

Structure of the manual

This manual is structured to give you the information you need as quickly and clearly as possible.

Chapters, contents list and alphabetical index

The contents of this Manual are divided into relatively short sections, grouped into chapters (such as "Controls"). For easy reference, each chapter has its own color and the chapters are additionally shown in the appropriate colors in a special index line at the bottom of every right-hand page. The chapter's pages carry the same reference color.

To help you find what you are looking for, there is a contents list at the front of the manual covering the main chapters and a detailed alphabetical index at the back of the manual.

Sections

Most of the sections in the manual apply to all vehicles. However, since specifications and equipment are not the same on all vehicles, the manual also contains sections which do not apply to all vehicles. In such cases there is a note at the beginning of the section to show which vehicles they refer to. For example, "Applies to vehicles with anti-theft alarm system". This means you only need to read the sections which apply to your vehicle.

Although we have grouped the information into the relevant sections as far as possible, there are so many possible equipment options that you may still find references to items not fitted on

your vehicle. This optional equipment is marked with an asterisk "*".

® Registered trademarks are marked with ®. However, the absence of this symbol does not constitute a waiver of the rights concerning any proprietary name.

Brief summary and step-by-step instructions

Each section has its own heading.

This is followed by a brief introduction (in italic print) to say what the section is about.

Where specific instructions are required, these appear in fairly large print below the illustration. They describe what has to be done, without additional explanations. The individual steps in the instructions are preceded by a dash.


There follows, then, a more detailed description, which gives you further useful information on the subject in question.

Positions of parts on the vehicle

All references to positions of parts or items of equipment on the vehicle, such as "left", "right", "front", or "rear" are given as seen facing the direction of travel.

Cautions

There are four different types of notes. When reading through a section, you will often find a double arrow followed by a small warning symbol

(, for example). This refers you to a safety warning that appears together with the other notes at the end of the section.



WARNING!

Texts with this symbol contain safety information. They warn you of serious dangers, possibly involving accident or injury.



Important!

Texts with this symbol draw your attention to a possible risk of damage to your vehicle.



To be respectful of the environment

Texts with this symbol refer to points relevant to the protection of the environment.



Note

Texts with this symbol contain additional information of a more general nature.

Vehicle specifications and illustrations

This manual describes the equipment available for the vehicle at the time of going to print (see the edition date at the back of the manual). Some of the equipment described here will not be available until a later date, or may only be available in certain markets. Items shown in illustrations may vary from the equipment fitted in your vehicle in some details. For this reason you should regard illustrations only as a general guide.

Contents

Structure of the manual	4
Chapters, contents list and	
alphabetical index	4
Sections	4
Brief summary and step-by-step	
instructions	4
Positions of parts on the vehicle	4
Cautions	4
Vehicle specifications and	
illustrations	5
Controls	
Cockpit	13
Overview	13
Center console	14
Instruments and warning/indicator lamps	16
Overview of instrument panel	16
Coolant temperature gauge	17
Tachometer	18
Digital clock and date	18
Instrument lighting	19
Speedometer with	
mileage recorder	20
Fuel level	20
CHECK button	20
Speed limit warning level	
setting button	21
Reset button	21

Warning and indicator lamps	22
Overview	22
Turn signals	23
Check engine (OBD II)	23
Airbag system	23
Electronic immobiliser	24
Catalytic Converter	24
SPORT mode	24
Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)	24
Brake system / parking brake	
engaged	25
Unbuckled seat belts	25
Engine electronic control	25
Low beams	25
High beams	25
Alternator	25
Electronic Stability Program (ESP)	26
Driver Information System (DIS) ..	27
General information	27
Radio information	28
Outside temperature display	28
Fuel range	29
Doors and hoods warning	29
Auto-check control	30
Introduction	30
Driver messages	30
Parking brake warning	30
Function check:	
vehicles with eogear system	31
Danger symbols	31
Fault in the cooling system	32

Fault in the brake system	33
Engine oil pressure - faults	33
Warning: eogear shift lever	
in neutral	34
Eogear malfunction	34
Warning symbols	35
Brake pads worn	36
Low fuel level	36
Low washer fluid level	36
Speed limit warning 1 (2)	36
Speed limit warning 1 (2) removal	36
Front differential	
high temperature warning	36
EOBD engine bank 1-5 (6-10)	
malfunctioning warning	36
High temperature catalytic	
converter bank 1-5 (6-10)	
malfunctioning warning	36
Slippery roads warning	36
Spoiler malfunctioning warning	37
Brake lights malfunctioning	
warning	37
Light bulb failure warning	37
Electronic power control bank 1-5	
(6-10) warning	37
Speed warning monitor function ..	38
Introduction	38
Speed limit warning level 1	38
Setting the speed limit warning	
level 1	38
Speed limit warning level 2	39
Setting the speed limit warning	
level 2	39

On-board computer	40
Introduction	40
Memory	41
Reset button	41
Controls	42
Fuel range	43
Driving time	43
Average fuel consumption	44
Average speed	44
Current fuel consumption	44
Doors and windows	45
Keys	45
Description	45
Replacement keys	46
Changing the key battery	46
Electronic immobiliser	47
Central Locking System	48
Description	48
Central locking switch	48
Opening and closing the	
driver's door using the key	49
Remote control	50
Description	50
Locking and unlocking	
the vehicle	51
Synchronizing the	
remote control	52
Anti-theft alarmsystem	52
Description	52
Interior volumetric monitor	53
Power Windows	55
Controls	55
Opening and closing the windows	56

Lights and vision	57
Lights	57
Switching lights on and off	57
Rear fog light	57
Instrument lighting	58
Hazard warning lights	58
Turn signals and main	
beam headlight lever	59
Interior lights	60
Interior lights	60
Glove box light	61
Door clearance light	61
Puddle lights	61
Luggage compartment light	62
Clear vision	62
Sun visors	62
Windshield wipers	63
Windshield wipers	63
Headlight washers	64
Changing wiper blades	64
Rear View Mirrors	65
Interior rear view mirror	65
Exterior mirrors	65
Seats	67
Correct adjustment of seats	67
General information	67
Driver's seat	67
Front passenger's seat	67
Unlocking the backrest	68
Manual seat adjustment	68
Seat adjuster controls	68
Longitudinal seat adjustment	69
Manual backrest adjustment	69

Power seat adjustment	70
Seat adjuster controls	70
Seat adjustment	71
Adjusting backrest angle	71
Lumbar support power	
adjustment	72
Ashtray	72
Cigarette lighter and electrical sockets	73
Cigarette lighter	73
Electrical socket	73
Storage compartments	74
Overview	74
Passenger's side glove box	74
Driver's side glove box	75
Glove box in the tunnel	75
Compartments in the door trims	76
Clothes-hooks	76
Hot? Cold?	77
Air conditioning system	77
Description	77
Pollution filter	77
Controls	79
List of controls	79
Switching on/off	80
Automatic mode	80
Temperature selection	81
Seat heating	81
Air distribution	82
Defrosting and demisting	82
Blower	83
Manual air recirculation mode	83
Air vents	84

Economical operation of the air conditioner	85
ECON mode	85
Driving	86
Steering wheel	86
Adjusting the steering wheel position	86
Ignition lock	86
Ignition lock	86
Engine starting	87
General information	87
Switching off the engine	88
Parking brake	88
Parking brake	88
Parking the car	89
gear system	89
Description	89
Operating Principle	89
Controls and displays	90
Operation mode	92
Driving with gear system	93
System ignition	93
Engine ignition	93
Vehicle start (Pickup)	94
Starting with the "Jump start" function	95
Gear shift to stretch (Up)	95
Gear shift to shorten (Down)	96
Vehicle stop	97
Engine and system switching off	97
HomeLink® Universal transmitter	98
Description	98

Programming the universal transmitter	98
Rolling code programming	99
Operating HomeLink®	100
Reprogramming a HomeLink® button	101

Safety

Safety first	104
General notes	104
Safety is the first priority	104
Safety features	104
Before every trip	105
What factors can impair your safety?	105
Correct seating positions	106
Correct driving position	106
Correct position for the front passenger	107
Examples of incorrect seating positions	108
Pedal area	109
Pedals	109
Floor mats on the driver's side	109
Stowing luggage safely	110
Luggage compartment	110
Seat belts	110
Why is it so important to use seat belts?	110
Seat belts provide effective protection	110

Important safety notes when using seat belts	111
Forces acting in a collision	112
The physical principles involved in a frontal impact	112
What happens to passengers not wearing seat belts?	113
How to wear seat belts properly	114
Wearing three-point inertia reel belts	114
Adjusting three-point inertia reel belts	115
Wearing and adjusting three-point inertia reel belts during pregnancy	116
Unfastening the belts	116
Locking the seat belt retractor mechanism	117
Belt tensioners	117
Operation	117
Important notes on the belt tensioners	117
Airbag system	118
Description of airbag system	118
General notes on airbag system	118
When are the airbags triggered?	120
Front airbags	120
Description of front airbags	120
How the front airbags work	121
Important safety notes on the front airbag system	121
Side airbags	123
Description of side airbags	123
How the side airbags work	123

Important safety notes on the side airbag system	124
Deactivating airbags	124
Deactivating airbags	124
Deactivating passenger's airbag	125

Safety of children in the vehicle	126
Points to remember if children are traveling in the car	126
Introduction	126
Important safety notes when using child safety seats	127
Important safety notes on children safety and side airbags	128
Child safety seats	129
General notes	129
Category 0 / 0+	129
Category 1	130
Category 2	130
Category 3	131
Securing a child safety seat	131
Locking the seat belts securing the child safety seat	131
Locking the retractor mechanism to secure a child safety seat	131
Releasing the retractor mechanism	132

Notes on driving

Intelligent technology	134
-------------------------------------	-----

Electronic Stability Program (ESP)	134
General information	134
How the system works	134
Switching system off	134
SPORT mode	134
Traction control system (ASR) in phase of traction	135
General notes	135
How the system works	135
Brakes	136
General notes	136
Power brake	137
Anti-lock brake system (ABS)	137
Brake assist system	138
Power steering	138

How to save fuel and minimise pollution

Running-in	139
New tires	139
New brake pads	139
Catalytic converter	139
Driving abroad	140
Unleaded petrol	140
Adapting the headlights for trips into countries with an opposite hand drive	140

General maintenance

Cleaning and care	142
General notes	142

Care of the vehicle's exterior	142
Washing the car	142
Washing the car by hand	143
Polishing	143
Paint damage	144
Windows	144
Gaskets	145
Locks	145
Light alloy wheels require special care	145
Interior cleaning	146
Plastic parts and moquette	146
Natural leather	146
Seat belts	147
Filling the tank	148
Petrol	148
Petrol grades	148
Filling the tank	148
How to proceed	148
Releasing the fuel tank flap manually	150
Checking and topping up fluids	151
Bonnet	151
Unlocking and opening the bonnet	151
Working on components in the engine compartment	152
Closing the bonnet	153
Bonnet overview	153
Luggage compartment hood	154
Unlocking and opening the boot lid	154
Luggage compartment overview	154

Engine oil	155
Oils specifications	155
Checking oil level	155
Topping up engine oil	156
Changing the engine oil	157
Cooling system	157
Coolant	157
Checking coolant level	158
Topping up coolant	158
Brake fluid	159
Checking brake fluid level	159
Changing brake fluid	160
Battery	161
General notes	161
Working on the battery	161
Charging the battery	162
Disconnecting and reconnecting battery	163
How to replace the battery	163
Windscreen washer	164
Wheels and tires	165
Wheels	165
General information	165
Tire service life	165
Tire wear indicators	167
Winter tires	167
Periods of disuse	169
Useful suggestions	169
Scrapping	170

Do it yourself

Tool kit and device for emergency

tire inflation	172
Overview	172
Tool kit	172
In case of a tire puncture	173
Starting engine with jump leads	174
Before starting the engine	174
Starting the engine	175
Vehicle towing	176
General information	176
Front towline anchorage	177
Vehicle towing	177

Fuses and bulbs

Fuses	178
Changing a fuse	178
Fuses connection diagram	180
Bulbs	182
Changing a bulb	182

Technical data

General information	184
Explanation of technical data	184
Vehicle identification	
Number (VIN)	184
Plate manufacturer	185
Additional information	185
Features, data and performances	186
Engine	186
Engine electronic control	187

Clutch	187
Drive	187
Gearbox	188
Front and rear suspension	189
Steering system	189
Tank	189
Frame	190
Bodywork	190
Brakes	191
Tires and wheels	191
Weights	192
Performances	192
Dimensions	193
Consumption	194
Capacities	195

Alphabetical Index

197



Controls



Fig. 1 Some equipment is optional and available on request.

Cockpit

Overview

This overview will help you to quickly familiarize yourself with the controls and displays.

- ① Luggage compartment opening lever
- ② Steering column adjustment lever
- ③ Ignition lock
- ④ Door handle
- ⑤ Central locking switch
- ⑥ Steering wheel with:
 - Horn
 - Driver's front airbag
- ⑦ Lever for turn signals and main beam headlights
- ⑧ ⏏ gear DOWN lever
- ⑨ Adjustable air outlet
- ⑩ Stationary air outlet
- ⑪ ⏏ gear UP lever
- ⑫ Control panel
- ⑬ Levers and switches for:
 - Windscreen wipers and washer
 - On-board computer

- ⑭ Center console
- ⑮ Passenger's front airbag
- ⑯ Lockable glove box
- ⑰ Parking brake
- ⑱ Ashtray



Note

- Operating instructions for Lamborghini radio or navigation system will be delivered separately according to the vehicle equipment.
- The arrangement of switches and controls on right-hand drive models* may be slightly different from the layout shown on → pg. 12, fig. 1. However, the symbols used to mark the controls are the same.

The same refers to vehicles with a manual gearbox.

Central console

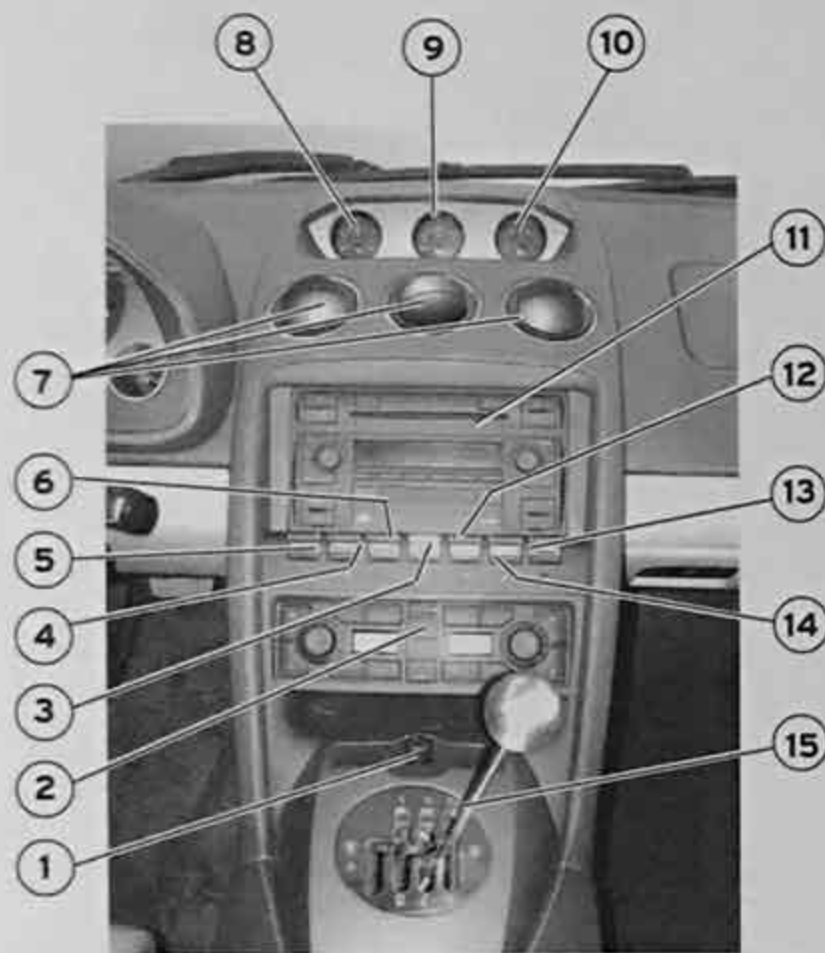


Fig. 2 Cockpit: central console

- 1 Electric adjuster for exterior mirrors
- 2 Air conditioning system
- 3 Hazard warning lights
- 4 Light switch
- 5 Left power window
- 6 Rear fog lamp
- 7 Adjustable air outlets
- 8 Engine oil pressure
- 9 Engine oil temperature
- 10 Battery voltage
- 11 Lamborghini fitted radio or navigation system*
- 12 ESP control
- 13 Right power window
- 14 Filler lid opening
- 15 Shift lever

Note

- Some equipment is optional and available on request.
- The arrangement of switches and controls on right-hand drive models* may be slightly different from the layout shown on ⇒ pg. 14, fig. 2. However, the symbols used to mark the controls are the same
- Operating instructions for the Lamborghini Plus navigation system are given in a separate manual.

The same refers to vehicles with edgeair system.

Center console

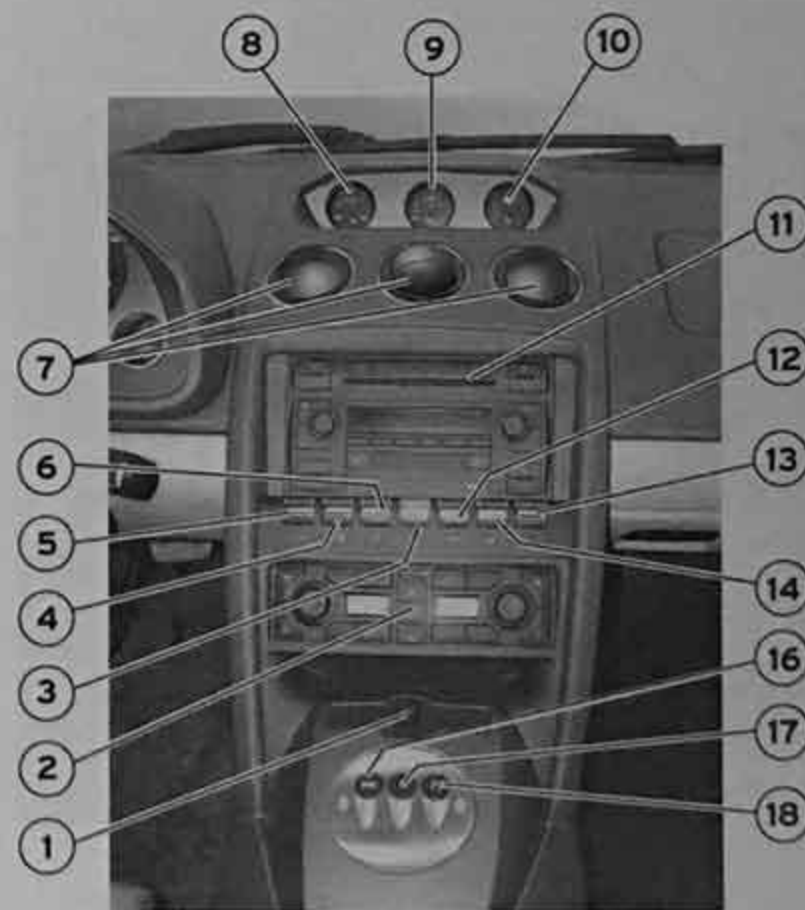


Fig. 2 Cockpit: center console

- 1 Electric adjuster for exterior mirrors
- 2 Air conditioning system
- 3 Hazard warning lights
- 4 Light switch
- 5 Left power window
- 6 Rear fog lamp
- 7 Adjustable air outlets
- 8 Engine oil pressure
- 9 Engine oil temperature
- 10 Battery voltage
- 11 Lamborghini radio or navigation system*
- 12 ESP control
- 13 Right power window
- 14 Filler lid opening
- 16 SPORT mode switch
- 17 Automatic transmission mode switch
- 18 Slippery Roads mode switch

Note

- Some equipment is optional and available on request.
- The arrangement of switches and controls on right-hand drive models* may be slightly different from the layout shown on ⇒ pg. 14, fig. 2. However, the symbols used to mark the controls are the same
- Operating instructions for the Lamborghini Plus navigation system are given in a separate manual.

Instruments and warning/indicator lamps

Overview of instrument panel

The instrument panel is the driver information center.



Fig. 3 Overview of instrument panel

- ① Coolant temperature gauge
- ② Tachometer with digital clock and date display
- ③ Warning/indicator lamps
- ④ Speedometer with mileage recorder
- ⑤ Fuel gauge
- ⑥ ⑦ Adjuster buttons for
 - Digital clock and date
 - Instrument lighting
- ⑧ MODE button
- ⑨ Driver Information System (DIS) display
- ⑩ CHECK button
- ⑪ Speed limit setting button
- ⑫ Reset button for trip recorder

When the ignition key is inserted and the lights are turned on, the instrument panel indicators (dials and needles) are turned on; the instrument lighting is automatically dimmed as the outside lighting increases.


Coolant temperature gauge


Coolant temperature gauge (⇒ pg. 16, fig. 3) works only with the instrument panel turned on. In order to avoid possible damage to the engine, please read the following notes for the different temperature ranges.

Low temperature

If the needle does not go past the second mark of the dial, avoid high engine speeds, full acceleration and engine loads.

Normal temperature

In normal operation, the needle will settle somewhere in the center of the dial once the engine has reached operating temperature; in these conditions only, the engine can be run at full speed. The needle may go over further to the right when the engine is working hard and at high outside temperatures. This is no cause for concern, provided the warning lamp  does not light up in the instrument panel.

The coolant temperature may be too high if the  symbol switches on (⇒ pg. 32).

WARNING!

- Before opening the bonnet and checking the coolant level, check the warning information on ⇒ pg. 152 "Working on components in the engine compartment".
- Never open the bonnet if you can see or hear steam or coolant escaping from the engine compartment: you could be scalded by the escaping steam! Wait until you can no longer see or hear escaping steam or coolant.

Tachometer

The tachometer indicates the number of engine revolutions per minute.

If the tachometer needle indicates the red zone, the engine has reached the maximum engine speed with the gear engaged. In this case, it is advisable to change up a gear or lift the foot off the accelerator.

The engine electronic system is equipped with an overspeed limiting device which cuts off power and ignition when the engine exceeds 8100 rpm.

! Important!

The tachometer needle (⇒ pg. 16, fig. 3) should remain in the red zone on the scale the least amount of time possible. There is a risk of damaging the engine.

The overspeed limiting device is not able to operate in case the overspeed is caused by shifting to a lower gear.

It is advisable, then, to pay attention when shifting down the gears. You should choose, however, one that maintains the engine's revolutions within the safety limits defined for the limiting device.

It is advisable to shift gear early in order to keep the engine speed within limits.

Digital clock and date

A quartz clock is installed on the vehicle.



Fig. 4 Instrument panel: digital clock

Setting the hour

- Press the "3" (MODE) button; the hour display will flash.
- Press the "2" (+) button to advance the hour setting.
- Press the "1" (-) button to move back the hour setting.

Setting the minutes

- Keep pressing the "3" (MODE) button until the minutes display flashes.
- Press the "2" (+) button to advance the minutes setting.
- Press the "1" (-) button to move back the minutes setting.

Setting the date

- Keep pressing the "3" (MODE) button until the day display flashes.
- Press the "2" (+) or "1" (-) button to set the day.
- Press the "3" (MODE) button again; the month display will flash.

- Press the "2" (+) or "1" (-) button to set the month.
- Press the "3" (MODE) button again; the year display will flash.
- Press the "2" (+) or "1" (-) button to set the year.


Switching off the date display

- Keep pressing the "3" (MODE) button until the date display flashes.
- Press "1" (-) button. The date goes out of the display.

Switching on the date display

- Keep pressing the "3" (MODE) button until the date display flashes.
- Press the "2" (+) button to switch on the date display.

Adjusting is over when the display stops blinking.

When the instrument panel is switched off, by pressing the  button (⇒ pag. 16, fig. 3) the mileage recorder and the digital clock with date display can be switched on for a few seconds.

Instrument lighting



Fig. 5 Instrument lighting

The brightness of the instrument lighting can be adjusted when the key is inserted and the lights are turned on.

- Press the "2" (+) button to increase the brightness of the lighting.
- Press the "1" (-) button to decrease the brightness of the lighting.

A device built in in the instrument panel regulates the illumination of: the dials, the center console and that of the displays.

When the ignition key is inserted and the lights are turned on, the instrument panel lighting indicators (dials and needles) are turned on.

Speedometer with mileage recorder

This instrument indicates the speed of the vehicle and the distance travelled.



Fig. 6 Instrument panel: mileage recorder

Kilometer (Km) is the measurement unit. In some models, the mile is the measurement unit.

Lower mileage recorder

Specifies the overall number of kilometers, or miles, traveled by the vehicle.


Upper mileage recorder (trip recorder)

The upper mileage recorder shows the distance that has been traveled since the trip recorder was last reset. It is used to measure individual journeys. The last digit of the trip recorder indicates distances of 100 meters or tenths of a mile. The upper mileage recorder (trip recorder) can be reset to zero by pressing the reset button (⇒ fig. 6).

Fault display

If there is a fault in the instrument panel, the letters **DEF** appear permanently in the trip recorder display. The fault should be attended to as soon as possible by a Lamborghini workshop.

Fuel level

The gauge only works when the instrument panel is switched on. The fuel tank holds about 90 liters. When the needle reaches the reserve zone, the symbol  lights up in the instrument panel display (⇒ pg. 36); there are still about 20 liters of fuel in the tank. This is your reminder to fill up soon.

! Important!

Never run the tank completely dry. The irregular supply of fuel can cause misfiring, which would allow unburnt fuel to enter the exhaust system and damage the catalytic converter. This can cause overheating and damage to the catalytic converter.

CHECK button



Fig. 7 Instrument panel: CHECK (4), speed limit warning level setting (5), and button (6) reset.

The ④ (CHECK) button has the following functions:

Activating mileage recorder display and clock

When the instrument panel is switched off, by pressing the ④ (CHECK) button (⇒ pg. 20, fig. 7), the mileage recorder and the digital clock with date display can be switched on for a few seconds.

The same refers to vehicles with edgecar system

Viewing the engaged gear

When the instrument panel is switched off, by pressing the ④ (CHECK) button (⇒ pg. 20, fig. 7), the gear engaged is visible on the central display.

Starting check procedure (auto-check control)

The auto check control (⇒ pg. 30) runs a constant check on important components and functions in the vehicle, both when the instrument panel is switched on and when the vehicle is moving.

You can start the "check procedure" manually by pressing the ④ (CHECK) button. The manual start up is possible only when there are no errors; inspection can be performed with the engine on, off or when the vehicle is moving up to a 5 Km/hr speed.

Calling up driver messages

If a priority 1 symbol flashes on the display (red symbols) (⇒ pg. 31) or if the bulb monitor (⇒ pg. 37) detects a failure of one of the lights, the relevant driver's information can be called up again by briefly pressing the ④ (CHECK) button. For example:

Switch off engine, check oil level

The message disappears after 5 seconds.

Speed limit warning level setting button

By pressing the ⑤ button, the following can be set:

- Warning level 1 (⇒ pg. 38, "Warning level 1"); **this is set during the drive.**
- Warning level 2* (⇒ pg. 39, "Warning level 2"); **it can be set only when the ignition is off.**

Reset button

With the reset ⑥ button (⇒ pg. 20, fig. 7), the trip recorder can be reset.

Warning and indicator lamps

Overview

The warning and indicator lamps indicate a number of different functions and possible faults.

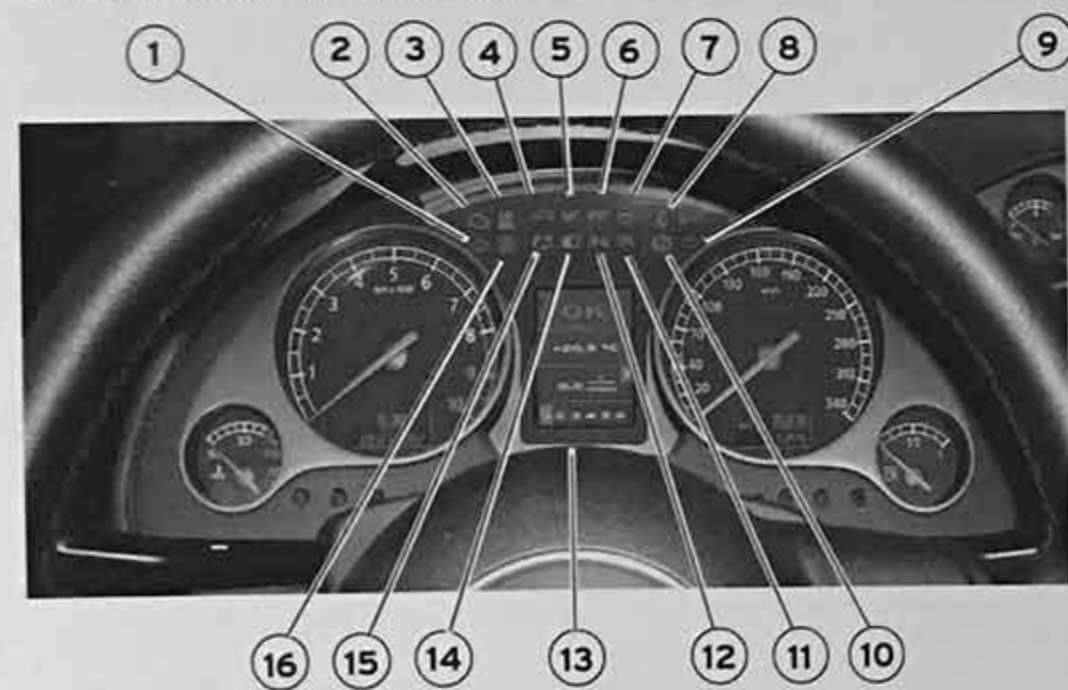


Fig. 8 Overview of the instrument panel warning and indicator lamps

1		Left turn signals	⇒ pag. 23
2		Check engine (OBD II)	⇒ pag. 23

3		Airbag system	⇒ pag. 23
4		Electronic immobiliser	⇒ pag. 24

5		Catalytic Converter	⇒ pag. 24
6		SPORT mode	⇒ pag. 24
7		Anti-lock Brake system (ABS)	⇒ pag. 24
8		Seat belt warning lamp	⇒ pag. 25
9		Right turn signals	⇒ pag. 23
10		Fault in the brake system / parking brake engaged	⇒ pag. 25
11		EPC engine control	⇒ pag. 25
12		Low beams	⇒ pag. 25
13		Driver Information System (DIS)	⇒ pag. 26
14		Main beam headlights	⇒ pag. 25
15		Alternator	⇒ pag. 25
16		Electronic Stability Program (ESP)	⇒ pag. 26

Turn signals

These indicator lamps flash when the turn signals are in operation

Depending on which turn signal is operated, either the left or right indicator lamp flashes. Both indicator lamps will flash when the hazard warning lights are switched on. If one turn signal should fail, the indicator lamp will start flashing twice as fast.

Check engine (OBD II)

The warning lamp indicates a fault in the engine management system. You should take the vehicle to an authorized Lamborghini Service Center as soon as possible and have the fault rectified.


Airbag system

This warning lamp monitors the airbag and seat belt tensioner system.

The warning lamp should light up for a few seconds when the instrument panel is switched on.


If the warning lamp does not go off, or if it lights up, flashes or flickers when the vehicle is moving, this indicates a malfunction in the system. This is also the case if the warning lamp does not light up when the instrument panel is switched on.

WARNING!

If a fault should occur in the airbag system (the  warning lamp will turn on), have an authorized Lamborghini Service Center check it immediately, since, under these conditions the airbag system does not operate.

Electronic immobiliser 


The indicator lamp confirms that the security programming of the ignition key has been verified.

When the instrument panel is switched on, the security programming of the ignition key is verified electronically as highlighted by the  indicator lamp. The indicator lamp will turn off if the check is positive. In case of a fault, (for instance, if a non codified key is being used), the indicator lamp will stay on and, as a result, the vehicle cannot be started (⇒ pg. 47).

Catalytic Converter 


The warning lamp indicates that one or both catalytic converters have reached a temperature that is too high. This indicates that the engine is not working correctly. Slow down and cautiously reach the nearest authorized Lamborghini Service Center.


The same refers to vehicles with an eDgear system

SPORT Mode 


The warning lamp indicates that the SPORT mode was activated through the proper button on the center console (⇒ pg. 92).

Note

The SPORT mode has a lower priority compared to the Slippery Roads mode (⇒ pg. 93 and Automatic (⇒ pg. 92). If such modes were already activated along with the SPORT mode, the gear system will ignore the  indicator lamp (which will be turned on). The vehicle, however, will go into the "SPORT" ESP mode.

Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) 

This warning lamp monitors the ABS

The warning lamp  lights up for a few seconds when the instrument panel is switched on and/or while the engine is being started. The lamp goes off again after the system has run through an automatic test sequence.

There is a fault in the ABS if:

- The warning lamp does not light up when the instrument panel is switched on.
- The warning lamp does not go off again after a few seconds.
- The warning lamp lights up when the vehicle is moving.

The vehicle can still be braked in the normal way, even if the ABS control function is not activated. Please contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center as soon as possible. For further information on the ABS (⇒ pg. 137).

If a malfunction should occur in the ABS, the ESP warning lamp will light up as well.


WARNING!

As soon as the ABS warning lamp will turn on, the ABS system as well as some electronic systems (ESP, EDS, ASR) will not work. As a result, the vehicle will behave in a completely different manner. Drive carefully up to the nearest authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

Brake system / parking brake engaged 


This warning light will turn on if the brake fluid is too low and/or if the parking brake is engaged.

If the warning light will turn on despite the parking brake not being engaged, drive cautiously to the nearest authorized Lamborghini Service Center to have the system checked.

Seat belts warning lamp 

The warning lamp acts as a reminder to fasten the seat belts.


The warning lamp lights up for a few seconds when the instrument panel is switched on as a reminder to fasten the seat belts. For further information on the seat belts (⇒ pg. 110).

Engine electronic control 


This warning lamp monitors the engine management system


The EPC (Electronic Power Control) warning lamp lights up when the instrument panel is switched on to check if the engine management system is working properly.


The warning lamp indicates a fault in the engine management system. You should take the vehicle to an authorized Lamborghini Service Center as soon as possible and have the fault rectified.

Low beams 

The indicator lamp turn on when the low beams are engaged.

Main beams 

The indicator lamp  lights up when the main beams are on or when the headlight flasher is operated.

Alternator 

The warning lamp signals a fault in the alternator or in the vehicle electrical system.

The warning lamp turns on when the instrument panel is switched on; it must be turned off automatically after the engine is started. If the warning lamp lights up when driving, you can normally drive as far as the nearest authorized Lamborghini Service Center. However, you should avoid using electrical equipment that is not absolutely necessary because this will discharge the battery.

Electronic Stability Program (ESP)

This warning lamp monitors the electronic stability program.

The warning lamp has the following functions:

- It will start flashing to indicate that ESP is counteracting an unstable driving condition.
- It lights up when the instrument panel is switched on and should go off again after about 2 seconds. This signals that the lamp is working properly.
- It will light up continuously if there is a malfunction in the ESP.
- It will light up after the battery has been disconnected.
- It will light up continuously if the ESP is switched off.
- It will also come on if a fault should occur in the ABS because the ESP operates in conjunction with the ABS.

