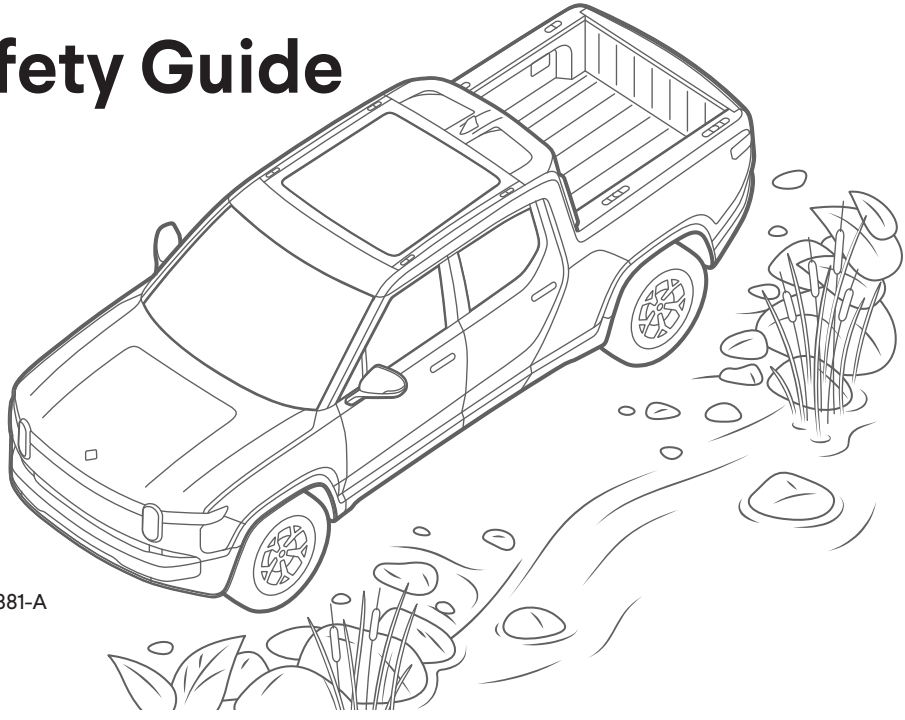
RIVIAN

R1T Safety Guide

NORTH AMERICA



JUNE 2021 PT00238881-A

Software embedded or accessed by the vehicle may utilize open source software. Please visit https://www.rivian.com/legal/open-source for more information.

Contents

IMPORTANT

For the latest information about the full capabilities and features of your vehicle, see the comprehensive Owner's Guide on the center display.

Status Indicators

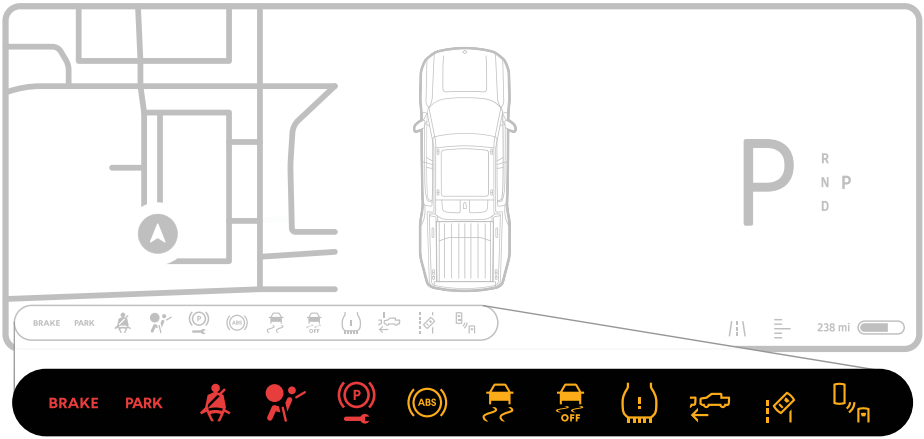
Function Check

As a function check, all the status indicators will light up for a few seconds when you tap the brake, or when you hold the brake to shift out of Park.

DANGER

If any of the "malfunction" or "system failure" lights stay on or appear after the initial function check, it may be unsafe to operate the vehicle, and the vehicle may not be drivable. Contact Rivian Service to have the vehicle inspected.

Driver Display



Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) System Malfunction

Active State: Solid Yellow

Location: Driver Display

ABS isn't working properly.

Airbag Malfunction

Active State: Solid Red

Location: Driver Display

Airbag system isn't working properly.

Automatic High Beams

Active State: Solid Blue when on / Solid Gray when off

Location: Driver Display

High beam headlights will turn on and off automatically for oncoming traffic.

Brake System Malfunction

Active State: Solid Red

Location: Driver Display

Brake system isn't working properly.

