6. Driving your vehicle

Before Driving 367
Before entering the vehicle 367
Before starting 367
Engine Start/Stop Button 369
Vehicle Auto-Shut Off 374
Operating conditions 374
Deactivating conditions 374
System operation 374
Automatic Transmission 376
Automatic transmission operation 376
Cluster display message 382
Paddle shifter (manual shift mode) 384
Good driving practices 385
Braking System 387
Power-assist brakes 387
Disc brakes wear indicator 388
Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) 388
Auto hold 392
Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) 396
Electronic Stability Control (ESC) 397
Vehicle Stability Management (VSM) 400
Hill-start Assist Control (HAC) 401
Crosswind Stability Control (CSC) 401
Downhill Brake Control (DBC) 403
Brake Assistant System (BAS) 405
Good braking practices 406
Four Wheel Drive (4WD) 407
Four wheel drive (4WD) mode 407
Four wheel drive (4WD) Terrain mode 410
Emergency precautions 411
Regenerative Braking System (Paddle Shifter) 414
Using the regenerative braking system 414
Regenerative braking system limitations 415

Smart Regeneration System..... 418
Smart regeneration system on/off..... 418
Smart regeneration system operating condition..... 419
Smart regeneration level settings..... 419
Pausing smart regeneration system..... 420
Front sensor..... 420
Smart regeneration system disabled..... 420
Precautions for smart regeneration system..... 421
Coasting..... 425
Drive Mode Integrated Control System (4WD)..... 427
Drive mode features..... 427
Terrain mode..... 429
TOW mode..... 429
Active Air Flap..... 431
Malfunction..... 431
Special Driving Conditions..... 433
Hazardous driving conditions..... 433
Rocking the vehicle..... 433
Smooth cornering..... 434
Driving at night..... 434
Driving in the rain..... 434
Driving in flooded areas..... 435
Highway driving..... 435
Winter Driving..... 436
Snow or icy conditions..... 436
Winter precautions..... 438
Trailer Towing..... 441
If you decide to pull a trailer..... 442
Trailer equipment and accessories..... 445
Driving with a trailer..... 446
Maintenance when towing a trailer..... 449
Vehicle Load Limit..... 450
The loading information label..... 451

⚠ WARNING

Carbon monoxide (CO) gas is toxic. Breathing CO may cause unconsciousness and death.

Engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide that cannot be seen or smelled.

Do not inhale engine exhaust.

If at any time you smell engine exhaust inside the vehicle, open the windows immediately. Exposure to CO may cause unconsciousness and death by asphyxiation.

Make sure the exhaust system does not leak.

The exhaust system should be checked whenever the vehicle is raised to change the oil or for any other purposes. If you hear a change in the sound of the exhaust or drive over something that strikes the underneath side of the vehicle, have the exhaust system checked as soon as possible by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Do not run the engine in an enclosed area.

Letting the engine idle in your garage, even with the garage door open, is a hazardous practice. Run the engine only long enough to start the engine and to move the vehicle out of the garage.

Avoid idling the engine for an extended period of time with people inside the vehicle.

If it is necessary to idle the engine for a long time with people inside the vehicle, be sure to do so only in an open area with the air intake set at "Fresh" and fan control set to high so fresh air is drawn into the interior.

Keep the air intakes clear.

To ensure proper operation of the ventilation system, keep the ventilation air intakes located in front of the windshield clear of snow, ice, leaves, or other obstructions.

If you must drive with the tailgate open:

Close all windows.

Open instrument panel air vents.

Set the air intake control at "Fresh", the air flow control at "Floor" or "Face", and the fan control set to high.

Before Driving

Before entering the vehicle

- Make sure all windows, outside mirror(s), and outside lights are clean and unobstructed.
- Remove frost, snow, or ice from both the front and rear windshield as well as the front side windows.
- Visually check the tires for uneven wear and damage.
- Check under the vehicle for any sign of leaks.
- Make sure there are no obstacles behind you if you intend to back up.

Before starting

- Make sure the hood, the tailgate, and the doors are securely closed and locked.
- Adjust the position of the seat and steering wheel.
- Adjust the inside and side view mirrors.
- Verify all the lights work.
- Fasten your seat belt. Check that all passengers have fastened their seat belts.
- Check the gauges and indicators in the instrument panel and the messages on the instrument display when the Engine Start/Stop button is in the ON position.
- Check that any items you are carrying are stored properly or fastened down securely.

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death:

- Always wear your seat belt. All passengers must be properly belted whenever the vehicle is moving. For more information, refer to the "Seat belts" section in chapter 3.
- Always drive defensively. Do not assume that the other drivers are seeing your vehicle. They may not act as you expect. Be prepared to react to avoid a possible collision. Plan your movements anticipating the "worst-case" scenario.
- Stay focused on driving. Driver distraction may cause a collision.
- Leave plenty of space between you and the vehicle in front of you.

⚠ WARNING

Never drink or take drugs while driving.

Drinking or taking drugs while driving is dangerous and may result in a collision, causing serious injury or death.

Drunk driving is the number one contributor to the highway death toll each year. Even a small amount of alcohol can affect your reflexes, perceptions, and judgment. Just one drink may reduce your ability to respond to changing conditions and emergencies and your reaction time gets worse with each additional drink.

Driving while under the influence of drugs is as dangerous or more dangerous than driving under the influence of alcohol.

You are much more likely to have a serious crash if you drink or take drugs while driving. If you are drinking or taking drugs, never drive. Do not ride with a driver who has been drinking or taking drugs. Choose a designated driver or call a taxi.

Engine Start/Stop Button



Whenever the front door is opened, the Engine Start/Stop button illuminates and goes off for a few seconds after the door is closed.

⚠ WARNING

To turn off the engine in an emergency:

Press and hold the Engine Start/Stop button for more than 2 seconds. Or rapidly press and release the Engine Start/Stop button 3 times (within 3 seconds).

If the vehicle is still moving, you can restart the vehicle without depressing the brake pedal by pressing the Engine Start/Stop button with the gear in the N (Neutral) position.

⚠ WARNING

- Never press the Engine Start/Stop button while the vehicle is in motion except in an emergency. This may result in the vehicle turning off and loss of power assist for the steering and brake systems. This may cause loss of directional control and braking function, which could cause a collision.
- Before leaving the driver's seat, always make sure the gear is in the P (Park) position, apply the parking brake, press the Engine Start/Stop button to the OFF position, and take the smart key with you. Unexpected vehicle movement may occur if these precautions are not followed.
- Never reach through the steering wheel for the Engine Start/Stop button or any other control while the vehicle is moving. The presence of your hand or arm in this area may cause a loss of vehicle control resulting in a collision.

Engine Start/Stop button positions

Button Position	Action	Notes
OFF	To turn off the engine, press the Engine Start/Stop button with gear in P (Park). For rotary type shift gear vehicles, if the Engine Start/Stop button is pressed with the vehicle shifted to D (Drive), R (Reverse), or N (Neutral), the gear automatically shifts to P (Park).	Always stop the vehicle before pressing the Engine Start/Stop button to the OFF position.
ACC	Press the Engine Start/Stop button when the button is in the OFF position without depressing the brake pedal. Some electrical accessories are usable.	If you leave the Engine Start/Stop button in the ACC position for more than one hour, the battery power turns off automatically to prevent the battery from discharging.
ON	Press the Engine Start/Stop button while it is in the ACC position without depressing the brake pedal. The warning lights can be checked before the engine is started.	Do not leave the Engine Start/Stop button in the ON position when the engine is not running to prevent the battery from discharging.
START	To start the engine, depress the brake pedal and press the Engine Start/Stop button with the gear in the P (Park). For your safety, start the engine with the gear in the P (Park) position.	If you press the Engine Start/Stop button without depressing the brake pedal, the engine does not start and the Engine Start/Stop button changes as follows: **OFF** > **ACC** > **ON** > **OFF** or **ACC**

Starting the engine

⚠ WARNING

- Always wear appropriate shoes when operating your vehicle. Unsuitable shoes such as high heels, ski boots, sandals, and flip-flops may interfere with your ability to use the brake, accelerator, and clutch pedals. Do not drive barefoot.
- Do not start your vehicle with the accelerator pedal depressed. Place your foot firmly on the brake pedal while starting your vehicle.
- Wait until the engine is at normal idle before shifting gears and releasing the brake. Your vehicle may move suddenly if your vehicle is shifted while the engine RPM is high. It may cause damage to the transmission system.

i Information

- The vehicle starts by pressing the Engine Start/Stop button, only when the smart key is in the vehicle.
- The vehicle may not start even if the smart key is in the vehicle but it is not near you (e.g. in the cargo area).
- When the Engine Start/Stop button is in the ACC or ON position, if any door is open, the system checks for the smart key. When the smart key is not in the vehicle, the indicator blinks and the warning "**Key not in vehicle**" appears. When all doors are closed, the chime sounds for a few seconds. Keep the smart key in the vehicle.

1. Always carry the smart key with you.
2. Make sure the parking brake is applied.
3. Make sure the gear is in P (Park).
4. Depress the brake pedal.
5. Press the Engine Start/Stop button.

NOTICE

- Do not wait for the engine to warm up or race the engine while the vehicle remains stationary.
- Start driving at moderate engine speeds. Do not rapidly accelerate and decelerate while driving.

Information

To prevent damage to the vehicle:

- Do not press the Engine Start/Stop button for more than 10 seconds except when the brake switch fuse is blown.

  When the brake switch fuse is blown, a warning message appears on the cluster display. In this case, start the engine by pressing and holding the Engine Start/Stop button for 10 seconds with the Engine Start/Stop button in the ACC position.

  Replace the fuse as soon as possible. For more information, refer to the "Fuses" section in chapter 9.
- If the engine stalls while the vehicle is moving, shift to N (Neutral) and use the Engine Start/Stop button to attempt to restart the engine.
- Do not push or tow your vehicle to start the engine.

Information



If the smart key battery is weak or the smart key does not work correctly, press the Engine Start/Stop button with the smart key.

Turning off the engine

1. Stop the vehicle and depress the brake pedal fully.
2. Make sure the gear is in P (Park).
3. Apply the parking brake.
4. Press the Engine Start/Stop button to the OFF position.
5. Take the key with you when you leave the vehicle.

Remotely starting the engine



You can start the vehicle using the Remote Start (HOLD) button on the smart key.

To start the vehicle remotely:

1. Press the door lock (🔒) button within 10 m (32 ft.) from the vehicle.
2. Press and hold the remote start (HOLD) button for over 2 seconds within 4 seconds.

To turn off the engine:

Press the remote start (HOLD) button once.

i Information

- The vehicle does not remotely start if the hood or tailgate is open.
- The vehicle must be in P (Park).
- The engine turns off if you get in the vehicle without a registered smart key or you do not get in the vehicle within 10 minutes.

Vehicle Auto-Shut Off

If your vehicle is parked and the engine is left on for a long period of time, the engine will turn off automatically to help reduce fuel consumption and prevent accidents caused by carbon dioxide poisoning.

Operating conditions

Vehicle Auto-Shut Off timer operates when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- Vehicle speed is below 3 km/h (1.8 mph), and the gear is shifted to P (Park)
- The brake pedal and accelerator pedal are not depressed
- The driver's seat belt is unfastened
- The passenger seat is empty
- The infotainment system is being updated

Deactivating conditions

Vehicle Auto-Shut Off timer turns off when one of the situation occurs:

- Vehicle speed is above 3 km/h (1.8 mph)
- The gear is shifted to R (Reverse), D (Drive) or N (Neutral)
- The brake pedal or accelerator pedal is depressed
- The driver's seat belt is fastened
- A passenger is in the passenger's seat

System operation



When all the conditions are satisfied, the Vehicle Auto-Shut Off operates and turns the engine off automatically after 60 minutes.

A timer appears on the cluster display 30 minutes before vehicle shuts off.

Resetting cluster timer

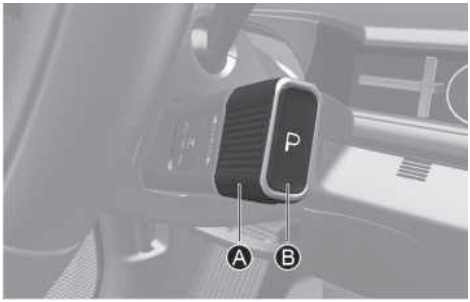
To reset the cluster timer, do one of following:

- Release the accelerator pedal or brake pedal after Vehicle Auto-Shut Off is complete.
- Press the **OK** button on the steering wheel while the timer appears on the cluster display.

⚠ WARNING

Do not leave a passenger or a pet in the vehicle in hot weather since the air conditioning system turns off when the engine is off.

Automatic Transmission



[A] Rotary gear shift dial

[B] P button

Depress the brake pedal whenever rotating the gear shift dial or shifting to P (Park).

Automatic transmission operation

The automatic transmission has six forward speeds and one reverse speed.

The individual speeds are selected automatically in the D (Drive) position.

⚠ WARNING

The automatic transmission rotary gear shift dial or interior parts might get hot when a vehicle is parked outside during hot weather. Always be careful when the vehicle is hot.

The indicator on the instrument cluster displays the shift position when the Engine Start/Stop button is in the ON position.

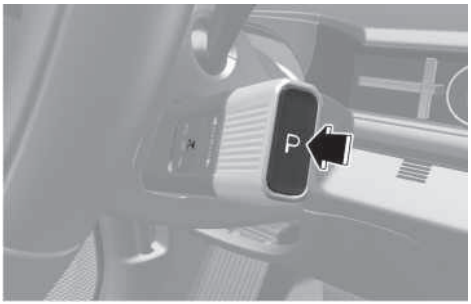
⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death:

- ALWAYS check the surrounding areas near your vehicle for people, especially children, before shifting a vehicle into D (Drive) or R (Reverse).
- Before leaving the driver's seat, always make sure the vehicle is shifted to the P (Park) position, then apply the parking brake, then press the Engine Start/Stop button to the OFF position. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement can occur if these precautions are not followed.
- When using the paddle shifter (manual shift mode), do not use engine braking (shifting from a high gear to lower gear) rapidly on slippery roads. The vehicle may slip causing a collision.

Transmission ranges

P (Park)



Always come to a complete stop before shifting into P (Park).

To shift the gear to P (Park), press the P button while depressing the brake pedal.

If you turn the engine off in R (Reverse), N (Neutral) or D (Drive), the gear automatically shifts to P (Park).