The warning lamp will light up when the instrument panel is switched on if the battery has been disconnected and then reconnected. It should go off again after driving a short distance.

For further information on the ESP (⇒ pg. 134).

Driver Information System (DIS)

General information

The Driver Information System (DIS) in the instrument panel is the information and display centre of the vehicle.



Fig. 9 Cockpit:
Instrument panel display

The Driver Information System is the information center of your vehicle. It shows you the status of various on-board systems at a glance. You may enquire, for example, about the number of Kilometers to the next service. If the vehicle is equipped accordingly, the system will also display information for the radio and the navigation system.

In vehicles equipped with the Lamborghini navigation system, the display in the instrument panel is in color, with enhanced graphics resolution. Operating instructions for the Lamborghini navigation system are given in an additional manual.

The DIS information appears on the display in the center of the instrument panel (⇒ fig. 9).

Radio information	⇒ pg. 28
Outside temperature display	⇒ pg. 28
Fuel range	⇒ pg. 29
Doors and hoods warning	⇒ pg. 29
Gear positions with engear	⇒ pg. 91
Speed limit warning	⇒ pg. 38
Auto-check control	⇒ pg. 30
Driver messages	⇒ pg. 30
Parking brake warning	⇒ pg. 30
Bulb monitor	⇒ pg. 37
On-board computer	⇒ pg. 40
Navigation information*	Separate operating instructions

Radio information



Fig. 10 Radio display: additional information

If the radio is switched on and no Priority 2 faults are indicated by the auto-check control, the "OK" symbol will go off and the display will show the name or frequency of the selected radio station ① (⇒ fig. 10) and various other information, depending on the radio fitted.

These displays appear in addition to the display on the radio itself.

Outside temperature display



Fig. 11 Display: outside temperature

The outside temperature is shown on the display when the instrument panel is switched on ② (⇒ fig. 11).

A snowflake symbol appears next to the temperature display when the temperature is below +5°C. This is to warn the driver to exercise extra caution when there is a risk of ice on the road. When the vehicle is stationary or traveling at very low speeds, the temperature displayed may be slightly higher than the actual outside temperature as a result of the heat radiated from the engine.

WARNING!

The * symbol on the display does not necessarily imply that the roads are icy. Please bear in mind that there may be ice on the roads even at outside temperatures of +5 °C: this could result in potentially fatal injuries.

Fuel range

The fuel range display can help you to plan your trip.



Fig. 12 Display: fuel range

The estimated fuel range is displayed in Km. ③ (⇒ fig. 12) and shows how far the vehicle can be driven with the amount of fuel left in the tank, assuming the same style of driving. The fuel range is displayed in increments of 10 km.

The fuel range is calculated on the basis of the fuel consumption over the last 30 kilometers. The fuel range will increase accordingly if you drive in a more economical manner.

Doors and hoods warning



Fig. 13 Display: doors / hoods warning

The doors and hoods warning appears when the ignition is turned on if these are closed incorrectly. The symbol indicates which of these doors/hoods is not properly closed. The display in the illustration shows (⇒ fig. 13) that both doors and the hood are open.

As soon all doors/hoods are properly closed, the warning will go off the display.

Auto check control

Introduction



Fig. 14 Display: auto check control

The auto-check control runs a constant check on important components and vehicle systems, both when the instrument panel is switched on and when the vehicle is moving.

The instrument panel display shows faults or indications, if any. If there are no faults and/or errors, the "OK" will appear on the top of the display.

If faults and/or errors are present and depending on the seriousness, a red or yellow warning symbol lights up in the display.


The red symbols indicate a serious malfunction, whereas the yellow ones represent other malfunctions or items requiring attention. In some cases, in addition to the red symbols, other messages may be shown to assist the driver.

Driver messages

In addition to the symbols, driver messages can also appear on the instrument panel display.

Driver messages appear on the display as a result of faults (in case of fault to the headlight or to the turn signal bulbs, for instance).

Calling up driver messages

If, for example, the oil pressure warning symbol  appears, you can press the CHECK button to call up additional information. The display will show:

Switch off engine, check oil level

The message disappears after 5 seconds. If required, the message can be called up again by briefly pressing the CHECK button.

Parking brake warning

- Disengage the parking brake.

If, inadvertently, the vehicle is started while the parking brake is still engaged, the following will appear on the display:

Parking brake engaged

The parking brake warning becomes active after driving for 3 seconds at a speed above 5 km/h.

The same refers to vehicles with an e-gear system

Function check: vehicles with e-gear system

The auto-check control automatically checks the vehicle systems when the instrument panel is switched on.

When the "R", "1", etc position is selected, this message disappears and the auto-check control function is displayed.

If the functions monitored by the auto-check control are working properly, the display will signal "OK" for a few seconds.

The gear engaged is visible even when the driver's door is being opened: the "R", "N" or "1" symbol will appear on the bottom of the display.

If one or more faults are detected, the driver message will disappear about 15 seconds after the engine has been started and the appropriate fault symbol(s) will appear in the display. The warning display will be accompanied by the corresponding warning chime.

If the OK display does not appear and no other fault is displayed, take the vehicle to an authorized Lamborghini Service Center to have the auto-check control inspected.

Danger symbols

These symbols indicate a danger.



Fig. 15 Display: coolant level warning

- Stop the vehicle.
- Switch off the engine.
- Check the function displayed. If necessary, seek help from an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

The symbols' meanings:



Coolant liquid temperature too high ⇒ pg. 32



Brake fluid level / parking brake engaged ⇒ pg. 33



Engine oil pressure too low ⇒ pg. 33



Edge gear system vehicles only.
Warning: edge gear shift lever in neutral ⇒ pg. 34



Edge gear system vehicles only.
Edge gear system malfunction. ⇒ pg. 34

Red symbols are used to indicate a Priority 1 fault (serious malfunction).

The symbol stays lit up until its cause is not removed. If several Priority 1 faults are detected at the same time, the symbols are displayed one after the other for about 2 seconds at a time.

Fault in the cooling system

Faults in the cooling system must be rectified immediately.

The coolant temperature may be too high if the symbol lights up.

The following message will appear on the display together with the symbol:

Switch off engine, check coolant level

- Stop the vehicle.
- Switch off the engine.
- Check the coolant level (⇒ pg. 158).
- Top up, if necessary (⇒ pg. 158).
- Wait for the symbol to go off before driving on.
- Obtain professional assistance, if necessary.

If the coolant level is correct, the overheating may be caused by a malfunction of the radiator fan.

Important!

- The symbol indicates a fault in the cooling system. To avoid damages to the engine, do not drive on as soon as this symbol appears.
 - If the warning amp on the instrument panel lights up, double-check on the temperature gauge (on the left hand side of the instrument panel).

Fault in the brake system

A fault in the brake system should be corrected as soon as possible.

If the symbol blinks on the display, there is a fault in the brake system. One of the following messages will appear on the display together with the symbol:

Stop vehicle, check brake fluid and hydraulic fluid levels
Warning! Fault in ABS brake system. Contact workshop

- Stop the vehicle.
- Check the brake fluid level (⇒ pg. 159).

If the ABS fails, the ABS warning lamp will light up together with the brake warning ⇒ .

WARNING!

- **If the brake fluid level in the reservoir is too low, this could result in an accident. You should obtain professional assistance.**
- **If the brake warning lamp lights up together with the ABS warning lamp, the ABS control function of the ABS is deactivated. As a result the wheels can lock relatively easily when braking, which can cause the vehicle to skid: this could result in potentially fatal injuries. Drive carefully to the nearest specialist workshop and have the fault rectified.**

Engine oil pressure - faults

If the engine oil pressure is too low the fault must be rectified immediately.

If the symbol flashes on the display, the oil pressure is too low. The following message will appear on the display together with the symbol:

Switch off engine, check oil level

- Stop the vehicle.
- Switch off the engine.
- Check the engine oil level (⇒ pg. 155).
- Obtain professional assistance, if necessary.

Engine oil level too low

If the engine oil level is too low, add more oil (⇒ pg. 156).

Correct engine oil level

If the symbol flashes and the engine oil level is correct, ask an authorized Lamborghini Service Center for assistance. Do not drive on. Do not continue to run the engine, **not even at idle speed.**

Important!

If the warning light on the instrument panel lights up, double-check on the oil pressure gauge (on the center console).

Note

The oil pressure warning lamp is not an indicator for the oil level. The oil level must be checked at regular intervals.

The same refers to vehicles with eDgear system

Warning: eDgear shift lever in neutral **N**

This warning is given for a few seconds if the engine is switched off while in neutral gear.

- Engage the parking brake (⇒ pg. 88).

Note

- When the vehicle comes to a halt, the eDgear system automatically engages the first gear (unless the neutral gear has been requested beforehand).
- The engine can be switched off by turning the key on "O" either with the shift lever in "N" or with any of the (first or reverse) gears engaged.

WARNING!

- Never leave the vehicle while the "N" gear is engaged. Engage the ("I" or "R") gear, instead, and inspect that the display is not flashing. Always engage the parking brake. Do not leave the vehicle while it is moving.
- Do NOT pull the key out while the vehicle is moving!

The same refers to vehicles with eDgear system

eDgear malfunction

It is signaled if there is a fault to the eDgear system.

- Go to an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

Important!

In case a fault occurs, although the system will perform poorly, the vehicle will still be able to transport you to the nearest workshop. Functioning in poor condition depends on the type of fault occurred to the system, in particular:

- If the fault is to the engagement and/or selection and/or inconsistency in revolutions potentiometers, **the system will limit the confirmation of the first, second and reverse gears.**
- If the fault is in the control levers cluster (also considering the mechanical friction and the consequent use of the control for more than 10 sec continuously), **the system selects the Automatic mode.**

WARNING!

If the fault persists, any shift gear change requested by the levers will be ignored, including the request for the neutral gear.

In this case, if with the vehicle stationary the engine switches off (obviously the gear will stay engaged), it is possible to start it again with the first gear engaged only by holding down the brake pedal while requesting to switch the engine on with the key.

If the fault occurs with the gear in neutral, it is sufficient to start the engine (should it be switched off). Do not press the accelerator pedal so that the engine runs at idle speed and press the brake pedal instead; the system engages the first gear.


Warning symbols









These symbols indicate a warning.



Fig. 16 Display: low fuel level

The symbols' meanings:


	Brake pad	⇒ pg. 36
	Low fuel level	⇒ pg. 36
	Windshield washer fluid	⇒ pg. 36
	Speed limits	⇒ pg. 36
	Speed limits deactivation	⇒ pg. 36

	Front differential temperature	⇒ pg. 36
	EOBD bank 1-5 (6-10)	⇒ pag. 36
	Catalytic converter temperature bank 1-5 (6-10)	⇒ pg. 36
	Slippery roads	⇒ pg. 36
	Spoiler malfunction	⇒ pg. 37
	Brake lights	⇒ pg. 37
	Lights diagnosis	⇒ pg. 37
	Electronic power control bank 1-5 (6-10)	⇒ pag. 37


The symbols are used to indicate a Priority 2 fault (warning).

If several Priority 2 faults are detected at the same time, the symbols are displayed one after the other for about 2 seconds at a time.


Brake pads worn

If the symbol  lights up, have the front brake pads (and, for safety's sake the rear pads or linings as well) inspected by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.


Low fuel level

When this symbol , lights up for the first time, there are only about 20 liters of fuel remaining in the tank. Refuel as soon as possible (⇒ pg. 148).


Washer fluid level low

If the symbol  lights up, top up the fluid for the windscreen washer and headlight washer system (P pg. 164).


Speed limit warning 1 (2)

If the symbol  lights up, this means that you are traveling at a speed that is higher than the preset limit: a warning signal will beep at the same time. Slow down.


Speed limit warning 1 (2) deactivator

If the symbol  lights up, the speed set as a limit 1 or 2 has been reset (⇒ pg. 39 and ⇒ pg. 40).


Front differential high temperature warning 4 WD

If the symbol  lights up, the oil temperature inside the front differential is too high. Slow down and have the vehicle checked by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center as soon as possible.

EOBD engine bank 1-5 (6-10) malfunction warning


If the symbol  lights up, faults are occurred in the engine. And even if these are only temporary, they cause emissions out of safety requirements. Slow down and have the vehicle checked by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center as soon as possible.

High temperature catalytic converter bank 1-5 (6-10) malfunction warning


If the symbol  lights up, the catalytic converter of bank 1-5 (6-10) has reached too high a temperature. Drive at reduced speed to an authorized Lamborghini Service Center to have the engine checked.

The same refers to vehicles with an eagear system


Slippery roads warning

If the symbol  lights up, the Slippery Roads mode of the eagear system has been engaged through the proper button located on the vehicle tunnel. (⇒ pg. 15).

Spoiler malfunctioning warning

If the symbol  lights up, there is a malfunction in the spoiler activating system. If the warning lamp illuminates while driving, keep the speed under 130 km/h and take the vehicle to an authorized Lamborghini Service Center immediately.

Brake lights malfunctioning warning


If the symbol  lights up, one or more lamps of the brake lights (Stop) are not working. If the display indicates that one of the lights is not working, this can have a number of causes:

- Bulb failure ⇒ pg. 182.
- "Blown" fuse ⇒ pg. 178, "Changing a fuse".
- Defective electrical wiring.

WARNING!

If the vehicle brake lights are completely out, carefully drive to an authorized Lamborghini Service Center and have the burnt lamps changed or the electrical wiring repaired. Do it as soon as possible.

Light bulb failure warning

The bulb monitor checks whether the light bulbs on the vehicle are working. If a defective bulb is detected, or if one of the lights has failed for any reason, the bulb monitor symbol  will appear on the display

together with an additional message (which goes out after 5 seconds). For instance, if the rear left turn signal is not working, the display on the instrument panel will show the following message:

Left rear turn signal

The message disappears after 5 seconds. Press the CHECK button briefly if you wish to call up the message again.

If the display indicates that one of the lights is not working, this can have a number of causes:

- Bulb failure ⇒ pg. 182.
- "Blown" fuse ⇒ pg. 178, "Changing a fuse".
- Defective electrical wiring.


It is recommended that you go to an authorized Lamborghini Service Center only to replace or repair electrical wiring defects.

WARNING!

- **Bulbs are sensitive to pressure. The glass can break when you touch the bulb, causing injury!**
- **Use the utmost care while handling the high-voltage element of xenon gas-discharge bulbs. Danger of death!**

Electronic Power Control

bank 1-5 6-10 warning

The symbol  indicates a fault in the engine management system. You should take the vehicle to an authorized Lamborghini Service Center as soon as possible and have the fault rectified.

Speed warning monitor function

Introduction

The speed warning monitor function can help you not to exceed a pre-set maximum speed.



Fig. 17 Display: speed warning monitor

The speed warning monitor function will warn you if the vehicle exceeds the pre-set maximum speed. Simultaneously, the system gives an audible warning signal ⇒ fig. 17.

The speed warning monitor function has two different warning levels, which operate independently and serve slightly different purposes:

- ⇒ pg. 38, "Warning level 1"
- ⇒ pg. 39, "Warning level 2"


Note

Please bear in mind that, even with the speed warning monitor function, it is still important to keep a check on the car's speed with the speedometer and to observe the statutory speed limits.

Speed limit warning level 1

The speed limit warning level 1 can be set during the drive.

With speed limit warning level 1, the maximum speed can be changed while driving. The speed limit level that has been set remains stored until the instrument panel is switched off, or until it is changed or cleared.

When the preset maximum speed limit is exceeded, the symbol  appears on the display of the speed limit warning level 1; an acoustic signal is emitted at the same time. It goes out again if the speed is brought under the set speed limit.

Setting the speed limit warning level 1



Adjust the speed limit warning level 1 by pressing the  button.





Fig. 18 Instrument panel: warning level setting button

Selecting speed limit

- Drive at the desired maximum speed.
- Press the  button ⇒ fig. 18.

Clearing speed limit


- Drive the vehicle at a minimum of 5 km/h.
- Press the  button for more than 1 second.

The speed warning symbol  lights up briefly on the display when the button is released to confirm that the selected speed has been stored. The speed limit that has been set remains stored until another speed is set with a brief push of the button, or until the memory is cleared with a long push of the button.

Speed limit warning level 2

The speed limit warning level 2 can only be changed when the instrument panel is switched off.

You are recommended to store this speed limit warning level 2 if you always wish to be reminded of a particular speed limit. This could be when driving in countries with general speed limits, or if you need to keep below a particular speed when winter tires* are fitted, etc.

When the preset maximum speed limit is exceeded, the symbol  appears on the display of the speed limit warning level 2; an acoustic signal is emitted at the same time. It goes out again if the speed is brought under the set speed limit.

Setting the speed limit warning level 2



The speed limit warning 2 can be set by using the buttons on the windshield wipers sidewall; but first make the adjustments through the  and  buttons on the instrument panel.



Fig. 19 Instrument panel: warning level adjusting button



Fig. 20 Windshield wiper lever: function selector switches

Selecting speed limit

- Switch off the instrument panel.
- Press the ④ button (⇒ fig. 19).
- Press the ⑤ button (⇒ fig. 19) for more than 2 seconds. The display will show the speed limit which is currently set or, if no speed limit has been set, the crossed out warning symbol for speed limit 2.
- To change the speed limit, press the top or bottoms of the function selector switch (which is on the windshield wipers lever) ① (⇒ fig. 20). The speed limit displayed will then increase or decrease in increments of 10 Km/h.

Clearing speed limit

- Switch off the instrument panel.
- Press the ④ button (⇒ fig. 19).
- Press the ⑤ button for more than 2 seconds. The display will show the speed limit which is currently set.
- Now press and hold the Reset button on the windshield wiper lever ② (⇒ fig. 20) until the crossed out warning symbol for speed limit 2 appears on the display.

The display lighting for the mileage recorder and digital clock goes off again a few seconds after the button is released.

On-board computer

Introduction

The on-board computer provides you with useful information during a journey, including average and current fuel consumption, average speed, fuel range and driving time.



Fig. 21 On-board computer display: current fuel consumption

The following information is processed by the on-board computer and shown on the display of the Driver Information System (DIS).

Fuel range	⇒ pg. 45
Driving time	⇒ pg. 45
Average fuel consumption	⇒ pg. 45
Average speed	⇒ pg. 46
Current fuel consumption	⇒ pg. 46

The 5 read-outs from the on-board computer (fuel range, driving time, average consumption, average speed and current fuel consumption) appear on the DIS display by pressing the buttons on the windshield wiper lever side.

The displays for fuel consumption (average and current consumption), fuel range and speed are shown in metric units. Imperial units are used on certain export versions.

Memory

The on-board computer has two automatic journey memories. One for the single journey memory and one for the total journey memory.



Fig. 22 On-board computer display: memory 1

The highlighted number (⇒ fig. 22) on the display indicates which of the two memories is currently in use. The figure 1 means that the display is showing the information in the single journey memory (memory 1). The figure 2 means that the display is showing the information in the total journey memory (memory 2).

Single journey memory

The single journey memory processes the information on a journey from the time the instrument panel is switched on until it is switched off. If the journey is resumed within two hours after the ignition is switched off, the new figures are automatically included in the calculation. The stored information is automatically erased if the journey is interrupted for more than two hours.

Total journey memory

Unlike the single journey memory, the total journey memory is not erased automatically. You can determine, then, for how long you wish the on-board computer to supply figures.

Reset button

The button to select the different display modes is underneath the windshield wiper lever.



Fig. 23 Windshield wiper lever: RESET button

By repeatedly pressing the Reset button ① (⇒ pg. 41, fig. 23) on the windshield wiper lever, the following displays can be activated.

- Single journey memory (memory 1)
- Total journey memory (memory 2)
- Navigation / telematics*
- Display off

i Note

To switch between display modes, just press the Reset button briefly. If you keep the Reset button pressed for one second, it will reset the currently displayed figure to zero (for instance the current fuel consumption ⇒ pg. 44).

- Faults detected by the auto-check control will be shown even if the display is off.

Controls

The on-board computer is controlled by means of two switches on the windshield wiper lever side.



Fig. 24 Windshield wiper lever: on-board computer controls

Selecting functions

- Press the top or bottom of the function selector switch ② ⇒ fig. 24). This displays the 5 functions of the on-board computer in sequence.

Resetting a function to zero

- Select the desired function.
- Press the Reset button ① for at least one second.

The following values can be reset to zero using the Reset button:

- Driving time
- Average fuel consumption
- Average speed

The on-board computer can only be operated while the instrument panel is switched on. When the instrument panel is switched on, the display shows the function that was last selected. The driving time warning can be switched off by briefly pressing the function selector switch ② or the Reset button ① (⇒ pg. 43).

i Note

The information in the memory is cancelled if the battery is disconnected.

Fuel range

The fuel range display can help you to plan your trip.

The estimated fuel range is displayed in Km. It shows how far the vehicle can be driven with the amount of fuel left in the tank, assuming the same style of driving. The fuel range is displayed in increments of 10 km.

The fuel range is calculated on the basis of the fuel consumption over the last 30 kilometers. The fuel range will increase accordingly if you drive in a more economical manner.

i Note

- When the tank is full, the "+" symbol indicates whether the fuel range is greater or equals what is shown on the display. This is approximate figure of the remaining fuel range. Always check the fuel gauge level on the right of the instrument panel. In any case if the fuel reaches the low fuel level, the proper indicator will also light up. The reserve tank carries about twenty liters of fuel.
 - The information in the memory is cancelled if the battery is disconnected.

Driving time

The driving time display reminds the driver to take a break.

This display shows the period of time which has elapsed since the memory was last cancelled. To record the driving time from a particular point onwards, press the Reset button ① to cancel the previous figure (⇒ pg. 42, fig. 24).

Single journey memory

The driving time figure is automatically erased if the journey is interrupted for more than two hours.

Total journey memory

The driving time figure remains in the memory when the instrument panel is switched off. When the journey is continued the new driving time is added to the previous figure.

Driving time warning

After two hours of continuous driving, the display automatically switches over to the driving time display of 2:00. At the same time, the driving time display starts flashing to remind the driver to take a break.

By briefly pressing the Reset button ① (⇒ pg. 42, fig. 24), the driving time warning will switch off.

If you continue the journey or if you take a break of less than 10 minutes, the driving time warning will be repeated after driving times of 4:00, 6:00, and so on. However, the driving time counter is reset if the driver takes a break of more than 10 minutes.

Average fuel consumption

The average fuel consumption display can help you to plan your trip.

The display shows the average fuel consumption (in liters/100km) since the memory was last cancelled. If required, you can use this display to adjust your driving style to achieve the desired fuel consumption. To cancel the memory and start calculating a new average fuel consumption, press the Reset button Ⓢ (⇒ pg. 42, fig. 24). After canceling, the display will show zero for the first 300 meters.

Single journey memory

The average consumption figure is automatically cancelled if the journey is interrupted for more than two hours.

Total journey memory

The average consumption figure remains in the memory when the instrument panel is switched off. When the journey is resumed the computer continues the calculation accordingly.

Average speed

The average speed display can help you to plan your trip.

The display shows the average speed (in km/h) driven since the memory was last cancelled. To cancel the memory and start calculating the new average speed, press the Reset button Ⓢ (⇒ pg. 42, fig. 24).

Single journey memory

The average speed figure is automatically erased if the journey is interrupted for more than two hours.

Total journey memory

The average speed figure remains in the memory when the instrument panel is switched off. When the journey is resumed the computer continues the calculation accordingly.

Current fuel consumption

The current fuel consumption display helps to save fuel.

The display shows the current (instantaneous) fuel consumption in liters/100 Km. If required, you can use this display to adjust your driving style to achieve the desired fuel consumption.

The computer calculates the fuel consumption every 30 meters. When the vehicle is stationary the computer will display the last value in the memory.

If the current consumption display is selected immediately after the engine is started, the computer will indicate the average consumption rather than the actual current consumption for the first 30-40 meters.

Doors and windows Keys

Description

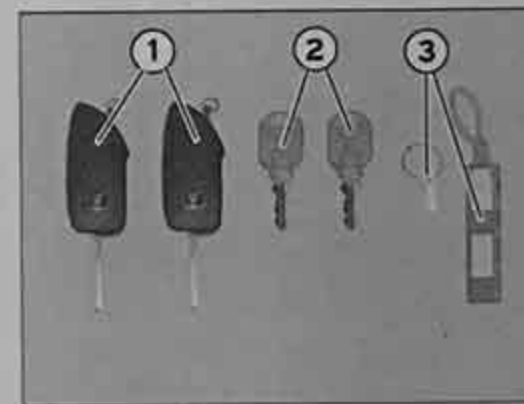


Fig. 25 Key set and label with lock code



Fig. 26 Master key (foldaway key with remote control function)

To open or fold away the key, press the release button ⇒ fig. 26 ⇒

The vehicle is supplied with two master keys Ⓢ ⇒ fig. 25 (foldaway keys with remote control function) and two keys to deactivate the passenger's airbag Ⓢ ⇒ fig. 25. A secret code is also supplied to reorder any lost keys Ⓢ ⇒ fig. 25.

WARNING!

- Always take the key with you when leaving the vehicle - even if you only intend to be gone for a short time. This is especially important if children are left in the car. They might, otherwise, be able to start the engine or use power-operated equipment such as the power windows. This could lead to injuries!
- Wait for the vehicle to come to a standstill before removing the ignition key from the lock!. Otherwise the steering lock could engage suddenly: this could result in potentially fatal injuries!

Note

To prevent unauthorized persons from acquiring a duplicate key, you should never keep the secret code in the vehicle.

Replacement keys

Please note the following points if you need to obtain a replacement key:

- For security reasons, you should contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.
- You will need to provide the reference number for the key.

If one of the keys has been lost or broken, take the vehicle to an authorized Lamborghini Service Center: remember to bring the remaining key and the key tag with the code. It is also important to notify your vehicle insurance company if a key or the tag is lost.

In case the vehicle is sold, make sure to give the key duplication secret code to the new owner.

Changing the key battery



Fig. 27 Master key opening

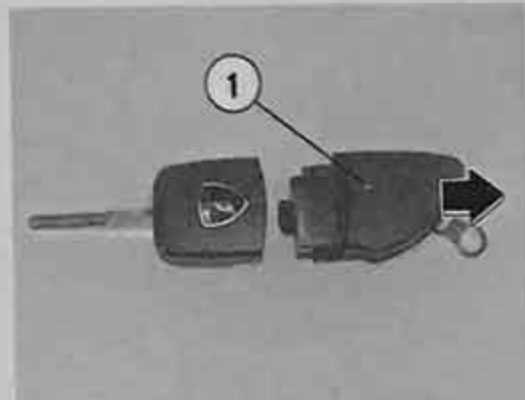


Fig. 28 Removing the master key electronics

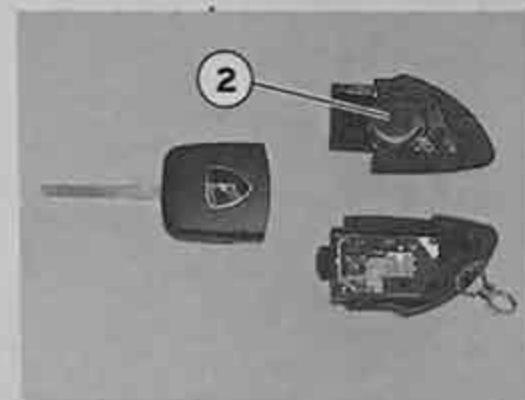


Fig. 29 Accessing the key battery

Each master key contains a round-cell battery, located in the lid of the transmitter housing ② (⇒ fig. 29).

We recommend having the batteries changed by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center, if required. However, if you decide to change the used battery yourself:

- Remove the key.
- Carefully pry apart with a screwdriver the proper mark (⇒ fig. 27) and separate the key transmitter ① (⇒ fig. 28) by pulling in the direction of the arrow.
- Open the transmitter and remove the used battery ② (⇒ fig. 29).
- Insert the new battery. Make sure that the "+" symbol on the battery is facing downwards. The correct polarity is also indicated on the lid of the transmitter housing.
- After inserting the battery, align the lid at the back of the transmitter housing and press the two parts together.
- Fit the transmitter housing onto the key and press the two parts together until they click in place.
- Synchronize the remote control (⇒ pg. 52) for the opening/closing procedures.



To be respectful of the environment

Used batteries should be disposed of properly - observe environmental regulations.



Note

The new battery must be of the same type as the original one.

Electronic Immobiliser

The immobiliser is designed to prevent unauthorized persons from driving the vehicle

An electronic chip inside the key automatically deactivates the immobiliser when the key is inserted into the ignition lock. When the key is removed, the immobiliser is automatically activated again.



Note

- The engine can only be started using an original Lamborghini key with the correct code (⇒ pg. 24).
- It may not be possible to start the engine with the key if there is another ignition key from a different make of vehicle on the same key ring.

Central Locking System

Description

The central locking system enables you to lock all doors simultaneously.

The central locking system on your vehicle locks and unlocks all the doors simultaneously. Use the remote control or use the key for the driver's door (⇒ pg. 50) to open or close your vehicle's doors. The windows can be opened and closed via the central locking system by turning the key in the driver's door lock. For safety reasons, it is not possible to operate this feature with the remote control.



Note

- If the central locking system should fail to work at any time, you can still lock and unlock the driver's door with the key.
- The anti-theft alarm* cannot be activated if the central locking is not functioning.


Central locking switch

The central locking system can be activated from inside the vehicle using the central locking switch on the driver's door.




Fig. 30 Driver's door: central locking switch

To lock the doors

- Press on the left side  ⇒ fig. 30 ⇒ .

To unlock the doors

- Press on the right side .

Please note the following when you use the central locking switch to lock your vehicle:

- The doors cannot be opened from the outside (for safety reasons, when stopped at traffic lights, etc.).
- The doors can be unlocked from inside the car by pulling the opening door handle twice.

- When the driver's door is open, it cannot be locked by pressing the central locking switch and then closing the door. This helps to prevent you from being locked out of the vehicle. The door has to be locked separately using the key after it has been closed.

WARNING!

The central locking switch is still operative when the instrument panel is switched off. It can be used to automatically lock all the doors. However, since this makes it difficult to enter the car from the outside, you should never leave children unattended in the vehicle. Locked doors could delay assistance in an emergency, potentially putting lives at risk. Danger of death!

Opening and closing the driver's door using the key

The driver's door lock has a removable protection plate

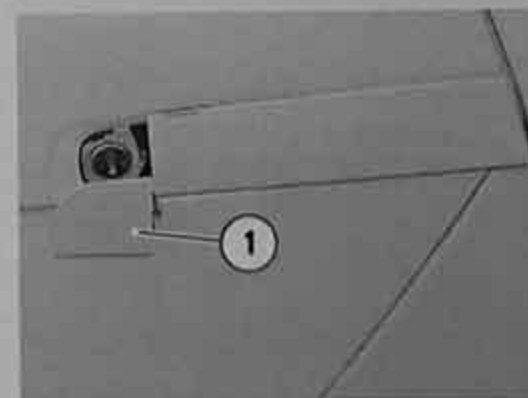


Fig. 31 Lock cover plate

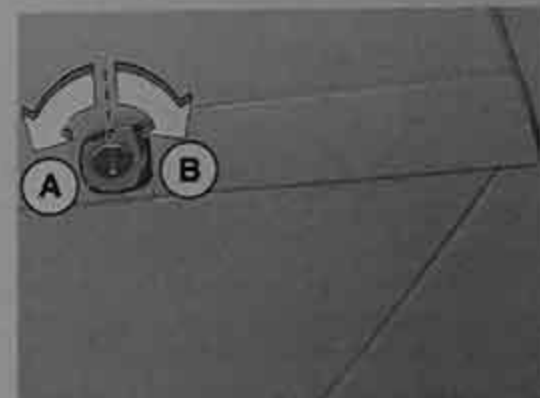


Fig. 32 Turning the key to activate the open and close functions

- Remove the lock's protection plate ① (⇒ fig. 31) and save it somewhere that you will remember.

To open the door

- Turn the key to the opening position **A** (⇒ fig. 30) toward the left hand side.
- Pull the handle to open the door.
- Both doors will unlock.

The windows (⇒ pg. 56), "Opening and closing the windows" can be lowered by turning the driver's door lock.

To lock the door

- Turn the key to the closing position **B** (⇒ fig. 32) toward the right hand side.

- Both doors will lock.
- The interior lights are switched off provided the light switch is in the courtesy light position.

WARNING!

However, since this makes it difficult to enter the car from the outside, you should never leave children unattended in the vehicle. Locked doors could delay assistance in an emergency, potentially putting lives at risk. Danger of death!

Note

The windows (⇒ pg. 56), "Opening and closing the windows via the centralized locking function" can be opened by turning the driver's door lock.

Remote control

Description

The remote control will lock and unlock the vehicle without having to insert the key in the lock.

The remote control locks and unlocks the vehicle.

All the turn signals will flash as confirmation when the vehicle is locked or unlocked. In addition, the interior lights will automatically light up when the vehicle is unlocked and go out when the vehicle is locked, provided that the switches are in the courtesy light position.

The remote control transmitter and the battery are integrated in the handle of the key. The receiver is inside the vehicle. The maximum range of the remote control depends on various factors. The range is reduced when the battery is low.

The remote control incorporates a foldaway key that can be used to manually lock or unlock the vehicle and to start the engine.

If the receiver is repaired or replaced, or if a replacement key is used, the system will need re-programming by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center before the remote control is operable again. The remote control will work after this procedure only.

The remote control (which is radio-operated) is compliant with all the requirements set by the countries where the vehicle is being exported.

Note

- The remote control and the anti-theft* alarm system are automatically deactivated when the instrument panel is switched on.
- The function of the remote control may be temporarily impaired by interference from other nearby radio signals (for example from a mobile telephone or TV transmitter) if these are in the same frequency range.

Locking and unlocking the vehicle

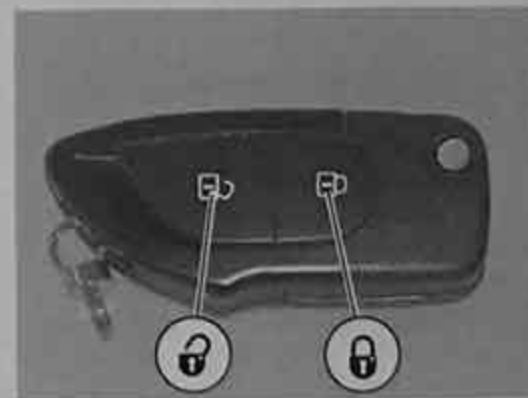




Fig. 33 Remote control key: control buttons

Unlocking the vehicle

- Press the  button fig. 33 for about 1 second

Locking the vehicle



- Press the  button fig. 33 for about 1 second

The turn signals will flash twice as confirmation when you unlock the car. The vehicle will be locked again automatically if you do not open the doors within 60 seconds after unlocking the car with the button . This function prevents the vehicle from remaining unlocked if the unlocking button is pressed by mistake. The interior lights will automatically light up when the vehicle is unlocked and go out when the vehicle is locked, provided that the switch is in the courtesy light position.

WARNING!




