ABRIDGED OWNER'S MANUAL

All information in this Owner's Manual is current at the time of publication. However, HYUNDAI reserves the right to make changes at any time so that our policy of continual product improvement may be carried out.

This manual applies to all models of this vehicle and includes descriptions and explanations of optional as well as standard equipment.

As a result, you may find material in this manual that does not apply to your specific vehicle.

HYUNDAI VEHICLE OWNER PRIVACY POLICY

Your Hyundai vehicle may be equipped with technologies and services that use information collected, generated, recorded or stored by the vehicle. Hyundai has created a Vehicle Owner Privacy Policy to explain how these technologies and services collect use and share this information.

You may read our Vehicle Owner Privacy Policy on the Hyundaiusa.com website at: https://www.hyundaiusa.com/owner-privacy-policy.aspx

If you would like to receive a hard copy of our Vehicle Owner Privacy Policy, please contact the Hyundai Customer Care Center at:

Hyundai Customer Care P.O. Box 20850 Fountain Valley, CA 92728 800-633-5151 consumeraffairs@hmausa.com

Hyundai's Customer Care representatives are available Monday through Friday, between the hours of 6:00 AM and 5:00 PM PST and Saturday between 6:30 AM and 3:00 PM PST (English).

For Customer Care assistance in Spanish or Korean, representatives are available Monday through Friday between 6:30 AM and 3:00 PM PST.

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1. Introduction

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Introduction

Congratulations, and thank you for choosing HYUNDAI. We are very proud of the advanced engineering and high quality construction of each HYUNDAI we build.

This Abridged Owner's Manual will introduce you to the features and operation of your new HYUNDAI. To become familiar with your new HYUNDAI, you should download and read the complete Owner's Manual from MyHyundai.com before driving your new vehicle.

The complete Owner's Manual contains additional important safety information and instructions intended to familiarize you with your vehicle's controls and safety features so you can safely operate your vehicle. The Owner's Manual also contains additional information about the maintenance for your vehicle. It is recommended that all service and maintenance on your vehicle be performed by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer. Authorized HYUNDAI dealers are prepared to provide high-quality service, maintenance and any other assistance that may be required.

This Abridged Owner's Manual should be considered a permanent part of your vehicle, and should be kept in the vehicle so you can refer to it at any time. This manual should stay with the vehicle if you sell it to provide the next owner with important operating, safety and maintenance information.

You may download an electronic copy of the complete version of the Owner's Manual from MyHyundai.com.

If you have any questions regarding the operation of your vehicle, please contact the Hyundai Customer Care Center. Hyundai's Customer Care Center representatives are available Monday through Friday, between the hours of 6:00 AM and 5:00 PM PST and Saturday between 6:30 AM and 3:00 PM PST (English). For Customer Care assistance in Spanish or Korean, representatives are available Monday through Friday between 6:30 AM and 3:00 PM PST.

HYUNDAI Motor America

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Safety messages

DANGER indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

WARNING indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

NOTICE indicates a situation that, if not avoided, could result in vehicle damage.

Vehicle modifications

🛕 WARNING

Your HYUNDAI should not be modified in any way. Modifications may adversely affect the performance, safety or durability of your HYUNDAI and may, violate conditions of the limited warranties covering the vehicle. Certain modifications may also be in violation of safety and emissions regulations established by the U.S. Department of Transportation and other federal or state agencies.

If you use unauthorized electronic devices, it may cause the vehicle to operate abnormally, wire damage, battery discharge, and fire. For your safety, do not use unauthorized electronic devices.

NOTICE

Some vehicle interior sounds (including welcome chime, navigation alerts, or warning chimes) may be generated from the interior speakers or amplifier. Do not replace these components with anything other than the original Hyundai factory parts. Any unauthorized product may cause a malfunction of the vehicle interior sounds that may affect the intended operation of the vehicle.

Vehicle break-in process

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

- Do not race the engine.
- While driving, avoid sudden acceleration.
- Do not maintain a single speed for long periods of time, either fast or slow. Varying engine speed is needed to properly break-in the engine.
- Avoid hard stops, except in emergencies, to allow the brakes to seat properly.
- Fuel economy, engine performance, and engine oil consumption may differ depending on the vehicle break-in process and be stabilized after 4,000 mi. (6,000 km). New engines may consume more oil during the vehicle break-in period.
- Do not tow a trailer during the first 1,200 mi. (2,000 km) of operation.

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Exterior overview (Front view)





- (1) Hood
- (2) Headlight
- (3) Tires and wheels
- (4) Side view mirror
- (5) Sunroof
- (6) Front windshield wiper blades
- (7) Windows
- (8) Front radar

Type B (N Line)



- (1) Hood
- (2) Headlight
- (3) Tires and wheels
- (4) Side view mirror
- (5) Sunroof
- (6) Front windshield wiper blades
- (7) Windows
- (8) Front radar

Exterior overview (Rear view)



The actual shape may differ from the illustration.

- (1) Door
- (2) Fuel filler door
- (3) Rear combination light
- (4) Trunk
- (5) Defroster/Glass antenna
- (6) High mounted stop light
- (7) Antenna
- (8) Wide-rear view camera

Type B (N Line, SEL Sport)



- (1) Door
- (2) Fuel filler door
- (3) Rear combination light
- (4) Trunk
- (5) Defroster/Glass antenna
- (6) High mounted stop light
- (7) Antenna
- (8) Wide-rear view camera

Interior overview



The actual shape may differ from the illustration.

- (1) Inside door handle
- (2) Side view mirror control switch
- (3) Central door lock switch
- (4) Power window switches
- (5) Power window lock button
- (6) Steering wheel tilt/telescopic lever
- (7) Steering wheel
- (8) Instrument panel illumination control switch
- (9) ISG (Idle Stop & Go) OFF button
- (10)ESC OFF button
- (11) Fuel filler door release lever
- (12)Trunk release lever
- (13)Hood release lever
- (14)Light control/Turn signals
- (15)Seat adjusting switch
- (16)Wiper/washer switch

Type B (N Line)



- (1) Inside door handle
- (2) Side view mirror control switch
- (3) Central door lock switch
- (4) Power window switches
- (5) Power window lock button
- (6) Steering wheel tilt/telescopic lever
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- (10)ESC OFF button
- (11) Fuel filler door release lever
- (12)Trunk release lever
- (13)Hood release lever
- (14)Light control/Turn signals
- (15)Seat adjusting switch
- (16)Wiper/washer switch

Center console overview



- (1) Instrument cluster
- (2) Driver's front air bag
- (3) Engine start button
- (4) Key ignition switch
- (5) Infotainment system
- (6) Hazard warning flasher switch
- (7) Climate control system
- (8) Passenger's front air bag
- (9) Glove box
- (10)Intelligent variable transmission/Dual clutch transmission
- (11) Drive mode button
- (12) Parking/View button
- (13) EPB (Electronic Parking Brake) switch
- (14)AUTO HOLD button

Type B (N Line)



- (1) Instrument cluster
- (2) Driver's front air bag
- (3) Engine start button
- (4) Key ignition switch
- (5) Infotainment system
- (6) Hazard warning flasher switch
- (7) Climate control system
- (8) Passenger's front air bag
- (9) Glove box
- (10)Intelligent variable transmission/Dual clutch transmission
- (11) Parking/View button
- (12) EPB (Electronic Parking Brake) switch
- (13)AUTO HOLD button
- (14)Drive mode button

Engine compartment overview

Smartstream G 2.0



Smartstream G1.6 T-GDI



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

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

3. Seats & safety system

This chapter provides you with important information about how to protect yourself and your passengers. It explains how to properly use your seats and seat belts, and how your airbags work.

Additionally, this chapter explains how to properly restrain infants and children in your vehicle.

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Important safety precautions

You will find many safety precautions and recommendations throughout this section, and throughout this manual. The safety precautions in this section are among the most important.

Always wear your seat belt

A seat belt is your best protection in all types of accidents. Airbags are designed to supplement seat belts, not to replace them. So even though your vehicle is equipped with airbags, always make sure you and your passengers wear your seat belts, and wear them properly.

Restrain all children

All children under age 13 should ride in your vehicle properly restrained in a rear seat, not the front seat. Infants and small children should be restrained in an appropriate Child Restraint System. Larger children should use a booster seat with the lap/shoulder belt until they can use the seat belt properly without a booster seat.

Airbag hazards

While airbags can save lives, they can also cause serious or fatal injuries to occupants who sit too close to them, or who are not properly restrained. Infants, young children, and short adults are at the greatest risk of being injured by an inflating airbag. Follow all instructions and warnings in this manual.

Driver distraction

Driver distraction presents a serious and potentially deadly danger, especially for inexperienced drivers. Safety should be the first concern when behind the wheel and drivers need to be aware of the wide array of potential distractions, such as drowsiness, reaching for objects, eating, personal grooming, becoming distracted from other passengers, and using mobile phones.

Drivers can become distracted when they take their eyes and attention off the road or their hands off the wheel to focus on activities other than driving. To reduce your risk of distraction and an accident:

- Set up your mobile devices (for example, MP3 players, phones, navigation units, etc.) ONLY when your vehicle is safely stopped and parked.
- ONLY use your mobile device when allowed by laws and conditions permit safe use. NEVER text or email while driving. Most states have laws prohibiting drivers from texting while driving. Some states and cities also prohibit drivers from using handheld phones while driving.
- NEVER let the use of a mobile device distract you from driving. You have a responsibility to your passengers and others on the road to always drive safely, with your hands on the wheel as well as your eyes and attention on the road.

Never drink or take drugs and drive.

Drinking alcohol or taking drugs can reduce your ability to respond to changing conditions and emergencies. Do not drink or take drugs and drive, and do not let your friends drink or take drugs and drive.

Control your speed

Excessive speed is a major factor in crash injuries and deaths. Generally, the higher the speed, the greater the risk, but serious injuries can also occur at lower speeds. Never drive faster than is safe for current conditions, regardless of the maximum speed posted.

Keep your vehicle in proper operating condition -Inspecting your tires

Having a tire blowout or a mechanical failure can be extremely hazardous. To reduce the possibility of a tire hazard while driving, check your tire pressures regularly and also inspect the condition of your tires (tread depth, uneven wear, etc.). Be sure to perform all regularly scheduled maintenance as indicated in your Owner's Manual.

Seats



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

- (1) Forward and rearward
- (2) Seatback angle
- (3) Seat height
- (4) Seat cushion angle
- (5) Lumbar support (Driver's seat)
- (6) Head restraint

Safety precautions

Adjusting the seats in a safe and comfortable position plays an important role for the safety of driver and passengers. Proper seating positions, secured seat belts, and protection from airbags work together to provide a measure of safety in the event of a collision.

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

Serious or fatal internal injuries could result because the seat belt cannot operate properly.

Airbags

You can take steps to reduce the risk of being injured by an inflating airbag. Sitting too close to an airbag greatly increases the risk of injury in the event the airbag inflates.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) recommends that drivers allow at least 10 in. (25cm) between the center of the steering wheel and their chest.

🛕 WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death from an inflating airbag:

- Adjust the driver's seat as far to the rear as possible while maintaining your ability to control the vehicle.
- Adjust the front passenger seat as far to the rear as possible.
- Hold the steering wheel with hands at the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock positions to minimize the risk of injuries to your hands and arms.
- Never place anything or anyone between you and the airbag.
- Do not allow the front passenger to place feet or legs on the dashboard to minimize the risk of leg injuries.

Seat belts

Always fasten your seat belt before starting any trip. At all times, passengers should sit upright and be properly restrained with a seat belt. Infants and small children must be restrained in appropriate Child Restraint Systems.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Never use one seat belt for more than one occupant.
- Always position the seatback upright with the lap portion of the seat belt snug and low across the hips.
- Never allow children or small infants to ride on a passenger's lap.
- Do not route the seat belt across your neck, across sharp edges, or reroute the shoulder strap away from your body.
- Do not allow the seat belt to become caught or jammed.

Front seats

🛕 WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Never attempt to adjust the seat while the vehicle is moving. The seat could respond with unexpected movement and may cause loss of vehicle control resulting in a collision.
- Do not place anything under the front seats. Loose objects, including unsecured floor mats, in the driver's foot area could interfere with the operation of the foot pedals.
- Do not allow anything to interfere with the normal position and proper locking of the seatback.
- Do not place a cigarette lighter on the floor or seat.
- Use extreme caution when picking up small objects trapped under the seats or between the seat and the center console. Your hands might be cut or injured by the sharp edges of the seat mechanism.
- If there are occupants in the rear seats, be careful while adjusting the front seat.
- Make sure that the seat is locked in place after the adjustment. If not, the seat might move unexpectedly.

Reclining seatback

Sitting in a reclined position when the vehicle is moving can be dangerous. Even when buckled up, the effectiveness of the restraint system (seat belts and/or airbags) is greatly reduced by reclining your seatback.

Seat belts must be snug against your hips and chest to work properly.

The more the seatback is reclined, the greater the chance for the passenger's hips to slide under the lap belt or the passenger's neck to strike the shoulder belt.

Never ride with a reclined seatback when the vehicle is moving.

Riding with a reclined seatback increases your chance of serious or fatal injuries in the event of a collision or sudden stop.

Driver and passengers should always sit well back in their seats, properly belted, and with the seatbacks upright.

Seat belts must be snug against your hips and chest to work properly. When the seatback is reclined, the shoulder belt cannot do its job because it will not be snug against your chest. Instead, it will be in front of you. During a collision, you could be thrown into the seat belt, causing neck or other injuries.

The more the seatback is reclined, the greater chance the passenger's hips will slide under the lap belt or the passenger's neck will strike the shoulder belt.

Manual seats - Seat adjustments

The front seat can be adjusted by using the levers located underneath the front part of the seat or on the outer side of the seat.

Forward and rearward adjustment



To move the seat forward or rearward:

- 1. Pull up the seat slide adjustment lever and hold it.
- 2. Slide the seat to the desired position.
- 3. Release the lever and make sure the seat is locked in place. Move forward and rearward without using the lever. If the seat moves, it is not locked properly.

Seatback angle



To recline the seatback:

- 1. Lean forward slightly and lift up the seatback lever.
- 2. Carefully lean back on the seat and adjust the seatback to the desired position.
- 3. Release the lever and make sure the seatback is locked in place.

Seat height (for driver's seat)



To change the height of the seat:

- Push down on the lever several times, to lower the seat.
- Pull up on the lever several times, to raise the seat.

Power seats - Seat adjustment

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

🛕 WARNING

Never allow children to remain in the vehicle unattended. The power seats are operable when the vehicle is turned off.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the seats:

- Always stop adjusting the seats when the seat has been adjusted as far forward or rearward as possible.
- Do not adjust the seats longer than necessary when the vehicle is turned off. This may result in unnecessary battery drain.
- Do not operate two or more seats at the same time. This may result in an electrical malfunction.

Forward and rearward adjustment



To move the seat forward or rearward:

- 1. Push the control switch forward or rearward.
- 2. Release the switch once the seat reaches the desired position.

Seatback angle



To recline the seatback:

- 1. Push the control switch forward or rearward.
- 2. Release the switch once the seatback reaches the desired position.

Seat cushion tilt (1)/Seat height (2)



To change the angle of the front part of the seat cushion:

- 1. Push the front portion of the control switch up to raise or down to lower the front part of the seat cushion.
- 2. Release the switch once the seat reaches the desired position.

To change the height of the seat:

- 1. Push the rear portion of the control switch up to raise or down to lower the height of the seat.
- 2. Release the switch once the seat reaches the desired position.

Lumbar support (for driver's seat)



To adjust the lumbar support:

- 1. Press the front portion of the switch (1) to increase support or the rear portion of the switch (2) to decrease support.
- 2. Release the switch once the lumbar support reaches the desired position.

Seatback pocket



The seatback pocket is provided on the back of the front seatbacks.

🚹 WARNING

Do not put heavy or sharp objects in the seatback pockets. In a collision, they could come loose from the pocket and injure occupants.

Rear seats

Folding the rear seat

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

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

To fold down the rear seatback:

- 1. Set the front seatback to the upright position and if necessary, slide the front seat forward.
- 2. Lower the rear head restraints to the lowest position by pushing and holding the release button and pushing down on the head restraint.



3. Pull out the seatback folding lever located in the trunk.



 Fold the seatback toward the front of the vehicle.



Туре В

When returning the rear seatback from a folded to an upright position, hold the seatback and return it slowly. Lock the seatback properly. In a collision or sudden stop, an unlocked seatback may allow cargo to move forward with great force and may result in serious injury or death.

Cargo should always be secured to prevent it from moving in a collision and causing serious injury or death to the vehicle occupants. Do not place objects in the rear seats, because they cannot be properly secured and may hit the front seat occupants in a collision.

Make sure the engine is off, the vehicle is shifted to P (Park), and the parking brake is applied before loading or unloading cargo to prevent unintended movement of the vehicle.



To use unfold the rear seatback:

- 1. Lift and push the seatback rearward.
- 2. Push the seatback firmly until it clicks into place. Make sure the seatback is locked in place.

Armrest ⊕if equipped



The armrest is located in the center of the rear seat. Pull the armrest down from the seatback to use it.

Head restraints

The vehicle's front and rear seats have adjustable head restraints. The head restraints are designed to help protect passengers from whiplash and other neck and spinal injuries during a collision, especially a rear impact collision. When there are no occupants in the rear seats, adjust the rear head restraints to the lowest height to improve the driver's visibility.

To help reduce the risk of serious injury or death in an accident, take the following precautions when adjusting your head restraints:

- Always adjust the head restraints properly for all passengers BEFORE starting the vehicle.
- Never let anyone ride in a seat with the head restraints removed or reversed.
- Adjust the head restraints so that the middle of the head restraint is at the same height as the top of the eyes.



- Never adjust the driver's head restraint when the vehicle is moving.
- Make sure the head restraint is locked in place after adjustment.

Front seat head restraints



The driver's and front passenger's seats are equipped with adjustable head restraint for the passengers safety and comfort.

Adjusting the height up and down



- To raise the head restraint:
- 1. Pull it up to the desired position (1).
- To lower the head restraint:
- 1. Press and hold the release button (2) on the head restraint support.
- 2. Lower the head restraint to the desired position (3).

Forward and rearward adjustment



The head restraint can be adjusted forward to 3 different positions by pulling the head restraint forward to the desired detent. To adjust the head restraint to it's furthest rearwards position, pull it fully forward to the farthest position and release it.



NOTICE

If you recline the seatback towards the front with the head restraint and seat cushion raised, the head restraint may come in contact with the sunvisor or other parts of the vehicle.
Removal/Reinstallation

Type A



Туре В



To remove the head restraint:

- 1. Recline the seatback (2) with the seatback angle lever or switch (1).
- 2. Raise the head restraint as far as it can go.
- Press the head restraint release button
 (3) while pulling the head restraint up
 (4).

Never allow anyone to travel in a seat with the head restraint removed.

To reinstall the head restraint:







- 1. Recline the seatback.
- 2. Put the head restraint poles (2) into the holes while pressing the release button (1).
- 3. Adjust the head restraint to the appropriate height.
- 4. Return the seatback (4) with the seatback angle lever or switch (3).

Always make sure the head restraint is locked in place and properly adjusted for the passenger.

Rear seat head restraint



The rear seats are equipped with head restraint in all the seating positions for the passenger's safety and comfort.

Adjusting the height up and down



To raise the head restraint:

1. Pull it up to the desired position (1).

To lower the head restraint:

- 1. Press and hold the release button (2) on the head restraint support.
- 2. Lower the head restraint to the desired position (3).

Removal/Reinstallation



To remove the head restraint:

- 1. Raise the head restraint as far as it can go.
- Press the head restraint release button (1) while pulling up the head restraint (2).

To reinstall the head restraint:

- 1. Put the head restraint poles into the holes (3) while pressing the release button (1).
- 2. Adjust the head restraint to the appropriate height.

Seat warmers

Front seat warmers

⁺if equipped

Seat warmers are provided to warm the seats during cold weather.

During mild weather or under conditions where the operation of the seat warmer is not needed, keep the seat warmers off.

The seat warmers may cause serious burns, even at low temperatures and especially if used for long periods of time.

Passengers must be able to feel if the seat is becoming too warm so they can turn it off, if needed.

People who cannot detect temperature change or pain to the skin should use extreme caution, especially the following types of passengers:

- Infants, children, elderly or disabled persons, or hospital outpatients.
- People with sensitive skin or who burn easily.
- Fatigued individuals.
- Intoxicated individuals.
- People taking medication that may cause drowsiness or sleepiness.

Never place anything on the seat that insulates against heat when the seat warmer is operating, such as blanket or seat cushion.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the seat warmers and seats:

- Never use a solvent such as paint thinner, benzene, alcohol, or gasoline to clean the seats.
- Do not place heavy or sharp objects on seats equipped with seat warmers.
- Do not change the seat cover.



While the engine is running, press the switches to warm the driver's seat or front passenger's seat.

• Manual temperature control

Press the button repeatedly to cycle through the seat warmer temperatures from high, medium, low, and off.

• Automatic temperature control

The seat warmer temperature is lowered automatically and then goes off after a certain time to prevent low temperature burns. If high temperature is selected again after the seat warmer turns off, the temperature is controlled automatically again.

- When pressing the switch for more than 1.5 seconds with the seat warmer operating, the seat warmer turns off.
- The seat warmer defaults to the OFF position whenever the ignition switch is in the ON position.

- Auto Comfort Control (for driver's seat) (if equipped)
 - The seat warmer automatically controls the seat temperature depending on the ambient temperature and the set climate control temperature when the engine is running. If the seat warmer switch is pressed, the seat warmer is controlled manually.
 - To use this feature, it can be enabled from the Settings menu in the infotainment system.
 - The seat warmer defaults to the OFF position whenever the ignition switch is ON. However, if the Auto Comfort Control function is on, the driver's seat warmer turns on and off depending on the ambient temperature and the set climate control temperature.

Seat belts

Seat belt safety precautions

Always fasten your seat belt and make sure all passengers have fastened their seat belts before starting any trip. Airbags are designed to supplement the seat belt as an additional safety device, not a replacement. Most states require all vehicle occupants wear seat belts.

Seat belts must be used by ALL passengers whenever the vehicle is moving. To prevent serious injury or death:

- Children under the age of 13 should be properly restrained in the rear seats.
- Never allow children to ride in the front passenger seat. If a child age 13 or older must be seated in the front passenger seat, move the seat as far back as possible and properly restrain them in the seat.
- Never allow an infant or child to be carried on an occupant's lap.
- Never ride with the seatback reclined when the vehicle is moving.
- Do not allow children to share a seat or seat belt.
- Do not wear the shoulder belt under your arm or behind your back.
- Do not use the seat belt if it is twisted. A twisted seat belt may not protect you properly in a collision.
- Do not use a seat belt if the webbing or hardware is damaged. Have the seat belt replaced by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
- Do not latch the seat belt into the buckles intended for other seating positions.
- Never unfasten the seat belt while driving. This may cause loss of vehicle control resulting in a collision.

- Make sure there is nothing in the buckle that could interfere with the seat belt latch mechanism from fastening securely.
- Never modify seat belt or install devices that may prevent seat belt assembly from removing slack.

Damaged seat belts and seat belt assemblies do not operate properly. Always replace:

- Frayed, contaminated, or damaged webbing.
- Damaged hardware.
- The entire seat belt assembly after it has been worn in an accident, even if damage to webbing or assembly is not apparent.

Seat belt warning light

Seat belt warning

Instrument cluster (Driver and front passenger's seat)



Driver's and Passenger's front seat belt warning

As a reminder, the seat belt warning light will illuminate for approximately 6 seconds each time you turn the ignition switch is in the ON position regardless of belt fastening. If the seat belt is not fastened, the warning chime will sound for about 6 seconds.

If you start to drive without the seat belt fastened over approximately 5 mph (9 km/h) and less than approximately 12 mph (20 km/h), the corresponding warning light will illuminate. The warning light will turn off when the vehicle speed drops below approximately 5 mph (9 km/h).

If you start to drive without the seat belt fastened or you unfasten the seat belt when you drive approximately 12 mph (20 km/h) and faster, the warning light will blink and warning chime will sound for approximately 100 seconds.

When the seat belt is unfastened during driving, the warning light will illuminate when the speed is over approximately 5 mph (9 km/h) and less than approximately 12 mph (20 km/h). When the speed is approximately 12 mph (20 km/h) and faster, the warning light will blink and warning chime will sound for approximately 100 seconds.

Seat belt restraint system





Improperly positioned seat belts may increase the risk of serious injury in an accident. Take the following precautions when adjusting the seat belt:

- Position the lap portion of the seat belt as low as possible across your hips, not on your waist, so that it fits snugly. This allows your strong pelvic bones to absorb the force of a collision, reducing the chance of internal injuries.
- Position one arm under the shoulder belt and the other over the belt, as shown in the illustration.
- Always position the shoulder belt anchor into the locked position at an appropriate height.
- Never position the shoulder belt across your neck or face.

Driver's seat belt – 3-point system with emergency locking retractor

To fasten your seat belt:



Pull the seat belt out of the retractor and insert the metal tab (1) into the buckle (2). An audible "click" sounds when the tab locks into the buckle. Make sure the seat belt is not twisted.



Place the lap belt (1) portion across your hips and the shoulder belt (2) portion across your chest.

The seat belt automatically adjusts to the proper length after the lap belt portion is adjusted manually so that it fits snugly around your hips. If you lean forward in a slow, easy motion, the belt extends and moves with you.

If there is a sudden stop or collision, the belt is locked in place. It also locks if you try to lean forward too quickly.

i Information

If you cannot smoothly pull the seat belt out from the retractor, firmly pull the seat belt out and release it. After release, the belt may be pulled out smoothly.

Height adjustment

Adjust the height of the shoulder belt so that it lies across your chest and midway over your shoulder nearest the door, not over your neck.



To adjust the height of the seat belt anchor:

Pull it up (1) to raise the height. To lower it, push it down (3) while pressing the height adjuster button (2).

Release the button to lock the anchor in place. Try pushing the height adjuster down to make sure that it is locked in place.

To release your seat belt:



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

The belt should automatically draw back into the retractor. If this does not happen, check the belt is not twisted, then try again.

Passenger and rear seat belts -3-point system with convertible locking retractor

This type of seat belt combines both an emergency locking retractor and an automatic locking retractor. Convertible retractor type seat belts are installed in the rear seat positions to help accommodate the installation of child restraint systems.

A convertible retractor is also installed in the front passenger seat position. Children should always be seated in the rear. Never place any infant/child restraint system in the front seat.

To fasten your seat belt:

Pull the seat belt out of the retractor and insert the metal tab into the buckle. An audible "click" sounds when the tab locks into the buckle. Pull the shoulder portion of the belt to snug the belt across your hips and remove slack. Make sure the seat belt is not twisted.

When not securing a child restraint, the seat belt automatically adjusts to the proper length only after the lap belt portion of the seat belt is adjusted manually so that it fits snugly across your hips.

When the seat belt has been fully extended from the retractor to allow for the installation of a child restraint system, the seat belt operation changes to allow the belt to retract, but not to extend (Automatic Locking Retractor Type). Refer to the "Child Restraint System (CRS)" section in this chapter.

To release your seat belt:



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

The belt should automatically draw back into the retractor. If this does not happen, check the belt is not twisted, then try again.

i Information

- The emergency locking mode allows seated passengers to move freely in their seats while keeping some tension on the belt. During a collision or sudden stop, the retractor automatically locks the belt to help restrain the passengers.
- To deactivate the automatic locking mode, unbuckle the seat belt and allow the belt to fully retract.

Second row center seat belt (3-point rear center seat belt)



Insert the tongue plate (1) into the buckle until an audible "click" is heard, indicating the latch is locked. Pull the shoulder portion of the belt to snug the belt across your hips and remove slack. Make sure the seat belt is not twisted.

When using the rear center seat belt, use the buckle with the "CENTER" mark.

i Information

If you cannot pull out the safety belt from the retractor, firmly pull the belt out and release it. After release, pull out the belt smoothly.

Make sure the seatback is locked in place when using the rear center seat belt.

If not secure, the seatback may move when there is a sudden stop or crash, and it may result in serious injury or death.

Pretensioner seat belt



Your vehicle is equipped with Pretensioner seat belts (retractor pretensioner). The pretensioner helps the driver's, front passenger's, and outboard rear seat belt fit tightly against your body in certain frontal or side collision(s).

When the vehicle stops suddenly, or if you try to lean forward too quickly, the seat belt retractor locks in place. In some frontal collisions, the pretensioner activates and pulls the seat belt against your body.

If the system senses excessive tension on the driver seat belt when the pretensioner system activates, the load limiter inside the retractor pretensioner releases some of the pressure on the affected seat belt.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Always wear your seat belt and sit properly in your seat.
- Do not use the seat belt if it is loose or twisted.
- Do not place anything near the buckle.
- Always replace your pretensioner after activation or an accident.
- Have the pretensioner inspected, serviced, repaired, or replaced by only an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
- Do not hit seat belt assemblies.

🛕 WARNING

Do not touch the pretensioner seat belt assemblies for several minutes after they have been activated. When the pretensioner seat belt mechanism deploys during a collision, the pretensioner can become hot and can burn you.

Have the system serviced by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer. Body work on the front of the vehicle may damage the pretensioner seat belt system.





The Pre-Tensioner Seat Belt System consists mainly of the following components. Their locations are shown in the illustration above:

- (1) SRS airbag warning light
- (2) Front retractor pretensioner

- (3) SRS control module
- (4) Rear retractor pretensioner

The sensor that activates the SRS control module is connected with the pretensioner seat belt. The SRS airbag warning light on the instrument cluster illuminates for about 3-6 seconds after the ignition switch is in the ON position, and then it turns off.

If the pretensioner is not working properly, the warning light illuminates even if the SRS airbag is not malfunctioning. If the warning light does not illuminate when starting the engine or stays illuminated or illuminates while driving, have the pretensioner seat belts and/or SRS control module inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

i Information

- The pretensioner seat belt system may be activated in certain frontal or side collisions or rollover situations.
- When the pretensioner seat belts are activated, a loud noise may be heard and fine dust, which may appear to be smoke, may be visible in the passenger compartment.
- Although it is non-toxic, the fine dust may cause skin irritation and should not be inhaled for prolonged periods. Wash all exposed skin areas thoroughly after an accident in which the pre-tensioner seat belts were activated.

Additional seat belt safety precautions

Seat belt use during pregnancy

The seat belt should always be used during pregnancy. The best way to protect your unborn child is to protect yourself by always wearing the seat belt.

Pregnant women should always wear a lap-shoulder seat belt. Place the shoulder belt across your chest, routed between your breasts and away from your neck. Place the lap belt below your belly and pull the shoulder portion so it fits SNUGLY across your hips and pelvic bone, under the rounded part of your belly.

🛕 WARNING

- A pregnant woman is more vulnerable to any impacts on the abdomen during an abrupt stop or collision. If you are in an accident while pregnant, consult your doctor.
- To reduce the risk of serious injury or death to an unborn child during an accident, do not let pregnant women place the lap portion of the seat belt above or over the area of the abdomen where the unborn child is located.

Seat belt use and children

Infant and small children

All 50 states have Child Restraint System laws that require children to travel in approved Child Restraint System devices, including booster seats. The age at which seat belts can be used instead of Child Restraint System may be different, so you should be aware of the specific requirements in your state where you are traveling. Infant and Child Restraint System must be properly placed and installed in a rear seat.

For more information, refer to the "Child Restraint System (CRS)" section in this chapter.

Always properly restrain infants and small children in a Child Restraint System appropriate for the child's height and weight.

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death to a child and other passengers, Never hold a child in your lap or arms when the vehicle is moving. Violent forces during a collision will tear the child from your arms and throw the child against the interior or to be ejected from the vehicle.

Small children are best protected from injury in an accident when properly restrained in the rear seat by a Child Restraint System that meets the requirements of the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards. Before buying any Child Restraint System, make sure that it has a label certifying that it meets the applicable Safety Standards. The Child Restraint System must be appropriate for your child's height and weight. Check the label on the Child Restraint System for this information.

Refer to the "Child Restraint System (CRS)" section in this chapter.

Larger children

Children under age 13 and who are too large for a booster seat should always occupy the rear seat and use the available lap/shoulder belts. A seat belt should be snug against the hips and be snug across the shoulder and chest to restrain the child safely. A child's squirming could move the belt out of position. Adults should frequently check belt fit. In a collision, the safest place for children is in the rear seats, using a Child Restraint System appropriate for the child.

If a larger child over age 13 must be seated in the front seat, the child must be securely restrained by the available seat belt and the seat should be placed in the rearmost position.

If the shoulder belt portion slightly touches the child's neck or face, try placing the child closer to the center of the vehicle. If the shoulder belt still touches their face or neck, the child needs to return to an appropriate booster seat in the rear seat.

🛕 WARNING

- Always make sure children's seat belts are buckled and properly adjusted.
- Never allow the shoulder belt to contact the child's neck or face.
- Do not allow more than one child to use a single seat belt.

Seat belt use and injured people

A seat belt should still be used when an injured person is being transported. Consult a physician for specific recommendations.

One person per belt

When two people (children or adults) are sitting together, never attempt to use a single seat belt. This could increase the severity of injuries in a collision.

Do not lie down

Sitting in a reclined position when the vehicle is moving can be dangerous. Even when buckled up, the protections of your restraint system (seat belts and/or airbags) is greatly reduced by reclining your seatback.

Seat belts must be snug against your hips and chest to work properly.

During a collision, you could be thrown into the seat belt, causing neck or other injuries.

The more the seat back is reclined, the greater the chance for the passenger's hips to slide under the lap belt or the passenger's neck to strike the shoulder belt.

🚹 WARNING

- Never ride with a reclined seatback when the vehicle is moving.
- Do not ride with a reclined seatback. It may increase your chance of serious or fatal injuries in the event of a collision or sudden stop.
- Have the driver and all passengers always sit well back in their seats, properly belted, and with the seatbacks upright.

Care of seat belts

Seat belt systems should never be disassembled or modified.

Periodic inspection

All seat belts should be inspected periodically for wear or damage of any kind. Any damaged parts should be replaced as soon as possible.

Keep belts clean and dry

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

When to replace seat belts

The entire seat belt assembly or assemblies should be replaced if the vehicle has been involved in an accident. This should be done even if no damage is visible. Consult an authorized HYUNDAI dealer for assistance.

Child Restraint System (CRS)

Children always in the rear

Always properly restrain children in the rear seats of the vehicle. Children of all ages are safer when restrained in the rear seat. A child riding in the front passenger seat can be forcefully struck by an inflating airbag resulting in serious injury or death.

Children under age 13 should always ride in the rear seats and must always be properly restrained to minimize the risk of injury in a collision, sudden stop, or sudden maneuver.

According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat. **Even with airbags, children can be seriously injured or killed.** Children too large for a Child Restraint System must use the seat belts provided.

All 50 states have child restraint laws that require children to travel in approved Child Restraint Systems.

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

Child Restraint Systems must be properly placed and installed in the rear seat. Use a commercially available Child Restraint System that meets the requirements of the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS 213).

Child Restraint Systems are generally designed to be secured in a vehicle seat by a lap/shoulder seat belt, or by a LATCH system in the rear seats of the vehicle.

Child Restraint System

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

Do not use an improperly secured child restraint. It may increase the risk of serious injury or death in a collision.

When using a Child Restraint System:

- Never install a child or infant restraint in the front passenger's seat.
- Always properly secure the Child Restraint System in the rear seat of the vehicle.
- Always follow the Child Restraint System manufacturer's instructions for installation and use.
- Always properly restrain your child in the Child Restraint System.
- If the head restraint prevents proper installation of a child seat (as described in the Child Restraint System manual), readjust or remove the head restraint for that seating position.
- Do not use an infant carrier or a child safety seat that "hooks" over a seatback. It may not provide adequate protection in an accident.
- After an accident, have an authorized HYUNDAI dealer check the Child Restraint System, seat belts, tether anchors, and lower anchors.

Selecting a Child Restraint System

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

- Make sure the Child Restraint System has a label certifying that it meets applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS 213).
- Select a Child Restraint System based on your child's height and weight. The required label or the instructions for use typically provide this information.
- Select a Child Restraint System that fits the vehicle seating position where it is to be used.
- Read and comply with the warnings and instructions for installation and use provided with the Child Restraint System.

Child Restraint System types

There are three main types of Child Restraint Systems: rearward-facing, forward-facing, and booster seat Child Restraint Systems.

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

Rearward-facing Child Restraint System



With a rearward-facing Child Restraint System, the collision forces are absorbed by its shell instead of the child's body. The shell also supports the system's cradles and protects the head, neck and spine of the child. All children under the age of one year must always ride in a

rearward-facing Child Restraint System. Convertible and 3-in-1 Child Restraint Systems typically have higher height and weight limits for the rearward-facing position, allowing you to keep your child rearward-facing for a longer period of time.

Continue using the Child Restraint Systems in the rearward-facing position as long as the child is within the height and weight limits allowed by the Child Restraint System's manufacturer. It's the best way to keep them safe. Once your child has outgrown the rearward-facing Child Restraint System, your child is ready for a forward-facing Child Restraint System with a harness.

🚹 WARNING

Never install a child or infant restraint in the front passenger's seat.

Placing a rearward-facing child restraint in the front seat may result in serious injury or death, if the child restraint is struck by an inflating airbag.

Forward-facing Child Restraint System



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

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

Booster seats

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

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

Installing a Child Restraint System

🛕 WARNING

Before installing your Child Restraint System, always read and follow the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the Child Restraint System and in this manual to prevent serious injury or death if a collision occurs.

🛕 WARNING

If the vehicle head restraint prevents proper installation of a Child Restraint System, readjust or remove the head restraint for that seating position.

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

• Properly secure the Child Restraint System to the vehicle. All Child Restraint Systems must be secured to the vehicle with the a lap/shoulder belt or with a LATCH system in the rear seat of the vehicle.

Make sure the Child Restraint System is firmly secured. After installing a Child Restraint System in the vehicle, push and pull the seat forwards and backwards and from side to side to verify that it is securely attached to the seat. Install a Child Restraint System secured with a seat belt as tightly as possible. Some side-to-side movement can be expected. • Secure a child in the Child Restraint System. Make sure the child is properly strapped in the Child Restraint System according to the Child Restraint System manufacturer's instructions.

🚹 CAUTION

Check the seating surface and buckles before placing your child in the Child Restraint System to prevent burns. A Child Restraint System in a closed vehicle can become very hot.

Lower anchors and tether for children (LATCH system)

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

Lower anchors are metal bars built into the vehicle. There are two lower anchors for each LATCH seating position that accommodates a Child Restraint System with lower attachments.

To use the LATCH system in your vehicle, install a Child Restraint System with LATCH attachments.

The Child Restraint System manufacturer provides you with instructions on how to use the Child Restraint System with its attachments for the LATCH anchors.



LATCH anchors have been provided in the left and right outboard rear seating positions. Their locations are shown in the illustration. There are no LATCH anchors provided for the center rear seating position.

Do not attempt to install a Child Restraint System using LATCH anchors in the rear center seating position. There are no LATCH anchors provided for this seat. Do not use the outboard seat anchors for the center seat. It may damage the anchors that may break or fail in a collision resulting in serious injury or death.



[A] Lower Anchor Position Indicator [B] Lower Anchor

The lower anchor position indicator symbols are located on the left and right rear seatbacks to identify the positions of the lower anchors in your vehicle. The LATCH anchors are located between the seatback and the seat cushion of the rear seat left and right outboard seating positions.

Before installing the Child Restraint System, make sure that there are no objects (e.g. toys, pens, wires) near the lower anchor area. Those objects may damage either the seat belt system or the Child Restraint System during installation. If necessary, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Securing a Child Restraint System with the LATCH anchors system

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

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

\Lambda WARNING

Take the following precautions when using the LATCH system:

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

Make sure that the combined weight of the child and the child restraint system is less than 65 lbs. (30 kg) for each LATCH system.

Securing a Child Restraint System seat with tether anchor system



First secure the child restraint with the LATCH lower anchors or the seat belt. If the child restraint manufacturer recommends that the top tether strap be attached, attach and tighten the top tether strap to the top tether strap anchor.

Tether anchors are located on the package tray.

To install the tether anchor:



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

3. Check the Child Restraint System is secure by pushing and pulling the seat forward and back and side-to-side.

\Lambda WARNING

Take the following precautions when installing the top tether:

- Read and follow all installation instructions provided with your Child Restraint System.
- Never attach more than one Child Restraint System to a single tether anchor. This could cause the anchor or attachment to come loose or break.
- Only attach the tether strap to the correct tether anchor for that seating position.
- Make sure that the Child Restraint System anchors withstand the combined weight of the child and the child restraint system of less than 65 lbs. (30 kg) for each LATCH system.

