



User manual for ŠKODA CITIGO^e iV

1. Car control

1.1. Start and activation of the vehicle prior to driving and acceleration

The car is started by activating the electric motor:

- 1) Set the gear lever to P = PARKING.
- 2) Press the brake pedal (left pedal).
- 3) Push the Start/Stop button next to the gear lever.
- 4) The engine is activated for driving, beeps and the “Ready” indicator on the dashboard lights up to indicate that the car is ready to accelerate.
- 5) Move the gear lever to D = Drive, release the brake pedal, slowly press the accelerator pedal.

The vehicle has a very high torque, so it is different from combustion vehicle when accelerating, the vehicle is more quick and aggressive.

1.2. Driving the car

The electric car has only one gear so you don't shift during the drive. It operates just as automatic gearbox.

The gear lever is moved always when the vehicle is stationary and the brake pedal is pressed and the driver selects one of the following:

P = PARKING (vehicle's parking position)

R = REVERSE (reversing the vehicle backwards, or “reverse”)

N = NEUTRAL (motor disconnected, the vehicle is gliding)

D = DRIVE (driving forward)

B = BRAKE (the strongest level of recuperation, the vehicle is braking intensively using the engine - see the section on recuperation)

1.3. Parking (end of the ride)

At the end of the ride, after stopping the car, press the brake pedal, move the gear lever to P = PARKING, deactivate the motor using the Start/Stop button.

1.4. Handbrake

The handbrake is activated by pulling it upwards as in the normal car.

1.5. Recuperation

Recuperation = recovery of electric power back into vehicle's battery via vehicle's electric engine. The electric engine not only consumes electricity while driving, but can also produce it and recharge the vehicle's battery and thus extending its overall range. The recuperation process is associated with vehicle braking. During recuperation, the vehicle slows down and the rear brake lights always come on as if braking.

Recuperation only works in the D = DRIVE position.

The highest recovery “speed” associated with electric power generation is in position B = BREAK. It is activated only when driving forward, when moving the speed selector backwards (opposite to the direction of travel), the greatest recuperation effect is activated. With the same movement, the recuperation is deactivated, i.e. opposite to the direction of travel (not forward, as this would disconnect the engine from the axle to the position).

All recuperation levels can be activated for the entire duration of the ride. When depressing the accelerator pedal, the vehicle accelerates again, when releasing the pedal it brakes and recharges the battery.



Recuperation does not activate when the battery is 100% charged and there is no free battery capacity to store the generated electric power. The vehicle will activate it only with gradual discharge of the vehicle's battery while driving.

Recuperation is also activated when the brake pedal is pressed - thus the response of the brake pedal and vehicle braking are different from those of internal combustion engines. We recommend testing the brake pedal response before the first ride.

1.6. Range indicator – gradual battery discharge while driving

- The range indicator is visible on the dashboard, indicating values in kilometers
- Range is constantly recalculated to take into account the current energy consumption while driving
- In addition to the range indicator, there is also an indicator of the amount of energy in the battery, which decreases as it gradually discharges
- When the range decreases to 50 km, the vehicle emits a warning signal to alert the driver
- When the vehicle's battery capacity decreases to the reserve level (usually the last 10–20 km interval), please start looking for a recharging source immediately
- **When the battery is depleted, the vehicle stops and remains immobile (vehicle range indicator 0 km)**
- **Keep an eye on the vehicle range indicator and always carefully plan whether the destination is reachable with the given vehicle range**

2. Efficient ride

The greatest influence on the range is the use of heating or air conditioning. The range also decreases for routes with a high proportion of highways.

2.1. Summer operation

- Turning on the air conditioner (A/C indicator light) or ventilation alone (air temperature indicator is on and air is blown into the vehicle from the vents) has a negative effect on the range of the vehicle
- Air conditioning reduces the vehicle range on average by up to 30% when in full load
- The air conditioning is switched off by pressing the OFF button
- Cab cooling in high temperatures can be partially replaced by opening the side window
- Cooling the cab with air conditioning is ideal when the vehicle is connected to a power source while charging. It does not use the vehicle's battery (cooling can also be done while charging). It is possible to cool the cabin from the external source within 10 minutes, using the vehicle's air conditioning before setting off

2.2. Winter operation

- Outside air temperature and battery temperature affect the vehicle's range
- Switching on the heater in cold periods, when the outdoor temperature drops below 10 degrees Celsius, reduces the vehicle's range by up to 30% (depending on the temperature setting in the vehicle and the rate of warm air blown into the cab)
- Optimal driver comfort settings in cold periods to ensure maximum range