However, since this makes it difficult to enter the car from the outside, you should never leave children unattended in the vehicle. Locked doors could delay assistance in an emergency, potentially putting lives at risk. Danger of death!

Note

- The remote control should only be used when the doors are closed.
- The remote control should not be used when the vehicle is out of sight.
- The anti-theft alarm* can be accidentally activated and the vehicle locked if you press the locking button  on the remote control inside the vehicle before inserting the key in the ignition lock. If this should happen by mistake, press the unlocking button .

Synchronizing the remote control

If the remote control fails to unlock the vehicle, it will be necessary to re-synchronise the system.

- If the vehicle is locked, use the key to unlock the driver's door.
- Press the unlocking button  on the remote control.
- Insert the key into the ignition lock and switch on the instrument panel.
- Switch off the instrument panel and remove the key.
- Press the unlocking  or the locking button .

The same refers for vehicles with an anti-theft alarm system.

Anti-theft alarm system

Description

The anti-theft alarm system triggers an alarm if anyone attempts to break into the vehicle.

The anti-theft alarm helps to prevent the vehicle being broken into or stolen. If the system senses interference with the vehicle it triggers an audible and visible alarm.

How is the system armed?

The anti-theft alarm system arms on automatically when the vehicle is locked with the remote control or by turning the key in the driver's door (if the door is closed). The system is armed about 30 seconds after the vehicle is locked.

How is the system disarmed?

The anti-theft alarm is only disarmed when the vehicle is unlocked using the remote control. The vehicle will lock itself again automatically if none of the doors is opened within 60 seconds after pressing the remote control button.

If the vehicle has been unlocked using the key at the driver's door, the passenger's door will be locked.

If the vehicle has been unlocked with the key at the driver's door, the key must be inserted in the ignition lock and the ignition switched on within 15 seconds of opening the door in order to switch off the alarm. The alarm will be set off if the instrument panel is not switched on within 15 seconds.

When does the system trigger an alarm?

The anti-theft alarm system monitors and protects the following parts of the car:

- Luggage compartment
- Doors
- Tilt angle (tow-away protection)
- Ignition
- Radio (only with a factory-fitted Lamborghini radio)
- Passenger compartment (⇒ pg. 53)

The alarm is triggered immediately if one of the battery cables is disconnected while the alarm system is active. The system also triggers an alarm immediately if the boot lid is unlocked with the key and then opened.

How is the alarm switched off?

The alarm can be switched off by unlocking the vehicle using the remote control, or by switching on the instrument panel with the key and thus "disarming" the system. The alarm will also switch itself off when it comes to the end of its cycle.

Turn signals

The turn signals will flash briefly to confirm that the doors are correctly locked.

Otherwise, check the doors. If the doors are locked after the alarm system has been armed, this is the only time that turn signals will flash.

Flashing diode

When the vehicle is locked, the light-emitting diode on the top of the driver's door trim will flash rapidly for about 30 seconds and then continue flashing slowly. This is to indicate that the anti-theft alarm system including the interior volumetric monitor is operative. If the diode lights up continuously for about 30 seconds when the vehicle is locked, instead of flashing, this means that the passenger compartment volumetric control is not working properly.



Note

- To make sure that the alarm is fully operative when leaving the vehicle, briefly check that all the doors and windows are closed.

Interior volumetric monitor

The interior monitor triggers an alarm if it detects any movements inside the vehicle.

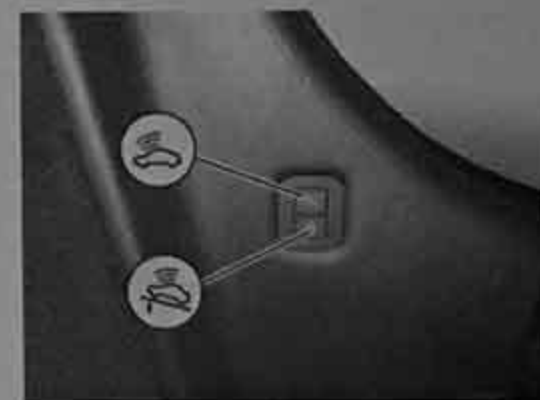




Fig. 34 vehicle interior lifting and volumetric monitor cut-out keys.

You should deactivate the interior monitor if there is a possibility that the alarm could be set off by a pet or an object moving inside the locked car, for example ⇒ . Likewise, you should deactivate the tow-away protection feature, which is integrated in the alarm system, if the car is being towed or transported (by rail or ship, for example).

 **Note**

The interior monitor and/or the tow-away protection will be switched off until the next time that the alarm is set.

Deactivating the interior monitor


- Press the button  which is inside the member cover, behind the driver's seat.

- Then lock the vehicle.


Deactivating the tow-away protection


- Press the button  which is inside the member cover, behind the driver's seat.

- Then lock the vehicle.

The diode in the key  will light up when **the interior monitor** is deactivated. At the same time, the diode on the top of the driver's door trim will also light up for about 3 seconds. When the vehicle is locked, the diode on the top of the driver's door trim will flash rapidly for about 3 seconds. There then follows an interval of about 30 seconds before the diode starts flashing slowly. The interior

monitor is automatically switched on again next time the vehicle is locked.

The diode in the key  will light up when **the tow-away protection** is deactivated. At the same time, the diode on the top of the driver's door trim will also light up for about 3 seconds. When the vehicle is locked, the diode on the top of the driver's door trim will flash rapidly for about 3 seconds. The tow-away protection is automatically switched on again the next time the vehicle is locked.

 **WARNING!**

However, since this makes it difficult to enter the car from the outside, you should never leave children unattended in the vehicle. Locked doors could delay assistance in an emergency, potentially putting lives at risk. Danger of death!

Power Windows

Controls

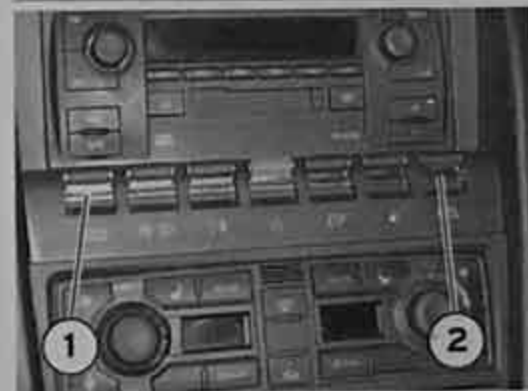



Fig. 35 Centre console detail: power window controls

Switches for front power windows

- ① Switch for window on driver's side
- ② Switch for window on passenger's side

 **WARNING!**

Always take the key with you when leaving the vehicle - even if you only intend to be gone for a short time. This is especially important if children are left in the car. They might, otherwise, be able to start the engine or use power operated equipment such as the power windows. This could lead to injuries! The window switches are only deactivated when the driver's door or the passenger's door is opened.

 **WARNING!**

- Always be careful when closing the windows. Careless use of the power windows can cause severe injuries.
- When locking the vehicle from the outside, make sure that nobody is inside the vehicle, as the windows cannot be opened from the inside in an emergency.

The power windows are controlled by two-stage switches:

Opening the windows

- Press the switch as far as the first stop and hold it until the window has moved to the desired position.
- Press the switch briefly to the second stop: the window will automatically open all the way.

Closing the windows

- Pull the switch as far as the first stop and hold it until the window has moved to the desired position.
- Pull the switch briefly to the second stop: the window will automatically close all the way.



 **Note**

The windows will work for about ten minutes after the ignition has been switched off. The window switches are only deactivated when the driver's door or the passenger's door is opened.

Opening and closing the windows

Windows can be opened and closed through the remote control or the key.

Opening and closing with the remote control

Press the button, to open  or close  until the window goes all the way up or down. Stop pressing the remote control button to bring the window to a stand still position.

Opening and closing with the key

Keep the key pressed in the opening/closing position until the window goes all the way up or down. Stop pressing/turning on the key to bring the window to a stand still position.

WARNING!

- Take care when closing the windows. Careless use of the windows can cause injuries.
- To avoid injuries, always keep an eye on the windows when they are closing. The windows stop moving immediately when the key is released.

Important!

The windows' automatic open and close function must be reset after the battery has been temporarily disconnected. Proceed as follows:

- Close the window as far as it will go by pulling and holding the window switch.
- Release the switch and then lift it again for one second. This will reactivate the automatic function.

Lights and vision


Lights

Switching the lights on and off



Fig. 36 Center console detail: running lights and low beam headlight controls


To switch on the low beams

- Press the switch  (⇒ fig. 36).

To switch the main beams

- Press the main beam lever forward (⇒ pg. 59).

To switch off the lights

- Keep the switch  pressed.

The low beams will only work if the instrument panel is on. The headlights are automatically switched to running lights while the engine is being started and after the ignition has been switched off.


The arrangement of switches on right-hand drive models* may be

slightly different from the layout shown (⇒ fig. 36). The symbols indicating the positions of the switch, instead, are the same. On some export versions the low beams always come on with reduced intensity together with the running lights.

WARNING!

The use of the lighting described here is subject to the relevant statutory requirements.

Important!


If the lights are left on after the key has been taken out of the ignition lock, a buzzer sounds when the driver's door is opened and the related indicator lamp  on the instrument panel stays on: failure to switch the lights off results in a discharged battery!

Rear fog light

The rear fog light will switch on along with the low beams and main beams.



Fig. 37 Center console detail: rear fog light control

Press the switch  ② (⇒ fig. 37).

WARNING!

The rear fog light must be switched on only in case of reduced visibility. This will avoid blinding the traffic behind you

Instrument lighting

The brightness of the instrument lighting, displays and center console lighting can be varied as required.



Fig. 38 Instrument lighting controls

- Press the "+" (2) button to increase the brightness of the lighting.
- Press the "-" (1) button to reduce the brightness of the lighting.

The instrument lighting (dials and needles), the center console illumination and the illumination of the displays are regulated by a light sensor built in the instrument panel.

The instrument lighting (the dials and needles) are illuminated when the vehicle lights are on and the ignition is switched on.


The driver can also vary the basic level of the illumination manually by pressing the "+" (2) or "-" (1) buttons.

Hazard warning lights




The hazard warning lights are used to make other road users aware of your vehicle in hazardous situations.



Fig. 39 Center console detail: hazard warning lights control

- Press the switch  ③ (⇒ fig. 39) to switch the warning lights on or off.

All four turn signals flash simultaneously when the hazard warning lights are switched on.

The turn signal indicator lamps,   and the symbol underneath the switch  will also flash.

The hazard warning lights also work when the instrument panel is switched off.

Note

Switch on the hazard warning lights if, for example,

- you see heavy traffic ahead,
- you have stopped due to a malfunction or an emergency,
- your vehicle is being towed by another vehicle.

Turn signal and main beam headlight lever

The turn signal and main beam headlight lever will switch on along with the parking lights as well as the headlight flasher.

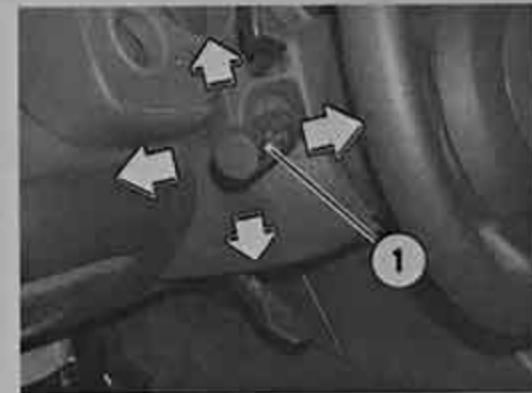




Fig. 40 Turn signal and main beam headlight lever

The lever has the following functions:

Turn signals

- Pull the lever all the way up (⇒ fig. 40) to engage the right hand signal; push it down all the way to engage the left hand signal.
- If you need to change lane, for example, and briefly blink the turn signals, move the lever slightly upward or downward without having it lock.


Note

- The turn signals only work when the instrument panel is switched on. The indicator lamp  or  flashes on the instrument panel ⇒ pg. 22.
- The turn signals are cancelled automatically when the steering wheel is returned to the straight-ahead position.

Main beam headlights

- Switching on the low beams
- Press the lever forward to switch on the main beams.
- Pull the lever back towards you to switch the main beam headlights off again.


Note

The main beam headlights can only be switched on if the low beam headlights are already on. The main beam headlight indicator lamp  then comes on in the instrument panel.


Headlight flasher

- Pull the lever towards the steering wheel to operate the flasher.

Note

The headlight flasher works even if the lights are not switched on. The main beam headlight indicator lamp  then comes on in the instrument panel.

Parking lights

- Switch off the instrument panel.
- Remove the ignition key
- Move the lever up or down to turn on the right or left-hand parking lights respectively.
- To switch on all four parking lights, push the button  on the center console push-button panel.

Note

When the parking lights are switched on, the headlight and the rear light on one side of the car light up with reduced intensity. The parking lights will work by selecting a turn signal, only if the instrument panel is off. An acoustic signal will warn that the low beams are switched on when the doors are opened. It will stop when the doors are closed again.

Important!

Do not use the main beam headlights or the headlight flasher if this would dazzle oncoming traffic.

Interior lights

Interior lights

The interior light also incorporates the reading lights for the driver and passenger.

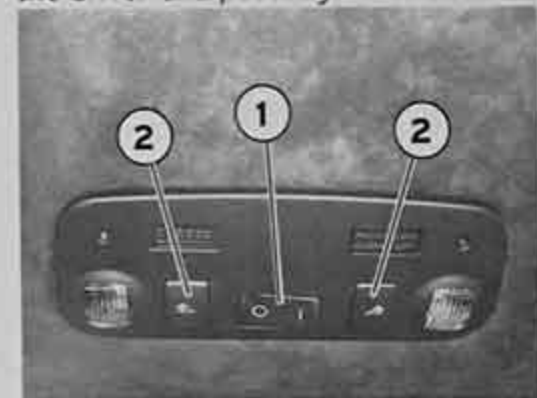


Fig. 41 Vehicle roof: interior lights

The rocker switch ① (⇒ fig. 41) for the interior light has the following functions:

Courtesy light position

- Move the switch ① to the center position.

Interior light switched on

- Move the switch ① to the I position.

Interior light switched off

- Move the switch ① to the O position.

Reading lights;

- Press the switches to switch the left and right reading lights on and off ② (⇒ pg. 60, fig. 41).

If the switch is in the courtesy light position, the interior light comes on automatically when the vehicle is unlocked or the doors are opened. The light also comes on when the key is pulled out of the ignition. It goes off approximately 30 seconds after the doors are closed. The interior light is switched off immediately when the vehicle is locked or when the instrument panel is switched on.

If a door is left open, the light is switched off after about 10 minutes to prevent the battery from running flat.

Glove box light

- The glove box light will switch on when this box is opened; it will go off when the box is closed.

Door clearance light

This light signals the door being opened to incoming vehicles.

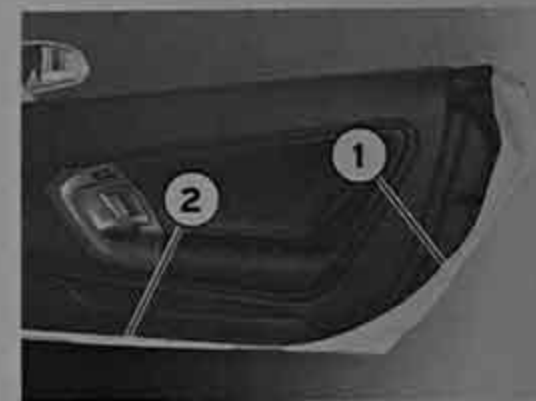


Fig. 42 Door: clearance and puddle lights

The light ① (⇒ fig. 42) will switch on automatically when the door is opened. It will switch off when the door is closed.

Puddle lights

This light services the driver and passenger exiting point.

The light ② (⇒ fig. 42) will switch on automatically when the door is opened. It will switch off when the door is closed.

Luggage compartment light



Fig. 43 Luggage compartment light

The light ① (⇒ fig. 43) will switch on automatically when the luggage compartment is opened. The luggage compartment light is switched off automatically if the luggage compartment is left open for more than about 10 minutes.

Clear vision

Sun visors

The sun visors can improve visibility and contribute to safety.



Fig. 44 Passenger's side sun visor

The sun visors for the driver and passenger can be pulled out of their mountings in the center of the vehicle and turned towards the doors (⇒ fig. 44).

There are covers on the make-up mirrors in the sun visors. The light for the mirror (located above the windscreen) comes on automatically when the mirror cover is slid open. The light switches off when the cover is closed.

Windshield wipers

Windshield wipers

The windshield wiper lever controls the windshield wipers and the automatic wash and wipe.



Fig. 45 Windshield wiper lever positions

The windshield wiper lever (⇒ fig. 45) has the following settings

Brief wipe

- Move the lever down to the ① position, to give the windshield a brief wipe.

Intermittent wipe

- Move the lever up to the ② position.
- Move the Ⓐ timer from 0 to 3 to set the wiper intervals.

Fast wiper speed

- Move the lever up to the ③ position.

Automatic wash and wipe

- Pull the lever to the ④ position.
- Release the lever again. The washer will stop and the wipers will keep running for approximately 4 seconds.

Switching off the wipers

- Move the lever to the ② position.

The washers and wipers will only work when the instrument panel is switched on.

The wiper intervals in the intermittent wipe setting are also varied automatically according to the road speed.

⚠ WARNING!

Good wiper blades are essential for clear vision and a safe drive: danger of accident! (⇒ pg. 64, "Changing wiper blades")

! Important!

In icy conditions, always check that the wiper blades are not frozen to the glass before using the wipers for the first time. If you switch on the wipers when the wiper blades are frozen to the glass, this could damage both the wiper blades and the wiper motor.

Headlight washers

The headlight washers clean the headlight lenses.

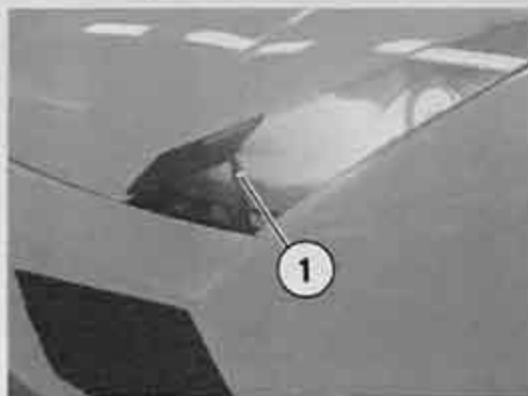


Fig. 46 Headlight washer system on

- With the lights switched on, operate the automatic wash and wipe (⇒ pg. 63, fig. 45) and keep the lever pulled towards you for at least 1 second.

The headlight washer jets ① (fig. 46) come out of the bumper automatically (under water pressure).

Note

The headlight washer does not operate

- with the lights switched off
- at above 130 Km/h speed
- in case the liquid level in the windshield washer reservoir is insufficient.

Clean off stubborn dirt (insects, etc) from the lenses at regular intervals.

To ensure that the system works properly in winter, keep the nozzle holders free of snow and remove any ice with a de-icer spray.

Changing wiper blades

Good wiper blades are essential for clear vision.

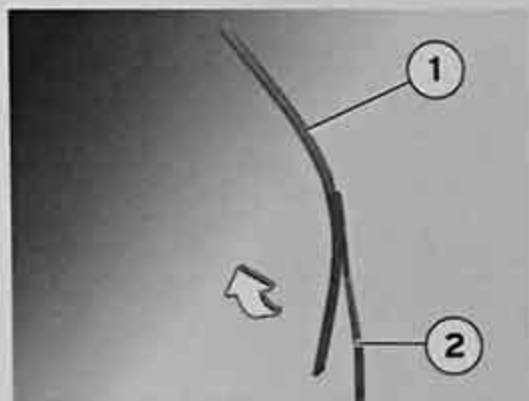


Fig. 47 Blade rotation



Fig. 48 Removing the blade from the arm pin

Taking off the wiper blade

- Lift the wiper arm ② (⇒ fig. 47) away from the glass.
- Hold firmly the wiper blade arm and rotate the wiper blade in the direction indicated by the arrow ① (⇒ fig. 47)
- Remove the wiper blade by pulling it from the arm pin (⇒ fig. 48).

Fitting the wiper blade

- Fit the new wiper blade horizontally by inserting it on the pin to the windshield wiper arm (⇒ fig. 48).
- Rotate the wiper blade in the arrow's opposite direction (⇒ fig. 47) and lower the wipers on the windshield.

The wiper blades are 650 mm long.

WARNING!

- To prevent smearing on the windshield, the wiper blades should be cleaned regularly using a window cleaner solution. In case of very persistent dirt (insects, etc.), use a sponge or a cloth to clean the wiper blades. Bad visibility can cause accidents!
- For safety, the wiper blades should be changed once or twice a year.

Rear View Mirrors

Interior rear view mirror

The interior rear view mirror is equipped with an automatic anti-dazzle function. This type of mirror is not equipped with a lever.

Exterior mirrors

The exterior mirrors are adjusted electrically.



Fig. 49 Exterior mirrors control

The exterior mirrors are equipped with a particular no glare and anti-dazzle treatment.

Note

Mirrors, automatically heated depending on the outside temperature, can be fitted on vehicles; these are optional.

Adjusting exterior mirrors

- Turn the knob ① (⇒ fig. 49) in the (A) position (⇒ fig. 49) (left exterior mirror) or in the (B) position (right exterior mirror).
- Move the knob as required to adjust the exterior mirror for a good rearward view.

Retracting both exterior mirrors

- Turn the knob to the (C) position: both mirrors will fold toward the windows.
- It may be advisable to retract the exterior mirrors to protect them when parking or when driving through tight spaces.

Turn the knob to the (O) position to bring the mirror to its open position.

! Important!

- Convex or flat mirrors give a larger field of vision but make objects appear further away than what they actually are. For this reason, you should not rely entirely on these mirrors when judging distances between you and the vehicles behind.
- If one of the mirror housings is knocked out of position (i.e. when parking), the mirrors must first be fully retracted with the electric control. Do not readjust the mirror housing by hand, as this will interfere with the mirror adjuster function.

i Note

If the electrical adjustment should ever fail to operate, the mirrors can be adjusted by hand by lightly pressing the edge of the mirror glass.

Seats

Correct adjustment of seats

General information

Seats must be adjusted according to the occupants' height and weight.

The correct seats' adjustment is particularly important for:

- reaching the control devices in a safe and swift manner,
- keep one's posture relaxed,
- obtain the best protection possible from seat belts and airbags.

Detailed instructions to set the seats follow.

Driver's seat

The correct driving position is important for safe and fatigue-free driving.

Adjust the driver's seat based on the following criteria:

- Adjust the seat forwards and backwards so that you can press the accelerator, brake and clutch pedals all the way to the floor with your knees slightly bent.
- The backrest must be such to allow resting your back fully while enabling you to reach the highest point of the steering wheel with your elbows slightly bent.

! WARNING!

- Always keep your feet on the floor when the vehicle is moving; never rest them on the instrument panel or on the seat! This applies particularly to passengers. In case of an unexpected braking or of an accident, there is a higher risk of being injured.
- It is important for the driver and front passenger to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm from the steering wheel or dashboard. The airbag system will not be able to give the required protection if you sit too close to the steering wheel or dashboard - this can result in fatal injury during a collision.

Front passenger's seat

The passenger's seat is to be pushed as backwards as possible.

Adjust the passenger's seat based on the following criteria:

- Push the seat as far back as possible (⇒ pg. 67) "General information".
- The backrest must be in a vertical position with full back rest.
- Both feet must comfortably rest on the floor.

Unlocking the backrest

Unlocking the backrest allows accessing the vehicle's back seats area.



Fig. 50 Seat folding control

Tipping the backrests forward

- Lift the lever ① (⇒ fig. 50).
- Tip the backrest forward and down.

To bring the seats' backrest in normal position

- Push the backrest backwards until it locks.

WARNING!

Do not drive with the backrests of the seats reclined too far as otherwise the seat belt and airbag could fail to restrain the wearer properly in an accident, this could result in serious or fatal injury!

Manual seat adjustment

Applies to vehicles: with manual seat adjustment

Seat adjuster controls

There are several seat adjustment functions for your convenience

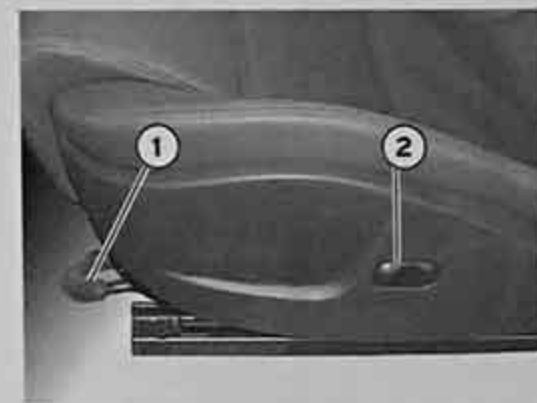


Fig. 51 Manual seat adjuster controls

Controls

- ① Longitudinal seat adjustment
- ② Manual backrest adjustment

Applies to vehicles: with manual seat adjustment

Longitudinal seat adjustment

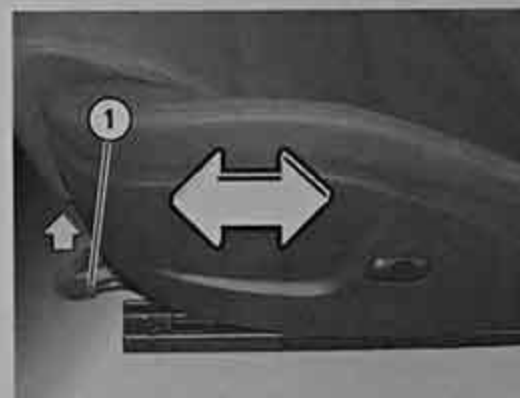


Fig. 52 Longitudinal and height seat adjustment controls

- Pull the lever ① (⇒ fig. 52) slightly toward the top and move the seat.
- Then release the lever and move the seat further until the catch engages.

WARNING!

For safety reasons, do not move the driver's seat forwards or backwards when the vehicle is moving. Risk of accident!

Applies to vehicles: with manual seat adjustment

Manual backrest adjustment

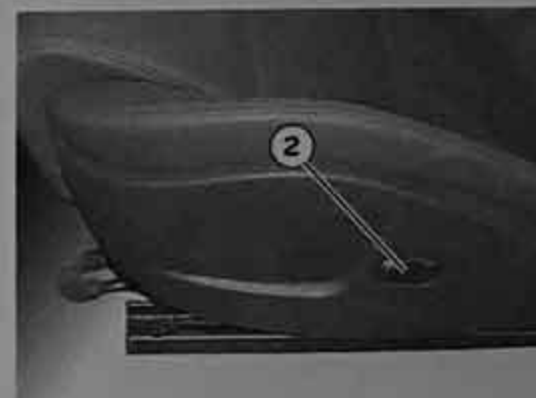


Fig. 53 Manual backrest adjustment control

To bring the seat forwards

- Lean forwards to take your weight off the backrest.
- Press the button ② (⇒ fig. 53) to unlock the seat: the backrest, tends toward the vertical position through the use of a spring. To stop it into position, rest your back on the backrest.
- Release the button and make sure that the backrest is locked.

To bring the backrest backwards

- Lean forwards to take your weight off the backrest.
- Press the button ② (⇒ fig. 53) to unlock the backrest.
- Lean on the backrest until it is in position. Release the button and make sure that the backrest is locked.

⚠ WARNING!

Do not drive with the backrests of the seats reclined too far as otherwise the seat belt and airbag could fail to restrain the wearer properly in an accident, this could result in serious or fatal injury!

Power seat adjustment

Applies to vehicles: with power seat adjustment

Seat adjuster controls

There are several seat adjustment functions for your convenience.

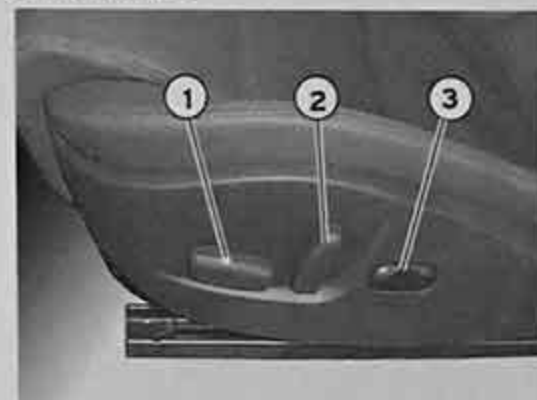


Fig. 54 Seat with power adjuster control

Controls

- ① Longitudinal and height seat adjustment
- ② Power backrest adjustment
- ③ Lumbar support adjustment

i Note

The power seat adjustment only works when the key is in the ignition.

Applies to vehicles: with power seat adjustment

Seat adjustment

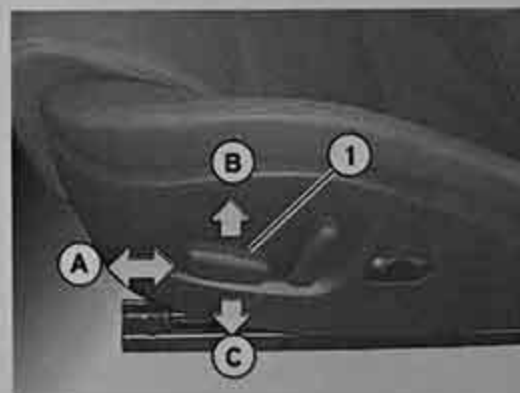


Fig. 55 Longitudinal and height seat adjustment controls

To move the seat forwards / backwards

Push the switch ① (⇒ fig. 55) in the direction that the arrow (A) indicates.

To raise/lower the seat

Press the switch ① (⇒ fig. 55) to the top (B) to the bottom (C) and adjust the seat height to your position.

⚠ WARNING!

- For safety reasons, never adjust the driver's seat while the vehicle is moving, this could lead to an accident!
- Be careful when adjusting the seat height. Careless or uncontrolled use of the height adjustment can cause injuries!

Applies to vehicles: with power seat adjustment

Backrest adjustment

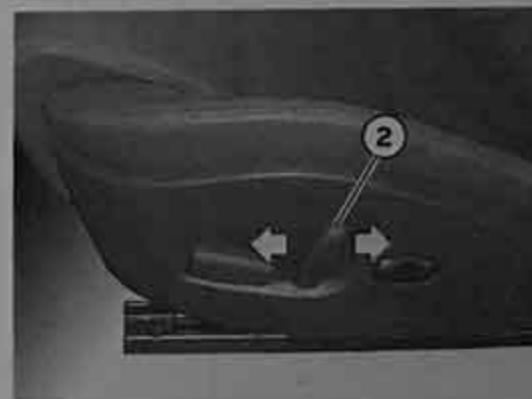


Fig. 56 Backrest adjustment control

- Press the switch ② (⇒ fig. 56) forwards or backwards, as the arrows suggest, to adjust the backrest.

⚠ WARNING!

Do not drive with the backrests of the seats reclined too far as otherwise the seat belt and airbag could fail to restrain the wearer properly in an accident, this could result in serious or fatal injury!

Applies to vehicles: with power seat adjustment
Lumbar support power adjustment



Fig. 57 Lumbar support power adjustment control

The lumbar support provides effective support for the natural curvature of the spine to give a more relaxed seating position, especially on long journeys.

To change the lumbar support curvature

- Press the front part of the switch ③ (⇒ fig. 57) to increase the curvature of the lumbar support.
- Press the rear part of the switch ③ to decrease the curvature of the lumbar support.

Ashtray

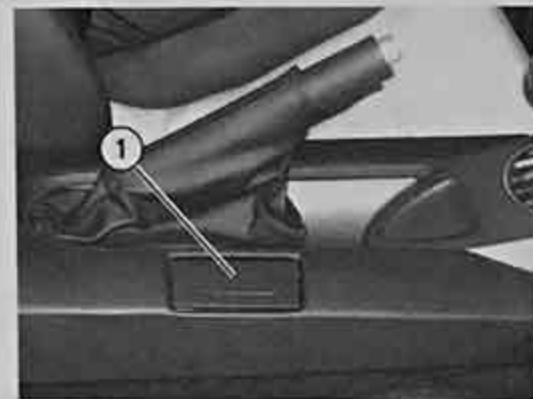


Fig. 58 Ashtray

Opening the ashtray

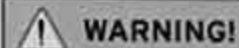
- Press on the ashtray lid ① (⇒ fig. 58).

Removing the ashtray

- Open the ashtray lid and press on the ashtray internal frame (marked with "Push") to disengage the tray. Lift the tray by its sides.

Inserting the ashtray

- Put the ashtray into its mountings and press on the sides to lock it into position.



WARNING!

Never put waste paper in the ashtray, as this could cause a fire!

Cigarette lighter and electrical sockets

Cigarette lighter

The 12 Volt socket for the cigarette lighter can also be used as a power source for other electrical appliances.



Fig. 59 Tunnel glove box detail: cigarette lighter

Using the cigarette lighter

- Lift the lid of the glove box located in the tunnel
- Press the cigarette lighter knob ② (⇒ fig. 59).
- Wait for the cigarette lighter to spring out.
- Pull out the cigarette lighter immediately.
- Use the glowing heater element of the cigarette lighter to light your cigarette.
- Put the cigarette lighter back in its socket.

Electrical socket

- Take out the cigarette lighter ② (⇒ fig. 59).
- Insert the plug of the electrical appliance into the cigarette lighter socket.

The cigarette lighter employs a standard 12 Volt socket which can also be used as a power source for electrical appliances. The appliances connected to the socket must not exceed a power rating of 100 W.



WARNING!

- Take care when using the cigarette lighter! Carelessness or negligence when using the cigarette lighter can cause burns!
- The cigarette lighter also works when the instrument panel is off and when the ignition key is removed. To avoid the risk of injury, never leave children unsupervised in the vehicle. Risk of fire!
- The electrical socket and any appliances connected to it is also functional with the instrument panel switched off and the key removed. To avoid the risk of injury, never leave children unsupervised in the vehicle: this could result in potentially fatal injuries!



Important!

Using electrical appliances with the engine switched off will discharge the battery.

Storage compartments

Overview

There are several storage compartments at various points in the vehicle.

Passenger's side glove box	⇒ pg. 74
Glove box on the driver's side dashboard	⇒ pg. 75
Glove box in the tunnel	⇒ pg. 75
Compartments in the doors trims	⇒ pg. 76

WARNING!

Do not store loose objects on the dashboard. These objects could fly around the interior when the vehicle is moving (under acceleration or whilst cornering) and distract the driver: this could lead to an accident!

Passenger's side glove box

The lockable glove box is equipped with a light.

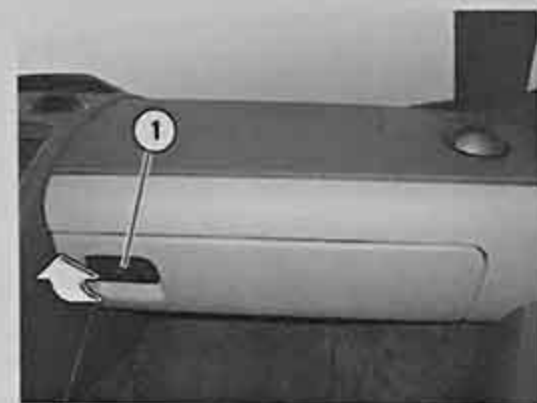


Fig. 60 Dashboard detail; passenger's side glove box.