BRAKE

Door Ajar Indication

Active State: Solid Red

Location: Driver Display

One or more vehicle doors aren't fully closed. When this indicator appears, an image shows which doors are open.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC) System On

Active State: Flashing Yellow

Location: Driver Display

ESC system is on to provide traction and anti-skid support.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC) System Malfunction

Active State: Solid Yellow

Location: Driver Display

ESC system isn't working properly.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC) System Off

Active State: Solid Yellow

Location: Driver Display

ESC system has been turned off.

Front Fog Lamps

Active State: Solid Green

Location: Driver Display

Front fog lamps are on.

High Beams

Active State: Solid Blue

Location: Driver Display

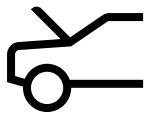
High beam headlights are on.

Hood Ajar Indication

Active State: Solid Red

Location: Driver Display

Hood is not fully closed.



Lighting Malfunction

Active State: Solid Yellow

Location: Driver Display

One or more of these lights is out: Low Beams, High Beams, Turn Indicators, Rear Fogs, Front Fogs, Parking Lamps.

Limited Performance Mode

Active State: Solid Yellow

Location: Driver Display

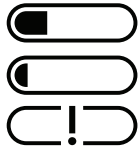
Vehicle drive power is limited.

Low Battery Warning

Active State: Solid Yellow or Solid Red

Location: Driver Display

The battery's State of Charge (SOC) is low:
Yellow = 50 mi (80 km) remaining
Red = 5–30 mi (10–50 km) remaining



Low Beams Malfunction

Active State: Flashing Green

Location: Driver Display

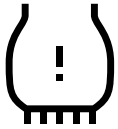
Low beam headlights aren't working.

Low Beams On

Active State: Solid Green

Location: Driver Display

Low beam headlights are on.



Low Tire Pressure

Active State: Solid Yellow

Location: Driver Display

One or more tires have low tire pressure.

Marker Lamps

Active State: Solid Green

Location: Driver Display

Vehicle lighting system is on, specifically marker lighting.

PARK

Parking Brake On

Active State: Solid Red

Location: Driver Display

Parking brake is on.

Parking Brake System Malfunction

Active State: Flashing Red

Location: Driver Display

External wiring malfunction to the electronic control unit for the parking brake.

Passenger Airbag Off

Active State: Solid Yellow

Location: Center Display

Passenger airbag system is disabled.

Passenger Airbag On

Active State: Solid Yellow

Location: Center Display

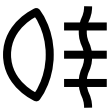
Passenger airbag system is on.

PRND

Active State: Solid (color varies depending on day or night mode)

Location: Driver Display

Indicates which gear the vehicle is in:
P (Park), R (Reverse), D (Drive), N (Neutral).



Rear Fog Lamps

Active State: Solid Yellow

Location: Driver Display

Rear fog lamps are on.

Rear Window Defrost/Defog

Active State: Solid Yellow

Location: Center Display

Rear window defrost/defog is on.

Seat Belt Reminder

Active State: Solid or Flashing Red

Location: Driver Display

Driver seat belt isn't fastened.

System Failure

Active State: Solid Red

Location: Driver Display

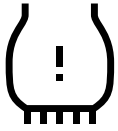
One or more system failures.

Tailgate Open

Active State: Solid Red

Location: Driver Display

Tailgate is not fully latched.



Tire Pressure System (TPMS) Malfunction

Active State: Flashing Yellow

Location: Driver Display

TPMS system isn't working.

Turn Indicators

Active State: Flashing Green

Location: Driver Display

Turn signal is on in one direction (one flashing indicator), or hazard lights are on (both flashing simultaneously).

Vehicle Hold

Active State: Solid (color varies depending on day or night mode)

Location: Driver Display

Vehicle automatically stays still without applying the brake.

Windshield Defrost / Defog

Active State: Solid Yellow

Location: Center Display

Windshield defrost/defog function is on.

Windshield Washer Fluid Low

Active State: Solid Yellow

Location: Driver Display

Windshield washer fluid is low.

Airbags (Supplemental Restraint System)

This vehicle is equipped with supplemental restraint system (SRS) airbags, designed to help protect the driver and passengers from injuries. The airbags supplement the crash protection provided by correctly fastened seat belts. The vehicle is equipped with airbags and shoulder seat belts for the driver and passengers.

The supplemental airbags are not a substitute for wearing seat belts. All occupants, including the driver, should wear their seat belts. Failure to use seat belts increases the risk of severe injury or death in the event of a crash.

The airbags don't require routine maintenance. If it is necessary to modify the airbag system for a person with disabilities, contact Rivian Service. The modification may affect the function of the advanced airbag system.

Airbag System Status

Before you drive the vehicle, the Airbag Status indicator appears in the driver display for a few seconds during the initial function check when you start the vehicle. After the function check, the Airbag Status indicator turns off.

