Unit > psi, kPa, bar**.

Information

The infotainment system may change after software updates. For more information, refer to the user's manual provided in the infotainment system and the quick reference guide.

Tire pressure monitoring system



WARNING

- Over-inflation or under-inflation can reduce tire life, adversely affect vehicle handling, and lead to sudden tire failure that may cause loss of vehicle control resulting in an collision.
Under-inflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tire tread life, and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.
- Each tire, including the spare (if provided), should be checked monthly when cold and inflated to the inflation pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label. (If your vehicle has tires of a different size than the size indicated on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label, you should determine the proper tire inflation pressure for those tires.)
- As an added safety feature, your vehicle has been equipped with a TPMS that illuminates a Low Tire Pressure Telltale when one or more of your tires is significantly under-inflated. Accordingly, when the Low Tire Pressure Telltale illuminates, you should stop and check your tires as soon as possible, and inflate them to the proper pressure. Driving on a significantly under-inflated tire causes the tire to overheat and can lead to tire failure.

Your vehicle has also been equipped with a TPMS malfunction indicator to indicate when the system is not operating properly. The TPMS malfunction indicator is combined with the Low Tire Pressure Telltale. When the system detects a malfunction, the telltale flashes for approximately one minute and then remains continuously illuminated. This sequence continues upon subsequent vehicle start-ups as long as the malfunction exists.

When the malfunction indicator is illuminated, the system may not be able to detect or signal low tire pressure as intended. TPMS malfunctions may occur for a variety of reasons, including the installation of replacement or alternate tires or wheels on the vehicle that prevent the TPMS from functioning properly.

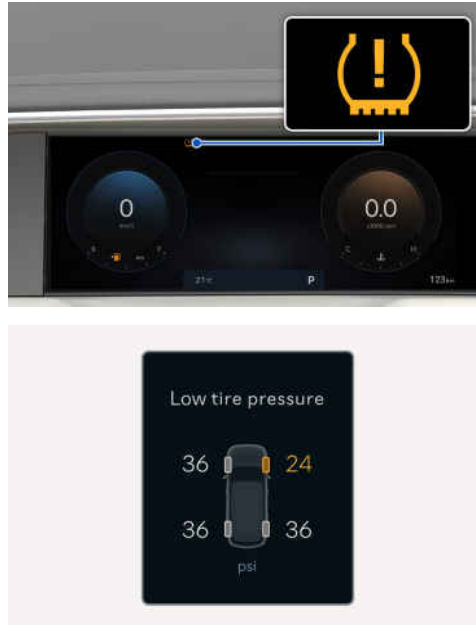
- Always check the TPMS malfunction telltale after replacing one or more tires or wheels on your vehicle to ensure that the replacement or alternate tires and wheels allow the TPMS to continue to function properly.
 - Please note that the TPMS is not a substitute for proper tire maintenance, and it is the driver's responsibility to maintain correct tire pressure, even if under-inflation has not reached the level to trigger illumination of the TPMS Low Tire Pressure Telltale.
-

NOTICE

Have the system inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer if:

- The Low Tire Pressure Telltale/TPMS Malfunction Indicator does not illuminate for 3 seconds when the Engine Start/Stop button is moved to the ON position or the engine is running.
- The TPMS Malfunction Indicator remains illuminated after blinking for about 1 minute.
- The Low Tire Pressure Position Telltale remains illuminated.

Low Tire Pressure Position and Tire Pressure Telltale



TPMS is not a substitute for manually checking the tire pressure with a tire gauge. Changes in temperature affect tire pressure. For proper tire inflation and tire pressure measurement procedure, refer to **Check tire inflation pressure**.

When the tire pressure monitoring system warning indicators illuminate and a warning message appears on the cluster display, one or more of your tires are significantly under-inflated. The Low Tire Pressure Position Telltale indicates which tire is significantly under-inflated by illuminating the corresponding parking light. If either telltale illuminates, immediately reduce the vehicle speed, avoid hard cornering and anticipate increased stopping distances. Stop and check your tires as soon as possible. Inflate the tires to the proper pressure as indicated on the vehicle's placard or tire inflation pressure label located on the driver's side center pillar outer panel.

If you cannot reach a service station or the tire cannot hold the newly added air, replace the low pressure tire with the spare tire.

The Low Tire Pressure Telltale remains on and the TPMS Malfunction Indicator may blink for one minute and then remain illuminated (when the vehicle is driven about 10 minutes

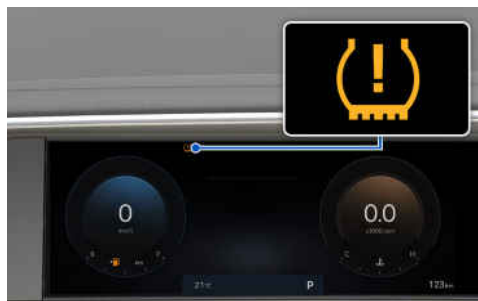
at the speed above 25 km/h (15.5 mph)) until you have the low pressure tire repaired and replaced on the vehicle.



WARNING

- In winter or cold weather, the Low Tire Pressure Telltale may be illuminated if the tire pressure was adjusted to the recommended tire inflation pressure in warm weather. It does not mean your TPMS is malfunctioning because the decreased temperature leads to a proportional lowering of tire pressure.
 - When you drive your vehicle from a warm area to a cold area or from a cold area to a warm area, or the outside temperature is greatly higher or lower, check the tire inflation pressure and adjust the tires to the recommended tire inflation pressure.
 - Significantly low tire pressure makes the vehicle unstable and may contribute to loss of vehicle control and increased braking distances.
 - Continued driving on low pressure tires may cause the tires to overheat and fail.
-

Low Tire Pressure Warning Light/TPMS Malfunction Indicator



The TPMS Malfunction Indicator illuminates after it blinks for about one minute when there is a problem with the Tire Pressure Monitoring System. Have the system inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

NOTICE

- If there is a malfunction with the TPMS, the individual tire pressures on the cluster display are not be available. Have the system inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.
 - The TPMS Malfunction Indicator may illuminate after blinking for one minute if the vehicle is near electric power supply cables or radio transmitters such as police stations, government and public offices, broadcasting stations, military installations, airports, transmitting towers, etc.
 - Additionally, the TPMS Malfunction Indicator may illuminate if snow chains are used or if electronic devices such as computers, chargers, remote starters, navigation, etc. are near the vehicle. This may interfere with normal operation of the TPMS.
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Changing a tire with TPMS

If you have a flat tire, the Low Tire Pressure and Position Telltales come on. Have the flat tire repaired by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible or replace the flat tire with the spare tire.



WARNING

- The TPMS cannot alert you to severe and sudden tire damage caused by external factors such as nails or road debris.
 - If you feel any vehicle instability, immediately take your foot off the accelerator pedal, apply the brakes gradually with light force, and slowly move to a safe position off the road.
 - Tampering with, modifying, or disabling the TPMS components may interfere with the system's ability to warn the driver of low tire pressure conditions and/or TPMS malfunctions and may void the warranty.
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NOTICE

- Do not use a puncture-repair kit not approved by HYUNDAI. Tire sealant not approved by HYUNDAI or the equivalent sealant specified for your vehicle may damage the tire pressure sensor.
 - The spare tire (if equipped) does not come with a tire pressure monitoring sensor. When the low pressure tire or the flat tire is replaced with the spare tire, the Low Tire Pressure Telltale remains on. Also, the TPMS Malfunction Indicator illuminates after blinking for one minute if the vehicle is driven at the speed above 25 km/h (15.5 mph) for about 10 minutes.
 - Once the original wheel equipped with a tire pressure monitoring sensor is reinflated to the recommended pressure and reinstalled on the vehicle, the Low Tire Pressure Telltale and TPMS Malfunction Indicator goes off within a few minutes of driving. If the indicators do not turn off after a few minutes, visit an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
 - Each wheel is equipped with a tire pressure sensor mounted inside the tire behind the valve stem (except for the spare tire). You must use TPMS specific wheels. It is recommended that you always have your tires serviced by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
 - You may not be able to identify a tire with low pressure by simply looking at it. Always use a good quality tire pressure gauge to measure. Note that a tire that is hot (from being driven) has a higher pressure measurement than a tire that is cold.
Allow the tire to cool before measuring the inflation pressure. Always make sure the tire is cold before inflating to the recommended pressure.
A cold tire means the vehicle has been sitting for 3 hours and driven for less than 1.6 km (1 mi.) in that 3 hour period.
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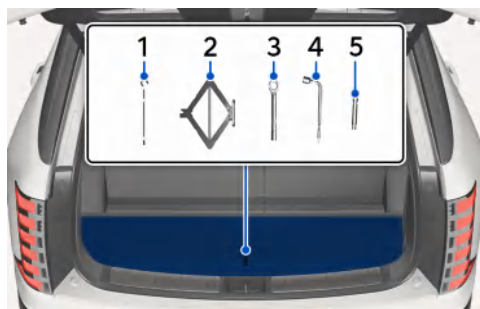
If You Have a Flat Tire (with Spare Tire)

 If equipped

WARNING

Changing a tire can be dangerous. Follow the instructions in this section when changing a tire to reduce the risk of serious injury or death.

Jack and tools



1. Jack handle
2. Jack
3. Towing hook
4. Wheel lug nut wrench
5. Socket

The jack, jack handle, wheel lug nut wrench and socket are stored in the cargo area under the luggage box cover.

The jack is provided for emergency tire changing only.

To prevent the jack from rattling while the vehicle is in motion, store it properly.

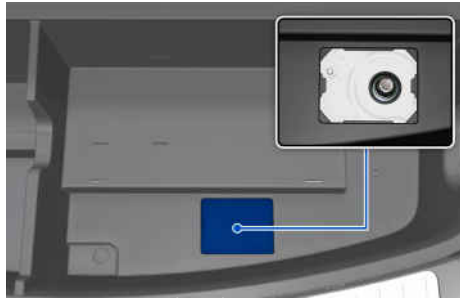
Follow jacking instructions to reduce the possibility of personal injury.

Removing and storing the spare tire

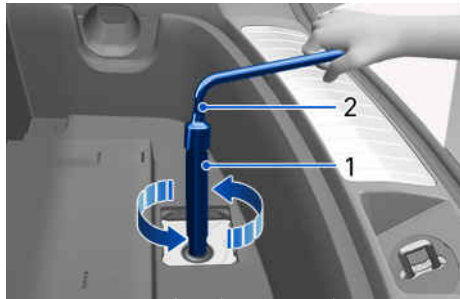
Your spare tire is stored underneath your vehicle, directly below the cargo area.

To remove the spare tire:

- 1 Open the tailgate.
- 2 Find the plastic hex bolt cover and remove the cover with a flat-blade screwdriver.



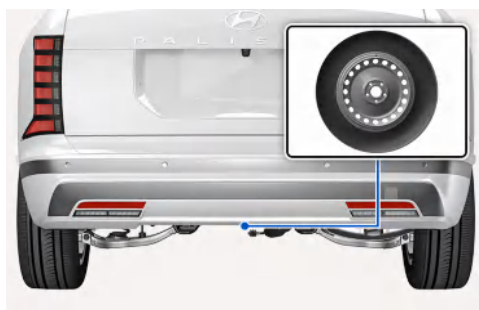
- 3 Connect the socket and wheel lug nut wrench to the bolt. Loosen the bolt enough to lower the spare tire. Turn the wrench counterclockwise until the spare tire reaches the ground.



1. Socket
 2. Wheel lug nut wrench
- 4 After the spare tire reaches the ground, continue to turn the wrench counterclockwise, and draw the spare tire outside. Never rotate the wrench excessively, otherwise the spare tire carrier may be damaged.



To store the spare tire:



- 1 Lay the tire on the ground with the valve stem facing up.
- 2 Place the wheel under the vehicle and install the retainer guide and chain through the wheel center.
- 3 Turn the wrench clockwise until it clicks.

NOTICE

- Ensure the spare tire retainer guide is properly aligned with the center of the spare tire to prevent the spare tire from 'rattling'.
 - Otherwise, it may cause the spare tire to fall off the carrier and lead to an accident.
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Changing tires



WARNING

A vehicle can slip or roll off of a jack causing serious injury or death to you or those nearby. Take the following safety precautions:

- Do not get under a vehicle that is supported by a jack.
 - NEVER attempt to change a tire in the lane of traffic. ALWAYS move the vehicle completely off the road on level, firm ground away from traffic before trying to change a tire. If you cannot find a level, firm place off the road, call a towing service for assistance.
 - Be sure to use the jack provided with the vehicle.
 - ALWAYS place the jack on the designated jacking positions on the vehicle and NEVER on the bumpers or any other part of the vehicle for jacking support.
 - Do not start or run the engine while the vehicle is on the jack.
 - Do not allow anyone to remain in the vehicle while it is on the jack.
 - Keep children away from the road and the vehicle.
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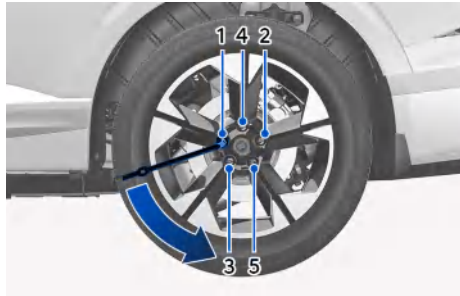
Follow these steps to change your vehicle's tire:

- 1 Park on a level, firm surface.
- 2 Shift the gear to P (Park), apply the parking brake, and press the Engine Start/Stop button to the OFF position.
- 3 Press the hazard warning flasher button.

- 4 Remove the wheel lug wrench, jack, jack handle, and spare tire from the vehicle.
- 5 Block both the front and rear of the tire diagonally opposite of the tire you are changing.



1. Block
- 6 Loosen the wheel lug nuts counterclockwise one turn each in the order shown above, but do not remove any lug nuts until the tire has been raised off of the ground.



- 7 Place the jack at the designated jacking position under the frame closest to the tire you are changing. The jacking positions are plates welded to the frame with two notches. Never jack at any other position or part of the vehicle. Doing so may damage the side seal molding or other parts of the vehicle.



- 8 Insert the jack handle into the jack and turn it clockwise, raising the vehicle until the tire just clears the ground. Make sure the vehicle is stable on the jack.



- 9 Loosen a wheel bolt with the wheel lug wrench and remove it with your fingers. Slide the wheel off the studs and lay it flat so it cannot roll away. To put the wheel on the hub, pick up the spare tire, line up the holes with the studs and slide the wheel onto them. If this is difficult, tip the wheel slightly and get the top hole in the wheel lined up with the top stud. Then jiggle the wheel back and forth until the wheel can be slid over the other studs.

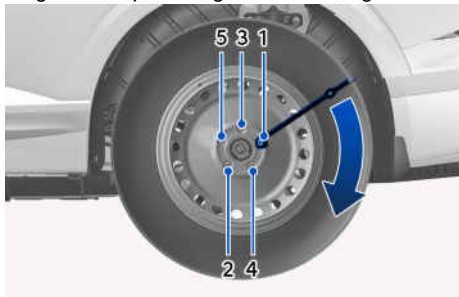


WARNING

Wheels may have sharp edges. Handle them carefully to avoid possible severe injury. Before putting the wheel into place, be sure that there is nothing on the hub or wheel (such as mud, tar, gravel, etc.) that interferes with the wheel from fitting solidly against the hub.

If there is, remove it. If there is not good contact on the mounting surface between the wheel and hub, the wheel nuts could come loose and cause the loss of a wheel. Loss of a wheel may result in loss of control of the vehicle. This may cause serious injury or death.

- 10 To reinstall the wheel, hold it on the studs, put the wheel nuts on the studs and tighten them finger tight. The nuts should be installed with their tapered small diameter ends directed inward. Jiggle the tire to be sure it is completely seated, then tighten the nuts as much as possible with your fingers again.
- 11 Lower the vehicle to the ground by turning the wheel lug wrench counterclockwise.



12 Use the wheel lug wrench to tighten the wheel bolts in the order shown. Double-check each wheel bolts until they are tight. After changing tires, have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer and tighten the wheel bolts to their proper torque as soon as possible. The wheel bolt should be tightened to 79-94 lbf.ft (11-13 kgf.m).

If you have a tire gauge, check the tire pressure (for more information, refer to **Tires and Wheels**).

If the pressure is lower or higher than recommended, drive slowly to the nearest service station and adjust it to the recommended pressure.

Always reinstall the valve cap after checking or adjusting tire pressure. If the cap is not replaced, air may leak from the tire. If you lose a valve cap, buy another and install it as soon as possible.

After changing tires, secure the flat tire and return the jack and tools to their proper storage locations.



WARNING

Wheel studs

If the studs are damaged, they may lose their ability to retain the wheel. This could lead to the loss of the wheel and a collision resulting in serious injuries.



CAUTION

Your vehicle has metric threads on the studs and wheel bolts. Make certain during tire changing that the same bolts that were removed are reinstalled. If you have to replace your wheel bolts make sure they have metric threads to avoid damaging the studs and ensure the wheel is properly secured to the hub. Have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

NOTICE

Check the tire pressure as soon as possible after installing a spare tire. Adjust it to the recommended pressure.

If any of the equipment such as the jack, wheel bolts, studs, or other equipment is damaged or in poor condition, do not attempt to change the tire and call for assistance.

Use of compact spare tires



If equipped

Compact spare tires are designed for emergency use only. Drive carefully on the compact spare tire and always follow the safety precautions.



WARNING

To prevent compact spare tire failure and loss of control possibly resulting in an accident:

- Use the compact spare tire only in an emergency.
 - NEVER operate your vehicle over 80 km/h (50 mph).
 - Do not exceed the vehicle's maximum load rating or the load carrying capacity shown on the sidewall of the compact spare tire.
 - Do not use the compact spare tire continuously. Repair or replace the original tire as soon as possible to avoid failure of the compact spare tire.
-

When driving with the compact spare tire mounted to your vehicle:

- Check the tire pressure after installing the compact spare tire. The compact spare tire should be inflated to 60 psi (420 kPa).
- Do not take this vehicle through an automatic car wash while the compact spare tire is installed.
- Do not use the compact spare tire on any other vehicle because this tire has been designed especially for your vehicle.
- The compact spare tire's tread life is shorter than a regular tire. Inspect your compact spare tire regularly and replace worn compact spare tires with the same size and design, mounted on the same wheel.
- Do not use more than one compact spare tire at a time.
- Do not tow a trailer while the compact spare tire is installed.