Opening the glove box

- Pull the handle ① (⇒ fig. 60) as the arrow indicates and lower the lid.

Closing the glove box

- Close the lid and push it in until it engages.

WARNING!

To avoid the risk of injuries, always keep the glove box lid closed when driving!

Driver's side glove box



Fig. 61 Dashboard detail; driver's side glove box closed.

Opening the glove box

- To open, pull the handle ② (⇒ fig. 61) as the arrow indicates and lower the lid.

Closing the glove box

- To close it, push until it engages.

WARNING!

To avoid the risk of injuries, always keep the glove box lid closed when driving!

Glove box in the tunnel



Fig. 62 Tunnel detail; glove box open

- To open and close, lift and lower the lid ③ (⇒ fig. 62).

Compartments in the door trims

Storage compartments are provided in the door trims.



Fig. 63 Door trim storage compartment detail

WARNING!

The storage compartments in the door trims should only be used to store small objects. Make sure that they are stored safely inside the compartment.

Clothes-hooks

There is a clothes-hook on the pillars behind each seat.

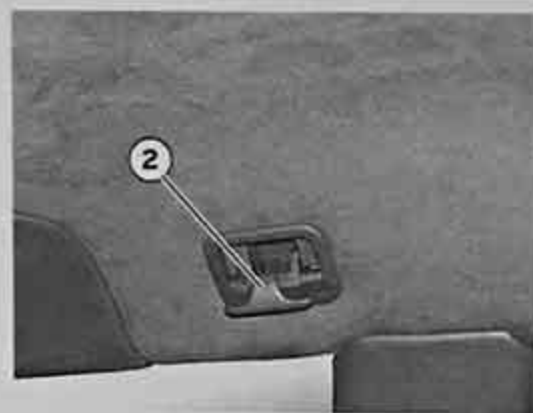



Fig. 64 Clothes-hook lowered

To use the clothes hook press on it  (⇒ fig. 62); it will lower until it reaches the position indicated in the figure.

WARNING!

- Hang light clothing only on the hooks.
- Do not leave heavy or sharp objects in the clothes' pockets.

Hot? Cold?

Air conditioning system

Description

The air conditioner is designed to keep the passenger compartment at the temperature that you find most comfortable - at all times of the year.

Recommended settings:

- Switch on the air conditioner.
- Set the temperature to 22°C (71°F).
- Press the AUTO button.

This setting quickly provides a comfortable climate inside the vehicle. If necessary it can be changed to suit individual preferences or particular circumstances.

The air conditioner provides heating and ventilation as well as cooling and dehumidifying the air inside the vehicle.

The air conditioner is fully automatic, and will maintain the desired temperature at a constant level. To achieve this, the temperature of the air supplied to the interior, the blower speed (volume of air delivery) and the air distribution are regulated automatically.

The system also allows for the effect of strong sunlight, so there is no need for manual adjustment. For these reasons, then, it is advisable to use the **automatic mode** (⇒ pg. 80) for the comfort of all passengers in virtually all conditions throughout the year.

Please note:

The humidity of the air is automatically reduced when the system cools the interior of the vehicle. This helps to prevent condensation on the windows.

If the humidity and temperature outside the vehicle are high, condensation can drip off the evaporator in the air cooling system and form a pool underneath the vehicle. This is normal. There are no leaks!

If the outside temperature is low, the blower normally switches to a higher speed once the coolant has warmed up sufficiently. This does not apply to the defrost setting.

Pollution filter

The pollution filter (a combined particle filter and activated charcoal filter) serves as a barrier against impurities in the outside air, including dust and pollen.

For the air conditioner to work with maximum efficiency, the pollution filter element must be replaced at the intervals specified in the Warranty Booklet Service Schedule.

If the vehicle is driven in areas with a high level of air pollution and the filter is no longer fully effective, it may be necessary to change the filter element more frequently.

! Important!

- If you suspect that the air conditioner is damaged, switch over to the ECON mode to prevent further damages. Have the system checked by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

- Repairs to the air conditioner require specialist knowledge and special tools. For this reason, please contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center if the system is not working properly.

i Note

- Keep the air intake slots in front of the windshield clear of snow, ice and leaves to ensure unimpaired heating and cooling, and to prevent the windows misting over.

- The air conditioner operates most effectively with the windows closed. However, if the vehicle has heated up after standing in the sun for some time, the air inside can be cooled more quickly by opening the windows for a short time.

Controls

List of controls

The controls for the air conditioner at a glance.



Fig. 65 Air conditioning system controls

The left-hand display shows the temperature selected for the left-hand side, the right-hand display the temperature for the right-hand side.



The functions can be switched on and off by briefly pressing the buttons. The diodes in the buttons light up when the function is switched on. If the function requires adjustment or selection, the light on the button outer rim will light up.

Buttons	Function
ON/OFF	Switching on / off
AUTO	Automatic mode


Buttons	Function
Adjuster knob	Temperature selection
	Seat heating
	Air distribution
	Blower
	Defrost
	Air recirculation (manual)
ECON	Switching off cooling system.

Switching on/off

Switching on air conditioner

- Press the  button or
- Press the  button

Switching off air conditioner


- Press the  button to switch off the air conditioner and stop the air flow from the outside.

The air conditioner also starts to operate if one of the buttons or the adjuster knob is pressed.

Automatic mode

Standard operating mode for all seasons.

Switching on automatic mode


- Select a temperature between +16 °C (60 °F) and +28 °C (82 °F).
- Press the  button (⇒ pg. 79, fig. 65).

The automatic mode provides a constant comfort inside the vehicle and dehumidifies the air. Air temperature, air delivery and air distribution are regulated automatically to reach the desired interior temperature as quickly as possible, and then to maintain

this temperature. The system automatically compensates for any variations in the outside temperature and for the effect of direct sunlight.

The automatic temperature regulation only operates at temperature settings between +16 °C and +28 °C. If a temperature below +16 °C is selected, **LO** appears on the display. If a temperature is selected which is higher than +28 °C, the display will show **HI**. In the two extreme settings the air conditioner operates continuously with maximum cooling or heating output, and the temperature is not regulated automatically.

Note


By keeping the  button on the driver's side pressed for several seconds, the temperature of the passenger's side can be set to the temperature of the driver's side or vice versa. The new temperature setting will be shown on the display on the relevant side.

Temperature selection


Separate temperatures can be selected for the driver's and front passenger's side.



Fig. 66 Passenger compartment temperature selection (passenger side)

- Turn the adjuster knob  (⇒ fig. 66) toward the left to decrease the temperature and to the right to increase it.

Note

By keeping the  button on the driver's side pressed for several seconds, the temperature of the passenger's side can be set to the temperature of the driver's side and vice versa. A red triangle will appear on the display indicating which side has set the shared temperature.



Applies to vehicles: with seat heating

Seat heating

Seats and backrests can be heated electrically.



Fig. 67 Driver's seat temperature selection

- Press the seat heating function button  (⇒ fig. 67).
- Through the adjuster knob  (⇒ fig. 67) set the heating level.

The seat heating is switched off when in position 0. To adjust the heating, choose from 1-6 on the dial.

Important!


To avoid damaging the heating elements of the seat heating, please do not kneel on the seat or apply sharp pressure at a single point.










Air distribution




The automatically programmed air distribution can be altered manually if required.



Fig. 68 Air distribution (driver's side)

- Press the Flow function button  (⇒ fig. 68): an icon on the display simultaneously shows the air distribution mode.
- Through the knob ① (⇒ fig. 68), choose one of the following modes:

  	All vents
AUTO	Vents automatic adjustment
 	Upper and lower vent
	Upper vent
 	Upper and central vent
	Central vent

 	Central and lower vent
	Lower vent

For automatic air distribution, engage the **AUTO** function.

Defrosting and demisting


The windshield and side windows are defrosted or demisted as quickly as possible.

- To defrost, press the  button (⇒ pg. 79, fig. 65): the button diode will switch on.
- To switch off, press the  button again, or select the **AUTO** button.

The temperature is regulated automatically. Air flows mainly from the outlets under the windshield (⇒ pg. 84)

Note

A certain amount of air flows also through the central vents: to defrost the glass quickly, either turn such vents toward the windshield or close them to maximize the air distribution to the windshield.


The air recirculation, ECON and **AUTO** modes are switched off when you press the  button.

Blower

The automatically selected blower speed can be reduced or increased manually.



Fig. 69 Blower speed regulation (driver's side)

- Press the blower function button  (⇒ fig. 69).
- Through the knob ① (⇒ fig. 69), choose the desired blower speed.



There are 12 different speeds to choose from.

In the **AUTO** mode, the air conditioning system automatically regulates the blower speed according to the interior temperature. The air delivered by the blower can be regulated manually, adjusting it to your needs.



Manual air recirculation mode

The air recirculation setting prevents outside air from entering the interior.

Switching on the air recirculation mode

- Press the  button (⇒ pg. 79, fig. 65) ⇒ 

Switching off the air recirculation mode

- Press the  button or
- Press the **AUTO** button or
- Press the  button.

In this setting, the air is drawn from the interior of the vehicle and continuously recirculated.

It is advisable to switch on the air recirculation in a tunnel or in heavy traffic to prevent exhaust gas from entering the interior.

WARNING!

Do not travel too long a distance with the air recirculation switched on; no air will enter into the interior and, if the air conditioner compressor is switched off, the windows will fog up easily: this could result in potentially fatal injuries.

Air vents

The "Flow" function will allow you to choose the air vents.



Fig. 70 Dashboard:
air vents.

- ① Windshield defrost vents
- ② Stationary air vents
- ③ Adjustable air vents
- ④ Air vents underneath the dashboard

Adjustable air vents ③

- Move the gills to open and close the air vents.
- Rotate and turn the air vents gills to adjust the air distribution direction.



Note

Air vents should never be completely closed.

Economical operation of the air conditioner

Economical operation of the air conditioner will help to save fuel.

When the air conditioner is operating in the cooling mode it absorbs engine power and increases fuel consumption. To ensure that the cooling mode is activated only when really necessary, please note the following points:

- Use the ECON mode if you wish to save fuel.
- Select the ECON mode if you are driving with the windows open.
- If the car has been left in the sun for a long time, open doors and windows for a while to cool the interior temperature rapidly.



To be respectful of the environment

By saving fuel you also reduce the amount of pollutants emitted from your vehicle.

ECON mode

The ECON mode helps to save fuel.

- To switch it on, press the **ECON** button (⇒ pg. 79, fig. 65).
- To switch it off, press the **ECON** button again, or select the **AUTO** button.

In the ECON mode the air cooling system is switched off, and the heating and ventilation are regulated automatically. "ECON" means "Economy". Fuel is saved by shutting off the compressor which operates the air cooling system.

Please note that the interior temperature cannot be lower than the outside temperature while the system is in the ECON mode. The blower does not cool or dehumidify the air in the interior. It is therefore possible that the windows mist up.



Note

The ECON mode could switch on automatically in case of air conditioner malfunctioning or overfunctioning. Should this occur frequently, please contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

Driving

Steering wheel

Adjusting the steering wheel position

The height and reach of the steering wheel can be adjusted as required to suit the driver.



Fig. 71 Lever beneath steering column

- Lower the lever ① (⇒ fig. 70) ⇒ ⚠.
- Move the steering wheel to the desired position.
- Then push the lever back up against the steering column until it engages in position.

⚠ WARNING!

- Never adjust the position of the steering wheel when the vehicle is moving - this could cause an accident!
- For safety reasons, the lever must always be securely engaged when the vehicle is moving, so that the position of the steering wheel cannot shift unexpectedly. Otherwise this could cause an accident!

Ignition lock

Ignition lock

The ignition key is used to start and switch off the engine.

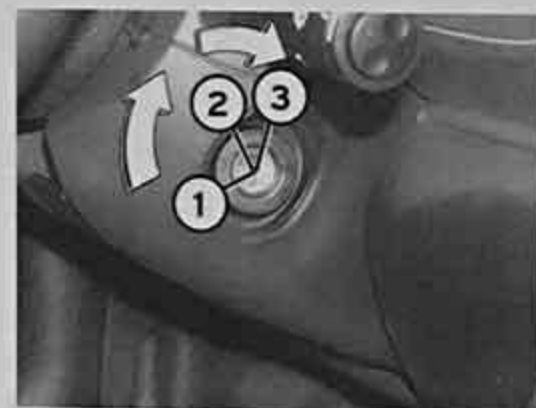


Fig. 72 Ignition lock positions.

Instrument panel off

In position ① (⇒ fig. 72) the instrument panel and the engine are switched off; the steering wheel lock can be engaged. To lock the steering wheel after having removed the key from the ignition lock, turn it until the locking pin engages. It is advisable to always lock the steering wheel when you leave the car. This is one way to reduce the risk of thefts ⇒ ⚠.

Instrument panel on (normal running position ②)

If the key is difficult to turn in the lock, move the steering wheel (to take the load off the steering lock mechanism) until the key turns freely.

Engine starting (position ③).

Turn the key to this position to start the engine.

After the engine has been started, the ignition key returns to the ② by itself.

To restart the engine, and before any new attempt to start the engine, the ignition key must be brought back to the ① position.

⚠ WARNING!

- Wait for the vehicle to come to a standstill before removing the ignition key from the lock. Otherwise the steering lock could engage suddenly, this could lead to an accident!
- Always take the key with you when leaving the vehicle - even if you only intend to be gone for a short time. This is especially important if children are left in the car. They might, otherwise, be able to start the engine or use power operated equipment such as the power windows. This could lead to injuries!

! Important!

The ignition key needs to be synchronized again if the vehicle battery was disconnected (⇒ pg. 52).

Engine starting

General information

The engine can only be started with an original Lamborghini key.

- Press the brake pedal.
- Move the gear lever into neutral (by using the e-gear selector lever to N position) ⇒ ⚠.

ⓘ Note

If the outside temperature is very low, you should fully depress the clutch pedal during starting. So that the starter motor only has to turn the engine.

- Bring the ignition key to the ③ position (⇒ pg. 86, fig. 72) without pressing the accelerator!
- Return the ignition key to the ② position as soon as the engine starts: the starter motor must not be allowed to run.

When the engine is cold, or if it has warmed up to its normal temperature, do not press the accelerator before starting or while operating the starter.

If the engine fails to start straight-away, switch off the starter after about 10 seconds and try again after about half a minute.

If the engine will not start ...

- ⇒ pg. 174, "Starting engine with jump leads"
- ⇒ pg. 176, "Vehicle towing"

! WARNING!

Never run the engine in confined spaces. Exhaust fumes are toxic: this could result in potentially fatal injuries.

! Important!

Avoid high engine speeds, full throttle and extreme load conditions until the engine has reached its normal operating temperature, otherwise this can damage the engine.

🌸 To be respectful of the environment

Do not warm up the engine by running it with the car stationary. Drive off immediately to avoid unnecessary exhaust emissions.

Switching off the engine

Bring the ignition key to the ① position (⇒ pg. 86, fig. 72)

! Important!

If the engine has been working hard for a long time, there is a risk of heat building up in the engine compartment after the engine has been switched off. To avoid engine damage, leave the engine idling for about 2 minutes before switching it off.

Parking brake

Parking brake

The parking brake should be applied firmly to prevent the vehicle from accidentally rolling away.

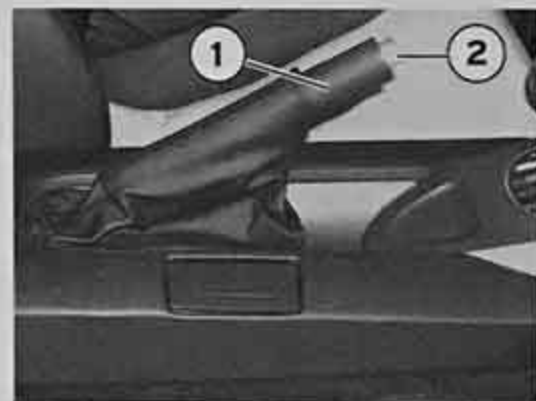


Fig. 73 Parking brake.

Engage the parking brake.

Pull the parking brake lever ① (⇒ fig. 73) all the way up.

Disengage the parking brake

- Pull the lever up slightly and at the same time press in the release button ② (⇒ fig. 73)

- Keep the release button pressed and push the lever all the way down ⇒

If, inadvertently, the vehicle is started while the parking brake is still engaged, the following will appear on the display:

Parking brake applied

The parking brake warning becomes active after driving for 3 seconds at a speed above 5 km/h.

The parking brake warning lamp lights up when the parking brake is applied with the instrument panel on.

! WARNING!

Please note that the parking brake should be released all the way. If it is only partially released this will cause overheating of the rear brakes, which can impair the function of the brake system: this could lead to an accident!

! Important!

Once the vehicle comes to a standstill, always apply the parking brake firmly and then, on a manual gearbox, engage a gear, or select the "R" or "I" on an e□gear system.

Parking the car

Please note the following points to ensure there is no risk of the car rolling away accidentally after it is parked.

- Apply the parking brake firmly.
- Switch off the engine.
- On a manual gearbox engage the 1st gear, or on vehicles with e□gear system, bring the selector lever to "R" or "I" ⇒

on gradients

Turn the steering wheel so that the vehicle would roll into the kerb if it starts to move accidentally.

! WARNING!

- Do not leave anyone (especially children) in the vehicle when it is locked. Locked doors could delay assistance in an emergency, potentially putting lives at risk. Danger of death!
- Do not leave children alone in the car. They could release the handbrake or disengage the gear, which would result in the vehicle moving: this could lead to an accident!

e□gear system

Description

Applies to vehicles: with e□gear system

Operating Principle

An e□gear system is an automatized manual gear where an electrohydraulic system (through a proper control electronics) performs the actions otherwise assigned to the clutch and to the gears.

In the e□gear system, the clutch pedal is removed while the traditional "H" lever is replaced by two particular levers placed behind the steering wheel.

The system has the following functions:

- manual or smart sequential shift lever mode
- possibility of choosing from three different driving program: normal, SPORT and SLIPPERY ROADS.

Applies to vehicles: with eogear system

Controls and displays

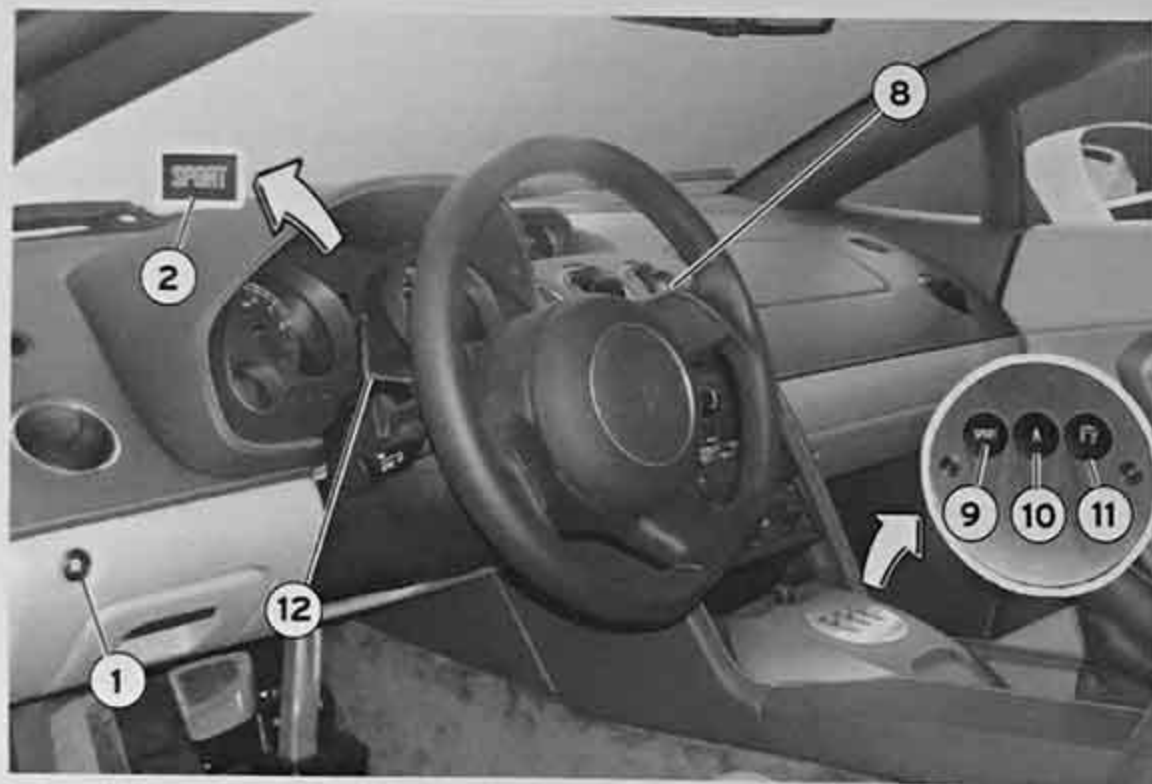


Fig. 74a E-gear controls and displays: location

- 1 Reverse gear engagement button
- 2 SPORT mode engagement indicator lamp
- 8 Gear shift UP lever to stretch
- 9 SPORT mode button

- 10 AUTOMATIC mode button
- 11 SLIPPERY ROADS button
- 12 Gear shift DOWN lever to shorten



Fig. 74b Eogear controls and displays: gear in neutral position and automatic mode displays



Fig. 74c Eogear controls and displays: slippery roads display in case of eogear failure

- 3 SLIPPERY ROAD mode warning
- 4 Eogear malfunction warning
- 5 Normal gear mode display
- 6 Neutral gear mode display
- 7 AUTOMATIC mode display

Applies to vehicles; with e-gear system

Operation mode

The e-gear is expected to have the following operation modes:

normal

the driver is in charge of the gear shift levers through the two levers (**UP** and **DOWN**) placed behind the steering wheel. There is an automatic "**UP**" gear shift for overrevving.

The reverse gear is engaged by means of the "**R**" button.

The computer system displays the state of the gear selected on the lower mileage recorder ⑤ to ⑦ for the driver (⇒pg. 91, fig. 74).

automatic

is engaged through the button ⑩ (⇒pg. 91, fig. 74) placed on the tunnel.

In such mode, the system automatically adjusts the gears in "**UP**" and "**DOWN**" depending on the vehicle speed, engine speed as well as the torque/speed requested by the driver.

The reverse gear is engaged by means of the "**R**" button.

The computer system displays the state of the gear selected on the lower mileage recorder ⑤ to ⑦ for the driver (⇒pg. 91, fig. 74).

Note

The automatic gear mode is prior to the SPORT mode; therefore if you switch to the automatic mode when in SPORT mode, the e-gear system will work in automatic mode even if the **SPORT** warning light is switched on and the vehicle goes to the "SPORT" ESP mode.

SPORT

It is engaged through the button ⑨ (⇒ pg. 91, fig. 74) placed on the tunnel.

In such mode, when the torque/speed request is medium and up to a speed at which the limiting device activates, the e-gear shifts more quickly (if compared to the normal mode). The UP gear shift will be faster if requested while pressing the accelerator pedal firmly and at a speed beyond 6500 rpm. Under these conditions, even on a dry road the driving wheels may start slipping, especially with low gears.

In SPORT mode the automatic UP for over revving does not exist.

Slippery roads

It is used when the road surface is particularly slippery (snow, ice) and is activated by pressing the button ⑪ (⇒ pg. 91, fig. 74) placed on the tunnel.

When in this mode, the e-gear system will use softer pickup maps for the 1st, 2nd, and reverse gear.

While driving, the system engages the higher gear ratio if the engine reaches the predefined rpm value (about 3200 rpm).

Note

The Slippery Roads mode helps the ESP system and is prior to the gear shift requests of the SPORT and Automatic functions.

Driving with e-gear system

Applies to vehicles; with e-gear system

System ignition

- Turn the ignition key to position "II".
- Check that the Driver Information System highlights on a red background the gear engaged previously, and that the fault symbol is not shown.

Important!

• If the fault symbol appears, turn the system off and on again; if this condition persists, contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center to have the system checked.

• If the gear shown flashes (this may happen even with **N**) the gear is not engaged, nor disengaged completely; therefore engage "**N**" first, then the requested gear.

Note

With the engine off, when the driver's door opens, the e-gear system pump may activate; this is a normal condition and allows the system to be ready when the key is inserted.

With the engine off, all the gears can be engaged and is also possible to request the "**N**" (neutral); by holding the brake pedal down when engaging the gear, operate as follows:

- "**N**" (Neutral): pull both levers placed beneath the steering wheel.
- "**R**" (Reverse gear): press the appropriate button.
- Upshifts: pull the "UP" lever to the steering wheel.
- Downshifts: pull the "Down" lever to the steering wheel.

Important!

- After the gear shift request, release the "**UP**", "**Down**" and "**R**" levers immediately; a prolonged procedure could switch the fault warning light and the audible alarm on.
- Avoid unnecessary short interval shift sequences to not cause system faults.

Applies to vehicles; with e-gear system

Engine ignition

- press and hold the brake pedal.
- turn the ignition key to the position "III".

The engine can be started even with the gear engaged: by turning the key to the starting position, with the brake pedal down, the system opens the clutch, shifts the gear to neutral and sends a signal to the starter.

This operation usually requires 1 sec.

With very low temperatures the operation may be a little slower. If the gear is already in the neutral position the starting is immediate.

With the engine running, release the key so that it automatically returns to the position "II".

If the engine does not start, after turning the key to the position "O", wait the gear display switching off and repeat the operation.

Applies to vehicles: with e0gear system

Vehicle start (Pickup)

- With the engine running, when the vehicle is stationary and the brake pedal is held down, pull the "UP" right lever to the steering wheel in order to engage the 1st gear.
- Release the brake pedal and press the accelerator to start driving.

Note

- In order to allow the vehicle to start more quickly, just press the accelerator pedal more quickly.
- With the engine running and the vehicle stationary, it is possible to shift from the 1st gear to the "R"(reverse gear) directly, through the appropriate button (REVERSE) and from the reverse gear to the 1st gear by pulling the "UP" lever to the steering wheel. The reverse gear engagement is accompanied by a safety warning chime. The warning chime sounds intermittently for all the time the "R" is engaged.
- If, when shifting from "R" to the 1st gear, the system engages the 2nd gear automatically, this indicates that a friction on the 1st gear has occurred: this is not a fault as it is part of the system logic. For the same reason, when shifting from 1 to "R" in the event of a friction, the system engages the "N" automatically.
- During long stops with the engine running, it is recommended to keep the gear shift lever in "N".
- When on a downhill gradient, if the vehicle proceeds with the "N" gear engaged, when shifting Up a gear appropriate to the vehicle speed will be engaged.

WARNING!

- The system activates the audible alarm and shifts to "N" when the vehicle is stationary, the engine is running, the gear is engaged and the following conditions occur:
 - the brake pedal or the accelerator have not been operated for more than 5 sec.;
 - the brake pedal is held down for more than 10 min.;
 - the door opens without any operation of the brake or accelerator pedal;
- The audible alarm also activates when during "pickup" a clutch overheating occurs. In this case it is necessary to finish the starting procedure avoiding any hesitations or staying on the brake pedal after releasing the accelerator pedal.
- When the vehicle is stationary and the gear is engaged always hold the brake pedal down until you decide to start driving.
- Do not "modulate" the accelerator pedal during starts.
- Engage a reverse gear only when the vehicle has stopped completely and the brake pedal is pressed.
- When parking the vehicle on hills, do not use the "starting manoeuvre" to keep it stationary; use the brake instead and operate the accelerator pedal only when you decide to start driving again.
- When pressing the accelerator pedal really quickly up to the stroke end, with ESP switched off or with the "Sport" switch on, a "performance" start will occur which results in the driving wheels slipping sensitively even in good adhesion conditions.

Applies to vehicles: with e0gear system

Starting with the "Jump start" function

The "Jump start" function of the e0gear system is a drastic procedure which has the purpose to take advantage from the capabilities of the vehicle start, when it is stationary and at the maximum acceleration. In this way the highest performance is obtained in terms of acceleration.

The "Jump Start" function of the e0gear system is enabled under the following conditions only:

- the vehicle is stopped (V=0 km/h),
- the first gear is engaged,
- the ESP is switched off by the appropriate button on the dashboard,
- the e0gear is set to the "SPORT" mode.

If just one of the conditions above is not present, the "Jump Start" procedure will not be enabled.

Under these conditions, by pressing the pedal firmly as quickly as possible, the system enters a special operating strategy which will increase the engine revolutions closing the clutch to the best speed to take advantage from the maximum torque.

Important!

The "Jump Start" procedure allows to obtain the highest performance when accelerating a stationary vehicle. Obviously, every time this procedure is used, the mechanical parts related to the engine-gear-transmission are subject to high stress.

WARNING!

- If the pavement conditions are not perfect (damaged road, rain, ice....) when the clutch is closed and the torque is transferred to the wheels, evident skidding may occur resulting in a possible loss of control of the vehicle.
- To avoid any damages to the transmission mechanical parts (clutch, etc.) and to reduce the danger resulting from a possible sudden direction change it is recommended to use the "Jump Start" function very carefully, for the lowest number of times and in private streets or in streets closed to traffic.

Applies to vehicles: with e0gear system

Gear shift to stretch (Up)

- Operate on the "UP" right lever, even without releasing the accelerator pedal.

Note

- If, with the accelerator pedal pressed the engine reaches a value close to the "overspeed", the system engages a higher gear "automatically". This condition does not occur when the system is in "Sport" mode.
- The Up request is not accepted if by engaging the requested gear the engine is forced underspeed and if an Up shift due to overspeed is being performed.

If the gear is requested while pressing the accelerator pedal firmly and with the engine speed at more than 5000 rpm, a faster gear shift is obtained (performance Up).

The Neutral can be requested at any speed, by operating both levers.

As already observed in the Pickup phase, if the vehicle proceeds with the neutral gear engaged, when the Up shift is requested a gear appropriate to the vehicle speed will be engaged.

Important!

- If the gear is not engaged after a gear shift request, the system may engage a higher gear or position the gear shift lever in Neutral.
- It is a good practice to shift the gear without releasing the accelerator pedal if this is pressed.
- It is a good practice to wait that the gear shift is completed before requiring the next shift in order to avoid multiple requests in quick sequence.

Applies to vehicles: with eCGear system
Gear shift to shorten (Down)

- Operate on the "Down" left lever, even without releasing the accelerator pedal.

Important!

- If the gear is not engaged after a gear shift request, the system may engage a higher gear or position the gear shift lever in Neutral.
- It is a good practice to shift the gear without releasing the accelerator pedal if this is pressed.
- When a rapid acceleration is required (as when you want to overtake) press the accelerator pedal before requesting the Down shift.
- Wait that the gear shift is completed before requiring the next shift in order to avoid multiple requests in quick sequence.

Note

- The Down request will not be accepted when a Down shift for underspeed is being performed or if by engaging the requested gear the engine is forced beyond a given speed (about 7600 rpm)
- If the engine speed decreases below the minimum rpm (1300), the system downshifts "automatically".
- The Down shift requested by the lever is ignored if a gear shift for underspeed is being performed.
- When Down shifting in "SPORT" mode at a speed over 4000 rpm, the system will adjust the engine speed by double-declutching.

Applies to vehicles: with eCGear system
Vehicle stop

When the vehicle stops the system engages the First gear automatically (unless the neutral has already been requested).

Important!

When the vehicle is stationary and the gear is engaged it is a good practice to hold the brake pedal down until you decide to start driving.

Applies to vehicles: with eCGear system
Engine and system switching off

It is possible to switch the engine off by turning the key to the position "0", either with the gear shift lever in "N" or with a gear engaged (this can only be the First, Second or Reverse gear).

Note

After turning the key and having switched the engine off, the display will stay on for few more seconds and, if the gear shift lever is in "N" an audible alarm activates.

WARNING!

- NEVER leave the vehicle while the "N" gear is engaged. Engage the (1st or "R") gear, instead, and inspect that the display is not flashing. Always engage the parking brake.
- Do not leave the vehicle while it is moving.
- Do NOT pull the key out while the vehicle is moving!
- The system (and the display) will stay active but works improperly until the vehicle stops; furthermore the steering wheel locks automatically when first turning.

Important!

- Switch the engine and the system off while holding down the brake pedal.
- Do not require a gear engagement when the system is switching off.

HomeLink® Universal transmitter

Applies to vehicles: with HomeLink® Universal transmitter

Description

The HomeLink® Universal transmitter can be programmed to replace the hand-held controls of devices already in use.

The HomeLink® Universal transmitter allows you to conveniently activate garage doors, estate gates, security systems, home or office lighting and other electric devices by means of control buttons inside your car.

The single remote control unit that HomeLink® provides will replace up to three hand-held transmitters with a universal device: HomeLink® Universal. The universal remote control is compatible with most transmitters which control the drive units for garage door. Programming of the individual hand-held transmitters for your remote control is done at the right of the front bumper close to the control unit location.

To be able to control systems with HomeLink® Universal transmitter, you need to perform initial programming on the HomeLink® transmitter first. If systems fail to respond after the initial programming, check whether these systems work with a "rolling code" (⇒ pg. 99).

WARNING!

When you are programming the HomeLink® Universal transmitter, make sure that no persons or objects are close to the devices receiving the transmitter signals. If a gate or door is inadvertently set into motion during programming, persons might be injured or other damage caused by moving parts.

Programming the universal transmitter

Programming of the HomeLink® Universal transmitter is done at the operating unit located in the driver's side sun visor and at the front right bumper.

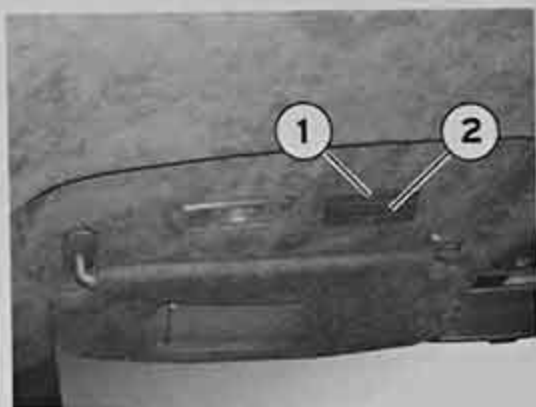


Fig. 75 Led HomeLink® on the driver's side sun visor

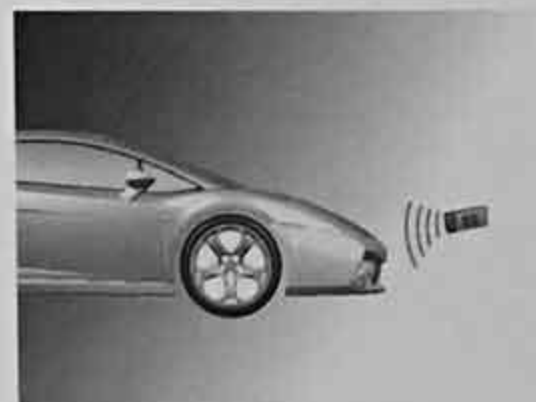


Fig. 76 Front bumper (right side)

At the sun visor

- Switch on the instrument panel (do not start the engine) Ⓞ (⇒ pg. 98, fig. 75).
- Press and hold down the two outer buttons of the HomeLink® Universal transmitter Ⓞ (⇒ pg. 98, fig. 75) for about 20 seconds, until the led Ⓞ (⇒ pg. 98, fig. 75) starts flashing.
- Press the particular HomeLink® button which you would like to program.
- Wait until the led Ⓞ (⇒ pg. 98, fig. 75) starts flashing. The HomeLink® module now remains in learning mode for 5 minutes.
- Now step in front of your vehicle with the original hand-held transmitter for the garage door opener or any other device you wish to assign to the HomeLink® control button.