Do not use them for adult seat belts, harnesses, or for attaching other items or equipment to the vehicle.

Securing a Child Restraint System with a lap/shoulder belt

Always place a rearward-facing Child Restraint System in the rear seat of the vehicle.

Placing a rearward-facing child restraint in the front seat may result in serious injury or death if the Child Restraint System is struck by an inflating airbag.

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

Automatic locking mode



Since all passenger seat belts move freely under normal conditions and only lock under extreme or emergency conditions (emergency locking mode), you must manually pull the seat belt all the way out to shift the retractor to the Automatic Locking mode to secure a Child Restraint System.

The Automatic Locking mode will help prevent the normal movement of the child in the vehicle from causing the seat belt to loosen and compromise the Child Restraint System. To install a Child Restraint System on the rear seats:

 Place the Child Restraint System on a rear seat and route the lap/shoulder belt around or through the Child Restraint System, following the Child Restraint System manufacturer's instructions. Make sure the seat belt webbing is not twisted.

i Information

When using the rear center seat belt, refer to the "Passenger and rear seat belts - 3-point system with convertible locking retractor" section in this chapter.

2. Fasten the lap/shoulder belt latch into the buckle. Check a distinct "click" sound is heard.



i Information

Position the release button so it is easy to access in an emergency.

3. Pull the shoulder portion of the seat belt all the way out. When the shoulder portion of the seat belt is fully extended, it shifts the retractor to the Automatic Locking (child restraint) mode.



4. Slowly allow the shoulder portion of the seat belt to retract and listen for an audible "clicking" or "ratcheting" sound. This indicates that the retractor is in the Automatic Locking mode. If no distinct sound is heard, repeat Step 3 and 4.



5. Remove as much slack from the belt as possible by pushing down on the Child Restraint System while feeding the shoulder belt back into the retractor.

- 6. Push and pull on the Child Restraint System to confirm that the seat belt is holding it firmly in place. If it is not, release the seat belt and repeat Step 2 through 6.
- 7. Double check that the retractor is in the Automatic Locking mode by attempting to pull more of the seat belt out of the retractor. If you cannot, the retractor is in the Automatic Locking mode.

If your Child Restraint System manufacturer instructs or recommends you to use a tether anchor with the lap/ shoulder belt, refer to the previous pages for more information.

i Information

When the seat belt is allowed to retract to its fully stowed position, the retractor automatically switches from the Automatic Locking mode to the emergency lock mode for normal adult usage.

🛕 WARNING

Make sure that the retractor is in the Automatic Locking mode. Otherwise, the child restraint may move when your vehicle turns or stops suddenly. A child may be seriously injured or killed if the child restraint is not properly anchored in the vehicle including manually pulling the seat belt all the way out to shift the retractor to the Automatic Locking mode.

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

Supplemental restraint system - airbags



The actual airbags in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

- (1) Driver's front airbag
- (2) Passenger's front airbag
- (3) Front side airbag
- (4) Rear side airbag
- (5) Curtain airbag

Your vehicle is equipped with a Supplemental Airbag System for the driver's seat and front passenger's seats.

The front airbags are designed to supplement the three-point seat belts. For these airbags to provide protection, seat belts must be properly worn at all times when driving.

You can be severely injured or killed in an accident if you are not wearing a seat belt. Airbags are built into the vehicle as a supplementary system. They are not intended as a replacement for wearing 3-point seat belts. Also, airbags are not designed to deploy in every collision. In some accidents, the seat belts are the only restraint protecting you.

🚹 WARNING

AIRBAG SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Always use seat belts and Child Restraint Systems every trip, every time, everyone! Even with airbags, you can be seriously injured or killed in a collision if you are improperly belted or not wearing your seat belt when the airbag inflates.
- Never place a child in any Child Restraint System or booster seat in the front passenger seat, unless the airbag is deactivated.

An inflating airbag could forcefully strike the infant or child causing serious or fatal injuries.

- ABC. Always Buckle Children under age 13 in the back seat. It is the safest place for children of any age to ride. If a child age 13 or older must be seated in the front seat, he or she must be properly belted and the seat should be moved as far back as possible.
- Make sure that all occupants sit upright with the seatback in an upright position, centered on the seat cushion with their seat belt on, legs comfortably extended, and their feet on the floor until the vehicle is parked and the vehicle is turned off. If an occupant is out of position during an accident, the rapidly deploying airbag may forcefully contact the occupant causing serious or fatal injuries.
- Never sit or lean unnecessarily close to the airbags or lean against the door or center console.

Move your seat as far back as possible from front airbags, while still maintaining control of the vehicle. The U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) recommends that drivers allow at least 10 in. (25 cm) between the center of the steering wheel and the chest.

SRS components



The SRS consists of the following components:

- (1) Driver's front airbag module
- (2) Passenger's front airbag module
- (3) Side airbag modules (front)
- (4) Side airbag modules (rear)
- (5) Curtain airbag modules
- (6) Retractor pretensioner (front and rear)
- (7) Airbag warning light
- (8) SRS control module (SRSCM)/Rollover sensor
- (9) Front impact sensors
- (10)Side impact sensors
- (11) Side pressure sensors
- (12)Occupant classification system
- (13) Driver's and front passenger's seat belt buckle sensors

Where are the airbags?

Driver's and passenger's front airbags

Driver's front airbag



Passenger's front airbag



The SRS consists of advanced airbags located in the center of the steering wheel and the passenger's side front panel pad above the glove box.

The airbag locations are embossed with the letters "AIRBAG".

The purpose of the SRS is to provide the vehicle's driver and front passenger with additional supplemental protection that the seat belt system does not provide in case of a frontal impact of sufficient severity.

The SRS uses sensors to gather information about the driver's and front passenger's seat belt usage and impact severity.

The seat belt buckle sensors determine if the driver and front passenger's seat belts

are fastened. These sensors provide the ability to control the SRS deployment based on whether or not the seat belts are fastened, and how severe the impact is.

The SRS offers the ability to control the airbag inflation within two levels. A first stage level is provided for moderate-severity impacts. A second stage level is provided for more severe impacts.

According to the impact severity and seat belt usage, the SRS Control Module (SRSCM) controls the airbag inflation. Failure to properly wear seat belts may increase the risk or severity of injury in a collision.

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death from inflating front airbags:

- Seat belts must be worn at all times to help keep occupants positioned properly.
- Move your seat as far back as possible from front airbags, while still maintaining control of the vehicle.
- Never lean against the door or center console.
- Hold the steering wheel at the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock positions, to minimize the risk of injuries to your hands and arms.
- Do not allow the front passenger to place their feet or legs on the dashboard.
- Never place any objects (such as dashboard cover, mobile phone holder, cup holder, perfume or stickers) over or near the airbag modules on the steering wheel, instrument panel, windshield glass, and the front passenger's panel above the glove box. Such objects may cause harm if the vehicle is in a collision severe enough to cause the airbags to deploy.
- Do not attach any objects on the front windshield and inside mirror.

Side airbags

Side airbags (Front seats)



Side airbags (Rear seat)





The side airbags are designed to deploy during certain side impact collisions, depending on the crash severity.

The side airbags on both sides of the vehicle are designed to deploy when a rollover is detected by a rollover sensor.

The side airbags are not designed to deploy in all side impact or rollover situations.

🛕 WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death from an inflating side airbag:

- Seat belts must be worn at all times to help keep occupants positioned properly.
- Do not allow passengers to lean their heads or bodies onto doors, put their arms on the doors, stretch their arms out of the window, or place objects between the doors and seats.
- Do not use any accessory seat covers. It may reduce or prevent the effectiveness of the system.
- Do not hang other objects except clothes. In an accident it may cause vehicle damage or personal injury especially when airbag is inflated.
- Do not place any objects over the airbag location or between the airbag and yourself. Also, do not attach any objects around the area the airbag inflates such as door, side door glass, and front and rear pillar.
- Do not place any objects between the door and the seat. They may become dangerous projectiles if the side airbag inflates.
- Do not install any accessories on the side or near the side airbags.
- Do not cause an impact to the doors when the ignition switch is in the ON or START position because the side airbags can inflate.
- If the seat or seat cover is damaged, have the vehicle serviced by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Curtain airbags





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

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

The curtain airbags are designed to deploy during certain side impact collisions, depending on the crash severity.

For vehicles equipped with a rollover sensor the side and/or curtain airbags and pretensioners on both sides of the vehicle may deploy if a rollover or possible rollover is detected.

The curtain airbags are not designed to deploy in all side impact or rollover situations.

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death from an inflating curtain airbag:

- All occupants must wear seat belts at all times to help keep occupants positioned properly.
- Properly secure a Child Restraint System as far away from the door as possible.
- Do not place any objects over the airbag. Also, do not attach any objects around the area the airbag inflates such as door, side door glass, front and rear pillar, and roof side rail.
- Do not hang other objects except clothes, especially hard or breakable objects near airbag locations. In an accident, it may cause vehicle damage or personal injury.
- Do not allow passengers to lean their heads or bodies onto doors, put their arms on the doors, stretch their arms out of the window, or place objects between the doors and seats.
- Do not open or repair the side curtain airbags.

How does the airbag system operate?

The SRSCM (Supplemental Restraint System Control Module) continually monitors all SRS components while the ignition switch is ON to determine if a crash impact is severe enough to require airbag deployment or pretensioner seat belt deployment.

During a moderate to severe frontal collision, sensors detect the vehicle's rapid deceleration. If the rate of deceleration is high enough, the SRSCM inflates the front airbags with the force needed.

The front airbags help protect the driver and front passenger by responding to frontal impacts in which seat belts alone cannot provide adequate restraint. When needed, the side airbags help provide protection in the event of a side impact or rollover by supporting the side upper body area.

- Airbags are activated (able to inflate if necessary) only when the ignition switch is in the ON or START position, and it may be activated within 3 minutes after the engine is turned off.
- Airbags inflate in the event of certain frontal or side collisions to help protect the occupants from serious physical injury.
- There is no single speed at which the airbags will inflate. Generally, airbags are designed to inflate based upon the severity of a collision and its direction. Airbag deployment also depends on a number of other factors including vehicle speed, angles of impact and the density and stiffness of the vehicles or objects which your vehicle impacts during a collision. The determining factors are not limited to those mentioned above.

- The front airbags completely inflate and deflate in an instant. It is virtually impossible for you to see the airbags inflate during an accident. It is much more likely that you simply see the deflated airbags hanging out of their storage compartments after the collision.
- In addition to inflating in serious side collisions, vehicles equipped with a rollover sensor, side and/or curtain airbags inflate if the sensing system detects a rollover.

When a rollover is detected, curtain airbags remain inflated longer to help provide protection from ejection, especially when used in conjunction with the seat belts, (if equipped with a rollover sensor).

 To help provide protection, the airbags must inflate rapidly. The speed of airbag inflation is a consequence of extremely short time in which the airbag inflates between the occupant and the vehicle structures before the occupant impacts those structures. This speed of inflation reduces the risk of serious or life-threatening injuries and is thus a necessary part of airbag design.

However, the rapid airbag inflation may also cause injuries that include facial abrasions, bruises, and broken bones because the inflation speed also causes the airbags to expand with great force.

• There are even circumstances under which contact with the airbag may cause fatal injuries, especially when the occupant is positioned excessively close to the airbag.

You can take steps to reduce the risk of being injured by an inflating airbag. The greatest risk is sitting too close to the airbag. An airbag needs about 10 in. (25 cm) of space to inflate. NHTSA recommends that drivers allow at least 10 in. (25 cm) between the center of the steering wheel and the chest.

🛕 WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death from an inflating airbag:

• Never place a child restraint in the front passenger seat.

Always properly restrain children under age 13 in the rear seats of the vehicle.

- Adjust the front passenger's and driver's seats as far to the rear as possible while maintaining you to maintain full control of the vehicle.
- Hold the steering wheel with hands at the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock positions.
- Never place anything or anyone between the airbag and the seat occupant.
- Do not allow the front passenger to place their feet or legs on the dashboard.

Driver's front airbag (1)



When the SRSCM detects a sufficiently severe impact to the front of the vehicle, it automatically deploys the front airbags.

Driver's front airbag (2)



Upon deployment, tear seam in the pad cover separates from the expansion of the airbags.

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

Driver's front airbag (3)



Passenger's front airbag



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

To prevent objects from becoming dangerous projectiles when the passenger's airbag inflates:

- Do not install or place any objects (drink holder, CD holder, stickers, etc.) on the front passenger's panel above the glove box where the passenger's airbag is located.
- Do not install a container of liquid air freshener near the instrument cluster or on the instrument panel surface.

What to expect after an airbag inflates

After a frontal or side airbag inflates, it deflates very quickly. Airbag inflation does not prevent the driver from seeing out of the windshield or being able to steer. Curtain airbags may remain partially inflated for some time after they deploy.

After an airbag inflates, take the following precautions:

- Open your windows and doors as soon as possible after impact to reduce prolonged exposure to the powder released by the inflating airbag.
- Do not touch the airbag storage area's internal components immediately after an airbag has inflated. The parts that come into contact with an inflating airbag may be very hot.
- Always wash exposed skin areas thoroughly with cold water and mild soap.
- Have an authorized HYUNDAI dealer inspect your vehicle and replace components as required before operating your vehicle again. Airbags are designed to be used only once.

Noise and powder from inflating airbag

When the airbags inflate, they make a loud noise and may release powder inside the vehicle. After the airbag inflates, you may feel discomfort while breathing. This may be due to the impact of the airbag or the seat belt with your chest and it may also be due to breathing residual powder in the air and around your vehicle. The powder may aggravate asthma for some people. If you experience breathing problems after an airbag deployment, seek medical attention immediately.

Though the powder is nontoxic, it may cause irritation to the skin, eyes, nose, throat, etc. If this is the case, wash and rinse with cold water immediately and seek medical attention if the symptoms persist.

SRS warning light



The SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) airbag warning light on the instrument panel displays the airbag symbol in the illustration. The light indicates if there is a potential problem with your airbag system, which could include your side and/or curtain airbags used for rollover protection.

If your SRS malfunctions, the airbags may not inflate properly during a collision increasing the risk of serious injury or death.

Your SRS malfunctions in the following conditions:

- The light does not turn on for about three to six seconds when the ignition switch is in the ON position.
- The light stays on after illuminating for about three to six seconds.
- The light comes on while the vehicle is moving.
- The light blinks when the engine is running.

Have an authorized HYUNDAI dealer inspect the SRS as soon as possible.

Occupant Classification System (OCS)



Your vehicle is equipped with an Occupant Classification System (OCS) in the front passenger's seat.

Main components of the Occupant Classification System

- A detection device located within the front passenger seat cushion.
- Electronic system to determine whether the passenger airbag systems should be activated or deactivated.
- An indicator light located on the overhead console that illuminates the words "PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF" indicating the front passenger airbag system is deactivated.
- The instrument panel airbag indicator light is interconnected with the OCS.

The OCS is designed to help detect the presence of a properly seated front passenger and determine if the passenger's front airbag should be enabled (ready to inflate if required) or not.

The purpose is to help reduce the risk of injury or death from an inflating airbag to certain front passenger seat occupants, such as children, by requiring the airbag to be automatically turned off. For example, if a Child Restraint System is installed on the seat, the Occupant Classification System can detect it and turn off the front passenger airbag.

Front passenger seat adult occupants who are properly seated and wearing the seat belt properly, should not cause the passenger airbag to be automatically turned off. For smaller adults, it may turn off. However, if the occupant does not sit in the seat properly (for example, not sitting upright, sitting on the edge of the seat, or being out of position), this may cause the sensor to turn the front passenger airbag off.

You can find the "PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF" indicator on the overhead console panel. This system detects one of the four conditions as described in the following table and activates or deactivates the front passenger airbag based on these conditions.

Always make sure that you and all occupants are seated properly and wearing the seat belt properly for the most effective protection by the airbag and the seat belt.

	Indicator/Warning light		Devices
Condition detected by the occupant classification system	"PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF" indicator light	SRS warning light	Front passenger airbag
Adult ^{*1}	Off	Off	Activated
Infant or child under 12 months old*4 with a child restraint system*2*3	On	Off	Deactivated
Unoccupied	On	Off	Deactivated
Problems with OCS	Off	On	Activated

Condition and operation in the front passenger Occupant Classification System

*1 The system judges a person of adult size as an adult. When a smaller adult sits in the front passenger seat, the system may recognize him/her as a child depending on his/her physique and posture.

*2 Do not allow children to ride in the front passenger seat. When a larger child who has outgrown a Child Restraint System sits in the front passenger seat, the system may recognize him/her as an adult depending on his/her physique or sitting position.

*3 Never install a Child Restraint System on the front passenger seat.

*4 The "PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF" indicator may turn ON or OFF when a child above 12 months to 12 years old (with or without Child Restraint System) sits in the front passenger seat. This is a normal condition.

MARNING

Riding in an improper position or placing weight on the front passenger's seat when it is unoccupied by a passenger, adversely affects the OCS. To reduce the risk of serious injury or death:

• Never put a heavy load in the front seat or seatback pocket, or hang any items on the front passenger seat.



• Never place your feet on the front passenger seatback.



• Never sit with your hips shifted toward the front of the seat.



• Never ride with the seatback reclined when the vehicle is moving.



• Never place your feet or legs on the dashboard.



• Never lean on the door or center console or sit on one side of the front passenger seat.



• Do not sit on the passenger seat wearing heavily padded clothes such as ski wear and hip protector.



• Do not use car seat accessories such as thick blankets and cushions that cover up the car seat surface.



- Do not place electronic devices such as laptops, DVD player, or conductive materials such as water bottles on the front passenger seat.
- Do not use electronic devices such as laptops and satellite radios that use inverter chargers when seated in the front passenger seat.



 Make sure the seat has been completely dried before driving the vehicle. If large quantity of liquid has been spilled on the front passenger seat, the airbag warning light may illuminate or malfunction.



- Do not place sharp objects on the front passenger seat. These may damage the occupant detection system, if they puncture the seat cushion.
- Do not place any items under the front passenger seat.
- When changing or replacing the seat or seat cover, use original items only. The OCS has been developed based on using original HYUNDAI car seats only. Altering or changing the authentic parts may result in system malfunction and increase risk of injury in a collision. Any of the above may interfere with the proper operation of the OCS sensor thereby increasing the risk of an injury in an accident.

Proper seated position for OCS



If the "PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF" indicator is on when an adult is seated in the front passenger seat, move the ignition switch to the LOCK/OFF position and ask the passenger to sit properly (sitting upright with the seatback in an upright position, centered on the seat cushion with their seat belt on, leas comfortably extended, and their feet on the floor). Restart the engine and have the person remain in that position. This allows the system to detect the person and to enable the passenger airbag. If the "PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF" indicator is still on, ask the passenger to move to the rear seat

🚹 WARNING

Never allow an adult passenger to ride in the front passenger seat when the "PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF" indicator is illuminated. During a collision, the airbag does not inflate if the indicator is illuminated. If the indicator is illuminated while an adult is seated in the front passenger seat, follow the steps in the previous paragraph to have the passenger reposition themselves in the seat.

If the "PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF" indicator remains illuminated after the passenger sits in the proper seating position, have the passenger sit in the rear seat of the vehicle instead.
i Information

The "PASSENGER AIR BAG OFF" indicator generally illuminates for about 4 seconds after the ignition switch is in the ON or START position. But, if the ignition switch is in the ON or START position within 3 minutes after the engine is turned OFF, the indicator does not illuminate. If the front passenger seat is occupied, the OCS classifies the front passenger after several seconds.

Do not install a Child Restraint System on the front passenger's seat



Even though your vehicle is equipped with the OCS, never install a Child Restraint System in the front passenger's seat. An inflating airbag may forcefully strike a child or child restraint resulting in serious or fatal injury.

🛕 WARNING

Never use a rearward facing Child Restraint on a seat protected by an ACTIVE AIRBAG in front of it. It may result in death or serious injury to the CHILD. Children should always ride in the rear seats.

Why didn't my airbag go off in a collision?

There are certain types of accidents in which the airbag would not deploy including rear impacts and second or third collisions in multiple impact accidents, as well as low speed impacts. Damage to the vehicle indicates a collision energy absorption, and is not an indicator of whether or not an airbag should have inflated.

Airbag collision sensors

To reduce the risk of an airbag deploying unexpectedly and causing serious injury or death:

- Do not hit or allow any objects to impact the locations where airbags or sensors are installed.
- Do not perform maintenance on or around the airbag sensors. If the location or angle of the sensors is changed, the airbags may deploy when they should not or may not deploy.
- Do not install bumper guards with non genuine Hyundai or non-equivalent parts. It may adversely affect the collision and airbag deployment performance.
- Move the ignition switch to the LOCK/OFF or ACC position and wait for 3 minutes before the vehicle is towed to prevent unintended airbag deployment.
- Have all airbag repairs are conducted by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.



- (1) SRS control module/Rollover sensor
- (2) Front impact sensor
- (3) Side impact sensors (Acceleration)
- (4) Side impact sensors (Pressure)

Airbag inflation conditions

Front airbags



Front airbags are designed to inflate in a frontal collision depending on the severity of impact.

Side and curtain airbags





Side and curtain airbags are designed to inflate when an impact is detected by side collision sensors depending on the

severity of impact resulting from a side impact collision.

Although the driver's and front passenger's airbags are designed to inflate in frontal collisions and side and curtain airbags are designed to inflate in side impact collisions, airbags may inflate in other types of collisions if the sensors detect a sufficient impact.

Also, the side and curtain airbags inflate when a rollover is detected by a rollover sensor.

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

Airbag non-inflation conditions



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



Front airbags are not designed to inflate in rear collisions, because occupants are moved backward by the force of the impact.



Front airbags may not inflate in side impact collisions, because occupants move in the direction of the collision.

Side and curtain airbags may inflate depending on the severity of impact.



In an angled collision, the force of impact may direct the occupants in a direction where the airbags would not be able to provide any additional benefit, and thus the sensors may not deploy any airbags.



Just before impact, drivers often brake heavily. Such heavy braking lowers the front portion of the vehicle causing it to "nosedive". This is particularly important when the vehicle in front has a higher ground clearance. Airbags may not inflate if your vehicle is in a "nosedive" condition because the collision forces detected by the sensors may have been significantly reduced.



Front airbags may not inflate in rollover accidents because front airbag deployment would not provide additional occupant protection.

The side and curtain airbags may inflate in a rollover situation, when detected by the rollover sensor.



Airbags may not inflate if the vehicle collides with objects such as utility poles or trees, where the point of impact is concentrated and the collision energy is absorbed by the vehicle structure.

SRS care

The SRS is virtually maintenance-free and there are no parts you can safely service by yourself. If the SRS airbag warning light does not illuminate when the ignition switch is in the ON position or continuously remains on, have the system immediately inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Any work on the SRS system, such as removing, installing, repairing, or any work on the steering wheel, the front passenger's panel, front seats, and roof rails should be performed by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer. Improper handling of the SRS system may result in serious personal injury or death.

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death:

- Do not attempt to modify or disconnect the SRS components or wiring, including the addition of any kind of badges to the pad covers or modifications to the body structure.
- Do not place objects over or near the airbag modules on the steering wheel, instrument panel, and the front passenger's panel above the glove box.
- Clean the airbag pad covers with a soft cloth moistened with water. Solvents or cleaners may adversely affect the airbag covers and proper deployment of the system.
- Replace inflated airbags by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
- If components of the airbag system must be discarded, or if the vehicle must be scrapped, observe safety precautions. Consult an authorized HYUNDAI dealer for the necessary information.

Additional safety precautions

Passengers should not move out of or change seats while the vehicle is

moving. A passenger who is not wearing a seat belt during a collision or emergency stop can be thrown against the inside of the vehicle, against other occupants, or be ejected from the vehicle.

Do not use any accessories on seat belts.

Devices claiming to improve occupant comfort or reposition the seat belt can reduce the protection provided by the seat belt and increase the chance of serious injury in a collision.

Do not modify the front seats.

Modification of the front seats may interfere with the operation of the Supplemental Restraint System sensing components or side airbags.

Do not place items under the front seats.

Placing items under the front seats may interfere with the operation of the Supplemental Restraint System sensing components and wiring harnesses.

Do not cause impact to the doors.

Impact to the doors when the ignition switch is in the ON or START position may cause the airbags to inflate.

Modifications to accommodate

disabilities. If you require modification to your vehicle to accommodate a disability, contact the HYUNDAI Customer Connect Center at 800-633-5151.

Adding equipment to or modifying your airbag equipped vehicle

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

Airbag warning labels



Airbag warning labels, required by the U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), are attached to alert the driver and passengers of potential risks of the airbag system. Be sure to read all of the information about the airbags that are installed on your vehicle in this Owners Manual.

4. Instrument Cluster

Instrument cluster	
Warning and indicator lights	4-3
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Setting your vehicle	4-14

Instrument cluster

Conventional cluster (Type A)



Full LCD cluster (Type B)



The actual cluster in the vehicle may differ from the illustration. For more information, refer to the "Gauges and Meters" in the complete Owner's Manual.

- (1) Tachometer
- (2) Speedometer
- (3) Engine coolant temperature gauge
- (4) Fuel gauge
- (5) Warning and indicator lights
- (6) Cluster display (including trip computer)

Warning and indicator lights

i Information

Make sure that all warning lights are OFF after starting the engine. If any light is still ON, this indicates a situation that needs attention.

Airbag warning light



This warning light illuminates:

- When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for 3-6 seconds and then goes off.
- When there is a malfunction with the SRS.

If the Airbag warning light remains illuminated while driving, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Seat belt warning light



This warning light informs the driver that the seat belt is not fastened.

For more information, refer to the "Seat belts" section in chapter 3.

Parking brake & brake fluid warning light



This warning light illuminates:

- When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off once the parking brake is released.
- Whenever the parking brake is applied.
- Whenever the brake fluid level in the reservoir is low.
 - If the warning light illuminates with the parking brake released, it indicates that the brake fluid level in the reservoir is low.

If the brake fluid level in the reservoir is low:

- 1. Drive carefully to the nearest safe location and stop your vehicle.
- 2. With the engine stopped, check the brake fluid level immediately and add fluid as required. For more information, refer to the "Brake fluid" section in chapter 9. After adding brake fluid, check all brake components for fluid leaks. If a brake fluid leak is found, or if the warning light remains on, or if the brakes do not operate properly, do not drive the vehicle. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Dual-diagonal braking system

Your vehicle is equipped with the dual-diagonal braking systems. This means you still have braking on two wheels even if one of the dual systems fails.

With only one of the dual systems working, more than normal pedal travel and greater pedal force are required to stop the vehicle. Also, the vehicle does not stop in a short distance if only a portion of the braking system is working.

If you experience a malfunction with the braking system while driving, attempt to slow your vehicle by coasting or by using engine braking. You may be able to reduce your vehicle speed by manually downshifting to a lower gear. Use manual shift mode using either the shift lever (if equipped) or the paddle shifters (if equipped) to shift to a lower gear.

If the Parking Brake warning light illuminates with the parking brake released, it indicates that the brake fluid level is low. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) warning light



This warning light illuminates:

- When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off.
- Whenever there is a malfunction with the ABS.

The hydraulic braking system still operates even if there is a malfunction with the ABS.

If the ABS warning light remains illuminated while driving, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Electronic Brake Force Distribution (EBD) system warning light





When the ABS warning and Parking Brake warning lights are on simultaneously, it may indicate a problem with the Electronic Brake Force Distribution system.

If both the ABS warning light and the Parking Brake warning light remain illuminated while driving, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

🛕 WARNING

When both ABS and Parking Brake warning lights are on, the braking system does not work normally and you may experience an unexpected and dangerous situation during sudden braking.

Avoid high speed driving and abrupt braking.

Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

i Information

When the ABS warning light is on or both ABS and Parking Brake warning lights are on, the speedometer, odometer, or tripmeter may not work. Also, the MDPS warning light may illuminate and the steering effort may increase or decrease. Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) warning light Tifeculoped

EPB

This warning light illuminates:

- When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off.
- Whenever there is a malfunction with the EPB.

If the EPB warning light remains illuminated while driving, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer

i Information

The Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) warning light may illuminate when the Electronic Stability Control (ESC) indicator light comes on to indicate that ESC is not working properly. This does not indicate malfunction of EPB.

AUTO HOLD indicator light



This indicator light illuminates:

- White: When you activate Auto Hold by pressing the AUTO HOLD switch.
- Green: When you stop the vehicle completely by depressing the brake pedal with Auto Hold activated.
- Yellow: Whenever a malfunction with the Auto Hold is detected.

If the AUTO HOLD indicator light remains yellow while driving, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

For more information, refer to the "Electronic Parking Brake (EPB)" section in chapter 6.

Motor Driven Power Steering (MDPS) warning light



This warning light illuminates:

- When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off.
- Whenever there is a malfunction with the Motor Driven Power Steering.

If the MDPS warning light remains illuminated while driving, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer. Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL)



This warning light illuminates:

- When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off.
- Whenever there is a malfunction with either the emission control system or the engine or the vehicle powertrain.

If the MIL warning light remains illuminated while driving, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

 If the enhanced engine protection system activates due to the lack of engine oil, the engine power is limited. If such condition continues repeatedly, the Malfunction Indicator Lamp will illuminate.

NOTICE

- Driving with the Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) on may cause damage to the emission control system that may affect drivability and/or fuel economy.
- If the Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) illuminates, catalytic converter damage is possible that may result in loss of engine power.

Charging system warning light



When there is a malfunction with either the alternator or electrical charging system.

If there is a malfunction with either the alternator or electrical charging system:

- 1. Drive carefully to the nearest safe location and stop your vehicle.
- 2. Turn the engine OFF and check the alternator drive belt for looseness or breakage.

If the belt is adjusted properly, there may be a problem in the electrical charging system.

If the Charging system warning light remains illuminated while driving, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Engine oil level warning light



This warning light illuminates:

When the engine oil level is low. Check the engine oil level as soon as possible and add engine oil as required.

Use only the specified engine oil. Refer to the "Recommended lubricants and capacities" in the complete Owner's Manual.

Do not overfill the engine oil. Make sure the oil level is not above F (Full) mark on the dipstick.

i Information

- If you travel approximately 30-60 mi. (50-100 km) after the engine warms up, after adding the engine oil, the warning light will go off.
- Cycle the ignition from OFF to ON 3 times within 10 seconds, the warning light will go off immediately. However, when you turn off the warning light without adding the engine oil, the light will come on again after traveling approximately 30-60 mi. (50-100 km) after the engine warms up.

NOTICE

If the warning light comes on continuously after adding the engine oil and travelling approximately 30-60 mi. (50-100 km) after the engine warms up, have the system inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Even if this light doesn't come on after the engine has started, the engine oil level should be periodically checked and topped up if required.

Engine oil pressure warning light



This warning light illuminates: When the engine oil pressure is low.

If the engine oil pressure is low:

- 1. Drive carefully to the nearest safe location and stop your vehicle.
- Turn the engine off and check the engine oil level (For more information, refer to the "Engine oil" section chapter
 If the level is low, add oil as required.

If the warning light remains on after adding oil or if oil is not available, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

i Information

When engine oil pressure decreases due to insufficient engine oil, etc., the Engine Oil Pressure warning light illuminates. In addition, the enhanced engine protection system that limits engine power is activated.

When the engine oil pressure is restored, the warning light and the enhanced engine protection system will turn off after the engine is restarted.

NOTICE

- Continued driving with the warning light on may cause engine failure.
- If the engine is not turned OFF immediately after the Engine Oil Pressure warning light is illuminated, severe damage could occur.

Low fuel level warning light



This warning light illuminates:

When the fuel tank is nearly empty. Refuel the vehicle as soon as possible.

NOTICE

Driving with the Low Fuel Level warning light on or with the fuel level below "E" may cause the engine to misfire and damage the catalytic converter.

Master warning light



This warning light illuminates:

If a malfunction is detected in any of the following:

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist malfunction
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist radar blocked (if equipped)
- Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist malfunction (if equipped)
- Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist radar blocked (if equipped)
- High Beam Assist malfunction (if equipped)
- Lamp malfunction (if equipped)
- Smart Cruise Control malfunction (if equipped)
- Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) malfunction (if equipped)

If the issue is resolved, the Master warning light turns off.

Low tire pressure warning light



This warning light illuminates:

- When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off.
- When one or more tires are significantly underinflated. (The location of the under-inflated tire appears on the cluster display.)

For more information, refer to the "Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS)" section in chapter 8.

This warning light remains ON after blinking for about 60 seconds, or repeatedly blinks ON and OFF at 3 second intervals:

When there is a malfunction with the TPMS.

In this occurs, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

For more information, refer to the "Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS)" in section chapter 8.

- The TPMS cannot alert you to severe and sudden tire damage caused by external factors.
- If you notice any vehicle instability, immediately take your foot off the accelerator pedal, apply the brakes gradually with light force, and slowly move to a safe position off the road.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC) indicator light



This indicator light illuminates:

- When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off.
- Whenever there is a malfunction with the ESC system.

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

This indicator light blinks:

While the ESC is operating.

For more information, refer to the "Electronic Stability Control (ESC)" section in chapter 6.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC) OFF indicator light



This indicator light illuminates:

- When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off.
- When you deactivate the ESC system by pressing the ESC OFF button.

For more information, refer to the "Electronic Stability Control (ESC)" section in chapter 6.

AUTO STOP indicator light



This indicator light illuminates:

When the engine enters the Idle Stop mode of ISG (Idle Stop and Go) system.

When the engine automatically starts, the AUTO STOP indicator on the cluster Illuminates to white.

For more information, refer to the "Idle Stop and Go (ISG) system" in the complete Owner's Manual.

Information

When the ISG system automatically starts the engine, some warning lights (ABS, ESC, ESC OFF, MDPS or Parking brake warning light) may turn on for a few seconds because of a low battery voltage but not a system malfunction.

Immobilizer indicator light (without smart key)



This indicator light illuminates:

When the vehicle detects the immobilizer in the key with the ignition switch in the ON position.

- At this time, you can start the engine.
- The indicator light goes off after starting the engine.

This indicator light blinks:

Whenever there is a malfunction with the immobilizer system.

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

Immobilizer indicator light (with smart key)



This indicator light illuminates for up to 30 seconds:

When the vehicle detects the smart key in the vehicle with the Button Start ignition switch in the ACC or ON position.

- At this time, you can start the engine.
- The indicator light goes off after starting the engine.

This indicator light blinks for a few seconds:

When the smart key is not in the vehicle, you cannot start the engine.

This indicator light illuminates for 2 seconds and goes off:

If the smart key is in the vehicle and the Button Start ignition switch is ON, but the vehicle cannot detect the smart key.

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

This indicator light blinks:

Whenever there is a malfunction with the immobilizer system.

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

Turn signal indicator light



This indicator light blinks:

When you operate the turn signal lever. If any of the following occur, there may be a malfunction with the turn signal system.

- The turn signal indicator light illuminates but does not blink.
- The turn signal indicator light blinks rapidly.
- The turn signal indicator light does not illuminate at all.

If any of these occur, have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Exterior light warning light



This warning light illuminates:

When one of the exterior bulbs (headlight, DRL, turn signal light, stop light, etc) is not operating properly. Replace the burned out bulb with a new one with the same wattage rating. LED headlight warning light



This warning light illuminates:

- When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off.
- Whenever there is a malfunction with a LED headlight.

If the LED Headlight warning light remains illuminated while driving, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

This warning light blinks:

Whenever there is a malfunction with a LED headlight related part.

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

NOTICE

Driving with the LED Headlight warning light on or blinking may reduce LED headlight life.

High beam indicator light



This indicator light illuminates:

- When the headlights are on and the turn signal lever is moved to the high beam position.
- When the turn signal lever is pulled into the Flash-to-Pass position.

Light ON indicator light



This indicator light illuminates: When the tail lights or headlights are on.

High Beam Assist indicator light



This indicator light illuminates: When the high beam is on with the light switch in the AUTO light position.

- White: When High Beam Assist is ready to operate.
- Green: When High Beam Assist is operating.

If your vehicle detects oncoming or preceding vehicles, High Beam Assist system switches the high beam to low beam automatically.

For more information, refer to the "High Beam Assist (HBA)" section in chapter 5.

Forward Safety warning light



This warning light illuminates:

- When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off.
- Yellow: When Forward Safety of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is deselected, disabled, or a malfunction is detected.

If the yellow warning light remains on after the sensor has been uncovered or unblocked when Forward Safety is set, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

This warning light blinks:

• Red: When Forward Safety function is operating.

For more information, refer to the "Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Front view camera only)" section in chapter 7.

Lane Safety indicator light + if equipped



This warning light illuminates:

- When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off.
- Gray: When Lane Keeping Assist operating conditions are not satisfied.
- Green: When Lane Keeping Assist operating conditions are satisfied.
- Yellow: When Lane Safety is deselected, disabled, or a malfunction is detected.

If the yellow warning light remains on after the sensor has been uncovered or unblocked when Lane Safety is set, we recommend that your vehicle be inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

This warning light blinks:

• Green: When Lane Keeping Assist is operating.

For more information, refer to the "Lane Keeping Assist (LKA)" section in chapter 7.

Inattentive Driving Warning light



This indicator light illuminates:

• When the ignition switch is in the ON position. It illuminates for about 3 seconds and then goes off.

• Yellow: When Driver Attention Warning is disabled or a malfunction is detected.

If the yellow indicator light remains on after the front view camera has been uncovered or unblocked, have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

This indicator light blinks:

• Yellow: Driver Attention Warning recommends to take a break.

For more information, refer to the "Driver Attention Warning (DAW)" section in chapter 7.

Cruise indicator light

CRUISE

This indicator light illuminates:

When Cruise Control is enabled.

For more information, refer to the "Cruise Control (CC)" section in chapter 7.

SPORT mode indicator light

tif equipped



This indicator light illuminates:

When you select "SPORT" mode as drive mode.

For more information, refer to the "Drive mode integrated control system" in the complete Owner's Manual.

SMART mode indicator light



This indicator light illuminates:

When you select 'SMART" mode as drive mode.

For more information, refer to the "Drive mode integrated control system" in the complete Owner's Manual.

Icy road warning light



This indicator light illuminates:

To warn the driver the road may be icy.

When the outside temperature on the temperature gauge is below 40 °F (4 °C), a single chime sounds, both the outside temperature gauge and Icy Road Warning indicator blink several times, and then they remain illuminated.

You can activate or deactivate the lcy Road Warning function from the Settings menu in the instrument cluster.

i Information

If the Icy Road warning light appears while driving, avoid speeding, rapid acceleration, sudden braking, or sharp turning.

Vehicle settings (infotainment system) ^{Chifequipped}

Vehicle Settings in the infotainment system provides user options for a variety of settings including door lock/unlock features, convenience features, driver assistance settings, etc.

Vehicle Settings menu

- Driver Assistance
- Cluster
- Climate
- Seat
- Lights
- Door
- Convenience

These options may differ depending on which functions are available on your vehicle.

🚹 WARNING

Do not operate the Vehicle Settings while driving. This may cause distraction resulting in an accident.

Setting your vehicle



- 1. Press the SETUP button on the main keyboard.
- 2. Select **Vehicle** to change the Vehicle Settings.

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

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Accessing your vehicle

Remote key

+ if equipped

Your HYUNDAI uses a remote key that is used to lock or unlock the driver's and passenger's doors or the trunk.



- (1) Door Lock
- (2) Door Unlock
- (3) Trunk Unlock
- (4) Panic

Locking your vehicle (1)

- 1. Close all the doors, hood, and trunk.
- 2. Press the Door Lock button (1) on the remote key. The doors are locked. The hazard warning lights blink.
- 3. Make sure the doors are locked by pulling the outside door handle.

🛕 WARNING

Do not leave the Remote Key in your vehicle with children that are unattended or unsupervised.

Children could unintentionally place the key in the ignition switch or operate the power windows and other controls, or even cause the vehicle to move, resulting in serious injury or death.

Unlocking your vehicle (2)

Press the Door Unlock button (2) on the remote key. The doors are unlocked. The hazard warning lights blink two times.

Two press unlock setting

If you press the door unlock button on the remote key again within four seconds, then all the doors are unlocked. Two press unlock setting can be changed according to owner's preference in the instrument cluster User Settings mode.

User settings mode method

You can activate or deactivate the Two Press Unlock feature from the Settings menu in the instrument cluster.

Select: User Settings > Door > Two Press Unlock

For more information, refer to the "Cluster display (Type A)" in the complete Owner's Manual.

i Information

After unlocking the doors, the doors are locked automatically after 30 seconds unless a door is opened.