The components in the safety system monitored by the indicator are as follows:

- Driver and passenger airbags, designed to work with seat belts
- First row seat belts with pretensioner and seat belt usage sensors
- Second row outboard seating positions with pretensioners
- Driver seat position sensor
- First row driver and passenger knee airbags
- First row side airbag and roof rail airbags
- First row passenger occupant classification system
- Front crash sensors
- Restraints control module
- Restraints warning lamp and tone
- High voltage disconnect
- Electrical wiring that interfaces with the airbag sensor, seat belts, pretensioners, and high-voltage system
- Chassis stability control sensors

If the airbag system has a fault, the Airbag Status indicator remains on. Contact Rivian Service for repair.

How the Airbags Work

The airbag system sensors detect when collision forces reach a certain threshold. If there is significant collision force, the airbags deploy instantly with a loud bang. Not all collisions deploy the airbags. For example, certain low speed collisions and rear collisions don't deploy the airbags. This doesn't indicate an airbag malfunction.

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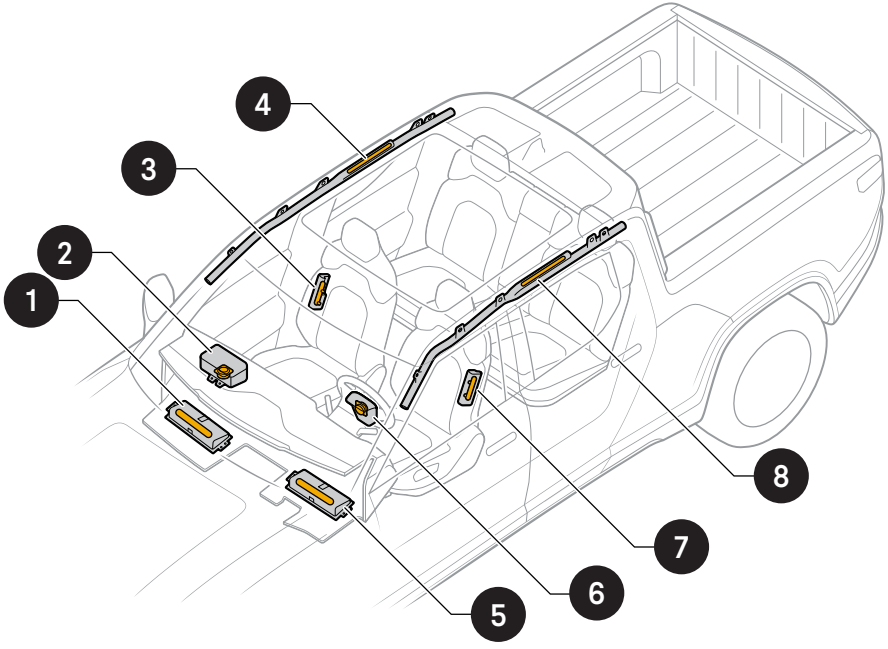
Airbag Locations

Airbag inflators are positioned around passengers in the cabin.

Airbag Inflator	Description
1	Front passenger knee airbag inflator
2	Front passenger airbag inflator
3	Side airbag inflator
4	Roof rail airbag inflator
5	Driver knee airbag inflator
6	Driver airbag inflator
7	Side airbag inflator
8	Roof rail airbag inflator


4
3
2
1
8
7
6
5

Driver and Passenger Airbags

The driver and passenger airbags perform the following functions:

Location	Function
Driver and front passenger airbags	The driver and front passenger airbags help protect the head and torso from high-impact collisions.
Driver and front passenger knee airbags	The knee airbags work with the driver and front passenger airbags to help protect the lower bodies of the driver and front passenger. The knee airbags also help position the driver and passenger to improve the effectiveness of the front airbags.
Roof rail airbags	The roof rail airbags inflate along the side windows to help protect the driver and passengers from a significant side impact or rollover. The roof rail airbags inflate from the roof rail between the front and rear seats.
Side airbags	The side airbags inflate from the sides of the driver and front passenger seats. These airbags may help prevent injury from side impact.

Warnings

Maintain Distance from Side and Roof Rail Airbags

Passengers, including children, should not lean against or sleep on the side windows or doors, even if they are in a child restraint. The roof rail and side airbags need room to inflate and could cause severe injury or death if passengers are too close to the airbags. Always wear seat belts, even though you have roof rail and side airbags.

Maintain Proper Positioning

- Maintain a distance of at least 10 in (25 cm) between the driver's chest and the driver's airbag, as recommended by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).
- Never place a rear-facing child seat in front of an active airbag. The safest place for children 12 years old and under is in the rear seats in a suitable child restraint.

Objects Can Interfere with Airbags

DANGER

- Don’t place objects on or near the airbags. Objects in front of the airbags can cause serious injury if the airbags deploy in a severe collision.
- Don’t mount equipment or place objects along the interior headliner or on the vertical pillars near the seat belts. Such objects may prevent the side or roof rail airbags from deploying in a severe collision.
- Don’t install seat covers. Seat covers could prevent the side airbags from inflating.