Front bumper

- Hold the original hand-held transmitter against the front bumper directly below the right headlight (⇒ pg. 98, fig. 76).
- Press the appropriate button on the original hand-held transmitter.
- As you do so, watch the turn signals on your vehicle: HomeLink® confirms successful programming by flashing all four turn signals three times.
- If the turn signals fail to flash three times, repeat the procedure with the transmitter held at a different distance from the bumper.

The proper distance between the hand-held transmitter and the HomeLink® module inside the front bumper depends on the system you want to train. It may require several attempts.

The turn signals will flash once if the time limit for the learning mode has been exceeded. In this case the learning procedure needs to be performed again. Repeat the sequence at the sun visor, starting with step 3.

Follow the same procedure to program the other two buttons. When programming just after the first button, start from the point "Press the particular HomeLink® button which you would like to program".

If the garage door or other devices still fail to be activated with the HomeLink® control buttons after programming is completed, it is possible that these systems might be working with a "rolling code" instead of the normal fixed security code. If this is the case, a rolling code programming is required in addition to the steps described above. (⇒ pg. 99).

Rolling code programming

Some devices require rolling code programming of the HomeLink® Universal transmitter.

Identifying a rolling code

- Press the already programmed HomeLink® button again and hold it down.
- Watch the HomeLink® led Ⓞ (⇒ pg. 98, fig. 75). If the LED starts flashing rapidly and turns into a constant light after about 2 seconds, this indicates that the device you wish to operate is equipped with a rolling code.

- Program the rolling code as follows.

Activating the garage door opener drive unit

- Locate the set button on the garage door opener drive unit. The exact location and colour of the button may vary depending on the type of garage door opener.
- Press the set button on the door opener drive unit (this will normally cause an "indicator lamp" on the unit to light up). You now have about 30 seconds to start and complete programming of the HomeLink® control button on the sun visor.

Programming at the sun visor

- Press and release the already programmed HomeLink® button.
- Press the HomeLink® button again to complete rolling code programming.

After programming at the sun visor, the garage door opener should recognize the HomeLink® signal and respond when the HomeLink® button is pressed. Now the other control buttons can be programmed as required.

Note

- Having a second person assist you makes programming of the rolling code easier and faster. For some makes of garage door openers the HomeLink® button may have to be pressed a third time to complete the learning sequence.
- If you encounter problems programming the rolling code you may find helpful information in the operating instructions of the garage door opener or other device you wish to operate.

Operating HomeLink®

The programmed devices are activated by means of the HomeLink® control buttons on the driver's side sun visor.

- Switch on the instrument panel (do not start the engine).
- Press the already programmed HomeLink® button ② (⇒ pg. 98, fig. 75). The device assigned to that button (e.g. garage door opener) will be activated.

The HomeLink® led ① will light up when you press the button (⇒ pg. 98, fig. 75).

Resetting the HomeLink® button programming

You can reset the complete HomeLink® programming by pressing the two outer buttons.

- Switch on the instrument panel (do not start the engine).
- Press and hold down the two outer buttons until the led ① starts flashing (⇒ pg. 98, fig. 75).
- Release both buttons.

After the programming of the HomeLink® transmitter buttons has been reset, the system will return to the learning mode and is ready to be re-programmed at any time.

Note

- Programmed buttons cannot be reset individually.
- For security reasons it is advisable to reset the programming of the HomeLink® buttons prior to selling your vehicle.

Reprogramming a HomeLink® button

A HomeLink® button can be re-programmed individually without affecting the other button allocations.

Sun visor

- Press and hold the selected HomeLink® button until the led ① (⇒ pg. 98, fig. 75) starts flashing slowly.

Front bumper

- Hold the original hand-held transmitter of the garage door opener or any other device against the front bumper directly below the right headlight (⇒ pg. 98, fig. 76). The exact distance depends on the system that you want to program.

- Press the button on the original hand-held transmitter for the garage door opener or other device.

- As you do so, watch the turn signals on your vehicle. HomeLink® confirms successful programming by flashing all four turn signals three times.

- If the turn signals fail to flash three times, repeat the procedure with the transmitter held at a different distance from the bumper.

When the turn signals have flashed three times, this means the device previously stored in HomeLink® has been erased and the new system programmed in its place. To activate the new system, press the HomeLink® button that has just been re-programmed.

Note

It may require several attempts before programming is successful. When programming a new device, keep the button pressed for at least 15 seconds before trying again with the transmitter in a different position. Keep watching the turn signals during that time.

Safety



Safety

General notes

Safety is the first priority

Your safety is our first priority.

This chapter contains important information, tips, suggestions and warnings that you should read and observe for your own safety and the safety of your passengers.



WARNING!

- The information in this chapter is important for the driver of the vehicle and all passengers. The other chapters in this manual (and, where applicable, in the other literature supplied with the vehicle) contain further important notes which you should read and observe for your own safety and that of your passengers.
- Ensure that the complete vehicle wallet is always in the vehicle. This is especially important when you lend or sell the vehicle to others.

Safety features

The vehicle's safety features can considerably reduce injury risks to passengers in case of an accident.

Your safety, as well as that of the passengers aboard the car must not be put at risk. The vehicle's safety features can considerably reduce injury risks in case of an accident. The following list contains a part of the safety systems found in your Lamborghini.

- three-point seat belts;
- belt force limiters;
- belt pre-tensioners for seat belts;
- front airbags;
- side airbags located in the seats' backrests;
- adjustable steering column.

These individual safety features work together as a system to provide you and your passengers with the best possible protection in accident situations. However, they can only be effective if you and your passengers sit in the correct position and adjust and use the safety equipment properly. For these reasons, this chapter explains why these safety features are so important, how they can protect you, what you need to remember when using them, and how you and your passengers can gain the most benefit from them. There are also a number of important safety warnings which you and your passengers should always observe in order to minimize the risk of injury.

Safety is everyone's responsibility!

Before every trip

The driver is responsible for the safety of the passengers and the safe operation of the vehicle at all times.

For your own safety and the safety of your passengers, always note the following points before every trip:

- Check that all lights and turn signals are in proper working condition.
- Check the tire pressures.
- Make sure that all windows are clean and give good visibility to the outside.
- Secure all luggage and other items carefully (⇒ pg. 110).
- Ensure that no objects are interfering with the pedals.
- Adjust the rear view mirrors and the driver's seat based on your own height.
- Make sure that children are protected with suitable safety seats and properly worn seat belts (⇒ pg. 126).
- Sit in the correct position in your seat and make sure that your passengers do the same (⇒ pg. 106).
- Fasten your seat belt correctly. Make sure that your passengers do the same (⇒ pg. 110).

What factors can impair your safety?

Safety on the road is directly related to how you drive, and can also be affected by the passengers in the vehicle.

The driver is responsible for the safety of the vehicle and all its occupants. If your ability to drive is impaired in any way, you endanger yourself and other road users ⇒ .

Therefore:

- Do not let yourself be distracted by passengers or by using a mobile phone, etc.
- Never drive when your driving ability is impaired (by medication, alcohol, drugs, etc.).
- Obey all traffic regulations and speed limits.
- Always adjust your speed to suit the road, traffic and weather conditions.
- Take frequent breaks on long trips. Do not drive for more than two hours without a stop.
- If possible, avoid driving when you are tired or stressed.

Distractions while driving or any kind of impairment to your driving ability increase the risk of accident and injury.

Correct seating positions

Correct driving position

The correct driving position is important for safe and fatigue-free driving.

For your own safety, and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend the following driving position:

- Adjust the steering wheel so that there is a distance of at least 25 cm between the steering wheel and your breastbone (⇒ pag. 121).
- Move the driver's seat forwards or backwards so that you can press the accelerator, brake and clutch pedals all the way to the floor with your knees slightly bent
- Make sure that you can reach the top of the steering wheel without moving your back away from the backrest.
- Adjust the backrest to an upright position so that your back remains in contact with the upholstery.
- Fasten your seat belt correctly. (⇒ pg. 110).
- Keep both feet in the footwell so that you are in full control of the vehicle at all times.

An incorrect driver seating position can result in serious personal injury.


WARNING!

- **Adjust the driver's seat so there is a distance of at least 25 cm between your breastbone and the steering wheel (P pag. 121, fig. 90). The airbag system will not be able to protect you properly if you sit closer than 25 cm.**
- **If physical limitations prevent you from maintaining a distance of at least 25 cm, please consult a specialist workshop. The workshop will be able to tell you whether your vehicle can be suitably modified.**
- **While driving, always hold the steering wheel with both hands on the outside of the rim at about the "quarter-to-three" position. This reduces the risk of injury if the driver's airbag inflates.**
- **Never hold the steering wheel at the "12 o'clock" position, or with your hands inside the rim or on the steering wheel hub. This could result in serious injuries to the arms, hands and head if the driver's airbag inflates.**
- **To reduce any risk of injury to the driver during a sudden brake application or in an accident, never drive with the backrest tilted too far back. The airbag system and seat belts can only provide proper protection when the backrest is in an upright position and the driver is wearing the seat belt in the correct position. The further the backrest is tilted back, the greater the risk of injury due to improper positioning of the belt webbing or an incorrect sitting position.**

Correct position for the front passenger

The front seat passenger must sit at least 25 cm away from the dash panel so that the airbag has enough room to inflate and give maximum protection in an accident.

For your own safety and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend adjusting the front passenger's seat as follows:

- Move the front passenger's seat as far back as possible ⇒ .
- Adjust the backrest to an upright position so that your back remains in contact with the upholstery.
- Keep both feet in the footwell in front of the seat.
- Fasten your seat belt correctly. (⇒ pg. 110).

In exceptional cases you can disable the front passenger's airbag (⇒ pg. 125).

A passenger sitting out of position in the front seat can suffer serious injuries.


WARNING!

- **Adjust the front passenger's seat so there is a distance of at least 25 cm between your breastbone and the dash panel. The airbag system will not be able to protect you properly if you sit closer than 25 cm.**
- **If physical limitations prevent you from maintaining a distance of at least 25 cm, please consult a specialist workshop. The workshop will be able to tell you whether your vehicle can be suitably modified.**
- **Always keep your feet on the floor when the vehicle is moving; never rest them on the instrument panel, out of the window or on the seat. If you sit in an incorrect position, you increase your risk of injury in the event of sudden braking or an accident. If the airbag is triggered, you could sustain potentially fatal injuries by sitting out of position.**
- **To reduce the risk of injury to the front passenger in the case of sudden braking or an accident, the passenger should never travel in a moving vehicle with the backrest reclined. The airbag system and seat belts can only provide effective protection when the backrest is upright and the front passenger is wearing the seat belt correctly. The further the backrest is tilted back, the greater the risk of injury due to improper positioning of the belt webbing or an incorrect sitting position.**

Examples of incorrect seating positions

Occupants can suffer severe or fatal injuries if they sit in an incorrect position while the vehicle is moving.

Seat belts can only provide maximum protection if the belt webbing is positioned correctly. Sitting out of position greatly reduces the effectiveness of the seat belts and increases the risk of injury since the belt webbing is not worn in the position for which it is designed. The driver is responsible for the safety of all vehicle occupants, especially for children.

- Never allow anyone to sit out of position while the vehicle is moving ⇒ 

The following list shows just some examples of incorrect seating positions which can be dangerous to all occupants. The list is not complete, but will help to make you aware of possible dangers which can be avoided.

Therefore, whenever the vehicle is moving:

- never stand up in the vehicle,
- never kneel on the seats,
- never travel with the backrest reclined too far,
- never lean against the dash panel,
- never sit on the front edge of a seat,
- never sit sideways,
- never lean out of the window,
- never put your feet out of the window,
- never put your feet on the dash panel,

- never put your feet on the seat cushion,
- never travel on a seat without wearing the seat belt,

WARNING!

Sitting out of position increases the risk of severe injuries.

- **Sitting out of position exposes the occupants to potentially fatal injuries: if the airbags inflate they can strike any occupant who is not in one of the designed seat positions.**
- **Before starting a trip, sit in the proper position and stay in this position as long as the vehicle is moving. Before every trip, make sure all passengers are sitting in the proper position and remain correctly seated at all times (⇒ pg. 68), "Manual adjustment of front seats".**

Pedal area

Pedals

The pedals must always be free to move and must never be obstructed by floor mats or any objects in the footwell.

- Make sure that the accelerator, brake and clutch pedals are not obstructed and can be pressed all the way down to the floor.
- Make sure that all pedals are able to return freely to their original positions.

Use only original Lamborghini floor mats, specifically developed for Your car, which can be securely fastened in the footwell and do not obstruct the pedals.

If one of the brake circuits should fail, increased brake pedal travel will be required to bring the vehicle safely to a stop.


WARNING!

Any obstructions that restrict pedal travel can cause loss of the vehicle control and critical situations in traffic.

- **Never place objects in the driver's footwell. Such objects could move under the pedals and interfere with their proper function. In the event of sudden braking or a change of direction, you would not be able to use the pedals: this could result in potentially fatal injuries!**

Floor mats on the driver's side

Use only floor mats which can be securely fastened in the footwell and do not obstruct the pedals.

- Make sure that floor mats are securely fastened and cannot interfere with the pedals ⇒ . Use only original Lamborghini floor mats, specifically developed for Your car, which can be securely fastened in the footwell and do not obstruct the pedals. Suitable fasteners for floor mats are already provided in the footwells of your vehicle.

WARNING!

Any obstructions that restrict pedal travel can cause loss of vehicle control and increase the risk of serious personal injury.

- Always make sure that floor mats are properly secured.
- Never lay or install additional floor mats or other floor coverings over the existing floor mats; this would restrict the pedal area and possibly obstruct the pedals: this could result in potentially fatal injuries!

Stowing luggage safely

Luggage compartment

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

Loose items in the luggage compartment can shift suddenly and cause a safety hazard or impair the handling of the vehicle by changing the weight distribution.

- Distribute the load evenly in the luggage compartment.
- Position heavy items as much as possible in the centre of the vehicle.



WARNING!

- Loose items in the luggage compartment can shift suddenly and cause a safety hazard or impair the handling of the vehicle by changing the weight distribution.
- Always stow objects in the luggage compartment and secure them.
- Transporting heavy objects may affect the vehicle's handling by shifting the centre of gravity: this can cause an accident! Take extra care when driving and adjust your speed accordingly.
- Never exceed the maximum axle loads or the maximum gross weight for the vehicle ⇒ sec. "Technical specifications". Exceeding the permitted axle loads or gross weight limit can affect the vehicle's handling characteristics, and increase the risk of accidents, personal injuries or damage to the vehicle.

Seat belts

Why is it so important to use seat belts?

Seat belts provide effective protection

The common belief that passengers can brace their weight with their hands in a minor collision is false.



Fig. 77 Driver with seat belt fastened (schematic illustration)

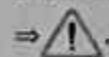
It is an established fact that seat belts provide good protection in accidents. Therefore wearing a seat belt is required by law in most countries.

Properly worn seat belts hold occupants in the best position for maximum protection (⇒ fig. 77). The seat belts are capable of absorbing much of the kinetic energy arising in a collision. Also they help to prevent uncontrolled movements which could lead to severe injuries (⇒ pg. 111), "Important safety notes when using seat belts".

If they wear the seat belts correctly, the passengers benefit greatly

from the ability of the belts to reduce the kinetic energy gradually. The front crumple zones and other passive safety features (such as the airbag system) are also designed to absorb the kinetic energy generated in a collision. Taken together, all these features reduce the forces acting on the occupants and consequently the risk of injury.

Although these examples are based on a frontal collision, the physical principles involved are the same in other types of accidents and for vehicles with an airbag system. This is why it is so important to put on the seat belts before every trip, even in case of short trips. Ensure that your passengers wear their seat belts as well



Properly worn seat belts have been shown to be an effective means of reducing the potential for injury and improving the chances of survival in a serious accident (⇒ pg. 112), "Forces acting in a collision".

For information on how children can travel safely in the car (⇒ pg. 126), "Points to remember if children are travelling in the car".



WARNING!

- Seat belts must be fastened before every trip - even when driving in town. This also applies to the rear passengers: injury risk!
- During pregnancy, women should always ensure they wear a seat belt. The best way to protect the unborn child is to protect the mother (⇒ pg. 116), "Wearing and adjusting three-point inertia reel belts during pregnancy".

Important safety notes when using seat belts

There are a number of safety points concerning the seat belts which you should remember. This will help to reduce the risk of injury in an accident!



ATTENZIONE!

- The seat belts can only provide maximum protection if the seats are adjusted properly (⇒ pg. 68), "Manual adjustment of front seats".
- To ensure proper protection, it is important to wear the seat belts in the correct position (⇒ pg. 114), "How to wear seat belts properly". Ensure that the seat belts are worn exactly as recommended in this chapter. Belts which are not worn properly can considerably increase the risk of injury in accidents!
- Do not allow the seat belt to become twisted or jammed, or to rub on any sharp edges.
- Never allow two passengers (even children) to share the same seat belt.
- Do not wear the belt over hard or fragile objects (such as glasses or pens, etc.) because this can cause injuries.
- Loose, bulky clothing (such as an overcoat over a jacket) impairs the proper fit and function of the belts.

WARNING!

- The belts must be kept clean, otherwise the retractors may not work properly (⇒ pg. 110), "Seat belts".
- The slot in the seat belt buckle must not be blocked with paper or other objects, as this can prevent the latch plate from engaging properly.
- The latch plate of the belt must always be engaged in the correct buckle for that seat, otherwise the belt will not be fully effective.
- Check the condition of the seat belts at regular intervals. If you notice that the belt webbing, fittings, retractor mechanism or buckle of any of the belts is damaged, the belt must be replaced by a specialised workshop.
- The seat belts must not be removed or modified in any way. Do not attempt to repair a damaged belt yourself.
- Seat belts which have been worn in an accident and stretched must be replaced by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center. The belt anchorages should also be checked.

Forces acting in a collision

The physical principles involved in a frontal impact

Very large forces are generated during a collision; these forces have to be absorbed.



Fig. 78 Passengers of a vehicle which is headed for a brick wall. They are not using seat belts.

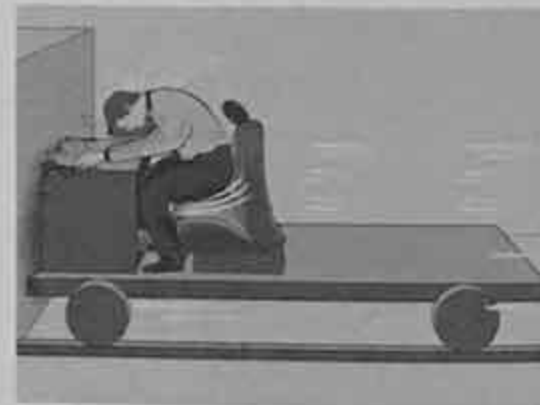


Fig. 79 The vehicle crashes against the wall

The physical principles involved in a frontal collision are relatively simple.

Both the moving vehicle and the passengers possess energy, which is known as "kinetic energy" (⇒ fig. 78). The amount of "kinetic energy" depends on the speed of the vehicle and the weight of the vehicle and passengers. The higher the speed and the greater the weight, the more energy there is to be absorbed in an accident.

The most significant factor, however, is the speed of the vehicle. If the speed doubles from 25 km/h to 50 km/h, for example, the kinetic energy increases by a factor of four. Because these passengers are not restrained by seat belts, the entire amount of kinetic energy has to be absorbed at the point of impact (⇒ fig. 79). This would result in serious or potentially fatal injury.

Even at urban speeds of 30 km/h to 50 km/h, the forces acting on the occupants in a collision can reach the equivalent of 1 ton (1000 kg) or more. At greater speed these forces are even higher. Again: if the speed doubles, the forces increase by a factor of four.

Passengers who do not wear seat belts are not "attached" to the vehicle. In a frontal collision they will continue to move forward at the speed their car was travelling just before the impact.

What happens to passengers not wearing seat belts?

Passengers not wearing seat belts risk fatal injuries in the event of an accident.



Fig. 80 A driver who is not wearing a seat belt strikes the front of the vehicle

In a frontal collision, unbelted passengers are thrown forward and will make violent contact with the steering wheel, dashboard, windscreen or whatever else is in the way (⇒ fig. 80). Passengers not wearing their belts risk being thrown out of the car, resulting in potentially fatal injuries.

The common belief that occupants can brace their weight with their hands in a minor collision is false. Even at low speeds the forces acting on the body in a collision are so great that it is not possible to hold yourself in the seat.

How to wear seat belts properly

Wearing three-point inertia reel belts


Always fasten your seat belts before driving off.



Fig. 81 Seat belt position



Fig. 82 Driver's seat: belt buckle and latch plate

- Adjust the seat before putting on the seat belt (⇒ pg. 68), "Manual adjustment of front seats".
- Make sure that the seat belt passes through the slot located on the seat at the head height.
- To fasten the belt, take hold of the latch plate and pull it slowly across your chest and lap ⇒ .
- Insert the latch plate into the buckle for the appropriate seat and push it down until it is securely locked with an audible click (⇒ fig. 82).
- Pull the belt to check that it is now securely fastened.

The three-point inertia reel belts are tensioned automatically. The retractor system gives complete freedom of movement, as long as the pull on the belt is slow. Hard braking locks the belt. The belt will also lock when you accelerate, drive up or down a steep hill or in a sharp curve.

WARNING!

- Always make certain that the belt is positioned properly (⇒ pg. 115) "Adjusting three-point inertia reel belts".
- The latch plate of the belt must always be engaged in the correct buckle for that seat, otherwise the belt will not be fully effective and the danger of injury increases.

Adjusting three-point inertia reel belts

Always position seat belts properly for maximum safety.



Fig. 83 Adjusting shoulder and lap belt



Fig. 84 Positioning the seat belt through the slot on the seat side.

You can, for instance, use the height adjustment of the front seats to adjust the position of the seat belts to suit your height.

The seat belt must pass through the slot on the seat side, at the shoulder height, as shown in the figure: a different seat belt positioning could, in case of an accident, make it useless or even dangerous.

ATTENZIONE!

- The diagonal part of the belt should never be positioned across the neck, but roughly over the centre of the shoulder; it should fit closely against the upper part of the body. The lap part of the belt must be worn tightly across the hips, and not over the abdomen (⇒ fig. 83). Pull the belt tight if necessary to take up any slack.
- Always make sure that belt is positioned properly. Incorrectly worn seat belts can give rise to injuries even in a minor collision.
- Seat belts worn too loose can result in injuries because they allow excessive forward movement in a crash; the occupant will be brought to a sudden stop by the belt webbing.


Wearing and adjusting three-point inertia reel belts during pregnancy.

The unborn is granted maximum protection if the mother always fastens the seat belt properly.



Fig. 85 Positioning seat belts during pregnancy

During pregnancy, women should always ensure they wear a seat belt.

- Adjust the seat before putting on the seat belt (⇒ pg. 68), "Manual adjustment of front seats".
- Wear the lap portion of the seat belt as low as possible over the hips so that there is no pressure on the stomach (⇒ fig.85), ⇒ .
- Insert the latch plate into the buckle for the appropriate seat and push it down until it is securely locked with an audible click (⇒ pg. 114, fig. 82).
- Pull the belt to check that it is now securely fastened.

WARNING!

During pregnancy, women should especially make sure to wear the lap portion of the seat belt as low as possible across the hips so that there is no pressure on the stomach.

Unfastening the belts

The red button releases the belt from the buckle.



Fig. 86 The latch plate of the belt springs out of the buckle

- Press the red button in the seat belt buckle (⇒ fig.86). The latch plate will spring out.
- Guide the belt back by hand so that it is taken up by the retractor.

Locking the seat belt retractor mechanism

The retractor mechanism of the three-point inertia reel belts can be locked in order to secure a child safety seat.

The retractor mechanism of the three-point inertia reel belt must be locked in order to secure a child safety seat (⇒ pg. 131), "Locking the seat belts which secure a child safety seat". The child safety seat is held in a fixed position when the belt is locked.

WARNING!

Never install a rearward-facing child safety seat on the front passenger's seat unless the front passenger's airbag has been deactivated. This can result in serious or possibly fatal injury.

Belt tensioners

Operation

The three-point inertia reel belts are tensioned automatically in frontal and side impacts above a certain degree of severity, or in a roll-over.

In conjunction with the airbags, the belt tensioners fitted to the retractors of the automatic three-point seat belts offer added safety for the belted-in occupants.

The system is activated by sensors in front and side collisions with a severe impact. In addition, the belt tensioners are also activated in the event of a roll-over.

The tensioner system acts by pulling the webbing taut at the reel of the corresponding retractor ⇒ in "Important notes on the belt tensioners", 113.

In severe collisions the airbags will be triggered as well as the belt tensioners (⇒ pg. 118), "Airbag system".

Important notes on the belt tensioners

WARNING!

- Any work on the tensioner system or removal and installation of system components for other repairs must be performed by a specialist workshop.
- The belt tensioners can only be activated once. If they have been activated at any time, the system must be replaced.



Note

- The belt tensioners will not be activated in the event of a light frontal, side or rear collision where no large forces act on the front of the vehicle.
- Some smoke may be released when the belt tensioners are activated. This does not mean there is a fire in the vehicle.
- The relevant safety requirements must be observed when the vehicle or components of the system are scrapped. Your authorized Lamborghini Service Center is familiar with these regulations and will be pleased to pass on the information to you.


Airbag system

Description of airbag system

General notes on airbag system

The airbag is an integral part of the car's passive safety system.

In conjunction with the three-point seat belts, the front and side airbags provide additional head and chest protection for the driver and front passenger in the event of a severe frontal collision.

In a side collision the side airbags reduce the risk of injury to the areas of the body facing the impact ⇒ .

The airbags are not a substitute for the seat belts; they are an integral part of the car's overall passive safety system. Please bear in mind that the airbag system can only work effectively when the occupants are wearing their seat belts. For this reason, and not just because of the statutory requirements, it is very important to wear the seat belts at all times (⇒ pg. 110), "Why is it so important to use seat belts?".

In addition to their normal function of protecting the occupants in a collision, the seat belts also hold them in a position where the airbags can inflate properly and provide maximum protection.

The airbag system will only work with the ignition on. The airbag system is monitored electronically; the airbag warning lamp indicates whether the system is functioning properly.

The main parts of the airbag system are

- Electronic control unit and sensors
- Two front airbags
- Two side airbags
- Side impact sensors
- Passenger's airbag deactivation key
- "Passenger airbag off" sign
- Airbag warning lamp in the instrument cluster

There is a fault in the system if the warning lamp

- Does not come on when the ignition is switched on.
- Does not go out about 3 seconds after the ignition is switched on.
- Goes out and then comes on again after the ignition is switched on.
- Comes on or flickers while the car is moving.



WARNING!

- The airbags are not a substitute for the seat belts; they are an integral part of the car's overall passive safety system. The airbags can only offer effective protection if the occupants are wearing their seat belts. For this reason it is very important to wear the seat belts at all times (⇒ pg. 110), "Why is it so important to use seat belts?".
- The seat belts can only provide maximum protection if the seats are adjusted properly (⇒ pg. 68), "Manual adjustment of front seats".
 - If you do not wear a seat belt, if you lean forward, or are not seated correctly while the vehicle is in motion, you are at greater risk of injury should the airbag system be triggered in an accident.
- If a fault should occur in the airbag system (the warning indicator will turn on), have an authorized Lamborghini Service Center check it immediately.
- Do not attempt to modify components of the airbag system in any way.
- The airbag system can only be activated once. If they have been activated at any time, the system must be replaced.
- If you sell the vehicle, please remember to pass on the passenger's airbag deactivation keys and the related code to the new owner.
- The relevant safety requirements must be observed when the vehicle or components of the airbag or belt tensioner systems are scrapped.

When are the airbags triggered?

The airbag system is triggered in collisions with a severe impact.

The airbag system is designed so that the airbags for the driver and front passenger are triggered in a severe **frontal collision**.

In **severe side collisions** the side airbags are triggered on the impact side of the vehicle.

In certain types of accident the front airbags and the side airbags may be triggered together.

The airbag system is not triggered in **minor** frontal or side collisions, or in rear collisions or if the car overturns. In these situations the occupants are protected by wearing the seat belts.

Factors determining the triggering response

It is not possible to define the exact triggering response of the airbag system in all possible situations, since the circumstances in different types of accident will vary considerably. Important factors include, for example, the nature (hard or soft) of the object which the car hits, the angle of impact, vehicle speed and so on.

Whether the airbags are triggered depends primarily on the vehicle deceleration rate resulting from the collision. By processing the signals from the sensors located in the vehicle, the electronic control unit is immediately able to evaluate the severity of the collision and activate the restraint systems accordingly. If the deceleration rate is below the predefined reference value in the control unit the airbags will not be triggered, even though the accident may cause extensive damage to the car.

The airbag releases a fine dust when it inflates. This is quite normal and does not mean there is a fire in the vehicle.

Front airbag

Description of front airbags

The airbag system is not a substitute for the seat belts.



Fig. 87 Driver's airbag in the steering wheel

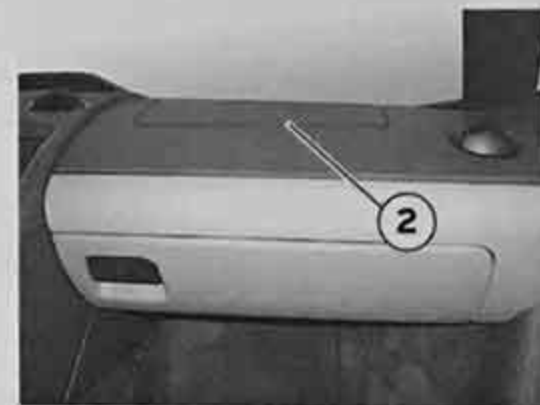


Fig. 88 Front passenger's airbag in dashboard

The front airbag for the driver is located in the padded hub of the steering wheel ① (⇒ pg. 120, fig. 87). The front airbag for the front passenger is in the dashboard above the glove box ② (⇒ pg. 120, fig. 88). The locations of the airbags are marked with the word "AIRBAG".

In conjunction with the three-point seat belts, the front airbags give additional head and chest protection for the driver and front passenger in the event of a severe frontal collision ⇒ ⚠ in "Important safety notes on the front airbag system" on page 121.

How the front airbags work

When fully inflated, the airbags reduce the risk of head or chest injury.



Fig. 89 Front airbags in inflated condition

The airbag system is designed so that the airbags for the driver and front passenger are triggered in a severe frontal collision.

In certain types of accident the front airbags and the side airbags may be triggered together.

When the system is triggered, the airbags fill with a propellant gas and open out in the front of the driver and front passenger (⇒ fig. 89). In order to provide the desired extra protection in an accident, the airbags have to inflate extremely rapidly (within fractions of a second). The fully deployed airbags cushion the forwards movement of the front occupants and help to reduce the risk of injury to the head and the upper part of the body.

Special openings in the airbag allow the gas to escape at a controlled rate to restrain the forward movement of the occupant's head and torso. Once the impact has been absorbed, the airbag deflates sufficiently for the front occupants to see forward.

Important safety notes on the front airbag system

There are a number of safety points concerning the airbag system which you should remember.



Fig. 90 Safe distance from the steering wheel

⚠ WARNING!

- It is important for the driver and front passenger to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm from the steering wheel or dashboard. The airbag system will not be able to give the required protection if you sit too close to the steering wheel or dashboard - this can result in fatal injury during a collision. Seats must always be positioned correctly for the height of the occupant.

- If you do not wear a seat belt, if you lean forward, or are not seated correctly while the vehicle is in motion, you are at greater risk of injury in an accident. Should the airbag system be triggered in an accident, you are at greater risk of injury.

- Children must never travel without wearing seat belt, as if the airbag is triggered in an accident, they could sustain serious or fatal injury (⇒ pg. 126) "Safety of children in the vehicle".

- Never install a rearward-facing child safety seat on the front passenger's seat unless the front passenger's airbag has been deactivated. However, if you have no alternative but to use a rearward-facing child seat, the front passenger's airbag must be deactivated beforehand by means of the key-operated switch (⇒ pg. 125), "Deactivating passenger's airbag". Failure to observe this precaution could result in serious or potentially fatal injury.

- When driving, do not lean to the passenger's airbag cover with bust, arms, legs, feet; do not sit on it, and do not attempt to lift it from its seat.

⚠ WARNING!

- Should the passenger's airbag cover have dents or swellings, these could prevent it from opening in case of accident. In that case we recommend you to contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center to have the module and the relative cover replaced.

- Occupants sitting in the car must never carry any objects or pets in the space between them and the airbags, or allow children or other passengers to travel in this position.

- Do not cover or stick anything on the steering wheel hub or the soft plastic surface of the airbag unit on the passenger's side of the dashboard, and do not obstruct or modify them in any way. These parts should only be cleaned with a dry cloth (or with a cloth moistened with plain water). It is also important not to attach any objects such as cup holders or telephone mountings to the surfaces covering the airbag units.

- Any work on the airbag system or removal and installation of the airbag components for other repairs (such as repairs to the steering wheel) should be performed by a specialist workshop.

i Note

If necessary, you can deactivate the front passenger's airbag by means of the key-operated switch (⇒ pg. 125), "Deactivating passenger's airbag".

Side airbag

Description of side airbags

The side airbags are designed to enhance occupant protection in a side-on collision.



Fig. 91 Location of side airbag in driver's seat

The side airbags are located in the backrest padding of the seats (⇒ fig. 91). The locations of the airbags are marked with the word "AIRBAG".

In conjunction with the three-point seat belts, the side airbag system gives the occupants additional protection for the chest and the head in the event of a severe side collision ⇒ in "Important safety notes on the side airbag system" on page 124.

In a side collision the side airbags reduce the risk of injury to the areas of the body facing the impact. In addition to their normal function of protecting the occupants in a collision, the seat belts also hold them in a position where the airbags can inflate properly in a side impact and provide maximum protection.

How the side airbags work

When fully inflated, the side airbags reduce the risk of head or chest injury.



Fig. 92 Diagram of side airbag when fully inflated

In certain types of side collisions the side airbag is triggered on the impact side of the vehicle (⇒ fig. 92).

In certain types of accident the front airbags and the side airbags may be triggered together.

When the system is triggered, the airbag is filled with propellant gas.

In order to provide the desired extra protection in an accident, the airbags have to inflate extremely rapidly (within fractions of a second). The airbag releases a fine dust when it inflates. This is quite normal and does not mean there is a fire in the vehicle.

When fully deployed, the airbags cushion the impact for the occupants and help to reduce the risk of injury to the head and the whole upper part of the body (i.e. the chest, stomach and pelvis) on the side facing the door.

Important safety notes on the side airbag system

There are a number of safety points concerning the airbag system which you should remember. This will help to reduce the risk of injury in an accident.

WARNING!