Opening the trunk (3)

Press and hold the trunk Open button (3) for more than one second. The trunk is unlocked. The hazard warning lights blink two times.

Using panic alarm (4)

The horn sounds and the hazard warning lights blink for about 30 seconds if this button is pressed for more than 1 second. To stop the horn and lights, press any button on the remote key.

i Information

The word "HOLD" on the panic button means you must press and hold for more than one second to sound the panic alarm.

Starting the vehicle

For more information, refer to the "Key ignition switch" section in chapter 6.

NOTICE

To prevent damaging the remote key:

- Keep the remote key away from liquids or any type of extreme heat. If water or liquid gets into the remote key or the remote is subjected to extreme heat, it may result in damage to the internal circuit. This could void the vehicle warranty.
- Avoid dropping or throwing the remote key.
- Protect the remote key from extreme temperatures.

Mechanical key



If the remote key does not operate normally, you can lock or unlock the door by using the mechanical key.

To unfold the key, press the release button. The key unfolds automatically.

To fold the key manually, press the release button.

NOTICE

Do not fold the key without pressing the release button. The remote key may be damaged.

Remote key precautions

The remote key may not work if any of the following occur:

- The key is in the ignition switch.
- The maximum operating distance limit is exceeded (about 32 ft. (10 m)).
- The remote key battery is weak.
- Other vehicles or objects may block the signals.
- The weather is extremely cold.
- The remote key is close to a radio transmitter such as radio station or airport that can interfere with normal operation of the remote key.

When the remote key does not work correctly, unlock and lock the door with the mechanical key. If you have a problem with the remote key, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

If the remote key is in close proximity to your mobile phone, the signals could be blocked by your mobile phone's operational signals.

This is especially important when the phone is active such as making and receiving calls, text messaging, and/or sending/receiving emails.

Avoid placing the remote key and your mobile phone in the same location and always try to maintain an adequate distance between the two devices.

NOTICE

Keep the remote key away from electromagnetic materials that may block electromagnetic waves to the key surface.

Battery replacement

Battery type: CR2032 To replace the battery:



- 1. Insert a slim tool into the slot and gently open the cover.
- 2. Remove the old battery and insert a new one. Make sure the battery position is correct. An improperly

positioned battery may discharge the battery, causing smart key failure.

3. Reinstall the rear cover of the remote key.

If you suspect your remote key might have sustained some damage or you feel your remote key is not working correctly, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

This product contains a button battery.

If swallowed, a lithium button battery can cause severe or fatal injuries within 2 hours. Keep batteries out of reach of children.

If you think batteries may have been swallowed or placed inside any part of the body, seek immediate medical attention.

Information



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

Smart key

If equipped

Your HYUNDAI may be equipped with a smart key that can be used to lock or unlock the doors, trunk, and start the engine.

Type A



Туре В



- (1) Door lock
- (2) Door unlock
- (3) Trunk Open
- (4) Panic
- (5) Remote Start (if equipped)

Locking your vehicle (1)

Button type



To lock:

- 1. Close all doors.
- 2. Have the smart key with you.
- 3. Press the door handle button or press the Door Lock button (1) on the smart key. The chime sounds and hazard warning lights blink. Also, the side view mirrors fold if **On door unlock** or **On driver approach** is selected from the Settings menu in the instrument cluster or infotainment system (if equipped).
- 4. Make sure the doors are locked by pulling the outside door handle.

Touch sensor type



To lock:

- 1. Close all doors, hood, and trunk.
- 2. Have the smart key with you.

- 3. Touch the outer part of the door handle on or near the handle detent for about 1 second or until you hear the door locks actuate. The chime sounds and hazard warning lights blink. Also, the side view mirrors fold if **On door unlock** or **On driver approach** is selected from the Settings menu in the instrument cluster or infotainment system (if equipped).
- 4. Make sure the doors are locked by pulling the outside door handle.

Information

- The door handle button or touch sensor only operates when the smart key is within 28-40 in. (0.7-1 m) from the outside door handle.
- If you lock the door with the touch sensor, the doors cannot be unlocked with the touch sensor within 3 seconds.
- If you lock the doors using the door handle button or touch sensor, the doors are not locked under the following circumstances:
 - The Smart Key is in the vehicle.
 - The Button Start ignition switch is in the ACC or ON position.
 - Any door is open (except for the trunk).

If this occurs, a chime sounds for about 3 seconds. Check the vehicle before attempting to lock the vehicle again.

i Information

Before you leave your vehicle with the Smart Key, verify that your vehicle is locked. When using the touch sensor on the front door handle, listen to hear that the lock has actuated, and then pull the handle within 3 seconds to confirm the doors are locked.

(If it has been longer than 3 seconds, verify the doors are locked by pressing the lock button on the Smart Key. You can hear a single beep.)

Do not leave the Smart Key in your vehicle with children that are unattended or unsupervised.

Children could unintentionally press the Button Start ignition switch or could operate the power windows or other vehicle controls or even cause the vehicle to move. This may result in serious injury or death.

Unlocking your vehicle (2)

Button type



To unlock:

- 1. Have the smart key with you.
- Press the door handle button or press the Door Lock button (2) on the smart key. The chime sounds and hazard warning lights blink two times. Also, the side view mirrors unfold if **On door unlock** or **On driver approach** is selected from the Settings menu in the instrument cluster or infotainment system (if equipped).
 - If you unlock the doors using the passenger side door handle, all the doors are unlocked. If you unlock the doors using the driver side door handle, either the driver's side door is unlocked or all the doors are unlocked depending on the setting for the Two Press Unlock feature. Change the Driver Door unlock mode by referring to "Setting the Two Press Unlock feature".

Touch sensor type



To unlock:

- 1. Have the smart key with you.
- Grab the door handle to activate the door unlock touch sensor. The chime sounds and hazard warning lights blink two times. Also, the side view mirrors unfold if On door unlock or On driver approach is selected from the Settings menu in the instrument cluster or infotainment system (if equipped).
 - If you unlock the doors using the passenger side door handle, all the doors are unlocked. If you unlock the doors using the driver side door handle, either the driver's side door is unlocked or all the doors are unlocked depending on the setting for the Two Press Unlock feature. Change the Driver Door unlock mode by referring to "Setting the Two Press Unlock feature".

i Information

- The door handle button or touch sensor only operates when the smart key is within 28-40 in. (0.7-1 m) from the outside door handle.
- After unlocking the doors, the doors are locked automatically after 30 seconds unless a door is opened.

Setting the Two Press Unlock feature

You can activate or deactivate the Two Press Unlock feature from the Settings menu in the instrument cluster or infotainment system. Select:

- User Settings > Door > Two Press Unlock (for instrument cluster type)
- Settings > Vehicle > Door > Two Press Unlock (for infotainment system type)

Setting the door lock/unlock prevention feature

The doors may lock or unlock if the touch sensor of the outside door handle is recognized while washing your vehicle or due to heavy rain.

To prevent unintentional door lock or unlock:

Press the lock button on the smart key and immediately press the unlock button along with the lock button for more than 4 seconds. The hazard warning lights blink four times. At this time, the doors do not lock or unlock even though the touch sensor is touched on the outside door handle. To deactivate the function, press the door lock or unlock button on the smart key.

i Information

- During a car wash or rain, in order to minimize unintentional operation of the touch sensor, the touch sensor may become insensitive. This is not a malfunction.
- The doors may not lock or unlock in the following situations.
 - If the touch sensor is touched with gloves on.
 - If the door is suddenly approached.

Unlocking the trunk (3)

To open:

- 1. Make sure you have the smart key in your possession.
- 2. Press the trunk open/close button on the vehicle or press and hold the trunk Open button (3) on the smart key for more than 1 second. The hazard warning lights blink twice and the trunk is unlocked.
- 3. Pull up on the trunk to open.

Using panic alarm (4)

The horn sounds and the hazard warning lights blink for about 30 seconds if this button (4) is pressed for more than 1 second. To stop the horn and lights, press any button on the smart key.

Remotely starting the vehicle (5)

To start the vehicle remotely:

- 1. Press the door lock button on the smart key. You must be within about 32 ft. (10 m) from the vehicle.
- 2. Press and hold the Remote Start button (5) on your smart key for more than 2 seconds. You must press the button within 4 seconds from when you have pressed the door lock button. The hazard warning lights blink and the engine starts.
- 3. To turn off the engine, press the Remote Start button (5) once.

i Information

- In case of the manual operation, the climate control system will be maintained even when the engine is turned OFF. However, the automatic operation is set to 72 °F (22 °C).The climate control system remain set before the engine is turned OFF.
- The engine turns off if you do not get on the vehicle within 10 minutes after remotely starting the vehicle.
- The Remote Start button may not operate if the smart key is not within 32 ft. (10 m) from the vehicle.
- The vehicle does not remotely start if the hood or trunk is open.
- Do not idle the engine for a long time.

Starting the vehicle

Some models are equipped with a Button Start ignition switch instead of a key cylinder. You can leave your smart key in your pocket or purse when you start your vehicle.

For more information, refer to the "Push button start ignition switch" section in chapter 6.

i Information

If the smart key is not moved for some time, the detection function for smart key operation will pause. Lift the smart key to activate the detection again.

NOTICE

To prevent damaging the smart key:

- Keep the smart key in a cool, dry place to avoid damage or malfunction. Exposure to moisture or high temperature may cause the internal circuit of the smart key to malfunction. This may not be covered under warranty.
- Avoid dropping or throwing the smart key.
- Protect the smart key from extreme temperatures.

Mechanical key

If the smart key does not operate normally, you can lock or unlock the driver's door by using the mechanical key.



Turn the knob (2) of the mechanical key after removing the key protector (1).

After using the mechanical key, turn the key knob (2) and insert the key protector (1).

Key cylinder (Driver door)

A key cylinder is located on the driver side door handle hidden behind a plastic cover. Using the mechanical key, push and hold the key cylinder cover release button located on the underside of the door handle refer to "Door locks" section in this chapter.

Use the mechanical key inserted into the release button slot to open the cover outward. Once the cover is off, the mechanical key can be inserted into the key cylinder to lock or unlock the vehicle.

To reinstall the mechanical key into the smart key, put the key into the key hole and push inward until a click sound is heard.

Loss of a smart key

A maximum of two smart keys can be registered to a single vehicle. If you happen to lose your smart key, immediately take the vehicle and remaining key to your authorized HYUNDAI dealer or tow the vehicle, if necessary.

Smart key precautions

The smart key may not work if any of the following occur:

- The smart key is close to a radio transmitter such as radio station or airport that may interfere with normal operation of the transmitter.
- The smart key is near a mobile two way radio system or a mobile phone.
- Another vehicle's smart key is being operated close to your vehicle.
- If your windows are tinted, especially with metallic window tint, it may cause frequency interference, reducing the smart key operating range.
- The vehicle battery is discharged.

• Connecting an external device to the power outlet and placing the smart key near the external device.

If the smart key does not work correctly, open and close the door with the mechanical key. To start the engine, press the Button Start ignition switch directly with the smart key. If you have a problem with the smart key, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

If the smart key is in close proximity to your mobile phone, the signal could be blocked by your mobile phone's operational signals. This is specifically relevant when the phone is active such as making and receiving calls, text messaging, and/or sending/receiving emails. If possible, avoid keeping the smart key and your mobile phone in the same location such as pants or jacket pocket to avoid interference between the two devices.

NOTICE

- Keep the smart key away from electromagnetic materials that may block electromagnetic waves to the key surface.
- Always have the smart key with you when leaving the vehicle. If the smart key is left near the vehicle, the vehicle battery may be discharged.

Battery replacement

Battery Type: CR2450

To replace the battery:

1. Put the slim tool into the key hole (1) to pry open the rear cover of the smart key.



2. Remove the old battery and insert a new battery. Make sure the battery position is correct. An improperly positioned battery may discharge the battery, causing smart key failure.



3. Reinstall the rear cover of the smart key.

If you suspect your smart key might have sustained some damage, or you feel your smart key is not working correctly, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

This product contains a button battery.

If swallowed, a lithium button battery can cause severe or fatal injuries within 2 hours. Keep batteries out of reach of children.

If you think batteries may have been swallowed or placed inside any part of the body, seek immediate medical attention.

i Information



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

Door locks

Operating door locks from outside the vehicle

Using the mechanical key



To unlock:

- 1. Pull the door handle.
- 2. Press the release button (1) located inside the bottom part of the cover with a mechanical key or flat-head screwdriver.
- 3. Carefully pull out the cover (2) while continuing to press the release button to remove the cover and expose the key cylinder.
- 4. Insert the mechanical key into the key cylinder and rotate (3) clockwise to unlock the vehicle and counterclockwise to lock the vehicle.

Once the doors are unlocked, they can be opened by pulling the door handle.

i Information

Only the driver's door can be locked/unlocked using the mechanical key.

Operating door unlocks from inside the vehicle

With the door inside handle



Driver door & Passenger door

If the inner door handle is pulled when the door is locked, the door is unlocked and opened.

Rear door - Two pull operation

If the inner door handle is pulled once when the door is locked, the door is unlocked. If the inner door handle is pulled once more, the door is opened.

With the central door lock/unlock switch

Driver's door



Front passenger's door



When pressing the (n) portion (1) on the switch, all vehicle doors are locked.

• If any door is opened, the doors are not locked even though the lock switch (1) of the door is pressed.

When pressing the (f_1) portion (2) on the switch, all vehicle doors are unlocked.

When all vehicle doors are locked, the indicator lights (3) on the driver's door and passenger's door turn off. If any door is unlocked, the indicator turns on.

NOTICE

If the smart key is in the vehicle and the front door is opened, the central door lock button (1) cannot lock the doors.

In case of an emergency



In case of emergency such as when the battery is discharged, the only way to lock the door(s) is with the mechanical key from the outside key hole.

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

- 1. Open the door.
- 2. Insert the key into the emergency door lock hole and turn the key to the lock position.
- 3. Close the door securely.

- Always close and lock the doors while the vehicle is moving. If the doors are unlocked, the risk of being thrown from the vehicle in a collision increases.
- Do not pull the inner door handle of the driver's or passenger's door while the vehicle is moving.

Do not leave the elderly, children, or animals unattended in your vehicle. An enclosed vehicle can become extremely hot and the elderly, unattended children or animals who cannot escape the vehicle may be seriously injured or killed.

🛕 WARNING

Always park your vehicle properly. Depress the brake pedal, change the gear to P (Park), apply the parking brake, move the ignition switch to the LOCK/OFF position, close all windows, lock all doors, and always take the keys with you.

🛕 WARNING

Be careful when opening doors and watch for vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, or pedestrians approaching the vehicle to prevent serious injury or death.

i Information

To exit the vehicle if the power door lock does not function:

- Operate the door unlock feature repeatedly (both electronic and manual) while simultaneously pulling on the door handle.
- Operate the other door locks and handles.
- Lower the driver's front window and use the mechanical key to unlock the door from outside.

Child-protector rear door locks



The child safety lock is provided to help prevent children seated in the rear from accidentally opening the rear doors. The rear door safety locks must be used whenever children are in the vehicle.

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

To lock the child safety lock, insert a small flat blade tool (e.g. screwdriver or similar) (1) into the slot and turn it to the lock position as shown.

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

🛕 WARNING

Never allow children to open the rear doors while the vehicle is moving. They may fall out of the vehicle. Be sure to use the rear door safety locks whenever children are in the vehicle.

Rear Occupant Alert (ROA)

Rear Occupant Alert is provided to prevent the driver from leaving with any rear passenger left in the vehicle.

System setting

To use Rear Occupant Alert, it can be enabled from the Settings menu in the infotainment system. Select:

Setup>Vehicle>Convenience>Rear Occupant Alert

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.

System operations

When you turn off the engine and open the driver's door after opening and closing the rear door or trunk, the "**Check rear seats**" warning message appears on the cluster display.



🚹 WARNING

Rear Occupant Alert provides information to the driver to check the rear seats but it does not detect whether there is an object or passenger. Always check the rear seats when leaving the vehicle.

i Information

The open and close history of the rear door is initialized if the driver turns off the engine and lock vehicle doors.

However, the alarm may sound again whenever the driver's door is opened if the previous history of the rear door is not initialized.
Steering wheel

Motor Driven Power Steering (MDPS)

The system assists you with steering the vehicle. If the vehicle is turned off or if the power steering system becomes inoperative, you may still steer the vehicle, but it requires increased steering effort.

If you notice any change in the effort required to steer during normal vehicle operation, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

🛕 CAUTION

If the Motor Driven Power Steering (()) warning light and the message, "Check motor driven power steering" illuminate on the instrument cluster, you can continue to steer the vehicle, but it requires increased effort. Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer and have the system inspected as soon as possible.

Tilt/telescopic steering

Adjust the steering wheel toward your chest, not toward your face. Make sure you can see the instrument cluster warning lights and gauges. After adjusting, push the steering wheel up and down to be in the locked position.

Never adjust the steering wheel while driving. This may cause loss of vehicle control resulting in a collision.



To adjust:

- 1. Pull down the lock-release lever (1).
- Adjust the steering wheel to the desired angle (2) and distance forward/back (3).
- 3. Pull the lock-release lever up to lock the steering wheel in place.

i Information

Sometimes the lock-release lever may not engage completely. Pull down on the lock-release lever, readjust the steering wheel again, and then pull back up on the lock-release lever to lock the steering wheel in place.

Mirrors

Inside rearview mirror

Before driving your vehicle, check to see that your inside rearview mirror is properly positioned. Adjust the rearview mirror so that the view through the rear window is properly centered.

Make sure your line of sight is not obstructed. Do not place objects in the rear seat, cargo area, or behind the rear head restraints which could interfere with your vision through the rear window.

🛕 WARNING

To prevent serious injury during an accident or deployment of the air bag, do not modify the rearview mirror and do not install a wide mirror.

🛕 WARNING

Never adjust the mirror while driving. This may cause loss of vehicle control resulting in an accident.

NOTICE

When cleaning the mirror, use a paper towel or similar material dampened with glass cleaner. Do not spray glass cleaner directly on the mirror as this may cause the liquid cleaner to enter the mirror housing.

Day/night rearview mirror



[A]	Lever
ÌВÌ	Day
ici	Niaht

[C] Night

Before driving at night, pull the day/night lever toward you to reduce glare from the headlights of the vehicles behind you.

Remember that you lose some rearview clarity in the night position.

Electrochromic mirror (ECM)



(1) Sensor

When the engine is running, the glare from vehicle headlights behind you is automatically controlled by the sensor mounted in the rearview mirror.

When the gear is shifted to R (Reverse), the mirror automatically goes to the brightest setting in order to improve the driver's view behind the vehicle

Side view mirrors



Your vehicle is equipped with both left-hand and right-hand side view mirrors. The mirrors can be adjusted remotely with the remote switch. The side view mirrors can be folded to help prevent damage when going through an automatic car wash or when passing through a narrow street.

🛕 WARNING

- The right side view mirror is convex. Objects seen in the mirror are closer than they appear.
- Use the inside rear view mirror or look back directly to determine the actual distance of other vehicles prior to changing lanes.
- Do not adjust or fold the side view mirrors while driving. This may cause loss of vehicle control resulting in an accident.

NOTICE

- Do not scrape ice off the mirror face; this may damage the surface of the glass.
- If the mirror is jammed with ice, do not adjust the mirror by force. Use an approved de-icer (not radiator antifreeze) spray, or a sponge or soft cloth with very warm water, or move the vehicle to a warm place and allow the ice to melt.

Side view mirror adjustment



- 1. Move either the L (left side) or R (right side) lever (1) to select the side view mirror you would like to adjust.
- 2. Use the mirror adjustment control (2) to position the selected mirror up, down, left or right.

NOTICE

- The mirrors stop moving when they reach the maximum adjusting angles, but the motor continues to operate while the switch is pressed. Do not press the switch longer than necessary, because this can damage the motor.
- Do not attempt to adjust the side view mirrors by hand, because this can damage the motor.

Folding the side view mirrors



To fold the side view mirrors, grasp the housing of the mirror and then fold it inwards.

Windows



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

Power windows

The ignition switch must be in the ON position to be able to raise or lower the windows. Each door has a Power Window switch to control the door's window. The driver has a Power Window Lock button that can block the operation of rear passenger windows. The power windows will operate for about 3 minutes after the ignition is turned LOCK/OFF or if the ignition is placed in the ACC position, as long as the front doors remain closed.

If the front doors are opened, the battery power is turned OFF and the Power Windows do not operate.

Window opening and closing



To open:

Press the window switch down to the first detent position (5). Release the switch when you want the window to stop.

To close:

Pull the window switch up to the first detent position (5). Release the window switch when you want the window to stop.

Auto down window • if equipped

Pressing the power window switch momentarily to the second detent position (6) completely lowers the window even when the switch is released.

To stop the window at the desired position while the window is operating, pull up or press down and release the switch.

Auto up/down window

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

Automatic reversal



If a window senses any obstacle while it is closing automatically, it stops and lowers approximately 12 in. (30 cm) to allow the object to be cleared.

If the window detects any resistance while the power window switch is pulled up continuously, the window stops upward movement and then lowers approximately 1 in. (2.5 cm). If the power window switch is pulled up continuously again within 5 seconds after the window is lowered by the automatic window reverse feature, the automatic window reverse does not operate.

i Information

The automatic reverse feature is active only when the "Auto Up" feature is used by fully pulling up the switch to the second detent.

NOTICE

Do not install any accessories on the windows. The automatic reverse feature may not operate.

🛕 WARNING

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

Objects less than 0.16 in. (4 mm) in diameter caught between the window glass and the upper window channel may not be detected by the automatic reverse window and the window does not stop and reverse direction.

Power window lock button



The driver can disable the power window switches on the rear passenger doors by pressing the power window lock button.

When the power window lock button is pressed:

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

\land WARNING

Do not allow children to play with the power windows. Keep the driver's door power window lock button in the LOCK position. Serious injury or death may result from unintentional window operation by a child.

NOTICE

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

Sunroof

If equipped

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



The sunroof can be operated when the ignition switch is in the ON or START position.

The sunroof can also be operated for about 3 minutes after the ignition switch is in the ACC or LOCK/OFF position unless a front door is opened.

However, if the front door is open, the sunroof cannot be operated even within the 3 minute period.

🛕 WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Adjust he sunroof or sunshade when your vehicle stops.
- Do not leave the engine running and the key in your vehicle with unsupervised children. Unattended children may operate the sunroof.
- Do not sit on the top of the vehicle.

Sunshade



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

Open or close the sunshade by hand.

i Information

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

NOTICE

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

Tilt open/close



- (1) Tilt open
- (2) Tilt close
- Push the sunroof switch up to tilt the sunroof glass open. If the sunshade is closed, open the sunshade manually first.
- Push the sunroof switch forward when the sunroof glass is tilt opened, the sunroof glass closes.

The sunroof glass tilts open or closes while the switch is pushed.

Slide open/close



 Push the sunroof switch rearward. The sunroof glass slides open. If the sunshade is closed, the sunshade opens first and then the sunroof glass opens.

Push the sunroof switch forward. The sunroof glass closes.

Push the sunroof switch forward or rearward to the first detent position. The sunroof glass moves until the switch is released.

• Push the sunroof switch forward or rearward to the second detent position. The sunroof glass operates automatically (auto slide feature).

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

 The sunroof glass stops halfway (first detent position) before it is fully opened. To fully open the sunroof glass, push the sunroof switch rearward once more. At this time, the sunroof glass opens only while the switch is pushed.

Automatic reversal

+ if equipped



If the sunroof glass senses any obstruction while closing, it reverses direction then stops.

The automatic reverse feature may not work if a thin or soft object is caught between the sliding sunshade or sunroof glass and sunroof sash.

🚹 WARNING

- Make sure that heads, hands, arms, any other body parts, or objects are out of the way before operating the sunroof. Body parts or objects may get caught causing injuries or vehicle damage.
- Never deliberately use your body parts to test the automatic reverse feature.

NOTICE

- Do not continue to push the sunroof switch after the sunroof is fully opened, closed, or tilted. Damage to the sunroof motor may occur or may cause the motor or sunroof system to malfunction.
- Using the sunroof for a long time may make noise caused by dust accumulated between the sunroof and vehicle body. Open the sunroof and remove dust regularly using a clean cloth.
- Do not try to open the sunroof when the temperature is below freezing or when the sunroof is covered with snow or ice. Otherwise, the motor may be damaged. In a cold and wet weather, the sunroof may not work properly.
- Do not open or drive with the sunroof glass open immediately after rain or washing the vehicle. Water may wet the interior of the vehicle.
- Do not extend any cargo outside the sunroof while driving.

🛕 WARNING

Do not extend your head, arms, body parts or objects outside the sunroof while driving.

Hood

Opening the hood

- 1. Park the vehicle and apply the parking brake.
- 2. Pull the release lever to unlatch the hood. The hood pops open slightly.



3. Go to the front of the vehicle, raise the hood slightly, push up the secondary hood release lever (1) inside of the hood center and lift the hood (2).



4. Lift the hood support rod.

5. Insert the end of the hood support rod into the slot located on the hood (3).



- Grasp the hood support rod in the area wrapped in rubber when the engine is hot to protect you from burn or injury.
- Make sure that the end of the hood support rod is inserted fully into the hood slot to prevent the hood from falling.

Closing the hood

- Before closing the hood, check in and around the engine compartment to ensure the following:
 - Any tools or other loose objects have been removed.
 - All glove, rags, or other combustible material have been removed.
 - All filler caps are tightly and correctly installed.
- 2. Return the hood support rod to its stored location.
- 3. Lower the hood until it is about 12 in. (30 cm) above the closed position and then let it drop.
- 4. Check the hood has locked properly. If the hood is raised slightly, open it again and drop it from a little higher. Check again.

🚹 WARNING

- Before closing the hood, ensure all obstructions are removed from around the hood opening.
- Always double check to make sure that the hood is firmly latched before driving away. Check there is no hood open warning light or message displayed on the instrument cluster. Driving with the hood open may cause a total loss of visibility, resulting in a collision.
- Do not move the vehicle with the hood raised. It may block your vision and may result in a collision.

Trunk

Opening the trunk

- 1. Make sure the shift lever is in P (Park) and set the parking brake.
- 2. Then do one of the following:
 - Hold down the trunk unlock button located on your remote key or smart key for more than 1 second.
 - Additionally, for vehicles equipped with smart key :
 - While all doors are unlocked, press the switch on the trunk to open the trunk with or without the smart key in your possession.
 - If any door is locked or all doors are locked, the switch can still be used to open the trunk, as long as the smart key is in your possession.

Outside



- Use the trunk release lever.

Inside



Closing the trunk

Lower the trunk lid and press down until it locks. Always check it is secure by pulling up the trunk lid.

i Information

To prevent damage to the trunk lift cylinders and the attached hardware, always close the trunk before driving.

NOTICE

Trunk lock and the trunk may not work if frozen shut due to moisture and freezing conditions.

Emergency trunk safety release



Your vehicle is equipped with an Emergency Trunk Safety Release lever located inside the trunk. When someone is inadvertently locked in the trunk, the trunk can be opened by moving the lever in the direction of the arrow and pushing the trunk open.

3. Lift the trunk lid up.

🛕 WARNING

- You and your passengers must be aware of the location of the Emergency Trunk Safety Release lever in this vehicle and how to open the trunk in case you are accidentally locked in the trunk.
- NEVER allow anyone to occupy the trunk of the vehicle at any time. If the trunk is partially or totally latched and the person is unable to get out, serious injury or death could occur due to lack of ventilation, exhaust fumes and rapid heat build-up, or because of exposure to cold weather conditions. The trunk is also a highly dangerous location in the event of a crash because it is not a protected occupant space but is a part of the vehicle's crush zone.
- Your vehicle should be kept locked and the Smart Key should be kept out of the reach of children. Parents should teach their children about the dangers of playing in trunks.
- Use the release lever for emergencies only.

Smart Trunk release

+ if equipped



On a vehicle equipped with a smart key, the trunk can be opened using the Smart Trunk release system.

You can enable the Smart Trunk release system from the Settings menu in the instrument cluster.

Select: User Settings > Doors > Smart Trunk

How to use the Smart Trunk release

The trunk can be opened with no touch activation satisfying all the conditions below.

- After 15 seconds when all doors are closed and locked
- Positioned in the detecting area for more than 3 seconds

i Information

The Smart Trunk release does not operate when:

- The smart key is detected within 15 seconds after the doors are closed and locked, and is continuously detected.
- The smart key is detected within 15 seconds after the doors are closed and locked, and 60 in. (1.5 m) from the front door handles. (for vehicles equipped with Welcome Light)
- A door is not locked or closed.
- The smart key is in the vehicle.

1. Setting

To activate the Smart Trunk release, go to User Settings Mode and select Smart Trunk on the cluster display.

For more information, refer to the "Cluster display (Type A)" section in the complete Owner's Manual. If your vehicle is equipped with additional navigation, please refer to the user's infotainment system manual separately supplied.



2. Detect and Alert

If you are positioned in the detecting area (20-40 in. (50-100 cm) behind the vehicle) carrying a smart key, the hazard warning lights will blink and chime will sound to alert you the smart key has been detected and the trunk will open.

3. Automatic opening

The hazard warning lights will blink and chime will sound 6 times and then the trunk will open.

- Make sure you close the trunk before driving your vehicle.
- Make sure there are no people or objects around the trunk before opening or closing the trunk.
- Make sure objects in the trunk do not come out when opening the trunk on a slope. It may cause serious injury.
- Make sure to deactivate the Smart Trunk when washing your vehicle. Otherwise, the trunk may open inadvertently.
- The key should be kept out of reach of children. Children may inadvertently open the Smart Trunk release while playing around the rear area of the vehicle.

How to deactivate the Smart Trunk release function using the smart key







- (1) Door lock
- (2) Door unlock
- (3) Trunk open
- (4) Panic
- (5) Remote Start (if equipped)

If you press any button of the smart key during the Detect and Alert stage, the Smart Trunk release function will be deactivated.

Make sure to be aware of how to deactivate the Smart Trunk release function for emergency situations.

i Information

- If you press the door unlock button (2), the Smart Trunk release function will be deactivated temporarily. But, if you do not open any door for 30 seconds, the smart trunk function will be activated again.
- If you press the trunk open button (3) for more than 1 second, the trunk opens.
- If you press the door lock button (1) or trunk open button (3) when the Smart Trunk release function is not in the Detect and Alert stage, the smart trunk function will not be deactivated.
- In case you have deactivated the Smart Trunk function by pressing the smart key button and opened a door, the Smart Trunk release function can be activated again by closing and locking all doors.

Detecting area



- The Smart Trunk release operates with a welcome alert if the smart key is detected within 20-40 in. (50-100 cm) from the trunk.
- The alert stops at once if the smart key is positioned outside the detecting area during the Detect and Alert stage.

Fuel filler door

Opening the fuel filler door



The fuel filler door must be opened from inside the vehicle by pulling up the fuel filler release lever.

- 1. Turn the engine off.
- 2. Pull up the fuel filler release lever.



- 3. Pull the fuel filler door (1) outward to access the fuel tank cap.
- 4. To remove the fuel tank cap (2), turn it counterclockwise. A hissing noise is heard because the pressure inside the tank equalizes.
- 5. Place the cap (3) on the fuel filler door (1).

Closing the fuel filler door

- 1. To install the fuel tank cap, turn it clockwise until it "Clicks".
- 2. Close the fuel filler door until it is latched securely.

Automotive fuel is highly flammable and explosive. Failure to follow these guidelines may result in serious injury or death:

- Read and follow all warnings posted at the gas station.
- Before refueling, note the location of the Emergency Gasoline Shut-Off, if available, at the gas station.
- Before touching the fuel nozzle, eliminate the potential build-up of static electricity by touching a metal part of the vehicle, a safe distance away from the fuel filler neck, nozzle, or other gas source, with your bare hand.
- Do not use cellular phones while refueling. Electric current and/or electronic interference from cellular phones may potentially ignite fuel vapors and cause a fire.
- Do not get back into a vehicle once you have begun refueling.

You can generate a build-up of static electricity by touching, rubbing, or sliding against any item or fabric capable of producing static electricity. Static electricity discharge may ignite fuel vapors causing a fire. If you must re-enter the vehicle, once again eliminate potentially dangerous static electricity discharge by touching a metal part of the vehicle, away from the fuel filler neck, nozzle, or other gasoline source, with your bare hand.

- When refueling, always move the shift lever to the P (Park) position, apply the parking brake, and move the ignition switch to the LOCK/OFF position. Sparks produced by electrical components related to the engine can ignite fuel vapors causing a fire.
- When using an approved portable fuel container, be sure to place the container on the ground prior to refueling. Static electricity discharge from the container may ignite fuel vapors causing a fire. Once refueling has begun, contact between your bare hand and maintain the vehicle until the filling is complete.
- Use only approved portable plastic fuel containers designed to carry and store gasoline.
- Do not use matches or a lighter and do not smoke or leave a lit cigarette in your vehicle at a gas station, especially during refueling.
- Do not over-fill or top-off your vehicle tank, which may cause gasoline spillage.
- If a fire breaks out during refueling, get away from the vehicle, and immediately contact a gas station employee and then contact the local fire department.
- If pressurized fuel sprays out, it can cover your clothes or skin and increase the risk of fire and burns. If the cap is venting fuel or if you hear a hissing sound, wait until the condition stops before completely removing the cap.
- Always check that the fuel cap is installed securely to prevent fuel spillage in the event of a collision.

i Information

Make sure to refuel your vehicle according to the "Fuel requirements" suggested in the complete Owner's Manual.

NOTICE

- Do not spill fuel on the exterior surfaces. It may damage the paint.
- If the cap needs to be replaced, only use a genuine HYUNDAI cap or the fuel system or emission control system may malfunction.

Exterior lights

Lighting control

To operate the lights, turn the knob at the end of the control lever to one of the following positions:



- (1) OFF
- (2) AUTO headlight
- (3) Parking light
- (4) Headlight

Daytime Running Lights (DRL)

The Daytime Running Lights can make it easier for others to see the front of your vehicle during the day, especially after dawn and before sunset. The DRL system is ON when the headlight switch is in the OFF or the AUTO headlight position and the Parking Brake is released.

It turns off when:

- The headlights are ON.
- The parking brake is applied.
- The vehicle is turned off.

AUTO headlight



The headlights and parking lights are turned ON or OFF automatically depending on the amount of daylight as measured by the ambient light sensor (1) in front of the instrument panel.

Even with the AUTO headlight feature in operation, it is recommended to manually turn ON the headlights when driving at night or in a fog, driving in the rain, or when you enter dark areas, such as tunnels and parking facilities.

NOTICE

- Do not cover or spill anything on the sensor (1) located in front of the instrument panel.
- Do not clean the sensor using a window cleaner, the cleaner may leave a light film which could interfere with sensor operation.
- If your vehicle has window tint or other types of metallic coating on the front windshield, the AUTO headlight system may not work properly.

Parking light (👾)



The parking light, license plate light, and instrument panel light are turned ON.

Headlight ("_)



The headlight, parking light, license plate light, and instrument panel light are turned ON.

i Information

The ignition switch must be in the ON position to turn on the headlight.

High beam operation



To turn on the high beam headlight, push the lever away from you. The lever returns to its original position.

The high beam indicator illuminates when the headlight high beams are switched on.

To turn off the high beam headlight, pull the lever toward you. The low beams turn on.

Do not use high beam when there are other vehicles approaching you. Using high beam may obstruct the other driver's vision.



To flash the high beam headlight, pull the lever toward you, then release the lever. The high beams remain ON as long as you hold the lever.

Turn signals and lane change signals



To signal a turn, push down on the lever for a left turn or up for a right turn in position (A).

If an indicator stays on and does not flash or if it flashes abnormally, one of the turn signal bulbs may be burned out and require replacement. Contact an authorized HYNDAI dealer.

One touch turn signal

To use One Touch Turn Signal, push the turn signal lever up or down to position (B) and then release it.

The lane change signals blinks 3, 5 or 7 times.

You can enable the One Touch Turn Signal function or choose the number of blinking from the Settings menu in the instrument cluster or infotainment system.

Select:

- User Settings > Lights > One Touch Turn Signal > Off/3 flashes/5 flashes/7 flashes (for instrument cluster type)
- Settings > Vehicle > Lights > One Touch Turn Signal > 3 flashes/5 flashes/7 flashes/Off (for infotainment system type)

Battery saver function

To prevent the battery from being discharging, the system automatically turns off the parking lights when the driver turns the vehicle off and opens the driver's door.

To keep the lights on when the vehicle is turned off:

- (1) Open the driver's door.
- (2) Turn the parking lights OFF and ON again using the headlight switch.

Headlight delay function

If you place the ignition switch to the ACC or OFF position with the headlights ON, the headlights (and/or parking lights) remain on for about 5 minutes. If the driver's door is opened and closed, the headlights are turned off after 15 seconds. Also, with the vehicle off if the driver's door is opened and closed, the headlights (and/or parking lights) are turned off after 15 seconds.

The headlights (and/or parking lights) can be turned off by pressing the lock button on the remote key or smart key twice or turning the headlight switch to the OFF or AUTO position.

You can enable the headlight delay function from the Settings menu in the instrument cluster or infotainment system.

Select:

- User Settings > Lights > Headlight Delay (for instrument cluster type)
- Settings > Vehicle > Lights > Headlight Delay (for infotainment system type)

i Information

If the driver exits the vehicle through another door besides the driver's door, the battery saver function does not operate and the headlight delay function does not turn OFF automatically.

To avoid battery discharge, turn OFF the headlights manually before exiting the vehicle.

Interior lights

🛕 WARNING

Do not use the interior lights when driving in the dark. The interior lights may obscure your view and result in a collision.

Do not use the interior lights for extended periods when the vehicle is turned off. Otherwise, the battery discharges.

Interior lights auto off

The interior lights automatically go off about 20 minutes after the vehicle is turned off and the doors are closed. If a door is opened, the light go off 40 minutes after the vehicle is turned off. If the doors are locked by the remote key or smart key and the vehicle enters the armed stage of the theft alarm system, the lights go off five seconds later.

Front lights



- (1) Map lamp
- (2) Door lamp
- (3) Room lamp ON
- (4) Room lamp OFF

Map lamp:

Press either lens to turn the map lamp on or off. This light produces a spot beam for convenient use as a map lamp at night or as a personal lamp for the driver and the front passenger.

Door lamp (a):

The front or rear room lamps come on when the front or rear doors are opened. When doors are unlocked by the remote key or smart key, the front and rear lamps come on for about 30 seconds as long as any door is not opened. The front and rear room lamps go out gradually after about 30 seconds if the door is closed. However, if the ignition switch is in the ON position or all doors are locked, the front and rear lamps will turn off. If a door is opened with the ignition switch in the ACC or LOCK/OFF position, the front and rear lamps stay on for about 10 minutes.

Room lamp:

Press the button to turn ON the room lamp for the front/rear seats.

• •

Press the button to turn OFF the room lamp for the front/rear seats.

High Beam Assist (HBA)



High Beam Assist automatically adjusts the headlights between high beam and low beam depending on the light detected from oncoming vehicles or vehicles in front using the front view camera.

i Information

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in chapter 7 for the location and the general precautions of front view camera.

High Beam Assist settings



With the ignition switch ON, go to the User Settings menu to turn on High Beam Assist and deselect to turn off the function in the instrument cluster.

Select:

User Settings > Lights > High Beam Assist (for cluster type)

or

Settings > Lights > High Beam Assist (for infotainment system)

🛕 WARNING

Only change the settings after parking your vehicle at a safe location.

High Beam Assist operation

- After selecting **High Beam Assist** from the settings menu to operate High Beam Assist:
 - Place the headlight switch in the AUTO position and push the turn signal lever toward the instrument

cluster. High Beam Assist ($\overline{\mathbb{AUTO}}$) indicator light illuminates.

 When High Beam Assist is enabled, high beams turn on when the vehicle speed is above 20 mph (30 km/h) and the High Beam (臺●) indicator light illuminates. When the vehicle speed is below 12 mph (20 km/h), high beams do not turn on and the indicator light illuminates in white.

- When High Beam Assist is operating:
 - If the turn signal lever is pulled toward you when the high beams are off, the high beams turn on. When you let go of the turn signal lever, High Beam Assist operates again.
 - If the turn signal lever is pulled toward you when the high beams are on by High Beam Assist, the low beams turn on and High Beam Assist turns off.
 - If the turn signal lever is pushed away from you, the high beams turn on and High Beam Assist turns off.
 - If the headlight switch is moved from AUTO to another position (headlight/position/off), the corresponding light turns on and High Beam Assist turns off.
- When High Beam Assist is operating, high beam switches to low beam if:
 - The headlights of an oncoming vehicle are detected.
 - The tail lights of a front vehicle are detected.
 - The headlight or tail light of a motorcycle or a bicycle is detected.
 - The surrounding ambient light is bright enough so high beams are not required.
 - Streetlights or other lights are detected.

i Information

The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the settings menu.