⚠ WARNING

- Shifting into P (Park) while the vehicle is in motion may cause you to lose control of the vehicle.
- After the vehicle has stopped, always make sure the vehicle is in P (Park), apply the parking brake, and turn the engine off.
- When parking on an incline, shift the gear to P (Park) and apply the parking brake to prevent the vehicle from rolling downhill.

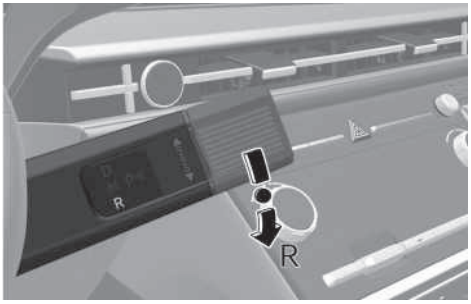
Automatic gear shift to P (Park)

The gear is shifted to P (Park) automatically for safety reasons under the following conditions:

- When the engine is turned off with the gear in R (Reverse), D (Drive) or N (Neutral).
- When the driver's door is open with the engine running, the gear in R (Reverse), D (Drive) or N (Neutral) and the vehicle at a standstill.
- When the driver's door is open with the gear in N (Neutral) and the vehicle is off.

In situations the gear must be in P (Park), always check if the gear is shifted to P (Park) by checking the cluster display.

R (Reverse)



Use this position to drive the vehicle rearward.

To shift the gear to R (Reverse), rotate the rotary gear shift dial to R (Reverse) while depressing the brake pedal.

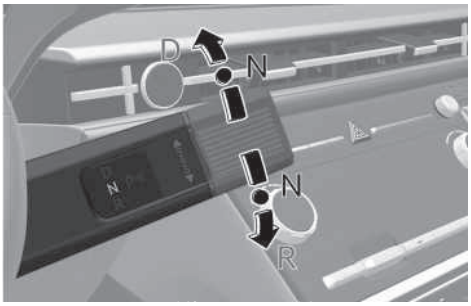
When the vehicle is stopped in the R (Reverse) position, if you open the driver's door, the gear automatically shifts to P (Park).

However, if the vehicle is in motion, the gear may not automatically shift to P (Park) to prevent automatic transmission damage.

NOTICE

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into or out of R (Reverse). You may damage the transmission if you shift into R (Reverse) while the vehicle is in motion.

N (Neutral)



The wheels and transmission are not engaged.

To shift the gear to N (Neutral), rotate the rotary gear shift dial to N (Neutral) from R (Reverse) or D (Drive) while depressing the brake pedal.

Always depress the brake pedal when you are shifting from N (Neutral) to another gear.

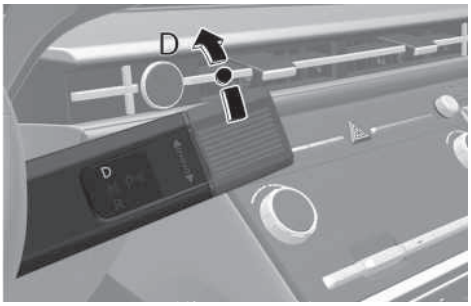
If you turn the engine off in N (Neutral), the gear automatically shifts to P (Park).

However, if you need to stay in N (Neutral) with the engine off, refer to the following "To stay in N (Neutral) when vehicle is OFF" section.

⚠ CAUTION

Be sure to start the engine with the gear in P (Park).

D (Drive)



This is the normal driving position. The transmission automatically shifts through a 6 gear sequence, providing the best fuel economy and power.

To shift the gear to D (Drive), rotate the rotary gear shift dial to D (Drive) while depressing the brake pedal.

For extra power when passing another vehicle or driving uphill, depress the accelerator pedal further until you feel the transmission downshift to a lower gear.

When the vehicle is stopped in the D (Drive) position, if you open the driver's door, the gear automatically shifts to P (Park).

If the vehicle is moving in D (Drive), the gear may not automatically shift to P (Park) to protect the transmission damage.

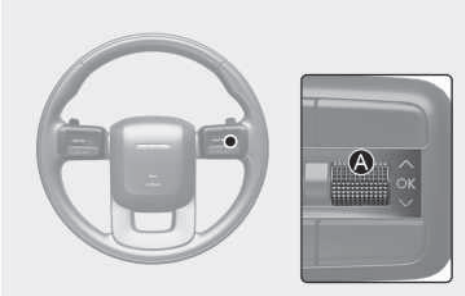
NOTICE

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into D (Drive).

⚠ CAUTION

When you start after stopping on a steep incline, even if the gear is in D (Drive), if you do not depress the accelerator or brake pedal, the vehicle may roll backwards, which can cause a collision.

To stay in N (Neutral) when vehicle is OFF



If you want to stay in N (Neutral) after the engine is OFF (in the ACC state), do the following.

1. Turn off Auto Hold and apply the parking brake when the engine is running.
2. Rotate the shift dial to N (Neutral) while depressing the brake pedal.
3. When you take your foot off the brake pedal, the message "**Press and hold the OK button on the steering wheel to stay in Neutral**" appears on the cluster display.
4. Press and hold the OK button [A] on the steering wheel for more than 1 second.
5. When the message "**Neutral will stay engaged when the vehicle is Off**" appears on the cluster display, turn the vehicle off while depressing the brake pedal.

   If you wish to cancel, change gear to P (Park), D (Drive) or R (Reverse). Otherwise, N (Neutral) will stay engaged when the vehicle is Off.

   Also, if you open the driver's door, the gear automatically shifts to P (Park) and the Engine Start/Stop button changes to the OFF position.

NOTICE

With the gear in N (Neutral), the Engine Start/Stop button is in the ACC position. In the ACC position, the doors cannot be locked. The battery may discharge if left in the ACC position for a long time.

Shift-lock system

For your safety, the automatic transmission has a shift-lock system which prevents shifting the transmission from P (Park) into R (Reverse) or D (Drive) unless the brake pedal is depressed.

To shift from P (Park) or N (Neutral) into R (Reverse) or D (Drive):

1. Depress and hold the brake pedal.
2. Start the engine.
3. Shift the gear while depressing the brake pedal.

When the battery is discharged

You cannot shift gears, when the battery is discharged.

In emergencies, do the following to shift the gear to N (Neutral) on a level ground.

1. Connect the battery cables from another vehicle or from a another battery to the jump-starting terminals inside the engine compartment.

   For more information, refer to the "Jump starting" section in chapter 8.

2. Apply the parking brake with the Engine Start/Stop button in the ON position.
3. Shift the gear to the N (Neutral) position. Refer to the "Automatic transmission operation" in this chapter.

Information

In situations when the gear needs to be shifted from P (Park) to N (Neutral) when the vehicle off, refer to the "To stay in N (Neutral) when vehicle is OFF" in this chapter.

Parking

Always come to a complete stop and continue to depress the brake pedal.

Shift the gear to P (Park), apply the parking brake, and press the Engine Start/Stop button to turn the vehicle off.

Take the smart key with you when leaving the vehicle.

WARNING

- When you stay in the vehicle with the engine running, be careful not to depress the accelerator pedal for a long period of time. The engine or exhaust system may overheat and start a fire.
- The exhaust gas and the exhaust system are very hot. Keep away from the exhaust system components.
- Do not stop or park over flammable materials, such as dry grass, paper or leaves. They may ignite and cause a fire.

Cluster display message

Press brake pedal to change gear



This message appears when the brake pedal is not depressed while shifting the gear.

Depress the brake pedal and then shift the gear.

Shift to P after stopping



This message appears when the gear is shifted to P (Park) while the vehicle is moving.

Stop the vehicle before shifting to P (Park).

Shifter system malfunction



This message appears when the transmission or the shift dial does not properly operate in the P (Park) position.

Have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Check shifter dial



This message appears when there is a malfunction with the rotary gear shift dial.

Have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Check P button



This message appears when there is a problem with the P button.

Have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

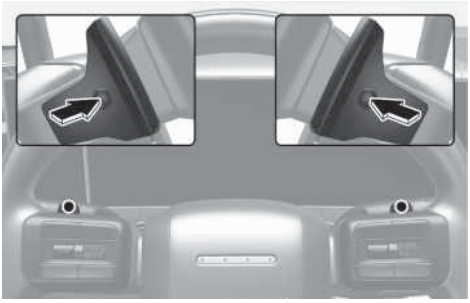
Rotary shifter stuck



This message appears when the rotary gear shift dial does not return back to its normal position after rotating it.

Have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Paddle shifter (manual shift mode)



The paddle shifter is available when the gear is in SPORT mode.

Pull the [+] or [-] paddle shifter once to shift up or down one gear and the system changes from automatic shift mode to manual shift mode.

To change back to automatic shift mode from manual shift mode, do one of the followings:

- Pull and hold the [+] paddle shifter.
- Shift the gear to D (Drive).

The manual shift mode also changes back to automatic shift mode in one of following situations:

- When the accelerator pedal is not depressed for about 6 minutes in SPORT mode.
- When the vehicle speed decreases below 2 km/h (1 mph).

Information

If the [+] and [-] paddle shifters are pulled at the same time, gear shift may not occur.

Good driving practices

- Never shift the gear from P (Park) or N (Neutral) to any other position with the accelerator pedal depressed.
- Never shift the gear into P (Park) when the vehicle is in motion.

  Be sure the vehicle is completely stopped before you attempt to shift into R (Reverse) or D (Drive).
- Do not shift the gear to N (Neutral) when driving. If the gear is shifted to N (Neutral) while driving, the vehicle loses the ability to provide engine braking. Doing so may increase the risk of a collision.

  Also, shifting the gear back to D (Drive) while the vehicle is moving may severely damage the transmission.
- When driving uphill or downhill, always shift to D (Drive) for driving forward or shift to R (Reverse) for driving rearwards. After selecting D (Drive) or R (Reverse), check the gear position indicated on the cluster before driving. If the vehicle moves in the opposite direction of the selected gear, the engine may turn off and a serious collision might occur due to degraded brake performance.
- Do not drive with your foot resting on the brake pedal. Even light, but consistent pedal pressure can result in the brakes overheating, brake wear and possibly even brake failure.
- When driving in Manual shift mode, slow down before shifting to a lower gear. Otherwise, the lower gear may not be engaged if the engine RPMs are outside of the allowable range.
- When driving with paddle shifters, slow down before shifting to a lower gear. Otherwise, the lower gear may not be engaged if the engine RPMs are outside of the allowable range.
- Always apply the parking brake when leaving the vehicle. Do not depend on placing the transmission in P (Park) to keep the vehicle from moving.
- Exercise extreme caution when driving on a slippery surface. Be especially careful when braking, accelerating or shifting gears. On a slippery surface, an abrupt change in vehicle speed can cause the drive wheels to lose traction and may cause loss of vehicle control resulting in a collision.
- Optimum vehicle performance and economy is obtained by smoothly depressing and releasing the accelerator.

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death:

- ALWAYS wear your seatbelt. In a collision, an unbelted occupant is significantly more likely to be seriously injured or killed than a properly belted occupant.
- Avoid high speeds when cornering or turning.
- Do not make quick steering wheel movements, such as sharp lane changes or fast, sharp turns.
- The risk of rollover is greatly increased if you lose control of your vehicle at highway speeds.
- Loss of control often occurs if two or more wheels drop off the roadway and the driver over steers to reenter the roadway.
- In the event your vehicle leaves the roadway, do not steer sharply. Instead, slow down before pulling back into the travel lanes.
- HYUNDAI recommends you follow all posted speed limits.

Braking System

Power-assist brakes

Your vehicle has power-assisted brakes that adjust automatically through normal usage.

If the engine is not running or is turned off while driving, the power assist for the brakes does not work. You can still stop your vehicle by applying greater force to the brake pedal than typical. The stopping distance, however, may be longer than with power brakes.

When the engine is not running, the reserve brake power is partially depleted each time the brake pedal is depressed. Do not pump the brake pedal when the power assist has been interrupted.

Information

- When the brake pedal is depressed under certain driving conditions or weather conditions, you may temporarily hear a noise. This is normal and does not indicate a problem with your brakes.
- If deicing chemicals get stuck on the brakes, abnormal wear and noise may occur on the brake discs and pads. Remove the deicing chemicals from the brake discs and pads while applying the brakes in a safe traffic condition.

WARNING

Take the following precautions:

- Do not drive with your foot resting on the brake pedal. This will create abnormal high brake temperatures, excessive brake lining and pad wear, and increased stopping distances.
- When descending down a long or steep hill, use the paddle shifter and manually downshift to a lower gear in order to control your speed without using the brake pedal excessively. Applying the brakes continuously will cause the brakes to overheat and may result in a temporary loss of braking performance.
- Wet brakes may impair the vehicle's ability to safely slow down and the vehicle may also pull to one side when the brakes are applied. Applying the brakes lightly indicates whether they have been affected in this way. Always test your brakes in this fashion after driving through deep water. To dry the brakes, lightly tap the brake pedal to heat up the brakes while maintaining a safe forward speed until brake performance returns to normal. Avoid driving at high speeds until the brakes function correctly.

Disc brakes wear indicator

When your brake pads are worn and new pads are required, you may hear a high pitched warning sound from your front or rear brakes. You may hear this sound come and go or it may occur whenever you depress the brake pedal.

i Information

Always replace both the left and right brake pads on the front and rear axles at the same time.

Electronic Parking Brake (EPB)

Applying the parking brake



To apply EPB (Electronic Parking Brake):

1. Depress and hold the brake pedal.
2. Pull the EPB switch.

Make sure the Parking Brake warning light comes on.

EPB (Electronic Parking Brake) may be automatically applied when:

- Requested by other systems.
- The driver turns the vehicle off while Auto Hold is operating.

Emergency braking

If there is a problem with the brake pedal while driving, emergency braking is possible by pulling up and holding the EPB switch. Braking is possible only while you are holding the EPB switch. However, braking distance may be longer than normal.

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death, do not operate the EPB while the vehicle is moving except in an emergency situation. It may damage the brake system and cause a collision.

i Information

During emergency braking, the Parking Brake warning light illuminates and you may hear a clicking noise.