Airbag Components May Be Hot After Deployment

WARNING

Some airbag system components, such as inflators, may be hot after airbags are deployed. To reduce the risk of injury, don't touch the airbag system components after inflation.

Passenger Seat Occupant Classification System

This vehicle has a passenger seat Occupant Classification System (OCS) that disables the passenger airbag under certain conditions:

- The front passenger seat is unoccupied
- Lightweight objects such as a bag or backpack are on the seat
- A child is seated in a child restraint or booster seat
- The passenger shifts their weight off of the seat
- There is a malfunction in the seat sensor

If the Occupant Classification System senses any of these conditions, the Passenger Airbag Off indicator appears in the center display.

Deployed Airbags

You won't be able to drive the vehicle after airbags are deployed. An internal safety device automatically shuts off the high-voltage system when the airbags deploy. The vehicle will need to be towed to a repair shop and then repaired to drivable condition.

> NOTE
>
> The vehicle is equipped with a roof rail airbag on both the driver and passenger side. In the event of a rollover accident in which an airbag deploys, the Airbag Malfunction indicator lights up in the driver display. Contact Rivian Service to have the vehicle serviced.

Head Restraints

Front Seat Head Restraints

The driver's seat and passenger seat are equipped with integrated head restraints. The integrated head restraints aren't adjustable.

Rear Seat Head Restraints

The rear seats are equipped with integrated head restraints. The integrated head restraints aren't adjustable.

Seat Belts

DANGER

Adjust the seat to the proper position before operating the vehicle. Make sure the shoulder belt sits firmly across your chest and shoulder. Don't operate the vehicle if there is a gap between the seat belt and your chest.

To avoid risk of injury or death from sudden stops, collisions, or improper use, do the following:

- Use one seat belt per person.
- Fasten seat belts before the vehicle starts to move to avoid risk of injury from sudden stops or collisions.
- Ensure that all belts are fastened securely.
- Ensure that the seat belt isn't worn twisted or reversed.
- Wear the seat belt so that it rests over the shoulder without touching the neck. Don't route the belt behind your back.
- Wear the lap belt as low as possible on your hips.
- Sit well back in the seat and in an upright position.

DANGER

- Don't tamper with or make modifications to the seat belt that will prevent it from taking up slack, such as using "comfort clips." A slack seat belt could significantly reduce the effectiveness of the shoulder belt in an accident.
- Take care handling the metal portion of the seat belt as it can become very hot in sunny weather.
- Inspect, service, and replace all seat belt parts if the vehicle has been in a serious accident, even if there isn't any visible damage.

Seat Belt Reminder

- Fasten the seat belts properly when operating the vehicle.
- The Seat Belt Reminder indicator lights up in the instrument cluster panel of the driver display if the seat belt is unbuckled for a seat with an occupied driver or passenger.
- The system provides a warning and the Seat Belt Reminder indicator stays on for one minute if the driver or passenger seat belt remains unbuckled.

- At the end of the warning period, the Seat Belt Reminder indicator stays on, and the system sounds a warning chime once the vehicle is traveling at a speed greater than 5 mph.
- If the seat belt light stays on without an occupant in the seat, ensure that no heavy object is placed on the seat.

Children

Children should be in the rear seats and properly restrained in a child seat appropriate for their height and weight.

If the child is too big for a child seat, they can be restrained using the seat belt. For proper fit, the shoulder belt should cross over the child's front and not touch the face or neck. The lap belt should be secured as low as possible on the hips and not on the child's waist. See also Child Seats.

Expectant Mothers

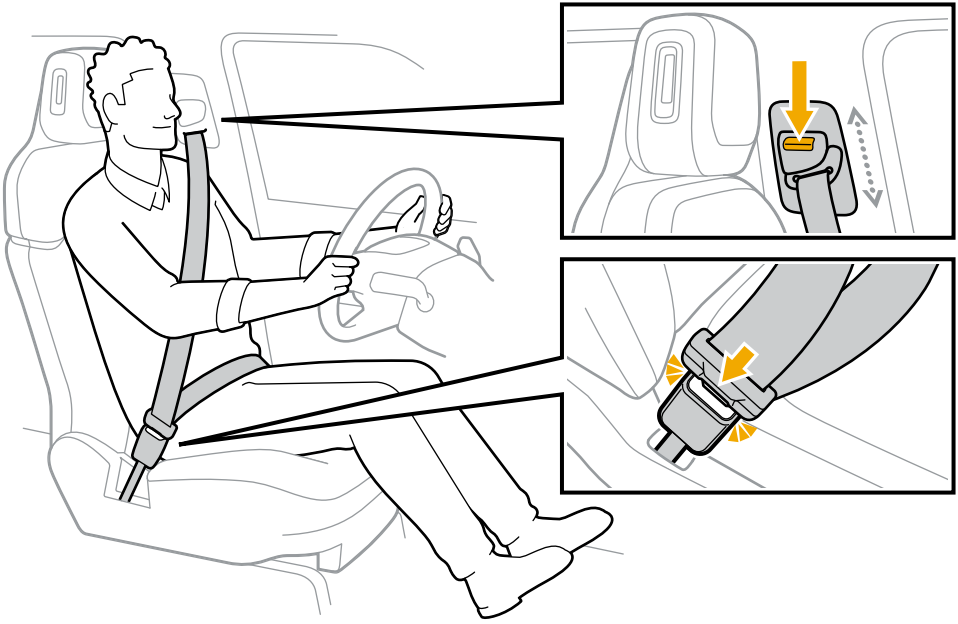
The lap belt should be worn securely and as low as possible over the hips and not over the waist. The shoulder belt should be worn between the breasts and to the side of the abdomen.