High Beam Assist malfunction and limitations

High Beam Assist malfunction



When High Beam Assist is not working properly, the "**Check High Beam Assist** (HBA) system" warning message may appear, and the <u>A</u> warning light may illuminate on the instrument cluster. Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Limitations of High Beam Assist

High Beam Assist may not work properly in the following situations if:

- The headlights from an oncoming or front vehicle is damaged or out of the detection range.
- The headlights from an oncoming or front vehicle are covered with dust, snow, or water.
- An oncoming or front vehicle's headlights are off but the fog lamps are on.
- There are lights that have a similar shape as a vehicle's light ahead.
- The headlights are not repaired or replaced properly.
- The headlights are not aimed properly.
- You are driving on a narrow curved road, rough road, uphill, or downhill.
- A front vehicle is partially visible at a crossroad or on a curved road.

- There is a temporary reflector or flash ahead (construction area).
- There is a traffic light, reflecting sign, LED sign, or reflectors ahead.
- The road is wet or covered with snow or ice.
- A vehicle suddenly appears from a curve.
- The vehicle is tilted due to a flat tire or being towed.
- The headlights from an oncoming or front vehicle is not detected because of exhaust fumes, smoke, fog, snow, blizzard, water spray on the road, or windshield condensation, etc.

i Information

For more information on the limitations of the front view camera, refer to the "Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Sensor fusion)" section in chapter 7.

- Always check road conditions, and if necessary, take appropriate actions to drive safely. It is your responsibility to operate your vehicle in a safe manner.
- If High Beam Assist does not operate properly, use the turn signal lever to switch between high beam and low beam.
- High Beam Assist may not operate for 15 seconds right after your vehicle is started or when the front view camera is initialized.

Wipers and washers



A. Wiper speed control

- MIST Single wipe
- OFF Off
- INT Intermittent wipe
- · LO Low wiper speed
- HI High wiper speed

B. Intermittent control wipe time adjustment

C. Wash with brief wipes (pull lever towards you)

Windshield wipers

Operates as follows when the ignition switch is turned ON.

MIST: For a single wiping cycle, move the lever up (MIST) and release it. The wipers operate continuously if the lever is held in this position.

OFF: Wipers are not in operation.

INT: Wipers operate intermittently at the same wiping intervals. Use this mode in light rain or mist. To change the speed setting, turn the speed control knob.

LO: The wiper runs at a lower speed.

HI: The wiper runs at a higher speed.

i Information

If there is heavy accumulation of snow or ice on the windshield, defrost the windshield for about 10 minutes, or until the snow and/or ice is removed to prevent damage to the wiper and washer system.

Front windshield washers



In the OFF position, pull the lever gently toward you to spray washer fluid on the windshield and to run the wipers 1-3 cycles. The spray and wiper operation continues until you release the lever. If the washer does not work, you may need to add washer fluid to the washer fluid reservoir.

🛕 WARNING

When the outside temperature is below freezing, always warm the windshield using the defroster to prevent the washer fluid from freezing on the windshield and obscuring your vision that could lead to a collision resulting in serious injury or death.

Always use appropriate washer fluids in the winter season or cold weather.

NOTICE

To prevent damage:

- Do not operate the washer when the fluid reservoir is empty or when the windshield is dry.
- Do not attempt to move the wipers manually.

Manual climate control system

+ if equipped



Type B



- (1) Fan speed control knob
- (2) Temperature control knob
- (3) Mode selection knob
- (4) Front windshield defroster position
- (5) Rear window/side view mirror defroster (if equipped) button
- (6) Air intake control button
- (7) A/C (Air conditioning) button

Heating and air conditioning

- 1. Start the engine.
- 2. Set the mode to the desired position.

To improve the effectiveness of heating and cooling, select:

- Heating: 🗸 🗸
- Cooling: نر~
- 3. Set the temperature control to the desired position.
- 4. Set the air intake control to outside (fresh) air or recirculated air position.
- 5. Set the fan speed control to the desired speed.
- 6. If air conditioning is desired, turn on the air conditioning system.

When starting the vehicle in cold weather a more efficient way to heat the passenger compartment is to do the following.

- Turn off or lower the blower, right after starting the engine.
 - Engine temperature is still low and the air flow from the heater is still cold.
- After a few minutes of engine warm up, turn on or set the fan to a higher level and adjust the temperature setting towards hot.

Mode selection



The mode selection knob controls the direction of the air flow through the ventilation system.

Air can be directed to the floor, dashboard outlets, or windshield. Five symbols are used to represent Face, Bi-Level, Floor, Floor-Defrost and Defrost air position.

Face-Level (B, D)

نه-

Air flow is directed toward the upper body and face. Additionally, each outlet can be controlled to direct the air discharged from the outlet.

Bi-Level (B, C, D, E)

Air flow is directed toward the face and the floor.

Floor-Level (C, E)



Most of the air flow is directed to the floor, with a small amount of the air being directed to the windshield and side window defrosters. Floor & Defrost (A, C, D, E)



Most of the air flow is directed to the floor and the windshield with a small amount directed to the side window defrosters.

Defrost-Level (A, D)



Most of the air flow is directed to the windshield with a small amount of air directed to the side window defrosters.

Temperature control



The temperature increases by turning the knob to the right.

The temperature decreases by turning the knob to the left.

Air intake control





To select outside (fresh) air or recirculated air, press this button.

Recirculated air position



With the recirculated air selected, air from the passenger compartment is drawn through the climate control system.

Outside (fresh) air position



With the outside (fresh) air selected, air enters the vehicle from outside and is drawn through the climate control system.

i Information

Using the system in the fresh air position is recommended.

Prolonged operation of the heater in the recirculated air position (without air conditioning selected) can cause fogging of the windshield and side windows and the air within the passenger compartment will become stale.

In addition, prolonged use of the air conditioning with the recirculated air position selected will result in excessively dry air in the passenger compartment.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Continued climate control system operation in the recirculated air position may allow humidity to increase inside the vehicle that could fog the windshield and the side windows and obscure visibility.
- Do not sleep in a vehicle with the air conditioning or heating system on.
- Continued climate use of recirculated air may cause drowsiness or sleepiness, and loss of vehicle control. Set the air intake control to the outside (fresh) air position while driving.

Fan speed control



Turn the knob to the right to increase the fan speed and airflow. Turn the knob to the left to decrease fan speed and airflow.

Setting the fan speed control knob to the "0" position turns off the fan.

NOTICE

Operating the fan speed when the ignition switch is in the ON position may cause the battery to discharge. Operate the fan speed when the engine is running.

Air conditioning (A/C) ⊕if equipped



Press the A/C button to turn the air conditioning system on (indicator light will illuminate). Press the button again to turn the air conditioning system off.

Automatic climate control system

+ if equipped



- (1) Driver's temperature control knob
- (2) Passenger's temperature control knob
- (3) AUTO (automatic control) button
- (4) SYNC button
- (5) OFF button
- (6) Front windshield defroster button
- (7) Air conditioning button
- (8) Air intake control button
- (9) Rear window/side view mirror (if equipped) defroster button
- (10)Fan speed control button
- (11) Mode selection button
- (12)Climate control information screen

Automatic heating and air conditioning

The Automatic Climate Control System is controlled by setting the desired temperature.

1. Press the AUTO button

The modes, fan speeds, air intake, and air conditioning are controlled automatically by the temperature setting.



You can control the blower strength in three stages by pressing the AUTO button during automatic operation.

- HIGH: Provides rapid air conditioning and heating with the maximum fan speed setting.
- MEDIUM: Provides air conditioning and heating with the mid-level fan speed setting.
- LOW: Fan speed is set to the lowest setting range (1 to 3 bars range).
- Turn the temperature control knob to set the desired temperature. If the temperature is set to the lowest setting (Lo), the air conditioning system operates continuously.

After the interior has cooled sufficiently, adjust the knob to a higher temperature set point whenever possible.

- To turn the automatic operation off, select any button of the following buttons:
 - Mode selection button
 - Front windshield defroster button (Press the button one more time to deselect the front windshield defroster function. The "AUTO" sign illuminates on the information screen once again.)
 - Fan speed control toggle switch
 - The selected function is controlled manually while other functions operate automatically.
- For your convenience and overall system efficiency, use the AUTO button and set the temperature to 72 °F (22 °C).

i Information

Never place anything near the sensor to ensure better control of the heating and cooling system.

Manual heating and air conditioning

The heating and cooling system can be controlled manually by pushing buttons other than the AUTO button. In this case, the system works sequentially according to the order of buttons selected. When pressing any button except the AUTO button while using automatic operation, the functions not selected is controlled automatically.

- 1. Start the engine.
- 2. Set the mode to the desired position.

To improve the effectiveness of heating and cooling, select:

- Heating:
- Cooling: نر~
- 3. Set the temperature control to the desired position.
- 4. Set the air intake control to the outside (fresh) air position.
- 5. Set the fan speed control to the desired speed.
- 6. If air conditioning is desired, turn the air conditioning system on.
- 7. Press the AUTO button in order to convert to full automatic control of the system.

Mode selection



The mode selection button controls the direction of the air flow through the ventilation system.

The air flow outlet direction is cycled as follows:



Face-Level (B, D)



Air flow is directed toward the upper body and face. Additionally, each outlet can be controlled to direct the air discharged from the outlet.

Bi-Level (B, C, D, E)



Air flow is directed toward the face and the floor.

Floor-Level (A, C, D, E)



Most of the air flow is directed to the floor, with a small amount of the air being directed to the windshield and side window defrosters. Floor & Defrost (A, C, D, E)



Most of the air flow is directed to the floor and the windshield with a small amount directed to the side window defrosters.

Defrost-Level (A, D)



Most of the air flow is directed to the windshield with a small amount of air directed to the side window defrosters.

Instrument panel vents



The instrument panel vent air flow can be directed up/down or left/right using the vent adjustment lever.

To close the vent, push the air vent lever in the opposite direction of the passenger. To open the vent, push the air vent lever in the same direction of the passenger.

Temperature control



Passenger's seat



The temperature will increases by turning the knob to the right.

The temperature will decreases by turning the knob to the left.
Adjusting the temperature equally



- Press the SYNC button (indicator light ON) to adjust the driver and passenger side temperature equally.
- Turn the driver side temperature control knob. The driver and passenger side temperature is adjusted equally.
- If you rotate the passenger's temperature control knob, the passenger side temperature can be operated individually.

Adjusting the temperature individually

Press the SYNC button (indicator light OFF) again to adjust the driver and passenger side temperature individually.

Temperature conversion

If the battery has been discharged or disconnected, the temperature mode display is reset to Celsius.

To change the temperature unit from °C to °F or °F to °C:

- Automatic climate control system Press the AUTO button for 3 seconds while pressing the OFF button.
- Instrument cluster or infotainment system screen, select:
 - User Settings > Unit > Temperature Unit > °F/°C (for instrument cluster type)
 - Settings > General > Unit > Temperature Unit > °F/°C (for infotainment system type)

The temperature unit on both the cluster display and the climate control screen will change.

Air intake control

Recirculated air position



With the recirculated air position selected, air from the passenger compartment will be drawn through the climate control system.

Outside (fresh) air position



With the outside (fresh) air position selected, air enters the vehicle from outside and is drawn through the climate control system.

i Information

Using the system in the fresh air position is recommended.

Prolonged operation of the heater in the recirculated air position (without air conditioning selected) can cause fogging of the windshield and side windows and the air within the passenger compartment will become stale.

In addition, prolonged use of the air conditioning with the recirculated air position selected will result in excessively dry air in the passenger compartment.

🛕 WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Continued climate control system operation in the recirculated air position may allow humidity to increase inside the vehicle that could fog the windshield and the side windows and obscure visibility.
- Do not sleep in a vehicle with the air conditioning or heating system on.
- Continued climate use of recirculated air may cause drowsiness or sleepiness, and loss of vehicle control. Set the air intake control to the outside (fresh) air position while driving.

Fan speed control



The fan speed can be adjusted as desired by pressing the fan speed control button.

NOTICE

Operating the fan speed when the ignition switch is in the ON position may cause the battery to discharge.

Air conditioning



Press the A/C button to turn on the air conditioning system (indicator light ON).

Press the button again to turn off the air conditioning system.

OFF mode



Press the OFF button to turn off the climate control system.

You can still operate the mode buttons and air intake buttons as long as the ignition switch is in the ON position.

Windshield defrosting and defogging

Do not use the defrost-level (position during the cooling operation in extremely humid weather. The outer surface of the windshield may fog and reduce visibility, causing a collision that results in serious injury or death.

Set the mode selection button to the face-level $\vec{}$ position and lower the fan speed.

- For maximum defrost performance, set the temperature control to the highest temperature setting and the fan speed control to the highest setting.
- If warm air to the floor is desired while defrosting or defogging, select the floor-defrost position.
- Before driving, clear all snow and ice from the windshield, rear window, side view mirrors, and all side windows.
- Clear all snow and ice from the hood and air inlet to improve heater and defroster efficiency and to reduce the probability of fogging up the inside of the windshield.

Manual climate control system

To defog inside windshield



- 1. Select any fan speed.
- 2. Select the desired temperature.

3. Select the 🌒 or 🍿 position.

The outside (fresh) air is selected automatically. The air conditioning automatically operates if the mode is selected to the defrost-level () position.

If the air conditioning and outside (fresh) air position are not selected automatically, press the corresponding button.

To defrost outside windshield



- 1. Set the fan speed to the highest (extreme right) position.
- 2. Set the temperature to the hottest position.
- 3. Select the position.

The outside (fresh) air and air conditioning is selected automatically.

Automatic climate control system

To defog inside windshield



- 1. Select the desired fan speed.
- 2. Select the desired temperature.
- 3. Press the defroster button ().

The air conditioning turns on according to the detected ambient temperature, the outside (fresh) air position and higher fan speed are selected automatically.

If the air conditioning, outside (fresh) air position and higher fan speed are not selected automatically, adjust the corresponding button or knob.

If the defrost-level () position is selected, the fan speed increases.

To defrost outside windshield



- 1. Set fan speed to the highest position.
- 2. Set temperature to the extreme hot (HI) position.
- 3. Press the defroster button ().

The air conditioning turns on according to the detected ambient temperature and the outside (fresh) air position is selected automatically.

If the defrost-level () position is selected, lower fan speed is adjusted to higher fan speed.

Defogging logic

[±]if equipped

To help reduce the probability of fogging up the inside of the windshield, the air

intake or air conditioning are controlled automatically according to certain conditions such as *i* or *i* position. To cancel or return the defogging logic, do the following

Manual climate control system

- 1. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
- 2. Select defroster mode (@).
- 3. Press the air intake control button at least 5 times within 3 seconds. The process should be completed within 10 seconds after the defroster mode (()) is selected.

The LED indicator on the air intake button will blink 3 times to indicate that the defogging logic has been disabled.

Repeat the steps again to re-enable the defogging logic.

If the battery has been discharged or disconnected, it resets to the defog logic status.

Automatic climate control system

- 1. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
- 2. Press the defroster button ().
- 3. While pressing the air conditioning button (A/C), press the air intake control button at least 5 times within 3 seconds.

The automatic climate control information screen will blink 3 times to indicate that the defogging logic has been disabled.

Repeat the steps again to re-enable the defogging logic.

If the battery has been discharged or disconnected, it resets to the defog logic status.

Rear window defroster

NOTICE

Never use sharp instruments or window cleaners containing abrasives to clean the window to prevent damage to the rear window defroster.

The defroster heats the window to remove frost, fog, and thin ice from the interior and exterior of the rear window, while the engine is running.



- To activate it, press the rear window defroster button located in the center control panel. The indicator on the rear window defroster button illuminates when the defroster is ON.
- To turn it off, press the rear window defroster button again.

i Information

- If there is heavy accumulation of snow on the rear window, brush it off before operating the rear defroster.
- The rear window defroster automatically turns off after about 20 minutes or when the ignition switch is in the LOCK/OFF position.

Side view mirror defroster • if equipped

The side view mirror defrosters operate when you turn on the rear window defroster.

Auto defogging system (only for automatic climate control system)

If equipped



Auto defogging helps reduce the possibility of fogging up the inside of the windshield by automatically sensing the moisture on inside the windshield.

The auto defogging system operates when the heater or air conditioning is on.

i Information

The Auto Defogging system may not operate normally, when the outside temperature is below 14 °F (-10 °C).



When the Auto Defogging System operates, the indicator illuminates.

If a high amount of humidity is detected in the vehicle, the Auto Defogging System is enabled.

The following steps are performed automatically:

Step 1) A/C button turns on.

Step 2) Air intake control changes to outside (fresh) air position under low outside temperature.

Step 3) Defrost-level is selected.

Step 4) Fan speed increases.

To cancel or reset the Auto Defogging System

Press the front windshield defroster button for 3 seconds when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

When the Auto Defogging System is canceled, the defroster button indicator blinks 3 times.

When the Auto Defogging System is reset, the defroster button indicator blinks 6 times without a signal.

i Information

- When the air conditioning is turned on by Auto defogging system, if you try to turn off the air conditioning, the indicator blinks 3 times and the air conditioning does not turned off.
- Do not select recirculated air while the Auto defogging system is operating.
- When the Auto Defogging System is operating, fan speed adjustment, temperature adjustment, and air intake control selection are all disabled.

NOTICE

Do not remove the sensor cover located on the top of the windshield glass.

Damage may not be covered by your vehicle warranty.

Infotainment system

Steering wheel audio controls



NOTICE

Do not operate multiple audio remote control buttons simultaneously.

VOLUME (VOL + / VOL -) (1)

- Rotate the VOLUME scroll up to increase volume.
- Rotate the VOLUME scroll down to decrease volume.

SEEK/PRESET (/ / /) (2)

If the SEEK/PRESET switch is pressed up or down and held for 0.8 seconds or more, it functions in the following modes:

RADIO mode

It functions as the AUTO SEEK select button. It seeks until you release the button.

MEDIA mode

It functions as the FF/RW button.

If the SEEK/PRESET switch is pressed up or down, it functions in the following modes.

RADIO mode

It functions as the PRESET STATION UP/DOWN button.

MEDIA mode

It functions as the TRACK UP/ DOWN button.

MODE (3)

Press the MODE button to toggle through Radio mode.

MUTE (财) (4)

Press the MUTE button to mute or activate the sound.

Custom button (*) (5)

- Custom function
- Press and hold to move to the function setting screen.

i Information

For more information, refer to the separately supplied infotainment system manual.

How vehicle radio works

FM reception



AM and FM radio signals are broadcast from transmitter towers located around your city. They are intercepted by the radio antenna on your vehicle. This signal is then received by the radio and sent to your vehicle speakers.

When a strong radio signal has reached your vehicle, the precise engineering of your audio system ensures the best possible quality reproduction. However, in some cases the signal coming to your vehicle may not be strong and clear.

This can be due to factors, such as the distance from the radio station, closeness of other strong radio stations or the presence of buildings, bridges or other large obstructions in the area.

AM (MW, LW) reception



FM radio station



AM broadcasts can be received at greater distances than FM broadcasts. This is because AM radio waves are transmitted at low frequencies. These long, low frequency radio waves can follow the curvature of the earth rather than travelling straight out into the atmosphere. In addition, they curve around obstructions so that they can provide better signal coverage. FM broadcasts are transmitted at high frequencies and do not bend to follow the earth's surface. Because of this, FM broadcasts generally begin to fade at short distances from the station. Also, FM signals are easily affected by buildings, mountains, or other obstructions. These can result in certain listening conditions which might lead you to believe a problem exists with your radio. The following conditions are normal and do not indicate radio trouble :



- Fading As your vehicle moves away from the radio station, the signal will weaken and sound will begin to fade. When this occurs, we suggest that you select another stronger station.
- Flutter/Static Weak FM signals or large obstructions between the transmitter and your radio can disturb the signal causing static or fluttering noises to occur. Reducing the treble level may lessen this effect until the disturbance clears.



- Station Swapping As a FM signal weakens, another more powerful signal near the same frequency may begin to play. This is because your radio is designed to lock onto the clearest signal. If this occurs, select another station with a stronger signal.
- Multi-Path Cancellation Radio signals being received from several directions can cause distortion or fluttering. This can be caused by a direct and reflected signal from the same station, or by signals from two stations with close frequencies. If this occurs, select another station until the condition has passed.

6. Driving your vehicle

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Before driving

Before entering the vehicle

- Make sure all windows, outer side view 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 trunk, 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 ignition switch 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 accident 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.

Vehicle break-in process

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

- While driving, avoid sudden acceleration.
- Do not maintain a single speed for a long time, either fast or slow. Varying the engine speed is needed to properly break-in the engine.
- Avoid hard stops, except in emergencies, to allow the brakes to seat properly.
- Fuel economy, engine performance, and engine oil consumption may differ depending on the vehicle break-in process and be stabilized after 4,000 mi. (6,000 km). New engines may consume more oil during the vehicle break-in period.
- Do not tow a trailer during the first 1,200 mi. (2,000 km) of operation.

Key ignition switch

+ if equipped

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death:

- Never allow children or any person who is unfamiliar with the vehicle to touch the ignition switch or related parts. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement may occur.
- Never reach through the steering wheel for the ignition switch, 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.





Whenever the front door is opened, the ignition switch illuminates if the ignition switch is not in the ON position. The light goes off immediately when the ignition switch is turned ON or goes off after about 30 seconds when the door is closed. (for vehicles equipped with ignition switch illumination)

- Never turn the ignition switch to the LOCK or ACC position while the vehicle is moving except in an emergency. This may result in the engine 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 shift lever is in the P (Park) position, apply the parking brake, turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position, and take the keys with you to prevent unintended vehicle movement.

NOTICE

Never use aftermarket keyhole covers. These covers may prevent the vehicle from recognizing the key and not allow the vehicle to start.

Key ignition switch positions

Switch Position	Action	Notes
LOCK	To turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position, push the key in at the ACC position and turn the key towards the LOCK position. The ignition key can be removed in the LOCK position.	Always stop the vehicle before turning the ignition switch to the LOCK position.
ACC	Some electrical accessories are usable. The steering wheel unlocks.	
ON	This is the normal key position when the engine has started. All features and accessories are usable. The warning lights can be checked when you turn the ignition switch from ACC to ON.	Do not leave the ignition switch in the ON position when the engine is not running to prevent the battery from discharging.
START	To start the engine, turn the ignition switch to the START position. The switch returns to the ON position when you let go of the key.	The engine attempts to start until you release the key.

Starting the engine

- 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.
- 1. Make sure the parking brake is applied.
- 2. Make sure the shift lever is in P (Park).
- 3. Depress the brake pedal.
- 4. Turn the ignition switch to the START position. Hold the key (maximum of 10 seconds) until the engine starts and release it.

i Information

- 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.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the vehicle:

- Do not hold the ignition key in the START position for more than 10 seconds. Wait 5 to 10 seconds before trying again.
- Do not turn the ignition switch to the START position with the engine running. It may damage the starter.
- If the engine stalls while the vehicle is moving, shift to N (Neutral) and use the ignition switch to attempt to restart the engine.
- Do not push or tow your vehicle to start the engine.

Turning off the engine

- 1. Stop the vehicle and depress the brake pedal fully.
- 2. Make sure the gear is in P (Park).
- 3. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position and apply the parking brake.
- 4. Take the key with you when you leave the vehicle.

Push button start ignition switch

+ if equipped

🛕 WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death:

- Never allow children or any person who is unfamiliar with the vehicle to touch the Push Button Start ignition switch or related parts. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement may occur.
- Never reach through the steering wheel for the ignition switch, 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.



Whenever the front door is opened, the Push Button Start ignition switch illuminates and goes off 30 seconds after the door is closed. (if equipped)

🚹 WARNING

To turn off the vehicle in an emergency:

Press and hold the Push Button Start ignition switch for more than two seconds. Or rapidly press and release the Push Button Start ignition switch three times (within three seconds).

If the vehicle is still moving, you can restart the vehicle without depressing the brake pedal by pressing the Push Button Start ignition switch with the gear in the N (Neutral) position.

- Never press the Push Button Start ignition switch while the vehicle is moving 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 an accident.
- Before leaving the driver's seat, always make sure the gear is in the P (Park) position, apply the parking brake, press the Push Button Start ignition switch to the OFF position, and take the Smart Key with you to prevent unintended vehicle movement.

Push button start ignition switch positions

Button Position	Action	Notes
OFF	To turn off the engine, press the Push Button Start ignition switch with the vehicle shifted to P (Park). If the Push Button Start ignition switch is pressed with the gear shifted to D (Drive), R (Reverse), or N (Neutral), the Push Button Start ignition switch changes to the ACC position.	Always stop the vehicle before pressing the Push Button Start ignition switch to the OFF position.
ACC	Press the Push Button Start ignition switch when the button is in the OFF position without depressing the brake pedal. Some of the electrical accessories are usable.	If you leave the Push Button Start ignition switch in the ACC position for a period of time, the engine turns off automatically to prevent battery discharge.
ON	Press the Push Button Start ignition switch 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 Push Button Start ignition switch 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 Push Button Start ignition switch with the gear shifted to the P (Park) or the N (Neutral) position. For your safety, start the engine with the gear shifted to the P (Park) position.	If you press the Push Button Start ignition switch without depressing the brake pedal, the engine does not start and the Push Button Start ignition switch changes as follows: OFF \rightarrow ACC \rightarrow ON \rightarrow 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 Push Button Start ignition switch, 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 Push Button Start ignition switch 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 control indicator blinks and the warning, "Key not in vehicle" appears. When all doors are closed, the chime also sounds for about 5 seconds.

- 1. Always carry the smart key with you.
- 2. Make sure the parking brake is applied.
- 3. Make sure the shift lever is in P (Park).
- 4. Depress the brake pedal.
- 5. Press the Push Button Start ignition switch.

i Information

- 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.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the vehicle:

• Do not press the Push Button Start ignition switch for more than 10 seconds except when the stop light fuse is blown.

When the stop light fuse is blown, replace the fuse. If you cannot replace the fuse, start the engine by pressing and holding the Push Button Start ignition switch for 10 seconds with the Push Button Start ignition switch in the ACC position.

- If the engine stalls while the vehicle is moving, shift to N (Neutral) and use the Push Button Start ignition switch to attempt to restart the engine.
- Do not push or tow your vehicle to start the engine.

i Information



If the smart key battery is weak or the smart key does not work correctly, press the Push Button Start ignition switch 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. Press the Push Button Start ignition switch to the OFF position and apply the parking brake.
- 4. Take the key with you when you leave the vehicle.

Vehicle Auto-Shut Off

+ if equipped

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

Operating conditions

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

- The driver does not fasten their seat belt.
- No occupant is detected in the passenger's seat.
- The vehicle is stopped and the gear shift is in P (Park).
- If the brake or accelerator pedals have not been depressed.
- The infotainment system is not being updated.

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 instrument cluster 30 minutes before vehicle shuts off.

Resetting cluster timer

A timer appears on the instrument cluster after 30 minutes and is reset by:

- Releasing the accelerator pedal or brake pedals.
- Pressing the **OK** button on the steering wheel while the timer appears on the instrument cluster.

Deactivating conditions

The system does not automatically shut off the engine if:

- The driver's seat belt is fastened.
- An occupant is detected in the passenger's seat.
- Driving over 2 mph (3 km/h).
- The brake pedal or accelerator pedal is depressed.
- The gear is shifted to R (Reverse), D (Drive), or N (Neutral).

Intelligent Variable Transmission (IVT) + if equipped



[A] Shift release button [B] Shift lever [C] DS mode, manual shift mode

My Depress the brake pedal and press the shift release button while moving the shift lever.

➡ Press the shift release button while moving the shift lever.

> The shift lever can freely operate.

The IVT has no actual fixed gears. The varying gear ratios are selected automatically, depending on the position of the shift lever, vehicle's speed and position of the accelerator pedal.

The indicator on the instrument cluster the shift lever position when the ignition switch 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 into D (Drive) or R (Reverse).
- Before leaving the driver's seat, always make sure the shift lever is in the P (Park) position, then apply the parking brake, and place the ignition switch in the LOCK/OFF position. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement may occur if these precautions are not followed.
- Do not use engine braking (using the manual shift mode to shift from a higher gear to a lower gear) on slippery roads. The vehicle may lose traction with the roadway, resulting in a collision.

P (Park)

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

To shift from P (Park), depress the brake pedal firmly and make sure your foot is not depressing the accelerator pedal.

If you cannot shift the lever out of P (Park), refer to the "Shift lock release" section in this chapter if equipped with a shift lever.

- Shifting into P (Park) while the vehicle is moving may cause you to lose control of the vehicle.
- After the vehicle has stopped, always make sure the shift lever is in P (Park), apply the parking brake, and turn the engine off.
- When parking on an incline, shift the gear to P (Park), apply the parking brake, and turn the wheels toward the curb to prevent the vehicle from rolling downhill.
- Do not use the P (Park) position instead of the parking brake.

i Information

The RPM (revolution per minute) may increase or decrease when performing the IVT self-diagnosis.

R (Reverse)

Use this position to drive the vehicle backward.

NOTICE

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into or out of R (Reverse) to prevent damaging the transmission.

N (Neutral)

The wheels and transmission are not engaged.

Use N (Neutral) if you need to restart a stalled engine, or if it is necessary to stop with the engine ON. Shift into P (Park) if you need to leave your vehicle for any reason.

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

🛕 WARNING

- Do not shift into gear unless your foot is firmly on the brake pedal.
- Do not shift gears with the accelerator pedal depressed. Wait until the engine RPM is normal. The vehicle may suddenly move if you shift gears and release the brake pedal when the RPM is high.

D (Drive)

The transmission automatically shifts to the optimal gear ratio, providing the best fuel economy and power.

Shift to D (Drive) while depressing the brake pedal with the engine ON. Then release the brake pedal and depress the accelerator pedal.

For extra power when passing another vehicle or driving uphill, depress the accelerator pedal fully. The transmission automatically downshifts to the next lower gear.

The DRIVE MODE switch, located on the shift lever console or on the left side of the dashboard, allows the driver to switch from NORMAL mode to SPORT or SMART mode (if equipped).

For more information, refer to the "Drive mode integrated control system" in the complete Owner's Manual.

DS (Drive Sporty) mode



- To shift into DS mode, move the shift lever from D (Drive) to the center of the manual shift mode. The engine and transmission control logic is automatically optimized for sporty driving.
- In DS mode, if you move the shift lever to + (Up) or - (Down), the gear changes to the manual shift mode. If the shift lever is moved back into D (Drive), it changes to D (Drive) and shifts automatically. The vehicle performs according to the mode selected from the drive mode (NORMAL, SPORT, SMART).

Manual shift mode



[A] + (Up) [B] - (Down)

Whether the vehicle is stationary or moving, the manual shift mode is selected by pushing the shift lever from the D (Drive) position into the manual gate. To return to D (Drive) range operation, push the shift lever back into the main gate.

In manual shift mode, moving the shift lever backward and forward allows you to select the desired range of gears for the current driving conditions.

+ (Up) : Push the lever forward once to shift up one gear.

- (Down) : Pull the lever backwards once to shift down one gear.

i Information

- Downshifts are made automatically when the vehicle slows down.
- When the engine rpm approaches the red zone, the transmission upshifts automatically.
- If the driver pushes the lever to + (Up) or
 (Down), the transmission may not shift if the next gear is outside of the allowable engine RPM range.

Shift lock system

For your safety, the IVT has a shift lock system that prevents the transmission from shifting P (Park) into R (Reverse) unless the brake pedal is depressed.

To shift the transmission from P (Park) into R (Reverse):

- 1. Depress and hold the brake pedal.
- 2. Start the engine or place the ignition switch in the ON position.
- 3. Depress the brake pedal. press the shift release button, and put the gear in R (Reverse).

Shift lock release

If the shift lever cannot be moved from the P (Park) into R (Reverse) with the brake pedal depressed then:



- 1. Place the ignition switch in the LOCK/OFF position.
- 2. Apply the parking brake.
- 3. Carefully remove the shift lever boots.
- 4. Move the shift lever while holding the release button (1) with a tool (e.g. flathead screw-driver).

If you need to use the shift lock release, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer immediately.

NOTICE

Be careful not to damage the trim around the shift lever while removing the shift lever boots.

Ignition key interlock system

The ignition key cannot be removed unless the shift lever is in the P (Park) position.

Parking

Always come to a complete stop and continue to depress the brake pedal. Shift the gear to the P (Park) position, apply the parking brake, and place the ignition switch in the LOCK/OFF position. Take the key with you when exiting the vehicle.

\Lambda WARNING

- When you stay in the vehicle with the engine running, be careful not to depress the accelerator pedal for a long time. The engine or exhaust system may overheat and start a fire.
- The exhaust gas and the exhaust system are very hot and may cause burns. 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.

Dual Clutch Transmission



[A] Shift release button [B] Shift lever [C] DS mode, manual shift mode

Depress the brake pedal and press the shift release button while moving the shift lever.

Press the shift release button while moving the shift lever.

 \implies The shift lever can freely operate.

Dual Clutch Transmission operation

The dual clutch transmission has 7 forward speeds and one reverse speed.

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

The indicator on the instrument cluster the shift lever position when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death:

- Always check the surrounding areas near your vehicle for people, especially children, before shifting into D (Drive) or R (Reverse).
- Before leaving the driver's seat, always make sure the shift lever is in the P (Park) position, then apply the parking brake, and place the ignition switch in the LOCK/OFF position. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement may occur if these precautions are not followed.
- Do not use engine braking (using the manual shift mode or paddle shifters to shift from a higher gear to a lower gear) on slippery roads. The vehicle may lose traction with the roadway, resulting in a collision.
- The dual clutch transmission can be thought of as an automatically shifting manual transmission. It gives the driving feel of a manual transmission, yet provides the ease of a fully automatic transmission.

- When D (Drive) is selected, the transmission will automatically shift through the gears similar to a conventional automatic transmission. Unlike a traditional automatic transmission, the gear shifting can sometimes be felt and heard as the actuators engage the clutches and the gears are selected.
- The dual clutch transmission adopts a dry-type dual clutch, which is different from the torque converter of the automatic transmission. It shows better acceleration performance and increased fuel efficiency while driving but initial launch might be little bit slower than the automatic transmission.

As a result, gear shifts are sometimes more noticeable than a conventional automatic transmission and a light vibration during launching can be felt as the transmission speed. This is a normal condition of the dual clutch transmission.

- The dry-type clutch transfers torque more directly and provides a direct drive feeling which may feel different from a conventional automatic transmission. This may be more noticeable when launching the vehicle from a stop or when traveling at low, stop-and-go vehicle speeds.
- When rapidly accelerating at a low vehicle speed, the engine rpm may increase highly depending on the vehicle's driving condition.
- For smooth launch uphill, press down the accelerator pedal smoothly depending on the current conditions.
- If you release your foot from the accelerator pedal at low vehicle speed, you may feel strong engine braking, which is similar to manual transmission.

- When driving downhill, you may use Sports Mode or press the paddle shifters (if equipped) to downshift to a lower gear in order to control your speed without using the brake pedal excessively.
- When you turn the engine on and off, you may hear clicking sounds as the system goes through a self-test. This is a normal sound for the dual clutch transmission.
- During the first 1000 mi. (1,500 km), you may feel that the vehicle may not be smooth when accelerating at low speed. During this break-in period, the shift quality and performance of your new vehicle is continuously optimized.

🛕 WARNING

In case of transmission failure, you may not continue to drive and the position indicator (D, R) on the cluster will blink. Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer and have the system checked.

P (Park)

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

To shift from P (Park), depress the brake pedal firmly and make sure your foot is not depressing the accelerator pedal.

If you cannot shift the lever out of P (Park), refer to the "Shift lock release" section in this chapter if equipped with a shift lever.

- Shifting into P (Park) while the vehicle is moving may cause you to lose control of the vehicle.
- After the vehicle has stopped, always make sure the shift lever is in P (Park), apply the parking brake, and turn the engine off.
- When parking on an incline, shift the gear to P (Park), apply the parking brake, and turn the wheels toward the curb to prevent the vehicle from rolling downhill.
- Do not use the P (Park) position instead of the parking brake.

R (Reverse)

Use this position to drive the vehicle backward.

NOTICE

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into or out of (Reverse) to prevent damaging the transmission.

N (Neutral)

Use N (Neutral) if you need to restart a stalled engine, or if it is necessary to stop with the engine ON. Shift into P (Park) if you need to leave your vehicle for any reason.

The wheels and transmission are not engaged.

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

D (Drive)

The transmission automatically shifts through a 7-gear sequence, providing the best fuel economy and power.

Shift to D (Drive) while depressing the brake pedal with the engine ON. Then release the brake pedal and depress the accelerator pedal.

For extra power when passing another vehicle or driving uphill, depress the accelerator fully. The transmission automatically downshifts to the next lower gear.

The DRIVE MODE switch, located on the shift lever console or on the left side of the dashboard, allows the driver to switch from NORMAL mode to SPORT or SMART mode (if equipped)

For more information, refer to the "Drive mode integrated control system" in the complete Owner's Manual.

- Do not shift into gear unless your foot is firmly on the brake pedal.
- Do not shift gears with the accelerator pedal depressed. Wait until the engine RPM is normal. The vehicle may suddenly move if you shift gears and release the brake pedal when the RPM is high.

DS (Drive Sporty) mode

To shift into DS mode, move the shift lever from D (Drive) to the center of the manual shift mode. The engine and transmission control logic is automatically optimized for sporty driving.

In DS mode, if you move the shift lever to + (Up) or - (Down), the gear changes to the manual shift mode. If the shift lever is moved back into D (Drive), it changes to D (Drive) and shifts automatically. The vehicle performs according to the mode selected from the drive mode (NORMAL, SPORT, SMART).

Manual shift mode





Whether the vehicle is stationary or moving, the manual shift mode is selected by pushing the shift lever from the D (Drive) position into the manual gate. To return to D (Drive) range operation, push the shift lever back into the main gate.

In manual shift mode, moving the shift lever backward and forward allows you to select the desired range of gears for the current driving conditions.

Up (+) : Push the lever forward once to shift up one gear.

Down (-) : Pull the lever backwards once to shift down one gear.

i Information

- Downshifts are made automatically when the vehicle slows down. When the vehicle stops, the first gear is automatically selected.
- When the engine rpm approaches the red zone, the transmission upshifts automatically.
- If the driver pushes the lever to + (Up) or
 (Down), the transmission may not shift if the next gear is outside of the allowable engine RPM range.

Shift lock system

For your safety, the dual clutch transmission has a shift lock system that prevents the transmission from shifting P (Park) into R (Reverse) unless the brake pedal is depressed.

To shift the transmission from P (Park) into R (Reverse):

- 1. Depress and hold the brake pedal.
- 2. Start the engine or place the ignition switch in the ON position.
- 3. Depress the brake pedal. press the shift release button, and put the gear in R (Reverse).

Shift lock release

If the shift lever cannot be moved from the P (Park) into R (Reverse) with the brake pedal depressed then:



- 1. Place the ignition switch in the LOCK/OFF position
- 2. Apply the parking brake.
- 3. Carefully remove the shift lever boots.
- 4. Move the shift lever while holding the release button (1) with a tool (e.g. flathead screw-driver).

If you need to use the shift lock release, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer immediately.

NOTICE

Be careful not to damage the trim around the shift lever while removing the shift lever boots.

Ignition key interlock system

The ignition key cannot be removed unless the shift lever is in the P (Park) position.

Parking

Always come to a complete stop and continue to depress the brake pedal. Shift the gear to the P (Park) position, apply the parking brake, and place the ignition switch in the LOCK/OFF position. Take the key with you when exiting the vehicle.

🛕 WARNING

When you stay in the vehicle with the engine running, be careful not to depress the accelerator pedal for a long time. The engine or exhaust system may overheat and start a fire.

The exhaust gas and the exhaust system are very hot and may cause burns. 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.

Paddle shifter (Manual shift mode)

+ if equipped



The paddle shifter is available when the gears is in the D (Drive) position.

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 the automatic shift mode from manual shift mode, do one of the following:

- Gently depress the accelerator pedal for more than 5 seconds (Except Sport Mode).
- Drive the vehicle under 6 mph (10 km/h).
- Pull and hold the right side paddle shifter.

i Information

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

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.

\Lambda WARNING

Take the following precautions:

- Do not drive with your foot resting on the brake pedal. This creates 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 or shift lever 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 the brake performance returns to normal. Avoid driving at high speeds until the brakes function correctly.