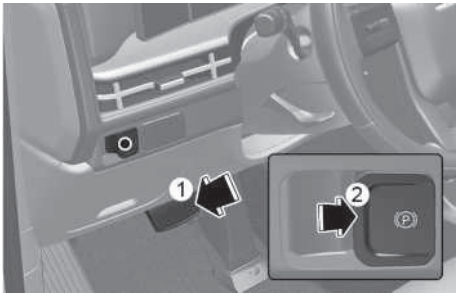
NOTICE

If you notice a noise or burning smell when the EPB is used for emergency braking, have the system inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Releasing the parking brake

To release EPB (Electronic Parking Brake):

1. Move the Engine Start/Stop button to ON or START.
2. Press the EPB switch (2) while depressing the brake pedal (1).



Make sure the Parking Brake warning light goes off.

To release EPB (Electronic Parking Brake) automatically:



- Gear in P (Park) or in N (Neutral)

  With the engine running, depress the brake pedal and shift out of P (Park) or N (Neutral) to R (Reverse) or D (Drive). Make sure the doors, hood, and tailgate are closed and the seat belt is fastened.
- Automatic transmission

  1. Start the engine.
  2. Fasten the driver's seat belt.
  3. Close the driver's door, hood and tailgate.
  4. Press the accelerator pedal while the gear is in R (Rear), D (Drive) or manual mode.

  Make sure the brake warning light goes off.

i Information

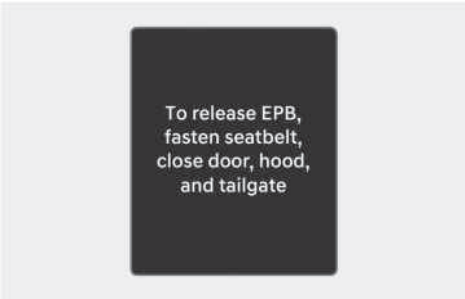
- You can engage EPB even though the Engine Start/Stop button is in the OFF position (only if battery power is available), but you cannot release it.
- Depress the brake pedal and release the parking brake manually with the EPB switch before you drive downhill or when backing up.

NOTICE

- If the Parking Brake warning light is still on even though the EPB has been released, have the system inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
- Do not drive your vehicle with EPB applied. It may cause excessive brake pad and brake rotor wear.

Warning messages

To release EPB, fasten seatbelt and close door, hood and tailgate



If the driver's seat belt is unfastened, or the hood, tailgate, doors are open, and you try to drive with EPB applied, a warning sounds and a message appears.

⚠ WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death from unintended vehicle movement:

- Always come to a complete stop and continue to depress the brake pedal before parking, shift the gear into P (Park), pull up the EPB switch, and move the Engine Start/Stop button to the OFF position. Take the key with you when leaving the vehicle.
- Never allow anyone who is unfamiliar with the vehicle to touch the EPB switch.
- Only release EPB when you are seated inside the vehicle with your foot firmly on the brake pedal.

NOTICE

Driving with the parking brake on may overheat the braking system and cause premature wear or damage to brake parts.

i Information

When leaving your keys with a parking attendant or assistant, be sure to inform him/her how to operate the EPB.

EPB malfunction

Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) warning light illuminates if the Engine Start/Stop button is in the ON position and goes off in about 3 seconds if the system is operating normally.

If the EPB warning light remains on, comes on while driving, or does not come on when the Engine Start/Stop button is ON, the EPB may have malfunctioned.

If this occurs, have the system inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

The EPB warning light may illuminate when the ESC indicator light comes on to indicate that ESC is not working properly, but it does not indicate a malfunction of EPB.

NOTICE

- If the Parking Brake warning light does not illuminate or blinks after the EPB switch has been pulled, the EPB may not be applied.
- If the EPB warning light is still on or the Parking Brake warning light blinks, press the switch, and then pull it up. Repeat this one more time. If the EPB warning does not go off, have your vehicle towed on a flatbed tow truck to an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Parking brake warning light



This light illuminates when the Parking Brake is applied with the Engine Start/Stop button in the ON position or when the engine is running.

Before driving, make sure the parking brake is released and the parking brake warning light is OFF.

If the Parking Brake warning light remains on after the Parking Brake is released while the engine is running, there may be a malfunction in the brake system.

If possible, stop driving the vehicle immediately. If that is not possible, use extreme caution while operating the vehicle and only continue to drive the vehicle until you can reach a safe location.

Auto hold

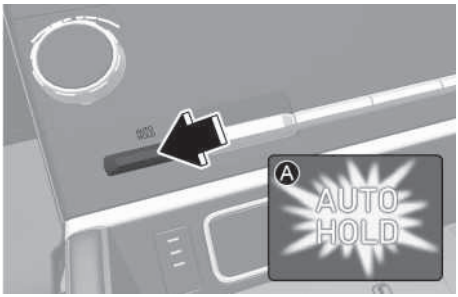
Auto Hold maintains the vehicle in a standstill even though the brake pedal is not depressed after the driver brings the vehicle to a complete stop by depressing the brake pedal.

i Information

When the vehicle is restarted, the last setting for Auto Hold is applied.

To apply:

1. With the driver's door and hood closed, press the **AUTO HOLD** switch. The white **AUTO HOLD** indicator comes on and the system is in standby.



[A] White

2. When you stop the vehicle completely by depressing the brake pedal, Auto Hold maintains the brake pressure to hold the vehicle stationary. The indicator changes from white to green.

   The vehicle remains stationary even if you release the brake pedal.

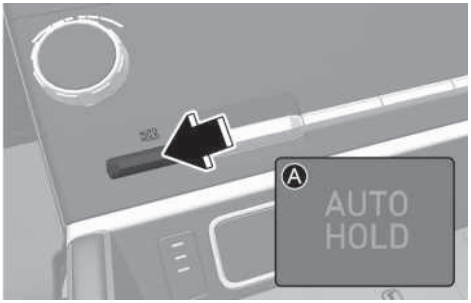
To release:

If you depress the accelerator pedal with the gear in D (Drive) or manual shift mode or R (Reverse) (vehicle equipped with shift button), the Auto Hold is released automatically and the vehicle starts to move. The **AUTO HOLD** indicator changes from green to white.

⚠ WARNING

Always look around your vehicle before depressing the accelerator pedal to release Auto Hold.

To cancel:



[A] Off

1. Depress and hold the brake pedal.

2. Press the AUTO HOLD switch.

The AUTO HOLD indicator turns off.

⚠ WARNING

To prevent unintended vehicle movement, always depress your foot on the brake pedal to cancel the Auto Hold before you:

- Drive downhill.
- Drive the vehicle in R (Reverse).
- Park the vehicle.

i Information

- The Auto Hold does not operate when:
  - EPB is applied.
- The Auto Hold automatically switches to EPB when:
  - The driver's door or hood is opened.
  - The vehicle is in a standstill for more than 10 minutes.
  - The vehicle is on a steep slope.
  - The vehicle moves several times.
  - The tailgate is opened. (for rotary gear shift dial type)

  The Parking Brake warning light comes on, the AUTO HOLD indicator changes from green to white, and a warning sounds and a message appears to inform you that EPB has been automatically engaged. Before driving, depress the brake pedal, check the surrounding area, and release the parking brake manually with the EPB switch.

NOTICE

If the AUTO HOLD indicator changes to yellow, or the driver's door, hood, or tailgate open detection system malfunctions, Auto Hold does not work properly. Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Warning messages

Parking brake automatically engaged



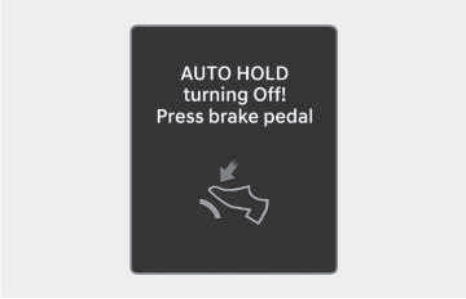
When EPB is applied while Auto Hold is activated, a warning sounds and a message appears.

Press brake pedal to deactivate AUTO HOLD



If you did not apply the brake pedal when you release Auto Hold by pressing the AUTO HOLD switch, a warning sounds and a message appears.

AUTO HOLD turning Off! Press brake pedal



When the conversion from Auto Hold to EPB is not working properly, a warning sounds and a message appears.

Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)

⚠ WARNING

Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) or Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system will not prevent collisions due to improper or dangerous driving maneuvers. Even though vehicle control is improved during emergency braking, always maintain a safe distance between you and objects ahead of you. Always reduce the vehicle speed in extreme road conditions.

The braking distance for vehicles equipped with ABS or ESC may be longer than for those without these systems in the following road conditions:

- Rough, gravel, or snow-covered roads.
- On roads where the road surface is pitted or has different surface height.
- Tire chains are installed on your vehicle.

Never test the safety features of an ABS or ESC equipped vehicle by high speed driving or cornering. It may cause a collision and endanger the safety of yourself or others.

ABS is an electronic braking system that helps prevent a braking skid. ABS allows the driver to steer and brake at the same time.

Using ABS

To obtain the maximum benefit from your ABS in an emergency situation, do not attempt to modulate your brake pressure and do not try to pump your brakes. Depress your brake pedal as hard as possible.

When you apply your brakes under conditions that may lock the wheels, you may hear sounds from the brakes, or feel a corresponding sensation in the brake pedal. This is normal and it means your ABS is active.

ABS does not reduce the time or distance to stop the vehicle.

Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicle in front of you.

ABS does not prevent a skid that results from sudden changes in direction, such as trying to take a corner too fast or making a sudden lane change. Always drive at a safe speed for the road and weather conditions.

ABS cannot prevent a loss of stability. Always steer moderately when braking hard. Severe or sharp steering wheel movement can still cause your vehicle to veer into oncoming traffic or off the road.

On loose or uneven road surfaces, operation of the anti-lock brake system may result in a longer stopping distance than for vehicles equipped with a conventional brake system.

The ABS (ABS) warning light stays on for several seconds after the Engine Start/Stop button is in the ON position.

During that time, ABS goes through self-diagnosis and the light goes off if everything is normal. If the light stays on, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

⚠ WARNING

If the ABS (ABS) warning light is on and stays on, you may have a problem with the ABS. Your power brakes work normally. To reduce the risk of serious injury or death, contact your authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

i Information

When you drive on a road having poor traction, such as an icy road, and apply your brakes continuously, ABS is active continuously and the ABS (ABS) warning light may illuminate. Pull your vehicle over to a safe place and turn off the vehicle.

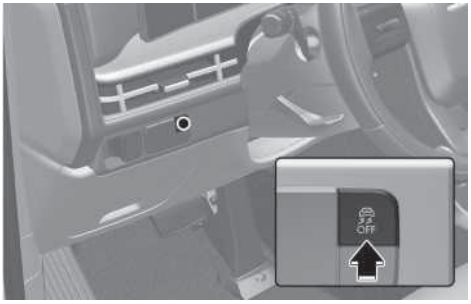
Restart the vehicle. If the ABS warning light is off, your ABS system is normal.

If not, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

i Information

When you jump start your vehicle because of a drained battery, the ABS (ABS) warning light may turn on at the same time. It does not mean your ABS is malfunctioning. Have the battery recharged before driving the vehicle.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC)



Electronic Stability Control helps stabilize the vehicle during cornering maneuvers.

ESC checks where you are steering and where the vehicle is actually going. ESC applies braking pressure to any one of the vehicle's brakes and intervenes in the engine management system to assist the driver with keeping the vehicle on the intended path. It is not a substitute for safe driving practices. Always adjust your speed and driving to the road conditions.

⚠ WARNING

Never drive too fast for the road conditions when cornering. ESC does not prevent a collision.

Excessive speed in turns, abrupt maneuvers, and hydroplaning on wet surfaces may result in severe collisions.

ESC operation

ESC ON condition

When the Engine Start/Stop button is in the ON position, ESC and the ESC OFF indicator lights illuminate for about three seconds. After both lights go off, ESC is enabled.

When operating



When ESC is operating, the ESC indicator light blinks:

- When you apply your brakes under conditions that may lock the wheels, you may hear sounds from the brakes, or feel a corresponding sensation in the brake pedal.
- If Smart Cruise Control has been used when ESC activates, Smart Cruise Control automatically disengages. Refer to the "Smart Cruise Control (SCC)" section in chapter 7.
- When moving out of the mud or driving on a slippery road, the engine RPM (revolutions per minute) may not increase even if you depress the accelerator pedal all the way. This is to maintain the stability and traction of the vehicle and does not indicate a problem.

ESC OFF condition



To cancel ESC operation:

- State 1

  Press the ESC OFF button briefly. The ESC OFF indicator light and the message, "Traction Control disabled" illuminate.

  The traction control function of ESC (engine management) is disabled, but the brake control function of ESC (braking management) still operates.
- State 2

Press and hold the ESC OFF button continuously for more than 3 seconds. The ESC OFF indicator light and the message, "Traction & Stability Control disabled" illuminate and a warning chime sounds. Both the traction control function of ESC (engine management) and the brake control function of ESC (braking management) are disabled.

If the Engine Start/Stop button is moved to the OFF position when ESC is off, ESC remains off. Upon restarting the vehicle, ESC automatically turns on again.

Indicator lights



When the Engine Start/Stop button is in the ON position, the ESC indicator light illuminates, then goes off if the ESC system is operating normally.

The ESC indicator light blinks whenever ESC is operating.

If the ESC indicator light stays on, have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

The ESC OFF (OFF) indicator light comes on when ESC is turned off.

⚠ WARNING

When ESC is blinking, this indicates ESC is active:

- Drive slowly and Never attempt to accelerate.
- Never turn off ESC while the ESC indicator light is blinking. You may lose control of the vehicle and crash.

NOTICE

Driving with wheels and tires with different sizes may cause the ESC system to malfunction. Before replacing tires, make sure all four tires and wheels are the appropriate size for your vehicle. Never drive the vehicle with different sized wheels and tires installed.

ESC OFF usage

When Driving

The ESC OFF mode should only be used briefly to help free the vehicle if stuck in snow or mud, by temporarily stopping operation of ESC, to maintain wheel torque.

To turn off ESC while driving, press the ESC OFF button while driving on a flat road surface.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the transmission:

- Do not allow wheel(s) of one axle to spin excessively while the ESC, ABS, and Parking Brake warning lights appear. The repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Reduce engine power and do not spin the wheel(s) excessively while these lights appear.
- When operating the vehicle on a dynamometer, make sure ESC is turned off (ESC OFF light illuminated).

Information

Turning ESC off does not affect ABS or standard brake system operation.