Do not heat the cab by warm air, switch off the ventilation

- ✓ Defrost windows electrically (the car is equipped with electric windscreen and rear window heating), the windscreen heating is activated via the air conditioning MENU button and on the radio display by touching the spiral window icon, the rear window is activated by the heating button on the air conditioning panel (when the function is activated, the icon turns orange)



- ✓ After the window has dried or defrosted, switch off both heaters. The process can be repeated at any time if necessary
- ✓ Body heating is ideal through the heating of the driver's or passenger's seats (the heat generated goes directly into the body, there is thus no need to heat the entire cabin), the heating is activated on the air conditioning panel in three stages - three luminous strips, down to the lowest - one luminous strip)

2.3. Driving on the highway

- The optimum speed in terms of fuel consumption while driving on the highway is 80–100 km/h
- Above this limit, the air resistance triples and fuel consumption increases accordingly (the possible range of the vehicle decreases by up to 30%, when combined with heating or air conditioning by up to 40%)
- Maximum speed is limited to 130 km/h

3. Battery charging

The battery is located under the rear seats and in the center panel of the vehicle.

3.1. Charging possibilities

3.1.1. The most convenient (AC charging)

Charging via a public charging station or AC wallbox (AC charging). The device is either equipped with a charging cable directly, simply place it in the vehicle, or use the charging cable, which is located in the trunk.

- Maximum charging rate of 7.2 kWh (when charging station permits – i.e. shows these values on the station display).
- The most optimum charging option (preferred)
- Charging standard is known as Mennekes/Type2
- For charging from a public charging station (**usually ČEZ or PRE**) the vehicle is equipped with a charging cable. The cable is located in the trunk.

3.1.2. Fast charging station (DC charging)

- The fastest vehicle charging
- Charging takes place via 40 kWh direct current
- It takes up to an hour to fully charge the vehicle when the battery is fully discharged
- The DC charging standard is referred to as the CCS with Combo II connector (European charging standard), which is fitted on all modern fast charging stations
- To charge the car, always open the charging compartment at the rear of the vehicle and remove the bottom protective cover
- In the case of quick charging, the charging station is always equipped with a charging cable

3.2. Location of the charging socket on the vehicle and charging process

The charging socket on the vehicle is located in the rear of the vehicle, above the right rear wheel. It opens by pressing the socket cover inwards. Open the cover and insert the appropriate cable plug, depending on the charging mode. Charging is started automatically. Charging is taking place when the small green light flashing.

The time required to fully charge the battery is always displayed on the dashboard of the vehicle during charging and is continuously updated as the battery is recharged.



3.3. Early charging termination and charging completion

If the driver needs to drive off before the vehicle battery is fully charged, charging can be terminated at any time by pressing the unlock button on the driver's doors twice. This completes the charging process, releases the lock (mechanically securing the charging cable to the vehicle) and the charging cable can be disconnected.

IF THE CHARGING CABLE CANNOT BE PULLED OUT – CONTACT THE UNIQUWAY INFOLINE +420 222 266 244 – AND OUR AMBASSADOR WILL TELL YOU WHAT TO DO.

IF YOU DON'T MANAGE TO RESOLVE THE ISSUE TOGETHER - CONTACT THE CHARGING STATION HOT LINE - TEL. CONTACT SHOWN ON THE CHARGING STATION AND PROCEED ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS.

IN EMERGENCY CASES, WHEN THE HOTLINE CANNOT BE REACHED, THE CHARGING STATION MAY BE RESTARTED AND THE CHARGING CABLE THEN DISCONNECTED (switch on and off the red button that is present on all public charging stations). PRIOR TO LEAVING THE CHARGING STATION, MAKE SURE THAT THE POSITION OF THE RED EMERGENCY BUTTON IS IN THE "ON" POSITION AND THE CHARGING STATION IS IN OPERATION.

Vehicle charging is complete when the green LED next to the vehicle's charging socket stops flashing.

In case of charging at the quick charging station, the protective cover for DC charging needs to be removed.

3.4. Proper charging tips

- When circumstances permit, it is recommended to charge the car battery with AC power. This results in a lower battery load, less wear and longer battery life
- In the case of DC charging, the charging rate is not constant. At the beginning of the charging cycle, the battery reaches the optimum charging position, accelerating gradually (the first 10 minutes), followed by the maximum charging rate and during the recharging of last 10% of the battery the charging rate decreases again
- For quick charging, there are two other types of charging standards in place
- CHAdeMO (a standard for other vehicles, mainly of other than European provenience, this standard cannot be used to charge the ŠKODA AUTO CITIGO^e iV model)
- Supercharger Tesla (not intended for ŠKODA AUTO vehicles, station cannot be used for CITIGO^e iV at all)

3.5. Apps and webpages for finding charging stations

- ✓ Chagemap
- ✓ Navx Ev
- ✓ NEXTCHARGE
- ✓ PlugShare
- ✓ www.evmapy.cz
- ✓ www.elektromobilita.cz
- ✓ www.premobilita.cz

4. Parking in Prague and blue parking zones

The electric car is entitled to park in blue or violet parking zones without restrictions throughout the territory of the City of Prague (in the city districts where these zones are used).