Parking brake

Applying the parking brake



Always set the parking brake before leaving the vehicle, to apply:

Firmly depress the brake pedal.

Pull up the parking brake lever as far as possible.

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

Releasing the parking brake



To release:

Firmly depress the brake pedal.

While pressing the release button (1), slightly pull up on the parking brake lever then lower the parking brake lever (2).

🛕 WARNING

- Whenever leaving the vehicle or parking, always come to a complete stop and continue to depress the brake pedal. Shift the vehicle into the P (Park) position, then apply the parking brake, and move the ignition switch to the LOCK/OFF position.
- Vehicles with the parking brake not fully engaged are at risk of moving inadvertently and causing serious injury to yourself or others.
- Never allow anyone who is unfamiliar with the vehicle to touch the parking brake.
- Only release the parking brake when you are seated inside the vehicle with your foot firmly on the brake pedal.

NOTICE

- Do not apply the accelerator pedal while the parking brake is engaged. If you depress the accelerator pedal with the parking brake engaged, a warning will sound. Damage to the parking brake may occur.
- Driving with the parking brake on may overheat the braking system and cause premature wear or damage to brake parts.



This light illuminates when the Parking Brake is applied with the ignition switch 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 at 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.
Electronic Parking Brake (EPB)

if equipped

Applying the parking brake



To apply EPB (Electronic Parking Brake):

- 1. Depress and hold the brake pedal.
- 2. Pull up 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.

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 ignition switch to ON or START.
- 2. Press the EPB switch while depressing the brake pedal.

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 trunk are closed and the seat belt is fastened.

i Information

- You can engage EPB even though the ignition switch is in the LOCK/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.

EPB malfunction

Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) warning light illuminates if the ignition switch 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 ignition switch 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 when the EPB warning light is on, 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 ignition switch 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

+ if equipped

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.

To apply:



1. Press the AUTO HOLD switch. The white AUTO HOLD indicator comes on and the system is in standby.



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), 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:



- 1. Depress and hold the brake pedal.
- 2. Press the AUTO HOLD switch.

The AUTO HOLD indicator turns off.

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

- Drive downhill.
- Park the vehicle.

i Information

- The Auto Hold does not operate when:
 - The gear is in P (Park).
 - The gear is in R (Reverse).
 - 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 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, Auto Hold does not work properly. Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)

🛕 WARNING

Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) or Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system will not prevent accidents 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 ((((()))) warning light stays on for several seconds after the ignition switch 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.

If the ABS ((((B))) 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

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

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 ignition switch 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 Cruise Control has been used when ESC activates, Cruise Control automatically disengages. Refer to the "Cruise Control (CC)" section in chapter 7 (if equipped).
- 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 ignition switch is moved to the LOCK/OFF position when ESC is off, ESC remains off. Upon restarting the vehicle, ESC automatically turns on again.

Indicator lights

ESC indicator light (blinks)



ESC OFF indicator light (comes on)



When the ignition switch 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 indicator light comes on when ESC is turned off.

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 collide.

i Information

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).

i Information

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

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 45 °F (7 °C). 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

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.

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

The use of tire chains may adversely affect vehicle handling:

- Drive less than 20 mph (30 km/h) 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.

If your vehicle has 235/40R18 size tires, do not use tire chain; they can damage your vehicle (wheel, suspension and body).

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 20 mph (30 km/h) 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.

NOTICE

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 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 0.3-0.6 mi. (0.5-1.0 km).
- Do not use tire chains on vehicles equipped with aluminum wheels. If unavoidable, use a wire type chain.
- Use wire chains less than 0.47 in. (12 mm) thick to prevent damage to the chain's connection.

Trailer towing

Do not use this vehicle for trailer towing.

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

		109.0 90	LES MAY	is pri ye	CHARGEME
I)	SEATING OF NOMERE DE		TOTAL 5	FRONT 2	REAR
TIRE PNEU	SIZE DIMENSIONS	COLD THE FRESS	e doit janais E PRESSURE ION DES À FROID	depesser "	1 kg ou or 1 Oger 8 WE FOR
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REAR	205/55R16	2154	a. 31psi	XOID	LE MANJEL
AFRIÈRE	**********			/ JOC	y usyach /

Туре В

	I RENOCIUNE	MENIAS SOH	LES PNE	IS ET LE	CHARGEM
I)	SEATING CA NOMERE DE		TOTAL 5	FRONT 2	REAR
TIRE PNEU	ned weight of occu tes occupants et du SIZE DIMENSIONS	COLD TIR PRESS	go should nev e doit jamais E PRESSURE ION DES À FROID	er exceed depesser 385 SEX MAN	kg or 849 Ng ou 849 Oueer 8 ML FOR
FRONT	195/65R15		Pa. 34psi	INER	SPERIOR
				- vhip	(E MIN D
REAR	195/65R15	215kJ	Pa, 31psi	JE J	/USARER)

	RENSELONE		'LOADING U 1R LES PNE		CHARGE
I)	SEATING O		TOTAL 5	FRONT 2	REAR
TIRE PNEU	ed weight of occu tes occupants et d SIZE DIMENSIONS	PRE	ire pressure Ssion des 15 à froid	SEL	OWER'S
FRONT	225/45R17	0	kPa, 34psi	1100	RMATIC
REAR	225/45R17	215	kPa, 31psi	XOIP BE I	(E YAN) XUSAREI
SPARE	T125/80D15		kPa, 60psi	- / PQuR	PLUS B

Type C





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.

Occupants and cargo - Maximum Load

5 persons: 849 lbs (385 kg)

The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed the maximum load limit shown on the Loading Information Label. Note that when towing a trailer, the combined weight must include the tongue load.

Seating capacity

Total: 5 persons (Front seat: 2 persons, Rear seat: 3 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

Do not use this vehicle for trailer towing.

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

- 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.

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 an accident.

	Vehicle Capacity	≥	Ä Ä	+	
Example 1	Maximum Load (1400 lbs.) (635 kg)		Passenger Weight (150 lbs. × 2= 300 lbs.) (68 kg × 2= 136 kg)		Cargo Weight (1100 lbs.) (499 kg)
	Vehicle Capacity	≥	* ** **	+	
Example 2	Maximum Load (1400 lbs.) (635 kg)		Passenger Weight (150 lbs. × 5 = 750 lbs.) (68 kg × 5 = 340 kg)		Cargo Weight (650 lbs.) (295 kg)
	Vehicle Capacity	2	* ** **	+	
Example 3	Maximum Load (1400 lbs.) (635 kg)		Passenger Weight (172 lbs. × 5 = 860 lbs.) (78 kg × 5 = 390 kg)		Cargo Weight (540 lbs.) (245 kg)

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.

- 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.

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.

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Before using driver assistance system

🚹 WARNING

Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead and adjust your vehicle speed to the road conditions. Driver Assistance system may not operate in all situations and cannot avoid all collisions.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Control your vehicle at all times. In some cases, the Driver Assistance system may provide unanticipated braking or steering.
- Never attempt to activate any Driver Assistance system by intentionally driving toward people, animals, objects, or other vehicles.
- The steering, braking, and acceleration inputs from you may override the responses from driver assistance system.
- Do not use Driver Assistance system when towing a trailer or using a hitch mounted carrier.
- Do not use Driver Assistance system if you believe the sensors or the systems may not be functioning properly.

i Information

Due to the infotainment software version, the description of each function of the driver assistance system may differ from the owner's manual.

Limitations of driver assistance system

Nearby vehicles, road conditions, or other factors may delay the response from Driver Assistance system or cause these systems not to function, including:

- Lane-restricted driving situations (tollbooths, construction zones, etc.)
- Curves, hills, or other road features that may detect vehicles in adjacent lanes or not detect vehicles ahead in the roadway
- If other vehicles, pedestrians, or cyclists are not detected
- Driving in inclement weather, such as heavy rain, snow or icy conditions
- Interference from strong electromagnetic waves
- Streets with railroad tracks or other embedded metal objects
- If anything is blocking or covering a sensor
- If any camera, radar, or sensor is damaged

Driver assistance system settings

Warning Methods







The Warning Methods can be set with the vehicle on. Select **User Settings > Driver** Assistance > Warning Methods from the settings menu in the instrument cluster or Press Settings and select Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Warning Methods from the infotainment system to change the following settings:

- Warning Volume: Adjusts the volume of the warning sound.
- Haptic Warning: Activate the steering wheel vibration warning.
- Lane Safety Audible Warning Off: Turns off the Lane Safety Audible Warning, even when both warning volume and haptic warning are on.

- **Driving Safety Priority**: Lowers all other audio volumes when the Driving Safety system sounds a warning.
- **Parking Safety Priority**: Lowers all other audio volumes when the Parking Assist view is active.

For safety, the warning method is different depending on each function of the driver assistance system.

Please check how each function warns you.

i Information

- If you change the Warning Methods, it can be applied to each function of the driver assistance system. Please check and change it in each function.
- If the vehicle is restarted, Warning Methods will maintain the last setting.
- The setting menu may not exist based on vehicle specification.
- If you turn off the Warning Volume, for your safety, the function may warn you with a low volume, except Lane Keeping Assist, Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist and Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist.
- The Warning Volume and Haptic Warning cannot be turned off at the same time. When one of the warning is turned off the other is activated.
- The Lane Safety Audible Warning Off can be set when both the Warning Volume and the Haptic Warning are on.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Front view camera only)

+ if equipped



Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist uses the front view camera to help detect a vehicle, a pedestrian ahead on the road. The function may warn you with a warning message on the instrument cluster and an audible warning if a collision is imminent. If necessary, it may assist with braking your vehicle to help reduce collision speed and avoid a collision.

i Information

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (Front view camera only) uses the following sensor:

Front view camera

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in this chapter for the location.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist settings

Forward Safety



With the ignition switch ON, go to User Settings > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety from the settings menu in the instrument cluster or Settings > Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety from the settings menu in the infotainment system to select the following:

 If Forward Safety is selected, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist will warn the driver with a warning message, an audible warning depending on the collision risk levels. Braking assist will be applied depending on the collision risk levels. If Forward Safety is deselected, Forward Safety will turn off. The warning light (ﷺ) will illuminate on the cluster.

Each time the engine is restarted, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist turns on.

If **Forward Safety** is selected after the engine is restarted, the function does NOT brake your vehicle to help avoid a collision.

Forward Safety Warning Timing



With the ignition switch ON, go to User Settings > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety > Forward Safety Warning Timingfrom the settings menu in the instrument cluster or Settings > Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety > Forward Safety Warning Timing settings menu in the infotainment system to change the initial warning activation time. Warning Timing is set to Standard at the factory.

- Even though Standard is selected for Forward Safety Warning Timing if the vehicle ahead of you suddenly stops, the initial warning activation time may not seem late.
- Select Late for Forward Safety Warning Timing when traffic is light and your vehicle speed is slow.

i Information

When the engine is restarted, the Warning Timing maintains its last setting.

i Information

You can set the following Warning Methods:

• Warning Volume/Haptic Warning/Driving Safety Priority

For more information, refer to the "Driver assistance system settings" section in this chapter.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist operation

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may warn and brake your vehicle depending on the collision risk level.

Basic function

Collision Warning



If Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist judges that a collision may occur, the message may appear on the instrument cluster, an audible warning is heard and the steering wheel may vibrate when:

- A vehicle or powered two-wheeler is detected, and your vehicle speed is about 6-112 mph (10-180 km/h).
- A pedestrian or cyclist is detected, and your vehicle speed is about 6-50 mph (10-80 km/h).

Emergency Braking



If Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist judges avoiding a collision may be difficult, it applies higher brake force that may help avoid a collision with the vehicle, pedestrian or cyclist detected ahead.

The warning message may appear on the instrument cluster and an audible warning is heard and the steering wheel may vibrate when:

- A vehicle or powered two-wheeler is detected, and your vehicle speed is about 6-37 mph (10-60 km/h).
- A pedestrian or cyclist is detected, and your vehicle speed is about 6-37 mph (10-60 km/h).

Stopping vehicle and ending brake control



After your vehicle has stopped following an Emergency Braking event, the "Drive carefully" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster. Depress the brake pedal immediately and check the surroundings.

• Braking control ends about 2 seconds after your vehicle is stopped following an Emergency Braking event.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate in all situations and cannot avoid all collisions.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Only change the settings after parking your vehicle at a safe location.
- Control your vehicle at all times. Do not depend on Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist to avoid a collision. Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead and reduce your vehicle speed as needed.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may stop operating, or may not operate, or operate unnecessarily depending on the road conditions and surroundings.
- When Active Assist or Warning Only is selected and ESC is turned off by pressing and holding the ESC OFF button, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist turns off automatically. Then the Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist settings cannot be changed using the settings menu and the ☆ warning light illuminates on the instrument cluster. If ESC is turned on again by pressing the ESC OFF button, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist maintains its last setting.
- Never attempt to activate Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist by intentionally driving toward people, animals, objects, or other vehicles.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not assist braking your vehicle if you depress the brake pedal sufficiently in response to the potential hazard detected by the function to avoid all collisions.

- During Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist operation, your vehicle may stop suddenly. Always wear your seat belt, check your passengers have their seat belts fastened and secure loose objects that may become projectiles.
- When other system's warning message appears or audible warning is heard, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not warn you.
- You may not hear the audible warning of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist if the surrounding environment is too noisy.

\Lambda WARNING

- Even if there is an issue with Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist, the vehicle's braking system operates normally.
- During emergency braking, braking by the Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist automatically cancels if you depress the accelerator pedal or sharply steer your vehicle.
- Depending on the characteristics of the vehicle, pedestrian detected, and the surroundings, the speed or detection ranges for Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may be reduced. The function may not operate or be limited.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist operates only under certain conditions that determines the risk level:
 - Condition of other vehicles
 - The direction vehicles are driven
 - Vehicle speed
 - Surroundings
- If your vehicle speed is too high or the speed difference from the other vehicle is too large, the function may be limited or not operate.

i Information

- When a collision is imminent, braking may be assisted if you depress the brake pedal insufficiently.
- The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the settings menu.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist malfunction and limitations

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist malfunction



When Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is not working properly, the "**Check Forward Safety system**" warning

message may appear, and the A and warning lights may illuminate on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist disabled



When the front view camera is covered or blocked, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may be temporarily limited or disabled.

The "Forward Safety system disabled. Camera obscured" warning message

may appear, and the ⚠ and 🏂 warning lights may illuminate on the instrument cluster.

The function operates normally when such foreign material is removed, and the engine is restarted.

If Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist does not operate normally after the sensor has been uncovered or unblocked, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly even if there is no warning message or warning light on the instrument cluster.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly in open areas where no objects are detected (e.g. empty parking lot) or when the detecting sensors are blocked right after turning on the engine.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly even after the engine has been restarted when the detecting sensors are blocked or there is a problem with the function.

Limitations of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate normally or may operate unexpectedly if:

- The detecting sensor or the surroundings are contaminated or damaged.
- The temperature around the front view camera is high or low due to surrounding environment.
- The camera lens is contaminated due to tinted, filmed or coated windshield, damaged glass, or sticky foreign material (sticker, bug, etc.) on the glass.
- Moisture is not removed or frozen on the windshield.
- Washer fluid is continuously sprayed, or the wiper is on.
- Driving in heavy rain or snow, or thick fog.
- The field of view of the front view camera is obstructed by sun glare.
- Street light or light from an oncoming traffic is reflected on the wet road surface, such as a puddle on the road.
- An object is placed on the dashboard.

- Your vehicle is being towed.
- The surrounding is very bright.
- The surrounding is very dark, such as in a tunnel, etc.
- The brightness changes suddenly, for example when entering or exiting a tunnel.
- The brightness outside is low, and the headlights are not on or are not bright.
- Driving through steam, smoke or shadow.
- Only part of the vehicle, powered two-wheeler, pedestrian or cyclist is detected.
- The vehicle in front is a bus, heavy truck, truck with an unusually shaped cargo, trailer, etc.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front has no tail lights, tail lights are located unusually, etc.
- The brightness outside is low, and the tail lights are not on or are not bright.
- The rear of the front vehicle is small or the vehicle does not look normal, such as when the vehicle is tilted, overturned, or the side of the vehicle is visible, etc.
- The front vehicle's ground clearance is low or high.
- A vehicle, powered two-wheeler, pedestrian or cyclist suddenly cuts in front.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front is detected late.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front is suddenly blocked by an obstacle.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front suddenly changes lane or suddenly reduces speed.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front is bent out of shape.
- The front vehicle's speed is fast or slow.

- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front steers in the opposite direction of your vehicle to avoid a collision.
- With a vehicle in front, your vehicle changes lane at low speed.
- The vehicle in front is covered with snow.
- You are departing or returning to the lane.
- Unstable driving.
- You are on a roundabout and the vehicle in front is not detected.
- You are continuously driving in a circle.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front has an unusual shape.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front is driving uphill or downhill.
- The pedestrian or cyclist is not fully detected, for example, if the pedestrian is leaning over or is not fully walking upright.
- The pedestrian or cyclist is wearing clothing or equipment that makes it difficult to detect as a pedestrian or cyclist.



The illustration above shows the image the front view camera is capable of detecting as a vehicle, powered two-wheeler, pedestrian and cyclist.

- The pedestrian or cyclist in front is moving very quickly.
- The pedestrian or cyclist in front is short or is posing a low posture.

- The pedestrian or cyclist in front has impaired mobility.
- The pedestrian or cyclist in front is moving intersected with the driving direction.
- There is a group of pedestrians, cyclists or a large crowd in front.
- The pedestrian or cyclist is wearing clothing that easily blends into the background, making it difficult to detect.
- The pedestrian or cyclist is difficult to distinguish from the similarly shaped structure in the surroundings.
- You are driving by a pedestrian, cyclist, traffic signs, structures, etc., near the intersection.
- Driving in a parking lot.
- Driving through a tollgate, construction area, unpaved road, partial paved road, uneven road, speed bumps, etc.
- Driving on an incline road, curved road, etc.
- Driving through a roadside with trees or streetlights.
- The adverse road conditions cause excessive vehicle vibrations while driving.
- Your vehicle height is low or high due to heavy loads, abnormal tire pressure, etc.
- Driving through a narrow road where trees or grass or overgrown.
- There is interference by electromagnetic waves, such as driving in an area with strong radio waves or electrical noise.
- The vehicle is installed with a snow chain, spare tire or different size wheel.

• Driving on a curved road









Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect other vehicles, powered two-wheeler, pedestrians or cyclists in front of you when driving on a curve and may not activate a warning or brake your vehicle when needed.

When driving on a curved road, always maintain a safe distance from others on the road. Reduce your vehicle speed or steer your vehicle as needed.









If a vehicle, powered two-wheeler, pedestrian or cyclist is detected in the next lane or outside the lane when driving on a curved road, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may warn you and may brake your vehicle even when not needed.

Always check road conditions, and if necessary, take appropriate actions to drive safely.

• Driving on an inclined road









Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect other vehicles, powered two-wheeler, pedestrians or cyclists in front of you while driving uphill or downhill.

This may result in unnecessary warning or braking assist, or no warning or braking assist when needed.

Also, vehicle speed may rapidly decrease when a vehicle, powered two-wheeler, pedestrian or cyclist ahead is suddenly detected. Always maintain a safe distance from the others on the road. Adjust your vehicle speed or steer your vehicle depending on the road conditions.

Changing lanes



- [A] Your vehicle
- [B] Lane changing vehicle

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. Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not immediately detect the vehicle or powered two-wheeler when the vehicle changes lanes abruptly.

In this case, you must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, steer your vehicle and depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.



- [A] Your vehicle
- [B] Lane changing vehicle [C] Same lane vehicle

When a vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front of you merges out of the lane. Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not immediately detect the vehicle that is now in front of you.

In this case, you must maintain a safe braking distance, and if necessary, steer your vehicle and depress the brake pedal to reduce your driving speed in order to maintain a safe distance.

• Detecting a vehicle



Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not be able to detect all potential hazards, like if the vehicle in front of you has cargo that extends rearward past the end of the vehicle or if the vehicle in front of you has higher ground clearance. Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead. Adjust your vehicle speed or steer your vehicle depending on the road conditions.

- When you are towing a trailer or another vehicle, turn off Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may operate if objects that are similar in shape or characteristics to vehicles, powered two-wheelers, pedestrians are detected.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect bicycles, motorcycles, or smaller wheeled objects such as luggage bags, shopping carts, or strollers.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate normally if there is interference from strong electromagnetic waves.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate for 15 seconds right after your vehicle is started or when the front view camera is initialized.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Sensor fusion)

+ if equipped

Basic function



Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist detects a vehicle, a powered two-wheeler a pedestrian, or a cyclist ahead on the road and may warn you of a possible collision with a warning message on the instrument cluster and a warning sound. Also, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may assist with braking your vehicle to help reduce collision speed or avoid a collision.

Junction Turning function



Junction Turning function can help avoid a collision with an oncoming vehicle in an adjacent lane when turning left at a crossroad with the turn signal on by applying emergency braking.

Direct Oncoming function



[A] Oncoming vehicle

Direct Oncoming function helps reduce the speed at the collision when a vehicle approaching from the opposite side is detected.

i Information

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (Sensor fusion) uses the following sensors:

- Front view camera
- Front radar

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in this chapter for the location.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist settings

Forward Safety



With the ignition switch ON, go to User Settings > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety from the Settings menu in the instrument cluster or Settings > Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety from the settings menu in the infotainment system to select the following:

 If Forward Safety is selected, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist will warn the driver with a warning message, an audible warning depending on the collision risk levels. Braking assist will be applied depending on the collision risk levels.

If **Forward Safety** is deselected, Forward Safety will turn off. The warning light (ﷺ) will illuminate on the instrument cluster.

🚹 WARNING

When the engine is restarted, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist will always turn on.

However, if **Forward Safety** is deselected, the driver should always be aware of the surroundings and drive safely.

▲ CAUTION

The setting for Forward Safety includes 'Basic function' and 'Junction Turning'.

Forward Safety Warning Timing



With the ignition switch ON, go to User Settings > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety > Forward Safety Warning Timingfrom the settings menu in the instrument cluster or Settings > Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety > Forward Safety Warning Timing settings menu in the infotainment system to change the initial warning activation time. Warning Timing is set to Standard at the factory.

🛕 WARNING

- Even though Standard is selected for Forward Safety Warning Timing if the vehicle ahead of you suddenly stops, the initial warning activation time may not seem late.
- Select Late for Forward Safety Warning Timing when traffic is light and your vehicle speed is slow.

i Information

When the engine is restarted, the Warning Timing maintains its last setting.

i Information

You can set the following Warning Methods:

• Warning Volume/Haptic Warning/Driving Safety Priority

For more information, refer to the "Driver assistance system settings" section in this chapter.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist operation

Basic function

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may warn and brake your vehicle depending on the collision risk level.

Collision Warning



If Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist judges that a collision may occur, the message may appear on the instrument cluster and an audible warning is heard and the steering wheel may vibrate when:

- A vehicle or powered two-wheeler is detected, and your vehicle speed is about 6-125 mph (10-200 km/h).
- A pedestrian or cyclist is detected, and your vehicle speed is about 6-53 mph (10-85 km/h).

Emergency Braking



If Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist judges avoiding a collision may be difficult, it applies higher brake force that may help avoid a collision with the vehicle, pedestrian, or cyclist detected ahead.

The warning message may appear on the instrument cluster and an audible warning is heard and the steering wheel may vibrate when:

• Vehicle or powered two-wheeler:

	Driving Stopped vehicle vehicle	
Weak braking power	Approximately 6-125 mph (10-200 km/h)	
Strong braking power	Approxima tely 6-81 mph (10-130 km/h)	Approxima tely 6-47 mph (10-75 km/h)

• Pedestrian or cyclist:

The function will operate when your vehicle speed is between approximately 6-40 mph (10-65 km/h).

Stopping vehicle and ending brake control



After your vehicle has stopped following an Emergency Braking event, the "**Drive carefully**" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster.

Depress the brake pedal immediately and check the surroundings.

• Braking control ends about 2 seconds after your vehicle is stopped following an Emergency Braking event.

Junction Turning function

Junction Turning function will warn and help control the vehicle depending on the collision risk level: 'Collision Warning', 'Emergency Braking' and 'Stopping vehicle and ending brake control'.

Collision Warning



If Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist judges that a collision may occur, the message may appear on the instrument cluster and an audible warning is heard and the steering wheel may vibrate when:

• Your vehicle speed is about 6-19 mph (10-30 km/h) and the oncoming vehicle speed is about 19-44 mph (30-70 km/h).

Emergency Braking



If Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist judges avoiding a collision may be difficult, it applies higher brake force that may help avoid a collision with the oncoming vehicle detected.

The warning message may appear on the instrument cluster and an audible warning is heard and the steering wheel may vibrate when:

• Your vehicle speed is about 6-19 mph (10-30 km/h) and the oncoming vehicle speed is about 19-44 mph (30-70 km/h).
Stopping vehicle and ending brake control



- After your vehicle has stopped following an Emergency Braking event, the "Drive carefully" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster. Depress the brake pedal immediately and check the surroundings.
- Braking control ends about 2 seconds after your vehicle is stopped following an Emergency Braking event.

Direct Oncoming function

Direct Oncoming function will warn and control the vehicle depending on the collision risk level: 'Collision Warning', 'Emergency Braking' and 'Stopping vehicle and ending brake control'.

Collision Warning



- To warn the driver of a collision, Forward Safety warning light (ﷺ) blinking, the "Collision Warning" warning message will appear on the instrument cluster, an audible warning will sound and the steering wheel may vibrate.
- The function will operate when your vehicle speed is between about 19-80 mph (30-130 km/h) and the detected oncoming vehicle speed is about above 6 mph (10 km/h) and the oncoming vehicle speed is about above 6 mph (10 km/h).

Emergency Braking



- To warn the driver that emergency braking will be assisted, Forward Safety warning light (ﷺ) blinking, the "Emergency Braking" warning message will appear on the instrument cluster, an audible warning will sound and the steering wheel may vibrate.
- In emergency braking situation, braking is assisted with strong braking power by the function to help prevent collision with the oncoming vehicle.
- The function will operate when your vehicle speed is between about 19-80 mph (30-130 km/h) and the detected oncoming vehicle speed is about above 6 mph (10 km/h).

Stopping vehicle and ending brake control



- When the vehicle is stopped due to emergency braking, the "Drive carefully" warning message will appear on the instrument cluster. For your safety, the driver should depress the brake pedal immediately and check the surroundings.
- Brake control will end after the vehicle is stopped by emergency braking for about 2 seconds.

🚹 CAUTION

If your vehicle or the oncoming vehicle is not driving straight, Direct Oncoming function warning and control may be late or may not operate.

i Information

Press the hazard warning flasher to turn off the audible warning of the collision warning or emergency braking system.

🛕 WARNING

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate in all situations and cannot avoid all collisions.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Only change the settings after parking your vehicle at a safe location.
- Control your vehicle at all times. Do not depend on Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist to avoid a collision. Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead and reduce your vehicle speed as needed.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may stop operating, or may not operate, or operate unnecessarily depending on the road conditions and surroundings.
- When Active Assist or Warning Only is selected and ESC is turned off by pressing and holding the ESC OFF button, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist turns off automatically. Then the Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist settings cannot be changed using the settings menu and the settings menu and the Settings menu and the settings is the settings on the instrument cluster. If ESC is turned on again by pressing the ESC OFF button, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist maintains its last setting.
- Never attempt to activate Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist by intentionally driving toward people, animals, objects, or other vehicles.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not assist braking your vehicle if you depress the brake pedal sufficiently in response to the potential hazard detected by the function to avoid all collisions.

- During Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist operation, your vehicle may stop suddenly. Always wear your seat belt, check your passengers have their seat belts fastened and secure loose objects that may become projectiles.
- When other system's warning message appears or audible warning is heard, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not warn you.
- You may not hear the audible warning of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist if the surrounding environment is too noisy.
- Even if there is a problem with Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist, the vehicle's basic braking will function normally.
- During emergency braking, braking control by Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist will automatically cancel when the driver excessively depresses the accelerator pedal or sharply steers the vehicle.

- Depending on the condition of the vehicle, powered two-wheeler, pedestrian and cyclist in front and the surroundings, the speed range to operate Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may reduce. Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may only warn the driver, or it may not operate.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist will operate under certain conditions by judging the risk level based on the condition of the oncoming vehicle, powered two-wheeler, driving direction, speed and surroundings.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may be limited or disabled if the vehicle or powered two-wheeler speed is too high or the distance to the vehicle ahead is far.

i Information

- In a situation collision is imminent, braking may be assisted by Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist when braking is insufficient by the driver.
- The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the instrument cluster.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist malfunction and limitations

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist malfunction



When Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist is not working properly, the "**Check Forward Safety system**" warning

message may appear, and the A and so warning lights may illuminate on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist disabled



When the front view camera or front radar is covered or blocked, Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may be temporarily limited or disabled.

The "Forward Safety system disabled. Camera obscured" and "Forward Safety system disabled. Radar blocked" warning messages may appear, and the

 \triangle and $4 \ge$ warning lights may illuminate on the instrument cluster.

The function operates normally when such foreign material is removed, and the engine is restarted.

If Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist does not operate normally after the sensor has been uncovered or unblocked, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

🚹 WARNING

- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly even if there is no warning message or warning light on the instrument cluster.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly in open areas where no objects are detected (e.g. empty parking lot) or when the detecting sensors are blocked right after turning on the engine.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly even after the engine has been restarted when the detecting sensors are blocked or there is a problem with the function.

Limitations of Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist

Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate normally or may operate unexpectedly if:

- The detecting sensor or the surroundings are contaminated or damaged.
- The temperature around the front view camera is high or low due to surrounding environment.
- The camera lens is contaminated due to tinted, filmed or coated windshield, damaged glass, or sticky foreign material (sticker, bug, etc.) on the glass.
- Moisture is not removed or frozen on the windshield.
- Washer fluid is continuously sprayed, or the wiper is on.
- Driving in heavy rain or snow, or thick fog.
- The field of view of the front view camera is obstructed by sun glare.
- Street light or light from an oncoming traffic is reflected on the wet road surface, such as a puddle on the road.
- An object is placed on the dashboard.

- Your vehicle is being towed.
- The surrounding is very bright.
- The surrounding is very dark, such as in a tunnel, etc.
- The brightness changes suddenly, for example when entering or exiting a tunnel.
- The brightness outside is low, and the headlamps are not on or are not bright.
- Driving through steam, smoke or shadow.
- Only part of the vehicle, powered two-wheeler, pedestrian or cyclist is detected.
- The vehicle in front is a bus, heavy truck, truck with an unusually shaped cargo, trailer, etc.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front has no tail lights, tail lights are located unusually, etc.
- The brightness outside is low, and the tail lamps are not on or are not bright.
- The rear of the front vehicle is small or the vehicle does not look normal, such as when the vehicle is tilted, overturned, or the side of the vehicle is visible, etc.
- The front vehicle's ground clearance is low or high.
- A vehicle, powered two-wheeler, pedestrian or cyclist suddenly cuts in front.
- The bumper around the front radar is impacted, damaged or the front radar is out of position.
- The temperature around the front radar is high or low.
- Driving through a tunnel or iron bridge.
- Driving in vast areas where there are few vehicles or structures. (for example, desert, meadow, suburb, etc.)
- Driving near areas containing metal substances, such as a construction zone, railroad, etc.

- A material is near that reflects very well on the front radar, such as a guardrail, nearby vehicle, etc.
- The cyclist in front is on a bicycle made of material that does not reflect on the front radar.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front is detected late.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front is suddenly blocked by an obstacle.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front suddenly changes lane or suddenly reduces speed.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front is bent out of shape.
- The front vehicle or powered two-wheeler speed is fast or slow.
- The vehicle in front steers in the opposite direction of your vehicle to avoid a collision.
- With a vehicle in front, your vehicle changes lane at low speed.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front is covered with snow.
- You are departing or returning to the lane.
- Unstable driving.
- You are on a roundabout and the vehicle in front is not detected.
- You are continuously driving in a circle.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front has an unusual shape.
- The vehicle or powered two-wheeler in front is driving uphill or downhill.
- The pedestrian or cyclist is not fully detected, for example, if the pedestrian is leaning over or is not fully walking upright.
- The pedestrian or cyclist is wearing clothing or equipment that makes it difficult to detect.



The illustration above shows the image the front view camera and front radar are capable of detecting as a vehicle, powered two-wheeler, pedestrian and cyclist.

- The pedestrian or cyclist in front is moving very quickly.
- The pedestrian or cyclist in front is short or is posing a low posture.
- The pedestrian or cyclist in front has impaired mobility.
- The pedestrian or cyclist in front is moving intersected with the driving direction.
- There is a group of pedestrians, cyclists or a large crowd in front.
- The pedestrian or cyclist is wearing clothing that easily blends into the background, making it difficult to detect.
- The pedestrian or cyclist is difficult to distinguish from the similarly shaped structure in the surroundings.
- You are driving by a pedestrian, cyclist, traffic signs, structures, etc. near the intersection.
- Driving in a parking lot.
- Driving through a tollgate, construction area, unpaved road, partial paved road, uneven road, speed bumps, etc.
- Driving on an incline road, curved road, etc.
- Driving through a roadside with trees or streetlights.

- The adverse road conditions cause excessive vehicle vibrations while driving.
- Your vehicle height is low or high due to heavy loads, abnormal tire pressure, etc.
- Driving through a narrow road where trees or grass or overgrown.
- There is interference by electromagnetic waves, such as driving in an area with strong radio waves or electrical noise.
- The vehicle is installed with a snow chain, spare tire or different size wheel.

🛕 WARNING

Driving on a curved road









Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect other vehicles, powered two-wheelers, pedestrians or cyclists in front of you when driving on a curved roads adversely affecting the performance of the sensors. This may result in no warning, braking assist when necessary.

When driving on a curved road, always maintain a safe distance from others on the road. Reduce your vehicle speed or steer your vehicle as needed.







Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may detect a vehicle, powered two-wheeler, pedestrian or cyclist in the next lane or outside the lane when driving on a curved road.

Always check road conditions, and if necessary, take appropriate actions to drive safely.



• Driving on an inclined road









Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect other vehicles, powered two-wheelers, pedestrians or cyclists in front of you while driving uphill or downhill adversely affecting the performance of the sensors.

This may result in unnecessary warning or braking assist, or no warning or braking assist when needed.

Also, vehicle speed may rapidly decrease when a vehicle, powered two-wheeler, pedestrian or cyclist ahead is suddenly detected. Always maintain a safe distance from the others on the road. Adjust your vehicle speed or steer your vehicle depending on the road conditions.

Changing lanes



- [A] Your vehicle
- [B] Lane changing vehicle

When a vehicle moves into your lane from an adjacent lane, it cannot be detected by the sensor until it is within the sensor's detection range. Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not immediately detect the vehicle when the vehicle changes lanes suddenly.

Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead. Adjust your vehicle speed or steer your vehicle depending on the road conditions.



- [A] Your vehicle
- [B] Lane changing vehicle [C] Same lane vehicle

When a vehicle in front of you departs the lane. Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not immediately detect another vehicle in your lane of travel.

Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead. Adjust your vehicle speed or steer your vehicle depending on the road conditions.

• Detecting a vehicle



Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not be able to detect all potential hazards, like if the vehicle in front of you has cargo that extends rearward past the end of the vehicle or if the vehicle in front of you has higher ground clearance. Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead. Adjust your vehicle speed or steer your vehicle depending on the road conditions.

\Lambda WARNING

- When you are towing a trailer or another vehicle, turn off Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may operate if objects that are similar in shape or characteristics to vehicles, powered two-wheeler, pedestrians and cyclists are detected.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect bicycles, motorcycles, or smaller wheeled objects such as luggage bags, shopping carts, or strollers.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate normally if there is interference from strong electromagnetic waves.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate for 15 seconds right after your vehicle is started or when the front view camera is initialized.

Lane Keeping Assist (LKA)

Lane Keeping Assist uses the front view camera to help detect lane markings (or road edges) while driving over a certain speed. Lane Keeping Assist may warn you if your vehicle leaves the lane without using the turn signal and may steer the vehicle to help prevent it from departing its travel lane.

🛕 WARNING

Always monitor your vehicle speed and the distance to vehicles ahead on the road. Lane Keeping Assist is not a substitute for safe driving practices, but a supplemental function only.

i Information

Lane Keeping Assist uses the following sensor:

Front view camera

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in this chapter for the location.

Lane Keeping Assist settings

Lane Safety



With the ignition switch ON, go to User Settings > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety > Lane Safety from the settings menu in the instrument cluster or Settings > Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety > Lane Safety from the settings menu in the infotainment system to select the following:

If **Lane Safety** is selected, Lane Keeping Assist will automatically assist the driver's steering when lane departure is detected to help prevent the vehicle from moving out of its lane. If **Lane Safety** is deselected, Lane keeping Assist will turn off and the indicator light will turn off the cluster.

- Lane Keeping Assist does not control the steering wheel when the vehicle is driven in the middle of the lane.
- The driver should always be aware of the surroundings. If **Lane Safety** is deselected, Lane Keeping assist cannot assist you.

i Information

You can set the following Warning Methods:

• Warning Volume/Haptic Warning/Lane Safety Audible Warning Off/Driving Safety Priority

For more information, refer to the "Driver assistance system settings" section in this chapter.

Lane Keeping Assist operation



Turning Lane Keeping Assist On/Off

With the engine ON, press and hold the Driving Assist button located on the steering wheel to turn on and off. The grey or green indicator light illuminates on the instrument cluster when the function is on.

Press and hold the button again to turn off the function.

i Information

- When the engine is restarted, Lane Keeping Assist maintains its last setting.
- When Lane Keeping Assist is turned off by pressing the Lane Driving Assist button, the Lane Safety setting is changed to Off.

Warning and control

Left







Lane Departure Warning

If the vehicle detects it is departing from the projected lane ahead, the green A indicator light and the lane line blink on the instrument cluster depending on which direction your vehicle is veering, and an audible warning sounds.

• Lane Keeping Assist operates when your vehicle speed is about 40-120 mph (60-200 km/h).

Lane Keeping Assist

If your vehicle detects it is departing from the projected lane ahead, the green A indicator light blinks on the instrument cluster, and the steering wheel makes adjustments to keep your vehicle inside its travel lane.

• Lane Departure Warning operates when your vehicle speed is about 40-120 mph (60-200 km/h).

Hands-off warning



If you take your hands off the steering wheel for several seconds, the "**Place hands on steering wheel**" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster, and an audible warning may sound in successive stages.

🛕 WARNING

Lane Keeping Assist may not operate in all situations and cannot avoid all collisions.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Always steer your vehicle. Lane Keeping Assist is not an autonomous driving system and does not steer your vehicle at all times.
- Lane Keeping Assist may not steer if the steering wheel is held too tightly, or the steering wheel is turned too far left or right.
- If the steering wheel is held very loosely, the hands-off warning message may appear because the Lane Keeping Assist may not recognize that you have your hands on the steering wheel.
- The hands-off warning message may appear late or not at all depending on the road condition.
- If you attach objects to the steering wheel, the hands-off warning may not work properly.

i Information

- The status of the Lane Keeping Assist operation appears in Driving Assist mode on the instrument cluster. Refer to the "View modes" section in chapter 4.
- When lane markings (or road edges) are detected, the lane lines on the instrument cluster changes from gray to white. When Lane Keeping Assist is enabled, the green indicator light illuminates.

Lane undetected



Lane detected



- The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the settings menu.
- You can steer your vehicle even when steering is assisted by Lane Keeping Assist.
- It may require more or less force to turn the steering wheel when Lane Keeping Assist is providing steering assistance.

Lane Keeping Assist malfunction and limitations

Lane Keeping Assist malfunction



When Lane Keeping Assist is not working properly, the "**Check Lane Safety system**" message may appear and the yellow / indicator light may illuminate on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Limitations of Lane Keeping Assist

Lane Keeping Assist may not operate normally or may operate unexpectedly if:

- The lane is difficult to distinguish because:
 - The lane markings (or road edge) are damaged or covered with rain, snow, dirt, oil, etc.
 - The color of the lane marking (or road edge) is not distinguishable from the road.
 - There are markings (or road edges) on the road or near the lane that looks similar to the lane markings (or road edge).
- The lane markings are covered by the shadow of objects around the road, such as median strip, guardrails, noise barriers, and trees.
- There are more than two lane markings (or road edges) on the road.