Fasten Seat Belts

1. Adjust the seat to an upright position.
2. Sit with your back and hips against the back of the seat.
3. Hold the tongue plate and pull the belt toward the buckle.

> NOTE
>
> Avoid twisting the seat belt, and avoid quick or jerky movements to prevent the belt from locking.

4. Insert the tongue plate into the buckle until it clicks.
5. Adjust the lap belt to be as low as possible on the hips.
6. Press and hold the shoulder anchor button and slide it up or down to adjust the shoulder belt height.

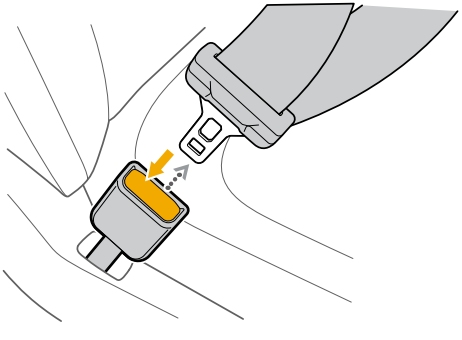


WARNING

The shoulder belt should pass over the middle of the shoulder and across the chest without touching the neck. The seat belts aren't meant to be used with any tension-relieving devices, such as "comfort clips." Wearing the belt in an improper position or introducing slack to the belt could significantly reduce its effectiveness in an accident.

Unfasten Seat Belts

1. Press the release button on the buckle.
2. Allow the seat belt to retract slowly to avoid any twists.
3. Ensure that the belt has fully retracted to avoid closing the door on the belt or tongue plate.



Seat Belt Pretensioners

The driver's and front passenger's seat belts come with pretensioners that will activate along with the airbags during accidents that involve force to the front and sides of the vehicle, including rollover accidents. The seat belt pretensioners will activate to remove slack in the seat belt during an accident to effectively restrain the occupants. The seat belt pretensioners aren't designed to activate in minor impacts.

If the seat belt pretensioners have been activated or are malfunctioning so that the seat belts can't retract or pull out, the airbag indicators will appear on the driver display. Contact Rivian Service for assistance or service.

Modifications or front-end attachments to the vehicle, such as bars, winches, or snow plows, may affect seat belt pretensioner sensors. Don't modify the vehicle with parts not approved by Rivian.

Seat Belt Maintenance

Use mild soap with water and a soft cloth to clean surface stains on the seat belt. Inspect the seat belts periodically for signs of damage, including wear and tear. Contact Rivian Service to schedule service for your seat belts.

Don't use bleach or other harsh substances to clean the belts because this can affect their strength and performance. Don't make modifications to the seat belts that would prevent them from properly operating.

Child Seats

DANGER

- The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) requires that infants and small children be seated in an approved and appropriate child seat at all times while the vehicle is in motion.
- Properly secure the child seat before the vehicle is in motion, even if the child seat is unoccupied, because an unsecured child seat can injure passengers.
- Don't install a child seat in any of the front seats to avoid serious injury and death to the child from the deployment of the airbags. According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in the front seating positions.
- Children could be endangered in a crash if their child restraints aren't properly secured in the vehicle.
- The metal portion of the seat belts can become very hot in sunny weather. Ensure that they aren't too hot before seating a child and using the seat belts.

WARNING

- A Rivian ID (user profile) can automatically move the seat to a desired position. Ensure that the front seats maintain a safe and comfortable seating position for the occupants, but that it doesn't impact the child seat or a child sitting directly behind.
- Avoid dressing children in bulky clothing while in a child seat because this may reduce the effectiveness of the restraint system.
- Don't leave a child unattended, even if secured in a child seat.
- Don't use a child seat that has been involved in a collision, even if it doesn't show any sign of damage.

All child restraint systems are designed to be secured in vehicle seats by the following:

- Lap belts
- Lap belt portion of a lap-shoulder belt
- Lower and tether anchorages (LATCH/ISOFIX)

Choose a Child Seat

Children should be in the rear seats and properly restrained in a child or booster seat appropriate for their height and weight. Use a child seat that meets the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) and is appropriate for the child's age, height, and weight. Also check child seat usage recommendations with local and state laws, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). Compliance documentation can either be found on a sticker affixed to the child seat or in the instructions included with the seat. Follow the child-seat manufacturer's instructions when installing a child seat in the vehicle, including determining whether the seat is compatible with the vehicle in which it will be installed.