- If you do not wear a seat belt, if you lean forward, or are not seated correctly while the vehicle is in motion, you are at greater risk of injury should the side airbag system be triggered in an accident. This applies particularly to children if they are not properly protected by a child restraint system.
- If children are not seated correctly, they are at greater risk of injury should the airbag system be triggered in an accident. This could result in serious or potentially fatal injury (⇒ pg. 128), "Important safety notes on children safety and side airbags".
- It is also important not to attach any accessories (such as cup holders) to the doors.
- This would impair the protection offered by the side airbags. Do not apply excessive force to the sides of the backrests (such as hard knocks or kicks); this could damage parts of the system and the side airbags could fail to operate when required.
- We recommend you to not use any covers over the seats. Conventional seat covers would obstruct the side airbag when it inflates out of the backrest, and seriously reduce the airbag effectiveness.

WARNING!

- Any damage to the original seat upholstery or around the seams of the side airbag units must be repaired immediately by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.
- Make sure that there are no cracks, deep scratches or other damage on the airbag units in the seats. The airbag units must never be opened by force.
- Any work involving the side airbag system or removal and installation of the airbag components for other repairs (such as repairs to the seats) should always be performed by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center. Otherwise the airbag system may fail to work properly.

Deactivating airbags

Deactivating airbags

If airbags have been deactivated, they should be reactivated as soon as possible so that they can continue to give the required protection.

There are two ways of deactivating the airbags. You can deactivate the front passenger's airbag yourself by means of the key-operated switch (⇒ pg. 125). The other airbags can be deactivated by your authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

The facility for deactivating the airbags is only intended for use in special circumstances

- The front airbag on the passenger's side can be deactivated if you have no alternative but to install a child seat on the passenger's seat.
- The driver's airbag can be deactivated by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center if the distance between the hub of the steering wheel and your breastbone is less than the minimum distance of 25 cm when the driver's seat is correctly adjusted for you.
- The driver's airbag can be deactivated if special equipment has to be installed on or near the steering wheel due to physical disabilities.

Monitoring of airbag system

- The airbag warning lamp will light up for a few seconds every time the ignition is switched on; if everything is fine it goes off.
- If the front passenger's airbag has been deactivated, the "Passenger airbag off" warning light on the roof lamp will illuminate.

WARNING!

- Never install a rearward-facing child safety seat on the front passenger's seat unless the front passenger's airbag has been deactivated: this could result in potentially fatal injuries!
- Make sure that the front passenger's airbag is reactivated by means of the key-operated switch as soon as the child seat is no longer needed on the front passenger's seat.

Note

All the other airbags in the car will remain functional if the front passenger's airbag has been deactivated.

Deactivating passenger's airbag

The front passenger's airbag can be deactivated with the appropriate key-operated switch.



Fig. 93 Key-operated switch for deactivating front passenger's airbag



Fig. 94 Lamp indicates that front passenger's airbag has been deactivated via key-operated switch

The key-operated switch for deactivating the front passenger's airbag is located in the glove box ① (⇒ pg. 125, fig. 93).

- To deactivate the front passenger's airbag, insert the ignition key in the switch and turn it to **OFF** position.

- To activate the front passenger's airbag again, insert the ignition key in the switch and turn it to **ON** position.

If the front passenger's airbag has been deactivated via the key-operated switch, the indicator lamp "PASSENGER AIRBAG OFF" placed on the roof light will light up constantly as a reminder ② (⇒ pg. 125, fig. 94).

WARNING!

- If you have no alternative but to install a rearward-facing child seat on the front passenger's seat, the front passenger's airbag must be deactivated : this could result in potentially fatal injuries!
- If you have deactivated the front passenger's airbag, reactivate it as soon as the child seat is no longer needed so that the airbag can continue to give the required protection.
- It is the driver's responsibility to ensure that the key-operated switch is set to the correct position.

Note

- If the front passenger's airbag has been deactivated via the key-operated switch, the indicator lamp "PASSENGER AIRBAG OFF" placed on the roof light will light up constantly as a reminder ② (⇒ pg. 125, fig. 94).
- All the other airbags in the car will remain functional if the front passenger's airbag has been deactivated.

Safety of children in the vehicle

Points to remember if children are traveling in the car

Introduction

The physical principles involved and the forces acting in a collision apply to children just as much as adults (⇒ pg. 112), "Forces acting in a collision". But, unlike adults, children do not have fully developed muscle and bone structures; this means that they are subject to a greater risk of injury.

To reduce this risk, children must always use special child restraint systems when traveling in the car.

Use only child restraint systems which are officially approved under the European standard ECE R 44 and are suitable for the child. ECE R refers to the Economic Commission of Europe Recommendation, which categorises child restraint systems in 5 groups (⇒ pg. 129), "General notes"). Child restraint systems that have been tested and approved under the ECE R 44 standard bear the test mark on the seat (the letter E in a circle with the test number below it).

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and observe any statutory requirements when installing and using child restraint systems on page 127, "Important safety notes when using child safety seats".

Important safety notes when using child safety seats

There are a number of safety points concerning the child safety seats which you should remember. This will help to reduce the risk of injury in an accident.

WARNING!

- All vehicle occupants, especially children, must wear a seat belt while the vehicle is in motion.
- Children who are less than 1.5 metres tall must not wear a normal seat belt without a child restraint system, as this could cause injuries to the abdominal and neck areas.
- Babies and children must never travel on another occupant's lap.
- A suitable child safety seat can protect your child (⇒ pg. 129), "Child safety seats"
- Never allow two children to occupy one child safety seat.
- Never leave a child without supervision in a child safety seat.
 - Never allow a child to travel in the car without a suitable child restraint.
 - Never allow a child to stand up or kneel on a seat while the car is moving. In an accident, the child could be catapulted through the car, causing possibly fatal injuries to himself and other occupants.
 - If children lean forward or are otherwise out of position when the car is moving, they are at greater risk of injury in an accident. This is particularly the case if the child is traveling on the front passenger's seat and the airbag system is triggered in an accident. This could result in serious or potentially fatal injury.

WARNING!

- To ensure proper protection, it is important to wear the seat belts in the correct position (⇒ pg. 114), "How to wear seat belts properly". To make sure that the seat belt position is correct, please follow the manufacturer's instructions. Incorrectly worn seat belts can give rise to injuries even in a minor collision.
- When using restraint systems that must be mounted using the car seat belts, a special care is required. The bolts must be screwed in all the way to the full depth of the mounting holes and tightened to a torque of 50 Nm. Failure to observe this precaution could result in potentially fatal injury. Contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.
- However, if you have no alternative but to use a rearward-facing child seat, the front passenger's airbag must be deactivated beforehand by means of the key-operated switch (⇒ pg. 125), "Deactivating passenger's airbag". Failure to observe this precaution could result in serious or potentially fatal injury.
 - Make sure that the front passenger's airbag is reactivated by means of the key-operated switch as soon as the child seat is no longer needed.
 - When using a child safety seat of the rearward-facing type, the front passenger's seat must be moved back to the rearmost position.

Important safety notes on children safety and side airbags.

Make sure that the child head is not resting on the side airbag location.



Fig. 95 Danger: the child may be injured when the side airbag inflates. The child is not sitting in the appropriate seat.



Fig. 96 The child is sitting in a restraint system and is wearing a seat belt

Side airbags have been studied to provide passengers with higher protection in case of an accident.

For this reason they have to inflate within fractions of a second (⇒ pg. 123), "How the side airbags work".

They have such a strength that could injury passengers not sitting properly or touching objects located within the airbag field of action.

This is especially important when the statutory requirements for the children travelling in the car are not followed.

Incorrect seating positions: the side airbag could cause serious injury

If the airbag inflates, it can strike the child in the head and cause serious injury (⇒ fig. 95).

Correct seating positions: the child is protected by the restraint system

The child is sitting in an appropriate restraint system mounted on the front passenger's seat (⇒ fig. 96). Between the child and the side airbag field of action there is enough space.

In the event of an accident, the airbag can inflate without obstacles and provide the most effective protection.

WARNING!

- For safety reasons make sure that children sit on type approved restraint systems suitable for their age, height and weight.
- Make sure that the child head is not resting on the side airbag location. This could result in potentially fatal injuries.
- Do not place any objects within the side airbag field of action, since this could cause serious injuries to passengers. **Danger.**

Child safety seats

General notes

Only use child restraint systems that are officially approved and suitable for the child.

Child restraint systems are covered by the European standard ECE R 44 (issued by the Economic Commission of Europe). The child seats are divided into 5 categories.

Group	Weight
0	0-10 kg
0+	up to 13 kg
1	9-18 kg
2	15-25 kg
3	22-36 kg

Children who are taller than 1.5 metres can use the existing seat belts without a booster cushion.

Child restraint systems that have been tested and approved under the ECE R 44 standard bear the test mark on the seat (the letter E in a circle with the test number below it).

Category 0 / 0+

A suitable child safety seat and a correctly worn seat belt can protect your child.



Fig. 97 Category 0 / 0+

Babies up to about 9 months old/ 10 kg and infants up to about 18 months old/ 13 kg are best protected by child safety seats that can be adjusted to a horizontal position (⇒ fig. 97).

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and observe any statutory requirements when installing and using child restraint systems, (⇒ pg. 127), "Important safety notes when using child safety seats".

WARNING!

Never install a rearward-facing child safety seat on the front passenger's seat unless the front passenger's airbag has been deactivated. This can result in serious or possibly fatal injury.

Category 1

A suitable child safety seat and a correctly worn seat belt can protect your child.



Fig. 98 A category 1 forward-facing child seat with safety tray fitted on the front passenger's seat.

Babies and small children up to about 4 years of age weighing between 9 and 18 kg are best protected by child safety seats with a safety tray, or seats of the type where the child faces the rear of the car (⇒ fig. 98).

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and observe any statutory requirements when installing and using child restraint systems, (⇒ pg. 127), "Important safety notes when using child safety seats".

WARNING!

Never install a rearward-facing child safety seat on the front passenger's seat unless the front passenger's airbag has been deactivated. This can result in serious or possibly fatal injury.

Category 2

A suitable child safety seat and a correctly worn seat belt can protect your child.



Fig. 99 A category 2 forward-facing child seat fitted on the front passenger's seat.

Children up to about 7 years of age weighing between 15 and 25 kg are best protected by child safety seats in conjunction with the three-point seat belts (⇒ fig. 98).

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and observe any statutory requirements when installing and using child restraint systems, (⇒ pg. 127), "Important safety notes when using child safety seats".

WARNING!

The diagonal part of the belt should be positioned roughly over the centre of the shoulder and fit closely against the upper part of the body. It must never be allowed to run across the neck. The lap part of the belt should fit closely over the hips. It must not be positioned over the stomach. Pull the belt tight if necessary to take up any slack.

Category 3

A suitable child safety seat and a correctly worn seat belt can protect your child.



Fig. 100 A category 3 forward-facing child seat fitted on the front passenger's seat.

Children over about 7 years of age weighing between 22 and 36 kg but less than 1.5 metres tall are best protected by a child safety seat (booster cushion) in conjunction with the three-point seat belts (⇒ fig. 100).

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and observe any statutory requirements when installing and using child restraint systems, (⇒ pg. 127), "Important safety notes when using child safety seats".

WARNING!

The diagonal part of the belt should be positioned roughly over the centre of the shoulder and fit closely against the upper part of the body. It must never be allowed to run across the neck. The lap part of the belt should fit closely over the hips. It must not be positioned over the stomach. Pull the belt tight if necessary to take up any slack.

Securing a child safety seat

Locking the seat belts securing the child safety seat

To secure the child safety seat it is possible to lock the three-point seat belts.

Three-point seat belts are provided with a device which allows to lock them in order to secure the child safety seat to the passenger's seat.

The seat belt retractor mechanism must always be locked when securing a child safety seat of the categories 0, 0+ and 1.

WARNING!

Never install a rearward-facing child safety seat on the front passenger's seat unless the front passenger's airbag has been deactivated. This can result in serious or possibly fatal injury.

Locking the retractor mechanism to secure a child safety seat

The seat belt retractor can be locked in position by pulling the shoulder section of the belt all the way out and letting it retract slowly.

- Secure the child's seat with the three-point inertia reel belt according to the manufacturer's instructions. Insert the latch plate into the buckle for the appropriate seat and push it down until it is securely locked with an audible click.

- Then draw out the shoulder section of the belt as far as it will go.

- Allow the belt to retract until it fits tightly over the child's seat. You should hear a "clicking" sound as the belt retractor locks.

- Pull the belt to check that it is now locked and can no longer be pulled out.

Releasing the retractor mechanism

The retractor mechanism will be released automatically when the belt is completely retracted.

- Press the red button in the seat belt buckle. The latch plate will spring out of the buckle.

- Guide the belt by hand as it is retracting.



Driving tips

Intelligent technology

Electronic Stability Program (ESP)

General notes

The Electronic Stability Program increases the car's stability.



Fig. 101 Centre console with ESP switch

The ESP is designed to enhance the control over the vehicle in critical handling situations, such as when accelerating and cornering. The ESP reduces the danger of a sudden direction change on each type of roads' conditions, by improving the vehicle's stability. The system works at any speed.

The Anti-lock Brake System (ABS), the Electronic Differential Lock (EDS) and the traction control system (ASR) are all integrated into the electronic stability program.

How the system works

The ESP control unit processes data from the three integrated systems. It also processes additional inputs provided by other high-precision sensors. These register the vehicle's rotation about the vertical axis (yaw rate), lateral acceleration, brake pressure and steering wheel angle.

The system uses the steering wheel angle and the road speed to calculate the changes of direction intended by the driver, and constantly compares them with the actual behaviour of the vehicle. If the desired course is not being maintained (for instance, if the car is starting to skid), then the ESP compensates automatically by braking the appropriate wheel.

The forces acting on the braked wheel effectively bring the car back to a stable condition. If the car is oversteering (rear wheels losing grip first), the brake application is concentrated on the outside front wheel; if the car is understeering (front wheels losing grip first), ESP brakes the inside rear wheel. This automatic brake application is accompanied by characteristic noises.

The ESP works in conjunction with the ABS (⇒ pag. 137). If a malfunction should occur in the ABS, the ESP will also be out of action.

Switching system off

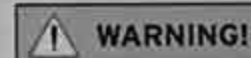
The ESP is switched on automatically when the engine is started and performs a self-test routine.

In case of need, the system can be switched off and on by pressing the proper button ① (⇒ fig. 101). If the ESP is switched off, its light will turn on, see ⇒ pag. 26.

The ESP should normally be left switched on at all times.

SPORT mode

Selecting the "SPORT" mode has an impact on both the e-gear system (in case it is not in the AUTOMATIC mode) and on the adjustment of the "ESP" system, thus allowing a sport driving.



WARNING!

The ESP is not able to overcome the physical limits of adhesion. Even with ESP, you should always adjust your speed to suit the road and traffic conditions. Please bear this in mind, especially on wet or icy road surfaces. Do not let the extra safety afforded by ABS tempt you into taking any risks when driving - this can cause accidents.

Traction control system (ASR) in phase of traction

General notes

The ASR function prevents, in specific using conditions, exceeding the limits of the road - tire grip, limiting the engine output torque.

The traction control system (ASR) is one of the functions incorporated in the electronic stability program (ESP).

The traction control system (ASR) helps the car to start moving, accelerate and climb a gradient in slippery conditions on slippery roads.

How the system works

The ASR acts automatically i.e. without the driver's intervention. The restraint system constantly checks the rotation speed of the driving wheels by using the ABS sensors (⇒ pag. 137). If the tires are spinning, the restraint system reduces the engine output torque, thus adjusting the power depending on the road's conditions. The system works at any speed.

The ASR works in conjunction with the ABS. If a malfunction should occur in the ABS, the ASR will also be out of action.



Important!

The prescribed tires only (PIRELLI PZERO "ROSSO") guarantee the ASR correct working order. Tires differing from those prescribed can cause severe malfunctions.

Brakes

General notes

What factors can have a negative effect on the brakes?
Wear

The rate of wear on the brake pads depends a great deal on how you drive and the conditions in which the vehicle is operated. Negative factors are, for instance, city traffic, frequent short trips or hard driving with abrupt starts and stops.


Wet roads; road salt

In certain conditions, such as in heavy rain, or after washing the car, the full braking effect can be delayed by moisture (or by ice, in winter) on the discs and brake pads. The brakes should be dried by pressing the pedal to restore full braking effect.

The brakes effectiveness can also be temporarily reduced if the car is driven for some distance without using the brakes when there is a lot of salt on the road in winter. The layer of salt that accumulates on the discs and pads can be removed with a few cautious brake applications.

Corrosion

There may be a tendency for dirt to build up on the brake pads and corrosion to form on the discs if the car is used infrequently, or if you only drive low mileages without using the brakes very much.

If the brakes are not frequently used, or if corrosion formed on the discs, it is advisable to "clean" off the pads and discs by braking firmly a few times from a moderately high speed ⇒ 

Faults in the brake system

If the brake pedal travel should ever increase suddenly, this may mean that one of the two brake circuits has failed. Drive immediately to the nearest specialist workshop and have the fault rectified. On the way to the dealer, be prepared to use more pressure on the brake pedal and allow for longer stopping distances.

Low brake fluid level

Malfunctions can occur in the brake system if the brake fluid level is too low. The brake fluid level is monitored electronically.

WARNING!

When applying the brakes to clean off deposits on the pads and discs, select a clear, dry road and be sure not to endanger other road users: this could result in potentially fatal injuries.

Important!

- Never let the brakes "drag" by leaving your foot on the pedal when you do not really intend to brake. This way, in fact, the discs overheat and tend to wear out more easily. This also results in a longer stopping distance.
- Before approaching a section in a steep gradient, reduce the speed and the gear. In this way you will make use of the engine braking effect and relieve the load on the brakes. If you still have to use the brakes, it is better to brake firmly at intervals than to apply the brakes continuously.

Power brake

The power brake assists the driver when braking

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

WARNING!

Never move the vehicle with the engine off: this can cause an accident!

Note

If the power brake is out of action due to a malfunction, or if the car has to be towed, you will have to press the brake pedal considerably harder to make up for the lack of booster assistance.

Anti-lock brake system (ABS)

ABS prevents the wheels from locking up under braking.

The anti-lock brake system (ABS) is an important part of the car's active safety system. The principal advantage of ABS (in comparison to a non-ABS system) is that it stops the wheels from locking, even under emergency braking on a slippery road. Because the wheels are still turning, the driver then has maximum possible steering control in the prevailing conditions.

However, the ABS will not necessarily guarantee shorter stopping distances in all conditions. For instance, on loose gravel or fresh snow on top of an icy surface (conditions which anyway require

extreme care and reduced speed), the stopping distance with ABS may even be slightly longer.

How the ABS works

The system runs an automatic self-check as soon as the car reaches a road speed of about 6 km/h. This may be accompanied by audible noise from the ABS pump.

If one of the wheels is turning too slowly compared to the road speed, and is close to locking up, the system will reduce the pressure in the brake line to this wheel. The driver is made aware of this control process by a pulsating of the brake pedal and audible noise. This is a deliberate warning to the driver that one or more of the wheels is tending to lock up and the ABS control function has intervened. In this situation, it is important to keep the brake pedal fully pressed so the ABS can regulate the brake application - do not "pump" the brake pedal.

WARNING!

The grip provided by ABS is still subject to the physical limits of adhesion. Always bear this in mind, especially on wet or slippery roads. If you notice that the ABS is working (to counteract locked wheels under braking), you should reduce speed immediately to suit the road and traffic conditions. Do not let the extra safety afforded by ABS tempt you into taking any risks when driving - this can cause accidents.

Note

If a malfunction should occur in the ABS, this is indicated by a warning light, see ⇒ pag. 24.

Brake assist system

The brake assist system improves the braking efficiency by distributing the braking power between the forecarriage and rear axle in the best possible way.

The brake assist system uses the ABS system's sensors: as a result if there is a malfunction in the ABS, the brake assist system will not be operative.

WARNING!

Please remember that the accident risk always increases if you drive too fast, especially in curves or on a slippery road, or if you follow too close behind the vehicle in front of you. An increased accident risk cannot be compensated even by the brake assist system, so always be sure to maintain a safe speed.

Power steering

The power steering assists the driver when turning the steering wheel (with the engine running).

The power steering assists the driver by reducing the strength needed to turn the steering wheel. Power steering is adjusted electronically according to the vehicle's speed.

The power steering does not function when the engine is switched off. In this case, turning the steering wheel is very difficult.

If the steering wheel is brought to full lock position when the car is stationary, this will place an excessive load on the power steering system and cause an audible noise. It will also reduce the idling speed of the engine.

Important!

Do not keep the steering wheel in the full-lock position for longer than 15 seconds when the car is stationary; this could cause damage to the power steering system.

Note

- If the power steering should fail at any time, the car can still be steered even if more effort will be required to turn the steering wheel. The same applies when the engine is switched off (for instance when being towed).
- If the system is leaking or malfunctioning, please take the car to an authorized Lamborghini Service Center as soon as possible.
- The power steering requires a special hydraulic fluid. Its tank is on the front left side of the luggage compartment (⇒ pag. 159). The liquid's level is important for the perfect power steering functioning; checking it falls within the Inspection Service's routine checks.

The power steering will function even in case of failure in the electronic adjustment system. In this case, however, the power steering is no longer adjusted according to the vehicle's speed. If the electronic regulating system is not working properly, this is most noticeable when turning the steering wheel at low speeds (for instance when parking) - more effort will be required than usual. The fault should be corrected by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center as soon as possible.

How to save fuel and minimise pollution

Running-in

New tires

When driving with new tires, be especially careful during the first 500 km.

Since new tires do not give maximum grip to start with, they need to be run in.

New brake pads

Bear in mind that new brake pads do not give full braking effect for the first 400 km.

New brake pads also require bedding in before they can give optimum braking performance. However, you can compensate for the slightly reduced braking effect by applying more pressure on the brake pedal.

During the running-in period, it is best to avoid placing a heavy load on the brakes. Avoid very hard braking, especially from high speeds, and prolonged braking (for instance on steep mountain roads).

Catalytic converter

To prevent unnecessary environmental pollution, it is most important that the emission control system (catalytic converter) is properly working.

- Use unleaded petrol only (⇒ pag. 148 "Petrol grades").
- Never run the tank completely dry.
- Do not top too much oil in the engine (⇒ pag. 156 "Topping up engine oil").

Never allow the fuel tank to run completely dry; the irregular supply of fuel can cause misfiring, which would allow unburnt fuel to enter the exhaust system. This can cause overheating and damage to the catalytic converter.

WARNING!

- **Very high temperatures can develop in the catalytic converter. Due to this, then, be advised to always park the vehicle in such a way so that it will not easily come into contact with inflammable materials. There is, otherwise, a fire risk.**
- **Do not apply additional underseal or anti-corrosion coatings to the exhaust pipes, catalytic converter or the heat shields on the exhaust system. These materials could catch fire when the car is driven. This could result in potentially fatal injuries.**

! Important!

- Refueling with leaded fuel even once would permanently impair the efficiency of the catalytic converter.
- If you should notice misfiring, uneven running or loss of power when the car is moving, reduce speed immediately. Have the car inspected by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center. These symptoms can be caused by a fault in the ignition system. If this happens, unburnt fuel can enter the exhaust system and escape into the atmosphere. The catalytic converter can also be damaged by overheating.

Driving abroad

Unleaded petrol

Be prepared for different conditions when driving abroad.

Check whether unleaded petrol is available in the country you are visiting.

! Important!

It is recommended not to refuel using leaded fuel. Check with the Motorists' club in your country for more detailed information regarding the unleaded fuel filling stations' network.

Adapting the headlights for trips into countries with an opposite hand drive

When the car is driven in a country where vehicles travel on the opposite side of the road compared to the home country, headlights need to be adapted in order not to dazzle oncoming traffic.

To avoid dazzling the oncoming traffic, the dip settings of the headlights must be changed over accordingly. For safety reasons, you should have the headlights changed by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

Your vehicle's low beams are set in an asymmetric manner. They are designed, that is, to light up the near side of the road more intensely. If you are going in a country where traveling on the left side of the road is compulsory, you will dazzle oncoming traffic. For further information on changing over the dip settings of the headlights, contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.



General maintenance

Cleaning and care

General notes

Regular care helps to maintain the value of the vehicle

Regular and careful care helps to maintain the value of the vehicle.

To purchase a "Car Care Kit Lamborghini", that is a series of products specifically studied for your vehicle, contact an Authorized Lamborghini Service Center. Follow the use instructions on the packages.



WARNING!

- If improperly used, cleaning products and other materials used for car care can be dangerous to human health.
- Car care materials can contain toxic substances and must always be kept in a safe place out of reach of children: danger of poisoning!



To be respectful of the environment

- When purchasing car care products, try to select ones which are not harmful to the environment.
- Surplus materials should not be disposed of together with ordinary household waste.

Care of the vehicle's exterior

Washing the car

The best way to protect the car against the weather and chemicals in the atmosphere is to wash and wax it frequently. How frequently this is to happen depends, among other things, on the factors listed:

- How often the car is used
- Where it is parked (in a garage or under trees, etc.)
- Time of the year
- Weather conditions
- Atmospheric pollution

Substances like insects, bird droppings, resinous tree sap, road dirt, industrial deposits, tar, soot or road salt and other aggressive materials cause damages. The longer they remain on the vehicle, the more damage they cause to the paintwork. High temperatures (for instance in strong sunlight) further intensify the corrosive effect.

After the period when salt is put on the roads it is important to have the underside of the vehicle washed thoroughly.



WARNING!

Take care when washing the car during the winter: moisture and ice on the brakes may affect braking efficiency. This could result in potentially fatal injuries.

Washing the car by hand

Washing the car by hand requires plenty of water.

- First soften the dirt with plenty of water and rinse off well.
- Clean the car with a soft sponge, starting on the roof and working down.
- Special car shampoo should only be used for very persistent dirt.
- Rinse the car thoroughly with water.
- Leather off the exterior.

When washing the car by hand, use plenty of water to soften the dirt first, and rinse off as well as possible.

Rinse the sponge or glove thoroughly and often.

Wheels, sills and similar should be cleaned last. Use a second sponge for this.



WARNING!

- Do not wash the vehicle with the ignition switched on - risk of accident. This could result in potentially fatal injuries.
- Do not clean the underside of the car or inside the wheel arches without protecting your hands and arms. You may cut yourself on sharp metal parts.
- After washing the car, drive slowly and apply the brakes to dry off the discs.



Important!

- Do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight - the water droplets have the effect of a magnifying glass, which can damage the paint.
- When washing the car during the winter: if you use a hose, do not direct the water into the lock cylinders or the gaps round the doors and boot lid - otherwise they can freeze up in cold weather.
- Do not use abrasive household sponges, etc. - they can damage the paint finish.
- The headlights should only be washed with water - do not wipe them with a dry cloth. It is best to use soapy water.



To be respectful of the environment

The car should only be washed in special wash bays. This prevents oily water from getting into the public drains. In some districts, washing vehicles anywhere else may even be prohibited.

Polishing

Polishing brings back gloss to the paintwork.

Polishing is only necessary if the paint has lost its shine, and the gloss cannot be brought back by putting on wax.

Use the specific products included in the Car Care Kit Lamborghini or purchase them from an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

Important!

Matt painted and plastic parts must be treated with neither wax nor polish.

Paint damage

Minor damages to the paint should be touched up without delay.

Minor damage to the paint, such as scratches or stone chips, should be touched up without delay before oxidation begins to form.

Your vehicle's paint code is noted on the label which is placed inside the luggage compartment hood (⇒ fig. 102).



Fig. 102 Paint label: position and detail.

Windows

A clear vision is an essential safety factor.

- Remove snow and ice with a plastic scraper.
- Clean off dirt and other deposits with a window cleaning solution.
- Dry the windows with a micro fiber cloth.

Remove snow and ice from windows and mirrors with a plastic scraper only. To avoid scratching the surfaces, push the scraper in one direction only and not to and fro.

Traces of rubber, oil, grease or silicone can be removed either with a window cleaning solution or a silicone remover. Wax residue can only be removed with a special cleaner. For further information, call an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

The windows should also be cleaned on the inside at regular intervals.

Use a separate cloth or chamois to dry the windows. Do not use a leather cloth already used on the paint since it contains wax residue.

Gaskets

Good care also protects the rubber seals on the doors and windows (weatherstrips).

- Apply a suitable care product to the weatherstrips from time to time.

The weatherstrips on the doors, windows and boot lid will remain pliable and last longer if they are treated with a suitable care product (for example silicone spray). This will also prevent noises, leaks and premature ageing. The doors will be easier to open as well. If they are kept pliable, the door seals will be less likely to freeze up in the winter.

Locks

The lock cylinders can freeze up in winter.

To de-ice the lock cylinders, you should only use the specific spray with lubricating and anti-corrosive properties.

Light alloy wheels require special care

Light alloy wheels require special care.

- Remove salt and the brake's abrasion dust from the alloy rims every two weeks at least.
- Wash the rims with a non corrosive detergent suitable for light alloy such as the product in the Car Care Kit Lamborghini.

It is important to remove road salt and brake dust by washing the wheels at regular intervals, otherwise the finish will be impaired. After washing, the wheels should only be cleaned with an acid-free cleaning agent for alloy wheels.

Use a non corrosive detergent suitable for light alloy (such as the product in the Car Care Kit Lamborghini). Never leave the cleaning agent on the rims longer than what the instructions specify, before rinsing it off. If the wheel cleaner fluid contains acid, it can make the surfaces of the wheel bolts swell.

Car polishes or other abrasive agents should not be used in cleaning light alloy rims. If the protective paint coating is damaged by stone chips etc., the damaged area should be touched up immediately by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

WARNING!

Please note when cleaning the wheels that water, ice and road salt can impair the effectiveness of the brakes: this can cause an accident!

Interior cleaning

Plastic parts and moquette

- Clean plastic parts with a damp cloth.
- To clean upholstery and fabric trim, use a sponge with a special cleaner or a vacuum cleaner.

Clean plastic parts with a damp cloth. If this is not sufficient, plastic parts and leatherette should only be treated with a special solvent-free plastic cleaner.

Natural leather

Lamborghini will do everything possible to preserve the special qualities of natural leather by employing special products such as those in the Car Care Kit Lamborghini.

General information

Lamborghini offers its clients a wide range of leathers from which to choose. The main type of leather used is nappa in various forms; this is a smooth leather with various different colors, graining and textures.

The amount of dye used determines the appearance and properties of leather. If the leather is left in a more natural state, it retains its typical natural appearance, creating a very pleasant atmosphere in the car. Fine veins, healed scars, insect bites, wrinkles and a subtle variation in shading remain visible; these are the characteristic features of genuine natural leather. This a further guarantee of the goodness and natural state of this product.

Natural napped leather only has a light protective surface dye, so it is slightly more prone to damage. You should bear this in mind if children or pets travel often in the car, or if there are other factors that could lead to damaging it.

Other types of leather with a heavier dye are likely to be more hard-wearing. This is an advantage for day-to-day use, but this means that the typical natural characteristics of the surface are less visible.

Cleaning and care

Due the natural properties of the specially selected hides employed, the finished leather has a certain sensitivity to grease and dirt, etc. As a result, a degree of care is required in everyday use and when looking after the leather. Clothing fabrics for instance (especially if damp or incorrectly dyed) may stain leather upholstery. Dust and grit in the pores and seams can have an abrasive effect and damage the surface of the leather.

Leather, therefore, should be cleaned at regular intervals and depending on the actual amount of use, anyhow. After having been in use for some time, your car seats will acquire a typical and distinctive patina. This is also indicative of the product's genuine quality.

To maintain the value of natural leather, you should note the following points:

! Important!

- Avoid exposing leather to direct sunlight for long periods, otherwise it may tend to lose some of its color.
- Sharp-edged objects on clothing (such as belts, zip fasteners, rivets or similar) can also leave permanent scratches and rough marks on the surface of the leather.

i Note

- Use a suitable impregnating cream with ultra-violet protection at regular intervals and after cleaning. This cream will nourish and moisturize the leather, keep it supple and able to breathe, and help to protect the surface.
- We recommend to treat the leather once a year at least and remove any stains immediately.
- Remove stains from fresh ball-pen and other inks, lipstick, shoe cream and similar stains as soon as possible.

Safety belts

Seat belts should be looked after properly to ensure that they give the full protection.

- Keep the seat belts clean.
- Check the condition of the seat belts at regular intervals.

Very dirty belts may not retract properly.

! Important!

- Do not remove the seat belts from the vehicle to clean them.
- Do not use chemical cleaning agents on the seat belts, as this can damage the webbing. Ensure that the belts do not come into contact with corrosive fluids.
- If you find any damage to the belt webbing, belt fittings, the belt retractor or the buckle, the belt in question must be replaced by a specialist workshop.

Refuelling

Petrol

Petrol grades

Using the correct grade of petrol is important for the environment and helps to avoid any possible damages to the engine.

Please check (⇒ pg. 186), "Characteristics, data and performances", to find the grade of petrol suitable for your car. Similar information is provided on the inside of the tank flap on your vehicle.

Generally speaking, a distinction is made between unleaded and leaded petrol. Since the Lamborghini vehicles are equipped with a catalytic converter, unleaded petrol only is to be used.

The different kinds of petrol have different octane ratings (RON). The vehicle's optimum working order is obtained by using petrol with a RON number varying from 95 to 98 or with a higher octane rating (Premium)

! Important!

- Refueling with leaded fuel even once would permanently impair the efficiency of the catalytic converter.
- High engine speed and full throttle can damage the catalytic converter when using petrol with an octane rating lower than the correct grade for the engine.

Refuelling

How to proceed



Fig. 103 Center console with fuel filler lid opening switch



Fig. 104 Fuel filler lid open

The tank flap is unlocked by pressing the switch on the center console (⇒ pg. 148, fig. 103), with the instrument panel turned off.

How to open the filler cap

- Open the lid (⇒ pg. 148, fig. 104).
- Turn the cap to the left.

How to close the filler cap

- Tighten fully the tank cap to the filler clockwise.
- Close the tank flap.

When the automatic filler nozzle is operated correctly, it will switch itself off as soon as the tank is "full". Do not try to put in more fuel after the nozzle cuts out, as this will fill the expansion chamber in the fuel tank as well.

The correct fuel grade for your vehicle is given on a sticker on the inside of the tank flap. For further information on fuel (⇒ pg. 148).

The fuel tank holds about 90 liters. (This is only an approximate figure).

! WARNING!

For safety reasons, we recommend to not carry a spare fuel canister in the vehicle. In case of an accident, the canister could be damaged and leak. Fuel could escape and cause a fire! Observe all statutory regulations if you should decide to carry a spare fuel canister in the vehicle.

! Important!

- Remove immediately any fuel spilled onto the vehicle to avoid damaging the paintwork.
- Never run the tank completely dry. Misfiring can occur if there is an irregular fuel supply. As a result, unburnt fuel can enter the exhaust system and damage the catalytic converter!

🌸 To be respectful of the environment

Do not fill the fuel tank excessively. Heating fuel, in fact, could expand and overflow from the tank.

Releasing the fuel tank flap manually

The tank flap can be released manually if the central locking system should fail to operate.

