

2008 Audi A3

# Emergency situations

## General

This chapter is intended for trained emergency crews and working personnel who have the necessary tools and equipment to perform these operations. ■

## Starting by pushing or towing

### Note

Vehicles with an automatic transmission cannot be started by pushing or towing. ■

## Starting with jumper cables

*Jumper cable: Note the manufacturer's information.*

If the battery is discharged, another vehicle can provide starting assistance. For this you require a jumper cable. Both batteries must have the same voltage (V) and a similar capacity (Ah).

### Jumper cables

Use *only* jumper cables of sufficiently large **cross section** to safely carry the starter current. Refer to the manufacturer's specifications.

Use only jumper cables with *isolated* terminal clamps and properly marked for distinction:

**plus (+) cable** in most cases colored **red**

**minus (-) cable** in most cases colored **black**.

### WARNING

Batteries contain electricity, acid, and gas. Any of these can cause very serious or fatal injury. Follow the instructions below for safe handling of your vehicle's battery.

- Always shield your eyes and avoid leaning over the battery whenever possible.
- A discharged battery can already freeze at temperatures just below 32 °F (0 °C). Never attempt to provide starting assistance on a frozen or thawed out battery – Danger of explosion and chemical burns! Replace a battery if it has been frozen.
- Do not allow battery acid to contact eyes or skin. Flush any contacted area with water immediately.
- Improper use of a booster battery to start a vehicle may cause an explosion.
- Vehicle batteries generate explosive gases. Keep sparks, flame and lighted cigarettes away from batteries.
- Do not try to jump start any vehicle with a low acid level in the battery.
- The voltage of the booster battery must also have a 12-Volt rating. The capacity (Ah) of the booster battery should not be lower than that of the discharged battery. Use of batteries of different voltage or substantially different "Ah" rating may cause an explosion and personal injury.
- Never charge a frozen battery. Gas trapped in the ice may cause an explosion.
- Never charge or use a battery that has been frozen. The battery case may have been weakened.
- Use of batteries of different voltage or substantially different capacity (Ah) rating may cause an explosion and injury. The capacity (Ah) of the booster battery should not be lower than that of the discharged battery.

### WARNING (continued)

- Before you check anything in the engine read and heed all **WARNINGS** ⇒ page 245.

### Note

- Applying a higher voltage booster battery damage to sensitive electronic components, relays, radio, etc.
- There must be no electrical contact between otherwise current could already start to flow if (+) terminals are connected.
- Improperly connected jumper cables can cause damage to the electrical system of the vehicle

### Tips

- The discharged battery must be properly connected to the vehicle's electrical system. ■

## General information of starting assistance

Please observe that the procedure described below for jumper cables is intended to provide a jump start. Make sure that the connected clamps have sufficient contact. Start assistance differs for vehicles with a 4-cylinder engine:

- ⇒ page 314, "Use of jumper cables (4 cylinder engine)"
- ⇒ page 315, "Use of jumper cables (6 cylinder engine)"

tools and equipment

Safety first

electricity, acid, and gas. Any of these can cause serious injury. Follow the instructions below for safe handling of the vehicle's battery.

Protect your eyes and avoid leaning over the battery.

A battery can already freeze at temperatures just below freezing. Never attempt to provide starting assistance on a frozen battery - Danger of explosion and chemical injury if it has been frozen.

Do not allow battery acid to contact eyes or skin. Flush any acid with water immediately.

Using a booster battery to start a vehicle may cause

the battery to generate explosive gases. Keep sparks, flames, and fire away from batteries.


Do not attempt to start any vehicle with a low acid level in the

booster battery must also have a 12-Volt (Ah) of the booster battery should not be less than a discharged battery. Use of batteries of substantially different "Ah" rating may cause personal injury.

Do not touch a frozen battery. Gas trapped in the ice may cause

injury if a battery that has been frozen. The battery may be weakened.

Do not use a different voltage or substantially different Ah rating. This may cause an explosion and injury. The voltage of the booster battery should not be lower than that of the vehicle's battery.

 **WARNING** (continued)

- Before you check anything in the engine compartment, always read and heed all WARNINGS ⇒ page 245, "Engine compartment".