Install a Child Seat

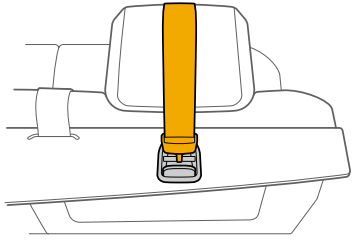
Follow the state and seat manufacturer guidelines for whether to install the child seat rear or forward-facing. These rules are often based on the child's age, height and weight.

If a child seat can't be installed securely in the rear-center seating position because of seat size, space limitations, or seat contours, install the child seat on either side position of the outboard seats near the windows. The rear-center seating position may best accommodate a smaller booster seat or an infant bucket seat with a bottom base that fits snugly against the contours of the seat cushions. These types of child seats should be secured snugly with the vehicle's seat belt.

1. Position the child seat to face forward or rearward on the vehicle's seat.

IMPORTANT

If a forward-facing child seat requires a top tether, latch the hook into the tether anchorage behind the seat and tighten the belt.



2. Run the vehicle's seat belt through the belt path as instructed by the child seat manufacturer instructions.

NOTE

If installing a seat base that accompanies an infant bucket seat, you may need to clip the seat belt in place with the belt lock off as directed by the seat manufacturer.

3. Insert the tongue plate of the seat belt into the buckle until it clicks.
4. Pull on the lap belt to take up the slack and ensure a tight fit.
5. Pull out the shoulder belt fully from the retractor and then allow the belt to retract. The seat belt will lock into place as it retracts.
6. Push the child seat down and toward the back cushion of the vehicle seat, taking out as much slack from the seat belt as possible.

IMPORTANT

Install the child seat snugly so that its base at the belt path cannot move more than 1 in (2.5 cm) from side to side. Ensure that the seat is firmly secured before driving the vehicle.

Install Child Seats with LATCH

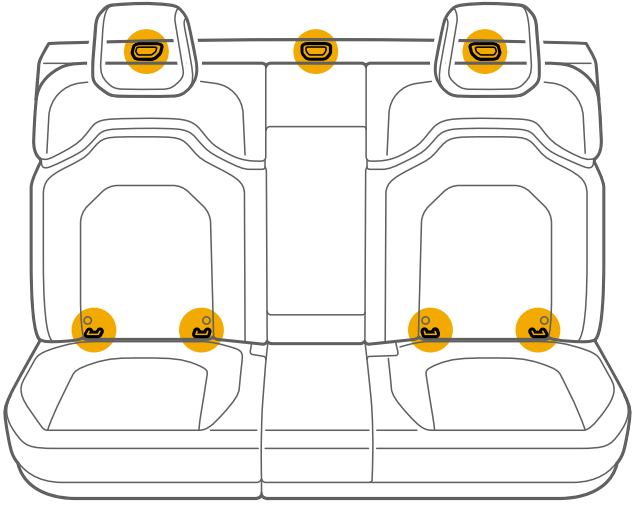
LATCH (Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children) or ISOFIX is a child seat installation option allowing child seats to be installed without using the vehicle's seat belts. Instead, the child seats are secured to dedicated anchorage points on the vehicle seats.

Only use the LATCH system to install child seats in accordance with the manufacturer recommendations, including considerations to the child's height and weight. Follow instructions on child seat spacing with LATCH installation. Don't use LATCH in addition to the seat belt installation method. For forward-facing installation, LATCH can provide more stability with the top tether anchorage since it has an additional connection point between the child seat and the vehicle.

> IMPORTANT
>
> In this vehicle, only the two outboard seats support LATCH installation, while the middle seat is meant to be used with a seat-belt-restrained seat.

LATCH Seat Configuration

The second-row seats come with three upper (tether) anchorages and four lower (bar) anchorages, two for each outboard seat.



The lower anchorages are marked by this symbol:

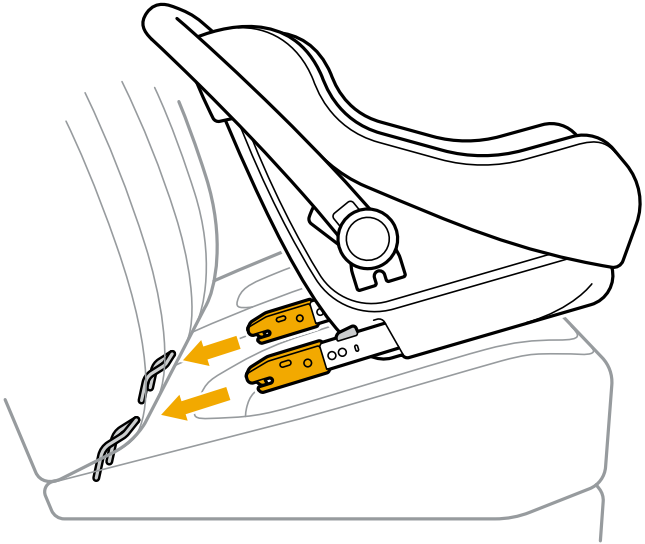
They are located between the seat cushion and seat back.