NOTICE

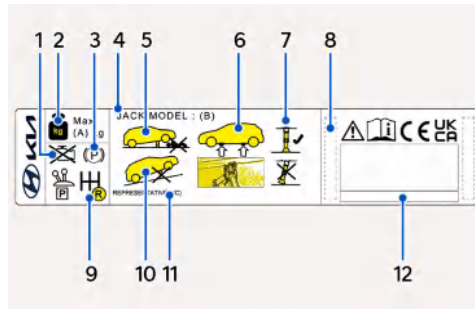
To prevent damaging the compact spare tire and your vehicle:

- Drive slowly enough for the road conditions to avoid all hazards, such as a potholes or debris.
 - Avoid driving over obstacles. The compact spare tire diameter is smaller than the diameter of a conventional tire and reduces the ground clearance about 25 mm (1 in.).
 - Do not use tire chains on the compact spare tire. Because of the smaller size, a tire chain will not fit properly.
 - Do not use the compact spare tire on any other wheels, nor should standard tires, snow tires, wheel covers or trim rings be used with the compact spare wheel.
 - Do not suddenly accelerate or decelerate 0-40 km/h (0-25 mph) in any driving mode. It may cause leakage of transfer oil.
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Information

When the original tire and wheel are repaired and reinstalled on the vehicle, the wheel bolt torque must be set correctly. The correct wheel bolt tightening torque is 79-94 lbf.ft (11-13 kgf.m).

Jack label



1. Always turn off the engine before using a jack.
2. Maximum allowable load
3. Always apply the parking brake before using a jack.
4. Model Name
5. Never put any portion of your body under the vehicle supported by a jack.
6. Only use the designated jacking locations on the frame.
7. When supporting the vehicle, have the base plate of the jack flat on the ground under the lifting point.
8. Production date
9. Shift into R (Reverse) gear on vehicles with manual transmission or shift the gear to the P (Park) position on vehicles with automatic transmission.
10. Do not jack the vehicle on an incline. Only jack the vehicle on a firm level ground.
11. Representative company and address
12. Jack manufacturer

If You Have a Flat Tire (with Tire Mobility Kit)

 If equipped



1. Compressor
2. Sealant bottle

With the Tire Mobility Kit you stay mobile even after experiencing a tire puncture.

The compressor and sealing compound system effectively and comfortably seals most punctures in a passenger car tire caused by nails or similar objects and reinflates the tire. After you ensure that the tire is properly sealed you can drive cautiously on the tire (distance up to 200 km (120 mi.)) at a maximum speed of 80 km/h (50 mph) in order to reach a service station or tire dealer for tire replacement.

It is possible that some tires, especially with larger punctures or damage to the sidewall, cannot be sealed completely.

Air pressure loss in the tire may adversely affect tire performance.

For this reason, you should avoid abrupt steering or other driving maneuvers, especially if the vehicle is heavily loaded or if a trailer is in use.

The Tire Mobility Kit is not designed or intended as a permanent tire repair method and is to be used for one tire only.

For safe operation, carefully read and follow the instructions in this manual before use. The Tire Mobility Kit is a temporary fix to the tire, have the tire replaced by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.



WARNING

- Do not use the Tire Mobility Kit to repair punctures in the tire walls. This can result in a crash due to tire failure.
 - Have your tire repaired as soon as possible. The tire may lose air pressure at any time after inflating with the Tire Mobility Kit.
-



CAUTION

When two or more tires are flat, do not use the Tire Mobility Kit because the sealant provided with the Tire Mobility Kit must be used for only one flat tire.

Notes on the safe use of the Tire Mobility Kit

- Park your vehicle at the side of the road so that you can work with the Tire Mobility Kit away from moving traffic.
- To be sure your vehicle does not move, even when you are on level ground, always apply your parking brake.
- Only use the Tire Mobility Kit for sealing/inflation passenger car tires. Only punctured areas located within the tread region of the tire can be sealed using the tire mobility kit.
- Do not use on motorcycles, bicycles or any other type of tires.
- When the tire and wheel are damaged, do not use Tire Mobility Kit.
- Use of the Tire Mobility Kit may not be effective for tire damage larger than about 0.16 in (4 mm).
- Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer if the tire cannot be made roadworthy with the Tire Mobility Kit.
- Do not use the Tire Mobility Kit if a tire is severely damaged by driving run flat or with insufficient air pressure.
- Only punctured areas located within the tread region of the tire can be sealed using the Tire Mobility Kit.
- Do not remove any foreign objects such as nails or screws that have penetrated the tire.

- Provided the vehicle is outdoors, leave the vehicle running. Otherwise operating the compressor may eventually drain the car battery.
- Never leave the Tire Mobility Kit unattended while it is being used.
- Do not leave the compressor running for more than 10 minutes at a time or it may overheat.
- Do not use the Tire Mobility Kit if the ambient temperature is below -30 °C (-22 °F).
- In case of skin contact with the sealant, wash the area thoroughly with plenty of water. If the irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- In case of eye contact with the sealant, flush your eyes for at least 15 minutes. If the irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- In case of swallowing the sealant, rinse the mouth and drink plenty of water. However, never give anything to an unconscious person and seek medical attention immediately.
- Long time exposure to the sealant may cause damage to bodily tissue such as kidney, etc.

Components of the Tire Mobility Kit



1. Connectors and cable for terminal connection
2. ON/OFF switch
3. Compressor

4. Pressure gauge for displaying the tire inflation pressure
5. Button for reducing the tire inflation pressure
6. Speed restriction label
7. Sealant bottle
8. Filling hose from sealant bottle to wheel
9. Filling hose



WARNING

- Do not use the tire sealant after the sealant has expired (the expiration date is pasted on the sealant container). This can increase the risk of tire failure.
 - Sealant
 - Keep out of reach of children.
 - Avoid contact with eyes.
 - Do not swallow.
-

Using the Tire Mobility Kit when a tire is flat



CAUTION

- Detach the speed restriction label from the sealant bottle, and place it in a highly visible place inside the vehicle such as on the steering wheel to remind the driver not to drive too fast.



- If only the tire pressure needs to be adjusted, refer to **How to adjust tire pressure**.
 - Before using the Tire Mobility Kit, be fully aware of the explanation on the sealant.
-

Strictly follow the specified sequence, otherwise the sealant may escape under high pressure.

- 1 Shake the sealant bottle.

- 2 Connect the filling hose on the compressor to the sealant bottle. Keep the sealant bottle upright so the filling hose is heading upwards.



- 3 Unscrew the valve cap from the valve of the defective wheel and screw the filling hose of the sealant bottle onto the tire valve.



CAUTION

Securely install the sealant filling hose to the valve. If not, sealant may flow backward, possibly clogging the filling hose.

- 4 Ensure that the compressor is switched OFF.
- 5 Open the engine hood.
- 6 Remove the engine compartment fuse box cover.

Connect the cables to the RED + jumper terminal in the engine compartment fuse panel and the BLACK - jumper terminal in numerical order.



1. RED cable: + jumper terminal
2. BLACK cable: - jumper terminal



CAUTION

- Tire Mobility Kit cable connection can be dangerous if done incorrectly. Therefore, to avoid harm to yourself or damage to the Tire Mobility Kit or battery, follow the Tire Mobility Kit cable connection procedures.
 - When disconnecting the Tire Mobility Kit cables, disconnect the BLACK - cable first from the jumper terminal and then disconnect the RED + cable.
 - Be careful for battery sparks when connecting or disconnecting the battery cables.
-

- 7 With the engine ON, switch on the compressor and let it run for about 5-7 minutes to fill the sealant up to proper pressure. The inflation pressure of the tire after filling is unimportant and can be checked/corrected later.

Be careful not to overinflate the tire and stay away from the tire when filling it.



WARNING

Do not attempt to drive your vehicle if the tire pressure is below 29 psi (200 kPa). This could result in a crash due to sudden tire failure.

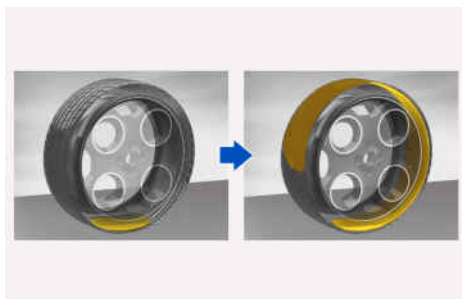
- 8 Switch off the compressor.
- 9 Detach the hoses from the sealant bottle connector and from the tire valve.
Return the Tire Mobility Kit to its storage location in the vehicle.



WARNING

Do not leave your engine running in a poorly ventilated area for extended periods of time. Carbon monoxide poisoning and suffocation can occur.

- 10 Immediately drive about 7-10 km (4-6 mi. or about 10 minutes) to evenly distribute the sealant in the tire.



Do not exceed a speed of 80 km/h (50 mph). If possible, do not fall below a speed of 20 km/h (12 mph).

While driving, if you experience any unusual vibration, ride disturbance or noise, reduce your speed and drive with caution until you can safely pull off of the side of the road.

Call for road side service or towing.

- 11 After driving about 7-10 km (4-6 mi. or about 10 minutes), stop at a safety location.
- 12 Connect the filling hose of the compressor directly to the tire valve. Adjust the tire inflation pressure to the recommended tire inflation.



CAUTION

- If the tire inflation pressure is not maintained, drive the vehicle a second time, refer to step 9. Then repeat steps 10 to 12.
- Use of the Tire Mobility Kit may not be effective for tire damage larger than about 4 mm (0.16 in.).
- Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer if the tire cannot be made roadworthy with the Tire Mobility Kit.
- The sealant on the tire pressure sensor and wheel should be removed when you replace the tire with a new one and inspect the tire pressure sensors. Have this done at an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

How to adjust tire pressure

- 1 Park your vehicle in a safe location.
- 2 Connect the filling hose of the compressor directly to the tire valve.



CAUTION

Do not use the sealant when the tire pressure only needs to be adjusted.

- 3 Remove the engine compartment fuse box cover.
Connect cables to the jumper terminals in numerical order.
- 4 Adjust the tire inflation pressure to the recommended tire inflation.
With the engine running, proceed as follows:
 - To increase the inflation pressure: Switch on the compressor. To check the current inflation pressure setting, briefly switch off the compressor.
 - To reduce the inflation pressure: Press the button on the compressor.



WARNING

The tire inflation pressure must be inflated to the proper pressure. For more information, refer to **Tires and Wheels**. If it is not inflated, do not continue to drive.

Call for road side service or towing.

NOTICE

Do not let the compressor run for more than 10 minutes, otherwise the device may overheat and may be damaged.

Information

- The pressure gauge may show higher than actual reading when the compressor is running. To get an accurate tire reading, the compressor needs to be turned off.
- When reinstalling the repaired or replaced tire and wheel on the vehicle, tighten the wheel nut to 79-94 lbf·ft (11-13kgf·m).

Towing

Towing Service

Flatbed Towing



Wheel lift Towing



1. Dollies

If towing is necessary, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer or a commercial tow-truck service.

4WD vehicles must be towed with a wheel lift and dollies or flatbed with all the wheels off the ground.

2WD vehicles can be towed with the rear wheels on the ground (without dollies) and the front wheels off the ground.

The use of wheel dollies or flatbed is recommended. If any of the loaded wheels or suspension components are damaged or the vehicle is towed with the front wheels on the ground, use a towing dolly under the front wheels.

When towing your vehicle without wheel dollies:

- 1 Release the parking brake before turning off the engine.
- 2 Press the Engine Start/Stop button to the OFF position.
- 3 Change the gear to N (Neutral) while depressing the brake pedal.
- 4 Press the Engine Start/Stop button to the ACC position.

CAUTION

If your vehicle is equipped with a rollover sensor, move the Engine Start/Stop button in the OFF or ACC position when the vehicle is being towed. The side impact and curtain air bag may deploy if the sensor detects the situation as a rollover.

NOTICE

To prevent damage when towing:

- Do not lift using the trailer hitch or body and chassis parts.
- Do not tow the vehicle with the front wheels on the ground.



- Do not tow vehicles with sling-type equipment. Only use wheel lift or flatbed equipment.



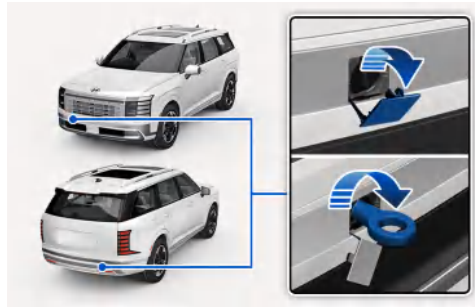
- Always shift the gear to N (Neutral) to prevent damage to the transmission before towing.
 - 4WD vehicles cannot be towed behind a Recreational Vehicle (RV) with all 4 wheels on the ground (Flat Towing/Dinghy Towing).
-

Precautions when moving a short distance using towing hook and so on before towing a vehicle

Move short distances within 10 m (33 ft.) at a speed of 5 km/h (3 mph) or less only when loading on a tow truck or if the vehicle needs to be repositioned.

At this time, the gear must be in the N (Neutral) position and the parking brake must be released. If it is impossible to operate the automatic transmission and parking brake, move the vehicle by using dollies, tire skate, etc with all wheel lifted.

Removable Towing Hook



- 1 Open the tailgate and remove the towing hook from the tool case.
- 2 Remove the hole cover pressing the lower part of the cover on the bumper.
- 3 Install the towing hook by turning it clockwise into the hole until it is fully secured.
- 4 Remove the towing hook and install the cover after use.



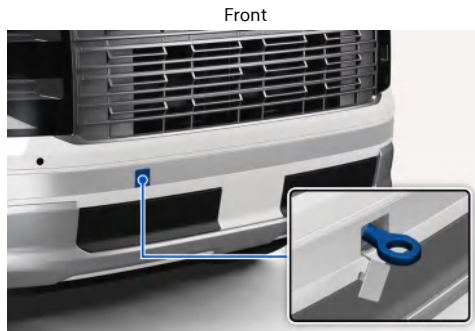
CAUTION

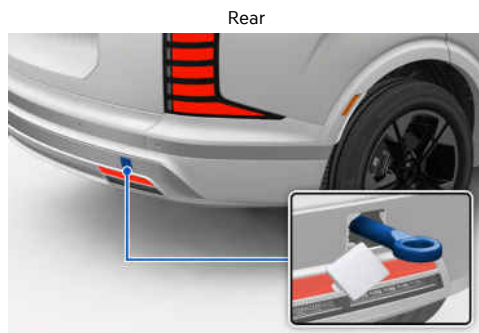
Make sure the towing hook is tightened properly. If not, during towing the towing hook may be thrown off the vehicle resulting in serious injury or accident.

NOTICE

Failure to properly tighten the towing hook may result in vehicle damage and deformation of related parts.

Emergency Towing





If emergency towing is necessary, we recommend that you contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer or a commercial tow-truck service.

If tow-truck service is not available in an emergency, your vehicle can be temporarily towed using a cable or chain secured to the removable towing hook at the front (or rear) of the vehicle.

Perform emergency towing using cables or chains on hard-surfaced roads for a short distance and at low speeds. The wheels, axles, powertrain, steering, and brakes must all be in good working condition.



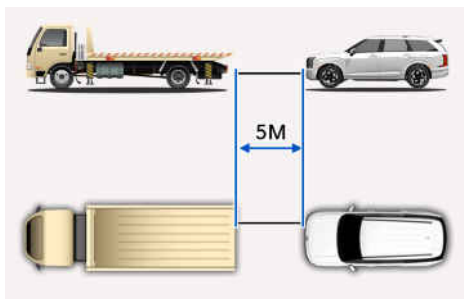
WARNING

Use extreme caution when towing the vehicle with a cable or chain. A driver must be in the vehicle to steer it and operate the brakes. Passengers other than the driver must not be in the vehicle.

Always follow these emergency towing precautions:

- Press the Engine Start/Stop button to the ACC position so the steering wheel is not locked.
- Shift the gear in N (Neutral).
- Release the parking brake.
- Depress the brake pedal with more force than normal because you have reduced braking performance.
- More steering effort is required because the power steering system will be disabled.
- Use a vehicle heavier than your own to tow your vehicle.
- The drivers of both vehicles must communicate with each other frequently.
- Before emergency towing, check that the removable hook is not broken or damaged.
- Fasten the towing cable or chain securely to the hook.
- Do not jerk the cables, chains, or removable hook. Apply steady and even force.

- Use a towing cable or chain less than 5 m (16 ft.) long. Attach a white or red cloth (about 30 cm (12 in.) wide) in the middle of the cable or chain for easy visibility.



- Drive carefully so the towing cable or chain remains tight during towing.
- Before towing, check the Automatic Transmission for fluid leaks under your vehicle. If the transmission fluid is leaking, flatbed equipment or a towing dolly must be used.