 **Note**

- Applying a higher voltage booster battery will cause expensive damage to sensitive electronic components, such as control units, relays, radio, etc.
- There must be no electrical contact between the vehicles as otherwise current could already start to flow as soon as the positive (+) terminals are connected.
- Improperly connected jumper cables can cause substantial damage to the electrical system of the vehicle.

 **Tips**

- The discharged battery must be properly connected to the vehicle's electrical system. ■

## General information of starting assistance

Please observe that the procedure described below for connecting jumper cables is intended to provide a jump start for your vehicle.

Make sure that the connected clamps have sufficient *metal* contact. Start assistance differs for vehicles with a 4-cylinder engine and a 6-cylinder engine:

⇒ page 314, "Use of jumper cables (4 cylinder engine)"

⇒ page 315, "Use of jumper cables (6 cylinder engine)"

 **WARNING**

Improper handling of the jumper cables can lead to an explosion of the battery and severe injuries. To reduce the risk of injury, note the following:

- The sections of the terminal clamps that are not insulated must not touch each other. In addition, the cable clamped to the battery's positive terminal must not come in contact with electrically connected parts of the vehicle - danger of short circuit!
- Route the jumper cable so that it cannot catch in any rotating parts in the engine compartment.
- Do not bend over the batteries - danger of chemical burns!
- The battery cell locking screws must be tightened securely.
- Keep ignition sources (open flame, burning cigarettes, etc.) away from the batteries - danger of explosion!
- Do not clamp the minus cable to parts of the fuel system or the brake lines.

 **Note**

If you provide start assistance for others with your vehicle, you should not clamp the minus cable (-) to the negative terminal of the discharged battery ⇒ page 314, fig. 217 (4) but to a solid metal part screwed firmly to the engine block, or to the engine block itself. In case of an inadequately ventilated battery of the vehicle receiving power, there is a danger of explosion due to detonating gas! ■

## Use of jumper cables (4 cylinder engine)

Make sure to connect the jumper cable clamps in exactly the order described below!

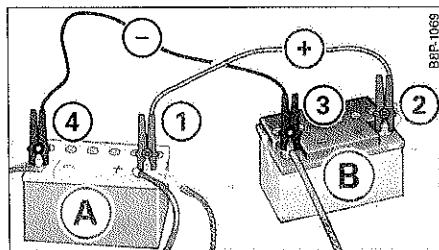


Fig. 217 Jump-starting with the battery of another vehicle: A - discharged vehicle battery, B - booster battery

On vehicles with 4-cylinder engines the battery is located in the front, in the engine compartment on the driver's side. To reach the battery terminals, remove the cover ⇒ page 266.

### Preparatory measures

1. Do not jump start a frozen battery! ⇒ ⚠ in "Starting with jumper cables" on page 312, ⇒ ⚠ in "General information of starting assistance" on page 313. Replace such a battery!
2. Otherwise apply the hand brake and shift into idle gear if your vehicle has manual transmission, and put the selector lever into P position if your vehicle has automatic transmission.
3. For both vehicles switch off all consumers and the ignition.

### Connecting/disconnecting the jumper cable.

4. Connect one end of the red jumper cable to the positive terminal ① ⇒ fig. 217 of the discharged battery (A) ⇒ ⚠ in "General information of starting assistance" on page 313.
5. Connect the other end of the red jumper cable to the positive terminal ② of the booster battery (B).
6. Connect one end of the black jumper cable to the negative terminal ③ of the booster battery (B).
7. Connect the other end of the black jumper cable to the negative terminal ④ of the discharged battery (A).
8. Route the jumper cables so that they cannot catch in any rotating parts in the engine compartment.

### Starting the engine

9. Start the engine of the vehicle providing assistance and allow it to run at idle.
10. Now start the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery, wait for two to three minutes until the engine "runs" smoothly.
11. If the engine does not start: Stop trying after 10 seconds and then try again after about 30 seconds.
12. In the vehicle that has received start assistance, turn on the heater blower and the rear window heating to eliminate any voltage peaks when disconnecting. Driving lights must be switched off!

13. Disconnect the cable while the engine is in *reverse* order to that described in "Connecting/disconnecting the jumper cables", make sure that the cable rotating engine parts.

14: Turn the heater blower and the rear window heating again.

The battery is vented to the outside to prevent the vehicle interior.