- The lane number increases or decreases, or the lane markings (or road edges) are crossing.
- The lane markings (or road edges) are complicated or a structure substitutes for the lines, such as a construction area or tollbooth area.
- There are road markings, such as zigzag lanes, crosswalk markings and road signs.
- The lane suddenly disappears, such as at the intersection.
- The lane (or road width) is very wide or narrow.
- There is a road edge without a lane.
- There is a boundary structure on the road, such as sidewalk or curb.
- The distance to the front vehicle is extremely short or the vehicle in front is covering the lane marking (or road edge).

i Information

For more information on limitations of the front view camera, refer to the "Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Sensor fusion)" section in this chapter.

- Lane Keeping Assist may be canceled or may not work properly depending on the road conditions and the surroundings.
- When you are towing a trailer or another vehicle, turn off Lane Keeping Assist.
- If your vehicle is driven at high speeds, Lane Keeping Assist may not steer the vehicle.
- When other system's warning message appears or audible warning is heard, Lane Keeping Assist may not warn you.

- You may not hear the audible warning of Lane Keeping Assist if the surrounding environment is too noisy.
- Lane Keeping Assist may not operate for 15 seconds right after your vehicle is started or when the front view camera is initialized.
- Lane Keeping Assist does not operate when:
 - Either the turn signal or hazard warning flasher is turned on.
 - Your vehicle is not driven in the center of the lane after turning on Lane Keeping Assist or after changing lanes.
 - ESC (Electronic Stability Control) or VSM (Vehicle Stability Management) is controlling the brake force to the wheels.
 - Your vehicle is driven on sharp curves.
 - Driving below 35 mph (55 km/h) or above 130 mph (210 km/h).
 - Your vehicle makes sharp lane changes.
 - Your vehicle brakes suddenly.
- Loading in excess of the maximum load allowance or concentrated loading at one point in the cargo compartment can reduce the vehicle's driving stability, which can in turn reduce the effectiveness of Lane Keeping Assist.

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist (BCA)

+ if equipped

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist uses the front view camera and the rear corner radar to help detect approaching vehicles in the driver's blind spot areas and warn you of a possible collision with a warning message and audible warning.

If there is a collision risk when driving forward out of a parking space, Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may brake your vehicle to help avoid a collision.



Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist helps detect and warns you that a vehicle is in the blind spot area.

🚹 WARNING

The detecting range may differ depending on the speed of your vehicle. Vehicles in the blind spot area may not be detected by Blind-Spot

Collision-Avoidance Assist when you pass other vehicles at high speeds.



Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist helps detect and warns you that a vehicle is approaching at high speed from the blind spot area.

The warning timing may differ depending on the speed of the vehicle approaching you at high speed.



Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may brake your vehicle if there is a detected collision risk when driving forward out of a parking space.

i Information

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist uses the following sensors:

• Rear corner radars

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in this chapter for the location.

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist settings

Blind-Spot Safety



With the ignition switch ON, go to User settings > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety > Blind-Spot Safety from the settings menu in the instrument cluster or Settings > Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety > Blind-Spot Safety from the settings menu in the infotainment system to select the following:

If **Blind-Spot Safety** is selected, Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist will warn the driver with a warning message, an audible warning depending on the collision risk. Blind-Spot Safety System is Off

When the engine is restarted with Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist off, the "**Blind-Spot Safety System is Off**" message will appear on the instrument cluster. If you select Blind-Spot Safety, warning light on the side view mirror will blink for three seconds. In addition, if the vehicle is turned on, when Blind-Spot Safety is selected, the warning light on the side view mirror will blink for three seconds.

🚹 WARNING

The driver should always be aware of the surroundings and drive safely. If **Blind-Spot Safety** is deselected, Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist cannot assist you.

i Information

When the engine is restarted, Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist maintains its last setting.

i Information

You can set the Warning Timing and following Warning Methods:

 Warning Volume/Haptic Warning/Driving Safety Priority

For more information, refer to the "Driver assistance system settings" section in this chapter.

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist operation

Driving-Warning



Vehicle detection

When a vehicle is detected in a blind spot, the warning light on the side view mirror illuminates.

• Vehicle detection operates when your vehicle speed is above 12 mph (20 km/h) and the speed of the vehicle in the blind spot area is above 6 mph (10 km/h).

Collision warning

Collision warning may operate when the turn signal is turned on in the direction of a detected vehicle.

- To warn you of a potential collision, the warning light on the side view mirror may blink and an audible warning may sound and the steering wheel may vibrate.
- When the turn signal is turned off or you move away from the vehicle in the blind spot, the function returns to vehicle detection state.
- Collision warning may warn when your vehicle speed is above 25 mph (40 km/h) and the speed of the vehicle in the blind spot area is above 6 mph (10 km/h).

- The detection range of the rear corner radar is determined by a standard road width. On narrow roads, the function may detect other vehicles in the next lane and warn you. On wide roads, the function may not be able to detect a vehicle driving in the next lane and may not warn you.
- When the hazard warning flasher is on, the collision warning initiated by activating the turn signal may not operate.

Collision-avoidance assist (while parallel parking exit)



To warn you of a potential collision, the warning light on the side view mirror may blink, a warning message may appear on the instrument cluster, and an audible warning may sound and the steering wheel may vibrate.

- Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist operates when your vehicle speed is below 2 mph (3 km/h) and the speed of the vehicle in the blind spot area is above 3 mph (5 km/h).
- Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may assist with braking your vehicle to avoid a collision.



After your vehicle is stopped following an Emergency Braking event, the "Drive carefully" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster.

Depress the brake pedal immediately and check the surroundings.

• Braking control ends about 2 seconds after your vehicle is stopped following an Emergency Braking event.

🚹 WARNING

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate in all situations and cannot avoid all collisions.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Only change the settings after parking your vehicle at a safe Location.
- Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate if the function determines you have depressed the brake pedal sufficiently in response to the potential hazard detected by the function.
- If Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist is assisting to brake your vehicle and you excessively depress the accelerator pedal or sharply steer your vehicle, it stops assisted braking.
- During Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist operation, your vehicle may stop suddenly. Always wear your seat belt, check your passengers have their seat belts fastened and secure loose objects that may become projectiles.

- Even if there is a problem with Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist, your vehicle's braking system operates normally.
- Control your vehicle at all times. Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead and adjust your vehicle speed depending on the road conditions.
- Never attempt to activate Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist by intentionally driving toward people, animals, objects, or other vehicles.
- When other system's warning message appears or audible warning is heard, Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not warn you.
- You may not hear the audible warning of Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist if the surrounding environment is too noisy.

<u> W</u>ARNING

Braking is not assisted and only a warning is provided when:

- The ESC (Electronic Stability Control) warning light is on.
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is controlling the brake force to the wheels.

i Information

The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the settings menu.

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist malfunction and limitations

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist malfunction



When Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist is not working properly, the "**Check Blind-Spot Safety system**" warning message will appear on the instrument cluster for several seconds, and the master (<u>A</u>) warning light will appear on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle be inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.



When the side view mirror warning light is not working properly, the "**Check side view mirror warning light**" warning message will appear on the instrument cluster for several seconds, and the master (<u>A</u>) warning light will illuminate on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist disabled



If the rear corner radar is blocked or covered, or when the rear bumper around the rear corner radar or sensor is covered by any foreign material, such as snow, rain, or dirt, or when a trailer or hitch mounted carrier is installed, the detecting performance may decrease and temporarily limit or disable Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist.

The "Blind-Spot Safety system disabled. Radar blocked" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster.

The function operates normally when such foreign material, trailer, or carrier is removed, and the engine is restarted.

If the function does not operate normally after anything covering or blocking the sensors is removed, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

\Lambda WARNING

- Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly even if there is no warning message or warning light on the instrument cluster.
- Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly in open areas where no objects are detected (e.g. empty parking lot) or when the detecting sensors are blocked right after turning on the engine.
- Always turn off Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist when towing a trailer or using a hitch mounted carrier.

Limitations of Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate normally or the function may operate unexpectedly if:

- There is inclement weather, such as heavy snow, heavy rain, etc.
- The rear corner radar or the area near the rear corner radar is covered by snow, water, or dirt.
- The rear corner radar or the area near the rear corner radar is blocked by a vehicle, wall, or pillar.
- The temperature near the rear corner radar is very hot or cold.
- You are driving on a highway access road or through a tollbooth.
- The road pavement (or the ground near your vehicle) contains metallic components (i.e. possibly due to subway construction).
- There is a fixed object near your vehicle, such as sound barriers, guardrails, central dividers, entry barriers, streetlights, signs, tunnels, walls, etc.
- You are driving on a narrow road where trees or grass are overgrown.

- You are driving in large, open areas where there are few vehicles or structures (e.g. desert, meadow, empty parking lot).
- You are driving on a wet road.
- The other vehicle drives very close behind your vehicle, or passes by your vehicle in close proximity.
- The speed of the other vehicle is so fast that it passes by your vehicle in a short time.
- Your vehicle passes another vehicle.
- Your vehicle changes lanes.
- Your vehicle has started at the same time as the vehicle next to you and has accelerated.
- The vehicle in the next lane moves two lanes away from you, or the vehicle moves two lanes away to the next lane.
- A trailer or hitch mounted carrier is installed and it blocks the rear corner radar.
- The area near the rear corner radar is covered with objects, such as bumper sticker, bumper guard, bike rack, etc.
- The bumper around the rear corner radar has been damaged or modified, and the radar is out of position.
- Your vehicle height is lower or higher than normal due to heavy loads, abnormal tire pressure, etc.

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate normally or may operate unexpectedly when the following objects are detected:

- A motorcycle or bicycle
- A vehicle such as flat trailer
- A big vehicle such as bus or truck
- A moving obstacle such as pedestrian, animal, shopping cart, or baby stroller
- A vehicle with lower height, such as sports car

Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not assist braking when:

- Your vehicle severely vibrates while driving over a bumpy road, uneven road, or concrete patch.
- You are driving on a slippery surface due to snow, water puddle, ice, etc.
- The tire pressure is low or any tire is damaged.
- There is an issue with the braking system.
- Your vehicle makes abrupt lane changes.

🚹 WARNING

Driving on a curved road



Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect a vehicle in an adjacent lane when driving on a curved road and may not activate a warning or brake your vehicle.

Always check road conditions, and if necessary, take appropriate actions to drive safely.



Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may detect a vehicle in the same lane when driving on a curved road and activate a warning or brake your vehicle.

Always check road conditions, and if necessary, take appropriate actions to drive safely.

• Driving where the road is merging/dividing



Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect a vehicle in an adjacent lane when the road merges or divides and may not activate a warning or brake your vehicle.

Always check road conditions, and if necessary, take appropriate actions to drive safely.

Driving on hills



Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not detect a vehicle in an adjacent lane or may incorrectly detect the ground or another object when driving on hills and activate a warning or brake your vehicle.

Always check road conditions, and if necessary, take appropriate actions to drive safely.

• Driving where the heights of the lanes are different



Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly when driving where the heights of the lanes are different. The function may not detect a vehicle on a road with a different lane height (underpass joining section, grade separated intersections, etc.) and not activate a warning or brake your vehicle.

Always check road conditions, and if necessary, take appropriate actions to drive safely.

- Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate normally if there is interference from strong electromagnetic waves.
- Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate right after your vehicle is started or when the rear corner radars are initialized.

Safe Exit Warning (SEW)

tif equipped



Safe Exit Warning uses the rear corner radars to help detect a vehicle approaching the rear of your vehicle, after the vehicle is stopped and a passenger opens a door.

If Safe Exit Warning is activated, an audible warning sounds and a warning message may appear on the instrument cluster.

The warning timing may differ depending on the speed of the detected vehicle.

i Information

Safe Exit Warning uses the following sensor:

Rear corner radars

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in this chapter for the location.

Safe Exit Warning settings

Exit Warning



With the ignition switch ON, go to User settings > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety > Exit Safety from the settings menu in the instrument cluster or Settings > Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Driving Safety > Exit Safety from the Settings menu in the infotainment system to turn this function on and off.

The driver should always be aware of unexpected and sudden situations from occurring. If **Exit Safety** is deselected, Safe Exit Warning cannot assist you.

i Information

When the engine is restarted, Safe Exit Warning maintains the last setting.

i Information

You can set the following Warning Methods:

• Warning Volume/Driving Safety Priority

For more information, refer to the "Driver assistance system settings" section in this chapter.

Safe Exit Warning operation

Collision warning when exiting your vehicle





When an approaching vehicle from the rear is detected while a door is being opened, the warning light on the side view mirror may blink, a warning message may appear on the instrument cluster, and an audible warning may sound.

 Safe Exit Warning may warn you when your vehicle speed is below 2 mph (3 km/h), and the speed of the vehicle approaching the rear of your vehicle is above 4 mph (6 km/h).

🚹 WARNING

Safe Exit Warning may not operate in all situations and cannot avoid all collisions. To prevent serious iniury or death:

- Always check the surroundings before you or your passengers exit your vehicle.
- Only change the settings after parking your vehicle at a safe location.
- When other system's warning message appears or audible warning is heard, Safe Exit Warning may not warn you.
- You may not hear the audible warning of Safe Exit Warning if the surrounding environment is too noisy.
- Safe Exit Warning may stop operating, or may not operate, or operate unnecessarily depending on the road conditions and surroundings.

i Information

- After the engine is turned off, Safe Exit Warning may detect approaching vehicles for up to 10 minutes, but does not function after the doors are locked.
- The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the settings menu.

Safe Exit Warning malfunction and limitations

Safe Exit Warning malfunction



When Safe Exit Warning is not working properly, the "Check Blind-Spot Safety system" warning message will appear on the instrument cluster for several second, and the master (Λ) warning light will appear on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.



When the side view mirror warning light is not working properly, the "**Check side view mirror warning light**" warning message will appear on the instrument cluster for several seconds, and the master ($\underline{\Lambda}$) warning light will illuminate on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Safe Exit Warning disabled



If the rear corner radar is blocked or covered, or when the rear bumper around the rear corner radar or sensor is covered by any foreign material, such as snow, rain, or dirt, or when a trailer or hitch mounted carrier is installed, the detecting performance may decrease and temporarily limit or disable Safe Exit Warning.

The "Blind-Spot Safety system disabled. Radar blocked" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster.

The function operates normally when such foreign material, trailer, or carrier is removed, and the engine is restarted.

If the function does not operate normally after anything covering or blocking the sensors is removed, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

\Lambda WARNING

- Safe Exit Warning may not operate properly even if there is no warning message or warning light on the instrument cluster.
- Safe Exit Warning may not operate properly in open areas where no objects are detected (e.g. empty parking lot) or when the detecting sensors are blocked right after turning on the engine.
- Turn off Safe Exit Warning when towing a trailer or using a hitch mounted carrier.

Limitations of Safe Exit Warning

Safe Exit Warning may not operate normally, or may operate unexpectedly if:

- Trees or grass near your vehicle are overgrown.
- The road is wet.
- The approaching vehicle is very fast or slow.

i Information

For more information on the limitations on the rear corner radar, refer to the "Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist (BCA)" section in this chapter.

- Safe Exit Warning may not operate if there is interference from strong electromagnetic waves.
- Safe Exit Warning may not operate for 3 seconds right after your vehicle is started or when the rear corner radars are initialized.
- Safe Exit Warning may not operate properly even after the engine has been restarted when the detecting sensors are blocked or there is a problem with the function.

Manual Speed Limit Assist (MSLA)



- (1) Manual Speed Limit Assist enabled indicator
- (2) Set speed

Manual Speed Limit Assist allows you to set a self-imposed maximum speed limit. If you drive over the set speed, Manual Speed Limit Assist blinks and chimes until your vehicle speed decreases below the set speed.

Manual Speed Limit Assist operation

Setting speed limit

1. Press and hold the Driving Assist (♠) button at the desired speed. The Manual Speed Limit Assist (♠)_{LIMIT}) indicator light illuminates on the instrument cluster.



2. Push the + switch up or - switch down to change the set speed.





Push and hold to increase or decrease to the nearest multiple of five (multiple of ten in km/h), and then increase or decrease by 5 mph (10 km/h).



3. Check the set speed limit on the instrument cluster.

The set speed limit blinks and chime sounds until your vehicle speed decreases below the set speed limit.

i Information

- When the accelerator pedal is not depressed beyond the pressure point, vehicle speed will maintain within the speed limit.
- The maximum setting speed varies depending on the vehicle specifications. The set speed cannot be increased beyond the maximum set speed.

Temporarily pausing Manual Speed Limit Assist



Press the **IIO** button to temporarily cancel the set speed limit. The set speed turns off, but the Manual Speed Limit Assist (S¹_{LIMIT}) indicator light stays on.

Resuming Manual Speed Limit Assist



Push the +/- switch or **II'D** button.

If you push the + switch up or - switch down, the set speed is set to the current speed.

If you press the **IIO** button, the set speed resumes to the previously set speed limit.

Turning off Manual Speed Limit Assist



Press the Driving Assist (ﷺ) button to turn off Manual Speed Limit Assist off. The Manual Speed Limit Assist (ﷺ) indicator light turns off.

Always press the Driving Assist (🔊) button to turn off Manual Speed Limit Assist when not in use.

🛕 WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Set your vehicle speed to the speed limit for the road and use the appropriate unit (mph or km/h) for your country.
- Keep Manual Speed Limit Assist off when not in use, to avoid inadvertently setting a speed. Check that the Manual Speed Limit Assist (S^{*}LIMIT) indicator light is off.
- Always drive defensively and pay attention to the driving task.

Intelligent Speed Limit Assist (ISLA)

+ if equipped

Intelligent Speed Limit Assist uses information of road signs detected from the front view camera and uses the navigation system data to inform you of the speed limit and help maintain within the speed limit on the road.

- Intelligent Speed Limit Assist may not display the correct speed limit or may not properly control the driving speed because it is a supplemental function to inform you of the speed limit on the road.
- Set your vehicle speed to the speed limit for the road and use the appropriate unit (mph or km/h) for your country.
- Intelligent Speed Limit Assist may not operate properly if used in other countries.
- Intelligent Speed Limit Assist may not operate properly if the navigation system is not updated regularly. (for navigation applied vehicles)

i Information

Intelligent Speed Limit Assist uses the following sensor:

Front view camera

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in this chapter for the location.

Intelligent Speed Limit Assist settings

Speed Limit





With the ignition switch ON, select or deselect **User Settings** > **Driver Assistance** > **Speed Limit** from the User Settings menu in the instrument cluster or **Settings** > **Vehicle** > **Driver Assistance** > **Speed Limit** from the Settings menu in the infotainment system to set whether to use each function.

• Select Country: When the navigation system is not available, you can manually select the country to set the speed limit from the User Settings menu in the instrument cluster.

- **Speed Limit Assist**: Intelligent Speed Limit Assist will inform the driver of speed limit and additional road signs. In addition, Intelligent Speed Limit Assist will inform the driver to change set speed of Manual Speed Limit Assist and/or Smart Cruise Control to help the driver stay within the speed limit.
- **Speed Limit Warning**: Intelligent Speed Limit Assist will inform the driver of speed limit. In addition, Intelligent Speed Limit Assist will warn the driver when the vehicle is driven faster than the speed limit.
- Off: Intelligent Speed Limit Assist will turn off.

Intelligent Speed Limit Assist operation

Intelligent Speed Limit Assist may warn and control your vehicle by "Displaying speed limit", "Warning overspeed", and "Changing set speed".

i Information

Intelligent Speed Limit operation is described based on the offset adjusted to "0". For more information on setting the offset, refer to "Intelligent Speed Limit Assist settings" in this section.

Displaying speed limit



Speed limit information appears on the instrument cluster.

- If the speed limit information of the road cannot be recognized, "---" appears.
- Intelligent Speed Limit Assist provides additional road sign information in addition to speed limit information. Additional road sign information provided may differ depending on your country.
- The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the settings menu.

Changing set speed



If the speed limit changes when using Manual Speed Limit Assist or Smart Cruise Control, an arrow in the direction of up or down appears to inform you to change the set speed by pushing the + or - switch.

Set Speed Auto Change (Navigation equipped)



Warning overspeed



When driving at a speed higher than the displayed speed limit, the speed limit appears in red.

Manual Speed Limit Assist or Smart Cruise Control assists the vehicle to adjust its speed according to the speed limit. When the cruising speed is set as same as the speed limit, the vehicle automatically adjusts its speed if the speed limit changes. The function operates on the road which has a speed limit of 44 mph (70 km/h) or higher. When the function is active, the cruising speed on the instrument cluster appears in green.

- If you want to drive below the speed limit, set the Speed Limit Offset under "0" or use the - switch on the steering wheel to lower the set speed. If the Speed Limit Offset is set over "0", the set speed changes to a speed higher than the limit for the road.
- If necessary, reduce your driving speed as needed. Even after changing the set speed according to the speed limit for the road, your vehicle can still be driven over the speed limit.
- If the speed limit for the road is under 20 mph (30 km/h), the set speed changing function does not work.
- Intelligent Speed Limit Assist operates using the speed unit set by you from the settings menu. If the speed unit is set to a unit other than the speed unit used in your country, Intelligent Speed Limit Assist may not operate properly.

Intelligent Speed Limit Assist malfunction and limitations

Intelligent Speed Limit Assist malfunction



When Intelligent Speed Limit Assist is not working properly, the "Check Speed Limit Assist System" warning message may appear, and the (A) warning light may illuminate on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

i Information

- For more information on Manual Speed Limit Assist operation, refer to the "Manual Speed Limit Assist (MSLA)" section in this chapter.
- For more information on Smart Cruise Control operation, refer to the "Smart Cruise Control (SCC)" section in this chapter.

Intelligent Speed Limit Assist disabled



If the front view camera is covered or blocked, its detecting performance is reduced, and Intelligent Speed Limit Assist is temporarily limited or disabled.

The "**Speed Limit Assist system disabled. Camera obscured**" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster.

If Intelligent Speed Limit Assist does not operate normally after the sensor has been uncovered or unblocked, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

🔥 WARNING

Intelligent Speed Limit Assist may not operate properly even if there is no warning message or warning light on the instrument cluster.

Limitations of Intelligent Speed Limit Assist

Intelligent Speed Limit Assist may not operate or may be limited if:

- The road sign is damaged, difficult to see due to rain, snow, fog, dirt, sand, oil, etc., or obscured by surrounding objects or shadows.
- The road signs do not conform to the standard designs in your country.
 - The text or picture on the road sign is different from the standard designs in your country.
 - The road sign is installed between the main road and exit road or between diverging roads.
 - A sign is attached to another vehicle.
- The distance between the driving lane and road sign is far.
- There are LED road signs.
- The numbers or pictures in the road sign is incorrectly recognized as the speed limit.
- Road signs on adjacent roads are incorrectly recognized as road signs you are driving on.
- Multiple signs are installed close together.
- Supplementary road signs or signboards are installed near the road sign.
- A minimum speed limit sign is incorrectly recognized as the maximum speed limit sign.
- The brightness changes suddenly, for example when entering or exiting a tunnel or passing under a bridge.
- Headlights are not used, or the brightness of the headlights are weak at night or in the tunnel.
- Road signs are difficult to recognize due to the reflection of sunlight, streetlights, or oncoming vehicles.
- The front view camera's field of view is obstructed by glare from the sun.

- You are driving on a road that is sharply curved or continuously curved.
- You are driving through speed bumps, or driving up and down, or left to right on steep inclines.
- Your vehicle is shaking heavily.
- There is an error in the navigation map data or GPS data.
- You are not driving your vehicle based on the route guidance.
- You are driving your vehicle on a newly opened road.
- The navigation system is updated while driving or restarts.

i Information

For more information on the limitations of the front view camera, refer to the "Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Front view camera only)" section in this chapter.

Driver Attention Warning (DAW)

Inattentive Driving Warning function

Driver Attention Warning uses the front view camera to help monitor your driving pattern and uses the driving time to recommend a break.

Leading Vehicle Departure Alert function

Leading Vehicle Departure Alert function informs you when a detected vehicle in front departs from a stop.

i Information

Driver Attention Warning uses the following sensor:

Front view camera

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in this chapter for the location.

Driver Attention Warning settings

With the ignition switch ON, go to User Settings > Driver Assistance > Driver Attention Warning from the settings menu in the instrument cluster or Settings > Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Driver Attention Warning from the settings menu in the infotainment system to set the following:
Leading Vehicle Departure Alert



If Leading Vehicle Departure Alert is selected, the function informs you when a detected vehicle in front departs from a stop.

i Information

When the engine is restarted, Driver Attention Warning maintains the last setting.

i Information

You can change the Warning Timing settings or select Driving Safety Priority for Driver Attention Warning from the Settings menu. For more information, refer to the "Driver assistance system settings" section in this chapter.

Driver Attention Warning operation

Inattentive Driving Warning function

The basic function of Driver Attention Warning is to warn the driver "**Consider taking a break**".

Taking a break



- The "Consider taking a break" message and Driver Attention Warning light (b) will appear on the cluster and an audible warning will sound to suggest that the driver take a break, when the driver's attention level is below 1.
- Driver Attention Warning will not suggest a break when the total driving time is shorter than 4 minutes or 4 minutes has not passed after the last break was suggested.

For your safety, only change the Settings after parking the vehicle at a safe location.

🚹 CAUTION

- Driver Attention Warning may suggest a break depending on your driving pattern or habit, even if you do not feel fatigued.
- Driver Attention Warning is a supplemental function only and does not determine if you are paying attention to the driving task.
- If you feel fatigued or want to take a break, do so as needed at a safe location.

Leading Vehicle Departure Alert function



Departure Alert displays the "**Leading vehicle is driving away**" message on the instrument cluster and an audible warning sounds.

- When other system's warning message appears or audible warning is heard, Leading Vehicle Departure Alert may not alert you.
- Always check road conditions, and if necessary, take appropriate actions to drive safely. It is your responsibility to operate your vehicle in a safe manner.

- Leading Vehicle Departure Alert is a supplemental function and may not alert you whenever the front vehicle departs from a stop.
- Always check if it is safe to proceed before driving even if the function alerts you that the front vehicle has departed.

i Information

The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the settings menu.

Driver Attention Warning malfunction and limitations

Driver Attention Warning malfunction



When Driver Attention Warning is not working properly, the "**Check inattentive Driving Warning system**" warning

message may appear, and the (Λ) warning light may illuminate on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Driver Attention Warning disabled



When the front windshield where the front view camera is located is covered with foreign material, such as snow or rain, it can reduce the detecting performance and temporarily limit or disable Driver Attention Warning. If this occurs, the "Inattentive Driving Warning disabled. Camera obscured" warning message will appear on the instrument cluster. Driver Attention Warning will operate properly when snow, rain or foreign material is removed.

If Driver Attention Warning does not operate properly after it is removed, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

- Driver Attention Warning may not properly operate in an area (e.g. open terrain) where any objects are not detected right after turning ON the engine.
- If the engine is turned off and restarted while the camera is blocked or malfunctioned, the condition is maintained. Therefore, Driver Attention Warning may not operate properly.

Limitations of Driver Attention Warning

Driver Attention Warning may not work properly in the following situations:

- · The vehicle is driven violently
- The vehicle intentionally crosses over lanes frequently
- The vehicle is controlled by Driver Assistance system, such as Lane Keeping Assist

Leading Vehicle Departure Alert feature

• When the vehicle cuts in





[A] Your vehicle

[B] Front vehicle

If a vehicle cuts in front of your vehicle, Leading Departure Alert may not operate properly. • When the vehicle ahead sharply steers



[A] Your vehicle [B] Front vehicle

> If the vehicle in front makes a sharp turn, such as to turn left or right or make a Uturn, etc., Leading Vehicle Departure Alert may not operate properly.

• When the vehicle ahead abruptly departures



If the vehicle in front abruptly departures, Leading Vehicle Departure Alert may not operate properly. • When a pedestrian or bicycle is between you and the vehicle ahead



If there is a pedestrian(s) or bicycle(s) in between you and the vehicle in front, Leading Vehicle Departure Alert may not operate properly.

• When in a parking lot



If a vehicle parked in front drives away from you, Leading Vehicle Departure Alert may alert you that the parked vehicle is driving away. • When driving at a tollgate or intersection, etc.



If you pass a tollgate or intersection with lots of vehicles or you drive where lanes are merged or divided frequently, Leading Vehicle Departure Alert may not operate properly.

i Information

For more information on the precautions of the front view camera, refer to the "Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Sensor fusion)" section in this chapter.

\Lambda WARNING

Driver Attention Warning may not operate for 15 seconds right after your vehicle is started or when the front view camera is initialized.

Cruise Control (CC)

+ if equipped



- (1) Cruise indicator light
- (2) Set speed

Cruise Control allows you to drive at speeds above 20 mph (30 km/h) without depressing the accelerator pedal.

Cruise Control operation

Setting set speed

1. Accelerate to the desired speed, which must be more than 20 mph (30 km/h).



2. Press the Driving Assist (🔊) button at the desired speed. The set speed and Cruise (CORNISE) indicator light illuminates on the instrument cluster. 3. Release the accelerator pedal.

Vehicle speed maintains the set speed even when the accelerator pedal is not depressed.

i Information

The vehicle speed may slow down or speed up while driving uphill or downhill.

Increasing set speed



- Push the + switch up and release it immediately to increase the cruising speed by 1 mph (1 km/h).
- Push and hold the + switch up to increase to the nearest multiple of 5 mph (or multiple of 10 km/h) at first, and then increase by an additional 5 mph (10 km/h) each time.

i Information

The set speed may differ depending on the vehicle specifications. You may not increase the set speed above the maximum set speed.

Accelerating temporarily

If you want to accelerate temporarily when Cruise Control is on, depress the accelerator pedal.

To return to the set speed, take your foot off the accelerator pedal.

If you push the + switch up or - switch down at a higher speed, the cruising speed is set to the higher speed.

Decreasing set speed



- Push the switch down and release it immediately to decrease the cruising speed by 1 mph (1 km/h).
- Push and hold the switch down to decrease to the nearest multiple of 5 mph (or multiple of 10 km/h) at first, and then decrease by 5 mph (10 km/h) each time

If you need to slow down quickly to avoid a collision, depress the brake pedal as needed.

Temporarily pausing Cruise Control



Cruise Control cancels when:

- Depressing the brake pedal
- Pressing the **II** button
- Shifting the gear to N (Neutral)
- Decreasing vehicle speed to less than 16 mph (25 km/h)
- Operating ESC (Electronic Stability Control)
- Accelerating the vehicle speed above 118 mph (190 km/h)

The set speed turns off but the Cruise (ᡣCRUISE) indicator light will stay on.

NOTICE

If Cruise Control cancels during a situation not listed above, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Resuming Cruise Control



- Push the +/- switch or **IIO** button. If you push the +/- switch up or down, your vehicle speed is set to the current speed on the instrument cluster.
- If you press the **II'D** button, your vehicle speed resumes the previously set speed.
- Your vehicle speed must be above 20 mph (30 km/h) for the function to resume.

Your vehicle speed may rapidly increase or decrease when you press the **II'D** button.

Turning off Cruise Control



Press the Driving Assist () button to turn off Cruise Control. The Cruise () CRUISE) indicator light goes off.

Always press the Driving Assist (🖘) button to turn off Cruise Control when not in use.

i Information

If your vehicle is equipped with Manual Speed Limit Assist, press and hold the Driving Assist () button to turn off Cruise Control and turn on Manual Speed Limit Assist.

🛕 WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Keep Cruise Control off when not in use, to avoid inadvertently setting a speed. Check that the Cruise Control (CRUISE) indicator light is off.
- Always drive defensively and pay attention to the driving task.
- Set your vehicle speed to the speed limit for the road and use the appropriate unit (mph or km/h) for your country.
- Do not use Cruise Control when it may be unsafe to keep your vehicle at a constant speed including when driving:
 - in heavy traffic, or when traffic conditions make it difficult to drive at a constant speed
 - on rainy, icy, or snow-covered roads
 - on hilly or windy roads
 - with limited visibility such as fog, snow, rain, and sandstorm
- Do not shift the gear to N (Neutral) while the cruise control is activating without clutch pedal depressed.

Smart Cruise Control (SCC)

⁺if equipped

Basic function

Smart Cruise Control uses the front view camera and front radar to help detect a vehicle ahead and maintain the desired speed and distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead.

Overtaking Acceleration Assist

While Smart Cruise Control is operating, if the function judges you are attempting to overtake a vehicle in front, Smart Cruise Control accelerates your vehicle to assist you with this maneuver.

Always monitor your vehicle speed and the distance to vehicles ahead on the road. Smart Cruise Control is not a substitute for safe driving practices, but a supplemental function only.

i Information

Smart Cruise Control uses the following sensors:

- Front view camera
- Front radar

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in this chapter for the location.

Smart Cruise Control settings

Smart Cruise Control



With the ignition switch ON, go to User settings > Driver Assistance > Smart Cruise Control from the settings menu on the instrument cluster or Settings > Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Driving Convenience > Smart Cruise Control in the infotainment system to change Distance, Acceleration, Reaction Speed manually.

i Information

You can set the following Warning Methods:

• Warning Volume/Haptic Warning/Driving Safety Priority

For more information, refer to the "Driver assistance system settings" section in this chapter.

Smart Cruise Control operation

Operating conditions

Basic function

Smart Cruise Control operates when the following conditions are met:

- The gear is in D (Drive).
- Your vehicle speed is within the operating speed range.
 - 5-112 mph (10-180 km/h): When there is no vehicle in front
 - 0-112 mph (0-180 km/h): When there is a vehicle in front
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) or ABS is enabled.

Smart Cruise Control does not operate when:

- The driver's door is opened.
- Engine RPM is high.
- Parking brake is applied.
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) or ABS (Anti-Lock Braking System) is controlling your vehicle.
- Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist braking control is operating (if equipped).

i Information

If stopped behind another vehicle, you have to depress the brake pedal to turn on Smart Cruise Control.

Operating conditions for Acceleration Assist

Overtaking Acceleration Assist operates when the turn signal indicator is turned on to the left while Smart Cruise Control is operating, and the following conditions are satisfied:

- Your vehicle speed is above 40 mph (60 km/h).
- A vehicle is detected in front of your vehicle.

Overtaking Acceleration Assist does not operate when:

- The hazard warning flasher is on.
- Deceleration is needed to maintain the distance from the vehicle in front.

🛕 WARNING

- When the turn signal indicator is turned on to the left while there is a vehicle ahead, the vehicle may accelerate temporarily. Pay attention to the road conditions at all times.
- Regardless of the driving direction in your country, Overtaking Acceleration Assist will operate when the conditions are satisfied. When using the function in countries with different driving direction, always check the road conditions at all times.

Turning on Smart Cruise Control



- Press the Driving Assist (n) button. The speed is set to the current speed on the instrument cluster.
- If there is no vehicle in front of you, the set speed is maintained.
- If there is a vehicle in front of you, your vehicle speed may be adjusted to maintain the distance from the vehicle ahead.
- If the vehicle ahead accelerates and the distance between vehicles increase, your vehicle accelerates to the set speed, and then travels at a constant speed after your vehicle reaches the set distance.

i Information

- If your vehicle speed is 0-20 mph (0-30 km/h) when you press the Driving Assist (
 button, the Smart Cruise Control speed is set to 20 mph (30 km/h).
- The Driving Assist (
 ⁽) button symbol may differ depending on your vehicle option.
- If you shift from a higher gear to a lower gear using the manual shift mode or paddle shifter, the vehicle speed may not accelerate to the set speed.

Setting vehicle distance



Each time the button is pressed, the vehicle distance changes as follows:



If you drive at 56 mph (90 km/h), the distance is maintained as follows:

Distance 4 - about 172 ft. (52.5 m)

Distance 3 - about 130 ft. (40 m)

Distance 2 - about 106 ft. (32.5 m)

Distance 1 - about 82 ft. (25 m)

i Information

When the engine is restarted or Smart Cruise Control is temporarily canceled, the following distance maintains the last setting.

Increasing set speed



- Push the + switch up and release it immediately to increase the cruising speed by 1 mph (1 km/h).
- Push and hold the + switch up to increase to the nearest multiple of 5 mph (or multiple of 10 km/h) at first, and then increase by an additional 5 mph (10 km/h) each time.
- The vehicle speed can be set to a maximum of 112 mph (180 km/h).

Your vehicle speed may rapidly increase when you push and hold the + switch.

Decreasing set speed



- Push the switch down and release it immediately to decrease the cruising speed by 1 mph (1 km/h).
- Push and hold the switch down to decrease to the nearest multiple of 5 mph (or multiple of 10 km/h) at first, and then decrease by 5 mph (10 km/h) each time.
- The vehicle speed can be set to a minimum of 20 mph (30 km/h).

🛕 WARNING

If you need to slow down quickly to avoid a collision, depress the brake pedal as needed.

Temporarily cancelling Smart Cruise Control



Press the **II** button or depress the brake pedal to temporarily cancel Smart Cruise Control.

Resuming Smart Cruise Control



Push the +/- switch or **II** button.

If you push the +/- switch up or down, your vehicle speed is set to the current speed on the instrument cluster.

If you press the **II'D** button, your vehicle speed resumes to the previously set speed.

\Lambda WARNING

Your vehicle speed may rapidly increase or decrease when you press the **II'D** button.

Turning off Smart Cruise Control



Press the Driving Assist (🖚) button to turn off Smart Cruise Control.

i Information

If your vehicle is equipped with Manual Speed Limit Assist, press and hold the Driving Assist (🔊) button to turn off Cruise Control and turn on Manual Speed Limit Assist.

Do not operate multiple buttons or switches simultaneously. Smart Cruise Control may not operate properly.

Display and control

The status of the Smart Cruise Control operation appears in Driving Assist mode on the instrument cluster. Refer to the "View modes" section in chapter 4.

When operating



- (1) Whether there is a vehicle ahead and the selected distance level appears.
- (2) Set speed appears.
- (3) Whether there is a vehicle ahead and the target vehicle distance appears.

When temporarily canceled



- (1) Your vehicle (grey)
- (2) Previous set speed (grey)

i Information

• The distance from the front vehicle on the instrument cluster appears according to the actual distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead.

- The target distance may differ depending on the vehicle speed and the set distance level. If the vehicle speed is low, even though the vehicle distance have changed, the change of the target vehicle distance may be small.
- The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the settings menu.

Accelerating temporarily



If you depress the accelerator pedal above a certain speed while Smart Cruise Control is operating, your vehicle can speed up temporarily without changing the set speed. The set speed, distance level, and target distance blink on the instrument cluster while depressing the accelerator pedal. Your vehicle speed may decrease if the accelerator pedal is not depressed far enough.

\Lambda WARNING

Be careful when accelerating temporarily, because Smart Cruise Control is not controlling the speed and distance even if there is a vehicle in front of you.

Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead and adjust your vehicle speed depending on the road conditions.

Temporarily cancelling Smart Cruise Control



Smart Cruise Control is temporarily canceled automatically when:

- Your vehicle speed is over 120 mph (190 km/h).
- Your vehicle is stopped for a certain period of time.
- Your accelerator pedal is continuously depressed for a certain period of time.
- The conditions for the Smart Cruise Control to operate are not met.

If Smart Cruise Control is temporarily canceled automatically, the "**Smart Cruise Control deactivated**" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster, and an audible warning sounds to warn you.

If Smart Cruise Control is temporarily canceled while your vehicle is at a standstill with the function activated, the Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) may be applied.

🚹 WARNING

Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead and adjust your vehicle speed to the road conditions. When Smart Cruise Control is temporarily canceled, it is not controlling the speed and distance from the vehicle ahead.

Smart Cruise Control conditions not satisfied



If the Driving Assist ((a) button, the +/switch, or the []) button is pushed when Smart Cruise Control's operating conditions are not met, the "Smart Cruise Control conditions not met" message appears on the instrument cluster, and an audible warning sounds.

In traffic situation



In traffic, your vehicle stops if the vehicle ahead of you stops. Also, if the vehicle ahead of you starts moving, your vehicle starts moving as well. In addition, after your vehicle has stopped and a certain amount of time has passed, the "**Use switch or pedal to accelerate**" message appears on the instrument cluster. Depress the accelerator pedal or push the +/- switch or **II** button to start driving.

While the message appears on the instrument cluster, if there is no vehicle in front or the vehicle is far away from you,

and the +/- switch or **II'D** button is pushed, Smart Cruise Control is automatically canceled and EPB is applied. If the accelerator pedal is depressed, EPB is not applied even though the function is canceled.

Warning road conditions ahead



The "Watch for surrounding vehicles"

warning message may appear on the instrument cluster, and an audible warning sounds if the vehicle in front disappears when Smart Cruise Control is maintaining the distance from the vehicle ahead while driving below a certain speed.

Always pay attention to vehicles or objects that may suddenly appear in front of you. Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead and adjust your vehicle speed to the road conditions.

Collision Warning



While Smart Cruise Control is operating and the collision risk of the vehicle ahead is high, the "**Collision Warning**" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster, and an audible alert sounds and the steering wheel may vibrate.