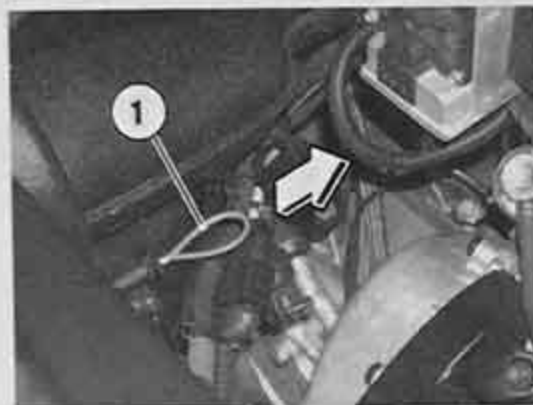


Fig. 105 Releasing the fuel tank flap manually

- Open the engine hood.
- Pull the ring placed under the right hand throttle body.
- To release the tank flap, pull the ring in the direction indicated by the arrow ① (⇒ fig. 105).

Checking and topping up fluids

Bonnet

Unlocking and opening the bonnet

The bonnet is released from inside the vehicle.

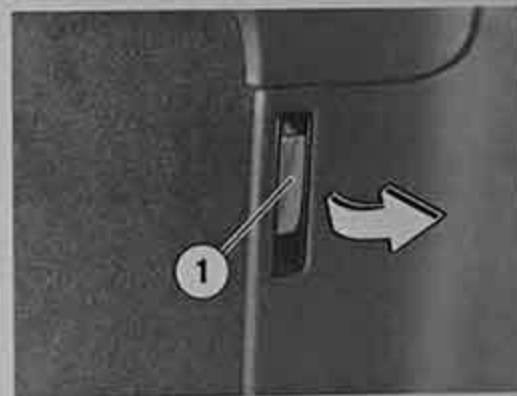


Fig. 106 Engine hood opening lever

- Pull the lever behind the driver's seat in the direction of the arrow ① (⇒ fig. 106).

The bonnet springs out of its lock.

- Open the bonnet by pulling it from the two rear ends.

The bonnet is held in position by a gas-filled strut.

WARNING!

To avoid the risk of being scalded, never open the bonnet if steam or coolant is overflowing from the engine compartment: you could be scalded by the escaping steam! Before opening the bonnet, wait until the steam or coolant has stopped overflowing.

Working on components in the engine compartment

Extra caution is necessary when working on components in the engine compartment! We recommend to have any type of maintenance work performed by qualified personnel and to contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

Always be aware of the danger of injury and scalding as well as the risk of accident or fire when working in the engine compartment (e.g. when checking and refilling fluids). Always observe the warnings listed below and follow all normal safety precautions. The engine compartment of any motor vehicle is a potentially hazardous area. ⇒ ⚠

⚠ WARNING!

- Switch off the engine.
- Remove the ignition key.
- Pull the parking brake firmly.
- Put the gear lever in neutral (for vehicles with a manual gearbox), or move the selector lever to position 1, for vehicles with an e-gear.
- Wait for the engine to cool down.
- Keep children away from engine compartment.
- Never spill fluids on hot engine components. These fluids can cause a fire (e.g. radiator antifreeze).
- Do not loosen the cap on the expansion tank when the engine is hot. The cooling system is under pressure!

⚠ WARNING!

- To protect face, hands and arms against escaping coolant and steam, cover the cap with a large, thick rag before opening it.
- If any tests have to be performed with the engine running, there is an extra safety risk from the rotating parts, such as the drive belts, and from the high-voltage ignition system.
- Observe the following additional warnings if work on the fuel system or the electrical system is necessary.
 - Always disconnect the battery from the vehicle's electrical system
 - Do not smoke
 - Never work near open flames
 - Always keep an approved fire extinguisher immediately available.

! Important!

When topping up fluids, make sure the correct fluid is put into the correct filler opening, otherwise this can cause serious malfunctions or engine damage.

🌸 To be respectful of the environment

Inspect the ground underneath your vehicle regularly so that any leaks are detected at an early stage. If you find stains caused by oil or other fluids, have your vehicle inspected by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

Closing the bonnet

- To close the bonnet, pull it down to overcome the gas-filled strut.
- Bring the closing down slowly until it snaps into position.

⚠ WARNING!

For safety reasons the bonnet must always be completely closed when the vehicle is moving. After closing it, always check that it is properly secured. To determine it, the bonnet will be flushed with the adjacent body panels.

Bonnet overview

The main components in checking and refilling

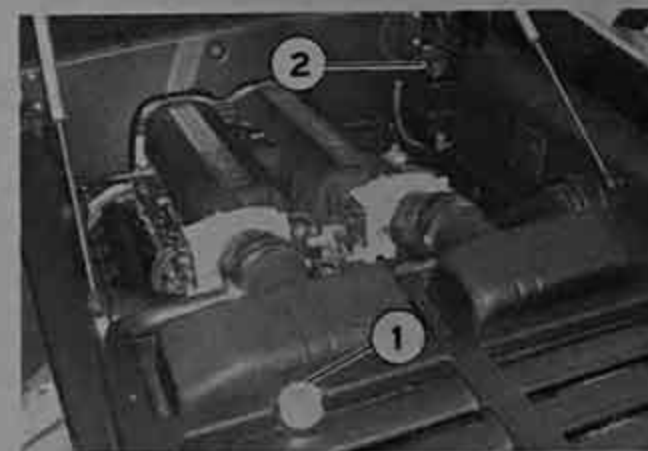


Fig. 107 Engine compartment

- ① Engine's oil filler cap and engine's oil dipstick
- ② Radiator expansion tank

Luggage compartment hood

Unlocking and opening the boot lid

The luggage compartment hood is released from inside the vehicle.

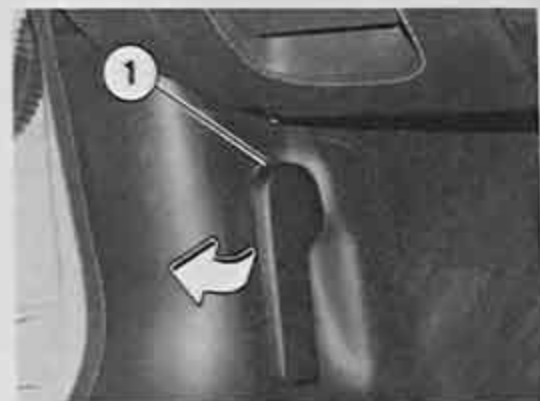


Fig. 108 Unlocking the boot lid

- Pull the lever behind the dashboard on the driver's side in direction of the arrow ① (⇒ fig. 108).

The luggage compartment hood springs out of its lock.

- Push down with your fingers on the unlocking levers of the luggage compartment hood and then pull it.

The luggage compartment hood is held in position by a gas-filled strut.

Luggage compartment overview

The main components in checking and refilling



Fig. 109 Luggage compartment

- ① Brake fluid reservoir
- ② Windscreen washer container filling plug
- ③ Windscreen washer container
- ④ Battery

Engine oil

Oils specifications

Each type of engine oil complies with exact specifications.

The engine oils available on the market are being constantly developed and improved. The specifications in this Manual therefore only apply at the time of publication. The manufacturer sees to having the authorized Lamborghini Service Centers constantly informed about the latest developments. Therefore, we suggest to have one of the authorized Lamborghini Service Centers change your vehicle's oil.

The manufacturer supplies new vehicles with a special high-lubricity multigrade oil. This can be used all the year round - except in extremely cold climates (-20° / -30°C).

For the engine assembled on the vehicle, the oil to use is noted in the technical specifications ⇒ sect. Technical specifications.

Checking oil level

The dipstick indicates the level of the engine oil.

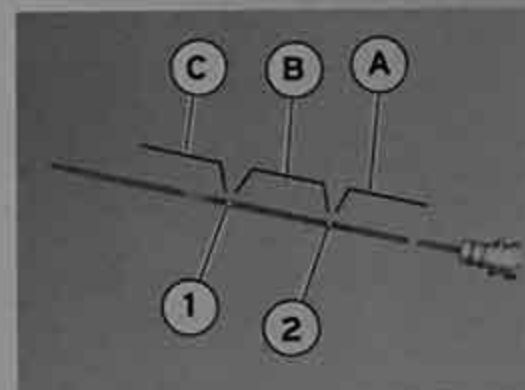


Fig. 110 Markings on oil dipstick

The oil dipstick has two points marked: ① (⇒ fig. 110) for the MINIMUM and ② for the MAXIMUM.

Checking the oil level

- Bring the engine oil to a 70°/ 80° C. temperature.
- Maintain the engine's rotation speed at 2000 rpm for 2 min.
- Switch off the engine.
- Pull out the dipstick.
- Wipe the dipstick with a clean cloth and insert it again, pushing it in as far as it will go.

- Pull the dipstick out again and read the oil level (⇒ pg. 156, fig. 110).

Oil level in sector **A**

- Do not top up oil.

Oil level in sector **B**

- Oil can be topped up. After topping up, it is possible that the oil level be in sector **A**.

Oil level in sector **C**

- Oil must be topped up (⇒ pg. 156). After topping up, it is sufficient that the oil level be in sector **B**.

It is normal for the engine to use a certain amount of oil. Oil can be used up to one liter for every 1,000 Km, depending on the driving style and the using conditions. For this reason, the oil level must be checked at regular intervals.

The vehicle should be on level ground when checking the oil level.

If the engine undergoes particularly stress (long trips on expressways in summertime, for example), oil should always be checked prior to departure.

Note

The oil level must never be above sector **A**.

Topping up engine oil

*Topping up must be performed using always and solely the prescribed oil and in the necessary quantity without ever exceeding the dipstick sector **A***

- Take the engine oil dipstick level out
- Top up with the prescribed type of oil (⇒ sect. Technical specifications).
- Push the dipstick all the way in.



WARNING!

Ensure that no oil comes into contact with hot engine components when topping up: this could cause a fire!



To be respectful of the environment

The oil level must in no way exceed sector **A** (⇒ pg. 155, fig. 110). The excess oil could, otherwise, be taken through the crankcase breather and escape into the atmosphere via the exhaust system. Furthermore, the oil can burn in the catalytic converter and damage it.

Changing the engine oil

We suggest that you have an authorized Lamborghini Service Center change the oil. In addition to qualified personnel, our centers have the special tools and spare parts necessary to carry out the job. Furthermore, each has the proper facilities to dispose of the old fluid.

The engine oil must be changed completely on the scheduled dates indicated in the ⇒ "Scheduled Maintenance Plan" included in the Warranty Booklet.



Important!

No additives should be used with engine oil. Any damage caused by the use of such additives would not be covered by the factory warranty.



To be respectful of the environment

- Never pour oil down drains or into the ground.
- Drain the oil into a container that is designed for this purpose. Use a container large enough to hold all the oil drained from the engine.
- Wash your hands thoroughly if they have come into contact with engine oil.

Cooling system

Coolant

The purpose of the coolant is to carry heat away from the engine.

The cooling system is filled for life at the factory, so the coolant does not need to be changed. It is an antifreeze product on a glycolic base with anti-rust additives which has a turquoise color.

The coolant used guarantees a freezing protection up to -40° C, and raises considerably the boiling point of the refrigerating liquid. It prevents considerably scaling and protects, above all, those parts in light alloy of the cooling circuit from corrosion.



Important!

Use only the coolant recommended by the factory. Neither mix it with other products nor add additives in as much as this could considerably compromise the anti-rust protection. The resulting corrosion in the cooling system can lead to a loss of coolant, causing serious damage to the engine.

Checking coolant level

Check the coolant level at cold engine.



Fig. 111 Engine compartment: radiator expansion tank

- Switch off the engine and the instrument panel.
- Wait that the engine cools off.
- Check the coolant level in the radiator expansion tank ① (⇒ fig. 111). When the engine is cold, the level must be at 5 + 6 cm from the base of the plug.

The coolant level should be checked with the engine switched off and cold.

Coolant losses

Any loss of coolant normally indicates a leak in the cooling system. In this case the cooling system should be inspected by a specialized workshop without delay. Merely topping up the coolant is not sufficient.

If there are no leaks in the system, a loss of coolant can only occur if the coolant boils and overflows from the system as a result of overheating.

Topping up coolant

Be careful when topping up coolant.

- Switch off the engine.
- Wait for the engine to cool down.
- Cover the cap with a rag on the expansion tank of the cooling circuit ① (⇒ fig. 111) and loosen it cautiously counterclockwise ⇒ ⚠
- Add the prescribed type of coolant up to 5 + 6 cm from the base of the plug.
- Screw the cap on again tightly.

The coolant liquid used for topping up must have specific characteristics (⇒ pg. 157), "Coolant". Should, in an emergency

situation, such coolant liquid be unavailable, top up using water only; then contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center. To top-up, use only new and same type of coolant.

Add the coolant up to 5 + 6 cm from the base of the plug. Excess coolant is forced out of the system through the valve in the filler cap when the engine gets hot.

If a lot of coolant is lost, wait for the engine to cool down before putting in cold coolant. This will avoid damages to the engine.

⚠ WARNING!

- The cooling system is under pressure! Do not loosen the cap on the expansion tank when the engine is hot: you could be scalded by the escaping steam!
- The coolant and coolant additive can be a health hazard. Store the coolant additive in the original container in a safe place out of reach of children: danger of poisoning!



To be respectful of the environment

Drain off the used coolant into a suitable container and dispose of it in the proper manner (observe environmental regulations).

Brake fluid

Checking brake fluid level

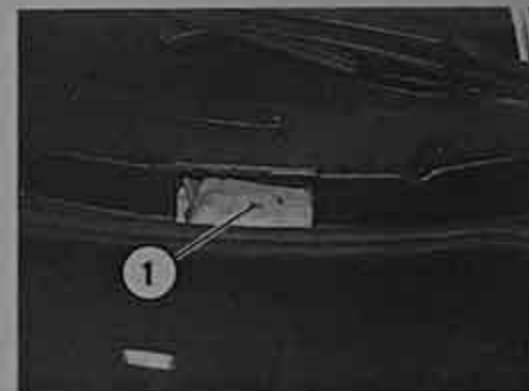


Fig. 112 Engine compartment: brake fluid reservoir

- Take the bonnet covering panel off by loosening the related screws and access the brake fluid reservoir.
- Read off the fluid level at the brake fluid reservoir. It should always be between the "MIN" and "MAX" marks.

The position of the brake fluid reservoir in the luggage compartment is specified by ① (⇒ fig. 112). On right hand drive vehicles, it is on the opposite side compared to the one specified in the figure.

The fluid level may drop after a period of time due to the automatic compensation for brake pad wear. This is quite normal.

However, if the level goes down noticeably in a short time, or drops below the "MIN" mark, there may be a leak in the brake system. If the brake fluid level is too low, the brake warning light will light up (⇒ pg. 25 and ⇒ pg. 33). In this case, contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center immediately and have the brake system checked.

Changing brake fluid

The brake fluid replacement must be performed by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

The brake fluid absorbs humidity. Brake fluid gradually absorbs moisture from the atmosphere. If the water content in the brake fluid is too high, corrosion in the brake system may result after a period of time. The brake fluid overheating point becomes considerably lower. In specific circumstances, braking can be impaired.

For this reason the brake fluid must be changed every two years.

Use solely genuine ATE TYP200 Dot 4 or ATE Super Blue Racing DOT4 brake fluid.

The brake fluid must be fresh and unused.

It is advisable to have the brake fluid changed as part of a regular inspection from an authorized Lamborghini Service Center. They are familiar with the procedure and have the necessary special tools and spare parts as well as the proper facilities for disposing of the old fluid.

WARNING!

- **Brake fluid is poisonous; store it in the sealed original container in a safe place out of reach of children. Danger of poisoning!**
- **Heavy use of the brakes may cause a vapor lock if the brake fluid is left in the system for too long. This would seriously affect the efficiency of the brakes and the safety of the car: this could result in potentially fatal injuries!**

Important!

Make sure that the brake fluid does not drip on varnished surfaces; these would corrode and be damaged.

To be respectful of the environment

After draining the fluid from the brake system, use an appropriate container to catch the used brake fluid and dispose of it in the proper manner.

Battery

General information

As long as a battery is being used, it needs no maintenance. The battery condition will also be checked by your authorized Lamborghini Service Center as part of the inspection service.

Important!

If the car is out of use for a long time, the battery will gradually lose its charge because certain electrical equipment continues to draw current when the ignition is off. To avoid this inconvenience, it is advisable that the battery be charged from time to time with a charger plug, available at any of the authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

Working on the battery

Extra caution and specialized personnel are necessary when working on the battery! Contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.



Fig. 113
Luggage compartment
without covering:
battery

The battery is in the luggage compartment (⇒ fig. 113). Access the battery terminals by removing the suitable luggage compartment panel.

Note

Replacing the battery is possible only by removing the entire luggage compartment. Contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

WARNING!

Wear protective gloves and eye protection; do not tilt the battery; risk of acid burns.

⚠ WARNING!


- If battery acid has come into contact with the eyes, skin or clothing:
 - If electrolyte should splash into the eyes rinse at once for several minutes using clear water. Then, seek medical care immediately.
 - Neutralize any acid splashes on the skin or clothing with soap solution, and rinse off with plenty of water.
 - If acid is swallowed by mistake, consult a doctor immediately.
- Avoid building up any static electric charge in the vicinity of the battery or the battery cover (for instance by cleaning with dry materials, etc.): this could cause an explosion.
- A highly explosive mixture of gases is given off when the battery is under charge. Avoid the sources of danger listed below:
 - naked flames,
 - sparks (especially when handling cables and electrical components),
 - short circuits,
 - uncovered lights,
 - smoking.
- **Never short the battery terminals: the resulting high energy sparks can cause injury!**
- **Before performing any type of repairs on the electrical system:**
 - switch off the engine, the ignition and all the electrical equipment,
 - disconnect the negative cable from the battery.

⚠ WARNING!

- **When disconnecting the battery from the vehicle's electrical system:**
 - switch off the engine, the ignition and all the electrical equipment,
 - disconnect the negative cable first, and then the positive cable.
- **When reconnecting the battery:**
 - connect the positive cable first, and then the negative cable. Never reverse the polarity of the connections, these could cause an electrical fire and cause damages to the vehicle and to whomever is standing nearby.
- **Keep children away from the battery and battery acid.**

Charging the battery

A fully-charged battery is important for reliable starting.


- Follow the warnings ⇒ in "Working on the battery" on pg. 161 and ⇒ .
- Switch off the instrument panel and all electrical equipment.
- Connect the charger cables to the battery terminals, noting the color code (**red is used for "positive", black or brown for "negative"**).
- Now connect the battery charger to the mains and switch on.

- After charging the battery: switch off the battery charger and disconnect the mains cable.

- Finally disconnect the charger cables from the battery.

- If necessary, reconnect both battery cables to the battery (first the **"positive"** cable, then the **"negative"** cable).

When charging with a low current (for example with a small battery charger), the battery cables do not normally have to be disconnected.

When a battery is discharged, it can freeze even at 0° C (32° F). A frozen battery must be thawed before it can be recharged. ⇒ . We advise, nevertheless, against using a thawed out battery. The outer cover could have cracked due to the ice formation and, as a result, the acid could leak out.

⚠ WARNING!

Never charge a frozen battery - it could explode!

Disconnecting and reconnecting battery

If the battery is disconnected, some of the vehicle's functions will become inoperative and require resetting.

If the battery has been disconnected and then reconnected, the following functions will either be inoperative or will not work properly.

Function:	Resetting:
One-touch function of the power windows	⇒ pg. 55
ABS	⇒ pg. 137
ESP	⇒ pg. 134

How to replace the battery

A replacement battery must have the same specifications as the original equipment battery.

A replacement battery must have the same capacity, voltage (12 V) and current rating. It must also have the same dimensions as the old battery and have sealed caps. We advise using original Lamborghini batteries.

Make sure that the vent hose is always attached to the opening on the side of the battery. Otherwise, gases or battery acid can escape.



To be respectful of the environment

Batteries contain toxic substances including sulphuric acid and lead. They must be disposed of appropriately and must not be put together with ordinary household waste!

Windscreen washer

Plain water on its own is not sufficient for the windscreen washer system.



Fig. 114 Luggage compartment: windshield washer container filler pipe.

The windshield washer container contains a detergent for the windshield and for the headlight system. It is in the front right side of the luggage compartment (⇒ fig. 114). The filler cap is marked with the symbol.

The capacity of the container is given in the Technical Specifications section.

The capacity of the container is given in the Technical Specifications section.

Plain water is not sufficient to clean the windows thoroughly. We suggest that a windows specific detergent (and in wintertime, with an antifreeze component) be added to water.

Should a detergent with an antifreeze component not be available, alcohol can be used instead. The concentration of alcohol must not be more than 15%. Please note that this concentration only gives protection down to -5°C.



Important!

Never put in radiator antifreeze or other additives.

Wheels and tires

Wheels

General information

- When driving with new tires, be especially careful during the first 500 km.
- Driving on sidewalks or curbs can cause damages.
- Inspect the tires regularly for damage (cuts, cracks or blisters, etc.). Remove any foreign bodies embedded in the treads.
- Keep grease, oil and fuel off the tires.
- Replace any missing valve caps as soon as possible.

New tires

New tires do not give maximum grip straight away and should therefore be "run in" by driving carefully and at moderate speeds for the first 500 Km. This will also help to make the tires last longer.

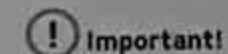
Hidden damages

Damages to tires and rims are often not readily visible. If you notice unusual vibration or the car pulling to one side, this may indicate that one of the tires is damaged. Reduce speed immediately if there is any reason to suspect that damage may have occurred. Inspect the tires for damage. If no external damage is visible, drive slowly

and carefully to the nearest authorized Lamborghini Service Center and have the car inspected.

Tires with directional tread pattern

PIRELLI P ZERO "ROSSO" are the house installed tires. PIRELLI P ZERO "ROSSO" tires feature an asymmetrical pattern, therefore, they cannot be rotated on their rims. For a correct fitting, check that the word EXTERNAL is on the visible side of the tire.



Important!

Using tires not foreseen by the Automobili Lamborghini SpA can cause damages to the permanent 4WD system. Automobili Lamborghini recommend to mount on all the four wheels summer or winter tire sets of the prescribed type.

Tire service life

Correct inflation pressures and sensible driving habits will increase the lifetime of your tires.

- Check the tire pressures at least once a month.
- The tire pressures should only be checked when the tires are cold. The slightly raised pressures of warm tires must not be reduced.

- Avoid fast cornering and hard acceleration.
- Inspect the tires for irregular wear from time to time.

The service life of your tires depends on the following factors.

Tire pressure

Under-inflation or over-inflation will reduce the life of the tires considerably and also impair the car's handling.

The tire pressures are the following:

- front: bar 2.3
- rear: bar 2.2

In some versions, these data are listed on a sticker on the passenger's door pillar.

Correct inflation pressure is very important, especially at high speeds. The pressures should therefore be checked at least once a month and before starting a journey.

Wheel balancing

The wheels on new vehicles are balanced. However, various factors encountered in normal driving can cause them to become unbalanced, which results in steering vibration.

Unbalanced wheels should be rebalanced, as they otherwise cause excessive wear on steering, suspension and tires. A wheel must be rebalanced when a new tire is fitted or if a tire is repaired.

WARNING!

Under-inflated tires flex more and heat up excessively at continuous high speeds. This can cause tread separation and tire blow-out: this could lead to an accident!



To be respectful of the environment

Under-inflated tires will increase the fuel consumption.



Note

Under- or over-inflation will reduce the tires life and impair the car's handling.

Tire wear indicators

Tread wear indicators indicate if a tire is worn.



Fig. 115 Battistrada: Indicatori di usura

The original tires on your vehicle have 1.6 mm high "tread wear indicators" running across the tread. (⇒ fig. 115). These will be spaced at equal distances around the tread.

The minimum tread depth required by law is 1.6 mm (measured in the tread grooves next to the tread wear indicators). (Different figures may apply in other countries).

WARNING!

Replace the tires at the latest when the tread is worn down to the tread wear indicators: this could lead to an accident!



Note

Worn out tires jeopardize the vehicle's stability at high speeds and on wet roads.

Winter tires

Winter tires will significantly improve the car's handling in winter road conditions.

- Winter tires must be fitted on all four wheels.
- Only use winter tires of the correct type approved for your vehicle; contact an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.
- Please note that the maximum permissible speed for winter tires may be lower than for summer tires.
- Also note that winter tires are no longer effective when the tread is worn down.



Note

- Winter tires will considerably improve the car's handling in winter road conditions. However, we recommend to drive according to the environmental and road conditions. Summer tires give less grip in ice and snow, due to their type of construction (rubber compound, tread pattern).
- Only use winter tires of the correct type approved for your vehicle. Information on specified winter tire sizes can be found in the vehicle's registration documents. These sizes depend on the legislation of the relevant countries.
- Winter tires are no longer fully effective when the tread is worn down to a depth of 4 mm.

- The performance of winter tires is also severely impaired by ageing, even if the tread is still much deeper than 4 mm.

 **WARNING!**

The maximum speed limit allowed (240 km/h) must never be exceeded with winter tires. Possible damages to the tires could, in fact, lead to the vehicle losing control and the consequent risk of accident!

 **Important!**

Using winter tires not foreseen by the Automobili Lamborghini SpA can cause damages to the vehicle's permanent 4WD system. Summer tires should be fitted again as soon as possible; they give better handling on roads which are free of snow and ice. Summer tires produce less rolling noise, do not wear down as quickly and, most importantly, reduce fuel consumption.


Periods of disuse

Useful suggestions

If the car is to remain inactive for several months:

- Store the car in a covered, dry and ventilated place.
- Lift the car off the ground or, if this is not possible, put soft padding between the tires and floor.
- Increase the nominal inflation pressure as given in the Data Specification section, by between 1.0 → 1.5 bar, and check the value periodically.
- Move the car at least every two months, turning the wheels by half a turn.
- Charge the battery by using a charger plug.
- Do not empty the engine cooling system.
- Make sure the handbrake is disengaged.
- Remove the windshield wipers and dust the rubber parts with talcum powder.
- Leave the door windows slightly open.
- Clean and protect painted parts with a protective polish.

- Cover the car with the fire retardant cover available as a genuine accessory; if the cover is not available, use a sheet of fire retardant fabric; do not use plastic or waterproof covers.

 **WARNING!**

Make sure that the car is cold before covering it with protective covers.

Scrapping

In case scrapping the vehicle becomes necessary, go to an authorized Lamborghini Service Center which will take care of scrapping and recycling the materials according to the provisions in the 2000/53/CE regulation in force.



Do it yourself

Tool kit and device for emergency tire inflation

Overview

The tool kit and the device for emergency tire inflation are in the luggage compartment.

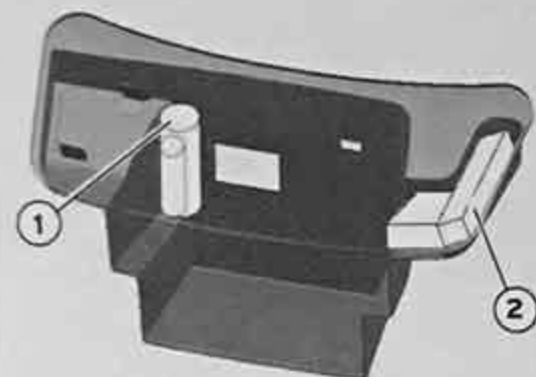


Fig. 116
Tool kit location
in the luggage
compartment

- ① Emergency tire inflator
- ② Tool kit bag and gloves

Tool kit

The tool kit bag is properly housed in the luggage compartment ② (⇒ fig. 116).



Fig. 117 Tool kit

The tool kit includes the following:

- Tools
- Tool kit folding bag
- SCREWDRIVER
- PHILLIPS SCREWDRIVER
- MULTIPURPOSE CALIPERS
- 3/8" JACK
- 3/8" - 8mm BUSH
- 3/8" - 10mm BUSH
- 3/8" - 13mm BUSH
- 3/8" - 17mm BUSH
- 3/8" - 19mm BUSH

- 3/8" - 16mm BUSH FOR SPARK PLUGS
- 3/8" UNIVERSAL JOINT
- 3/8" - 150mm EXTENSION

In case of a tire puncture

The car is neither equipped with a temporary spare wheel nor with a tire.



Fig. 118 Tire inflation
by the emergency
inflator

In case of puncture, the tire can be temporarily repaired by using the special emergency tire inflator and the inflation hose found in the tool kit. It is recommended to drive at moderate speed. (⇒ fig. 118).

Inflate the tire by scrupulously following the instructions on the inflator.

Note

- The emergency tire inflator will not work in case of large punctures and cuts.
- Do not use alternative products because the emergency tire inflator supplied was purposely developed by Agip for use on Lamborghini cars.
- After using the emergency tire inflator, be sure to replace it with a new one of the same type to be put in the luggage compartment.
- The PIRELLI P ZERO "ROSSO" tire cannot be repaired. Repairs of ZR speed class tires are not considered sufficiently safe because of the high speeds and temperatures they can reach.

WARNING!

- The emergency tire inflator is intended for emergency use only. Once a tire has been repaired by an emergency tire inflator, drive carefully no faster than 90 km/h (75 mph).
- The emergency tire inflator will be ineffective after the expiry date marked on it. Remember to replace it on time.
- The contents of the emergency tire inflator are toxic. Keep the emergency tire inflator in the tool kit and out of the reach of children.
- The emergency tire inflator should never be opened, as the contents are pressurized. Read the warnings on the canister.

Starting engine with jump leads

Before starting the engine

If necessary, the engine can be started by connecting it to the battery of another vehicle.

If the engine should ever fail to start because of a discharged battery, the battery can be connected to the battery of another vehicle to start the engine. Suitable jump leads are required.

Both batteries must be rated at 12 Volts. The capacity (Ah) of the boosting battery should not be significantly lower than that of the discharged battery.

Accessing the battery

The positive terminal can be reached by removing the small panel in the luggage compartment: for the negative terminal, anchor the jaw to the lock. Remove the protection from the positive terminal (RED) of the battery.



Fig. 119 Accessing the battery cables

Jump leads

The jump leads must be heavy enough to carry the starter current. Refer to the details given by the manufacturer.

Only use jump leads with insulated battery clamps:

Positive cable - usually red

Negative cable - usually black

WARNING!

- When it is discharged, the battery can freeze at temperatures around 0°C. A frozen battery must first be thawed out before connecting the jump leads. It could, otherwise, explode.
- We advise that you always follow the warnings on ⇒ pg. 152 when performing operations in the engine compartment.

Note

- There must be no contact between the two vehicles as otherwise current could flow as soon as the positive terminals are connected.
- The discharged battery must be properly connected to the vehicle's electrical system.

Starting the engine

The jump leads must be connected in the correct sequence.

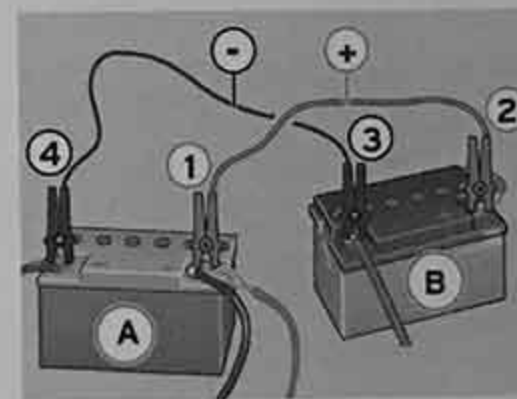


Fig. 120 J u m p - starting with the battery of another vehicle:
A - discharged battery
B - charged battery

Connecting the positive terminals with the positive lead (red)

1. Connect one end of the positive lead to the positive terminal ① (⇒ fig. 120) of the discharged battery (A)
2. Connect the other end of the positive lead to the positive terminal ② of the boosting battery (B)

Connect negative terminals with the negative lead (black)

3. Connect one end to the negative terminal ③ of the boosting battery (B)
4. Connect the other end of the negative lead to the negative terminal ④ of the discharged battery (A)

Engine starting

- Start the engine of the vehicle with the boosting battery and let it run at idling speed.
- If your vehicle is the one that has the battery discharged, then the ignition key must be synchronized again.
- Start the engine with the battery discharged.
- If the engine fails to start: do not operate the starter for longer than 10 seconds. Wait for about 30 seconds and try again.
- When the engine is running, disconnect the leads in exactly the opposite sequence to that described above.

The battery is vented to the outside to prevent gases entering the vehicle's interior. Connect the battery clamps so they have good metal-to-metal contact with the battery terminals.

WARNING!

- The non-insulated parts of the battery clamps must not be allowed to touch. The jump lead attached to the positive battery terminal must not touch metal parts of the vehicle: this can cause short circuiting.
- Do not bend over the batteries - risk of acid burns!
- The screw plugs on the battery cells must be screwed in firmly.
- Keep sparks, flame and lighted cigarettes away from batteries: the gases given off can cause an explosion!

Vehicle towing

General information

Points to observe when tow-starting or towing away

If you use a towrope:

Notes for the driver of the towing vehicle

- The towrope must be taut before driving off.
- Engage the clutch very gently when starting to move. On vehicles with an e- gear, press the accelerator slowly.

Notes for the driver of the towed vehicle

- The ignition should be switched on to prevent the steering wheel from locking, and so that the turn signals, horn, windscreen wipers and washers can be used.
- Put the gear lever in neutral (in case of cars with manual gear) or move the selector lever to position N (in case of cars with e- gear).
- The brake servo and power steering only work when the engine is running. Considerably more effort is required on the brake pedal and steering wheel when the engine is switched off.
- Ensure that the towrope remains taut at all times when towing.

Towrope or towbar

It is easier and safer to tow a vehicle with a towbar. You should only use a towrope if you do not have a towbar.

A towrope should be slightly elastic to reduce the loading on both vehicles. It is advisable to use a tow-rope made of synthetic fiber or similar material.

Attach the tow-rope or tow-bar only to the towing anchorages (⇒ pg. 177 "Front towline anchorage")

Driving technique

Towing requires some experience - especially when using a towrope. Both drivers should be familiar with the technique required for towing. Inexperienced drivers should not attempt to tow-start or tow away another vehicle.

Do not pull too hard with the towing vehicle and take care to avoid jerking the towrope. When towing on uneven road surfaces there is always a risk of overloading and damaging the anchorage points.

! Important!

We recommend calling a tow-truck, in any case.

i Note

- Observe the regulations concerning towing.
- The hazard warning lights of both vehicles must normally be switched on. However, observe any regulations to the contrary.
- Make sure that the towrope is not twisted, as otherwise the front towline anchorage on your vehicle could work itself loose.

Front towline anchorage

The front towline anchorage is only mounted if the vehicle has to be towed.

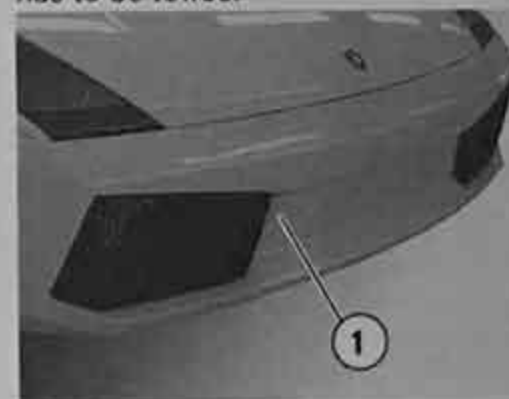


Fig. 121 Front bumper: closing cap



Fig. 122 Front bumper: towline anchorage screwed in

There is a screw connection for the towline anchorage under the front bumper on the right-hand side. The thread is concealed behind a cover cap.