Make sure that the jumper clamps are well *metal parts in full contact* with the battery

### ⚠ WARNING

To avoid serious personal injury and damage to the vehicle, read all warnings and instructions of the jumper cables. In doubt, call for road service.

- Jumper cables must be long enough so they do not touch.
- When connecting jumper cables, make sure they do not get caught in any moving parts in the engine compartment.
- Before you check anything in the engine compartment, read and heed all WARNINGS ⇒ page 245.

### ⓘ Note

Improperly connected jumper cables can damage the generator.

- Always connect POSITIVE (+) to POSITIVE (+) terminal.
- Check that all screw plugs on the battery terminals are tight. If not, tighten plugs prior to connecting jumper cables.

**Connecting the jumper cable.**

1. Connect the red jumper cable to the positive terminal (1) of the discharged battery (A) ⇒ page 217, "Connection of starting assistance" on page 217.

2. Connect the red jumper cable to the positive terminal (2) of the booster battery (B).

3. Connect the black jumper cable to the negative terminal (3) of the booster battery (B).

4. Connect the black jumper cable to the negative terminal (4) of the discharged battery (A).

5. Secure the jumper cables so that they cannot catch in any moving parts in the engine compartment.

6. After the vehicle providing assistance and the vehicle to be jump-started have started, disconnect the jumper cables.

7. Run the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery for 10 to 15 minutes until the engine has warmed up.

8. If the engine does not start: Stop trying after 10 seconds and wait after about 30 seconds.

9. After the vehicle has received start assistance, turn on the engine and the rear window heating to eliminate condensation when disconnecting. Driving should be resumed after the engine has warmed up.

13. Disconnect the cable while the engine is running exactly in reverse order to that described in ⇒ page 314, "Connecting/disconnecting the jumper cable.". When doing so, make sure that the cable cannot contact any rotating engine parts.

14. Turn the heater blower and the rear window heating off again.

The battery is vented to the outside to prevent gases from entering the vehicle interior.

Make sure that the jumper clamps are well connected with their metal parts in full contact with the battery terminals.

**⚠ WARNING**

To avoid serious personal injury and damage to the vehicle, heed all warnings and instructions of the jumper cable manufacturer. If in doubt, call for road service.

- Jumper cables must be long enough so that the vehicles do not touch.
- When connecting jumper cables, make sure that they cannot get caught in any moving parts in the engine compartment.
- Before you check anything in the engine compartment, always read and heed all WARNINGS ⇒ page 245, "Engine compartment".

**ⓘ Note**

Improperly connected jumper cables can damage or destroy the generator.

- Always connect POSITIVE (+) to POSITIVE (+), and NEGATIVE (-) to NEGATIVE (-) terminal.
- Check that all screw plugs on the battery cells are screwed in firmly. If not, tighten plugs prior to connecting clamp on negative battery terminal.

- Please note that the procedure for connecting a jumper cable as described above applies specifically to the case of your vehicle being jump started. When you are giving a jump start to another vehicle, do *not* connect the minus (-) cable to the minus (-) terminal on the discharged battery ⇒ page 314, fig. 217. Instead, securely connect the minus (-) cable to either a massive metal component that is firmly bolted to the engine block or to the engine block itself. If the battery that is being charged does not vent to the outside, escaping battery gas could ignite and explode! ■

**Use of jumper cables (6 cylinder engine)**

Make sure to connect the jumper cable clamps in exactly the order described below!

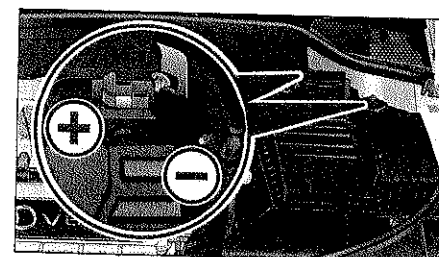


Fig. 218 For jump starting or charging the battery, there is a jump start connection on the left side of the engine compartment. ▶

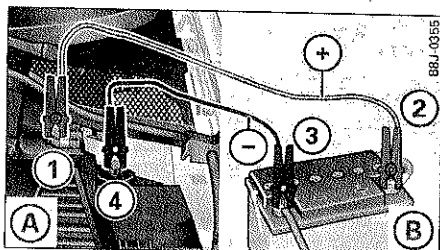


Fig. 219 Jump start using the battery in another vehicle: A - Discharge, B- Female socket

On vehicles with the 6-cylinder engine, instead of the battery, on the left side of the engine compartment there is a **Jump start connection** ⇒ page 315, fig. 218. For jump starting, open the cover on the positive terminal.