NOTICE

To avoid damage to your vehicle and vehicle components when towing:

- Always pull straight ahead when using the towing hooks. Do not pull from the side or at a vertical angle.
 - Do not use the towing hooks to pull the vehicle out of mud, sand, or other conditions from which the vehicle cannot be driven out under its own power.
 - Limit the vehicle speed to 15 km/h (10 mph) and drive less than 1.5 km (1 mi.) when towing to avoid serious damage to automatic transmission.
 - Accelerate or decelerate the vehicle in a slow and gradual manner while maintaining tension on the tow rope or chain to start or drive the vehicle. Otherwise tow hooks and the vehicle may be damaged.
-

Basic Troubleshooting Guide

SYMPTOM	Starter won't function	Engine turns over but will not start	Engine misfires	Engine overheats	Engine stops while driving	Fuel consumption is excessive
PROBABLE CAUSE						
Engine overheating					O	
Low fuel level		O			O	
Fuel lines clogged		O			O	
Fuel pump defective		O			O	
Strainer clogged		O			O	
Rich mixture		O	O			O
Water intrusion into fuel		O	O		O	
Coolant leakage				O		
High idle speed						O
Engine oil insufficient or defective				O	O	
Battery fluid shortage	O					
Battery discharged	O					
Battery terminal poor contact	O					
Starter or ignition switch malfunction	O					
Ignition timing incorrect		O	O			O
Spark plugs deteriorated			O			O
Spark plugs defective		O				
Ignition circuit faulty					O	

SYMPTOM	Starter won't function	Engine turns over but will not start	Engine misfires	Engine overheats	Engine stops while driving	Fuel consumption is excessive
PROBABLE CAUSE						
Ignition coil or condensor faulty		O	O		O	
Distributor faulty		O				
Alternator belt loose		O			O	
Check fuses, bulbs or wiring						
Brake dragging						O
Shift button not positioned in "P" or "N" range	O					
Frequent driving in lower gear						O
Air intrusion into brake lines						
Brake fluid insufficient						
Brake disc and pads wet						
Brake pad wear						
Wheel alignment incorrect						O
Wheel balance incorrect						
Tire pressure incorrect (too low or high)						O
Tire size incorrect						

SYMPTOM	Brake pedal is spongy	Braking power is insufficient	Steering wheel is heavy	Steering wheel shakes	Steering wheel pulls to one side while driving
PROBABLE CAUSE					
Engine overheating					
Low fuel level					
Fuel lines clogged					
Fuel pump defective					
Strainer clogged					
Rich mixture					
Water intrusion into fuel					
Coolant leakage					
High idle speed					
Engine oil insufficient or defective					
Battery fluid shortage					
Battery discharged					
Battery terminal poor contact					
Starter or ignition switch malfunction					
Ignition timing incorrect					
Spark plugs deteriorated					
Spark plugs defective					
Ignition circuit faulty					
Ignition coil or condensor faulty					

SYMPTOM	Brake pedal is spongy	Braking power is insufficient	Steering wheel is heavy	Steering wheel shakes	Steering wheel pulls to one side while driving
PROBABLE CAUSE					
Distributor faulty					
Alternator belt loose					
Check fuses, bulbs or wiring					
Brake dragging					O
Shift lever not positioned in "P" or "N" range					
Frequent driving in lower gear					
Air intrusion into brake lines	O				
Brake fluid insufficient		O			
Brake disc and pads wet		O			
Brake pad wear		O			
Wheel alignment incorrect			O	O	O
Wheel balance incorrect				O	
Tire pressure incorrect (too low or high)			O		O
Tire size incorrect					O

SYMPTOM	Vehicle pulls to one side while braking	Tire wear is abnormal	Charge warning light/comes on while driving	Wipers, horn or lights won't function	Battery discharge is excessive
PROBABLE CAUSE					
Engine overheating					
Low fuel level					
Fuel lines clogged					
Fuel pump defective					
Strainer clogged					
Rich mixture					
Water intrusion into fuel					
Coolant leakage					
High idle speed					
Engine oil insufficient or defective					
Battery fluid shortage					O
Battery discharged				O	O
Battery terminal poor contact					O
Starter or ignition switch malfunction					
Ignition timing incorrect					
Spark plugs deteriorated					
Spark plugs defective					
Ignition circuit faulty			O		
Ignition coil or condensor faulty					

SYMPTOM	Vehicle pulls to one side while braking	Tire wear is abnormal	Charge warning light/comes on while driving	Wipers, horn or lights won't function	Battery discharge is excessive
PROBABLE CAUSE					
Distributor faulty					
Alternator belt loose			O	O	O
Check fuses, bulbs or wiring				O	
Brake dragging					
Shift lever not positioned in "P" or "N" range					
Frequent driving in lower gear					
Air intrusion into brake lines					
Brake fluid insufficient					
Brake disc and pads wet	O				
Brake pad wear	O				
Wheel alignment incorrect	O	O			
Wheel balance incorrect		O			
Tire pressure incorrect (too low or high)		O			
Tire size incorrect					

9. Maintenance

This chapter explains how to inspect and maintain your vehicle, to ensure safe driving.

Information

- The illustrations are shown as a guide. The actual shape may differ from the illustration.
 - The information provided may differ depending on which functions are applicable to your vehicle.
-

Important Safety Precautions

Cooling fan operation precaution

WARNING



The electric motor for the cooling fan may continue to operate or start up when the vehicle is not running and can cause serious injury. Keep hands, clothing and tools away from the rotating fan blades of the cooling fan.

Always turn off the vehicle unless the vehicle has to be inspected with the vehicle on. The cooling fan may operate automatically if the negative - battery terminal is not disconnected.

Safety Precaution

WARNING

Performing maintenance on the vehicle can be dangerous. If you lack sufficient knowledge, experience, or proper tools and equipment to do the work, have it done by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer. Before performing maintenance:

- Park your vehicle on level ground. Shift the vehicle to P (Park), apply the parking brake, and move the Engine Start/Stop button to the OFF position.
 - Block the tires (front and back) to prevent the vehicle from moving. Remove loose clothing or jewelry that can become entangled in moving parts.
 - If you must run the vehicle during maintenance, do it in an outdoor area or in an area with plenty of ventilation.
 - Keep flames, sparks, or smoking materials away from the battery and fuel-related parts.
-

Maintenance Services

Exercise the utmost care to prevent damage to your vehicle and injury to yourself whenever performing any maintenance or inspection procedures.

Have your vehicle maintained and repaired by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer. An authorized HYUNDAI dealer meets HYUNDAI's high service quality standards and receives technical support from HYUNDAI in order to provide you with a high level of service satisfaction.

Guide to HYUNDAI Genuine Parts

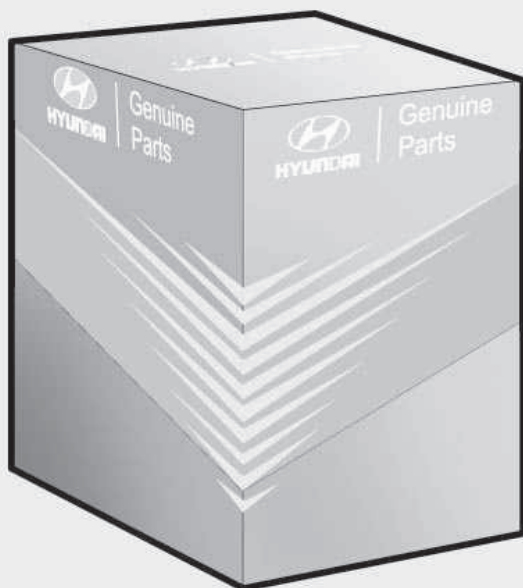
HYUNDAI Genuine Parts are the parts used by HYUNDAI Motor Company to manufacture vehicles. They are designed and tested for the optimum safety, performance, and reliability for our customers.



Importance of using HYUNDAI Genuine Parts

HYUNDAI Genuine Parts are engineered and built to meet rigid manufacturing requirements. Damage caused by using imitation, counterfeit, or used salvage parts is not covered under the HYUNDAI New Vehicle Limited Warranty or any other HYUNDAI warranty.

In addition, any damage to or failure of HYUNDAI Genuine Parts caused by the installation or failure of an imitation, counterfeit or used salvage part are not covered by any HYUNDAI Warranty.

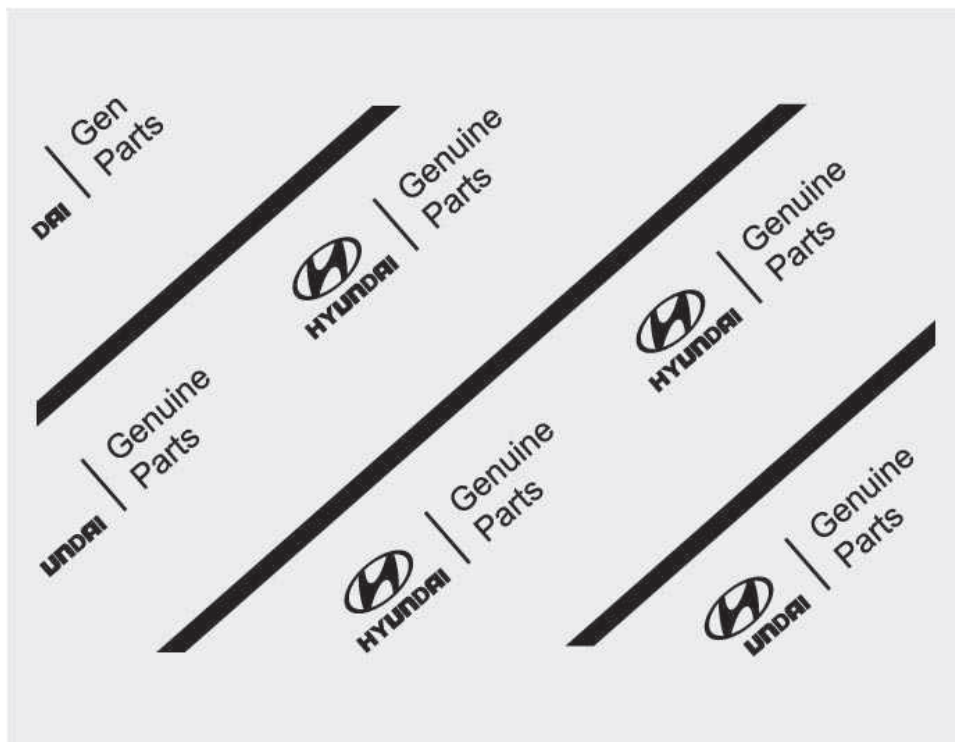


Purchasing HYUNDAI Genuine Parts

Look for the HYUNDAI Genuine Parts Logo on the package (see below).

HYUNDAI Genuine Parts exported are packaged with label written only in English.

HYUNDAI Genuine Parts are only sold through authorized HYUNDAI Dealerships.



Owner's Responsibility

Maintenance service and record retention are the owner's responsibility.

Retain documents that show proper maintenance has been performed on your vehicle in accordance with the scheduled maintenance service charts on the following pages. You need this information to establish your compliance with the servicing and maintenance requirements of your vehicle warranties.

Detailed warranty information is provided in your Service Passport.

Repairs and adjustments required as a result of improper maintenance or a lack of required maintenance are not covered.

Owner Maintenance Precautions

Inadequate, incomplete, or insufficient servicing may result in operational problems with your vehicle that could cause vehicle damage or a collision that results in serious injury or death.

Your vehicle must not be modified in any way. Such modifications may adversely affect the performance, safety, or durability of your vehicle and may, in addition, violate conditions of the limited warranties covering the vehicle.

NOTICE

Improper owner maintenance during the warranty period may affect warranty coverage. For more information, read the separate Service Passport provided with the vehicle.

Owner Maintenance

The following lists are vehicle checks and inspections that should be performed by the owner or an authorized HYUNDAI dealer at the frequencies indicated to help ensure safe and dependable operation of your vehicle.

Any adverse conditions should be brought to the attention of your authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

These Owner maintenance vehicle checks are generally not covered by warranties and you may be charged for labor, parts, and lubricants used.

The electric control system in the vehicle may cause malfunction or other negative impact on the artificial heart and the artificial internal organs. Be sure to inquire the impact of the electric control system on the artificial organs from the medical product corporation.



WARNING

Do not touch metal parts (including strut bars) while the engine is operating or hot to prevent serious injury. Turn off the engine and wait until the metal parts cool down before working on the vehicle.

Owner Maintenance Schedule

When you stop for fuel:

- Check the windshield washer fluid level.
- Check for low or under-inflated tires.

While operating your vehicle:

- Note any changes in the sound of the exhaust or any smell of exhaust fumes in the vehicle.
- Check for vibrations in the steering wheel. Notice if there is any increased steering effort or looseness in the steering wheel, or change in its straight-ahead position.
- Notice if your vehicle constantly turns slightly or "pulls" to one side when traveling on a smooth, level road.
- When stopping, listen and check for unusual sounds, pulling to one side, increased brake pedal travel, or "hard-to-push" brake pedal.
- If any slipping or changes in the operation of your transmission occurs, check the transmission fluid level.
- Check the transmission P (Park) function.
- Check the parking brake.
- Check for fluid leaks under your vehicle (water dripping from the air conditioning system during or after use is normal).

At least monthly:

- Check the coolant level in the coolant reservoir.
- Check the operation of all exterior lights, including the headlights, brake lights, turn signals, and hazard warning flashers.

- Check the inflation pressures of all tires including the spare for tires that are worn, show uneven wear, or are damaged.
- Check for loose wheel nuts.



WARNING

Be careful when checking your coolant level if the engine is hot. This may result in coolant being blown out of the opening and cause serious burns and other injuries.

At least twice a year:

- Check the radiator, heater, and air conditioning hoses for leaks or damage.
- Check the windshield washer spray and wiper operation. Clean the wiper blades with a clean cloth dampened with washer fluid.
- Check the headlight alignment.
- Check the muffler, exhaust pipes, shields, and clamps.
- Check the seat belts for wear and function.

At least once a year:

- Clean the body and door drain holes.
- Lubricate the door hinges and hood hinges.
- Lubricate the door, hood locks, and latches.
- Lubricate the door rubber weather strips.
- Check the air conditioning system.
- Inspect and lubricate the automatic transmission linkage and controls.
- Clean the battery and terminals.
- Check the brake fluid level.

Scheduled Maintenance Services

Information

- As it is normal for engine oil to be consumed during driving, the engine oil level should be checked on regular basis.
- The engine oil change interval for normal operating conditions is based on the use of the recommended engine specification.

Maintenance Schedule

R : Replace A : Add S : Service I : Inspect L : Lubricate R : Rotate

MAINTENANCE INTERVALS	Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first																				
	Months	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
	Km×1,000	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160
MAINTENANCE ITEM																					
Drive belts*1	First, inspect 96,000 km or 72 months After that, inspect every 32,000 km or 24 months																				
Engine Oil And Filter Replacement (Synthetic oil)*2	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Fuel Injector Cleaner		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A		A	
Air Cleaner Filter		I		R		I		R		I		R		I		R		I		R	
Spark plugs	Replace every 160,000 km																				

MAINTENANCE INTERVALS	Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first																				
	Months	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
	Km×1,000	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160
MAINTENANCE ITEM																					
Climate Control Air Filter		Replace every 24 months																			
Vacuum Hose		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Engine Coolant		At first, replace at 200,000 km (120,000 miles) or 120 months. After that, replace every 40,000 km (25,000 miles) or 24 months																			
Battery Condition			I			I	I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
Brake Lines, Hoses and Connections (including booster)			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
Brake/Clutch fluid (if equipped) and brake pedal free play			I		I		R		I		I		R		I		I		R		I

*1: The drive belt should be replaced when cracks occur or tension is reduced.

*2: Never add any additives to the engine oil. Engine oil additives can change the properties of engine oil and may cause serious engine failure.

*3: Inspect for excessive valve noise and/or engine vibration and adjust if necessary. Have an authorized HYUNDAI dealer perform the operation.

Maintenance Schedule (CONT.)

R : Replace A : Add S : Service I : Inspect L : Lubricate R : Rotate

MAINTENANCE INTERVALS	Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first																				
	Months	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
	Km×1,000	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160
MAINTENANCE ITEM																					
Brake Inspection (front disc/ pads & calipers and rear disc/pads & calipers/shoes, includes tire rotation)		I		S		I		S		I		S		I		S		I		S	
Brake Service (includes parking brake inspection and tire rotation)																					
Steering gear box, linkage and boots	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Drive shafts and boots		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	
Suspension Mounting Bolts		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	
Air Conditioning Refrigerant		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	
Air conditioner compressor		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	
Cooling system hoses and connections		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	
Propeller shaft (AWD)		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	
Exhaust Pipe and Muffler		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	
Automatic transmission fluid	Replace every 96,000 km																				

Maintenance Schedule (CONT.)

R : Replace A : Add S : Service I : Inspect L : Lubricate R : Rotate

MAINTENANCE INTERVALS	Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first																					
	Months	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	
	Km×1,000	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	
MAINTENANCE ITEM																						
Rear differential oil (AWD) * ¹	Inspect every 60,000 km/48 months																					
Transfer case oil (AWD) * ¹	Inspect every 60,000 km/48 months																					
Fuel Tank, Fuel Filler Cap, Canister, Vapor Hose				I				I				I				I					I	
Fuel tank air filter * ²	Inspect every 16,000 km/12 months																					
Fuel filter * ²	Inspect every 16,000 km/12 months																					
Fuel Lines, Hoses and Connections				I				I				I				I					I	
Brake fluid		I		I		R		I		I		R		I		I		R			I	
All Latch, Hinges and Locks	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
Electronic Limited Slip Differential (e-LSD) oil *XRT PRO	No check, No service required																					

*1: Rear differential oil and transfer case oil should be changed anytime they have been submerged in water.

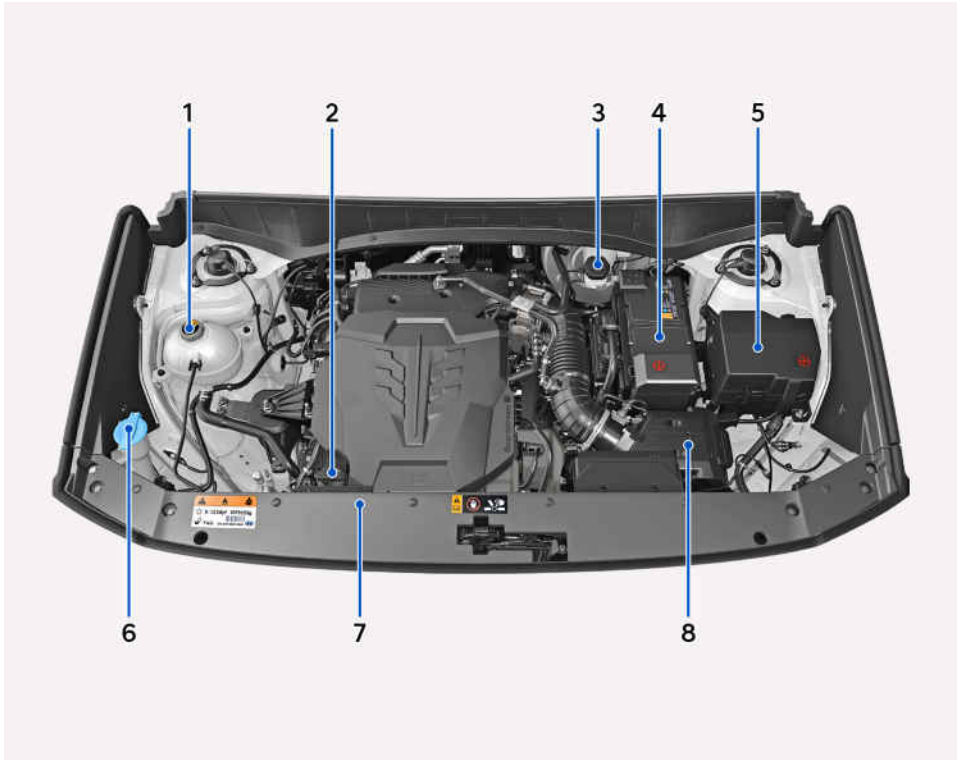
*2: Fuel filter & Fuel tank air filter are considered to be maintenance free but periodic inspection is recommended for this maintenance schedule depends on fuel quality. If there are some important safety matters like fuel flow restriction, surging, loss of power, hard starting problem, etc., replace the fuel filter immediately regardless of maintenance schedule and consult an authorized HYUNDAI dealer for details.