Vehicle Stability Management (VSM)

Vehicle Stability Management is a function of the Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system. It helps the vehicle stay stable when accelerating or braking suddenly on wet, slippery, and rough roads where traction over the four tires can suddenly become uneven.

WARNING

VSM is not a substitute for safe driving practices. To prevent serious injury or death:

- Always monitor the speed and the distance to the vehicle ahead of you.
- Never drive too fast for the road conditions. Excessive speed in bad weather or on slippery and uneven roads may result in severe collisions.

VSM operation

When operating

When you apply your brakes under conditions that can activate ESC, you may hear sounds from the brakes, or feel a corresponding sensation in the brake pedal. This is normal and it means your VSM is active.

Information

VSM does not operate when:

- Driving on a banked road such as gradient or incline.
- Driving in reverse.
- The ESC OFF (OFF) indicator light is on.
- The MDPS (Motor Driven Power Steering) warning light (!) is on or blinks.

VSM OFF condition

To cancel VSM operation, press the ESC OFF button. ESC OFF (OFF) indicator light illuminates.

To turn on VSM again, press the ESC OFF button again. The ESC OFF (OFF) indicator light goes out.

⚠ WARNING

If the ESC OFF (OFF) indicator light or MDPS (!) warning light stays illuminated or blinks, your vehicle may have a malfunction with the VSM system. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

Hill-start Assist Control (HAC)

Hill-Start Assist Control helps prevent the vehicle from rolling backwards when starting from a stop on a hill.

⚠ WARNING

Always be ready to depress the accelerator pedal when starting from a stop on an uphill slope. Hill-Start Assist Control activates only for about 2 seconds.

i Information

- Hill-Start Assist Control does not operate when the gear is shifted to P (Park) or N (Neutral).
- Hill-Start Assist Control activates even when the ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is off. It does not activate, if the ESC is not operating normally.

Crosswind Stability Control (CSC)

if equipped

Crosswind Stability Control (CSC) works with Electronic Stability Control (ESC) and Motor Driven Power Steering (MDPS) to stabilize the vehicle when it is being shaken or pushed outward due to strong crosswind.

CSC operation



- When driving over a bridge or next to a large truck or bus, strong crosswinds may cause the vehicle to shake or pushed outward. The CSC automatically adjusts the vehicle posture and steering wheel to correct the course of the vehicle.
- When activated, the ESC (🚘) indicator light illuminates and warning message appears on the Cluster display with a warning sound.
- When activated, the driver may feel a slight vibration of the vehicle and awkwardness of the steering wheel, due to the braking and MDPS.

CSC off

Crosswind Stability Control may not operate, or may cancel its operation in the following conditions:

- Vehicle speed is about below 70 km/h (45 mph) or about above 180 km/h (112 mph).
- When the driver makes a sharp turn.
- When the brake pedal is depressed past a certain level.
- Driving on a bumpy road, ice, snow, or slippery surface such due to ice, snow, or rain.
- When ESC OFF (🚘 OFF) indicator illuminates by turning off the ESC (ESC OFF state 2).
- ESC is activated.
- Driving assistance system (FCA, BCA, LKA, LFA, etc.) are activated.

CSC malfunction

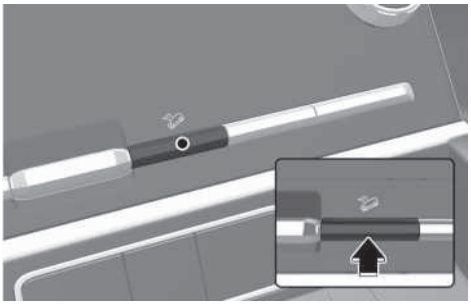
- When ESC has problems, CSC does not operate.
- When MDPS has problems, CSC may partially operate.
- If the ESC (🚘) or MDPS (🚗!) warning light stays illuminated or blinks, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

⚠ WARNING

Crosswind Stability Control is only a supplementary system to assist the driver. The driver should be responsible for the control of the vehicle.

Always hold the steering wheel while driving and depress the brake pedal to reduce speed if necessary.

Downhill Brake Control (DBC)



Downhill Brake Control assists when descending down a steep hill without having to depress the brake pedal.

The system automatically applies the brakes to maintain vehicle speed below a certain speed and allows the driver to concentrate on steering the vehicle down hill.

The system is turned off whenever the engine is turned off.

Press the button to turn on the system and press the button again to turn it off.

System operation

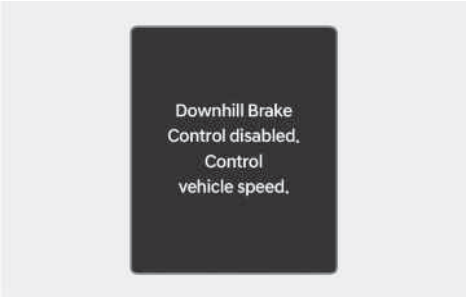
Mode	Indicator	Description
Standby	 Green Light on	Press the Downhill Brake Control button when vehicle speed is under 60 km/h (37 mph) or select MUD mode of TERRAIN mode. Downhill Brake Control turns on and enters the standby mode. The system does not turn on if vehicle speed is over 60 km/h (37 mph).
Activated	 Green Light blink	In the standby mode, Downhill Brake Control activates under the following conditions: • The hill is steep enough. The brake pedal or accelerator pedal is not depressed. • Vehicle speed is within 4-40 km/h (2-25 mph) range.

Mode	Indicator	Description
		Within the activation speed range 4-40 km/h (2-25 mph) when forward or 2.5-8 km/h (1.5-5 mph) when reverse, the driver can control the vehicle speed by depressing the brake pedal or accelerator pedal.
Deactivated	 Green Light off	Downhill Brake Control will turns off or standby under the following conditions: • The Downhill Brake Control button is pressed again. • Vehicle speed is over 60 km/h (37 mph). • Select a mode other than MUD mode of TERRAIN Mode without pressing the Downhill Brake Control button.
	 Green Light on	Downhill Brake Control is deactivated but maintains the standby mode under the following conditions: • The hill is not steep enough. • Vehicle speed is between 40-60 km/h (25-37 mph).
System malfunction	 Yellow Light on	The yellow warning light illuminates when the system may have malfunctioned or may not work properly during activation. If this occurs, Downhill Brake Control is deactivated. Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

i Information

For more information on the TERRAIN mode, refer to the "Four wheel drive (4WD)" section in this chapter.

Downhill Brake Control disabled. Control vehicle speed



If Downhill Brake Control is not working properly, this warning message appears on the cluster display and you may hear a warning sound. If this occurs, control the vehicle speed by depressing the brake pedal.

⚠ WARNING

Always turn off Downhill Brake Control on normal roads. The system might activate inadvertently from the standby mode when driving through speed bumps or making sharp curves.

i Information

- Downhill Brake Control may not deactivate on steep inclines even though the brake pedal or accelerator pedal is depressed.
- Downhill Brake Control may not always maintain vehicle speed at a certain speed.
- Downhill Brake Control does not operate when:
  - The gear is in P (Park).
  - ESC is activated.
- Noise or vibration may occur from the brakes when Downhill Brake Control is activated.
- The rear stop light comes on when Downhill Brake Control is activated.

Brake Assistant System (BAS)

The Brake Assistant System provides additional pressure when the brake pedal is momentarily and strongly pressed in situations where sudden braking is required while driving.

The Brake Assistant System reduces the time for ABS (Anti-Lock Brake System) control to engage and consequently reduces the braking distance, by providing additional pressure up to the point of ABS intervention.

⚠ WARNING

The system may not operate depending on driver's driving habit, driving speed, the degree to which the brake pedal is depressed and the road surface condition.

Good braking practices

⚠ WARNING

Whenever leaving the vehicle or parking, always come to a complete stop and continue to depress the brake pedal. Shift the gear to the P (Park) position, then apply the EPB, and press the Engine Start/Stop button to the OFF position.

Vehicles parked with the EPB not applied or not fully engaged may roll inadvertently and may cause injury to the driver and others. ALWAYS apply the parking brake before exiting the vehicle.

Wet brakes can be dangerous! The brakes may get wet if the vehicle is driven through standing water or if it is washed. Your vehicle will not stop as quickly if the brakes are wet. Wet brakes may cause the vehicle to pull to one side.

To dry the brakes, apply the brakes slightly until the braking action returns to normal If the braking action does not return to normal, stop as soon as it is safe to do so. Have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

DO NOT drive with your foot resting on the brake pedal. Even light, but constant pedal pressure can result in the brakes overheating, brake wear, and possibly even brake failure.

If a tire goes flat while you are driving, apply the brakes gently and keep the vehicle pointed straight ahead while you slow down. When you are moving slowly enough for it to be safe to do so, pull off the road and stop in a safe location.

Keep your foot firmly on the brake pedal when the vehicle is stopped to prevent the vehicle from rolling forward.

Four Wheel Drive (4WD)

The Four Wheel Drive (4WD) system delivers engine power to all front and rear wheels for maximum traction. 4WD is useful when extra traction is required on roads such as slippery, muddy, wet, or snow-covered roads.

4WD may also be used for occasional off-road use such as established unpaved roads and trails. Always reduce the speed to a level that is appropriate for those conditions.

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death:

- Do not drive in conditions that exceed the vehicle's intended design such as challenging off-road conditions.
- Avoid high speeds when cornering or turning.
- Do not make quick steering wheel movements, such as sharp lane changes or fast, sharp turns.
- The risk of a rollover is greatly increased if you lose control of your vehicle at highway speeds.
- Loss of control often occurs if two or more wheels drop off the roadway and the driver over steers to reenter the roadway.
- In the event your vehicle leaves the roadway, do not steer sharply. Instead, slow down before pulling back into the travel lanes.

i Information

- Do not drive in water if the water level is higher than the bottom of the vehicle.
- Check your brake condition once you are out of mud or water. Depress the brake pedal several times as you move slowly until you feel normal braking condition return.
- Shorten your scheduled maintenance interval if you drive in off-road conditions such as sand, mud, or water.
- Always wash your vehicle thoroughly after off-road use, especially the bottom of the vehicle.
- Make sure that a full time 4WD vehicle is towed by a flat-bed tow truck.

Four wheel drive (4WD) mode

Auto 4WD mode (Normal driving)

If the 4WD system determines there is a need for four wheel drive, the engine's driving power is distributes to all four wheels automatically.

For safe 4WD operation

Before driving

Make sure all passengers always wear their seat belts.

Driving on snow-covered or icy roads

- Start off slowly by applying the accelerator pedal gently.
- Use snow tires or tire chains.
- Keep a sufficient distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front.
- Use engine braking during deceleration.
- Avoid speeding, rapid acceleration, sudden brake applications, and sharp turns to prevent skids.

Driving in sand or mud

- Maintain slow and constant speeds.
- Use tire chains when driving in mud if necessary.
- Keep a sufficient distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front.
- Reduce the vehicle speed and always check the road condition.
- Avoid speeding, rapid acceleration, sudden brake applications, and sharp turns to prevent getting stuck.

i Information

When the vehicle is stuck in snow, sand, or mud, place a non-slip material under the drive wheels to provide traction or slowly spin the wheels in forward and reverse causing a rocking motion that may free the vehicle. Avoid running the engine continuously at high RPM to prevent damage to the 4WD system.

Transmission overheated





- When driving on muddy and sandy roads under the severe condition, the transmission could be overheated.
- When the transmission is overheated, the safe protection mode engages and the "**Transmission hot! Park with engine On**" warning message appears on the cluster display with a chime.
- If this occurs, pull over to a safe location, stop the vehicle with the engine running, apply the brakes and shift the vehicle to P (Park), and allow the transmission to cool.
- If you ignore this warning, the driving condition may become worse. You may experience abrupt shifts, frequent shifts, or jerkiness. To return to the normal driving condition, stop the vehicle and depress the brake pedal or shift to P (Park). Then allow the transmission to cool for a few minutes with the engine on, before driving off.
- When the message "**Transmission cooled down. Resume driving**" appears you can continue to drive your vehicle.
- If the warning messages in the cluster display continue to blink, for your safety, we recommend that the system be inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Driving up or down hills

- Driving uphill
  - Before starting off, check if it is possible to drive uphill.
  - Drive as straight as possible.
- Driving downhill
  - Do not change gears while driving downhill. Select a gear before driving downhill.
  - Drive slowly when using engine braking while driving downhill.
  - Drive straight as possible.

⚠ WARNING

- Exercise extreme caution driving up or down steep hills. The vehicle may roll over in the grade, terrain, and water/mud conditions.
- Do not drive across steep hills. A slight change in the wheel angle may destabilize the vehicle. A stable vehicle may lose stability if the vehicle stops its forward motion. Your vehicle may roll over, resulting in a serious injury or death.

Driving through water

- Try to avoid driving in deep standing water. It may stall your engine and clog your exhaust pipes.
- Do not change gears while driving in water.

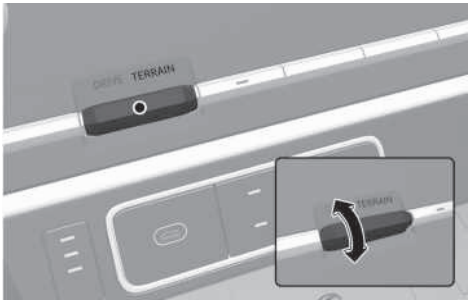
Additional driving conditions

- Become familiar with the off-road conditions before driving.
- Always pay attention when driving off-road and avoid dangerous areas.
- Drive slowly when driving in heavy wind.
- Reduce vehicle speed when cornering. The center of gravity of 4WD vehicles is higher than conventional 2WD vehicles. The vehicle is more likely to roll over if you turn the steering wheel too quickly.
- Always hold the steering wheel firmly when you are driving off-road.

⚠ WARNING

Do not grab the inside of the steering wheel when you are driving off-road. You may hurt your arm by a sudden steering maneuver or from steering wheel rebound due to an impact with objects on the ground. You may lose control of the steering wheel that may lead to serious injury or death.

Four wheel drive (4WD) Terrain mode



Press the DRIVE/TERRAIN button to change from normal driving mode to multi terrain mode. Press the button to select SNOW, MUD, or SAND.