#### Preparatory measures

1. Do not jump start a frozen battery! ⇒ ⚠ in "Starting with jumper cables" on page 312, ⇒ ⚠ in "General information of starting assistance" on page 313. Replace such a battery!
2. Otherwise apply the hand brake and shift into idle gear if your vehicle has manual transmission, and put the selector lever into P position if your vehicle has automatic transmission.
3. For both vehicles switch off all consumers and the ignition.

#### Connecting/disconnecting the jumper cable.

4. Connect one end of the red jumper cable to the positive terminal ① ⇒ page 314, fig. 217 in the external starting point (A) of your vehicle ⇒ ① in "General information of starting assistance" on page 313.

5. Connect the other end of the red jumper cable to the positive terminal ② of the booster battery (B).
6. Connect one end of the black jumper cable to the negative terminal ③ of the booster battery (B).
7. Connect the other end of the black jumper cable to the negative terminal (bolt head) ④ in the external starting point (A) of your vehicle.
8. Route the jumper cables so that they cannot catch in any rotating parts in the engine compartment.

#### Starting the engine

9. Start the engine of the vehicle providing assistance and allow it to run at idle.
10. Now start the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery, wait for two to three minutes until the engine "runs" smoothly.
11. If the engine does not start: Stop trying after 10 seconds and then try again after about 30 seconds.
12. In the vehicle that has received start assistance, turn on the heater blower and the rear window heating to eliminate any voltage peaks when disconnecting. Driving lights must be switched off!
13. Disconnect the cable while the engine is running exactly in reverse order to that described in ⇒ page 316, "Connecting/disconnecting the jumper cable.". When doing so, make sure that the cable cannot contact rotating engine parts.
14. Close the cover on the positive terminal. ▶

15. Turn the heater blower and th again.

The battery is vented to the outside to the vehicle interior.

Make sure that the jumper clamps are *metal parts in full contact* with the ba

#### ⚠ WARNING

To avoid serious personal injury and c all warnings and instructions of the ju in doubt, call for road service.

- Jumper cables must be long enough touch.
- When connecting jumper cables, r get caught in any moving parts in the
- Before you check anything in the e read and heed all WARNINGS ⇒ page

#### ⓘ Note

improperly connected jumper cables c generator.

- Always connect POSITIVE (+) to POS NEGATIVE (-) terminal.
- Check that all screw plugs on the b firmly. If not, tighten plugs prior to cor battery terminal.
- Please note that the procedure for c described above applies specifically to being jump started. When you are givi vehicle, do *not* connect the minus (-) ca on the discharged battery ④ ⇒ page 3 connect the minus (-) cable to either a

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t head) (4) in the external starting  
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as so that they cannot catch in any  
ngine compartment.

vehicle providing assistance and

f the vehicle with the discharged  
three minutes until the engine

Start: Stop trying after 10 seconds  
about 30 seconds.

Received start assistance, turn on  
the rear window heating to elimi-  
nate when disconnecting. Driving  
off!

While the engine is running exactly  
as described in ⇒ page 316,  
"Using the jumper cable.". When  
the cable cannot contact

positive terminal.

15. Turn the heater blower and the rear window heater off again.

The battery is vented to the outside to prevent gases from entering the vehicle interior.

Make sure that the jumper clamps are well connected with their metal parts in full contact with the battery terminals.

### WARNING

To avoid serious personal injury and damage to the vehicle, heed all warnings and instructions of the jumper cable manufacturer. If in doubt, call for road service.

- Jumper cables must be long enough so that the vehicles do not touch.
- When connecting jumper cables, make sure that they cannot get caught in any moving parts in the engine compartment.
- Before you check anything in the engine compartment, always read and heed all WARNINGS ⇒ page 245, "Engine compartment".

### Note

Improperly connected jumper cables can damage or destroy the generator.