NOTICE

After 120 months or 160,000 km continue to follow the prescribed maintenance intervals.

Engine Compartment

Smartstream G3.5



1. Engine coolant reservoir
2. Engine oil filler cap
3. Brake fluid reservoir
4. Battery
5. Fuse box
6. Windshield washer fluid reservoir
7. Engine oil dipstick
8. Air cleaner

Vehicle Inspection And Maintenance

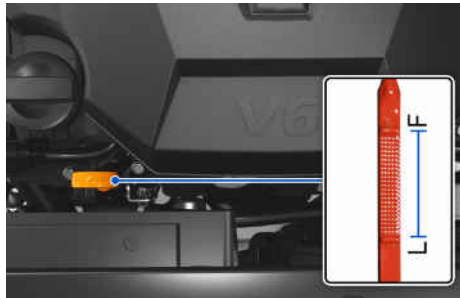
Engine Oil

Checking the engine oil level

Engine oil is used for lubricating, cooling, and operating various hydraulic components in the engine. Engine oil consumption while driving is normal, and it is necessary to check and refill the engine oil regularly. Also, check and refill the oil level within the recommended maintenance schedule to prevent deterioration of oil performance.

Check the engine oil following the below procedure.

- 1 Follow all of the oil manufacturer's precautions.
- 2 Make sure the vehicle is on the level ground in P (Park) with the parking brake applied.
- 3 Turn on the engine and warm the engine up until the coolant temperature reaches a constant normal temperature.
- 4 Turn off the engine, remove the oil filler cap and pull the dipstick out. Wait for 15 minutes for the oil to return to the oil pan.
- 5 Wipe the dipstick clean and re-insert it fully.
- 6 Pull the dipstick out again and check the level. The level should be between F (Full) and L (Low).



- 7 If the oil level is below the L, add enough oil to bring the level to F.



Use only the specified engine oil. (For more information, refer to **Recommended Lubricants and Capacities**.)

NOTICE

To prevent damage to your engine:

- Do not spill engine oil when adding or changing engine oil. Wipe off spilled oil immediately.
 - The engine oil consumption may increase while you break in the new vehicle, and it should stabilize after driving 6,000 km (4,000 mi.).
 - The engine oil consumption may be affected by driving habits, climate conditions, traffic conditions, and oil quality. Inspect the engine oil level regularly and refill if necessary.
-

Checking the engine oil and filter



- The engine oil and filter should be changed at the intervals specified in the maintenance schedule. If the vehicle is driven in severe conditions, more frequent oil and filter changes are required.
- The lubrication, rust prevention, cooling, and cleaning effect of the engine oil will gradually degrade during its use. Have the engine oil and filter changed by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer according to the Oil Life Management System instructions or the maintenance schedule at the beginning of this chapter.
- To keep the engine in optimal condition, use the recommended engine oil and filter. If the recommended engine oil and filter are not used, replace them according to the maintenance under severe usage conditions.
- The purpose of the maintenance schedule for engine oil replacement is to prevent oil deterioration and it is irrelevant to oil consumption. Check and refill engine oil regularly.



WARNING

Allow the engine to cool before replacing the oil.

NOTICE

Never add any additives to the engine oil. Engine oil additives can change its properties and may cause engine failure.

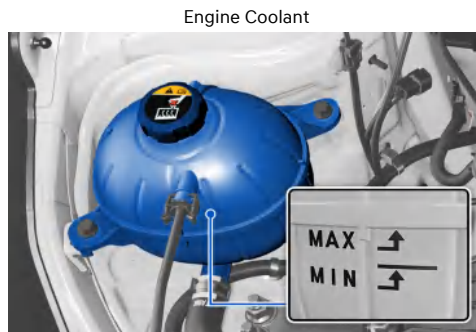
Information

- If the oil pressure is low, due to insufficient engine oil, the Engine Oil Pressure  warning light illuminates. The enhanced engine protection system that limits the engine's power, is activated and the Malfunction Indicator Lamp  illuminates. After sufficient engine oil is added, the engine oil pressure warning light and the enhanced engine protection system will turn off after the engine is restarted.
- The vehicle may be equipped with Oil Life Management System that predicts engine oil life based on the driver's driving history and alerts the driver to change engine oil.
 - If the deterioration of the engine oil increases depending on the driver's driving severity, the remaining oil life alert appears on the cluster display before the normal engine oil replacement interval. Have the engine oil and filter changed by an authorized HYUDNAI dealer.
 - Oil Life Management System works when the recommended engine oil is used. So, if recommended engine oil is not used, replace the engine oil according to the maintenance schedule under severe usage conditions. Also, check the amount of engine oil regularly as this system assumes that the engine oil is being filled normally.
 - Always reset the remaining engine oil life whenever the engine oil is changed. Otherwise, the indication of remaining Oil life in the Oil Life Management System may not be accurate. To reset the Oil Change Reminder, select **Setup > Vehicle > Convenience > Oil Change Reminder > Reset** from the infotainment system. Then, select **Yes** when the message 'Has the engine oil changed? Press [Yes] to reset the oil life.' appears on the screen.
 - If there is no alert until the maximum maintenance interval, have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUDNAI dealer.

Engine Coolant

The high pressure cooling system has a reservoir filled with year-round antifreeze coolant. Check the antifreeze protection and coolant level at least once a year, before the winter season or before traveling to a colder climate.

Checking the coolant level



Check the condition and connections of all cooling system hoses and heater hoses. Replace any swollen or deteriorated hoses.

The coolant level is influenced by the engine temperature. Before checking or refilling the coolant, turn off the engine and allow the engine to cool.

The coolant level should be filled between the MAX and the MIN marks on the side of the coolant reservoir when the engine is cool.

If the coolant level is low, add enough distilled (deionized) water mixed with antifreeze to bring the level to the MAX mark. If frequent additions are required, have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer for a cooling system inspection.

WARNING

- Never remove the engine coolant reservoir cap, radiator cap, or drain plug while the engine and radiator are hot. Hot coolant and steam may blow out under pressure, causing serious injury.



- Turn the vehicle off and wait until the engine cools down. Use extreme care when removing the engine coolant cap and radiator cap. Wrap a thick towel around it, and turn it counterclockwise slowly to the first stop. Step back while the pressure is released from the cooling system. When you are sure all the pressure has been released, press down on the cap, using a thick towel, and continue turning counterclockwise to remove it.
- Make sure the coolant cap is properly closed after refilling coolant. Otherwise, the engine may be overheated while driving.

Check if the coolant cap label is straight in front and the tiny protrusions inside the coolant cap are securely interlocked.

Engine compartment front view



Information

The coolant should be changed at the intervals specified in the maintenance schedule.

Recommended coolant

- When adding coolant, use only deionized water, distilled water, or soft water for your vehicle and never mix hard water in the coolant filled at the factory.

- An incorrect coolant mixture may result in severe malfunction or engine damage.
- The engine in your vehicle has aluminum engine parts and must be protected by a phosphate-based ethylene glycol coolant to prevent corrosion and freezing.
- Do not use alcohol or methanol coolant or mix them with the specified coolant.
- Do not use a solution that contains more than 60 % antifreeze or less than 35 % antifreeze, which could reduce the effectiveness of the solution.

For mixing percentage, refer to the following table:

Ambient Temperature	Mixture Percentage (volume)	
	Antifreeze	Water
-15 °C (5 °F)	35	65
-13 °F (-25 °C)	40	60
-35 °C (-31 °F)* ¹	50	50
-45 °C (-49 °F)	60	40

*1: If in doubt about the mix ratio, a 50 % water and 50 % antifreeze mix is the easiest to mix together as it will be the same quantity of each. It is suitable to use for most temperature ranges of -35 °C (-31 °F) and higher.

Changing coolant

Have the coolant changed by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer according to the maintenance schedule at the beginning of this chapter.


WARNING

Do not use engine coolant or antifreeze in the washer fluid reservoir.

Engine coolant can severely obscure visibility when sprayed on the windshield and may cause loss of vehicle control resulting in an accident.

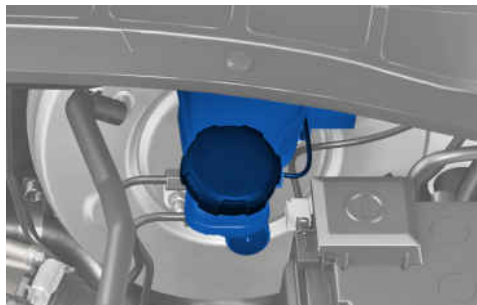
Engine coolant may also cause damage to paint and body trim.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to engine parts, put a thick towel around the engine coolant reservoir cap before refilling the coolant to prevent the coolant from overflowing into engine parts, such as the alternator.

Brake Fluid

Checking the brake fluid level



Check the fluid level in the reservoir periodically. The fluid level must be between the MAX and the MIN marks on the side of the reservoir.

Before removing the reservoir cap and adding brake fluid, clean the area around the reservoir cap thoroughly to prevent brake fluid contamination.

If the level is low, add the specified brake fluid to the MAX level. If the fluid level is excessively low or frequent additions are required, have the brake system inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.



WARNING

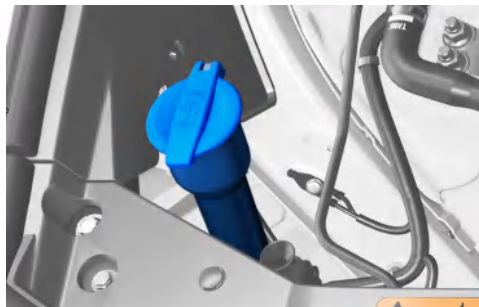
If brake fluid comes in contact with your eyes, flush your eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes and get immediate medical attention.

NOTICE

- Do not allow brake fluid to contact the vehicle's body paint, because paint damage may occur.
 - Never use brake fluid that has been exposed to open air for an extended time and dispose of it properly.
 - Do not use the wrong type of brake fluid. A few drops of mineral based oil such as engine oil in your brake system may damage the brake system parts. Use only hydraulic brake fluid conforming to DOT 4 specification.
 - Use only the brake fluid specified in the **Recommended Lubricants and Capacities**.
-

Washer Fluid

Checking the washer fluid level



Check the fluid level in the washer fluid reservoir and add fluid if necessary. Plain water can be used during summer months if washer fluid is not available. However, use washer fluid with antifreeze in cold climates to prevent freezing.



WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death:

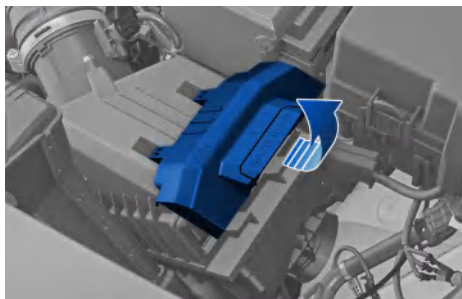
- Do not use engine coolant or antifreeze in the washer fluid reservoir. Engine coolant can severely limit your visibility when sprayed on the windshield and may cause loss of vehicle control resulting in a collision.
 - Do not allow sparks or flame to contact the washer fluid or the washer fluid reservoir. Washer fluid may contain alcohol and can be flammable.
 - Do not drink washer fluid and avoid contact with skin.
-

Air Cleaner

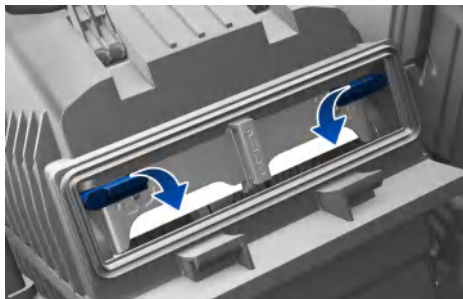
Filter replacement

The air cleaner filter can be cleaned for inspection using compressed air. Do not attempt to wash or rinse it, because water can damage the filter. If soiled, replace the air cleaner filter.

- 1 Loosen the air cleaner cover attaching clips and open the cover.



- 2 Pull out and replace the air cleaner filter.



- 3 Lock the cover with the attaching clips. Check that the cover is firmly installed.

NOTICE

- Do not drive with the air cleaner filter removed. This may result in excessive engine wear.
 - When removing the air cleaner filter, be careful that dust or dirt does not enter the air intake. It may cause damage.
 - Use HYUNDAI genuine parts or the equivalent specified for your vehicle. Use of non-genuine parts may damage the air flow sensor.
 - The air cleaner filter should be replaced by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
 - If the vehicle is operated in extremely dusty or sandy areas, replace the element more often than the usual recommended intervals. (For more information, refer to **Scheduled Maintenance Services**.)
-

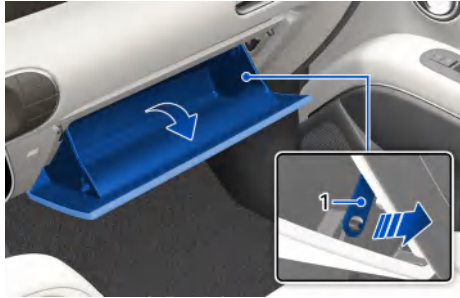
Cabin Air Filter

Filter inspection

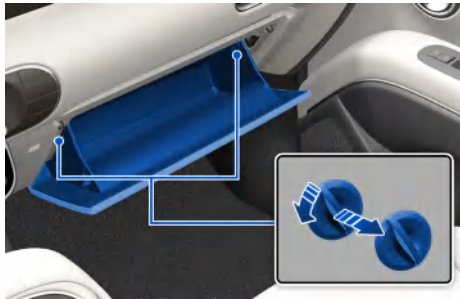
The cabin air filter must be replaced according to the maintenance schedule. If the vehicle operates in severely air-polluted cities or on dusty rough roads for a long time, have it inspected more frequently and replaced immediately. Replace the cabin air filter by following the procedure below and be careful to avoid damaging other components.

Filter replacement

- 1 Open the glove box and remove the support rod (1).



- 2 Push in both sides of the glove box to release the glove box stopper pins and allow the glove box to hang open.

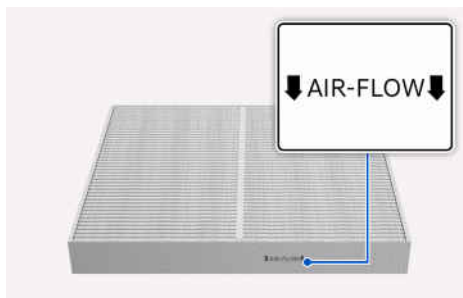


- 3 Press and hold the lock on the right side of the cover.



- 4 Pull out the cover and replace the cabin air filter.

NOTICE



Install a new cabin air filter with the arrow symbol ↓ facing down, to improve effectiveness.

5 Reassemble in the reverse order of disassembly.

Wiper Blades

Contamination of the windshield or wiper blades with foreign substances may reduce the effectiveness of the windshield wipers.

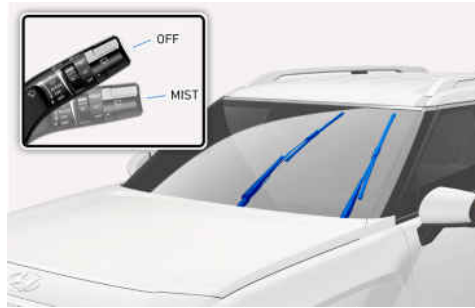
If the blades are not wiping properly, clean both the window and the blades with glass cleaner or mild detergent, and rinse thoroughly with clean water.

When the wipers no longer clean adequately, the blades may be worn or cracked. Replace the wipers with new ones.

NOTICE

- To prevent damage to the wiper blades, arms, or other components, do not:
 - Use gasoline, kerosene, paint thinner, or other solvents on or near them.
 - Attempt to move the wipers manually.
 - To prevent damage:
 - Never use non-specified wiper blades.
 - Lift the wiper arms when in the top wiping position.
 - Always return the wiper arms to the windshield before driving.
-

Front windshield wiper blade replacement



This vehicle has a "hidden" wiper design that cannot be lifted when in their bottom resting position.

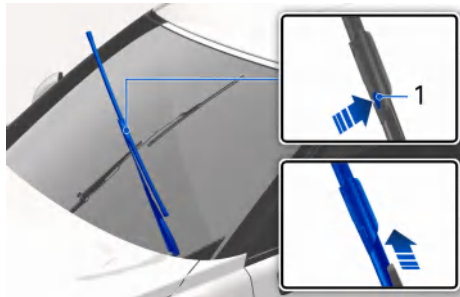
Within 20 seconds of turning off the engine, lift and hold the wiper lever down to the MIST position for about 2 seconds until the wipers move to the top wipe position.

- At this time you can lift the wipers off the windshield.

- 1 Lift the wipers off the windshield.
- 2 Rotate wiper blade to access the clip.



- 3 While pushing the clip (1), pull down the wiper blade. Remove the wiper blade from the wiper arm.



- 4 Install a new wiper blade assembly in the reverse order of removal.
- 5 Gently put the wipers back down onto the windshield.

- 6 With the Engine Start/Stop button in the ON position, turn the wiper switch to any ON position to return the wipers to the bottom resting position.