Selected mode		Description
SNOW		• Use this mode when driving on slippery roads. • The engine's driving power is properly distributed to the wheels, to help start the vehicle stably on slippery roads or keep tires from slipping.
MUD		• Use this mode when driving on muddy, unpaved or uneven roads. • The engine's driving power is properly distributed to the wheels, to secure sufficient driving force that helps start the vehicle.
SAND		• Use this mode when driving on smooth, dry sand or deep gravel and unpaved roads. • The engine's driving power is properly distributed to the wheels, to help drive safely on smooth, dry sand or deep gravel and unpaved roads.

⚠ CAUTION

Maintain DRIVE mode when driving on roads in normal conditions. Driving in TERRAIN mode on normal roads may damage the 4WD system and cause mechanical vibration or noise.

When driving (especially when cornering) under normal road conditions in TERRAIN mode, a driver may find minor mechanical vibration or noise, which is extremely normal phenomenon, not a malfunction. When TERRAIN mode is released, such noise or vibration will be immediately gone. When you turn off TERRAIN mode, it can lead to little shocks but this is normal phenomenon that lasts until the traction forces on the front and rear wheels of the vehicle are released.

Emergency precautions

Tires

Do not use tires or wheels with different size and type from the one installed on your vehicle. It may affect the safety and performance of your vehicle, which could cause steering failure or rollover causing serious injury.

When replacing the tires, be sure to equip all four tires with the same size, type, tread, brand, and load carrying capacity. If you equip your vehicle with any tire/wheel combination not recommended by HYUNDAI for off-road driving, do not use these tires for highway driving.

⚠ WARNING

Never start or run the engine while a full-time 4WD vehicle is raised on a jack. The vehicle may slip or roll off of a jack causing serious injury or death.

Towing

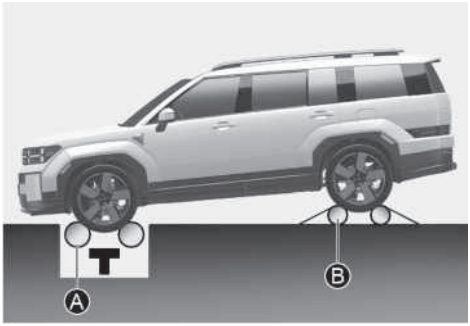
4WD vehicles must be towed with all the wheels off the ground. For more information, refer to the "Towing" section in chapter 8.

Vehicle inspection

1. If the vehicle needs to be operated on a vehicle lift do not attempt to stop any of the four wheels from turning. This could damage the 4WD system.
2. Never engage the parking brake while running the engine on a car lift. This may damage the 4WD system.

Dynamometer testing

A full time 4WD vehicle must be tested on a special four wheel chassis dynamometer.



[A] Roll tester (Speedometer)

[B] Temporary free roller

If a 2WD roll tester must be used:

1. Check the tire pressures recommended for your vehicle.
2. Place the front wheels on the roll tester for a speedometer test as shown in the illustration.
3. Release the parking brake.
4. Place the rear wheels on the temporary free roller as shown in the illustration.

NOTICE

- Never engage the parking brake while performing the test.
- When the vehicle is lifted up, do not operate the front and rear wheel separately. All four wheels should be operated.

⚠ WARNING

Keep away from the front of the vehicle while the vehicle is in gear on the dynamometer. The vehicle may jump forward and cause serious injury or death.

Regenerative Braking System (Paddle Shifter)

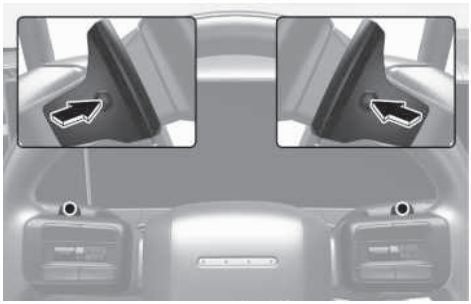
Regenerative braking system operates the paddle shifter to control the regenerative braking intensity (0-3 level) of the vehicle in ECO mode. It improves the fuel economy of the vehicle and helps the driver to have a better driving experience.

i Information

The regenerative braking system uses the electric motor to apply the brake. The electric motor converts the kinetic energy generated from decelerating the vehicle to electricity and charges the high voltage battery.

Using the regenerative braking system

Operating the paddle shifter



- Pull the left paddle shifter (−) once to raise the regenerative braking intensity level by 1. It increases decelerating intensity.
- Pull the right paddle shifter (+) once to lower the regenerative braking intensity level by 1. It decreases decelerating intensity.
- While the smart regeneration system is ON: Pull and hold the right paddle shifter (+) for over 1 second to turn off the smart regeneration system. (For more information, refer to the "Smart regeneration system" section in this chapter.)
- While the smart regeneration system is OFF: Pull and hold the right paddle shifter (+) for over 1 second to turn on the smart regeneration system. The regenerative braking level appears as "**AUTO**".

Checking the amount of regenerative braking



The selected regenerative braking level appears on the instrument cluster.

⚠ CAUTION

- When the vehicle is turned on, the regenerative braking level starts with 0 and only operates with the gear in D (Drive).
- When the gear is shifted to P (Park), R (Reverse) or N (Neutral), the regenerative braking is deactivated, when shifted to D (Drive) the regenerative braking operates as level previously set.
- When ABS and ESC are operating, the regenerative braking is deactivated.
- A difference in deceleration occurs depending on the vehicle speed, even in the same regenerative barking level. The difference is noticeable in city driving, but there is not much difference during high speed driving.

⚠ CAUTION

The vehicle does not come to a complete stop with the regenerative braking level 1-3 by operating the paddle shifter. The vehicle moves slowly with the regenerative braking level decreasing when the vehicle speed is about 10 km/h (6 mph). Depress the brake pedal to stop the vehicle.

Regenerative braking system limitations

Regenerative braking intensity cannot be changed using the paddle shifter in the following situations when:

- The + and − paddle shifters are pulled at the same time.
- The vehicle is decelerating by depressing the brake pedal.
- Smart Cruise Control is activated.

⚠ CAUTION

Depending on the charging state of the battery and motor (overcharge, high/low temperature), the use of the system may be limited. Check the road conditions ahead and depress the brake pedal for deceleration if necessary.

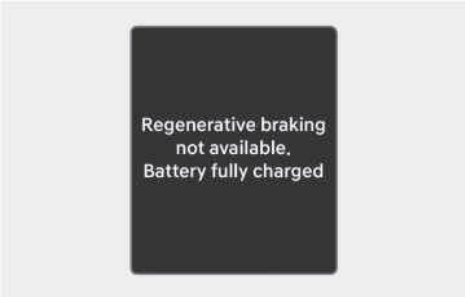
Initial setting of the regenerative braking level differs according to the selected Drive mode.

Drive mode	Paddle shifter operation	Paddle shifter function
ECO	+	Regenerative braking intensity level decrease
	-	Regenerative braking intensity level increase
SPORT	+	Manual shift +
	-	Manual shift -

For more information, refer to the "Drive mode integrated control system (4WD)" section in this chapter.

System limitation warning

Regenerative braking not available. Battery fully charged



Regenerative braking is temporarily limited to protect the battery because the high voltage battery is fully charged.

- Hydraulic braking using the brake pedal can be used normally.
- Regenerative braking limitation lasts longer if the battery temperature is too low or too high.

Paddle switch regeneration conditions not met



The system is limited and a warning appears in the following situations. Use the system again after normal driving.

- When the motor or battery temperature is high/low or there is transmission malfunction.
- When regenerative braking is operated while ABS, Cruise Control or Smart Cruise Control is activated.

Smart Regeneration System

The smart regeneration system recognizes vehicle-to-vehicle distance, speed and road gradient, and controls the regenerative braking level while coasting.

It reduces unnecessary depressing of pedals to improve fuel efficiency and driver convenience.

i Information

- Coasting is the process of driving a vehicle without the brake pedal and the accelerator pedal depressed. Coasting uses the inertia of driving energy instead of the vehicle power.
- The regenerative braking system uses the electric motor to apply the brake. The electric motor converts the kinetic energy generated from decelerating the vehicle to electricity and charges the high voltage battery.

Smart regeneration system on/off

Operate the paddle shifter as shown below to use the smart regeneration system.

- **Turning on the smart regeneration system:**

  Select **Setup** > **Vehicle** > **ECO Vehicle** > **Smart Regeneration System** from the infotainment system, shift the gear to D (Drive), and pull and hold the left paddle shifter (-) for over a second.



The smart regeneration system is ON and the regenerative braking level appears as "**AUTO**".

- **Turning off the smart regeneration system:**

  Select **Setup** > **Vehicle** > **ECO Vehicle** > **Smart Regeneration System** from the infotainment system, pull and hold the left paddle shifter (-) for over a second. The regenerative braking level 1 to 3 appears instead of "**AUTO**" on the instrument cluster and the smart regeneration system turns off.

Smart regeneration system operating condition

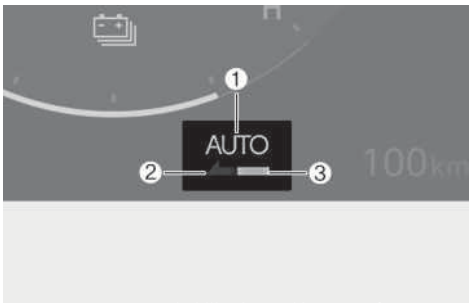
When the regenerative braking level 1 to 3 appears as "**AUTO**" and the vehicle speed is above 5 km/h (3 mph), the system automatically controls the regenerative braking level under the following conditions.

- The road gradient changes.
- Distance from the vehicle ahead reduces or increases.
- Speed of the vehicle ahead reduces or increases.

⚠ CAUTION

- When the forward safety warning light is ON, the smart regeneration system does not work properly. Depress the brake pedal for deceleration.
- The function that adjusts the regenerative braking intensity depending on the road gradient is only effective when the regenerative braking level is 0. Braking intensity does not significantly change depending on the road gradient if the regenerative braking level is 1 or above.

Smart regeneration level settings



When the smart regeneration system is ON, the regenerative braking level appears as "**AUTO**" on the instrument cluster. The "**AUTO**" appears in grey in the ready state. The system automatically controls the regenerative braking level (2) according to the smart regeneration system operating conditions. If the front radar detects a vehicle in front, the indicator light (3) appears in green.

Smart regeneration default setting

The default braking level of the smart regeneration system can be changed. Set the default braking level to the lowest and let the system adjust the braking intensity automatically.

To change the smart regeneration default setting, pull the left or right paddle shifter to adjust the level from 1 to 3 while the smart regeneration system is ON.

Pausing smart regeneration system

The smart regeneration system is temporarily turned off in the following conditions. While the system is turned off, adjust your vehicle speed depending on the road conditions.

- The vehicle is turned back ON after turning OFF.
- The gear is shifted to N (Neutral), R (Reverse) or P (Park).
- The drive mode is changed to SPORT mode.
- Smart Cruise Control is activated.
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is operating/ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) is operating.
- The motor and battery temperature is high or low or there is a malfunction with the battery or transmission.
- SOC (State of Charge) is high.

Front sensor



[A] Front radar

Front radar detects the distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead to control the regenerative braking intensity.

Smart regeneration system disabled



If the rear radar is covered by any foreign material, such as snow, rain, or dirt, the detecting performance may decrease and disable the smart regeneration system.

The "Check Smart Regeneration System" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster.

Also the regenerative braking level appears instead of "**AUTO**".

Remove such foreign material and turn on the system again by pulling and holding the left paddle shifter (-) for over a second.

If the system does not operate normally after anything covering the sensor is removed, have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Precautions for smart regeneration system

The smart regeneration system is not a substitute for proper and safe driving.

To prevent serious injury or death:

General precautions

- Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead and adjust your vehicle speed to the road conditions.
- The smart regeneration system cannot detect pedestrians, vehicles making a sudden stops and vehicles coming from the opposite lane.
- Vehicles frequently changing lanes may cause a delay or may cause the smart regeneration system to react to a vehicle in an adjacent lane.
- Depress the brake pedal when stopping the vehicle.
- Depress the brake pedal to decelerate in the following conditions when:
  - The front part of the vehicle is lifted up because of the cargo loaded on the rear part of the vehicle.
  - The steering wheel is being steered.
  - The vehicle is being driven in the center of the lane.
  - The vehicle is being driven on a narrow or curved road.
- The smart regeneration system may not operate normally if there is interference from strong electromagnetic waves.

Sensor precautions

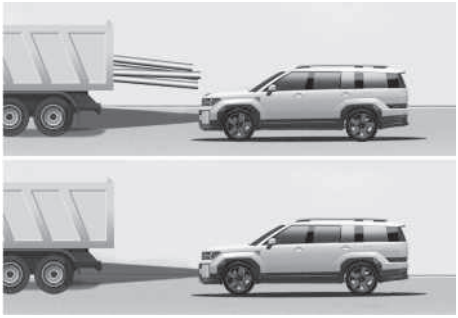
- If there is impact on or near the radar, the radar may be damaged or not be properly aligned near the radar, even though a warning message does not appear on the instrument cluster, the system may not operate properly. Have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
- Always keep the sensor and the surrounding clean.
- Do not install a license plate frame or other objects such as bumper sticker, film, bumper guard, or bumper wrap near the radar.
- Use only genuine HYUNDAI parts to repair the bumper where the radar is located.

- Smart regeneration system may not work properly if the bumper has been replaced, or the surroundings of the radar has been damaged or painted.
- Do not spray the front radar or the surrounding area directly with high pressure water.

Vehicle detection precautions

Detecting vehicle ahead

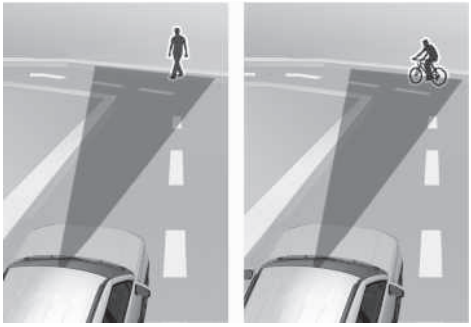
- The smart regeneration system may not detect the vehicle ahead or may suddenly detect the vehicle ahead, such as when the smart regeneration system responds slowly, or when driving uphill, or when driving through a curve. The regenerative braking intensity may increase and decelerate your vehicle.
- Some vehicles in your lane may not be detected by the sensor:
  - Narrow vehicles, such as motorcycles or bicycles
  - Vehicles offset to one side
  - Slow-moving vehicles or sudden decelerating vehicles
  - Vehicles with small rear profile, such as trailers with no loads



- When the vehicle in front of the foregoing vehicle is at a stop and the foregoing vehicle changes the lane, the front sensors may be unable to recognize the stopped vehicle.