- Always connect POSITIVE (+) to POSITIVE (+), and NEGATIVE (-) to NEGATIVE (-) terminal.
- Check that all screw plugs on the battery cells are screwed in firmly. If not, tighten plugs prior to connecting clamp on negative battery terminal.
- Please note that the procedure for connecting a jumper cable as described above applies specifically to the case of your vehicle being jump started. When you are giving a jump start to another vehicle, do *not* connect the minus (-) cable to the minus (-) terminal on the discharged battery (4) ⇒ page 314, fig. 217. Instead, securely connect the minus (-) cable to either a massive metal component

that is firmly bolted to the engine block or to the engine block itself. If the battery that is being charged does not vent to the outside, escaping battery gas could ignite and explode!

### Tips

In the Audi A3 with the 6-cylinder engine, the battery is located below the luggage compartment floor, protected by a metal shroud. Access requires professional skill and special tools. ■

## Emergency towing with commercial tow truck

### General hints

Your Audi requires special handling for towing.

The following information is to be used by commercial tow truck operators who know how to operate their equipment safely.

- Never tow your Audi, towing will cause damage to the engine and transmission.
- Never wrap the safety chains or winch cables around the brake lines.
- To prevent unnecessary damage, your Audi must be transported with a car carrier (flat bed truck).
- To load the vehicle on to the flat bed, use the towing loop found in the vehicle tools and attach to the front or rear anchorage ⇒ page 318 and ⇒ page 318.

### WARNING

A vehicle being towed is not safe for passengers. Never allow anyone to ride in a vehicle being towed, for any reason. ■

### Front towing loop

Do not install the front towing loop until it is needed.

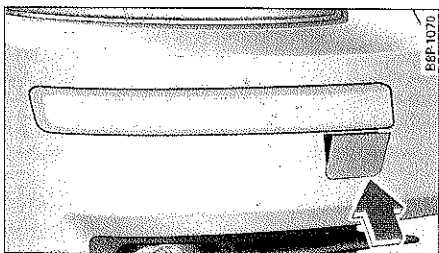


Fig. 220 Front bumper: removing the cover cap

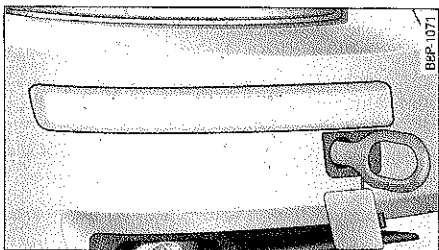


Fig. 221 Front bumper: screwing in the towing loop

The towing loop fits into the threaded hole located on the right side of the front bumper and covered by a small cover when not in use. Note that the towing loop has a **left-hand thread!**

- Remove the towing loop from the vehicle toolkit ⇒ page 294.
- Press on the *bottom* edge of the cover cap to disengage and take it out of the bumper. The cap remains connected to the bumper ⇒ fig. 220.

- Insert the towing loop into the threaded hole ⇒ fig. 221 and turn it all the way in until it is seated securely, then tighten it with the wheel bolt wrench.

When it is no longer needed, unscrew the towing loop and put it back into the on-board toolkit. Make sure to have the towing loop stored in the vehicle at all times.

#### WARNING

If the towing loop is not screwed in as far as it will go, the thread can pull out when the vehicle is towed - potential risk of an accident. ■

### Rear towing loop

Do not install the rear towing loop until it is needed.

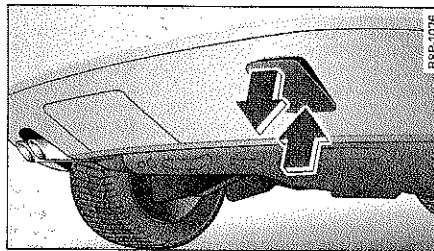
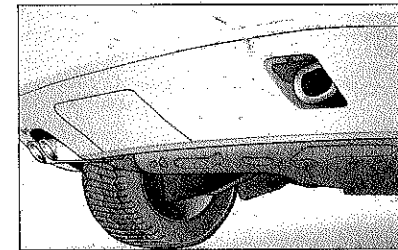


Fig. 222 Rear bumper: cover



On the right side of the rear bumper for the towing loop. The threaded hole. Note that the towing loop has a **left**

- Remove the towing loop from the vehicle toolkit ⇒ page 294.
- Place the screwdriver against the cover and carefully pry it out ⇒ fig. 222.
- Insert the towing loop into the threaded hole and turn it all the way in until it is seated securely, then tighten it with the wheel bolt wrench.