Smart Cruise Control may not warn you of a collision if:

- The distance to the vehicle ahead is close, or the speed of the vehicle ahead is faster or similar to your vehicle.
- The speed of the vehicle ahead is very slow or the vehicle is stopped.
- The accelerator pedal is depressed right after Smart Cruise Control is turned on.

Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead and adjust your vehicle speed to the road conditions.

🚹 WARNING

Smart Cruise Control is not a substitute for proper and safe driving.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicles ahead and adjust your vehicle speed to the road conditions. Smart Cruise Control may not recognize unexpected and sudden situations or complex driving situations.
- Keep Smart Cruise Control off when not in use to avoid inadvertently setting the speed.
- Do not open the door or leave your vehicle when Smart Cruise Control is operating, even if your vehicle is stopped.
- Always check the vehicle speed and distance to the front vehicle that have been selected.
- Keep a safe distance depending on the road condition and vehicle speed. If the distance to the front vehicle is too close while driving at high speeds, it may cause a serious collision.
- When maintaining distance from the vehicle ahead, if the front vehicle is no longer detected, Smart Cruise Control may suddenly accelerate to the set speed.
- The vehicle speed may slow down or speed up while driving uphill or downhill.
- Always be aware of situations such as when a vehicle cuts in suddenly.
- When you are towing a trailer or another vehicle, turn off Smart Cruise Control.
- Turn off Smart Cruise Control when your vehicle is being towed.
- Smart Cruise Control may not operate normally if there is interference from strong electromagnetic waves.

- Smart Cruise Control may not detect obstacles in front and cause a collision.
- Vehicles frequently changing lanes may cause a delay or may cause Smart Cruise Control to react to a vehicle in an adjacent lane.
- When other system's warning message appears or audible warning is heard, Smart Cruise Control may not warn you.
- You may not hear the audible warning of Smart Cruise Control if the surrounding environment is too noisy.
- The vehicle manufacturer is not responsible for any traffic violation or collisions caused by you.
- Set your vehicle speed to the speed limit for the road and use the appropriate unit (mph or km/h) for your country.
- Smart Cruise Control may not operate for 15 seconds right after your vehicle is started or when the front view camera and front radar are initialized.

Smart Cruise Control malfunction and limitations

Smart Cruise Control malfunction



When Smart Cruise Control is not working properly, the "Check Smart Cruise Control system" warning message may appear, and the A warning light may illuminate on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

i Information

You may hear sounds when Smart Cruise Control is braking your vehicle. This is normal and does not indicate a malfunction.

Smart Cruise Control disabled



If the front radar is covered or blocked, its detecting performance is reduced, and Smart Cruise Control is temporarily limited or disabled.

The "Smart Cruise Control disabled. Radar blocked" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster.

If Smart Cruise Control does not operate normally after the sensor has been uncovered or unblocked, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

- Smart Cruise Control may not operate properly even if there is no warning message or warning light on the instrument cluster.
- Smart Cruise Control may not operate properly in open areas where no objects are detected (e.g. empty parking lot) or when the detecting sensors are blocked right after turning on the engine.

Limitations of Smart Cruise Control

Smart Cruise Control may not operate normally or may operate unexpectedly if:

- The sensor or the area near the sensor is blocked, covered, or damaged.
- The temperature near the front view camera is very hot or cold.
- The camera lens is covered or blocked by windshield tint, the windshield is damaged, or a sticky material (sticker, bug, etc.) is on the glass.
- Moisture is not removed or is frozen on the windshield.
- Washer fluid is sprayed continuously, or the wiper is on.
- You are driving in heavy rain, snow, or thick fog.
- The front view camera's field of view is obstructed by glare from the sun.
- Sunlight, streetlight, or light from an oncoming vehicle is reflected on the wet road surface such as a puddle on the road.
- An object is placed on the dashboard.
- The surrounding is very bright or very dark (nighttime, tunnel, etc.).
- The brightness changes suddenly, for example when entering or exiting a tunnel.
- The brightness outside is low, and the headlights of the front vehicle are turned off or are not bright.
- A front vehicle is partially visible.
- The vehicle in front has no tail lights or tail lights are located in an unusual location.
- In low light conditions, the tail lights of the front vehicle are turned off or not bright.
- The rear of the front vehicle is small or the vehicle does not look normal, such as when your vehicle is tilted, overturned, or the side of your vehicle is visible.

- The front vehicle's ground clearance is so low or high.
- Your vehicle is being towed.
- A vehicle suddenly cuts in front.
- The bumper around the front radar has been damaged or modified, and the radar is out of position.
- A material is near that reflects very well on the front radar, such as guardrail, nearby vehicle, etc.
- The temperature near the front radar is very hot or cold.
- The vehicle in front is made of a material that does not reflect on the front radar well.
- The vehicle in front is detected late.
- The vehicle in front is suddenly blocked by an obstacle.
- The vehicle in front suddenly changes lanes or reduces the speed.
- The angle of the vehicle in front is out of the detection range.
- Your vehicle changes lanes at a low speed with a vehicle in front.
- The vehicle in front is covered with snow.
- You are on a curved road or roundabout and the vehicle in front is not detected.
- You are continuously driving in a circle.
- Your vehicle moves unstably or vibrates excessively.
- Your vehicle height is low or high due to heavy loads, abnormal tire pressure, etc.
- You are driving through steam, smoke, or shadow.
- You are driving through a tunnel or an iron bridge.
- You are driving in large, open areas where there are few vehicles or structures (e.g. desert, meadow, empty suburb).
- You are driving in a parking lot.

- You are driving through a tollbooth, construction area, unpaved road, partial paved road, uneven road, speed bumps, etc.
- You are driving through roads with railroad tracks or other embedded metal objects.
- You are driving on an inclined road or a curved road.
- You are driving on a sharply curved road.
- You are driving through a roadside with trees or streetlights.
- You are driving on a narrow road where trees or grass are overgrown.
- You are driving on a slippery surface due to snow, water puddle, ice, etc.
- You are driving in an area with strong radio waves or electrical noise interference.

Driving on a curved road





On a curved road, Smart Cruise Control may not detect a vehicle in the same lane, and may accelerate to the set speed. Your vehicle speed may be reduced if a vehicle is detected in an adjacent lane and your vehicle speed may rapidly decrease when a vehicle ahead is detected suddenly.

Select an appropriate set speed for a curved road and apply the brake pedal or accelerator pedal depending on the road and driving conditions. Driving on an inclined road



During uphill or downhill driving, Smart Cruise Control may not detect a moving vehicle in your lane, and cause your vehicle to accelerate to the set speed. Also, your vehicle speed rapidly decreases when a vehicle ahead is detected suddenly.

Select an appropriate set speed on inclines and apply the brake pedal or accelerator pedal depending on the road and driving conditions.

Changing lanes



- [A] Your vehicle[B] Lane changing vehicle

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. Smart Cruise Control may not immediately detect the vehicle when your vehicle changes lanes abruptly. Brake as needed to reduce your driving speed.

Situations when detecting are limited





Some vehicles in your lane or in be detected by the sensor:

- Vehicles offset to one side
- Slow-moving vehicles or sudden-decelerating vehicles
- Vehicles with higher ground clearance or vehicles carrying loads that extend past the end of the vehicle
- Vehicles that have the front tilted due to heavy loads
- Oncoming vehicles
- Stopped vehicles
- Vehicles with small rear profile, such as trailers
- Narrow vehicles, such as motorcycles or bicycles
- Vehicles with low (e.g., sports car) or high (e.g. large truck, bus) ground clearance
- Animals and pedestrians

- Making sharp steering inputs when driving
- Driving on narrow or sharply curved roads

Brake as needed to reduce your driving speed.



• When a vehicle ahead turns at an intersection and is no longer detected, your vehicle may accelerate.



• When a vehicle in front of you merges out of the lane, Smart Cruise Control may not immediately detect a new vehicle that is now in front of your vehicle.



• Always look out for pedestrians when your vehicle is maintaining a distance with the vehicle ahead.

Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control (NSCC)

If equipped

Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control helps maintain the speed depending on the road conditions when driving on highways by using information from the navigation system while Smart Cruise Control is operating.

i Information

- Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control is available only on controlled access roads.
 - Controlled access roads are roads with limited entrances and exits that allow uninterrupted high speed traffic flow.

Available highway (Controlled access road)	
USA	Select Interstate Highway and U.S. (Federal) and State Highways
Canada	Select Provincial and Territorial Highways

- Additional highways may be available in future navigation system updates.
- Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control does not operate on interchanges or junctions.

Highway Curve Zone Auto Slowdown

If the vehicle speed is high, Highway Curve Zone Auto Slowdown temporarily slows your vehicle in curved sections, based on the curve information in the navigation system.

Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control settings

Highway Auto Speed Change



With the ignition switch ON, go to Settings > Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Driving Convenience > Highway Auto Speed Change from the Settings menu to turn on Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control and deselect to turn off the function.

i Information

When there is a problem with Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control, the function cannot be set from the settings menu.

Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control operation

Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control may be available when:

- Highway Auto Speed Change is selected from the settings menu.
- Smart Cruise Control is operating.
- Driving on main roads of highways (or motorways).

i Information

For more information on how to operate Smart Cruise Control, refer to the "Smart Cruise Control (SCC)" section in this chapter.

Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control display and control

The following may appear on the instrument cluster:



 Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control standby

If the operating conditions are satisfied, the green **NAV** indicator light illuminates.

 Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control operating

While the speed is being controlled, the green **NAV** indicator light blinks.

Temporarily canceled or interrupted by the driver

If Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control cannot control the vehicle, such as when Smart Cruise Control is temporarily canceled or the navigation system is searching for a route, the gray **NAV** indicator light illuminates.

When the driver depresses the accelerator pedal, the white **NAV** indicator light blinks.

\Lambda WARNING



The "**Drive carefully**" warning message appears if Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control is not able to slow down your vehicle.

i Information

The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the settings menu.

Highway Auto Curve Slowdown

- Depending on the curve ahead on the highway (or motorway), your vehicle decelerates, and after passing the curve, your vehicle accelerates to Smart Cruise Control's set speed.
- Vehicle deceleration time may differ depending on your vehicle speed and the degree of the curve on the road. The higher the driving speed, deceleration starts earlier.

Limitations of Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control

Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control may not operate normally if:

- The navigation system is not working properly.
- Map information is not transmitted due to an issue with the infotainment system.
- Speed limit and road information in the navigation system has not been updated.
- The map information differs from the actual road conditions because of real-time GPS data or map information error.
- The navigation system is searching for a route while driving.
- GPS signals are blocked in an area such as tunnel.
- A road is divided into two or more roads and they join again.
- You go off the route set in the navigation system.
- The route to the destination is changed or canceled by resetting the navigation system.
- Your vehicle enters a service station or rest area.
- Android Auto or Car Play is operating.

- The navigation system cannot detect the current vehicle position (e.g. elevated roads including overpass adjacent to general roads or nearby roads exist in a parallel way).
- The navigation system is updated while driving or restarts.
- The speed limits of some sections have changed according to the road situations (e.g. construction zone).
- You are driving on a road that is under facility construction.
- You are driving in lane-restricted driving situations.
- There is inclement weather, such as heavy rain or heavy snow.
- You are driving on a road with sharp curves.
- Driving on roads with intersections, roundabouts, straight entrances and exits, etc.



- (1) Set route
- (2) Branch line
- (3) Driving route
- (4) Main road
- (5) Curved road section
- When there is a difference between the navigation set route (branch line) and the driving route (main road), Highway Curve Zone Auto Slowdown function may not operate until the driving route is recognized as the main road.

 When the vehicle's driving route is recognized as the main road by maintaining the main road instead of the navigation set route, Highway Curve Zone Auto Slowdown function will operate. Depending on the distance to the curve and the current vehicle speed, vehicle deceleration may not be sufficient or may decelerate rapidly.



- (1) Set route
- (2) Branch line
- (3) Driving route
- (4) Main road
- (5) Curved road section
- When there is a difference between the navigation route (main road) and the driving route (branch line), Highway Curve Zone Auto Slowdown function will operate based on the curve information on the main road.
- When it is judged that you are driving out of the route by entering the highway interchange or junction, Highway Curve Zone Auto Slowdown function will not operate.



- (1) Driving route
- (2) Branch line
- (3) Curved road section
- (4) Main road
- If there is no destination set on the navigation, Highway Auto Curve Slowdown operates based on the curve information for the controlled access road in the navigation system.
- Even if you depart from the main road, Highway Curve Zone Auto Slowdown function may temporarily operate due to navigation information of the highway curve section.

🚹 WARNING

Always have your eyes on the road. It is your responsibility to avoid violating traffic laws. Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control is not a substitute for safe driving practices, but a supplemental function only.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Always check the speed limit while driving. The navigation's speed limit information may differ from the actual speed limit on the road.
- Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control is automatically canceled when you leave the highway and enter a general road, interchange, junction, or rest area.

- Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control may not operate depending on the configuration of vehicles detected ahead on the road.
- When you are towing a trailer or another vehicle, turn off Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control.
- After you pass through a tollbooth on a highway, Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control operates based on the outermost lane. If you enter one of the other lanes, Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control may not operate properly.
- Your vehicle accelerates if you depress the accelerator pedal while Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control is operating. If the accelerator pedal is not depressed far enough, your vehicle may decelerate.
- If you accelerate and release the accelerator pedal while Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control is operating, your vehicle may not decelerate sufficiently or may rapidly decelerate.
- If the curve is too sharp or if it is a slight curve, Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control may not operate.

i Information

- There may be a gap in time between the navigation system's guidance and when the Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control operation starts and ends.
- The speed information on the instrument cluster may differ from the navigation system.
- Even if you are driving at a speed lower than the Smart Cruise Control's set speed, acceleration may be limited by the curves ahead on the road.
- If Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control is operating while leaving the highway and entering an interchange, junction, or rest area, the function may continue to operate for a while.
- Deceleration by Navigation-based Smart Cruise Control may not feel sufficient due to the road conditions such as uneven road surfaces or narrow lanes.

Lane Following Assist (LFA)

Lane Following Assist uses the front view camera to help detect lane markings and/or vehicles on the road, and to provide steering assist to center the vehicle in the lane.

i Information

Lane Following Assist uses the following sensor:

Front view camera

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in this chapter for the location.

Lane Following Assist operation

Turning Lane Following Assist On/Off



With the ignition switch ON, press the Lane Driving Assist button on the steering wheel to turn on Lane Following Assist.

The white or green \bigcirc indicator light illuminates on the instrument cluster.

Press the button again to turn off the function.

i Information

You can set the following Warning Methods:

• Warning Volume/Driving Safety Priority

For more information, refer to the "Driver assistance system settings" section in this chapter.

Lane Following Assist



If both the lane markings and/or the vehicle ahead are detected and your vehicle speed is below 120 mph (200 km/h), Lane Following Assist helps center your vehicle in the lane by assisting with steering. The green \bigcirc indicator light illuminates on the instrument cluster.

🚹 CAUTION

When the steering wheel is not assisted, the white \bigcirc indicator light blinks and changes to grey.

Hands-off warning



If you take your hands off the steering wheel for several seconds, the "**Place hands on the steering wheel**" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster, and an audible warning sounds in successive stages.

First stage: Warning message

Second stage: Warning message (red steering wheel) and audible warning



If you do not have your hands on the steering wheel after the hands-off warning, the "**Lane Following Assist deactivated**" warning message may appear and Lane Following Assist is automatically canceled.

Always safely steer your vehicle and maintain the position of your vehicle in its lane.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Always have your hands on the steering wheel while driving.
- Lane Following Assist may not steer if the steering wheel is held too tightly, or the steering wheel is turned too far left or right.
- If the steering wheel is held very loosely, the hands-off warning message may appear because the Lane Following Assist may not recognize that you have your hands on the steering wheel.
- The hands-off warning message may appear late or not at all depending on the road condition.
- If you attach objects to the steering wheel, the hands-off warning may not work properly.

i Information

- The status of the Lane Following Assist operation appears in Driving Assist mode on the instrument cluster. Refer to the "View modes" section in chapter 4.
- When lane markings are detected, the lane lines on the instrument cluster change from gray to white.

Lane undetected



Lane detected



- The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the settings menu.
- If lane markings are not detected, steering wheel control by Lane Following Assist can be limited depending on the vehicle in front or driving condition.
- You can steer your vehicle even when steering is assisted by Lane Following Assist.
- It may require more or less force to turn the steering wheel when Lane Following Assist is providing steering assistance.

Lane Following Assist malfunction and limitations

Lane Following Assist malfunction



When Lane Following Assist is not working properly, the "Check Lane Following Assist system" message may appear, and the A warning light may illuminate on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Limitations of Lane Following Assist

For more information on Lane Following Assist's limitations, refer to the "Lane Keeping Assist (LKA)" section in this chapter.

i Information

For more information on "**Warnings**" when using Lane Following Assist, refer to the "Lane Keeping Assist (LKA)" section in this chapter.

🚹 WARNING

Loading in excess of the maximum load allowance or concentrated loading at one point in the cargo compartment can reduce the vehicle's driving stability, which can in turn reduce the effectiveness of Lane Following Assist.

Highway Driving Assist (HDA)

+ if equipped

Highway Driving Assist uses the front view camera and front radar to:

- Help detect vehicles and lanes ahead.
- Help maintain the distance from the vehicle ahead and the set speed.
- Help center your vehicle in the lane while driving on the highway.



i Information

- Highway Driving Assist is available only on controlled access roads.
- Controlled access roads are roads with limited entrances and exits that allow uninterrupted high speed traffic flow.

Available highway (Controlled access road)	
USA	Select Interstate Highway and U.S. (Federal) and State Highways
Canada	Select Provincial and Territorial Highways

- Additional highways may be available in future navigation system updates.
- Highway Driving Assist does not operate on interchanges or junctions.

i Information

Highway Driving Assist uses the following sensors:

- Front view camera
- Front radar

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in this chapter for the location.

Highway Driving Assist settings

Highway Driving Assist



With the ignition switch ON, go to User Settings > Driver Assistance > Driving Convenience from the settings menu in the instrument cluster or Settings > Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Driving Convenience from the settings menu in the infotainment system to set whether to use each function.

 If Highway Driving Assist is selected, the function helps maintain distance from the vehicle ahead, maintain the set speed, and help center your vehicle in the lane while driving on the highway.

i Information

- When there is a problem with Highway Driving Assist, the function cannot be set from the Settings menu. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
- When the engine is restarted, the function maintains the last setting.

🚹 WARNING

Only change the settings after parking your vehicle at a safe location.

i Information

You can set the following Warning Methods:

• Warning Volume/Driving Safety Priority

For more information, refer to the "Driver assistance system settings" section in this chapter.

Highway Driving Assist operation

Highway Driving Assist display

The status of the Highway Driving Assist operation appears in Driving Assist mode on the instrument cluster. Refer to the "View modes" section in chapter 4. Operating state



Standby state



 Indicates if there is a vehicle ahead and the selected distance level appears.

Highway Driving Assist indicator (HDA)

- Green HDA: Operating state
- Grey HDA: Standby state
- White HDA: Accelerator depressed state
- 2. Set speed
- 3. Lane Following Assist indicator
- 4. Whether there is a vehicle ahead and the selected headway
- 5. Whether the lane is detected or not

i Information

- For more information on Smart Cruise Control and Lane Following Assist, refer to the "Smart Cruise Control (SCC)" and "Lane Following Assist (LFA)" sections in this chapter.
- The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the settings menu.

Highway Driving Assist operating

Highway Driving Assist operates when:

- You have pressed the Driving Assist button after entering or driving on controlled access roads.
- Entering or driving on controlled access roads with both Lane Following Assist and Smart Cruise Control operating.

Restarting after stopping

Hands-off warning



If you take your hands off the steering wheel for several seconds, the "**Place hands on the steering wheel**" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster, and an audible warning sounds in successive stages.

First stage: Warning message

Second stage: Warning message (red steering wheel) and audible warning



If the driver still does not have their hands on the steering wheel after the hands-off warning, the "**Highway Driving Assist deactivated**" warning message may appear and Highway Driving Assist is automatically canceled.



When Highway Driving Assist is operating, your vehicle stops if the vehicle ahead of you stops. Also, if the vehicle ahead of you starts moving within 30 seconds after the stop, your vehicle starts as well. If your vehicle has stopped and 30 seconds have passed, the "Use switch or pedal to accelerate" message appears on the instrument cluster. Depress the accelerator pedal or operate the +/- switch IID button to accelerate.

Highway Driving Assist malfunction and limitations

Highway Driving Assist malfunction



When Highway Driving Assist is not working properly, the "**Check Highway Driving Assist (HDA) system**" warning

message may appear, and the <u>A</u> warning light may illuminate on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Always check road conditions, and if necessary, take appropriate actions to drive safely. Highway Driving Assist is a supplemental function only and it is not a self driving or autonomous driving system.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Always have your hands on the steering wheel while driving.
- Always have your eyes on the road and pay attention. It is your responsibility to avoid violating traffic laws.
- Highway Driving Assist may not be able to recognize all traffic situations and may not detect possible collision hazards. Obstacles such as vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, pedestrians, or unspecified objects or structures (e.g. guardrails and tollbooth) may not be detected.

- Highway Driving Assist turns off automatically under the following situations:
 - You are driving on roads that Highway Driving Assist does not operate, such as rest area, intersection, junction, etc.
 - The navigation does not operate properly such as when the navigation system is updating or restarting.
- Highway Driving Assist may inadvertently operate or turn off depending on the road conditions (based on the navigation system information) and surroundings.
- Lane Following Assist may be temporarily disabled when the front view camera cannot detect lanes properly or the hands-off warning is on.
- The hands-off warning message may appear early or late depending on how the steering wheel is held or road conditions.
- You may not hear the audible warning of Highway Driving Assist if the surrounding environment is too noisy.
- When your vehicle is driven at high speeds through a curve, your vehicle may depart from your driving lane if you do not maintain control.
- When you are towing a trailer or another vehicle, turn off Highway Driving Assist.
- Highway Driving Assist may not operate right after the engine is started or when the sensors or navigation system is initialized.

Limitations of Highway Driving Assist

Highway Driving Assist may not operate normally or may not operate if:

- The map information differs from the actual road conditions because the navigation system has not been updated, or there is a real-time GPS data or map information error.
- The infotainment system is overloaded by simultaneously performing functions such as route search, video playback, voice recognition, etc.
- GPS signals are blocked in an area such as tunnel.
- You depart from the navigation route or the route to the destination is changed or canceled.
- Your vehicle enters a service station or rest area.
- Android Auto or Car Play is operating.
- The navigation system cannot detect the current vehicle position (e.g. elevated roads including overpass adjacent to general roads or nearby roads exist in a parallel way).
- A trailer or hitch mounted carrier is connected to your vehicle.

i Information

For more information on the limitations of the front view camera and front radar, refer to the "Forward Collision-Avoidance Assist (FCA) (Sensor fusion)" section in this chapter.

Rear View Monitor (RVM)

+ if equipped

Rear View Monitor uses the wide-rear view camera to display the area behind your vehicle to assist you when parking.

Information

If display audio is applied, the description of the Rear View Monitor may differ from the owner's manual. For more information, scan the QR code in the separately supplied simple manual.

i Information

Rear View Monitor uses the following sensor:

• Wide-rear view camera

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in this chapter for the location.

Rear View Monitor settings

Camera settings



To change the settings of Rear View Monitor's Display Contents or Display Settings, press the setup icon () on the screen while Rear View Monitor is operating, or go to Settings > Vehicle > Driver Assistance > Parking Safety > Camera Settings from the Settings menu in the infotainment system when the engine is on.

Extended Rear View Monitor

Keeps displaying the rear view when shifting from R (Reverse) to N (Neutral) or D (Drive). When exceeding a certain speed, the rear view stops displaying.

Rear View Parking Guide Lines

If Rear View Parking Lines (Rear view reference lines) is selected, the rear view parking guide lines and rear top view guide lines will be displayed at the left side of the infotainment system.

i Information

- The horizontal guideline of the Rear View Parking Guidance shows the distance of 20 in. (0.5 m), 40 in. (1 m) and 91 in. (2.3 m) from the vehicle.
- The horizontal guideline of the Rear Top View Parking Guidance shows the distance of 20 in. (0.5 m) and 60 in. (1.5 m) from the vehicle.

i Information

You can set the following Warning Methods:

• Parking Safety Priority

For more information, refer to the "Driver assistance system settings" section in this chapter.

Rear View Monitor operation

Parking/View button



Press the Parking/View button (1) while the gear is in P (Park) to turn on Rear View Monitor.

Rear view with parking guidance

The rear view with parking guidance appears on the screen when parking.

Turns on if:

- You shift the gear to R (Reverse).
- You press the Parking/View button (1) while the gear is in P (Park). However, parking guidance is not displayed.

Turns off if:

- You press the Parking/View button (1) again while the gear is in P (Park) with the rear view on the screen.
- You shift the gear from R (Reverse) to P (Park).
Maintaining rear view

The rear view will maintain showing on the screen to help you when parking. However, parking guidance is not displayed.

Turns on if:

You shift the gear from R (Reverse) to N (Neutral) or D (Drive).

Turns off if:

- When vehicle speed is above 6 mph (10 km/h), the rear view will turn off.
- You shift the gear to P (Park).

Rear top view



Press the 👩 icon.

The top view appears on the screen and the distance from the vehicle appears in the back of your vehicle.

i Information

- The rear view cannot be turned off when the gear is in R (Reverse).
- When the Rear View Monitor is turned on, the last displayed view mode appears on the screen. If the gear is in R (Reverse), the rear view appears on the screen.

Rear View Monitor malfunction and limitations

Rear View Monitor malfunction

When Rear View Monitor is not working properly, or the screen flickers, or the camera image does not display normally, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Limitations of Rear View Monitor

When your vehicle is stopped for a long time in winter or when your vehicle is parked in an indoor parking lot, the exhaust fumes may temporarily blur the image.

- Always turn your head to check blind spots. The rear view camera does not cover the entire area behind your vehicle.
- The distance to the object shown on the screen may differ from the actual distance. This is because the image shown on Rear View Monitor is displayed by calibrating the image from the wide-rear view camera. When the vehicle is tilted by cargo loading, rear parking guidelines may not be correct. Make sure to directly check the vehicle's surroundings for safety.
- Always keep the rear view camera lens clean. If the lens is blocked or covered, the Rear View Monitor may not operate normally. Do not clean with strong chemicals containing high alkaline or volatile organic solvents (e.g. gasoline, acetone).

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist (RCCA)

+ if equipped

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist uses the rear corner radars to help detect vehicles approaching from the left or right while your vehicle is reversing, and to warn you that a collision is imminent with a warning message and an audible warning. Braking may also be assisted to avoid a collision.



- [A] Rear Cross-Traffic Collision Warning operating range
- [B] Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist operating range

The time of warning may vary depending on the speed of the approaching vehicle.

i Information

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist uses the following sensor:

Rear corner radars

Refer to the "Driver assistance system sensors" section in this chapter for the location.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist settings

Rear Cross-Traffic Safety



With the ignition switch ON, go to User settings > Driver Assistance > Parking Safety > Rear Cross-Traffic Safety from the settings menu in the instrument cluster or Settings > Vehicle > Parking Safety > Rear Cross-Traffic Safety from the settings menu in the infotainment system to turn on Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist and deselect to turn Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist on and off.

When the engine is restarted, the Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist turns on. If **Rear Cross-Traffic Safety** is selected after the engine is restarted, Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist does not function until the next time your vehicle is started.

i Information

You can set the Warning Timing and following Warning Methods:

• Warning Volume/Haptic Warning

For more information, refer to the "Driver assistance system settings" section in this chapter.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist operation

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may warn and control your vehicle depending on the collision risk level.

Collision Warning







To warn you of an approaching vehicle from the rear left or right of your vehicle, the warning light on the side view mirror may blink, a warning message may appear on the instrument cluster, and an audible warning may sound and the steering wheel may vibrate.

When Rear View Monitor is operating, a warning may appear on the infotainment system screen.

Collision warning may operate if:

- The gear is shifted to R (Reverse).
- Vehicle speed is below 5 mph (8 km/h).
- The approaching vehicle is within approximately 82 ft. (25 m) from the left and right side of your vehicle.
- The speed of the vehicle approaching from the left or right is above 3 mph (5 km/h).

i Information

- If the operating conditions are met, a warning is provided whenever your vehicle approaches from the left or right even though your vehicle speed is 0 mph (0 km/h).
- The images and colors in the instrument cluster may differ depending on the cluster type or theme selected from the settings menu.

Emergency Braking







To warn you of an approaching vehicle from the rear left or right of your vehicle, the warning light on the side view mirror may blink, a warning message may appear on the instrument cluster, and an audible warning may sound and the steering wheel may vibrate.

When Rear View Monitor is operating, a warning may appear on the infotainment system screen.

If a collision is imminent, emergency braking is assisted to help prevent collision with approaching vehicles from the left and right side or your vehicle.

Emergency braking may operate if:

- The gear is shifted to R (Reverse).
- Vehicle speed is below 5 mph (8 km/h).
- The approaching vehicle is within approximately 5 ft. (1.5 m) from the left and right side of your vehicle.
- The speed of the vehicle approaching from the left and right is above 3 mph (5 km/h).

Braking control ends when:

- The approaching vehicle is out of the detection range.
- The approaching vehicle passes behind your vehicle.
- The approaching vehicle does not continue to drive toward your vehicle.
- The approaching vehicle speed slows down.
- The driver depresses the brake pedal with sufficient power.

Stopping vehicle and ending brake control



- After your vehicle is stopped following an Emergency Braking event, the "Drive carefully" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster.
- Depress the brake pedal immediately and check the surroundings.
- Braking control ends about 2 seconds after your vehicle is stopped.
- During Emergency Braking, braking control by Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may be automatically canceled when you depress the brake pedal with sufficient force.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate in all situations and cannot avoid all collisions.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Only change the settings after parking the vehicle at a safe location.
- Always look over your shoulder for possible hazards and make sure it is safe to back up.
- When other system's warning message appears or audible warning is heard, Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not warn you.

- You may not hear the audible warning of Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist if the surrounding environment is too noisy.
- During Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist operation, your vehicle may stop suddenly. Always wear your seat belt, check your occupants have their seat belts fastened and secure loose objects that may become projectiles.
- Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate if you apply the brake pedal with sufficient force in response to the potential hazard detected by the system.
- Even if there is an issue with Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist, the vehicle's braking system operates normally.
- When Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist is operating, braking assist is automatically canceled when you depress the accelerator pedal with sufficient force.
- Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may warn you late or may not warn you depending on the road and driving conditions.
- Control your vehicle at all times. It is your responsibility to operate your vehicle in a safe manner. Do not solely rely on the Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist to avoid a collision. Rather, maintain a safe braking distance, and If needed, reduce your vehicle speed or depress the brake pedal to reduce the driving speed or to stop your vehicle.
- Never attempt to activate Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist by intentionally driving toward people, animals, objects, or other vehicles.

🚹 WARNING

Braking is not assisted and only a warning is provided when:

- The ESC (Electronic Stability Control) warning light is on.
- ESC (Electronic Stability Control) is engaged in a different function.

i Information

If the braking is assisted by Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist, the driver must immediately depress the brake pedal and check vehicle surroundings.

- Brake control will end when the driver depresses the brake pedal with sufficient power.
- After shifting the gear to R (Reverse), braking control will operate once for left and right vehicle approach.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist malfunction and limitations

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist malfunction



When the Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist is not working properly, the "**Check Rear Cross-Traffic Safety system**" warning message may appear, and the \triangle warning light may illuminate on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.



When the side view mirror warning light is not working properly, the "**Check side** view mirror warning light" warning

message may appear, and the A warning light may illuminate on the instrument cluster. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist disabled



If the rear corner radar is blocked or covered, or when the rear bumper around the rear corner radar or sensor is covered by any foreign material, such as snow, rain, or dirt, or when a trailer or hitch mounted carrier is installed, the detecting performance may reduce and temporarily limit or disable Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist.

The "Rear Cross-Traffic Safety system disabled. Radar blocked" warning message may appear on the instrument cluster.

The function operates normally when such foreign material, trailer, or carrier is removed, and the engine is restarted.

If the function does not operate normally after anything covering or blocking the sensors is removed, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

- Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly even if there is no warning message or warning light on the instrument cluster.
- Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate properly in open areas where no objects are detected (e.g. empty parking lot) or when the detecting sensors are blocked right after turning on the engine.
- Always turn off Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist when towing a trailer or using a hitch mounted carrier.

Limitations of Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate normally, or may operate unexpectedly if:

- Departing from where trees or grass are overgrown.
- Departing from where roads are wet.
- Speed of the approaching vehicle is fast or slow.

Braking may not be assisted if:

- Your vehicle severely vibrates while driving over a bumpy road, uneven road, or concrete patch.
- You are driving on a slippery surface due to snow, water puddle, ice, etc.
- The tire pressure is low or any tire is damaged.
- The braking system is adjusted differently from the factory default settings.

i Information

For more information on the limitations of the rear corner radar, refer to the "Blind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist (BCA)" section in this chapter.

🛕 WARNING

• Driving near a vehicle or structure



[A] Structure

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may be limited when driving near another vehicle or a structure, and it may not detect the vehicle approaching from the left or right. The function may not activate a warning or brake your vehicle

Always check your surroundings while backing up.

• When your vehicle is in a complex parking environment



Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may detect vehicles that are parking or pulling out near your vehicle (e.g. leaving beside your vehicle, parking or pulling out behind your vehicle, approaching your vehicle making a turn). If this occurs, the function may activate a warning and brake your vehicle even when not needed.

Always check your surroundings while backing up.

 When your vehicle is parked diagonally



[A] Vehicle

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may be limited when backing up diagonally, and may not detect any vehicle approaching from the left or right. If this occurs, the function may not activate a warning or brake your vehicle.

Always check your surroundings while backing up.

When your vehicle is on or near a slope



Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may be limited when your vehicle is on a uphill or downhill slope, and may not detect any vehicle approaching from the left or right. If this occurs, the function may activate a warning and brake your vehicle even when not needed.

Always check your surroundings while backing up.

 Pulling into the parking space where there is a structure



[A] Structure [B] Wall

Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may detect vehicles passing by in front of you when parking in reverse into a parking space with a wall or structure in the rear or side area. If this occurs, the function may activate a warning or brake your vehicle.

Always check your surroundings while backing up.

When your vehicle is parked rearward



Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may detect vehicles passing by behind you when parking in reverse into a parking space. If this occurs, the function may activate a warning and brake your vehicle even when not needed.

Always check your surroundings while backing up.

\Lambda WARNING

- Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate normally if there is interference from strong electromagnetic waves.
- Rear Cross-Traffic Collision-Avoidance Assist may not operate for 3 seconds right after your vehicle is started or when the rear corner radars are initialized.

Driver assistance system sensors

The Driver Assistance system on your vehicle uses cameras and sensors to detect potential hazards in the vicinity of your vehicle.

Cameras

Front view camera



The front view camera is mounted near the top of the windshield inside your vehicle.

Wide-rear view camera



The wide-rear view camera is mounted above the license plate holder outside your vehicle.

🛕 WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Never disassemble the camera sensors or camera sensor assemblies.
- Only have the detecting sensor replaced or repaired by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
- Never install any accessories, stickers, or tint the front windshield.
- Always keep the camera dry.
- Never place any reflective objects (e.g. white paper, mirror) on the dashboard.
- Do not use any cleanser containing acid or alkaline detergents when cleaning the camera lenses. Use only a mild soap or neutral detergent, and rinse thoroughly with water.

Radars

+ if equipped

Front radar



The front radar is mounted behind the front grill.

Rear corner radar



The rear corner radars are mounted near the rear corners of your vehicle above the bumper.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Never disassemble the radar or radar assembly, and never apply any impact on it.
- If there is impact on or near the radar, the sensors may be damaged or not be properly aligned near the radar, even though a warning message does not appear on the instrument cluster, Driver Assistance system may not operate properly. Have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
- If the radars have been replaced or repaired, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
- Use only genuine HYUNDAI parts to repair the bumper where the radar is located.
- Do not install a license plate frame or other objects such as bumper sticker, film, bumper guard, or bumper wrap near the radar.
- Driver Assistance system may not work properly if the bumper has been replaced, or the surroundings of the radar has been damaged or painted.

 If a trailer or hitch mounted carrier is attached, it may adversely affect the performance of the rear corner radar or Driver Assistance system may not operate.

Ultrasonic sensors

Front ultrasonic sensors



These ultrasonic sensors are mounted to the front bumper outside your vehicle.

Rear ultrasonic sensors



These ultrasonic sensors are mounted to the rear bumper outside your vehicle.

To prevent serious injury or death:

- Always keep the ultrasonic sensors clean.
- Do not spray the ultrasonic sensors or the surrounding area directly with high pressure water.
- Do not apply objects such as bumper sticker or bumper guard, near the ultrasonic sensors or never apply paint to the bumper or other locations.
- Never disassemble or strike the ultrasonic sensors components.
- Do not modify the vehicle bumper height or ultrasonic sensor installations. Any non-factory installed equipment or accessories may also interfere with the sensor performance.
- If the ultrasonic sensors have been forcibly moved out of proper alignment or are damaged, have the vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

8. Emergency situations

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Hazard warning flasher



The hazard warning flashers warn other drivers to exercise extreme caution when approaching, overtaking, or passing your vehicle.

It should be used whenever making emergency repairs or when stopped near the edge of a roadway.

To turn on or off the hazard warning flasher, press the hazard warning flasher button with the ignition switch in any position. The hazard warning flasher button is located in the center fascia panel. All turn signal lights flash simultaneously.

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

Jump starting

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

\Lambda WARNING

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



Always read and follow instructions carefully when handling a battery.



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



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



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



Keep batteries out of reach of children.



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

- When lifting a plastic-cased battery, excessive pressure on the case may cause battery acid to leak. Lift with a battery carrier or with your hands on opposite corners.
- Do not attempt to jump start your vehicle if your battery is frozen.
- NEVER attempt to recharge the battery when the vehicle's battery cables are connected to the battery.
- The electrical ignition system works with high voltage.

NEVER touch these components with the engine running or when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

Jump starting procedure

- 1. Position the vehicles close enough that the jumper cables can reach. Do not allow the vehicles to touch.
- 2. Avoid fans or any moving parts in the engine compartment at all times, even when the vehicles are turned off.
- 3. Turn off all electrical devices such as radios, lights, air conditioning, etc. Put the vehicles in P (Park) and apply the parking brake. Turn both vehicles OFF.
- 4. Open the engine hood.

🛕 CAUTION

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



- 5. Connect the jumper cables in the exact sequence shown in the illustration. First connect one jumper cable to the red, positive (+) battery terminal of your vehicle (1).
- 6. Connect the other end of the jumper cable to the red, positive (+) battery/jumper terminal of the assisting vehicle (2).
- 7. Connect the second jumper cable to the black, negative (-) battery/jumper terminal of the assisting vehicle (3).
- 8. Connect the other end of the second jumper cable to the chassis ground of your vehicle (4).

Do not allow the jumper cables to contact anything except the correct battery or jumper terminals or the correct ground. Do not lean over the battery when making connections.

- 9. Start the engine of the assisting vehicle and let it run at approximately 2,000 RPM for a few minutes. Then start your vehicle.
- 10.Keep your vehicle operating for at least 30 minutes at idle or driving to make sure your battery receives enough charge to be able to start on its own after the vehicle is shut off. A completely discharged battery may require as long as 60 minutes runtime to fully recharge. If the vehicle is run for less, the vehicle may not restart.

If your vehicle does not start after a few attempts, it probably requires service. Have your vehicle inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Disconnect the jumper cables in the exact reverse order you connected them:

- 1. Disconnect the jumper cable from the chassis ground of your vehicle (4).
- 2. Disconnect the other end of the jumper cable from the black, negative (-) battery/jumper terminal of the assisting vehicle (3).
- 3. Disconnect the second jumper cable from the red, positive (+) battery/jumper terminal of the assisting vehicle (2).
- 4. Disconnect the other end of the jumper cable from the red, positive (+) battery terminal of your vehicle (1).

i Information



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

NOTICE

To prevent damage to your vehicle:

- Only use a 12 V power supply (battery or jumper system) to jump start your vehicle.
- Do not attempt to jump start your vehicle by push-starting.

Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS)





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

Check tire pressure



• You can check the tire pressure in the Driving Assist mode in the instrument cluster.

Refer to the "View modes" in the complete Owner's Manual.