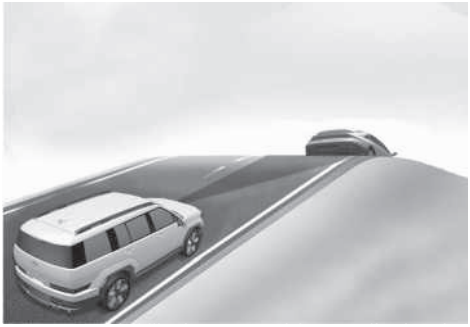
Driving on curves





On curves, the smart regeneration system may not detect a vehicle in the same lane, and may accelerate the vehicle by lowering the regenerative braking intensity automatically. Your vehicle speed may decelerate by increasing regenerative braking intensity automatically if a vehicle is detected in an adjacent lane or when a vehicle ahead is detected suddenly. Apply the brake pedal or accelerator pedal depending on the road and driving conditions.

Driving on hills



During uphill or downhill coasting, the smart regeneration system may not detect a moving vehicle in your lane, and cause your vehicle to accelerate. Also, your vehicle speed decelerates when a vehicle ahead is detected suddenly. Apply the brake pedal or accelerator pedal depending on the road and driving conditions.

Changing lanes



When a vehicle moves into your lane from an adjacent lane, it cannot be detected by the sensor until it is in the sensor's detection range. The smart regeneration system may not immediately detect the vehicle when your vehicle changes lanes abruptly.

Coasting

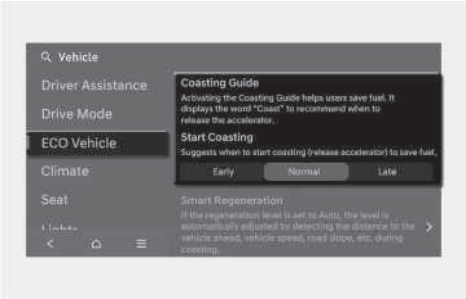
If equipped

When an upcoming decelerating event is predicted by analyzing the navigation path and road information, the driver is informed of when to release the accelerator pedal (single notification sound and indicator on cluster) to reduce unnecessary fuel consumption and minimize brake use.

i Information

Deceleration events: change of direction (right/left/U-turn), roundabout, highway entrance/exit, tailgate

Coasting setting



- The Coasting function must be turned ON from the infotainment system. Select:
  - **Setup** > **Vehicle** > **ECO Vehicle** > **Coasting Guide**

  For more information, scan the QR code in a separately supplied simple manual.
- When the coasting is turned ON and the conditions are met, the "**Coasting**" message will appear on the instrument cluster. The coasting starts when the accelerator pedal is depressed and released.

Coasting operating conditions

The Coasting function operates under the following conditions:

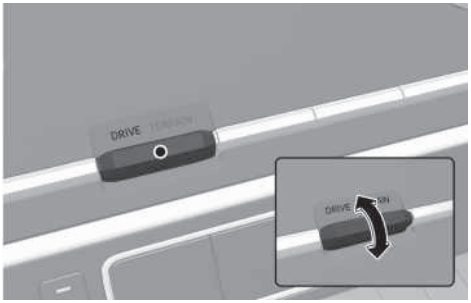
- A destination is selected in the navigation system
- ECO is selected for driving mode
- ECO or Smart is selected for Powertrain in the MY DRIVE MODE menu from the infotainment system. If Smart is selected, driver acceleration should be mild
- The gear is in D (Drive)
- The Smart Cruise Control button is OFF
- The accelerator or brake pedal is not depressed

- The vehicle's speed is within 30-160 km/h (20-100 mph) range

Information

- The Coasting operation may be affected by the size of tires and the amount of pressure.
- The Start Coasting is designed to be used perfectly for every condition.
- Depending on the driving condition (road slope, distance, etc.), Coasting operation will not activate even if the above conditions are met.

Drive Mode Integrated Control System (4WD)



The drive mode can be selected according to the driver's preference or road condition.

The system resets to ECO mode, when the engine is restarted.



The mode changes, as the following, whenever the DRIVE MODE button is toggled.

ECO > **SPORT** > **MY DRIVE**

Drive mode features

ECO mode

ECO mode helps improve fuel economy for eco-friendly driving.

Fuel economy varies according to the driver's driving habit and road condition.

- When ECO mode is selected, the ECO indicator illuminates on the instrument cluster.
- When ECO mode is activated:
  - The acceleration response may be slightly reduced if the accelerator pedal is depressed moderately.
  - The air conditioner performance may be limited.
  - The shift pattern of the transmission may change.

- Engine noise may be louder at some transmission shifts as downshift requires pressing down more on the accelerator pedal.

The above situations are normal conditions when ECO mode is activated to help improve fuel economy.

SPORT mode

SPORT mode provides sporty but firm riding.

In SPORT mode, the energy efficiency may decrease.

- When the SPORT mode is selected, the SPORT indicator illuminates on the instrument cluster.

MY DRIVE MODE

In MY DRIVE MODE, you can adjust the vehicle performance for each function. To set **MY DRIVE MODE**, select **Setup** > **Vehicle** > **Drive Mode** > **MY DRIVE MODE** in the infotainment system.

	MY DRIVE MODE
Powertrain	ECO/SPORT/SMART
Steering	SPORT

i 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.

SMART mode

SMART mode selects the proper driving mode among SMART ECO/SMART SPORT by judging the driver's driving habits (for example, mild or dynamic) from the brake pedal depression or the steering wheel operation.

- **Various driving situations, which you may encounter in SMART mode**
  - The driving mode automatically changes to SMART ECO mode after a certain period of time, when you gently depress the accelerator pedal (Your driving is categorized to be mild.).
  - The driving mode automatically changes to SMART SPORT, when you abruptly accelerate the vehicle or repetitively operate the steering wheel (Your driving is categorized to be sporty.). In this mode, your vehicle drives in a lower gear for abrupt accelerating or decelerating and increases the engine brake performance.
  - The driving mode automatically changes to SMART SPORT mode with the same driving patterns, when the vehicle starts to drive on an upward slope of a certain angle. The driving mode automatically returns to SMART ECO mode, when the vehicle enters a leveled road.

- The driving mode automatically changes to SMART SPORT mode only in harsh driving situations. In most of the normal driving situations, the driving mode sets to be in SMART ECO mode.

- **Limitation of SMART mode**

  SMART may be limited in following situations.

  - The driver is using the paddle shifter to manually shift gear. (The system prioritizes the driver's manual shifting)
  - Smart Cruise Control is activated.
  - The transmission oil temperature is either extremely low or extremely high.

Information

When you dynamically drive the vehicle in SMART mode by abruptly decelerating or sharply curving, the driving mode changes to SPORT mode. However, it may adversely affect fuel economy.

Terrain mode

The terrain mode helps achieve optimal driving performance by controlling engine and braking according to the road conditions.

Press the DRIVE/TERRAIN button to change from drive mode to terrain control mode.

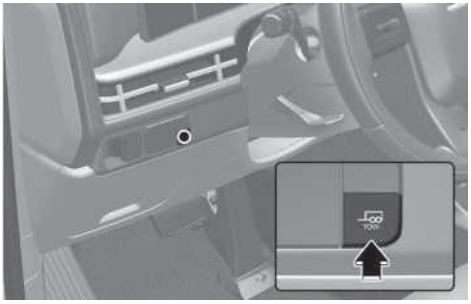
For more information, refer to the "Four wheel drive (4WD) Terrain mode" section in this chapter.

TOW mode

If equipped

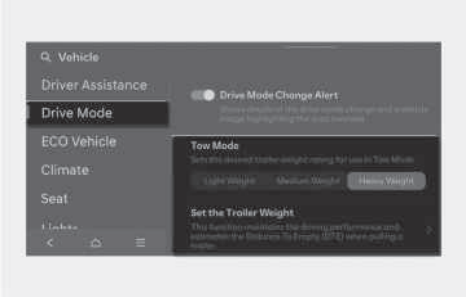
When towing a trailer, switching to TOW mode enables smooth driving by changing the shifting pattern to suit heavy loads.

Operating button



Press the Tow mode button to turn on or off the function.

Setting features

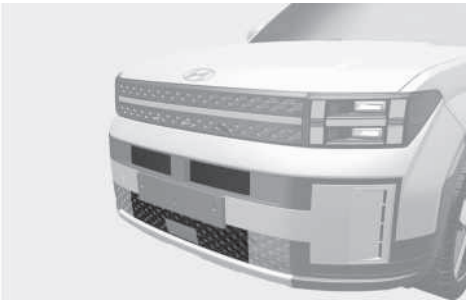


When the gear is in P (Park), select **Setup** > **Vehicle** > **Drive Mode** > **Tow Mode** from the infotainment system to set the weight of trailer to be towed.

i Information

It is impossible to change Drive/Terrain mode when operating in Tow mode.

Active Air Flap



Active air flap system controls the air flap below the front bumper to cool the vehicle parts and improve energy efficiency.

i Information

Active air flap system could be activate regardless of the vehicle condition. (Parking, driving, etc.)

Malfunction



The active air flap system may not operate normally if the air flap is temporarily opened due to foreign factors or if the controller is contaminated by snow or rain, etc.

When "**Check Active Air Flap system**" is popped up on display, stop the vehicle in a safe place and check the status of the air flap.

Start the vehicle after performing the necessary work like foreign matter removal and waiting 10 minutes. If the pop-up remains up, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

⚠ CAUTION

- Regardless of the pop-up, if the air flaps aren't in the same position, stop the vehicle and wait for 10 minutes and start the vehicle and inspect the air flap.
- The active air flap system is actuated by motors. Do not disturb actuation or apply force excessively. It may cause failure.

Special Driving Conditions

Hazardous driving conditions

When hazardous driving conditions are encountered such as water, snow, ice, mud, and sand:

- Drive cautiously and allow for longer braking distances.
- Avoid abrupt braking or steering.
- If your vehicle is stuck in snow, mud, or sand, use the second gear. Accelerate slowly to avoid unnecessary wheel spin.
- Put sand, rock salt, tire chains, or other non-slip materials under the wheels to provide additional traction if stuck in ice, snow, or mud.

⚠ WARNING

Downshifting with an automatic transmission while driving on slippery surfaces may cause a crash. The sudden change in tire speed may cause the tires to skid. Be careful when downshifting on slippery surfaces.

Rocking the vehicle

If it is necessary to rock the vehicle to free it from snow, sand, or mud, first turn the steering wheel right and left to clear the area around your front wheels. Then, shift back and forth between R (Reverse) and a forward gear.

Try to avoid spinning the wheels, and do not race the engine.

To prevent transmission wear, wait until the wheels stop spinning before shifting gears. Release the accelerator pedal while shifting, and press lightly on the accelerator pedal while the transmission is in gear. Slowly spinning the wheels in forward and reverse directions causes a rocking motion that may free the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

Always turn off the ESC system before rocking the vehicle. If the vehicle is stuck and excessive wheel spin occurs, the temperature in the tires may increase very quickly. If the tires become damaged, a tire blow out or tire explosion may occur - you and others may be injured. Do not attempt this procedure if people or objects are near the vehicle.

If you attempt to free the vehicle, the vehicle may overheat quickly, possibly causing an engine compartment fire or other damage. Try to avoid spinning the wheels as much as possible to prevent overheating of the tires or the engine. DO NOT allow the vehicle to spin the wheels above 56 km/h (35 mph).

If you are still stuck after rocking the vehicle a few times, have the vehicle pulled out by a tow vehicle to avoid engine overheating, possible damage to the transmission, and tire damage. Refer to the "Towing" section in chapter 8.

Smooth cornering

Avoid braking or gear changing in corners, especially when roads are wet. Ideally, cornering should be taken under gentle acceleration.

Driving at night

Night driving presents more hazards than driving in the daylight. Here are some important tips to remember:

- Slow down and keep more distance between you and other vehicles, because it may be more difficult to see at night, especially in areas where there are no street lights.
- Adjust your mirrors to reduce the glare from other drivers' headlights.
- Keep your headlights clean and properly aimed. Dirty or improperly aimed headlights can make it much more difficult to see at night.
- Avoid staring directly at the headlights of oncoming vehicles. You may be temporarily blinded, and it takes several seconds for your eyes to readjust to the darkness.

Driving in the rain

Rain and wet roads can make driving dangerous. When driving in the rain or on slick pavement:

- Slow down and allow extra following distance. A heavy rainfall makes it harder to see and increases the distance needed to stop your vehicle.
- Turn OFF your Cruise Control. (if equipped)
- Replace your windshield wiper blades when they show signs of streaking or missing areas on the windshield.
- Make sure your tires have enough tread. If your tires do not have enough tread, making a quick stop on wet pavement may cause a skid and possibly lead to a collision. Refer to the "Tires and wheels" section in chapter 9.
- Turn on your headlights to make it easier for others to see you. Using your headlights when using your windshield wipers is required in some jurisdictions.
- Driving too fast through large puddles may affect your brakes. If you must go through puddles, try to drive through them slowly.
- If you believe your brakes are wet, apply them several times while the vehicle is moving slowly.

Hydroplaning

If the road is wet enough and you are driving fast enough, your vehicle may have little or no contact with the road surface and actually ride on the water. The best advice is SLOW DOWN when the road is wet.

The risk of hydroplaning increases as the depth of tire tread decreases, refer to the "Tires and wheels" section in chapter 9.

Driving in flooded areas

Avoid driving through flooded areas unless you are sure the water is not deeper than the bottom of the wheel hub. If you are not sure, turn around and find a different route.

Drive through any water slowly. Allow adequate stopping distance because the brake performance can be reduced.

After driving through water, dry the brakes by gently applying them several times while the vehicle is moving slowly.

Highway driving

Tires

Adjust the tire inflation pressure, as specified. Under-inflation may overheat or damage the tires.

Do not install worn-out or damaged tires, which may reduce traction or fail.

i Information

Never over-inflate your tires above the maximum inflation pressure, as specified on your tires.

Fuel, engine coolant and engine oil

Driving at higher speeds on the highway consumes more fuel and is less efficient than driving at a slower, more moderate speed. Maintain a moderate speed to conserve fuel when driving on the highway.