When it is no longer needed, unscrew the towing loop and put it back into the vehicle toolkit. Be sure to have the towing loop stored in the vehicle at all times.

#### WARNING

If you do not screw the towing loop completely into the threaded hole while the vehicle is towed, there is a risk of damage to the vehicle and possible serious injury.

g loop into the threaded hole ⇒ fig. 221  
 re way in until it is seated securely, then  
 he wheel bolt wrench.

eeded, unscrew the towing loop and put it  
 d toolkit. Make sure to have the towing loop  
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ear towing loop until it is needed.

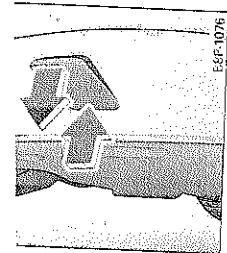


Fig. 222 Rear bumper:  
cover

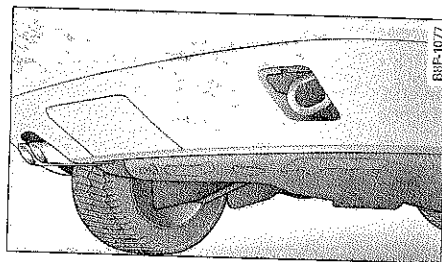


Fig. 223 Rear bumper:  
towing loop inserted

On the right side of the rear bumper there is a threaded hole for the towing loop. The threaded hole is behind a cover. Note that the towing loop has a **left-hand thread!**

- Remove the towing loop from the vehicle toolkit ⇒ page 294.
- Place the screwdriver against the upper edge of the cover and carefully pry it out ⇒ page 318, fig. 222.
- Insert the towing loop into the threaded hole ⇒ fig. 223 and turn it all the way in until it is seated securely, then tighten it with the wheel bolt wrench.

When it is no longer needed, unscrew the towing loop and put it back into the vehicle toolkit. Be sure to have the towing loop stored in the vehicle at all times.

**WARNING**

If you do not screw the towing loop completely, it could come out of the threaded hole while the vehicle is being towed causing damage to the vehicle and possible serious personal injury. ■

### Loading the vehicle onto a flat bed truck

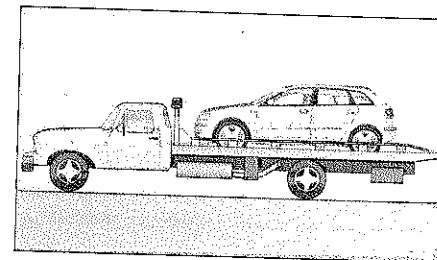


Fig. 224 Vehicle on flat  
bed truck

#### Front hook up

- Align the vehicle with the centerline of the car carrier ramp.
- Attach the winch hook to the front towline eye ⇒ page 318, fig. 221 previously installed.

#### Rear hook up

- Align the vehicle with the centerline of the car carrier ramp.
- Attach the winch hook to the rear towline eye ⇒ fig. 223 previously installed.

**i** Tips

Check carefully to make sure the hook-up is secure before moving the car up the flatbed truck ramp. ■



## Lifting the vehicle

### Important safety precautions

Be aware of the following hazards before lifting the vehicle with a workshop hoist or floor jack:

- The vehicle should never be lifted or jacked up from underneath the engine oil pan, the transmission housing, the front or rear axle or the body side members. This could lead to serious damage.
- Use lifting equipment with padded contact surfaces to avoid damage to the underbody or chassis frame.
- Alternatively, cover the contact surfaces on workshop hoist or floor jack with rubber pads before lifting.
- Before driving over a workshop hoist, check that the vehicle weight does not exceed the permissible lifting capacity of the hoist.
- Before driving over a workshop hoist, ensure that there is sufficient clearance between the hoist and low parts of the vehicle.

#### WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury and vehicle damage:

- Always lift the vehicle only at the special workshop hoist and floor jack lift points illustrated ⇒ fig. 225 and ⇒ fig. 226.
- Failure to lift the vehicle at these points could cause the vehicle to tilt or fall from a lift if there is a change in vehicle weight distribution and balance. This might happen, for example, when heavy components such as the engine block or transmission are removed.
- When removing such heavy components, anchor vehicle to hoist or add corresponding weights to maintain the center of gravity. Otherwise, the vehicle might tilt or slip off the hoist, causing serious personal injury. ■

### Lifting with workshop hoist and with floor jack

The vehicle may only be lifted at the lifting points illustrated.