NOTICE

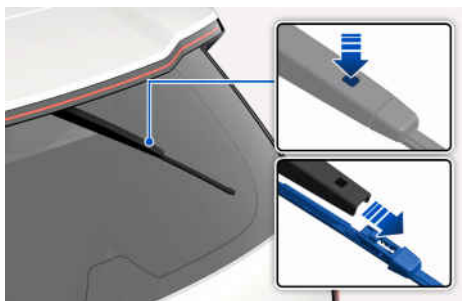
- Avoid the wipers from touching the windshield when the wiper blade is disassembled to prevent windshield damage.
 - The wiper may not operate for about 10 seconds if the wiper is operated without washer fluid or the blades are frozen to prevent damage to the motor.
-

Rear window wiper blade replacement

- 1 Within 20 seconds after the engine is turned off, pull down the wiper lever to MIST position for over 2 seconds until the wiper moves down to the bottom middle part.
- 2 Raise the wiper arm.
- 3 Press the wiper blade slot. Then remove the wiper blade.



- 4 Insert a new wiper blade into the wiper arm until an audible "click" sounds.



- 5 If the replacement is complete, put down the wiper arm onto the rear windshield, and turn the Engine Start/Stop button to ON and operate the wipers to check the blade is installed correctly.

NOTICE

The rear wiper may not operate for about 10 seconds if the wiper is operated without washer fluid or the blades are frozen to prevent damage to the motor.

Battery



WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death to you or bystanders when working near or handling the battery:

- Always read and follow instructions carefully when handling a battery.



- Wear eye protection designed to protect the eyes from acid splashes.



- Keep all flames, sparks, or smoking materials away from the battery.



- Hydrogen is always present in battery cells, is highly combustible, and may explode if ignited.



- Keep batteries out of reach of children.



- Batteries contain sulfuric acid that is highly corrosive. Do not allow acid to contact your eyes, skin, or clothing. If acid gets into your eyes, flush your eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes and get immediate medical attention. If acid gets on your skin, thoroughly wash the area. If you feel pain or a burning sensation, get medical attention immediately.



- Lift a battery with a battery carrier or with your hands on opposite corners. When lifting a plastic-cased battery, excessive pressure on the case may cause battery acid to leak.

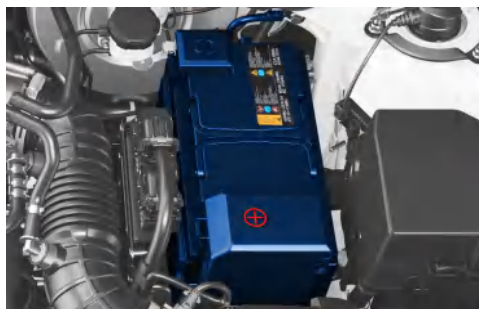
- Do not attempt to jump start your vehicle if your battery is frozen.
 - Never attempt to recharge the battery when the vehicle's battery cables are connected to the battery.
 - The electrical ignition system works with high voltage. Never touch these components with the engine running or when the Engine Start/Stop button is in the ON position.
-

NOTICE

To prevent battery damage:

- Always fully charge the battery and store indoors when you do not plan to use the vehicle for a long time if the outside temperature is low enough to cause the battery to freeze.
 - Always fully charge the battery to prevent battery case damage in low temperature areas.
 - Prevent liquid from wetting the battery terminals. The performance of the battery may be degraded, and may cause injury. Be cautious when loading liquid in the tailgate.
 - Do not tilt the battery.
 - If you connect unauthorized electronic devices to the battery, the battery may be discharged. Never use unauthorized devices.
-

For longer battery life



- Keep the battery securely mounted.
- Keep the battery top clean and dry.
- Keep the terminals and connections clean, tight, and coated with petroleum jelly or terminal grease.
- Rinse any spilled electrolyte from the battery immediately with a solution of water and baking soda.
- If the vehicle is not going to be used for an extended period of time, disconnect the battery cables.

Battery capacity label



1. AGM80L-DIN: The HYUNDAI model name of battery
2. 12V: The nominal voltage
3. 80Ah (20HR): The nominal capacity (in Ampere hours)
4. RC 155min: The nominal reserve capacity (in min.)
5. CCA 800A (SAE/EN): The cold-test current in amperes

Battery recharging

By battery charger

Your vehicle has a maintenance-free, calcium-based battery.

- If the battery becomes discharged over a short time (because, for example, the headlights or interior lights are left on while the vehicle is not used), recharge it by slow charging (trickle) for 10 hours.
- If the battery gradually discharges because of high electrical load while the vehicle is being used, recharge at 20-30 A for two hours.

WARNING

To prevent the risk of serious injury or death from explosions or acid burns:

- Before performing maintenance or recharging the battery, turn off all accessories and stop the engine.
 - Keep all flames, sparks, or smoking materials away from the battery.
 - Always work outdoors or in an area with plenty of ventilation.
 - Wear eye protection when checking the battery during charging. Do not contact the battery. This may result in serious injury.
 - Remove the battery from the vehicle and place it in a well ventilated area.
 - Watch the battery during charging, and stop or reduce the charging rate if the battery cells begin boiling violently.
 - Remove the negative battery cable first and install it last when the battery is disconnected. Disconnect the battery charger in the following order:
 - 1 Turn off the battery charger main switch.
 - 2 Unhook the negative clamp from the negative battery terminal.
 - 3 Unhook the positive clamp from the positive battery terminal.
 - Do not open or remove the cap on top of the battery. This may cause leaks of internal electrolyte that could result in severe injury.
 - Absorbent Glass Mat (AGM) batteries are maintenance-free and should be serviced by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer. Only charge using fully automatic battery chargers that are specifically for AGM batteries.
-

By jump starting

After a jump start from a good battery, drive the vehicle for 30 minutes or operate at idle for at least 60 minutes before it is shut off. The vehicle may not restart if you shut it off before the battery has a chance to adequately recharge. For more information on jump starting procedures, refer to **Jump Starting**.

NOTICE



An inappropriately disposed battery may be harmful to the environment and human health. Dispose of the battery according to your local law(s) or regulations.

12 V lithium auxiliary battery

 If equipped

The 12 V lithium auxiliary battery, which is integrated with the high voltage battery, is installed in the vehicle to supply power to lamps, wipers, and audio system.

12 V lithium auxiliary battery maintenance

If an abnormality such as high temperature or overcharging is detected in the 12 V lithium auxiliary battery, the warning message '**Check battery**' appears on the instrument cluster.

CAUTION

If the warning message appears, have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Reset items

The following items may need to be reset after the battery has been discharged or disconnected:

- **Auto up/down window**
- **Power Tailgate**
- **Cluster Settings**
- **Automatic Climate Control System**
- **Clock**
- **Infotainment System** (refer to the Infotainment system manual)

Tires and Wheels

WARNING

Tire failure may cause loss of vehicle control and result in a collision. To reduce risk of serious injury or death:

- Inspect your tires monthly for proper inflation as well as wear and damage.
 - The recommended cold tire pressure for your vehicle can be found in this manual and on the tire label located on the driver's side center pillar. Always use a tire pressure gauge to measure tire pressure. Tires with too much or too little pressure wear unevenly causing poor handling.
 - Check the pressure of the spare every time you check the pressure of the other tires on your vehicle.
 - Replace tires that are worn, show uneven wear, or are damaged. Worn tires may cause loss of braking effectiveness, steering control, or traction.
 - Always replace tires with the same size, type, construction, and tread pattern as each tire that was originally supplied with this vehicle. Using tires and wheels other than the recommended sizes may cause unusual handling characteristics, poor vehicle control, or negatively affect your vehicle's Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS).
-

Tire Care

For proper maintenance, safety, and maximum fuel economy, always maintain the recommended tire inflation pressures and stay within the load limits and weight distribution recommended for your vehicle.



All specifications (sizes and pressures) can be found on a label attached to the driver's side center pillar.

Information

For more information on the label, refer to **The Loading Information Label**.

Recommended cold tire inflation pressures

Check all tire pressures (including the spare) when the tires are cold. 'Cold tires' mean the vehicle has not been driven for at least three hours or driven less than 1.6 km (1 mile).

WARNING

- Recommended pressures must be maintained for the best ride, vehicle handling, and minimum tire wear.
 - Over-inflation or under-inflation can reduce tire life, adversely affect vehicle handling, and lead to sudden tire failure that may result in loss of vehicle control resulting in a collision.
 - Severe under-inflation may lead to severe heat build-up, causing blowouts, tread separation, and other tire failures that result in loss of vehicle control resulting in a collision. This risk is much higher on hot days and when driving for a long time at high speeds.
 - Under-inflation may cause excessive wear, poor handling, and reduced fuel economy. Wheel deformation is also possible. Keep your tire pressures at the proper levels. If a tire frequently needs refilling, have it inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
 - Over-inflation produces a harsh ride, excessive wear at the center of the tire tread, and a greater possibility of damage from road hazards.
-

CAUTION

Warm tires normally exceed the recommended cold tire pressures by 4 to 6 psi (28 to 41 kPa). Do not release air from warm tires to adjust the pressure. The tires are under-inflated. For the recommended inflation pressure, refer to **Tires and Wheels**.

Tire sidewall labeling

This information identifies and describes the fundamental characteristics of the tire and also provides the tire identification number (TIN) for safety standard certification. The TIN can be used to identify the tire in case of a recall.



1. Manufacturer or brand name
2. Tire size designation
3. Checking tire life (TIN)
4. Tire ply composition and material
5. Maximum permissible inflation pressure
6. Maximum load rating
7. Uniform tire quality grading

Manufacturer or brand name

Manufacturer or brand name is shown.

Tire size designation

A tire's sidewall is marked with a tire size designation. You need this information when selecting replacement tires for your vehicle.

Example tire size designation:

(These numbers are provided as an example only. Your tire size designator may vary depending on your vehicle.)

- 235/65 R18 106H
 - 235 - Tire width in millimeters.
 - 65 - Aspect ratio. The tire's section height as a percentage of its width.
 - R - Tire construction code (Radial).
 - 18 - Rim diameter in inches.
 - 106 - Load Index, a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tire can carry.
 - H - Speed Rating Symbol. See the speed rating chart in this section for additional information.

Wheel size designation

Wheels are also marked with important information that you need if you ever have to replace one.

Example wheel size designation:

- 8.0J X 18
 - 8.0 - Rim width in inches.
 - J - Rim contour designation.
 - 18 - Rim diameter in inches.

Tire speed ratings

The speed rating is part of the tire size designation on the sidewall of the tire. This symbol corresponds to that tire's designed maximum safe operating speed.

Speed Rating Symbol	Maximum Speed
S	180 km/h (112 mph)
T	190 km/h (118 mph)
H	210 km/h (130 mph)
V	240 km/h (149 mph)
W	270 km/h (168 mph)
Y	300 km/h (186 mph)

Checking tire life (TIN)

Any tires that are over six years old, based on the manufacturing date, (including the spare tire) must be replaced by new ones. You can find the manufacturing date on the tire sidewall (possibly on the inside of the wheel), displaying the DOT Code. The manufacturing date is designated by the last four digits (characters) of the DOT code. The front part of the DOT shows a plant code number, tire size, and tread pattern and the last four numbers indicate the week and year manufactured.

Example DOT:

DOT XXXX XXXX 1525

- 15: the week of manufacture
- 25: the year of manufacture

Tire ply composition and material

This indicates the number of layers or plies of rubber-coated fabric in the tire. Tire manufacturers also must indicate the materials in the tire, which include steel, nylon, polyester, and others. The letter 'R' means radial ply construction. The letter 'D' means diagonal or bias ply construction; and the letter 'B' means belted-bias ply construction.

Maximum permissible inflation pressure

This number is the greatest amount of air pressure that should be put in the tire. Do not exceed the maximum permissible inflation pressure. Refer to the Tire and Loading Information label for recommended inflation pressure.

Maximum load rating

This number indicates the maximum load in kilograms and pounds that can be carried by the tire. When replacing the tires on the vehicle, always use a tire that has the same load rating as the factory installed tire.

DOT Tire Quality Grading (U.S. Vehicles)

The tires on your vehicle meet all U.S. Federal Safety Requirements. All tires are also graded for treadwear, traction, and temperature performance according to DOT standards.

Uniform tire quality grading

Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tire sidewall between tread shoulder and maximum section width.

Example tire quality grading:

TREADWEAR 200

TRACTION AA

TEMPERATURE A

Tread wear

The tread wear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one-and-a-half times ($1\frac{1}{2}$) as well on the government course as a tire graded 100.

The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices, and differences in road characteristics and climate.

These grades are molded on the sidewalls of passenger vehicle tires. The tires available as standard or optional equipment on your vehicle may vary depending on the grade.

Traction - AA, A, B & C

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are AA, A, B, and C. Those grades represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.



WARNING

The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on straight ahead braking traction tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning, or peak traction characteristics.

Temperature - A, B & C

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B and C representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel.

Sustained high temperature may cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature may lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance that all passenger car tires must meet the

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades A and B represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.



WARNING

The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, under-inflation, over-inflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, may cause heat build-up and possible sudden tire failure.

Check tire inflation pressure

Check your tires, including the spare tire (if equipped), at least once a month. Use a good quality tire pressure gauge to check the tire pressure. You cannot tell if your tires are properly inflated simply by looking at them. Radial tires may look properly inflated when they are under-inflated.

How to check

- 1 Remove the valve cap from the tire valve stem.
- 2 Press the tire gauge firmly onto the valve to get a pressure measurement.
 - If the cold tire inflation pressure matches the recommended pressure on the tire and loading information label, no further adjustment is necessary.
 - If the pressure is low, add air until it reaches the recommended pressure.
 - If you overfill the tire, release air by pushing on the metal stem in the center of the tire valve. Recheck the tire pressure with the tire gauge.
- 3 Put the valve caps back on the valve stems. Without the valve cap, dirt or moisture may get into the valve core and cause air leakage. If a valve cap is missing, install a new one as soon as possible.

Wheel alignment and tire balance

The wheels on your vehicle were aligned and balanced carefully at the factory, and you may not need to have your wheels aligned again. If you notice unusual tire wear or your vehicle pulling to one side, the alignment may need to be adjusted.

If you notice your vehicle vibrating when driving on a smooth road, your wheels may need to be rebalanced.

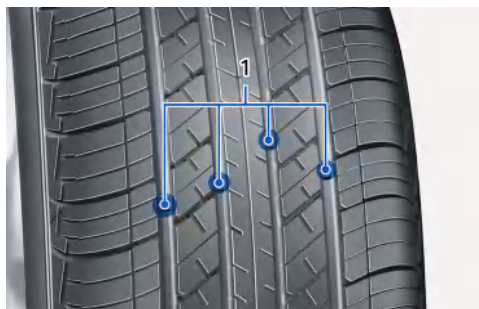
NOTICE

Only use approved wheel weights or your vehicle's aluminum wheels may be damaged.

Tire maintenance

In addition to proper inflation, correct wheel alignment helps decrease the tire wear. If you find a tire is worn unevenly, have your dealer check the wheel alignment. When you have new tires installed, make sure they are balanced. This may increase ride comfort and tire life. Additionally, a tire must always be rebalanced if it is removed from the wheel.

Tire replacement



1. Tread wear indicator

If the tire is worn evenly, a tread wear indicator appears as a solid band across the tread. This shows there is less than 1.6 mm (1/16 in.) of tread left on the tire. Replace the tire when this happens.

Do not wait for the band to appear across the entire tread before replacing the tire.

Tire traction

Tire traction can be reduced if you drive on worn tires or the tires that are improperly inflated, or on slippery road surfaces. Replace the tires when tread wear indicators appear. To reduce the possibility of losing control, slow down whenever there is rain, snow, or ice on the road.



WARNING

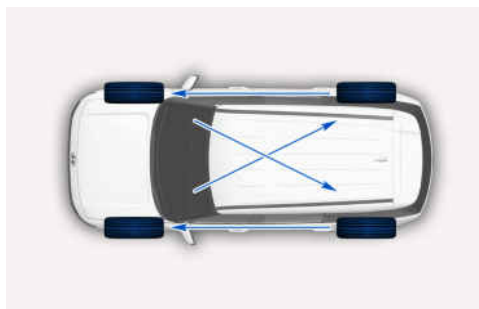
To reduce the risk of serious injury or death:

- Replace tires that are worn, show uneven wear, or are damaged. Worn tires may cause loss of braking effectiveness, steering control, and traction.
 - Always replace tires with the same size as each tire that was originally supplied with this vehicle. Using tires and wheels other than the recommended sizes may cause unusual handling characteristics, poor vehicle control, or negatively affect your vehicle's Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS).
 - When replacing tires (or wheels), it is recommended to replace the two front or two rear tires (or wheels) as a pair. Replacing just one tire may seriously affect your vehicle's handling.
 - Tires degrade over time, even when they are not being used. Regardless of the remaining tread, HYUNDAI recommends that tires be replaced after six (6) years.
 - Driving in hot climates or excessive loading may accelerate the tire aging process.
-

Wheel replacement

When replacing the metal wheels for any reason, make sure the new wheels are equivalent to the original factory units in diameter, rim width, and offset.

Tire rotation



To equalize tread wear, HYUNDAI recommends that the tires be rotated according to the maintenance schedule or sooner if irregular wear develops.

When rotating tires, check for correct balance, uneven wear, and damage.

Look for bumps or bulges in the tread or side of the tire. Replace the tire if you find any of these conditions. Replace the tire if fabric or cord is visible. Disc brake pads should be inspected for wear whenever tires are rotated.

After rotation, be sure to bring the front and rear tire pressures to specification and check wheel nut torque (proper torque is 79.6-94.0 lbf.ft [11.0-13.0 kgf.m]).



WARNING

- Do not use the compact spare tire for tire rotation.
 - Do not mix bias ply and radial ply tires under any circumstances. This may cause unusual handling characteristics that may cause loss of vehicle control and result in a collision.
-

Information

When installing an unsymmetrical tire, install the side marked 'outside' facing out.

Understanding Tires

All season tires

HYUNDAI specifies all season tires on some models to provide good performance for use all year round, including snowy and icy road conditions. All season tires are identified by ALL SEASON and/or M+S (Mud and Snow) on the tire sidewall.

Summer tires

HYUNDAI specifies summer tires on some models to provide superior performance on dry roads. Summer tire performance is substantially reduced in snow and ice. Summer tires do not have the tire traction rating M+S (Mud and Snow) on the tire side wall.