4.1. Blue zone (parking for residents) and violet zone (mixed parking)

Both zones are marked with a line and a traffic sign. Parking in both types of parking zones on the territory of the Capital City of Prague is automatically paid for a given year. The user does not have to pay this fee or to monitor its validity.

The vehicle is not marked in any way, the identifier is the license plate. More about parking in the blue zones and areas in which these zones are located in Prague can be found at www.parkujvklidu.cz.

5. Emergency situation

5.1. Short range

- The on-board computer on the instrument cluster shows the vehicle's full range throughout the journey, which is constantly recalculated with depending on the amount of battery power and the average consumption of the vehicle
- The first warning indicating short travel range comes when hitting the last 20 km (the first warning signal, destination or charging station must always be within 20 km radius)
- Another warning indicating short range comes when the battery power of the vehicle is reduced to the reserve level (the last 10–20 km)

5.2. Battery discharged

- The vehicle warns the driver when reaching the last 500 m before the battery is fully discharged
- If it is not possible to charge the vehicle, look for a safe parking place
- When the battery is completely discharged, the vehicle stops and remains immobile
- In the event of a major emergency, the vehicle can be reactivated in „Emergency mode“ and driven at a minimum speed of several dozens of meters in order to park it safely. However, activation of this mode is not recommended and should be used only in the event when there is a risk to the driver, passengers or other road users

5.2.1. WHEN THE BATTERY OF THE VEHICLE IS FULLY DISCHARGED – THE VEHICLE MUST BE HAULED AWAY

- **Always contact the Uniqway Infoline - +420 222 266 244 - and proceed as the ambassador tells**
- **THE VEHICLE MAY NOT BE TOWED – not even a short distance** (the vehicle is not cooled and its motor may ignite and cause irreparable damage)
- The vehicle may only be towed when it is loaded on the towing vehicle or with the front axle raised to the point where the vehicle's batteries can be charged
- When reporting towing needs, always notify the dispatcher that the vehicle is electric

5.3. Accident

5.3.1. The vehicle is mobile, only minor damage occurred

- **Always contact the Uniqway Infoline - +420 222 266 244 - and follow the Ambassadors instructions**
- If the vehicle can be driven safely, its key parts are not damaged, the lights are on and there is no risk to the safety of the driver, crew or other road users, you may drive on
- Such damage includes abrasion of the body paintwork, minor damage to parts of the body (such as denting the door, fender, bumper, etc.).

5.3.2. The vehicle is immobile, cannot be driven away

- **Always contact the Uniqway Infoline - +420 222 266 244 - and follow the Ambassadors instructions**

5.3.3. Defect

- Always contact the Uniqway Infoline - +420 222 266 244 - and follow the Ambassadors instructions



- The vehicle reports a fault that is always reported to the driver on the dashboard
- If the fault or defect is not related to the vehicle's drive (battery, high-voltage devices or electric motor) and does not obstruct driving, contact your service partner, report the fault / defect of the car and your service representative will tell you what to do next and will book a visit to the service shop

5.3.4. Safety

- All contacts in the high-voltage system under voltage are protected against contact during operation, so they are secured and completely detached from the body, so any contact without using tools is impossible
- For major repairs at the ŠA vendor, the high-voltage system is switched off and then reactivated
- In the event of an accident with airbag deployment, it is automatically switched off (the battery is automatically disconnected from other parts of the vehicle, there is no risk of electric shock)
- In the event of an accident, all Emergency service members are trained in how to proceed if the high-voltage system was not automatically deactivated. They are also trained in deactivation of the vehicle, even if it has not been damaged.

5.4. Emergency contacts

In situations such as accidents and defects, when the vehicle cannot safely continue on its own (the vehicle is immobile)

Always contact the Uniqway Infoline - + 420 222 266 244 - and follow the Ambassadors instructions

5.5. Operating fluids

Coolant, gear oil and brake fluid. The vehicle does not use any motor oil.

The control system operates as in the conventional CITIGO model, i.e. electromechanically and has no operating fluid.

5.6. Washing at a carwash

Vehicle washing in manual or automatic carwash is possible without limitations.