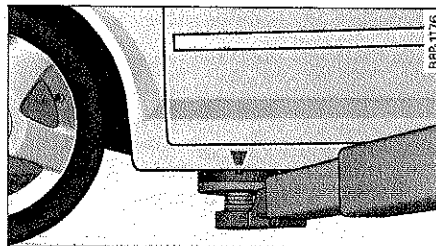


Fig. 225 Front lifting point

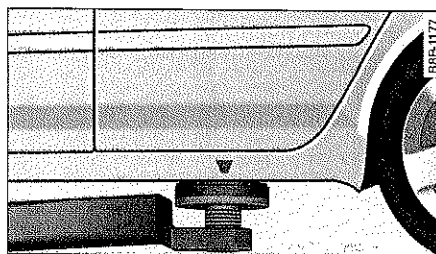



Fig. 226 Rear lifting point

- Read and heed WARNING ⇒  in "Important safety precautions".
- Locate lifting points ⇒ fig. 225 ⇒ fig. 226.
- Adjust lifting arms of workshop hoist or floor jack to match vehicle lifting points.
- Insert a rubber pad between the floor jack/workshop hoist and the lifting points. ▶

If you must lift your vehicle with a floor jack to ensure the vehicle is safely supported on stands in purpose.

#### Front lifting point

The lifting point is located on the floor pan reinforcement the same level as the jack mounting point ⇒ page 300. Do not lift the vehicle at the vertical sill reinforcement.

#### Rear lifting point

The lifting point is located on the vertical reinforcement sill for the onboard jack ⇒ page 320, fig. 226.

#### Lifting with vehicle jack

Refer to ⇒ page 300.

#### Note

- Be aware of the following points before lifting:
  - The vehicle should never be lifted or jacked up from underneath the engine oil pan, the transmission housing, the rear axle or the body side members. This could cause serious damage.
  - To avoid damage to the underbody or chassis frame, a rubber pad must be inserted between the floor jack and the lifting point.
  - Before driving over a workshop hoist, check that the vehicle weight does not exceed the permissible lifting capacity of the hoist.
  - Before driving over a workshop hoist, ensure sufficient clearance between the hoist and low parts of the vehicle. ■

## Workshop hoist and with floor

Vehicle must be lifted at the lifting points illus-

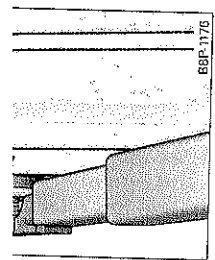


Fig. 225 Front lifting point

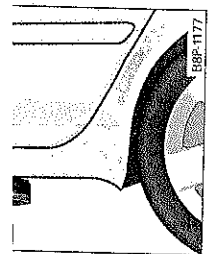


Fig. 226 Rear lifting point

WARNING ⇒ ⚠ in "Important safety

⇒ fig. 225 ⇒ fig. 226.

Use workshop hoist or floor jack to lift at lifting points.

Ensure sufficient clearance between the floor jack/workshop hoist and lifting points.

If you must lift your vehicle with a floor jack to work underneath, be sure the vehicle is safely supported on stands intended for this purpose.

### Front lifting point

The lifting point is located on the floor pan reinforcement about at the same level as the jack mounting point ⇒ page 320, fig. 225. Do not lift the vehicle at the vertical sill reinforcement.

### Rear lifting point

The lifting point is located on the vertical reinforcement of the lower sill for the onboard jack ⇒ page 320, fig. 226.

### Lifting with vehicle jack

Refer to ⇒ page 300.

### ⚠ Note

- Be aware of the following points before lifting the vehicle:
  - The vehicle should never be lifted or jacked up from underneath the engine oil pan, the transmission housing, the front or rear axle or the body side members. This could lead to serious damage.
  - To avoid damage to the underbody or chassis frame, a rubber pad must be inserted between the floor jack and the lift points.
  - Before driving over a workshop hoist, check that the vehicle weight does not exceed the permissible lifting capacity of the hoist.
  - Before driving over a workshop hoist, ensure that there is sufficient clearance between the hoist and low parts of the vehicle. ■