Snow tires

If you plan to operate your vehicle in snowy or icy conditions, HYUNDAI recommends the use of snow tires on all four wheels.

If you use snow tires, they should be the same size and have the same load capacity as the original tires. Snow tires should be installed on all four wheels. Otherwise, poor handling may result. Snow tires should carry 4 psi (28 kPa) more air pressure than the pressure recommended for the standard tires on the tire label located on the driver's side center pillar, or up to the maximum pressure shown on the tire sidewall, whichever is less. Do not drive faster than 120 km/h (75 mph) when your vehicle is equipped with snow tires. Snow tires have better snow traction than all season tires and may be more appropriate in some areas.

Radial-ply tires

Radial-ply tires provide improved tread life, road hazard resistance and smoother high speed ride. The radial-ply tires used on this vehicle are of belted construction, and are selected to complement the ride and handling characteristics of your vehicle. Radial-ply tires have the same load carrying capacity, as bias-ply or bias belted tires of the same size, and use the same recommended inflation pressure. Mixing of radial-ply tires with bias-ply or bias belted tires is not recommended. Any combinations of radial-ply and bias-ply or bias belted tires when used on the same vehicle will seriously deteriorate vehicle handling. The best rule to follow is to use identical radial-ply tires as a pair for the front tires and rear tires.

Longer wearing tires can be more susceptible to irregular tread wear. It is very important to follow the tire rotation interval in this chapter to achieve the tread life potential of these tires. Cuts and punctures in radial-ply tires are repairable only in the tread area, because of sidewall flexing. Consult your tire dealer for radial-ply tire repairs.



WARNING

Do not mix bias ply and radial ply tires under any circumstances. This may cause unusual handling characteristics that may cause loss of vehicle control and result in a collision.

Low aspect ratio tires

The aspect ratio is lower than 50 on low aspect ratio tires.

Because low aspect ratio tires are optimized for handling and braking, their sidewall is a little stiffer than a standard tire. Also low aspect ratio tires tend to be wider and consequently have a greater contact patch with the road surface. In some instances they may generate more road noise compared with standard tires.



CAUTION

Low aspect wheels and tires are easily damaged. To reduce the risk of damage:

- When driving on rough roads, passing over a pothole, speed bump, manhole, or curb stone, drive the vehicle slowly not to damage the tires and wheels. Damage is not covered by your vehicle warranty.
 - Inspect the tire condition and pressure every 3,000 km (1,800 mi.).
 - It is difficult to visually inspect for tire damage with your eyes. If any damage is found, contact your authorized HYUNDAI dealer to replace the tire.
-

Tire terminology and definitions

- **Air pressure:** The amount of air inside the tire pressing outward on the tire. Air pressure is expressed in pounds per square inch (psi) or kilopascal (kPa).

- **Accessory weight:** This means the combined weight of optional accessories. Some examples of optional accessories are dual clutch transmission, power seats, and air conditioning.
- **Aspect ratio:** The relationship of a tire's height to its width.
- **Belt:** A rubber coated layer of cords that is located between the plies and the tread. Cords may be made from steel or other reinforcing materials.
- **Bead:** The tire bead contains steel wires wrapped by steel cords that hold the tire onto the rim.
- **Bias ply tire:** A pneumatic tire in which the plies are laid at alternate angles less than 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread.
- **Cold tire pressure:** The amount of air pressure in a tire, measured in pounds per square inch (psi) or kilopascals (kPa) before a tire has built up heat from driving.
- **Curb weight:** This means the weight of a motor vehicle with standard and optional equipment including the maximum capacity of fuel, oil and coolant, but without passengers and cargo.
- **DOT markings:** The DOT code includes the Tire Identification Number (TIN), an alphanumeric designator which can also identify the tire manufacturer, production plant, brand and date of production.
- **GVWR:** Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
- **GAWR FRT:** Gross Axle Weight Rating for the Front Axle.
- **GAWR RR:** Gross Axle Weight Rating for the Rear axle.
- **Intended outboard sidewall:** The side of an asymmetrical tire, that must always face outward when mounted on a vehicle.
- **Kilopascal (kPa):** The metric unit for air pressure.
- **Light Truck (LT) tire:** A tire designated by its manufacturer as primarily intended for use on lightweight trucks or multipurpose passenger vehicles.
- **Load ratings:** The maximum load that a tire is rated to carry for a given inflation pressure.
- **Load index:** An assigned number ranging from 1 to 279 that corresponds to the load carrying capacity of a tire.
- **Maximum inflation pressure:** The maximum air pressure to which a cold tire may be inflated. The maximum air pressure is molded onto the sidewall.
- **Maximum load rating:** The load rating for a tire at the maximum permissible inflation pressure for that tire.
- **Maximum loaded vehicle weight:** The sum of curb weight; accessory weight; vehicle capacity weight; and production options weight.
- **Normal occupant weight:** The number of occupants a vehicle is designed to seat multiplied by 68 kg (150 lbs.).
- **Occupant distribution:** Designated seating positions.
- **Outward facing sidewall:** An asymmetrical tire has a particular side that faces outward when mounted on a vehicle. The outward facing sidewall bears white lettering or bears manufacturer, brand, and/or model name molding that is higher or deeper than the same moldings on the inner facing sidewall.

- **Passenger (P-Metric) tire:** A tire used on passenger cars and some light duty trucks and multipurpose vehicles.
- **Ply:** A layer of rubber-coated parallel cords.
- **Pneumatic tire:** A mechanical device made of rubber, chemicals, fabric and steel or other materials, that, when mounted on an automotive wheel provides the traction and contains the gas or fluid that sustains the load.
- **Pneumatic options weight:** The combined weight of installed regular production options weighing over 2.3 kg (5 lbs.) in excess of the standard items which they replace, not previously considered in curb weight or accessory weight, including heavy duty breaks, ride levelers, roof rack, heavy duty battery, and special trim.
- **Recommended inflation pressure:** Vehicle manufacturer's recommended tire inflation pressure as shown on the tire placard.
- **Radial ply tire:** A pneumatic tire in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread.
- **Rim:** A metal support for a tire and upon which the tire beads are seated.
- **Sidewall:** The portion of a tire between the tread and the bead.
- **Speed rating:** An alphanumeric code assigned to a tire indicating the maximum speed at which a tire can operate.
- **Traction:** The friction between the tire and the road surface. The amount of grip provided.
- **Tread:** The portion of a tire that comes into contact with the road.
- **Treadwear indicators:** Narrow bands, sometimes called 'wear bars', that show across the tread of a tire when only 1.6 mm (1/16 in.) of tread remains.
- **UTQGS:** Uniform Tire Quality Grading Standards is a tire information system that provides consumers with ratings for a tire's traction, temperature and treadwear. Ratings are determined by tire manufacturers using government testing procedures. The ratings are molded into the sidewall of the tire.
- **Vehicle capacity weight:** The number of designated seating positions multiplied by 68 kg (150 lbs.) plus the rated cargo and luggage load.
- **Vehicle maximum load on the tire:** Load on an individual tire due to curb and accessory weight plus maximum occupant and cargo weight.
- **Vehicle normal load on the tire:** Load on an individual tire that is determined by distributing to each axle its share of the curb weight, accessory weight, and normal occupant weight and dividing by 2.
- **Vehicle placard:** A label permanently attached to a vehicle showing the original equipment tire size and recommended inflation pressure.

Other Maintenance Items

Fuel lines, fuel hoses and connections

Check the fuel lines, fuel hoses, and connections for leakage and damage. Have an authorized HYUNDAI dealer replace any damaged or leaking parts immediately.

Fuel filter

The fuel filter is considered to be maintenance free but periodic inspection is recommended depending on the fuel quality. If there is fuel flow restriction, surging,

loss of power, or hard starting, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer to have the fuel filter replaced immediately.

Vapor hose and fuel filler cap

The vapor hose and fuel filler cap should be inspected at intervals specified in the maintenance schedule. Your HYUNDAI dealer helps determine if replacement is needed.

Vacuum crankcase ventilation hoses

Visually check for proper installation, chafing, cracks, deterioration, and any leakage. Replace any deteriorated or damaged parts immediately.

Spark plugs

Be sure to install new spark plugs with the correct heat range.

When installing new spark plugs, make sure the ignition coils are clean and free of any oil or debris. Clean and wipe off the bottom portion of the ignition coil to prevent any contamination with the spark plug during installation.



WARNING

Do not remove spark plugs from the vehicle when the engine is hot. You may damage the engine and may also risk burn injury.

Cooling system

Check the cooling system components such as radiator, coolant reservoir, hoses, and connections for leakage and damage. Replace any damaged parts.

Automatic Transmission fluid

The automatic transmission fluid level does not need to be checked under normal usage conditions.

Have the automatic transmission fluid changed by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer according to the maintenance schedule.

NOTICE

Only use the automatic transmission fluid specified in the **Recommended Lubricants and Capacities**.

Information

The color of a new automatic transmission fluid is red. As the vehicle is driven, the automatic transmission fluid begins to look darker.

This is normal and the automatic transmission fluid does not need to be replaced based on the color change.

Brake hoses and lines

Visually check for proper installation, chafing, cracks, deterioration, and any leakage. Replace any deteriorated or damaged parts immediately.

Parking brake

Inspect the parking brake system including the cables.

Brake discs, pads, calipers, and rotors

Check the pads, the disc, and the rotor for any excessive wear-out. Inspect calipers for any fluid leakage.

Exhaust pipe and muffler

Visually inspect the exhaust pipes, muffler and hangers for cracks, deterioration, or damage. Start the engine and listen carefully for any exhaust gas leakage. Tighten connections or replace parts as necessary.

Drive shaft and related

Check the drive shaft, boots, clamps, rubber couplings, and center-bearing rubber for cracks, deterioration, or damage. Replace any damaged parts and if necessary, repack the grease.

Suspension mounting bolts

Check the suspension connections for looseness or damage. Retighten to the specified torque.

Steering gear box, linkage & boots/lower arm ball joint

With the vehicle stopped and the engine off, check for excessive free-play in the steering wheel. Check the linkage for bends or damage. Check the dust boots and ball joints for deterioration, cracks, or damage.

Air conditioning refrigerant

Check the air conditioning lines and connections for leakage and damage.

Fuses

A vehicle's electrical system is protected from electrical overload damage by fuses. This vehicle has 2 (or 3) fuse panels, one located in the driver's side panel bolster, the other in the engine compartment.

If any of your vehicle's lights, accessories, or controls do not work, check the appropriate circuit fuse. If a fuse has blown, the element inside the fuse is melted or broken.

If the electrical system does not work, first check the driver's side fuse panel.



WARNING

Never replace a fuse with anything but another fuse of the same rating.

- A higher capacity fuse may cause damage and possibly cause a fire.
 - Do not install a wire or aluminum foil instead of the proper fuse - even as a temporary repair. It may cause extensive wiring damage and possibly a fire.
-



CAUTION

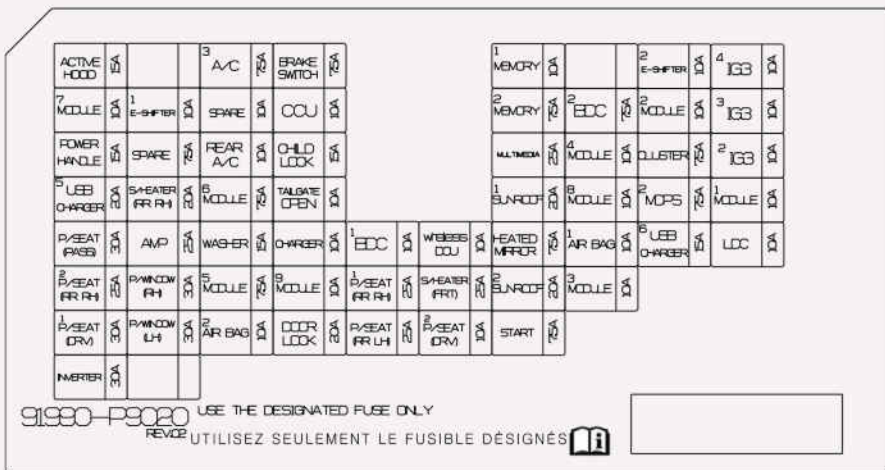
Do not use a screwdriver or any other metal object to remove fuses because it may cause a short circuit and damage the system.

Information

Not all fuse panel descriptions in this manual may be applicable to your vehicle. When you inspect the fuse panel on your vehicle, refer to the fuse panel label. Inside the fuse panel cover, you can find the label describing fuse names and ratings.

Instrument Panel Fuse Panel





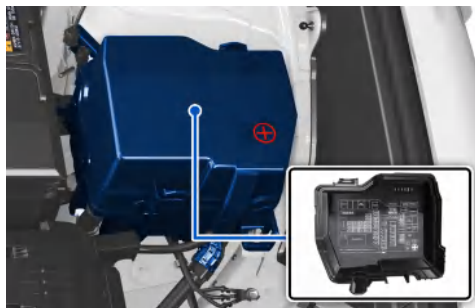
Fuse Name	Fuse Rating	Circuit Protected
A/C 3	7.5 A	Front A/C Control Panel, Front A/C Control Module, Incar Temperature Sensor, E/R Junction Block (PTC HEATER1/2 RELAY)
BRAKE SWITCH	7.5 A	BDC, Stop Lamp Switch
MEMORY 1	10 A	Rear A/C Control Module, Driver/Passenger Door Mood Lamp, Smart Ambient Light Control Unit (Mood Lamp), Rear Door Mood Lamp LH/RH, BDC
E-SHIFTER 2	10 A	Electronic Atm Shift Lever & Start/Stop Button
MODULE 7	10 A	Hazard Switch, ICC Unit, Rain Sensor, Multifunction Switch, Data Link Connector, 3RD Power Seat Module, Driver/Passenger Power Outside Mirror, Driver Power Window Module, Driver/Passenger Power Seat Module, 2ND Power Seat Module LH/RH, Rear Junction Block (Rear Blower Relay), Crash Pad Switch, Driver/Passenger Door Outside Handle, Power Tailgate Unit, 2ND & 3RD Seat Reclining Switch (Luggage)

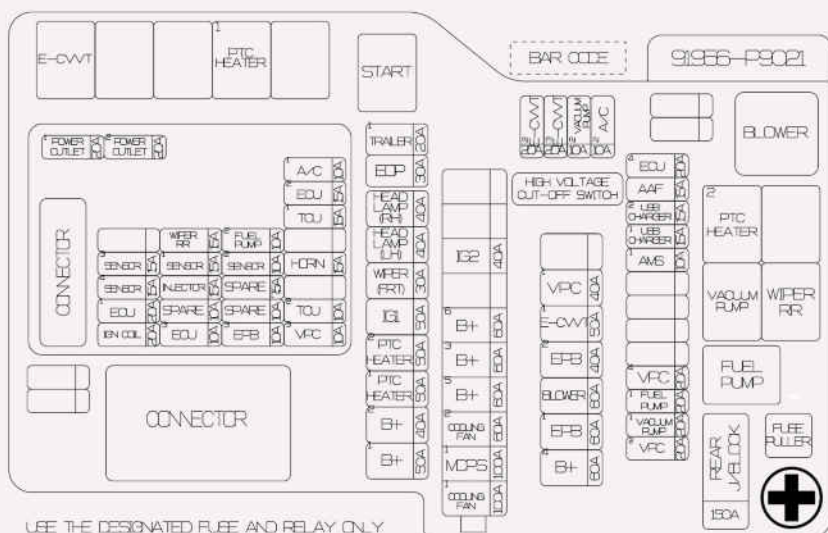
Fuse Name	Fuse Rating	Circuit Protected
E-SHIFTER 1	10 A	Electronic Atm Shift Lever & Start/Stop Button
SPARE (IG2)	10 A	Standby Power (IG2)
CCU	10 A	CCU
MEMORY 2	7.5 A	Head-Up Display, Front A/C Control Panel, Front A/C Control Module
BDC 2	7.5 A	BDC
MODULE 2	10 A	CCU, DCU, Stop Lamp Switch
SPARE (B+)	7.5 A	Standby Power (B+)
REAR A/C	10 A	Rear A/C Control Module
CHILD LOCK	15 A	Child Lock/Unlock Relay
MULTIMEDIA	25 A	Low DC-DC Converter
MODULE 4	10 A	Floor Console UVC Switch, AMP, Smart Phone Wireless Charger Unit, USB Connector Assembly, Driver Power Seat Module, 3RD Seat Switch LH/RH, 2ND Power Seat Module LH/RH, 3RD Power Seat Module, 2ND Seat LH/RH Switch Unit, ICC Unit, Overhead Console Lamp, Electro Chromic Mirror, Data Link Connector, CCNC Head Unit, Front A/C Control Panel, Trailer Control Module, Low DC-DC Converter, Built-In Cam Unit
CLUSTER	7.5 A	Cluster Unit, Head-Up Display
USB CHARGER 5	20 A	USB Connector Assembly
S/HEATER RR RH	20 A	2ND Warmer/Air Ventilation Control Module
MODULE 6	7.5 A	Head Lamp LH/RH, AC Inverter Outlet, Inverter Unit, 12V Lithium Auxiliary Battery
TAILGATE OPEN	10 A	Tailgate Open Relay, Passenger Occupant Detection Sensor
SUNROOF 1	20 A	Front Sunroof Control Module
MODULE 8	10 A	Multifunction Switch, Driver Power Window Module, 2ND Seat Belt Buckle Switch LH/RH/Center