Check both the engine coolant level and the engine oil before driving.

Drive belt

A loose or damaged drive belt may overheat the engine.

Winter Driving

Snow or icy conditions

You need to keep sufficient distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front.

Apply the brakes gently. Speeding, rapid acceleration, sudden brake applications, and sharp turns are very hazardous practices. When decelerating, use engine braking to the fullest extent. Sudden brake applications on snowy or icy roads may cause the vehicle to skid.

To drive your vehicle in deep snow, it may be necessary to use snow tires or to install tire chains on your tires.

Always carry emergency equipment. You may want to carry tire chains, tow straps or chains, a flashlight, emergency flares, sand, a shovel, jumper cables, a window scraper, gloves, ground cloth, coveralls, a blanket, etc.

Snow tires

⚠ WARNING

Snow tires should be equivalent in size and type to the vehicle's standard tires. Otherwise, the safety and handling of your vehicle may be adversely affected.

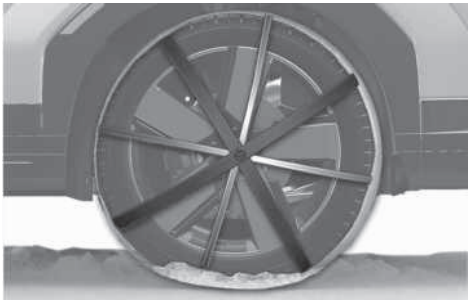
Use snow tires when the road temperature is below 7 °C (45 °F). If you mount snow tires on your vehicle, be sure to use the same inflation pressure as the original tires. Mount snow tires on all four wheels to balance your vehicle's handling in all weather conditions. The traction provided by snow tires on dry roads may not be as high as your vehicle's original equipment tires. Check with the tire dealer for maximum speed recommendations.

Tire chains

Wire chain



Fabric-type chain



Since the sidewalls of radial tires are thinner than other types of tires, they may be damaged by mounting some types of tire chains on them. Therefore, the use of snow tires is recommended instead of tire chains. If tire chains must be used, use genuine HYUNDAI Parts and install the tire chains after reviewing the instructions provided with the tire chains. Damage to your vehicle caused by improper tire chain use is not covered by your vehicle manufacturer's warranty.

235/60R18 255/45R20	Wire chain (Under 12 mm (0.47 in.) thickness) or Fabric-type chain

When using tire chains, attach them to the front wheels.

⚠ WARNING

The use of tire chains may adversely affect vehicle handling:

- Drive less than 30 km/h (20 mph) or the chain manufacturer's recommended speed limit, whichever is lower.
- Drive carefully and avoid bumps, holes, sharp turns, and other road hazards, which may cause the vehicle to bounce.
- Avoid sharp turns or locked wheel braking.
- Install tire chains only in pairs and on the front tires. Installing tire chains on the tires provides a greater driving force, but does not prevent side skids.

i Information

Do not install studded tires without first checking local and municipal regulations for possible restrictions against their use.

Chain installation

When installing tire chains, follow the manufacturer's instructions and mount them as tightly possible. Drive slowly (less than 30 km/h (20 mph) or the chain manufacturer's recommended speed limit) with chains installed. If you hear the chains contacting the body or chassis, stop and tighten them. If they still make

contact, slow down until the noise stops. Remove the tire chains as soon as you begin driving on cleared roads.

When mounting snow chains, park the vehicle on level ground away from traffic. Turn on the vehicle's Hazard Warning Flasher and place a triangular emergency warning device behind the vehicle (if available). Always place the vehicle in P (Park), apply the parking brake, and turn off the engine before installing snow chains.

⚠ CAUTION

When using tire chains:

- Wrong size chains or improperly installed chains may damage your vehicle's brake lines, suspension, body, and wheels.
- Use SAE "S" class or wire chains.
- If you hear noise caused by chains contacting the body, retighten the chains to prevent contact with the vehicle body.
- To prevent body damage, retighten the chains after driving 0.5-1.0 km (0.3-0.6 mi.).
- Do not use tire chains on vehicles equipped with aluminum wheels. If unavoidable, use a wire type chain.
- Use wire chains less than 12 mm (0.47 in.) thick to prevent damage to the chain's connection.

Winter precautions

Use high quality ethylene glycol coolant

Your vehicle is delivered with high quality ethylene glycol coolant in the cooling system. It is the only type of coolant that should be used because it helps prevent corrosion in the cooling system, lubricates the water pump, and prevents freezing. Be sure to replace or replenish your coolant in accordance with the "Maintenance services" in chapter 9. Before winter, have your coolant tested to make sure that its freezing point is sufficient for the temperatures anticipated during the winter.

Check battery and cables

Winter temperatures may affect the battery performance. Inspect the battery and cables, as specified in chapter 9. The battery charging level can be checked by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer or in a service station.

Change to "winter weight" oil if necessary

In some regions in winter, it is recommended to use the "winter weight" oil with lower viscosity. In addition, replace the engine oil and filter if it is close to the next maintenance interval. Fresh engine oil ensures optimum engine operation during the winter months. For more information, refer to chapter 10. When you are not sure about a type of winter weight oil, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Check spark plugs and ignition system

Inspect the spark plugs, as specified in chapter 9. If necessary, replace them. Also check all ignition wirings and components for any cracks, wear, and damage.

To prevent locks from freezing

Spray approved de-icing fluid or glycerin into key holes. When a lock opening is already covered with ice, spray approved de-icing fluid over the ice to remove it. When an internal part of a lock freezes, try to thaw it with a heated key. Carefully use the heated key to avoid an injury.

Use approved window washer anti-freeze solution

Add window washer anti-freeze solution, as specified on the window washer container. Window washer anti-freeze solution is available from an authorized HYUNDAI dealer, and most vehicle accessory outlets.

i Information

Do not use engine coolant or other types of anti-freeze solution, to prevent any damage to the vehicle paint.

Do not let your parking brake freeze

Under some conditions, your parking brake may freeze in the engaged position. This is most likely to happen when there is an accumulation of snow or ice around or near the rear brakes or the brakes are wet. When there is the risk that your parking brake may freeze: temporarily apply the parking brake with the gear in P (Park), then block the rear wheels, and then release the parking brake.

Do not let ice and snow accumulate underneath

Under some conditions, snow and ice may build up under the fenders and interfere with the steering. When driving in such conditions during the severe winter, check underneath the vehicle on a regular basis, to make sure that the front wheels and the steering components are not blocked.

Carry emergency equipment

In accordance with weather conditions, carry appropriate emergency equipment, while driving. Some of the items you may want to carry include tire chains, tow straps or chains, flashlight, emergency flares, sand, shovel, jumper cables, window scraper, gloves, ground cloth, coveralls, blanket, etc.

Do not place objects or materials in the engine compartment

Putting objects or materials in the engine compartment may cause an engine failure or a fire, because they may block the engine cooling. Such damage is not covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

Drive your vehicle when water vapor condenses and accumulates inside the exhaust pipes

When the vehicle is stopped for a long time in winter while the engine is running, water vapor may condense and accumulate inside the exhaust pipes. Water in the exhaust pipes may cause noise, etc., but it is drained driving at medium to high speed.

Trailer Towing

Towing a trailer requires experience. The combination of the vehicle and trailer itself is not as responsive as the vehicle by itself. Towing a trailer also requires additional equipment and adequate planning before a trip. Plan your trip according to the speed limits for towing a trailer that may differ from country to country. Always follow the posted speed limits while towing a trailer. Remember that driving your vehicle with a trailer is different from normal driving. Driving with a trailer causes changes to acceleration, braking, handling and stability, and fuel economy. For safety of you and passengers, do not overload your vehicle or trailer. Refer to the table in this section for the maximum towing capacity and payload.

This section contains important trailering recommendations and safety rules. Many of these recommendations are important considerations for the safety of you and your passengers. Be sure to read this section carefully and plan ahead before towing a trailer.

⚠ WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death:

- If you do not use the correct equipment and/or drive improperly, you can lose control of the vehicle when you are pulling a trailer. For example, if the trailer is too heavy, the braking performance may be reduced. You and your passengers could be seriously or fatally injured. Pull a trailer only if you have followed all the steps in this section.
- Before towing, make sure the total trailer weight, GCW (Gross Combination Weight), GVW (Gross Vehicle Weight), GAW (Gross Axle Weight) and trailer tongue load are all within the limits.

i Information

- Do not install any equipment on the vehicle that blocks the license plate and cannot be easily removed or repositioned.
- When a trailer is not used, detach it from the vehicle so that the license plate is visible.

⚠ WARNING

- Always have your eyes on the road when towing a trailer. When a trailer is connected to the tow hitch harness installed to your vehicle, the following functions are turned off automatically:
  - Forward/Side Safety function of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist
  - Lane Keeping Assist
  - Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist
  - Safe Exit Assist
  - Lane Following Assist
  - Highway Driving Assist
  - Rear Cross-Traffic Collision- Avoidance Assist
  - Reverse Parking Distance Warning
  - Parking Collision-Avoidance Assist
  - Remote Smart Parking Assist

  For more information on each function, refer to chapter 7.

  The tow hitch harness installed to your vehicle must be a genuine HYUNDAI parts. For more information, consult an authorized HYUNDAI dealer products.
- If a trailer or hitch mounted carrier is attached, it may adversely affect the performance of the rear corner radar.
- If a trailer, carrier or other attachment is installed around the rear corner radar, Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist, Safe Exit Warning, Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly, or it may operate unexpectedly.

If you decide to pull a trailer

- Consider using a sway control. You can ask a trailer hitch dealer about sway control.
- Hyundai recommends that you contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer for further information on additional requirements such as towing kit etc.
- Do not exceed 100 km/h (60 mph) or the posted towing speed limit, whichever is lower, when towing a trailer. Note that towing speed limits differ by country. Always be aware of the posted towing speed limit.
- Do not exceed 70 km/h (45 mph) or the posted towing speed limit, whichever is lower on a long uphill grade.
- Trailer instability is more likely to occur when descending steep or long downhill grades. Pay close attention and slow your vehicle speed when descending a long downhill grade. Allow more time and distance for braking and do not brake suddenly. Use the Paddle Shifter (-) (Regenerative Braking System in ECO mode or manual shift mode in SPORT mode) to reduce your vehicle speed and also to help prevent brakes from overheating.
- Carefully observe the weight and load limits provided in the following pages.

Towing load limits

Your vehicle can tow a trailer if you carefully observe the towing load limits, use proper equipment, and follow the towing guidelines. Check the load limits before driving.

Total trailer weight

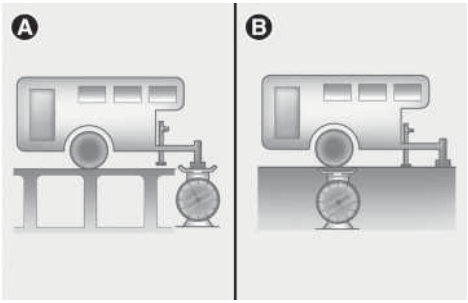
Do not exceed the maximum allowable weight of the trailer, cargo, and everything in or on it. Refer to the table on the following page for the maximum allowable trailer weight.

⚠ WARNING

Exceeding the load limit or improperly loading your vehicle and trailer can cause a collision, resulting in serious injury or death.

Be sure to check the loading of your vehicle and trailer carefully before driving.

Trailer weight

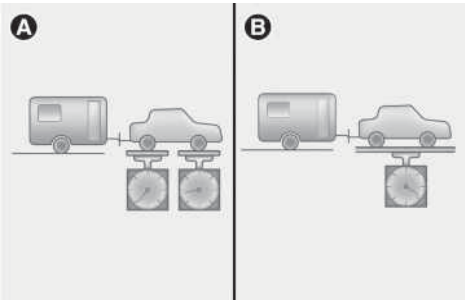


[A] Tongue load

[B] Total trailer weight

Check if the total load is within limits at a public scale. If a public scale is not available, add the estimated weight of your cargo load to the weight of your trailer (as specified by your trailer manufacturer). In addition, measure the tongue load with an appropriate scale or tongue gauge, or estimate it based on the cargo distribution.

Tongue load



[A] Gross axle weight

[B] Gross vehicle weight

The tongue load is extremely important when setting up your trailer for towing with your vehicle. Excessive tongue load reduces front tire traction and steering control. For example, too little tongue load can make the trailer unstable, causing the trailer to sway because the weight of the trailer is shifted to the rear. The tongue load measured at the hitch when fully loaded should be within 10-15 % of the total weight of the trailer. Be sure to check the load of your vehicle and trailer before driving. Check if the total load is within limits at a public scale. In addition, measure the tongue load with an appropriate scale or tongue gauge. If a public scale is not available, estimate the weight of your cargo load and add the value to the weight of your trailer (as specified by the trailer manufacturer). Refer to the trailer's manual for additional information. Never exceed the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) for your vehicle.

How to weigh the trailer loads at a public scale

Fully load the vehicle and trailer before going to the public scale. You and passengers should remain in the vehicle when performing the measurement.

1. Measure the front gross axle weight.
2. Measure the gross vehicle weight.
3. Measure the rear gross axle weight.
4. Measure the gross combined weight (vehicle and trailer).
5. Measure the hitched trailer weight.
6. Measure the unhitched trailer weight.

To calculate the tongue load, subtract (5) from (6).

After you have loaded your trailer, weigh the trailer and then the tongue separately, to see if the weights are proper. If not, you can correct them simply by moving some items around in the trailer.

⚠ WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Never load a trailer with more weight in the rear than in the front. The front should be loaded with about 60 % of the total trailer load. The rear should be loaded with about 40 % of the total trailer load.
- Never exceed the maximum weight limits of the trailer or trailer towing equipment. Check weights and loading at a commercial scale or highway patrol office equipped with scales.

i Information

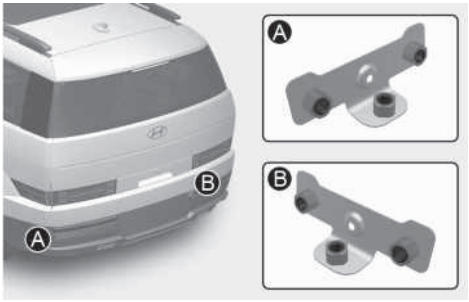
With increasing altitude the engine performance decreases. From 1 km (0.6 mi.) above sea level and for every 1 km (0.6 mi.) thereafter 10 % of vehicle/trailer weight (trailer weight + gross vehicle weight) must be deducted.

