



The Diesel Particulate Filter for Common Rail diesel engines



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The Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) for Common Rail diesel engines

Skoda's commitment to the environment

As the world becomes more environmentally sensitive, Škoda has responded by developing DPFs in conjunction with common rail diesel technology. The following information will explain the key technological features which contribute to making a cleaner and greener customer experience.

What is it?

In simple terms, the DPF is part of the exhaust system responsible for cleaning the engine exhaust gases before they enter the atmosphere.

Why have a DPF?

In order to meet European emissions legislation, it is necessary to find new ways to filter the exhaust gases and particles before they leave the vehicle exhaust system. The DPF uses advanced technology to perform this task. The exhaust smoke and black soot is reduced; the result is a cleaner environment and less pollution entering the atmosphere.

How does the DPF work?

In addition to converting the harmful exhaust gases, in the same way as a conventional catalytic converter, the DPF also catches soot particles emitted in the exhaust gas. The DPF continues to collect soot particles until a predetermined level is reached. At this point the DPF will clean itself through a process known as DPF regeneration. This process increases the temperature within the DPF and burns off the soot particles.

How will the DPF affect me?

In order to carry out the regeneration process the DPF needs to reach and maintain an exhaust temperature higher than its normal operating temperature. Under most conditions the vehicle is able to carry out the regeneration procedure unaided. However, in some circumstances where the required temperature cannot be achieved, i.e. frequent short journeys or stop/start driving, the vehicle may fail to regenerate the DPF. If this situation occurs the DPF warning light will illuminate on the dash.

What should I do if the DPF warning light comes on?

When the light shown illuminates, it means the vehicle needs help to carry out DPF regeneration. The procedure involves the vehicle being driven in a certain way to help increase the exhaust temperature. Drive continuously for about 10-15 minutes at a speed of at least 23 mph whilst maintaining an engine speed of 700 rpm or above. Higher engine speeds are perfectly acceptable where conditions allow. If the conditions described are not met and the DPF warning light does not switch off, the level of soot in the DPF will continue to increase. This will increase to a certain level, where two warning lights will appear together.



What happens if two or more warning lights come on together?

If two or more lights come on together, the DPF regeneration can only be carried out at a Škoda retailer or by Škoda Assistance. It is recommended that the vehicle is driven straight to a Škoda retailer or that you contact Škoda Assistance. Failure to adhere to this recommendation may result in reduced engine power followed by the DPF becoming blocked. If the DPF becomes blocked to the point where it cannot run through the regeneration process, the DPF will need to be replaced.



Is there anything else I should know about DPF?

- If the DPF needs replacing and the guidelines/recommendations made by Škoda have not been followed, the cost of replacement will not be covered by the manufacturer's warranty.
- Frequent short journeys or stop/start driving may not provide optimum conditions for the regeneration procedure.
- Consider your driving style and length of journey to allow for the driving conditions required for DPF regeneration, as described in this leaflet and in the owner's handbook.

It is advised that you consider the important information outlined, before ordering a vehicle with a DPF. For any further information please contact your authorised Škoda retailer or repairer.