- Take the towline anchorage out of the vehicle's tool kit (⇒ pg. 172).
- Remove the closing cap by prying it off with a screwdriver (⇒ fig. 121)
- Tighten the towline anchorage into the screw connection as far as it will go (⇒ fig. 122) and tighten it with a wrench.

After use, unscrew the towline anchorage and put it back in the toolbox. The towline anchorage should always be kept in the vehicle.

Vehicle towing

Towing is relatively straightforward.

Please observe the notes on (⇒ pg. 176).

The vehicle can be towed using a towbar or towrope. Safety determines the maximum speed limit permitted in these circumstances.

! Important!

It is advisable, however, to use a tow-truck. In opting for a tow-truck, make sure that it can load the entire vehicle and NOT only to lift it by its tires: this could heavily jeopardize the integrity of the 4WD system

Fuses and bulbs

Fuses

Changing a fuse

If a fuse has blown it must be replaced.



Fig. 123 Fuse access panel removal



Fig. 124 Fuse box

- Switch off the ignition and the component concerned.
- Remove the mat on the passenger's side. Using a screwdriver or a coin, turn the locking screws (1/2 turn is sufficient) of the fuse panel located between the floor and the glove compartment (⇒ fig. 123).
- Detect the fuse related to the faulty device (⇒ pg. 180, "Fuse list").
- Take the plastic pliers from the fuse support, grip the fuse with the pliers, and remove it.
- Replace the blown fuse (which will have a melted metal strip) with a new fuse of the same amp rating.
- Re-install the fuse cover and tidy up the mat on the passenger's side.

On the inside cover of the fuses cover, there is a label specifying their position (⇒ fig. 125). In addition, two spare fuses are attached to the cover.

Color coding for fuses

Color	Maximum amp rating
light brown	5
dark brown	7,5
red	10
blue	15
yellow	20
clear (white)	25
green	30
orange	40

! Important!

Never attempt to "repair" a fuse or replace it by fitting a fuse with a higher rating; this could cause a fire. This could lead to damage elsewhere in the electrical system.

i Note

If a newly replaced fuse blows again after a short time, the electrical system must be checked by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center as soon as possible.

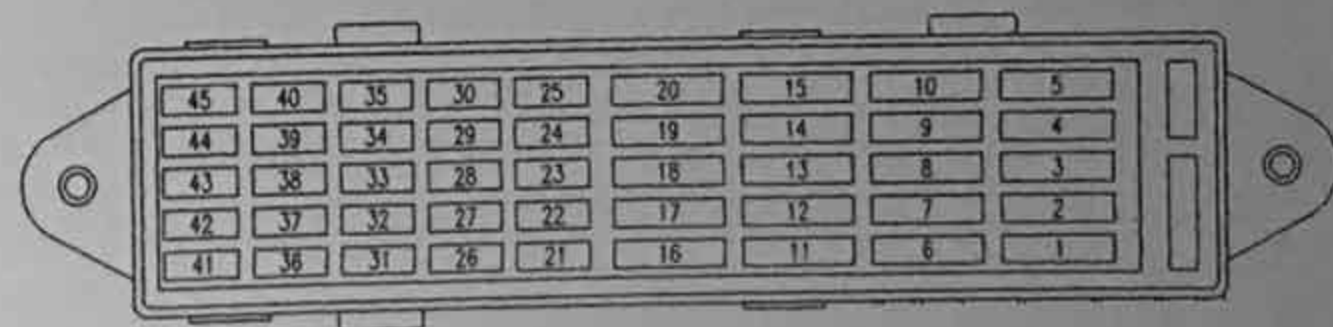


Fig. 125 Fuse position within the box

Fuses connection diagram

No.	Electrical equipment	Amps
1	A/C Fan	40
2	Spoiler	15
3	ESP	25
4	ESP	15
5	Not used	
6	Windshield wiper	30
7	A/C control unit	15
8	Seat with power adjustment (left)	20
9	GFA	15
10	Hi-fi system	20
11	Windshield washer and headlight washer	20
12	A/C valves	15
13	Seat with power adjustment (right)	20
14	Left door	10
15	Lighter	20
16	Seat heating	30
17	Fuel flap	7.5
18	Audible alarm	20
19	Right door	10
20	Not used	
21	A/C control unit	7.5
22	Instrument panel	5
23	HomeLink	5
24	Reverse gear	5

No.	Electrical equipment	Amps
25	Combined switch	5
26	GFA control unit	7.5
27	Spoiler	15
28	Not used	
29	Purge, EOBD, brake lights	5
30	Combined switch	5
31	Instruments and rear view mirrors	7.5
32	Instrument panel	5
33	Not used	
34	Not used	
35	ZKE Control Unit	10
36	CAN - OBD Line	5
37	Brake switch	5
38	Not used	
39	Not used	
40	ZKE Control Unit	15
41	Dashboard buttons	5
42	Dashboard buttons	5
43	Not used	
44	Not used	
45	Airbag	5

Some of the electrical items listed in the table are only fitted on certain models or are optional extras. Please note that the above list, while correct at the time of printing, is subject to alterations. If discrepancies should occur, please refer to the sticker on the inside of the fuse cover for the correct information for your vehicle. The power windows and power seat adjusters are protected by circuit breakers. These reset automatically after a few seconds when the overload (caused for example by frozen windows) has been corrected.

Bulbs

Changing a bulb

Bulbs must be replaced by qualified personnel or by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center.

This is due, above all, to the fact that to access the bulbs, some parts of the vehicle must be disassembled.

Therefore, we suggest, that the bulbs are replaced by an authorized Lamborghini Service Center, or, in an emergency situation, by qualified personnel.

However, if you decide to change the bulbs yourself, remember to pay the utmost attention.

WARNING!

- Bulbs are sensitive to pressure. The glass can break when you touch the bulb, causing injury.
- The gaseous-discharge* lamp high-voltage components (xenon light) must be handled with care. Danger of death!



Technical data

General information

Explanation of technical data

Some of the technical data listed in this manual may require further explanation.

The technical data for your vehicle are listed on ⇒ page 186 and following pages. This chapter gives general information, notes and restrictions applying to this data.

Note

Automobili Lamborghini reserves the right to make changes to the contents of this Manual. Please note that in case of discordances the details listed in the **vehicle's registration documents** can be taken as correct.

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)

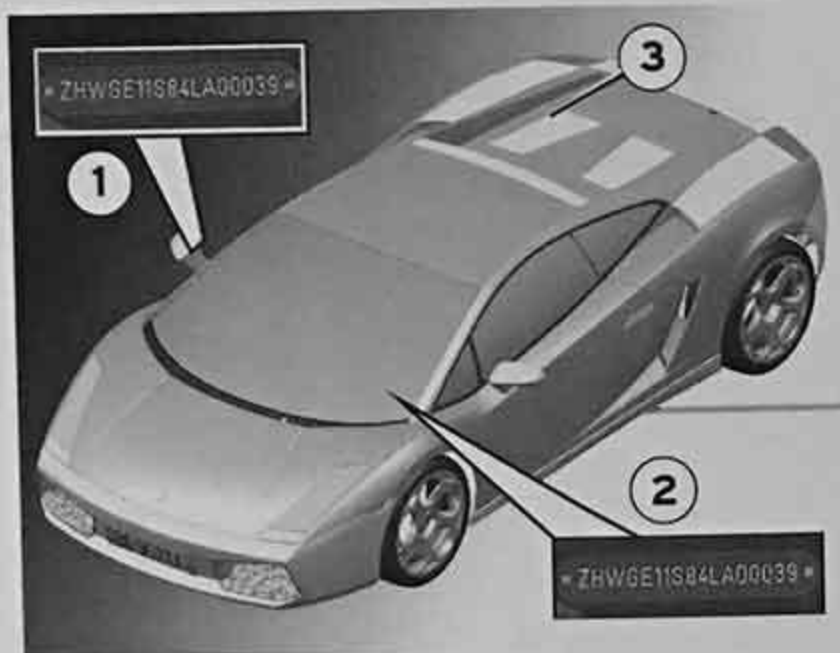


Fig. 126 VIN position

The vehicle identification number (chassis number) is stamped:

- ① on the passenger's side board, inside the passenger compartment and is visible by lifting an appropriate latch plate located in the area near the passenger's seat
- ② On the front right side windshield
- ③ on the manufacturer's plate (⇒ page 185) placed on the right side of the engine compartment

Manufacturer's plate

The manufacturer's plate is placed on the right engine panel, inside the engine hood.



Fig. 127 Manufacturer's plate

The plate shows:

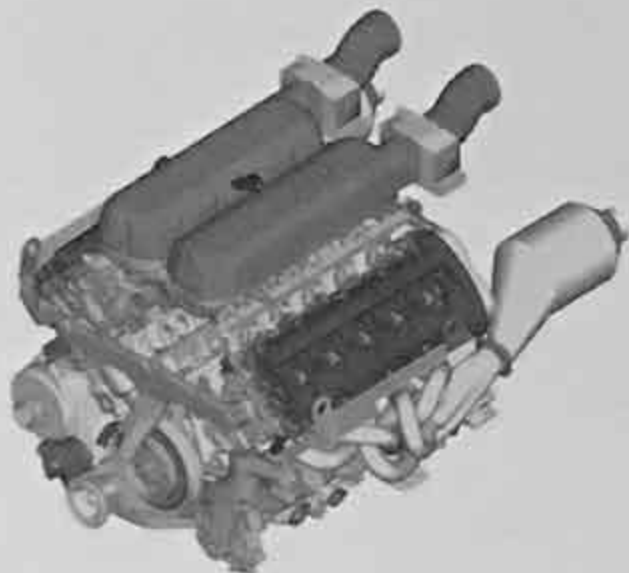
- ① European certification number
- ② Vehicle identification number
- ③ Full load weight
- ④ Max. weight allowed
- ⑤ Max. weight allowed on the front axle
- ⑥ Max. weight allowed on the rear axle
- ⑦ Vehicle model
- ⑧ Engine type

Other indications

The main mechanical parts of the vehicle are provided with plates identifying the type and the serial number.

Characteristics, data and performances

Engine



- Mid engine, longitudinal layout
- 07L 10 V cylinders (90°)
- Total displacement 4961 cm³
- Bore 82.5 mm
- Stroke 92.8 mm

- Maximum power 368 kW (500 hp) at 7800 rpm.
- Maximum torque 510 Nm at 4500 rpm
- Pressurized circuit fluid cooling system with double cooler.
- Variable geometry intake-air system electronically controlled.
- Timing system controlled by chain: 4 camshafts, 4 valves per cylinder with continuous and electronically controlled variable timing during inlet and outlet phases.
- Dry pan lubrication.
- Fuel: Premium unleaded 95 RON
or regular unleaded 98 RON



Note

The vehicle's registration documents will indicate which engine is installed in your vehicle.
The figures for engine power output are determined according to EU standards. Slight variations are possible due to the different test methods.

Engine electronic control

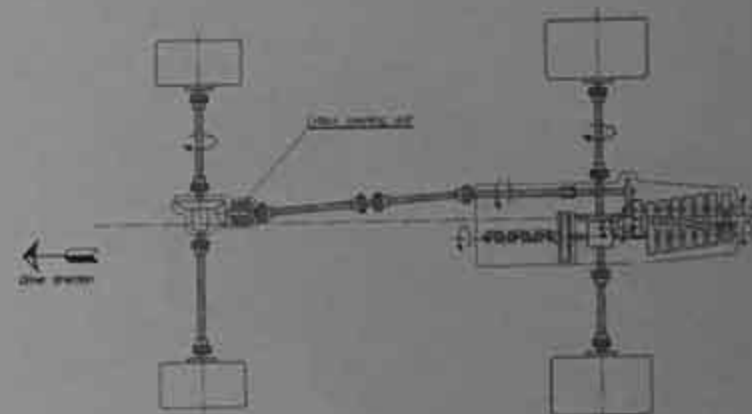
- Static ignition with single coils (one for each spark plug).
- LIE Lamborghini type electronic sequential multi-point injection system.
- Three-way catalytic converter and oxygen sensor emission control system.
- Continuous and electronically controlled variable timing system during inlet and outlet phases.
- Air inlet system with 2 "drive-by-wire" type electronic throttle bodies.
- Traction control system electronically controlled.
- Electronic front differential locking system.
- Electronic stability program

Clutch

Dry double plate.

Self-adjusting hydraulic clutch release.

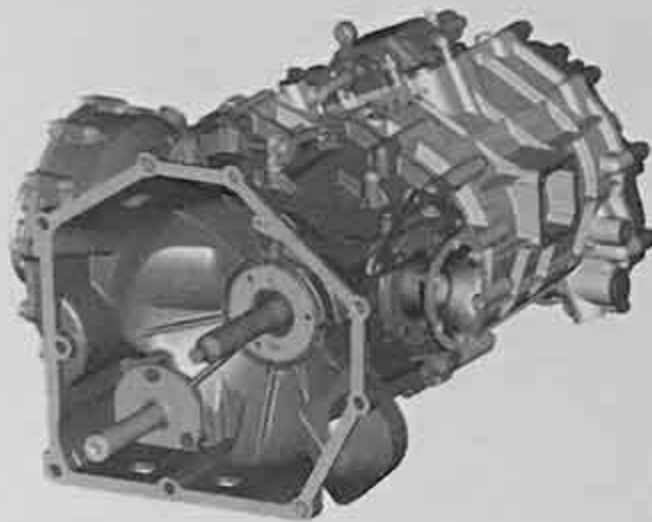
Drive



Permanent all-wheel drive with viscous traction system.

For vehicles equipped with manual gearbox

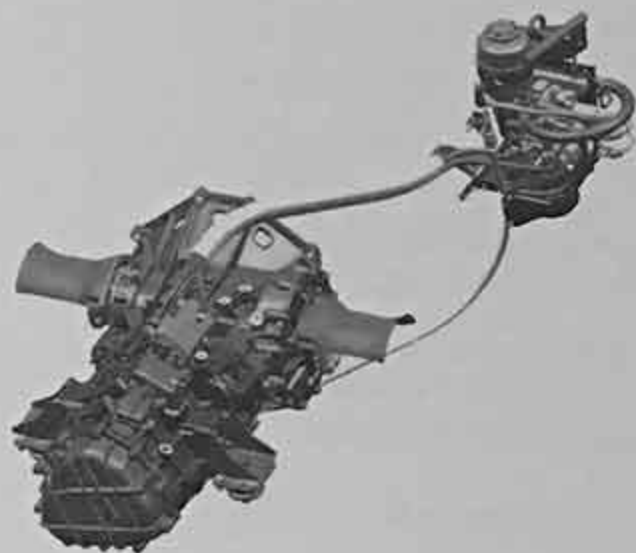
Gearbox



- 6 quick clutch ratios with cable control

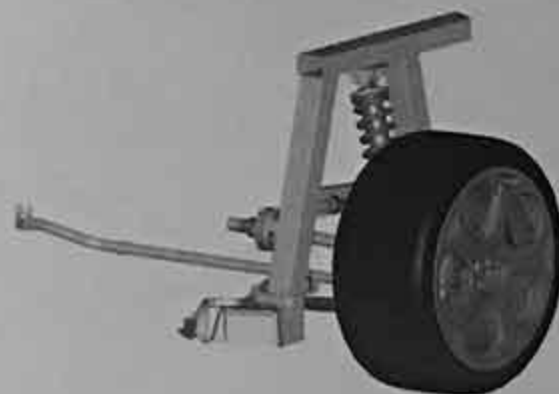
For vehicles equipped with ecogear system

Gearbox



- robotized, with 6 ratios and electro-hydraulic control
- 4 operating modes: normal, automatic, SPORT and SLIPPERY ROADS.

Front and rear suspensions



A-arm independent wheels, adjustable hydraulic shock absorber and coaxial spring.

Steering system

Collapsible steering column.

Rack with hydraulic power steering.

Steering wheel turns lock-to-lock $3 \pm 1/2$

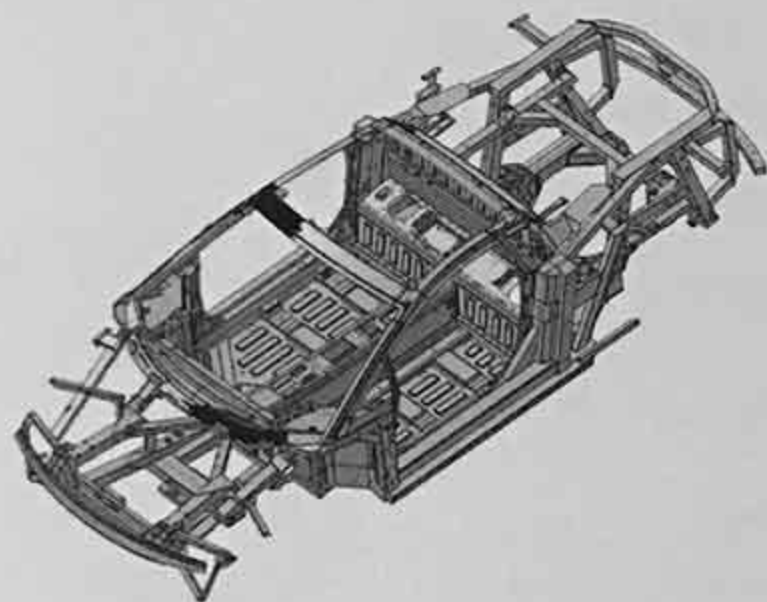
Minimum turning circle diameter 11.5 m

Tank

Capacity 90 l

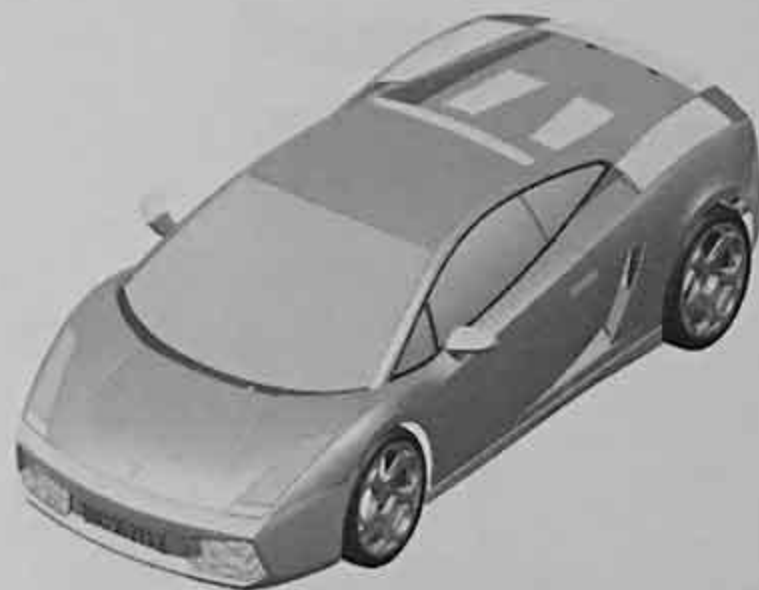
Reserve about 20 l

Chassis



High-tensile box-type aluminum structure with casted parts and metal sheet panels.

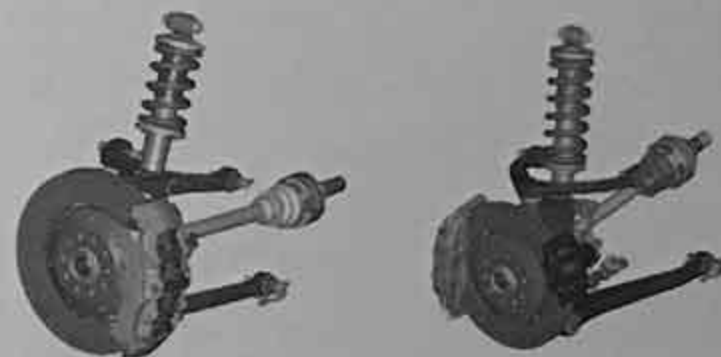
Body



Aluminum and thermo-plastic resin body, aluminum doors with reinforcement bars.

Electronically controlled rear spoiler.

Brakes



Ventilated disc brakes on all four wheels; twin independent hydraulic system with power booster; ABS and ESP systems.

Front brakes:

Disc diameter:	365 mm
Disc thickness:	34 mm
Calipers:	8 pistons

Rear brakes:

Disc diameter:	335 mm
Disc thickness:	32 mm
Calipers:	4 pistons

Mechanically-operated parking brake disc on rear wheels.

Tires and wheels

Radial ply
Asymmetrical tubeless PIRELLI P ZERO "ROSSO"

Size:

Front	235/35 ZR 19
Rear	295/30 ZR 19

Winter tire size:

Front	235/35 R19 87V
Rear	295/30 R19 100V

Cold tire inflation pressure:

Regular use:	
Front	2.3 bars
Rear	2.2 bars

Permanent use at speed >260 km/h:	
Front	3.0 bars
Rear	3.0 bars

Aluminum alloy rims:

Front	8.5" x 19"
Rear	11" x 19"

Weights

Gross vehicle weight	kg	1800
Kerb weight (unladen weight)	kg	1430
Maximum front axle weight	kg	1000
Maximum rear axle weight	kg	1200



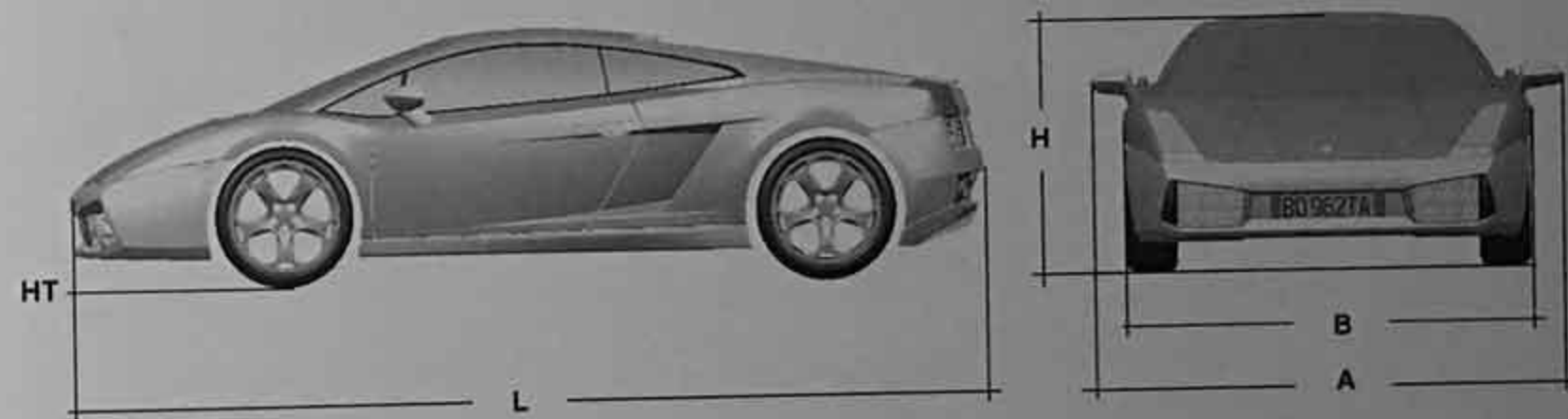
Note

- All weights apply to vehicles marketed in the EU. The figures for vehicles exported to other countries may be different. Please note that the details listed in the vehicle's registration documents can be taken as correct.
- The kerb weight value (minimum values according to EU standard 95/48/EC) applies to the basic model with the tank 90% full, with no special equipment. The figures include an additional 75 kg to allow for the weight of the driver.

Performances

Top speed	km/h	309
Acceleration from 0 - 100 km/h	secs.	4.2

Dimensions



Length	L	mm	4300
Width	B	mm	1900
Width with side mirrors open	A	mm	2164
Height, unladen	H	mm	1165
Ride height	HT	mm	126
Angle of approach		degrees	8
Angle of departure		degrees	22

Consumption

City	29.1 l/100 km
Outside city	13.9 l/100 km
Combined	19.5 l/100 km

The fuel consumption and emissions figures given are based on the weight category of the car, which is determined according to the engine/gearbox combination and the equipment fitted. The consumption figures are calculated in accordance with the EC fuel consumption requirements 1999/100/EC. These requirements specify a realistic test method based on normal everyday driving.

The test criteria are as follows:

City	The urban cycle begins with a cold start, then simulates normal city driving.
Outside city	In the outside city cycle the car undergoes frequent acceleration in all gears, as in normal everyday driving. The road speed ranges from 0 to 120 km/h.
Combined consumption	The average overall consumption is calculated with a weighting of about 37% for the city cycle and 63% for the outside city cycle.



Note

The consumption figures achieved during normal driving may differ from the quoted test values depending on personal driving style, road and traffic conditions, environmental factors and the condition of the car.

Capacities

Fuel tank		litres	approx. 90
Container for windshield washer and headlight washer		litres	approx. 5.5
Engine oil for:			
standard use	Agip Sint 2000 5 w 40	litres	10
sport use	Agip T4 20 w 50	litres	10
cold countries (-20 / -30°C)	Agip 7005 0 w 30	litres	10
Quantity of engine oil to replace (with the filter)		kg	10
Gearbox and rear differential oil	AGIP ROTRA LSX SAE 75W/50	litres	4
Front differential oil	AGIP ROTRA LSX SAE 75W/50	litres	1.3
Brake/clutch fluid	ATE TYP 200 DOT 4 ATE Super Blue Racing DOT4	litres	1.5
Engine coolant	AGIP ECOPERMANENT	litres	21
Air conditioning refrigerant	R134A ECOLOGICAL	Kg	0,550
Power steering fluid	AGIP ATF II E	litres	2
E-gear system fluid	TUTELA CS SPEED		top up only

Alphabetical Index

A

Adapting the headlights for trips into countries with an opposite hand drive	140
Additional information	185
Adjusting the steering wheel position	86
Adjusting three-point inertia reel belts	115
Air conditioning system	77
Air distribution	82
Air vents	84
Airbag system	23,118
Alternator	25
Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)	24,137
Anti-theft alarm system	52
Ashtray	72
Auto-check control	30
Automatic mode	80
Average fuel consumption	44
Average speed	44

B

Battery	161
Before every trip	105
Before starting the engine	174
Belt tensioners	117
Blower	83
Bodywork	190
Bonnet	151

Bonnet overview	153
Brake assist system	138
Brake fluid	159
Brake lights malfunctioning warning	37
Brake pads worn	36
Brake system / parking brake engaged	25
Brakes	136,191
Brief summary and step-by-step instructions	4
Bulbs	182

C

Capacities	195
Care of the vehicle's exterior	142
Catalytic Converter	24,139
Category 0 / 0+	129
Category 1	130
Category 2	130
Category 3	131
Cautions	4
Center console	14
Central locking switch	48
Central Locking System	48
Changing a bulb	182
Changing a fuse	178
Changing brake fluid	160
Changing the engine oil	157
Changing the key battery	46
Changing wiper blades	64
Chapters, contents list and alphabetical index	4

Charging the battery	162
CHECK button	20
Check engine (OBD II)	23
Checking and topping up fluids	151
Checking brake fluid level	159
Checking coolant level	158
Checking oil level	155
Child safety seats	129
Cigarette lighter	73
Cigarette lighter and electrical sockets	73
Cleaning and care	142
Clear vision	62
Closing the bonnet	153
Clothes-hooks	76
Clutch	187
Cockpit	13
Compartments in the door trims	76
Consumption	194
Controls - On-board computer	42
Controls - Power Windows	55
Controls - Air conditioning system	79
Controls and displays	90
Coolant	157
Coolant temperature gauge	17
Cooling system	157
Correct adjustment of seats	67
Correct driving position	106
Correct position for the front passenger	107
Correct seating positions	106
Current fuel consumption	44

D

Danger symbols	31
Deactivating airbags	124
Deactivating airbags	124
Deactivating passenger's airbag	125
Defrosting and demisting	82
Description of airbag system	118
Description of front airbags	120
Description of side airbags	123
Digital clock and date	18
Dimensions	193
Disconnecting and reconnecting battery	163
Door clearance light	61
Doors and hoods warning	29
Doors and windows	45
Drive	187
Driver Information System (DIS)	27
Driver messages	30
Driver's seat	67
Driver's side glove box	75
Driving	86
Driving abroad	140
Driving time	43
Driving with e-gear	93

E

ECON mode	85
Economical operation of the air conditioner	85

E-gear malfunction	34
E-gear system	89
Electric adjustment of seats	70
Electrical socket	73
Electronic immobiliser	24,47
Electronic power control bank 1-5 (6-10) warning	37
Electronic Stability Program (ESP)	26,134
Engine	186
Engine and system switching off	97
Engine electronic control	25,187
Engine ignition	93
Engine oil	155
Engine oil pressure - faults	33
Engine starting	87
EOBD engine bank 1-5 (6-10) malfunctioning warning	36
Examples of incorrect seating positions	108
Explanation of technical data	184
Exterior mirrors	65

F

Fault in the brake system	33
Fault in the cooling system	32
Features, data and performances	186
Filling the tank	148
Floor mats on the driver's side	109
Forces acting in a collision	112
Frame	190
Front and rear suspension	189

Front differential high temperature warning	36
Front passenger's seat	67
Front towline anchorage	177
Fuel level	20
Fuel range	29,43
Function check: vehicles with e-gear system	31
Fuses	178
Fuses and bulbs	178
Fuses connection diagram	180

G

Gaskets	145
Gear shift to shorten (Down)	96
Gear shift to stretch (Up)	95
Gearbox	188
General notes on airbag system	118
Glove box in the tunnel	75
Glove box light	61

H

Hazard warning lights	58
Headlight washers	64
High beams	25
High temperature catalytic converter bank 1-5 (6-10) malfunctioning warning	36

HomeLink® Universal transmitter	98
Hot? Cold?	77
How the front airbags work	121
How the side airbags work	123
How the system works	134
How the system works	135
How to proceed	148
How to replace the battery	163
How to save and minimise pollution	139
How to wear seat belts properly	114

I

Ignition lock	86
Important notes on the belt tensioners	117
Important safety notes on children safety and side airbags. ..	128
Important safety notes on the front airbag system	121
Important safety notes on the side airbag system	124
Important safety notes when using child safety seats	127
Important safety notes when using seat belts	111
In case of a tire puncture	173
Instrument lighting	19,58
Instruments and warning/indicator lamps	16
Intelligent technology	134
Interior cleaning	146
Interior lights	60

Interior rear view mirror	65
Interior volumetric monitor	53

K

Keys	45
------------	----

L

Turn signals and main beam headlight lever	59
Light alloy wheels require special care.	145
Light bulb failure warning	37
Lights	57
Lights and vision	57
List of controls	79
Locking and unlocking the vehicle	51
Locking the retractor mechanism to secure a child safety seat	131
Locking the seat belt retractor mechanism	117
Locking the seat belts securing the child safety seat	131
Locks	145
Longitudinal seat adjustment	69
Low beams	25
Low fuel level	36
Low washer fluid level	36
Luggage compartment	110

Luggage compartment hood	154
Luggage compartment light	62
Luggage compartment overview	154
Lumbar support power adjustment	72

M

Manual backrest adjusting	69,71
Manual air recirculation mode	83
Manual seat adjustment	68
Memory	41

N

Natural leather	146
New brake pads	139
New tires	139

O

Oils specifications	155
On-board computer	40
Opening and closing the driver's door using the key	49
Opening and closing the windows	56
Operating HomeLink®	100
Operating Principle	89
Operation	117

Operation mode	92
Outside temperature display	28
Overview of instrument panel	16

P

Paint damage	144
Parking brake	88
Parking brake warning	30
Parking the car	89
Passenger's side glove box	74
Pedal area	109
Pedals	109
Performances	192
Periods of disuse	169
Petrol	148
Petrol grades	148
Plastic parts and moquette	146
Plate manufacturer	185
Points to remember if children are traveling in the car	126
Polishing	143
Pollution filter	77
Positions of parts on the vehicle	4
Power brake	137
Power steering	138
Power Windows	55
Programming the universal transmitter	98
Puddle lights	61

R

Radio information	28
Rear fog light	57
Rear View Mirrors	65
Releasing the fuel tank flap manually	150
Releasing the retractor mechanism	132
Remote control	50
Replacement keys	46
Reprogramming a HomeLink® button	101
Reset button	21
Reset button	41
Rolling code programming	99
Running-in	139

S

Safety features	104
Safety first	104
Safety is the first priority	104
Safety of children in the vehicle	126
Scrapping	170
Seat adjuster controls	68,70
Seat adjustment	71
Seat belts	110,147
Seat belts provide effective protection	110
Seat heating	81
Seats	67
Sections	4
Securing a child safety seat	131

Setting the speed limit warning level 1	38
Setting the speed limit warning level 2	39
Side airbags	120,123
Slippery roads warning	36
Speed limit warning 1 (2)	36
Speed limit warning 1 (2) deactivation	36
Speed limit warning level 1	38
Speed limit warning level 2	39
Speed limit warning level setting button	21
Speed warning monitor function	38
Speedometer with mileage recorder	20
Spoiler malfunctioning warning	37
SPORT mode	24,134
Starting engine with jump leads	174
Starting the engine	175
Starting with the "Jump start" function	95
Steering system	189
Steering wheel	86
Storage compartments	74
Stowing luggage safely	110
Structure of the manual	4
Sun visors	62
Switching lights on and off	57
Switching off the engine	88
Switching on/off	80
Switching system off	134
Synchronizing the remote control	52
System ignition	93

T

Tachometer	18
Tank	189
Temperature selection	81
The physical principles involved in a frontal impact	112
Tire service life	165
Tire wear indicators	167
Tires and wheels	191
Tool kit	172
Tool kit and device for emergency tire inflation	172
Topping up coolant	158
Topping up engine oil	156
Traction control system (ASR) in phase of traction	135
Turn signals	23

U

Unbuckled seat belts	25
Unfastening the belts	116
Unleaded petrol	140
Unlocking and opening the bonnet	151
Unlocking and opening the boot lid	154
Unlocking the backrest	68
Useful suggestions	169

V

Vehicle identification Number (VIN) ..	184
Vehicle specifications and illustrations ..	5
Vehicle start (Pickup)	94
Vehicle stop	97
Vehicle towing	176
Vehicle towing	177

W

Warning and indicator lamps	22
Warning symbols	35
Warning: e-gear shift lever in neutral	34
Washing the car	142
Washing the car by hand	143
Wearing and adjusting three-point inertia reel belts during pregnancy	116
Wearing three-point inertia reel belts	114
Weights	192
What factors can impair your safety?	105
What happens to passengers not wearing seat belts?	113
Wheels	165
Wheels and tires	165
When are the airbags triggered?	120
Why is it so important to use seat belts?	110

Windows	144
Windshield washer	164
Windshield wipers	63
Winter tires	167
Working on components in the engine compartment	152
Working on the battery	161

Copyright © Automobili Lamborghini S.p.A.

Automobili Lamborghini S.p.A.
Via Modena, 12
40019 Sant'Agata Bolognese (BO)
ITALY

Tel.: ++39 051 6817611

Fax: ++39 051 6817644

E-mail Service.Department@lamborghini.com

p/n: 400012003B

VER. 02.03.ing

Printed in Italy

Graphic design by Automobili Lamborghini's Technical .
Documentation Office.