Towing a trailer - Maximum towing limits

For more information on the reference weight and distance when towing a trailer, refer to the "Reference weight and distance when towing a trailer" section in chapter 10.

Trailer equipment and accessories

Hitches



i Information

Make sure that all equipment is properly installed and maintained, and that it meets your country's regulations. Hyundai recommends that you have all trailer hitch equipment installed at an authorized HYUNDAI dealer with factory-recommended accessory parts that are specifically designed for your vehicle.

Here are some rules to follow about hitches:

- The bumpers on your vehicle are not intended for hitches. Do not attach rental hitches or other bumper-type hitches to them. Use only a frame mounted hitch that does not attach to the bumper.
- Any part of the rear license plate or lighting devices of the vehicle must not be obscured by the mechanical coupling device. If the rear number plate and/or lighting devices can be obscured partially by any part of the mechanical coupling device, mechanical coupling devices that cannot be easily removed or repositioned without use of any tools, except an easily operated (an effort not exceeding 20 Nm (15 lbf.ft) release key that is supplied by the manufacturer of the coupling device, are not permitted for use. Note that the mechanical coupling device that is fitted and not used must always be removed or repositioned if the rear number plate and/or rear lighting devices are obscured by any part of the mechanical coupling device.
- A HYUNDAI trailer hitch accessory is available at an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Safety chains

Always attach chains between your vehicle and your trailer.

Instructions about safety chains may be provided by the hitch manufacturer or trailer manufacturer. Follow the manufacturer's recommendation when attaching safety chains. Always leave just enough slack so you can turn with your trailer. And, never allow safety chains to drag on the ground.

Trailer brakes

Your country's regulations may require trailers to have their own braking system if the loaded weight of the trailer exceeds certain minimums that can vary from country to country. Read and follow the instructions for the trailer's braking system when it is installed, adjusted, and maintained properly. Never attempt to tap into your vehicle's hydraulic braking system.

⚠ WARNING

Do not use a trailer with its own brakes unless you are absolutely certain that you have properly set up the brake system. This is not a task for amateurs. Use an experienced, competent trailer shop for this work.

Driving with a trailer

Towing a trailer requires a certain amount of experience. Before driving, acquaint yourself with the feel of handling and braking with the added weight of the trailer. And always keep in mind that the vehicle you are driving is now longer and not nearly as responsive as your vehicle is by itself.

Before you start, check the trailer hitch and platform, safety chains, electrical connector(s), lights, tires, and brakes.

During your trip, occasionally check the load is secure, and that the lights and trailer brakes are still working.

Following distance

Stay at least twice as far behind the vehicle ahead as you would when driving your vehicle without a trailer. This can help you avoid situations that require heavy braking and sudden turns.

Passing distance

You need more passing distance when you are towing a trailer. Because of the increased vehicle length, you may need to go much farther beyond the passed vehicle before you can return to your lane.

Backing up

Hold the bottom of the steering wheel with one hand. Then, to move the trailer to the left, move your hand to the left. To move the trailer to the right, move your hand to the right. Always back up slowly and, if possible, have someone guide you.

Making turns

When you are turning with a trailer, make wider turns than normal. Do this so your trailer does not strike soft shoulders, curbs, road signs, trees, or other objects. Avoid jerky or sudden maneuvers. Signal well in advance.

Turn signals

When you tow a trailer, your vehicle has to have a different turn signal flasher and extra wiring. The green arrows on your instrument panel will flash whenever you signal a turn or lane change. Properly connected, the trailer lights will also flash to alert other drivers you're about to turn, change lanes, or stop.

When towing a trailer, the green arrows on your instrument panel flashes for turns even if the bulbs on the trailer are burned out. Thus, you may think drivers behind you are seeing your signals when, in fact, they are not. It's important to check occasionally to make sure the trailer bulbs are still working. Check the lights every time you disconnect and then reconnect the wires.

⚠ WARNING

Do not connect a trailer lighting system directly to your vehicle's lighting system. Use an approved trailer wiring harness. Failure to do so may result in damage to the vehicle electrical system and/or personal injury. Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer for assistance.

Driving on hills

On a long uphill grade, shift down and reduce your vehicle speed to around 70 km/h (45 mph) to reduce the possibility of engine and transmission overheating.

If you do not shift down, you might have to use the brakes and your brakes may overheat and may not operate efficiently.

If your trailer weighs more than the maximum trailer weight without trailer brakes and you have an automatic transmission, drive in D (Drive) when towing a trailer.

Operating your vehicle in D (Drive) when towing a trailer can minimize heat build-up and extend the life of your transmission.

NOTICE

To prevent engine and/or transmission overheating:

- When towing a trailer on steep grades (in excess of 6 %) pay close attention to the engine coolant temperature gauge to ensure the engine does not overheat. If the needle of the coolant temperature gauge moves towards "H" (HOT), pull over and stop as soon as it is safe to do so, and allow the engine to idle until it cools down. You may proceed once the engine has cooled sufficiently.
- If you tow a trailer with the maximum gross vehicle weight and maximum trailer weight, it can cause the engine or transmission to overheat. When driving in such conditions, allow the engine to idle until it cools down. You may proceed once the engine or transmission has cooled sufficiently.
- When towing a trailer, your vehicle speed may be much slower than the general flow of traffic, especially when climbing an uphill grade. Use the right hand lane when towing a trailer on an uphill grade. Choose your vehicle speed according to the maximum posted speed limit for vehicles with trailers, the steepness of the grade, and your trailer weight.

Parking on hills

Generally, if you have a trailer attached to your vehicle, you should not park your vehicle on a hill.

If you ever have to park your trailer on a hill:

1. Pull the vehicle into the parking space. Turn the steering wheel in the direction of the curb (right if headed down hill, left if headed up hill).
2. Shift the gear to P (Park).
3. Apply the parking brake and shut off the vehicle.
4. Place wheel chocks under the trailer wheels on the down hill side of the wheels.
5. Start the vehicle, hold the brakes, shift to neutral, release the parking brake and slowly release the brakes until the trailer chocks absorb the load.
6. Reapply the brakes and parking brake.
7. Shift the gear to P (Park) when the vehicle is parked on an uphill grade and in R (Reverse) on a downhill.
8. Shut off the vehicle and release the vehicle brakes but apply the parking brake.

⚠ WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Do not get out of the vehicle without applying the parking brake firmly. If you have left the vehicle running, the vehicle may move suddenly. You and others may be seriously or fatally injured.
- Do not apply the accelerator pedal to hold the vehicle on an uphill.

Driving the vehicle after it has been parked on a hill

1. With the gear in P (Park) or N (Neutral), apply your brakes and hold the brake pedal down while you:
   - Start your vehicle.
   - Shift into gear.
   - Release the parking brake.
2. Slowly remove your foot from the brake pedal.
3. Drive slowly until the trailer is clear of the chocks.
4. Stop and have someone pick up and store the chocks.

Maintenance when towing a trailer

Your vehicle needs servicing more often when you regularly pull a trailer. Important items to pay particular attention to include automatic transmission fluid, axle lubricant, and cooling system fluid. Brake condition is another important item to frequently check. If you are trailering, it is a good idea to review these items before you start your trip. Do not forget to maintain your trailer and hitch. Follow the maintenance schedule that accompanies your trailer and check it periodically. Preferably, conduct checking at the start of each day's driving. Most importantly, all hitch nuts and bolts must be tight.

NOTICE

To prevent vehicle damage:

- Due to higher load during trailer usage, overheating might occur on hot days or during uphill driving. If the coolant gauge indicates over-heating, switch off the air conditioner and stop the vehicle in a safe area to cool down the engine.
- Do not switch off the engine while the coolant gauge indicates overheating.

  (Keep the engine idle to cool down the engine)
- When towing check transmission fluid more frequently.
- If your vehicle is not equipped with an air conditioner, you should install a condenser fan to improve engine performance when towing a trailer.

Vehicle Load Limit

Two labels on your driver's door sill show how much weight your vehicle was designed to carry: the Tire and Loading Information Label and the Certification Label.

Before loading your vehicle, familiarize yourself with the following terms for determining your vehicle's weight ratings, from the vehicle's specifications and the Certification Label:

Base Curb Weight

This is the weight of the vehicle including a full tank of fuel and all standard equipment. It does not include passengers, cargo, or optional equipment.

Vehicle Curb Weight

This is the weight of your new vehicle when you picked it up from your dealer plus any aftermarket equipment.

Cargo Weight

This figure includes all weight added to the Base Curb Weight, including cargo and optional equipment.

GAW (Gross Axle Weight)

This is the total weight placed on each axle (front and rear) - including vehicle curb weight and all payload.

GAWR (Gross Axle Weight Rating)

This is the maximum allowable weight that can be carried by a single axle (front or rear). These numbers are shown on the Certification Label. The total load on each axle must never exceed its GAWR.

GVW (Gross Vehicle Weight)

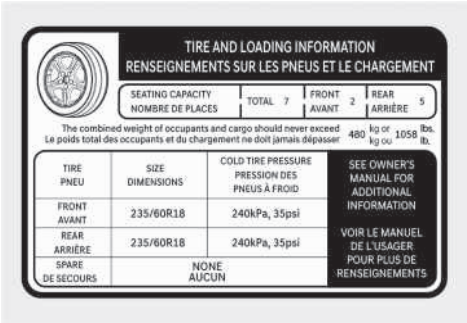
This is the Base Curb Weight plus actual Cargo Weight plus passengers.

GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating)

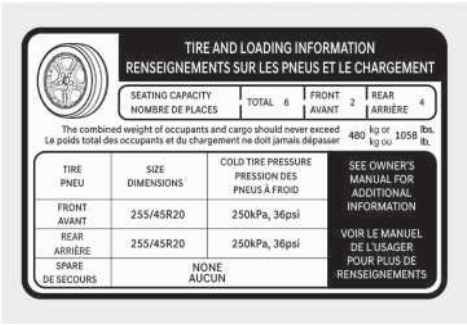
This is the maximum allowable weight of the fully loaded vehicle (including all options, equipment, passengers and cargo). The GVWR is shown on the Certification Label located on the driver's door sill.

The loading information label

Type A



Type B



The label located on the driver's door jamb shows the original tire size, cold tire pressures recommended for your vehicle, the number of people that can be in your vehicle and vehicle capacity weight.

Vehicle capacity weight

- 480 kg (1,058 lbs.)

Vehicle capacity weight is the maximum combined weight of occupants and cargo. If your vehicle is equipped with a trailer, the combined weight includes the tongue load.

Seating capacity

- Total: 6 persons (Front seat: 2 persons, Rear seat: 4 persons)
- Total: 7 persons (Front seat: 2 persons, Rear seat: 5 persons)

Seating capacity is the maximum number of occupants including a driver that your vehicle may carry. However, the seating capacity may be reduced based upon the weight of all of the occupants, and the weight of the cargo being carried or towed. Do not overload the vehicle because there is a limit to the total weight, or load limit including occupants and cargo that the vehicle can carry.

Towing capacity

With brake system: 907 kg (2,000 lbs.)

Without brake system: 750 kg (1,654 lbs.)

Towing capacity is the maximum trailer weight including its cargo weight that your vehicle can tow.

Cargo capacity

The cargo capacity of your vehicle increases or decreases depending on the weight, the number of occupants, and the tongue load, if your vehicle is equipped with a trailer.

Steps for determining correct load limit

1. Locate the statement "The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX kg or XXX lbs." on your vehicle's placard.
2. Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers that will be riding in your vehicle.
3. Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from XXX kg or XXX lbs.
4. The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity. For example, if the "XXX" amount equals 1400 lbs. and there will be five 150 lb passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lbs. (1400 - 750 (5 x 150) = 650 lbs.)
5. Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity calculated in Step 4.
6. If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult this manual to determine how this reduces the available cargo and luggage load capacity of your vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

Do not overload the vehicle because there is a limit to the total weight, or load limit, including occupants and cargo that the vehicle can carry. Overloading may shorten the life of the vehicle. If the GVWR or the GAWR is exceeded, parts on the vehicle may break, and it may change the handling of your vehicle. These may cause you to lose control and result in a crash.

Example 1		≥		+	
	Maximum Load (635 kg) (1400 lbs.)		Passenger Weight (68 kg × 2= 136 kg) (150 lbs. × 2= 300 lbs.)		Cargo Weight (499 kg) (1100 lbs.)

Example 2	Vehicle Capacity	≥		+	
	Maximum Load (635 kg) (1400 lbs.)		Passenger Weight (68 kg × 5 = 340 kg) (150 lbs. × 5 = 750 lbs.)		Cargo Weight (295 kg) (650 lbs.)
Example 3	Vehicle Capacity	≥		+	
	Maximum Load (635 kg) (1400 lbs.)		Passenger Weight (78 kg × 5 = 390 kg) (172 lbs. × 5 = 860 lbs.)		Cargo Weight (245 kg) (540 lbs.)

Certification label



The certification label is located on the driver's door sill at the center pillar and shows the maximum allowable weight of the fully loaded vehicle. This is called the GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating). The GVWR includes the weight of the vehicle, all occupants, fuel, and cargo.

This label also tells you the maximum weight that can be supported by the front and rear axles, called Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR).

The total weight of the vehicle, including all occupants, accessories, cargo, and trailer tongue load must not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) or the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR). To find out the actual loads on your front and rear axles, you need to go to a weigh station and weigh your vehicle. Be sure to spread out your load equally on both sides of the centerline.

⚠ WARNING

- Never exceed the GVWR for your vehicle, the GAWR for the front or rear axle and the vehicle capacity weight. Exceeding these ratings may affect your vehicle's handling and braking ability, and cause a collision.
- Do not overload your vehicle. Overloading your vehicle may cause heat buildup in your vehicle's tires, possible tire failure, increased stopping distances, and poor vehicle handling. All of which may result in a collision.

⚠ WARNING

If you carry items inside your vehicle (e.g., suitcases, tools, packages, or anything else), they are moving as fast as the vehicle. If you have to stop or turn quickly, or if there is a collision, the items may cause an injury if they strike the driver or a passenger.

- Put items in the cargo area of your vehicle. Try to spread the weight evenly.
- Do not stack items like suitcases inside the vehicle above the top of the seats.
- Do not leave an unsecured child restraint in your vehicle.
- When you carry cargo inside the vehicle, secure it.