- Tire pressure appears after a few minutes of driving. If the tire pressure does not appear when the vehicle is stopped, the message, "Drive to display" appears.
- The displayed tire pressure values may differ from those measured with a tire pressure gauge.
- You can change the tire pressure unit from the Settings menu in the instrument cluster or infotainment system. Select:
 - User Settings > Units > Tire Pressure Unit > psi, kpa, bar (for instrument cluster)
 - Settings > General > Units > Tire Pressure Unit > psi, kpa, bar (for infotainment system)

Tire pressure monitoring system

\Lambda WARNING

Over-inflation or under-inflation can reduce tire life, adversely affect vehicle handling, and lead to sudden tire failure that may cause loss of vehicle control resulting in an collision.

Each tire, including the spare (if provided), should be checked monthly when cold and inflated to the inflation pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label. (If your vehicle has tires of a different size than the size indicated on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label, you should determine the proper tire inflation pressure for those tires.)

As an added safety feature, your vehicle has been equipped with a tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS) that illuminates a low tire pressure telltale when one or more of your tires is significantly under-inflated. Accordingly, when the low tire pressure telltale illuminates, you should stop and check your tires as soon as possible, and inflate them to the proper pressure. Driving on a significantly under-inflated tire causes the tire to overheat and can lead to tire failure.

Under-inflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tire tread life, and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.

Please note that the TPMS is not a substitute for proper tire maintenance, and it is the driver's responsibility to maintain correct tire pressure, even if under-inflation has not reached the level to trigger illumination of the TPMS low tire pressure telltale. Your vehicle has also been equipped with a TPMS malfunction indicator to indicate when the system is not operating properly. The TPMS malfunction indicator is combined with the low tire pressure telltale. When the system detects a malfunction, the telltale flashes for approximately one minute and then remains continuously illuminated. This sequence continues upon subsequent vehicle start-ups as long as the malfunction exists.

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

Always check the TPMS malfunction telltale after replacing one or more tires or wheels on your vehicle to ensure that the replacement or alternate tires and wheels allow the TPMS to continue to function properly.

Low tire pressure warning light



Low tire pressure position and tire pressure telltale



NOTICE

Have the system inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer if:

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

TPMS is not a substitute for manually checking the tire pressure with a tire gauge. Changes in temperature affect tire pressure. Refer to "Check tire pressure" in the Maintenance chapter for proper tire inflation and tire pressure measurement procedure.

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

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

The Low Tire Pressure Telltale remains on and the TPMS Malfunction Indicator may blink for one minute and then remain illuminated (when the vehicle is driven about 10 minutes at the speed above 15.5 mph (25 km/h)) until you have the low pressure tire repaired and replaced on the vehicle.

🛕 WARNING

In winter or cold weather, the Low Tire Pressure Telltale may be illuminated if the tire pressure was adjusted to the recommended tire inflation pressure in warm weather. It does not mean your TPMS is malfunctioning because the decreased temperature leads to a proportional lowering of tire pressure.

When you drive your vehicle from a warm area to a cold area or from a cold area to a warm area, or the outside temperature is greatly higher or lower, check the tire inflation pressure and adjust the tires to the recommended tire inflation pressure.

Low pressure damage

Significantly low tire pressure makes the vehicle unstable and may contribute to loss of vehicle control and increased braking distances.

Continued driving on low pressure tires may cause the tires to overheat and fail.

TPMS malfunction indicator



The TPMS Malfunction Indicator illuminates after it blinks for about one minute when there is a problem with the Tire Pressure Monitoring System.

Have the system inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

NOTICE

If there is a malfunction with the TPMS, the individual tire pressures on the cluster display are not be available. Have the system inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer as soon as possible.

NOTICE

The TPMS Malfunction Indicator may illuminate after blinking for one minute if the vehicle is near electric power supply cables or radio transmitters such as police stations, government and public offices, broadcasting stations, military installations, airports, transmitting towers, etc.

Additionally, the TPMS Malfunction Indicator may illuminate if snow chains are used or if electronic devices such as computers, chargers, remote starters, navigation, etc. are near the vehicle. This may interfere with normal operation of the TPMS.

Changing a tire with TPMS

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

NOTICE

Do not use a puncture-repair kit not approved by HYUNDAI. Tire sealant not approved by HYUNDAI or the equivalent sealant specified for your vehicle may damage the tire pressure sensor.

The spare tire (if equipped) does not come with a tire pressure monitoring sensor. When the low pressure tire or the flat tire is replaced with the spare tire, the Low Tire Pressure Telltale remains on. Also, the TPMS Malfunction Indicator illuminates after blinking for one minute if the vehicle is driven at the speed above 15.5 mph (25 km/h) for about 10 minutes.

Once the original wheel equipped with a tire pressure monitoring sensor is reinflated to the recommended pressure and reinstalled on the vehicle, the Low Tire Pressure Telltale and TPMS Malfunction Indicator goes off within a few minutes of driving.

If the indicators do not turn off after a few minutes, visit an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Each wheel is equipped with a tire pressure sensor mounted inside the tire behind the valve stem (except for the spare tire). You must use TPMS specific wheels. It is recommended that you always have your tires serviced by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

You may not be able to identify a tire with low pressure by simply looking at it. Always use a good quality tire pressure gauge to measure. Note that a tire that is hot (from being driven) has a higher pressure measurement than a tire that is cold.

A cold tire means the vehicle has been sitting for 3 hours and driven for less than 1 mi. (1.6 km) in that 3 hour period.

Allow the tire to cool before measuring the inflation pressure. Always make sure the tire is cold before inflating to the recommended pressure.

\Lambda WARNING

- The TPMS cannot alert you to severe and sudden tire damage caused by external factors such as nails or road debris.
- If you feel any vehicle instability, immediately take your foot off the accelerator pedal, apply the brakes gradually with light force, and slowly move to a safe position off the road.

Tampering with, modifying, or disabling the Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) components may interfere with the system's ability to warn the driver of low tire pressure conditions and/or TPMS malfunctions and may void the warranty.

If you have a flat tire (with spare tire)

[±]if equipped

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

Jack and tools



- (1) Jack handle
- (2) Jack
- (3) Wheel lug wrench

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

The jack is provided for emergency tire changing only.



Turn the winged hold down bolt counterclockwise to remove the spare tire.

Store the spare tire in the same compartment by turning the winged hold down bolt clockwise.

To prevent the spare tire and tools from "rattling", store them in their proper locations.



If it is hard to loosen the tire hold down wing bolt by hand, you can loosen it easily using the jack handle.

- 1. Put the jack handle (1) inside of the tire hold-down wing bolt.
- 2. Turn the tire hold-down wing bolt counterclockwise with the jack handle.

Jack label



The actual jack label in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

For more detailed specifications, refer to the label attached to the jack.

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

Changing tires

Because the vehicle may slip or roll off of a jack causing serious injury or death, take the following safety precautions:

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

Follow these steps to change your vehicle's tire:

- 1. Park on a level, firm surface.
- Shift the gear to P (Park), apply the parking brake, and move the ignition switch to the LOCK/OFF position.
- 3. Press the hazard warning flasher button.
- 4. Remove the wheel lug wrench, jack, jack handle, and spare tire from the vehicle.
- 5. Block both the front and rear of the tire diagonally opposite of the tire you are changing.



[A] Block

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



7. Place the jack at the designated jacking position under the frame closest to the tire you are changing. The jacking positions are plates welded to the frame with two notches. Never jack at any other position or part of the vehicle to prevent the vehicle slipping off of the jack or damaging the vehicle.



8. Insert the jack handle into the jack and turn it clockwise, raising the vehicle until the tire clears the ground. Make

sure the vehicle is stable on the jack.



9. Loosen the wheel nuts with the wheel lug wrench and remove them with your fingers. Remove the wheel from the studs and lay it flat on the ground out of the way. Remove any dirt or debris from the studs, mounting surfaces, and spare tire.

🚹 WARNING

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

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

- 10.Install the spare tire onto the studs of the hub.
- 11. Tighten the wheel nuts with your fingers onto the studs with the smaller end of the wheel nuts closest to the wheel.
- 12.Lower the vehicle to the ground by turning the jack handle counterclockwise.



13.Use the wheel lug wrench to tighten the wheel nuts in the order shown. Double-check each wheel nuts until they are tight. After changing tires, have an authorized HYUNDAI dealer tighten the wheel nuts to their proper torque as soon as possible. Tighten the wheel nuts to 79-94 lbf.ft (11-13 kgf.m). Check the tire pressure after installing the compact spare tire. The compact spare tire should be inflated to 60 psi (420 kPa).

If you have a tire gauge, check the spare tire pressure (refer to the "Tires and Wheels" section in the complete Owner's Manual. for tire pressure instructions.). If the spare tire pressure is lower or higher than the recommended, drive slowly to the nearest service station and adjust to the recommended pressure.

Always reinstall the valve cap after checking or adjusting the tire pressure. If the cap is not replaced, air may leak from the tire. If you lose a valve cap, buy another and install it as soon as possible. After changing tires, secure the flat tire and return the jack and tools to their proper storage locations.

NOTICE

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

- Your vehicle has metric threads on the studs and wheel nuts. During tire changing, make sure that the nuts that were removed are reinstalled. If you have to replace your wheel nuts, make sure they have metric threads to avoid damaging the studs and make sure the wheel is properly secured to the hub. Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer for assistance.
- If the wheel studs are damaged, they may lose their ability to retain the wheel. This may cause loss of the wheel and a collision resulting in serious injuries.

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

Use of compact spare tires

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

To prevent compact spare tire failure and loss of control possibly resulting in a collision:

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

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

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

i Information

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

NOTICE

To prevent damaging the compact spare tire and your vehicle:

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

If you have a flat tire (with Tire Mobility Kit)

+ if equipped



For safe operation, carefully read and follow the instructions in this manual before use.

- (1) Compressor
- (2) Sealant bottle

The tire mobility kit is a temporary fix to the tire. Have the tire inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer or the equivalent approved for your vehicle as soon as possible.

▲ CAUTION

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

🛕 WARNING

Do not use the Tire Mobility Kit to repair punctures in the tire walls. This can result in an accident due to tire failure.

🛕 WARNING

Have your tire repaired as soon as possible. The tire may lose air pressure at any time after inflating with the Tire Mobility Kit.

Introduction

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

The compressor and sealing compound system effectively and comfortably seals most punctures in a passenger car tire caused by nails or similar objects and reinflates the tire.

After you ensure that the tire is properly sealed you can drive cautiously on the tire (distance up to 120 mi. (200 km)) at a max. speed of 50 mph (80 km/h) in order to reach a service station or tire dealer for the tire replacement.

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

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

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

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

This instruction shows you step by step how to temporarily seal the puncture simply and reliably.

Read the section "Notes on the safe use of the Tire Mobility Kit".

Do not use the TMK if a tire is severely damaged by driving run flat or with insufficient air pressure.

Only punctured areas located within the tread region of the tire can be sealed using the TMK.

Notes on the safe use of the Tire Mobility Kit

- Park your car at the side of the road so that you can work with the Tire Mobility Kit away from moving traffic.
- To be sure your vehicle will not move, even when you're on fairly level ground, always set your parking brake.
- Only use the Tire Mobility Kit for sealing/inflation passenger car tires.
 Only punctured areas located within the tread region of the tire can be sealed using the tire mobility kit.
- Do not use on motorcycles, bicycles or any other type of tires.
- When the tire and wheel are damaged, do not use Tire Mobility Kit for your safety.
- Use of the Tire Mobility Kit may not be effective for tire damage larger than about 0.16 in. (4 mm).
- If the tire cannot be made roadworthy with the Tire Mobility Kit, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.
- Do not use the Tire Mobility Kit if a tire is severely damaged by driving run flat or with insufficient air pressure.
- Do not remove any foreign objects such as nails or screws that have penetrated the tire.
- Provided the car is outdoors, leave the engine running. Otherwise operating the compressor may eventually drain the car battery.
- Never leave the Tire Mobility Kit unattended while it is being used.
- Do not leave the compressor running for more than 10 min. at a time or it may overheat.
- Do not use the Tire Mobility Kit if the ambient temperature is below -30 °C (-22 °F).

- In case of skin contact with the sealant, wash the area thoroughly with plenty of water. If the irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- In case of eye contact with the sealant, flush your eyes for at least 15 minutes. If the irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- In case of swallowing the sealant, rinse the mouth and drink plenty of water. However, never give anything to an unconscious person and seek medical attention immediately.
- Long time exposure to the sealant may cause damage to bodily tissue such as kidney, etc.

Components of the Tire Mobility Kit



- 1. Speed-restriction label
- 2. Sealant bottle and label with speed restriction
- 3. Filling hose
- 4. Connectors and cable for the power outlet direct connection
- 5. Holder for the sealant bottle
- 6. Compressor
- 7. ON/OFF switch
- 8. Pressure gauge for displaying the tire inflation pressure

9. Button for reducing the tire inflation pressure

Connectors, cable and connection hose are stored in the compressor housing.

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

🛕 WARNING

Expired sealant

Do not use the Tire sealant after the sealant has expired (for example, pasted the expiration date on the sealant container). This can increase the risk of tire failure.

Sealant

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Do not swallow.

Using the Tire Mobility Kit When a tire is flat



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

▲ CAUTION

If only the tire pressure needs to be adjusted, refer to the "How to adjust tire pressure" section in this chapter.

Before using the Tire Mobility Kit, be fully aware of the explanation on the sealant.

1. Shake the sealant bottle.



2. Connect the filling hose to the sealant bottle in the direction of (A) and connect the sealant bottle to the compressor in the direction of (B).



3. Ensure that the compressor is switched OFF.

4. Unscrew the valve cap from the valve of the defective wheel and screw the filling hose (3) of the sealant bottle onto the valve.



🚹 CAUTION

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

5. Plug the compressor power cord (4) into the vehicle power outlet.



NOTICE

Only use the front passenger side power outlet when connecting the power cord. 6. With the engine running, switch on the compressor and let it run for about 5-7 minutes to fill the sealant up to proper pressure. (refer to the "Tires and Wheels" section in the complete Owner's Manual). The inflation pressure of the tire after filling is unimportant and will be checked/corrected later.

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

Tire pressure

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

- 7. Switch off the compressor.
- 8. Detach the hoses from the sealant bottle connector and from the tire valve.

Return the Tire Mobility Kit to its storage location in the vehicle.

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



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

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

Call for road side service or towing.

- 10.After driving about 4-6 mi. (7-10 km or about 10 min), stop at a safety location.
- 11.Connect the filling hose (3) of the compressor directly to the tire valve.



12.Plug the compressor power cord into the vehicle power outlet.

13.Adjust the tire inflation pressure to the recommended tire inflation.

With the engine running, proceed as follows.

- To increase the inflation pressure : Switch on the compressor. To check the current inflation pressure setting, briefly switch off the compressor.
- To reduce the inflation pressure: Press the button (9) on the compressor.

NOTICE

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

i Information

The pressure gauge may show higher than actual reading when the compressor is running. To get an accurate tire reading, the compressor needs to be turned off.

\Lambda CAUTION

If the inflation pressure is not maintained, drive the vehicle a second time, refer to step 9.

Then repeat steps 10 to 13.

Use of the TMK may be ineffectual for tire damage larger than about 0.16 in. (4 mm).

Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer if the tire cannot be made roadworthy with the Tire Mobility Kit.

The tire inflation pressure must be at least 29 psi (200 kPa). If it is not, do not continue driving.

Call for road side service or towing.

🛕 CAUTION

Tire pressure sensor (if equipped with TPMS)

The sealant on the tire pressure sensor and wheel should be removed when you replace the tire with a new one and inspect the tire pressure sensors. Get this done at an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

i Information

When reinstalling the repaired or replaced tire and wheel on the vehicle, tighten the wheel lug nut to 79-94 lbf·ft (11-13 kgf·m).

How to adjust tire pressure



- 1. Park your vehicle in a safe location.
- 2. Connect the filling hose (3) of the compressor directly to the tire valve.
- 3. Plug the compressor power cord into the vehicle power outlet.
- 4. Adjust the tire inflation pressure to the recommended tire inflation.

With the engine running, proceed as follows.

• To increase the inflation pressure: Switch on the compressor. To check the current inflation pressure setting, briefly switch off the compressor. • To reduce the inflation pressure: Press the button (9) on the compressor.

NOTICE

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

Information

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

▲ CAUTION

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

The tire inflation pressure must be at least 29 psi (200 kPa). If it is not, do not continue driving.

Call for road side service or towing.

9. Maintenance

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Engine Compartment

Smartstream G2.0



Smartstream G1.6 T-GDI



The actual engine compartment in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

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

Checking the engine oil level

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

Check the engine oil following the below procedure.

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



Smartstream G1.6 T-GDI



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

Smartstream G2.0



Smartstream G1.6 T-GDI



i Information

Use only the specified engine oil (Refer to the "Recommended lubricants and capacities" in the complete Owner's Manual).

NOTICE

To prevent damage to your engine:

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

Checking the engine oil and filter



- The lubrication, rust prevention, cooling, and cleaning effect of the engine oil will gradually degrade during its use. Have the engine oil and filter changed by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer according to the Oil Life Management System instructions or the Maintenance Schedule in the complete Owner's Manual.
- To keep the engine in optimal condition, use the recommended engine oil and filter. If the recommended engine oil and filter are not used, replace them according to the Maintenance Schedule Under Severe Usage Conditions.

• The purpose of the maintenance schedule for engine oil replacement is to prevent oil deterioration and it is irrelevant to oil consumption. Check and refill engine oil regularly.

i Information

When the oil pressure is low due to insufficient engine oil, the Engine Oil Pressure (() warning light will illuminate.

In addition, the enhanced engine protection system, which limits the engine's power is activated and the

Malfunction Indicator Lamp ($\[K \])$ will illuminate when the vehicle is driven in this state continuously. When the engine oil pressure is restored, the warning light and the enhanced engine protection system will turn off after the engine is restarted. (Smartstream G1.6 T-GDi)

\Lambda WARNING

Allow the engine to cool before replacing the oil.

NOTICE

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

Engine coolant

The high pressure cooling system has a reservoir filled with year-round antifreeze coolant.

Check the antifreeze protection and coolant level at least once a year, before the winter season or before traveling to a colder climate.

Checking the coolant level



Smartstream G1.6 T-GDI



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

The coolant level should be filled between the MAX and the MIN marks on the side of the coolant reservoir when the engine is cool. If the coolant level is low, add enough distilled (deionized) water mixed with antifreeze to bring the level to the MAX mark. If frequent additions are required, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

🚹 WARNING



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

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

i Information

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

🛕 WARNING



Keep hands, clothing, and tools away from the rotating fan blades of the cooling fan.

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

🛕 WARNING

Make sure the coolant cap is properly closed after refilling coolant. Otherwise, the engine may be overheated while driving.

1. Check if the coolant cap label is straight in front.

Engine compartment front view



Make sure that the tiny protrusions inside the coolant cap is securely interlocked.



Recommended coolant

- When adding coolant, use only deionized water, distilled water, or soft water for your vehicle and never mix hard water in the coolant filled at the factory.
- An incorrect coolant mixture may result in severe malfunction or engine damage.
- The engine in your vehicle has aluminum engine parts and must be protected by an phosphate-based ethylene glycol coolant to prevent corrosion and freezing.
- Do not use alcohol or methanol coolant or mix them with the specified coolant.
- Do not use a solution that contains more than 60 % antifreeze or less than 35 % antifreeze, which could reduce the effectiveness of the solution.

For mixing percentage, refer to the following table:

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

i Information

If in doubt about the mix ratio, a 50 % water and 50 % antifreeze mix is the easiest to mix together because it is the same quantity for each.

Changing coolant

Have the coolant changed by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer according to the Maintenance Schedule.

NOTICE

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

Brake fluid

Checking the brake fluid level



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

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

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

\Lambda WARNING

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

NOTICE

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

i Information

Use only the brake fluid specified in the "Recommended lubricants and capacities" in the complete Owner's Manual.

Parking brake

Checking the parking brake



Check the stroke of the parking brake by counting the number of "clicks" heard while fully applying it from the released position. Also, the parking brake alone should securely hold the vehicle on a fairly steep grade. If the stroke is more or less than specified, have the system be inspected by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

Stroke : 5-8 "clicks" at a force of 44 lbs (20 kg, 196 N)

Washer fluid

Checking the washer fluid level



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

🛕 WARNING

To prevent serious injury or death:

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

Air cleaner

Filter replacement



Type B (N Line)



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

1. Loosen the air cleaner cover attaching clip (1) and open the cover.



2. Replace the air cleaner filter.



3. Insert the air cleaner cover in the hinge (2) and engage the clip (1) after closing the cover.



4. Check that the cover is firmly installed.

i Information

If the vehicle is operated in extremely dusty or sandy areas, replace the element more often than the usual recommended intervals (refer to the "Maintenance under severe usage conditions" in the complete Owner's Manual).

NOTICE

- Do not drive with the air cleaner filter removed. This may result in excessive engine wear.
- When removing the air cleaner filter, be careful that dust or dirt does not enter the air intake. It may cause damage.
- Use HYUNDAI genuine parts or the equivalent specified for your vehicle. Use of non-genuine parts may damage the air flow sensor.

Wiper blades

Blade inspection

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

Common sources of contamination are insects, tree sap, and hot wax treatments used by some commercial car washes. If the blades are not wiping properly, clean both the window and the blades with glass cleaner or mild detergent, and rinse thoroughly with clean water. Replace blades as needed.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the wiper blades, arms, or other components, do not:

- Use gasoline, kerosene, paint thinner, or other solvents on or near them.
- Attempt to move the wipers manually.

Blade replacement

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

NOTICE

To prevent damage:

- Never use non-specified wiper blades.
- Lift the wiper arms when in the top wiping position.
- Always return the wiper arms to the windshield before driving.

Front windshield wiper blade replacement

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

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



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



4. While pushing the clip (1), pull down the wiper blade (2).



5. Remove the wiper blade from the wiper arm.



- 6. Install a new wiper blade assembly in the reverse order of removal.
- 7. Gently put down the wiper back onto the windshield.
- 8. Turn the wipers to any ON position to return the wiper arms to the bottom resting position.

Battery

🛕 WARNING

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



Always read and follow instructions carefully when handling a battery.



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



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



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



Keep batteries out of reach of children.



Batteries contain sulfuric acid that is highly corrosive. Do not allow acid to contact your eyes, skin, or clothing.

If acid gets into your eyes, flush your eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes and get immediate medical attention. If acid gets on your skin, thoroughly wash the area. If you feel pain or a burning sensation, get medical attention immediately.

- Lift a battery with a battery carrier or with your hands on opposite corners. When lifting a plastic-cased battery, excessive pressure on the case may cause battery acid to leak.
- Do not attempt to jump start your vehicle if your battery is frozen.
- Never attempt to recharge the battery when the vehicle's battery cables are connected to the battery.
- The electrical ignition system works with high voltage. Never touch these components with the engine running or when the ignition switch is in the ON position.
- Do not allow the (+) and (-) jumper cables to touch. It may cause sparks.
- The battery may rupture or explode when you jump start with a low or frozen battery.
- Leaked battery electrolyte due to repeated driving on sharp curves (for example, on circuits) may cause safety problem. Avoid repeated driving on sharp curves.

For longer battery life



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

NOTICE

To prevent battery damage:

- Always fully charge the battery and store indoors when you do not plan to use the vehicle for a long time if the outside temperature is low enough to cause the battery to freeze.
- Never connect unauthorized devices to the battery.
- Always fully charge the battery to prevent battery case damage in low temperature areas.
- Do not tilt the battery.

Battery capacity label

Туре А







- 1. CMF60L-DIN/AGM70L-DIN: The HYUNDAI model name of battery
 - 12V: The nominal voltage
- 2. 60Ah (20HR)/70Ah (20HR): The nominal capacity (in Ampere hours)
- 3. CCA: The cold-test current in amperes by SAE
- 4.550A/760A: The cold-test current in amperes by EN
- 5. RC 92min/RC 120min: The nominal capacity (in Ampere hours)

Battery recharging

By battery charger

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

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

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

- Before performing maintenance or recharging the battery, turn off all accessories and stop the engine.
- Keep all flames, sparks, or smoking materials away from the battery.
- Always work outdoors or in an area with plenty of ventilation.
- Wear eye protection when checking the battery during charging. Do not contact the battery. This may result in serious injury.
- Remove the battery from the vehicle and place it in a well ventilated area.
- Watch the battery during charging, and stop or reduce the charging rate if the battery cells begin boiling violently.
- Remove the negative battery cable first and install it last when the battery is disconnected. Disconnect the battery charger in the following order:
 - 1. Turn off the battery charger main switch.
 - 2. Unhook the negative clamp from the negative battery terminal.
 - 3. Unhook the positive clamp from the positive battery terminal.

NOTICE

AGM battery (if equipped)

Absorbent Glass Mat (AGM) batteries are maintenance-free and should be serviced by an authorized HYUNDAI dealer. Only charge using fully automatic battery chargers that are specifically for AGM batteries.

🛕 CAUTION

- Do not open or remove the cap on top of the battery. This may cause leaks of internal electrolyte that could result in severe injury.
- Do not charge the AGM battery with a general charger. It may damage or explode the AGM battery. Only charge the AGM battery with a charger that has AGM battery setting.

By jump starting

After a jump start from a good battery, drive the vehicle for 30 minutes or operate at idle for at least 60 minutes before it is shut off. The vehicle may not restart if you shut it off before the battery had a chance to adequately recharge. Refer to the "Jump starting" section in chapter 8 for more information on jump starting procedures.

i Information



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

Reset items

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

- Auto up/down window (refer to chapter 5)
- Sunroof (refer to chapter 5)
- Trip computer (refer to section in the complete Owner's Manual)
- Climate control additional features (refer to chapter 5)

Tires and wheels

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

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

Tire care

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



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

Recommended cold tire inflation pressures

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

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

🚹 WARNING

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

Check tire inflation pressure

Check your tires, including the spare tire, at least once a month.

How to check

Use a good quality tire pressure gauge to check the tire pressure. You cannot tell if your tires are properly inflated simply by looking at them. Radial tires may look properly inflated when they are under- inflated.

Remove the valve cap from the tire valve stem. Press the tire gauge firmly onto the valve to get a pressure measurement. If the cold tire inflation pressure matches the recommended pressure on the tire and loading information label, no further adjustment is necessary. If the pressure is low, add air until it reaches the recommended pressure.

Be sure to put the valve caps back on the valve stems. Without the valve cap, dirt or moisture may get into the valve core and cause air leakage. If a valve cap is missing, install a new one as soon as possible.

If you overfill the tire, release air by pushing on the metal stem in the center of the tire valve. Recheck the tire pressure with the tire gauge. Be sure to put the valve caps back on the valve stems. Without the valve cap, dirt or moisture may get into the valve core and cause air leakage. If a valve cap is missing, install a new one as soon as possible.

Tire rotation

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

During rotation, check the tires for correct balance.

When rotating tires, check for uneven wear and damage. Abnormal wear is usually caused by incorrect tire pressure, improper wheel alignment, out-of-balance wheels, severe braking, or severe cornering. Look for bumps or bulges in the tread or side of the tire. Replace the tire if you find any of these conditions. Replace the tire if fabric or cord is visible. After rotation, be sure to bring the front and rear tire pressures to specification and check wheel nut torque (proper torque is 79.6-94.0 lbf.ft [11.0-13.0 kgf.m]).



Disc brake pads should be inspected for wear whenever tires are rotated.

i Information

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

🚹 WARNING

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

Wheel alignment and tire balance

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

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

NOTICE

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

Tire replacement



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

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

🛕 WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury or death:

- Replace tires that are worn, show uneven wear, or are damaged. Worn tires may cause loss of braking effectiveness, steering control, and traction.
- Always replace tires with the same size as each tire that was originally supplied with this vehicle. Using tires and wheels other than the recommended sizes may cause unusual handling characteristics, poor vehicle control, or negatively affect your vehicle's Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS).

- When replacing tires (or wheels), it is recommended to replace the two front or two rear tires (or wheels) as a pair. Replacing just one tire may seriously affect your vehicle's handling.
- Tires degrade over time, even when they are not being used. Regardless of the remaining tread, HYUNDAI recommends that tires be replaced after six (6) years.
- Driving in hot climates or excessive loading may accelerate the tire aging process.

Compact spare tire replacement

A compact spare tire has a shorter tread life than a regular size tire. Replace it when you can see the tread wear indicator bars on the tire. The replacement compact spare tire should be the same size and design tire as the one provided with your vehicle and must be mounted on the same compact spare tire wheel. The compact spare tire is not designed to be mounted on a regular size wheel, and the compact spare tire wheel is not designed for mounting a regular size tire.

The normal size tire should be repaired or replaced as soon as possible to avoid failure of the spare and loss of vehicle control resulting in a collision.

The compact spare tire is for emergency use only. Do not operate your vehicle over 50 mph (80 km/h) when using the compact spare tire.

Wheel replacement

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

Tire traction

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

Tire maintenance

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

Tire sidewall labeling

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



1. Manufacturer or brand name

Manufacturer or brand name is shown.

2. Tire size designation

A tire's sidewall is marked with a tire size designation. You need this information when selecting replacement tires for your vehicle. The following explains what the letters and numbers in the tire size designation mean.

Example tire size designation:

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

205/55R16 91H

205 - Tire width in millimeters.

55 - Aspect ratio. The tire's section height as a percentage of its width.

- R Tire construction code (Radial).
- 16 Rim diameter in inches.

91 - Load Index, a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tire can carry.

H - Speed Rating Symbol. See the speed rating chart in this section for additional information.

Wheel size designation

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

Example wheel size designation:

6.5J X 16

6.5 - Rim width in inches.

- J Rim contour designation.
- 16 Rim diameter in inches.

Tire speed ratings

The chart below lists many of the different speed ratings currently being used for passenger vehicle tires. The speed rating is part of the tire size designation on the sidewall of the tire. This symbol corresponds to that tire's designed maximum safe operating speed.

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

3. Checking tire life (TIN: Tire Identification Number)

Any tires that are over six years old, based on the manufacturing date, (including the spare tire) must be replaced by new ones. You can find the manufacturing date on the tire sidewall (possibly on the inside of the wheel), displaying the DOT Code. The DOT Code is a series of numbers on a tire consisting of numbers and English letters. The manufacturing date is designated by the last four digits (characters) of the DOT code.

DOT: XXXX XXXX OOOO

The front part of the DOT shows a plant code number, tire size, and tread pattern and the last four numbers indicate the week and year manufactured.

For example:

DOT XXXX XXXX 1423 represents that the tire was produced in the 14th week of 2023.

4. Tire ply composition and material

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

5. Maximum permissible inflation pressure

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

6. Maximum load rating

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

7. DOT Tire Quality Grading (U.S. Vehicles)

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

Uniform tire quality grading

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

For example: TREADWEAR 200 TRACTION AA TEMPERATURE A

Tread wear

The tread wear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one-and-a-half times (1½) as well on the government course as a tire graded 100.

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

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

Traction - AA, A, B & C

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

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

Temperature - A, B & C

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

Sustained high temperature may cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature may lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance that all passenger car tires must meet the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades A and B represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

🚹 WARNING

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

Tire terminology and definitions

Air pressure

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

Accessory weight

This means the combined weight of optional accessories. Some examples of optional accessories are automatic transmission, power seats, and air conditioning.

Aspect ratio

The relationship of a tire's height to its width.

Belt

A rubber coated layer of cords that is located between the plies and the tread. Cords may be made from steel or other reinforcing materials.

Bead

The tire bead contains steel wires wrapped by steel cords that hold the tire onto the rim.

Bias ply tire

A pneumatic tire in which the plies are laid at alternate angles less than 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread.

Cold tire pressure

The amount of air pressure in a tire, measured in pounds per square inch (psi) or kilopascals (kPa) before a tire has built up heat from driving.

Curb weight

This means the weight of a motor vehicle with standard and optional equipment including the maximum capacity of fuel, oil and coolant, but without passengers and cargo.

DOT markings

A code molded into the sidewall of a tire signifying that the tire is in compliance with the U.S. Department of Transportation motor vehicle safety standards. The DOT code includes the Tire Identification Number (TIN), an alphanumeric designator which can also identify the tire manufacturer, production plant, brand and date of production.

GVWR

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating

GAWR FRT

Gross Axle Weight Rating for the Front Axle.

GAWR RR

Gross Axle Weight Rating for the Rear axle.

Intended outboard sidewall

The side of an asymmetrical tire, that must always face outward when mounted on a vehicle.

Kilopascal (kPa)

The metric unit for air pressure.

Light Truck (LT) tire

A tire designated by its manufacturer as primarily intended for use on lightweight trucks or multipurpose passenger vehicles.

Load ratings

The maximum load that a tire is rated to carry for a given inflation pressure.

Load index

An assigned number ranging from 1 to 279 that corresponds to the load carrying capacity of a tire.

Maximum inflation pressure

The maximum air pressure to which a cold tire may be inflated. The maximum air pressure is molded onto the sidewall.

Maximum load rating

The load rating for a tire at the maximum permissible inflation pressure for that tire.

Maximum loaded vehicle weight

The sum of curb weight; accessory weight; vehicle capacity weight; and production options weight.

Normal occupant weight

The number of occupants a vehicle is designed to seat multiplied by 150 lbs. (68 kg).

Occupant distribution

Designated seating positions.

Outward facing sidewall

An asymmetrical tire has a particular side that faces outward when mounted on a vehicle. The outward facing sidewall bears white lettering or bears manufacturer, brand, and/or model name molding that is higher or deeper than the same moldings on the inner facing sidewall.

Passenger (P-Metric) tire

A tire used on passenger cars and some light duty trucks and multipurpose vehicles.

Ply

A layer of rubber-coated parallel cords.

Pneumatic tire

A mechanical device made of rubber, chemicals, fabric and steel or other materials, that, when mounted on an automotive wheel provides the traction and contains the gas or fluid that sustains the load.

Pneumatic options weight

The combined weight of installed regular production options weighing over 5 lb. (2.3 kg) in excess of the standard items which they replace, not previously considered in curb weight or accessory weight, including heavy duty breaks, ride levelers, roof rack, heavy duty battery, and special trim.

Recommended inflation pressure

Vehicle manufacturer's recommended tire inflation pressure as shown on the tire placard.

Radial ply tire

A pneumatic tire in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread.

Rim

A metal support for a tire and upon which the tire beads are seated.

Sidewall

The portion of a tire between the tread and the bead.

Speed rating

An alphanumeric code assigned to a tire indicating the maximum speed at which a tire can operate.

Traction

The friction between the tire and the road surface. The amount of grip provided.

Tread

The portion of a tire that comes into contact with the road.

Treadwear indicators

Narrow bands, sometimes called "wear bars", that show across the tread of a tire when only 1/16 in. of tread remains.

UTQGS

Uniform Tire Quality Grading Standards is a tire information system that provides consumers with ratings for a tire's traction, temperature and treadwear. Ratings are determined by tire manufacturers using government testing procedures. The ratings are molded into the sidewall of the tire.

Vehicle capacity weight

The number of designated seating positions multiplied by 150 lbs. (68 kg) plus the rated cargo and luggage load.

Vehicle maximum load on the tire

Load on an individual tire due to curb and accessory weight plus maximum occupant and cargo weight.

Vehicle normal load on the tire

Load on an individual tire that is determined by distributing to each axle its share of the curb weight, accessory weight, and normal occupant weight and dividing by 2.

Vehicle placard

A label permanently attached to a vehicle showing the original equipment tire size and recommended inflation pressure.

California perchlorate notice

Notice to California Vehicle Dismantlers:

The airbag module, safety belt pretensioners, and remote batteries must be disposed of according to Title 22 California Code of Regulations Section 67384.10 (a). Special handling may be necessary. See:

www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perch lorate. Contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer for handling and disposal.

10. Vehicle information, reporting safety defects, and consumer information

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Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)

Vin label



The VIN is also on a plate attached to the top of the left side dashboard. The number on the plate can easily be seen through the windshield from outside.

Vehicle certification label



The tires supplied on your new vehicle are chosen to provide the best performance for normal driving.

Tire specification and

pressure label

The tire label located on the driver's side center pillar gives the tire pressures recommended for your vehicle.



The vehicle certification label attached on the driver's side center pillar gives the vehicle identification number (VIN).

Engine number

Smartstream G2.0 Atkinson



Smartstream G1.6 T-GDI



The engine number is stamped on the engine block as shown in the drawing.

Refrigerant label

+ if equipped



The refrigerant label provides information such as refrigerant type and amount. (R-1234yf)

Air conditioner compressor label



A compressor label informs you the type of compressor your vehicle is equipped with such as model, supplier part number, production number, refrigerant (1) and refrigerant oil (2).

Operation in foreign countries

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

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

Hyundai vehicle owner privacy policy

Your Hyundai vehicle may be equipped with technologies and services that use information collected, generated, recorded, or stored by the vehicle. Hyundai has created a Vehicle Owner Privacy Policy to explain how these technologies and services collect use and share this information.

You may read our Vehicle Owner Privacy Policy on the Hyundaiusa.com website

at: https://www.hyundaiusa.com/owner-privacy-policy.aspx

If you would like to receive a hard copy of our Vehicle Owner Privacy Policy,

please contact our Customer Care Center at:

Hyundai Customer Care

P.O. Box 20850

Fountain Valley, CA 92728 800-633-5151

consumeraffairs@hmausa.com

Hyundai's Customer Care representatives are available Monday through Friday, between the hours of 6:00 AM and 5:00 PM PST and Saturday between 6:30 AM and 3:00 PM PST (English).

For Customer Care assistance in Spanish or Korean, representatives are available Monday through Friday between 6:30 AM and 3:00 PM PST.

Vehicle data collection and event data recorders

This vehicle is equipped with an event data recorder (EDR). The main purpose of an EDR is to record, in certain crash or near crash-like situations, such as an air bag deployment or hitting a road obstacle, data that will assist in understanding how a vehicle's systems performed. The EDR is designed to record data related to vehicle dynamics and safety systems for a short period of time, typically 30 seconds or less.

The EDR in this vehicle is designed to record such data as:

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

These data can help provide a better understanding of the circumstances in which crashes and injuries occur.

NOTE: EDR data are recorded by your vehicle only if a non-trivial crash situation occurs; no data are recorded by the EDR under normal driving conditions and no personal data (for example, name, gender, age, and crash location) are recorded. However, other parties, such as law enforcement, could combine the EDR data with the type of personally identifying data routinely acquired during a crash investigation.

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

Reporting safety defects

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

To contact NHTSA, you may call the Vehicle Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-888-327-4236 (TTY: 1-800-424-9153);

go to http://www.safercar.gov;

download the SaferCar mobile application;

or write to: Administrator, NHTSA1200 New Jersey Ave, SE,West Building Washington, D.C. 20590.

You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from http://www.safercar.gov.

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

FCC statement

The following regulatory statement applies to all Radio Frequency (RF) devices equipped in this vehicle:

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules and with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- 1. This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- 2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Le present appareil est conforme aux CNR d`Innovation, Science and Economic Development applicables aux appareils radio exempts de

licence. L'exploitation est autorisee aux deux conditions suivantes:

- 1. l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et
- 2. l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioelectrique subi, meme si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.
- La operacion de este equipo esta sujeta a las siguientes dos condiciones:
- 1. es posible que este equipo o dispositivo no cause interferencia perjudicial y
- 2. este equipo o dispositivo debe aceptar cualquier interferencia, incluyendo la que pueda causar su operacion no deseada.

i Information

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Consumer information

This consumer information has been prepared in accordance with regulations issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation. Your HYUNDAI dealer will help answer any questions you may have as you read this information.

HYUNDAI motor vehicles are designed and manufactured to meet or exceed all applicable safety standards.

For your safety, however, we strongly urge you to read and follow all directions in this Owner's Manual, particularly the information under the headings "**NOTICE**", "**CAUTION**", and "**WARNING**".

If, after reading this manual, you have any questions regarding the operation of your vehicle, please contact the Hyundai Customer Care Center:

Hyundai Customer Care P.O. Box 20850 Fountain Valley, CA 92728 800-633-5151 consumeraffairs@hmausa.com

Hyundai's Customer Care Center representatives are available Monday through Friday, between the hours of 6:00 AM and 5:00 PM PST

and Saturday between 6:30 AM and 3:00 PM PST (English).

For Customer Care assistance in Spanish or Korean, representatives are available Monday through Friday between 6:30 AM and 3:00 PM PST.

Open source software notice

This vehicle contains software with open source licenses.

Open source software information including the source code, copyright notices and referred license terms may be obtained on the website.

https://www.hyundai.com/worldwide/opensource

HYUNDAI Motor Company will provide the open source code to you in storage medium such as CD-ROM for minimum charge covering the cost of performing source distribution upon email request to opensource@hyundai.com within a period of 3 years from the date of product purchase.

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