Fuse Name	Fuse Rating	Circuit Protected
MDPS 2	7.5 A	MDPS Unit
MODULE 1	10 A	BDC, CCU, DCU, ADAS Unit (Parking), Built-In Cam Unit, Low DC-DC Converter
P/SEAT PASS	30 A	Passenger Power Seat Module, Passenger Relay Unit, Passenger Power Seat Switch
AMP	25 A	[400W] Low DC-DC Converter
WASHER	15 A	Multifunction Switch
wireless DCU	10 A	DCU
BDC 1	10 A	Front/Rear UWB Unit LH/RH, UWB Unit (Master/Slave), Driver/ Passenger Door Outside Handle, BDC
HEATED MIRROR	7.5 A	Driver/Passenger Power Outside Mirror
AIR BAG 1	10 A	SRS Control Module, Passenger Occupant Detection Sensor
USB CHARGER 6	15 A	USB Connector Assembly
LDC	10 A	CCNC Head Unit, LOW DC-DC Converter, REAR Corner Radar LH/RH, REAR A/C Control Module, Cluster Unit, ADAS Unit(Parking), CCNC Keyboard, FRONT A/C Control Pannel , HEAD-UP Display
P/SEAT RR RH 2	25 A	2ND Seat RH Walk In Communication Switch (Cushion/ Reclining), 2ND Power Seat Module RH
P/WINDOW RH	30 A	Passenger Safety Power Window Module, [With Safety] Rear Safety Power Window Module RH, [W/O Safety] Rear Power Window Switch RH
MODULE 5	7.5 A	BDC
P/SEAT RR RH 1	25 A	[With Power Seat] 2ND Power Seat Module RH, [8P] 2ND Seat Rh Walk In & Folding Switch, 2ND Seat RH Walk In Communication Switch (Cushion/Reclining) [With 2nd Folding & Walk In - 8P] 2ND Seat RH Walk In & Folding Switch
S/HEATER FRT	25 A	1ST Seat Warmer/Air Ventilation Seat Control Module

Fuse Name	Fuse Rating	Circuit Protected
SUNROOF 2	20 A	Rear Sunroof Control Module
MODULE 3	10 A	AWD ECM, Front View Camera, ADAS Unit (Driving), ADAS Unit (Parking), Front/Rear Corner Radar LH/RH, Front Radar, Center Fascia Switch (Driver), Crash Pad Switch, Rear Corner Radar LH/RH
P/SEAT DRV 1	30 A	Driver Power Seat Module, Driver Power Seat Switch
P/WINDOW LH	30 A	Driver Safety Power Window Module, [With Safety] Rear Safety Power Window Module LH, [W/O Safety] Rear Power Window Switch LH
AIR BAG 2	10 A	SRS Control Module
DOOR LOCK	20 A	Door Lock/Unlock Relay, Two Turn Unlock Relay
P/SEAT RR LH	25 A	[With Power Seat] 2ND Power Seat Module LH, [8P] 2ND Seat Rh Walk In & Folding Switch, 2ND Seat LH Walk In Communication Switch (Cushion/Reclining) [With 2nd Folding & Walk In - 8P] 2ND Seat LH Walk In & Folding Switch
P/SEAT DRV 2	10 A	Driver Lumbar Support Unit
START	7.5 A	BDC, ECM
INVERTER	30 A	Inverter Unit

Engine Compartment Fuse Panel





Engine compartment junction block

Type	Fuse Name	Fuse Rating	Circuit Protected
MULTI FUSE	IG2	40 A	PCB Block (IG2 Relay), E/R Junction Block (Start Relay)
	B+6	60 A	PCB Block (Main Relay, Wiper Relay, Fuse - A/C1, Horn, B/ALARM Horn, TCU1)
	B+3	60 A	PDC (Fuse - USB Charger5, P/SEAT PASS, P/SEAT DRV1, P/WINDOW LH/RH, AMP, SPARE (B+), Inverter, Module7, S/HEATER RR RH, E-SHIFTER1,P/SEAT RR RH 2)
	B+5	60 A	PDC (Fuse - S/HEATER FRT,Wireless DCU, AIR BAG2, P/SEAT DRV2, Sunroof2, Sunroof1)
	MDPS 1	100 A	MDPS Unit

Type	Fuse Name	Fuse Rating	Circuit Protected
	COOLING FAN	100 A	Cooling Fan Controller
MIDI FUSE	REAR J/ BLOCK	150 A	Rear Junction Block (S/B Fuse - REAR HEATED, Aux Batt, Power Tailgate, REAR Blower, 3rd S/HEATER, Trailer2/3/4, 3rd Row Seat Foldig, P/SEAT RR LH 2, Fuse - AWD, USB Charger3/4, Combi Lamp LH/RH, E-LSD
FUSE	ECU4	20 A	ECM
	ACTIVE AIR FLAP	15 A	Active Air Flap (Upper, Lower LH/RH)
	USB CHARGER 2	15 A	Passenger USB Charger Connector
	USB CHARGER 1	15 A	Driver USB Charger Connector
	AMS 1	10 A	Battery Sensor
	VPC 4	20 A	VPC
	FUEL PUMP 1	20 A	E/R Junction Block (Fuel Pump1 Realy)
	VACUUM PUMP 1	20 A	E/R Junction Block (RLY.4)
	VPC 2	20 A	VPC
	VPC 1	40 A	VPC
	EPB 2	60 A	ESP Control Module
	BLOWER	60 A	E/R Junction Block (Blower Realy)
	EPB 1	60 A	ESP Control Module
	B+4	60 A	PDC (Fuse - BDC1, CCU, Barke Switch, P/SEAT RR LH, P/SEAT RR RH1, Door Lock, Tailgate Open, IPS13, Long Term Load Latch Relay (Fuse - Multi Media, Memory1/2))
	TRAILER1	20 A	Electronic Brake Controller
	EOP	30 A	Electronic Oil Pump

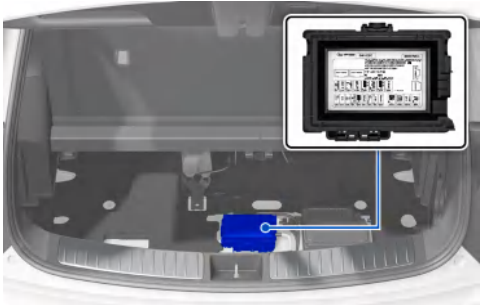
Type	Fuse Name	Fuse Rating	Circuit Protected
	HEAD LAMP (RH)	40 A	Head Lamp RH
	HEAD LAMP (LH)	40 A	Head Lamp LH
	WIPER (FRT)	30 A	Front Wiper Motor
	IG1	50 A	PCB Block (IG1 Relay, ACC Relay)
	PTC HEATER 2	50 A	E/R Junction Block (Ptc Heater2 Relay)
	PTC HEATER 1	50 A	E/R Junction Block (Ptc Heater1 Relay)
	B+2	40 A	PDC (IPS11, IPS12)
	B+1	50 A	PDC (IPS1,IPS4, IPS5, IPS6, IPS7)

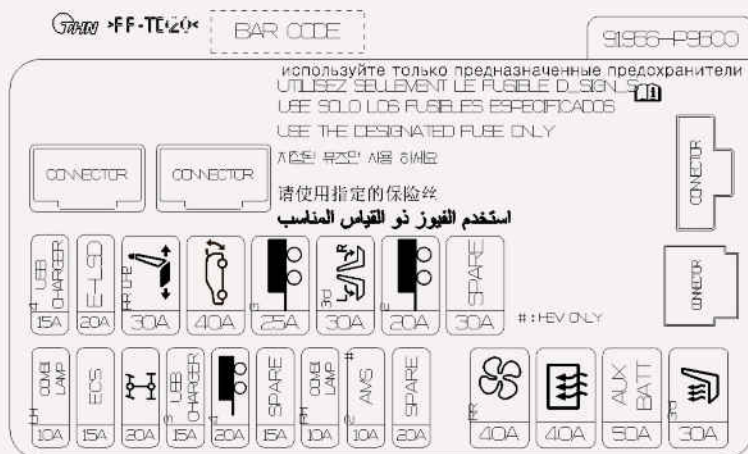
PCB block

Fuse Name	Fuse Rating	Circuit Protected
POWER OUTLET 1	20 A	2ND & 3RD Seat Reclining Switch (Luggage)
POWER OUTLET 2	20 A	1ST Power Outlet
A/C 1	10 A	A/C Relay
TCU 1	15 A	TCM
WIPER RR	15 A	Rear Wiper Motor, E/R Junction Block (Wiper Rr Relay)
FUER PUMP 2	10 A	E/R Junction Block (Fuel Pump Relay)
SENSOR 3	15 A	Canister Close Valve, Oil Level Sensor
SENSOR 1	15 A	Oxygen Sensor (UP/Down)
SENSOR 2	10 A	Purge Control Solenoid Valve, Oil Control Valve #2/#4 (Exhaust), Oil Control Valve #1/#3 (Intake)), Variable Oil Pump Solenoid Valve, Variable Intake Solenoid Valve, Cooling Fan Controller

Fuse Name	Fuse Rating	Circuit Protected
HORN	15 A	Horn Relay
INJECTOR	15 A	Injector #1/#2/#3/#4/#5/#6
B/ALARM HORN	15 A	B/Alarm Horn Relay
ECU 1	20 A	ECM
TCU 2	10 A	TCM, Electronic Oil Pump
IGN COIL	20 A	Ignition Coil #1/#2/#3/#4/#5/#6
ECU 3	10 A	ECM
EPB 3	10 A	ESP Control Module
VPC 3	10 A	VPC

Cargo Compartment Fuse Panel

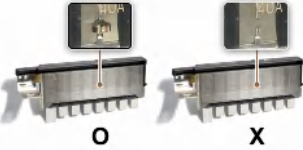




Fuse Name	Fuse Rating	Circuit Protected
USB CHARGER 4	15 A	Luggage USB Charger Connector RH
COMBI LAMP LH	30 A	Rear Combination Lamp (OUT) LH
AWD	40 A	AWD ECM
USB CHARGER 3	30 A	Luggage USB Charger Connector LH
COMBI LAMP RH	10 A	Rear Combination Lamp (OUT) RH
P/SEAT RR LH 2	30 A	2ND Power Seat Module LH [7P] 2ND Seat LH Walk In Communication Switch (Cushion/Reclining)
POWER TAILGATE	15 A	Power Tailgate Unit
E-LSD	20 A	E-LSD Control Module

Fuse Name	Fuse Rating	Circuit Protected
TRAILER2	20 A	Trailer Connector, [With Mobis Trailer] Trailer Custom Module
TRAILER3	25 A	Trailer Control Module, [With Mobis Trailer] Trailer Custom Module
TRAILER4	20 A	Trailer Control Module
3RD SEAT FOLDING	30 A	3RD Power Seat Module
REAR BLOWER	40 A	RR Blower Relay
REAR HEATED	40 A	RR Heated Relay
AUX BATT	50 A	12V Lithium Auxiliary Battery
3RD SEAT HEATER	10 A	3RD Seat Warmer Control Module

How to Check Fuses by Type

Type	O: Normal/X: Disconnection
Blade	
Cartridge	
Multi	

Replacing Fuses

Instrument panel fuse replacement

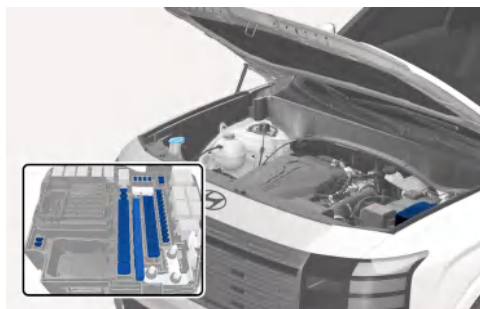
- 1 Turn off the vehicle and all other switches.
- 2 Open the fuse panel cover. Refer to the label on the inside of the fuse panel cover to locate the suspected fuse location.



- 3 Pull the suspected tool straight out. Use the removal tool provided in the engine compartment fuses panel.
- 4 Check the removed fuse and replace it if it is blown. Spare fuses are provided in the instrument panel fuse panels (or in the engine compartment fuse panel).
- 5 Push in a new fuse of the same rating, and make sure it fits tightly in the clips. If it is not tight, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

In an emergency, if you do not have a spare fuse, use a fuse of the same rating from a circuit you may not need for operating the vehicle.

Engine compartment panel fuse replacement

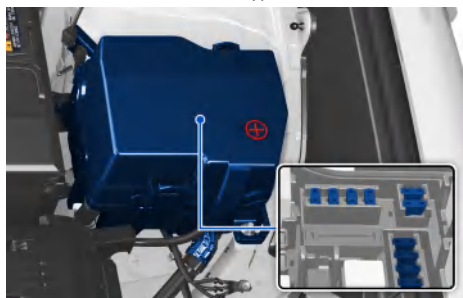


Blade fuse/Cartridge fuse

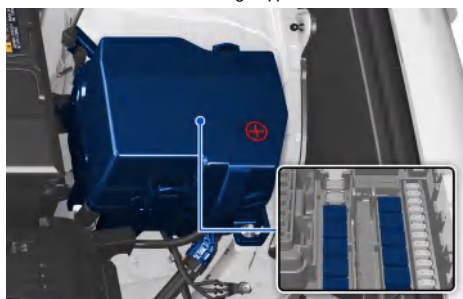
- 1 Turn off the vehicle and all other switches.
- 2 Remove the fuse panel cover by pressing the tap and pulling up. Refer to the label on the inside of the fuse panel cover to locate the suspected fuse location.

- 3 Pull the suspected fuse straight out. Use the removal tool provided in the engine compartment fuses panel.

Blade type



Cartridge type



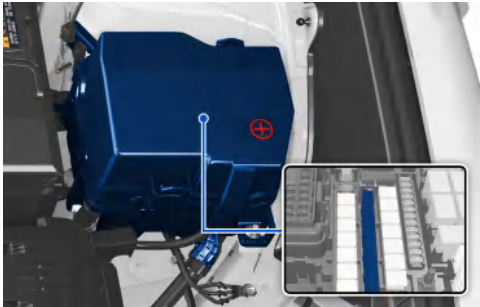
- 4 Check the removed fuse and replace it if it is blown. To remove or insert the fuse, use the fuse puller in the engine compartment fuse panel.
- 5 Push in a new fuse of the same rating, and make sure it fits tightly in the clips. If it is not tight, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.



CAUTION

Always securely install the fuse panel cover. Water may contact the fuse and cause an electrical failure.

Multi fuse



If the multi fuse or midi fuse is blown, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Light Bulbs

Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer to replace most vehicle light bulbs. It is difficult to replace vehicle light bulbs because other parts of the vehicle must be removed before you can get to the bulb. This is especially true for removing the headlight assembly to get to the bulb(s). Removing/installing the headlight assembly may result in damage to the vehicle.



WARNING

- Prior to replacing a light bulb, depress the brake pedal, shift to P (Park), apply the parking brake, move the Engine Start/Stop button to the OFF position, and take the key with you when leaving the vehicle to avoid sudden movement of the vehicle and to prevent possible electric shock.
 - Be aware the bulbs may be hot and may burn your fingers.
-

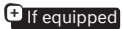
NOTICE

- Be sure to replace the burned-out bulb with one of the same wattage to prevent damage to the fuse or electrical wiring system.
 - To prevent damage, do not clean the headlight lens with chemical solvents or strong detergents.
-

Information

- The headlight and tail light lenses could appear to have condensation inside if the vehicle is washed after driving or if the vehicle is driven in wet weather. This condition is caused by a higher temperature inside the light and a cooler outside temperature. Moisture that condenses in the light is removed after driving with the light on. If the moisture is not removed, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
 - A normally functioning light may flicker momentarily to stabilize the vehicle's electrical control system.
If the light goes out, or continues to flicker, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
 - The parking light may not turn on when the parking light switch is turned on, but the parking light and headlight switch may turn on when the headlight switch is turned on. This may be caused by network failure or vehicle electrical control system malfunction. If this occurs, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
 - Adjust the headlight aim after a collision or the headlight is replaced.
-

Light desiccant



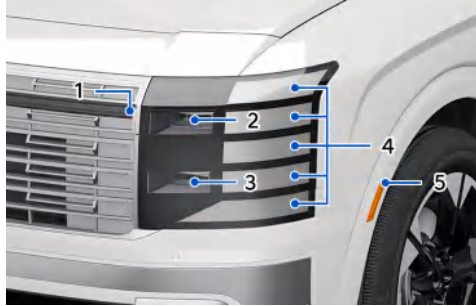
If equipped

This vehicle is equipped with desiccant to reduce fogging inside the headlight, Daytime Running Light, parking light, tail light, and rear turn signal light due to moisture. The desiccant is consumable and its performance may change based on the used period or environment. If fogging inside the headlight, Daytime Running Light, parking light, tail light, and rear turn signal light due to moisture continues for a long time, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Replacing the LED Light

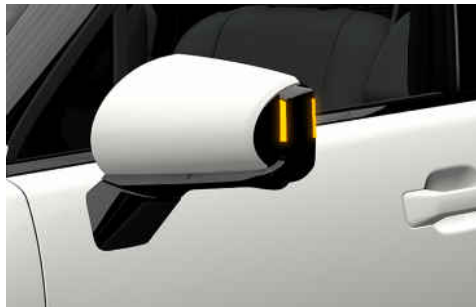
If the LED light does not operate, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer for replacement. The LED light cannot be replaced as a single unit. A skilled technician should check or repair the LED light, for it may damage related parts of the vehicle.