The upper anchorages are marked by this symbol:

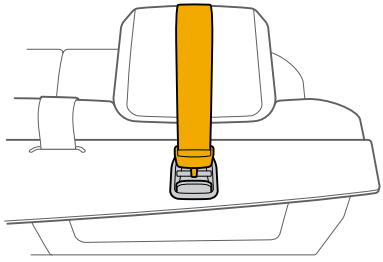
They are located on the rear shelf directly behind the seats.

1. Position the child seat between the two lower bar LATCH anchorages corresponding to where you are installing the child seat.
2. Connect the lower hooks of the child seat to the lower bar anchorages located in between the seat cushion and seat back. Avoid twisting the LATCH straps or snagging the vehicle seat belt.

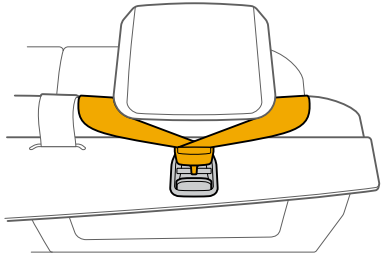
3. If your child seats come with tether belts, be sure to pull on the tethers to remove any slack, while pushing the child seat into the bottom and back cushions of the vehicle seat for a tight fit.
4. Attach the top tether hook to the appropriate top anchorage point and tighten the belt to remove any slack.



- **Single-tether configuration:** Route the top tether belt over the center of the head restraint.



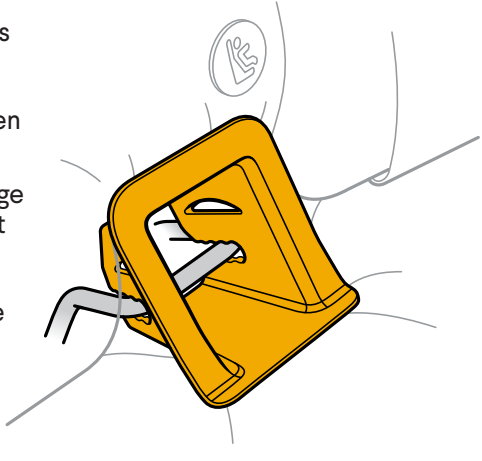
- **Double-tether configuration:** Route the two top tether belts to either side of the head restraint, wrapping the belts as close as possible to the head restraint without twisting them.



Install the Lower Anchorage Guide

This vehicle comes with sets of lower anchorage guides. These anchorage guides make the lower LATCH anchorage points more visible and hold open the cushions, letting you use less force to clip on the child seat lower anchorages.

1. Find the two lower anchorage markers corresponding to where you are installing the child seat. The lower anchorage bars are located in between the seat cushion and seat back.
2. Grip the square frame of the anchorage guide on both sides and push the part onto the lower anchorage bars until the guide sits securely in place. The flanged edges of the anchorage guide should sit flush against the seat back.



NOTES

- Ensure the anchorage guide is installed as shown, not upside-down.
- To remove the anchorage guide, grip the square frame on both sides and pull it straight out.
- Remove the anchorage guide before folding or flipping the seat.

Install a Booster Seat

1. Position the booster seat in the front-facing position on the vehicle's seat and place the child well back into the booster seat.
2. Run the vehicle's seat belt through or around the booster seat and the child in accordance with the instructions that come with the booster seat. Ensure that the seat belt isn't twisted or reversed.
3. Insert the tongue plate of the seat belt into the buckle until it clicks.
4. Ensure that the shoulder belt rests over the child's shoulder without touching the child's neck and that the lap belt is as low as possible on the hips.

WARNING

A high-positioned lap belt may increase the risk of injury to the abdomen, or the chance that the child may slide under the belt, in the event of a collision or sudden braking. Don't allow children to wear the shoulder belt under the arm or behind the back.

Remove a Secured Child Seat

1. Press the release button on the buckle.
2. Guide the seat belt out of the belt path of the child seat.
3. Allow the seat belt to fully retract to avoid any twists. Once the seat belt has returned to its fully retracted position, the seat belt returns to normal function, and the locking mechanism is deactivated.

NOTE

For child seats installed with LATCH, reverse the procedures of LATCH installation to remove the seat. See the child seat manufacturer's instructions for additional details.

Automatic Locking Retractor (ALR)

The Automatic Locking Retractor causes the seat belt to lock when pulled very quickly. ALR can be used to secure a child seat.