Headlight, parking light, turn signal light, daytime running light (DRL) replacement

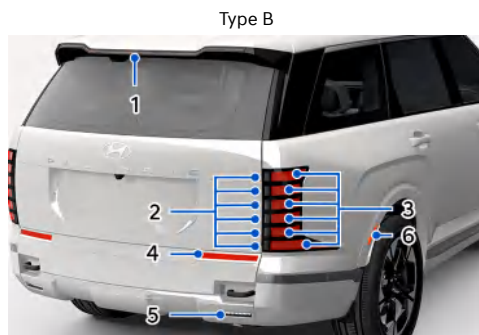
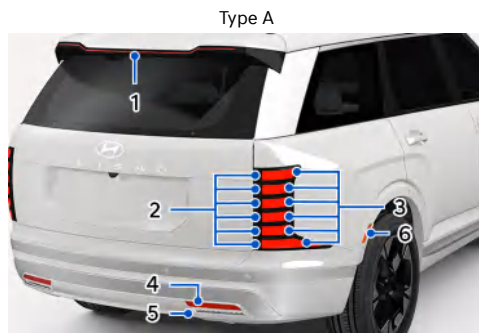


1. Parking light (Center light)
2. Headlight (Low)
3. Headlight (High/Sub-low)
4. Parking light/Turn signal light/Daytime Running Light (DRL)
5. Side reflector/Side marker light

Side repeater light replacement

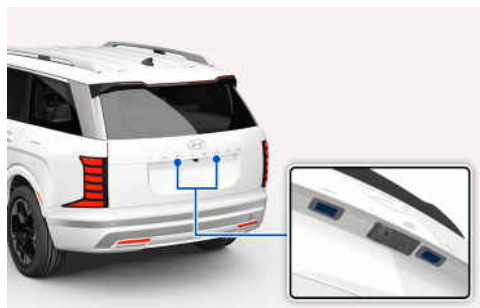


Rear combination light replacement



1. High mounted light
2. Turn signal light
3. Tail light/Stop light/Side marker light
4. Rear retro-reflector
5. Reverse light
6. Rear side retro-reflector

License plate light replacement



Interior light replacement

Map lamp, Room lamp, Rear personal lamp, Center console lamp, Mood lamp, Vanity mirror lamp, Glove box lamp, and Cargo area lamp

Map lamp



Room lamp (Normal roof/Single sunroof) (if equipped)



Rear personal lamp



Rear personal lamp (Dual sunroof) (if equipped)



Center console lamp



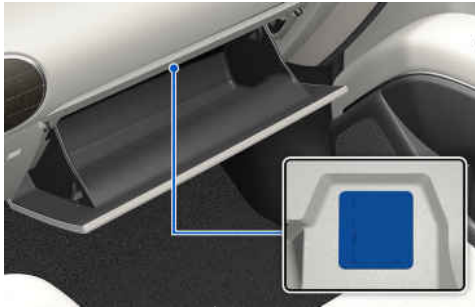
Mood lamp



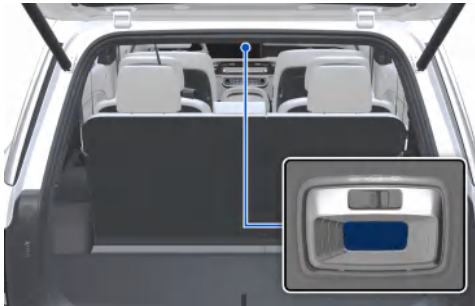
Vanity mirror lamp



Glove box lamp



Cargo area lamp



Appearance Care

Exterior Care

Exterior general caution

It is very important to follow the label directions when using any chemical cleaner or polish. Read all warning and caution statements that appear on the label.

Finish maintenance

Washing

To help protect your vehicle's finish from rust and deterioration, with a frequency of at least once a month with lukewarm or cold water.

If you use your vehicle for off-road driving, wash it after each off-road trip. Pay special attention to the removal of any accumulation of salt, dirt, mud, and other foreign materials. Make sure the drain holes in the lower edges of the doors and rocker panels are kept clear and clean.

Insects, tar, tree sap, bird droppings, industrial pollution, and similar deposits may damage your vehicle's finish if not removed immediately.

Even prompt washing with plain water may not completely remove all these deposits. Use a mild soap, safe for use on painted surfaces.

After washing, rinse the vehicle thoroughly with lukewarm or cold water. Do not allow soap to dry on the finish.



WARNING

After washing the vehicle, dry the brakes by applying them lightly while maintaining a slow forward speed.



CAUTION



Water washing in the engine compartment including high pressure water washing may cause the failure of electrical circuits located in the engine compartment.

NOTICE

- High pressure water may damage front and rear cameras, sensors, vehicle trim, and boots (rubber or plastic covers) or connectors.
 - Do not use strong soap, chemical detergents, or hot water, and do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight or when the body of the vehicle is warm.
 - To prevent damage to the plastic parts, do not clean with chemical solvents or strong detergents.
 - Never allow water or other liquids to come in contact with electrical/electronic components inside the vehicle to prevent damage.
 - Matte paint finish vehicle (if equipped)
To prevent damage the matte finish:
 - Do not go through an automatic car wash with rotating brushes.
 - Avoid using a steam cleaner. High temperature steam may leave stains that are difficult to remove.
 - Use a soft cloth (for example, microfiber towel or sponge) when washing your vehicle and dry with a microfiber towel. When you hand wash your vehicle, do not use a cleaner that finishes with wax. If the vehicle surface is too dirty (sand, dirt, dust, contaminant, etc.), clean the surface with water before washing the vehicle.
-

Waxing

A good coat of wax helps protect your paint from contaminants. Wax the vehicle when water no longer beads on the paint.

Always wash and dry the vehicle before waxing. Use a good quality liquid or paste wax, and follow the manufacturer's instructions. Wax all metal trim to protect it and to maintain its luster.

Removing oil, tar, and similar materials with a spot remover usually strips the wax from the finish. Be sure to re-wax these areas even if the rest of the vehicle does not yet need waxing.

NOTICE

- Do not wipe dust or dirt off the body with a dry cloth to prevent scratching the finish.
 - Do not use steel wool, abrasive cleaners, or strong detergents containing highly alkaline or caustic agents on chrome-plated or anodized aluminum parts to prevent discoloration or paint deterioration.
 - Matte paint finish vehicle (if equipped)
 - Do not use any polish protector such as detergent, abrasive, or polish. If wax is applied, remove the wax immediately using a silicone remover. If any tar or tar contaminant is on the surface, use a tar remover to clean.
 - Be careful not to apply too much pressure on the painted area.
-

Finish damage repair

Deep scratches or stone chips on the painted surface must be repaired promptly. Exposed metal quickly rusts and may develop into a major repair expense.

NOTICE

Matte paint finish vehicle (if equipped)

It is impossible to modify only repaint the damaged area. The whole part must be repainted as necessary. If the vehicle is damaged and painting is required, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Information

If your vehicle is damaged and requires any metal repair or replacement, make sure the body shop applies anti-corrosion materials to the parts repaired or replaced.

Bright-metal maintenance

- To remove road tar and insects, use a tar remover, not a scraper or other sharp object.
- To protect the surfaces of bright metal parts from corrosion, apply a coating of wax or chrome preservative and rub to a high luster.
- During winter weather or in coastal areas, cover the bright metal parts with a heavier coating of wax or preservative. If necessary, coat the parts with non-corrosive petroleum jelly or other protective compound.

Underbody maintenance

Corrosive materials used for ice and snow removal and dust control may collect on the underbody. If these materials are not removed, accelerated rusting may occur on underbody parts such as fuel lines, frame, floor pan, and exhaust system, even though they have been treated with rust protection.

Thoroughly flush the vehicle underbody and wheel openings with lukewarm or cold water once a month, after off-road driving and at the end of each winter. Pay special attention to these areas because it is difficult to see all the mud and dirt. It does more harm than good to wet down the road grime without removing it. The lower edges of doors, rocker panels, and frame members have drain holes that must not be allowed to clog with dirt. Trapped water in these areas may cause rusting.

Aluminum wheel maintenance

The aluminum wheels are coated with a clear protective finish.

NOTICE

- Do not use abrasive cleaner, polishing compound, solvent, or wire brushes on aluminum wheels.
 - Use only a mild soap or neutral detergent, and rinse thoroughly with water. Also, clean the wheels after driving on salted roads.
 - Do not wash the wheels with high-speed car wash brushes.
 - Do not use any cleaners containing acid or alkaline detergents.
-

Corrosion protection

Protecting your vehicle from corrosion

By using the most advanced design and construction practices to combat corrosion, HYUNDAI produces vehicles of the highest quality. However, this is only part of the

job. To achieve the long-term corrosion resistance your vehicle can deliver, the owner's cooperation and assistance are also required.

Common causes of corrosion

- Road salt, dirt, and moisture that is allowed to accumulate underneath the vehicle
- Removal of paint or protective coatings by stones, gravel, abrasion, minor scrapes, and dents that leave unprotected metal exposed to corrosion

High-corrosion areas

If you live in an area where your vehicle is regularly exposed to corrosive materials, corrosion protection is particularly important. Some of the common causes of accelerated corrosion are road salts, dust control chemicals, ocean air, and industrial pollution.

Moisture breeds corrosion

Moisture creates the conditions in which corrosion is most likely to occur. For example, corrosion is accelerated by high humidity, particularly when temperatures are just above freezing. In such conditions, the corrosive material is kept in contact with the vehicle surfaces by moisture that is slow to evaporate.

Mud is particularly corrosive because it is slow to dry and holds moisture in contact with the vehicle. Although the mud appears to be dry, it can still retain moisture and promote corrosion.

High temperatures may also accelerate corrosion of parts that are not properly ventilated so the moisture can be dispersed. For all these reasons, it is particularly important to keep your vehicle clean and free of mud or accumulation of other materials.

To help prevent corrosion

- Keep your vehicle clean
 - The best way to prevent corrosion is to keep your vehicle clean and free of corrosive materials. Attention to the underside of the vehicle is particularly important.
 - If you live in a high-corrosion area - where road salts are used, near the ocean, areas with industrial pollution, acid rain, and the like, take extra care to prevent corrosion. In winter, hose off the underside of your vehicle at least once a month and be sure to clean the underside thoroughly when winter is over.
 - When cleaning underneath the vehicle, pay particular attention to the components under the fenders and other areas that are hidden from view. Do a thorough job. Just dampening the accumulated mud rather than washing it away may accelerate corrosion rather than prevent it. Water under high pressure and steam are particularly effective in removing accumulated mud and corrosive materials.
 - When cleaning lower door panels, rocker panels, and frame members, make sure that drain holes are kept open so that moisture can escape and not be trapped inside to accelerate corrosion.
- Keep your garage dry
 - Do not park your vehicle in a damp, poorly ventilated garage. This creates a favorable environment for corrosion.
 - This is particularly true if you wash your vehicle in the garage or drive it into the garage when it is still wet or covered with snow, ice, or mud. Even a heated garage may contribute to corrosion unless it is well ventilated so moisture is dispersed.

- Keep paint and trim in good condition
 - Scratches or chips in the finish must be covered with 'touch-up' paint as soon as possible to reduce the possibility of corrosion. If bare metal is showing through, the attention of a qualified body and paint shop is recommended.
 - Bird droppings are highly corrosive and may damage painted surfaces in just a few hours. Always remove bird droppings as soon as possible.

Interior Care

Interior general precautions

Prevent caustic solutions such as perfume and cosmetic oil, from contacting the interior parts because they may cause damage or discoloration. If they do contact the interior parts, wipe them off immediately.

NOTICE

- Never allow water or other liquids to come in contact with electrical/electronic components inside the vehicle because this may damage them.
 - When cleaning leather products (steering wheel, seats, etc.), use neutral detergents or low alcohol content solutions. If you use high alcohol content solutions or acid/ alkaline detergents, the color of the leather may fade or the surface may get stripped off.
 - During window tinting, make sure window tinting solution does not flow into electronic devices inside the vehicle. It may cause breakdown and malfunction of devices.
-

Cleaning the upholstery and interior trim

Vehicle interior surfaces

 If equipped

Remove dust and loose dirt from interior surfaces with a whisk broom or a vacuum cleaner. If necessary, clean interior surfaces with a mixture of warm water and mild non-detergent cleaner (test all cleaners on a concealed area before use).

Fabric

 If equipped

Remove dust and loose dirt from fabric with a whisk broom or vacuum cleaner. Clean with a mild soap solution recommended for upholstery or carpets. Remove fresh spots immediately with a fabric spot cleaner. If you do not pay attention to fresh spots immediately, the fabric may be stained and its color may be affected. Also, its fire-resistant properties may be reduced if the material is not properly maintained.

NOTICE

Using anything but recommended cleaners and procedures may affect the fabric's appearance and fire-resistant properties.

Leather

If equipped

Leather is made from the outer skin of an animal, which goes through a special process to be available for use. Because it is a natural product, each part differs in thickness or density.

Wrinkles may appear as a natural result of stretching and shrinking depending on the temperature and humidity. Wrinkles may appear naturally from usage. It is not a fault of the products.

The seat is made of stretchable fabric to improve comfort. The parts contacting the body are curved and the side supporting area is high which provides driving comfort and stability.

- Caring for the leather seats
 - Vacuum the seat periodically to remove dust and sand on the seat. It prevents abrasion or damage of the leather and maintain its quality.
 - Wipe the natural leather seat cover often with a dry or soft cloth.
 - Use of proper leather protector may prevent abrasion of the cover and helps maintain the color. Be sure to read the instructions and consult a specialist when using leather coating or protective agent.
 - Light colored (beige, cream beige) leather may be easily contaminated and the stains may be noticeable.
 - Avoid wiping with a wet cloth. It may cause the surface to crack.
- Cleaning the leather seats
 - Remove all spills instantly.
 - For cosmetic products (sunscreen, foundation, etc.), apply cleansing cream on a cloth and wipe the contaminated spot. Wipe off the cream with a damp cloth and then wipe with a dry cloth.
 - For beverages (coffee, soft drink, etc.), apply a small amount of neutral detergent and wipe until it does not smear.
 - For oil, remove oil instantly with an absorbable cloth and wipe with stain remover used only for natural leather.
 - For chewing gum, harden the gum with ice and remove it gradually.
- Handling prime napa leather (if equipped)

Try to avoid excessive sunlight and heat exposure. Excessive sunlight and heat exposure naturally fades and dries out napa leather, causing wrinkles and discoloration. If the napa leather is wet with liquid, immediately clean it with lint-free cloth to minimize damage. Do not scratch the napa leather surface with a sharp object. If your napa leather seat is bright colored, it may be contaminated or stained from dyed materials such as jeans.

NOTICE

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

Interior wooden trim

Use a wooden furniture protector (for example, wax, coating compound) to clean the interior wooden trim.

Sharp objects (for example, driver, knife), adhesive materials, tapes, or any strong impacts may damage the interior wooden trim.



CAUTION

- If the coating finish over the interior wooden trim is removed, moisture may damage or change wood traits.
 - If the interior wooden trim is damaged, you may get a splinter from the wood surface. Have the damaged interior wooden trim replaced by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
-

Cleaning the seat belt webbing

Clean the belt webbing with any mild soap solution recommended for cleaning upholstery or carpet. Follow the instructions provided with the soap.



WARNING

Do not bleach or re-dye the webbing because this may weaken the seat belt.

Cleaning the interior window glass

If the interior glass surfaces need to be cleaned, use a glass cleaner. Follow the directions on the glass cleaner container.



CAUTION

Do not scrape or scratch the inside of the rear window. This may result in damage to the rear window defroster grid.

Emission Control System

The emission control system of your vehicle is covered by a written limited warranty. Please see the warranty information contained in the Service Passport in your vehicle.

Your vehicle is equipped with an emission control system to meet all applicable emission regulations. There are three emission control systems, as follows:

- Crankcase emission control system
- Evaporative emission control system
- Exhaust emission control system

In order to ensure the proper function of the emission control systems, it is recommended that you have your vehicle inspected and maintained by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer in accordance with the maintenance schedule in this manual.

NOTICE

For the Inspection and Maintenance Test (with Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system)

- To prevent the vehicle from misfiring during dynamometer testing, turn the ESC system off by pressing the ESC button (ESC OFF light illuminated).
 - After dynamometer testing is completed, turn the ESC system back on by pressing the ESC button again.
-

Crankcase Emission Control System

The positive crankcase ventilation system is employed to prevent air pollution caused by blow-by gases being emitted from the crankcase. This system supplies fresh filtered air to the crankcase through the air intake hose. Inside the crankcase, the fresh air mixes with blow-by gases, which then pass through the PCV valve into the induction system.

Evaporative Emission Control System Including Onboard Refueling Vapor Recovery (ORVR)

The evaporative emission control system is designed to prevent fuel vapors from escaping into the atmosphere. The ORVR system is designed to allow the vapors from the fuel tank to be loaded into a canister while refueling at the gas station, preventing the escape of fuel vapors into the atmosphere.

Canister

Fuel vapors generated inside the fuel tank are absorbed and stored in the onboard canister. When the engine is running, the fuel vapors absorbed in the canister are drawn into the surge tank through the purge control solenoid valve.

Purge Control Solenoid Valve (PCSV)

The PCSV is controlled by the Engine Control Module (ECM). When the engine coolant temperature is low during idling, the PCSV closes so that evaporated fuel is not taken into the engine. After the engine warms up during ordinary driving, the PCSV opens to introduce evaporated fuel to the engine.

Exhaust Emission Control System

The exhaust emission control system controls exhaust emissions while maintaining good vehicle performance. When the engine starts or fails to start, excessive attempts to restart the engine may cause damage to the emission system.

Engine exhaust (carbon monoxide) precautions

- Carbon monoxide is present with other exhaust fumes. If you smell exhaust fumes in your vehicle, drive with all the windows fully open. Have your vehicle inspected and repaired immediately.
- Do not operate the engine in confined or closed areas (such as garages) any more than what is necessary to move the vehicle in or out of the area.
- When the vehicle is stopped in an open area for more than a short time with the engine running, adjust the ventilation system (as needed) to draw outside air into the vehicle.
- Never sit in a parked or stopped vehicle for an extended time with the engine running.
- When the engine stalls or fails to start, excessive attempts to restart the engine may cause damage to the emission control system. For more information, refer to **Before Driving**.



WARNING

Engine exhaust gases contain carbon monoxide (CO). Though colorless and odorless, it is dangerous and could be lethal if inhaled. Follow the instructions on this page to avoid CO poisoning.

Operating precautions for catalytic converters

 If equipped



WARNING

The exhaust system and catalytic system are very hot while the engine is running or immediately after the engine is turned off. To avoid serious injury or death:

- Do not park, idle, or drive the vehicle over or near flammable objects, such as grass, vegetation, paper, leaves, etc. A hot exhaust system may ignite flammable items under your vehicle.
- Keep away from the exhaust system and catalytic converter or you may get burned.

Also, do not remove the heat sink around the exhaust system, do not seal the bottom of the vehicle, and do not coat the vehicle for corrosion control. It may present a fire risk under certain conditions.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the catalytic converter and to your vehicle, take the following precautions:

- Use only UNLEADED FUEL for gasoline engines.
- Do not operate the vehicle when there are signs of engine malfunction, such as misfire or a noticeable loss of performance.
- Do not misuse or abuse the engine. Examples of misuse are coasting with the engine off and descending steep grades in gear with the engine off.
- Do not operate the engine at high idle speed for extended an extended period of time (5 minutes or more).
- Do not modify or tamper with any part of the engine or emission control system. Have all inspections and adjustments made by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
- Avoid driving with an extremely low fuel level. Running out of fuel may cause the engine to misfire, damaging the catalytic converter.

Failure to follow these precautions may void your vehicle warranty.