Activate ALR

1. Draw out the seat belt completely.
2. Retract the seat belt to the desired length to activate locking the seat belt in that position. Once locked, the seat belt cannot be extended further.

Cancel ARL

Restore the seat belt to normal function by unbuckling and retracting the seat belt fully. Cancel ALR when removing a child seat.

> NOTE
>
> ALRs are different from Emergency Locking Retractors (ELRs), which are designed to allow occupants to move freely once the seat belt is buckled, but lock up in the event of an accident. ALRs are only equipped on passenger seats.

Tires and Wheels

Uniform Tire Quality Grading

Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tire sidewall between tread shoulder and maximum section width. For example: Treadwear 200 Traction AA Temperature A. The U.S. Department of Transportation requires the following information:

Treadwear

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear under one-and-a-half (1-1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices, and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction – AA, A, B, and C

The traction grades from highest to lowest are AA, A, B, and C and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. Tires marked C may have poor traction performance.

WARNING

The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on braking (straight ahead) traction tests and does not include cornering (turning) traction.

Temperature - A, B, and C

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure.

The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades A and B represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

WARNING

The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, under-inflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

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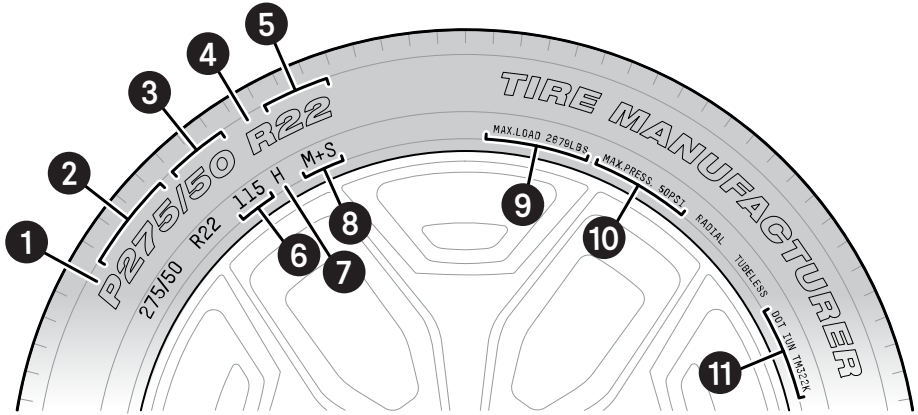
Tire Markings

The following image describes tire markings for a typical tire. The positions of the tire markings may vary by tire manufacturer.



Item	Description
1	Passenger tire
2	Nominal width in millimeters, measured from the outer edges of the sidewall.
3	Nominal aspect ratio (%). This describes the height of the tire expressed as a percentage of the tire width.
4	Internal construction. The R indicates a radial ply tire.
5	Rim diameter in inches
6	Load index
7	Speed symbol
8	Mud and snow grading
9	Maximum load rating
10	Maximum permissible inflation pressure
11	U.S. DOT tire identification number

Glossary of Tire Terminology

Item	Description
Accessory weight	The combined weight of factory-installed equipment (in excess of standard items which may be replaced).
Bead	The part of the tire next to the rim, constructed of steel wires that are wrapped or reinforced by ply cords.
Bead separation	A breakdown of the bond between bead components.
Bias ply tire	A pneumatic tire constructed of ply cords laid at alternate angles that are substantially less than 90 degrees to the tread centerline.
Carcass	The tire structure, except the tread and sidewall rubber, which bears the load when inflated.
Chunking	The breaking away of pieces of the tread or the sidewall.
Cold tire pressure	The tire pressure when the vehicle has been parked for 3 hours or more, or driven for less than 1 mi (1.6 km).

Item	Description
Cord	The strands that form the plies in the tire.
Cord separation	The parting of cords between adjacent rubber compounds.
Curb weight	The weight of the vehicle with standard equipment and properly filled fluids.
Groove	The space between two adjacent tire tread ribs.
Inner liner	The layers that form the inside surface of a tubeless tire containing the inflating medium.
Inner liner separation	The parting of the inner liner from the cord material in the tire carcass.
Light truck (LT) tire	A tire that a manufacturer designates for use in lightweight trucks or multipurpose passenger vehicles.

Item	Description
Load rating	The maximum load for a tire at the maximum permissible inflation pressure.
Maximum inflation pressure	The maximum permissible cold tire inflation pressure.
Maximum load rating	The load rating for a tire at the maximum permissible cold tire inflation pressure.
Passenger car tire	A tire intended for use on passenger vehicles and trucks that have a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of less than 10,000 lb (4536 kg).
Ply	A layer of rubber-coated parallel cords.
Ply separation	A parting of the rubber compound between adjacent tire plies.

Item	Description
Pneumatic tire	A mechanical device constructed of rubber, chemicals, fabric, steel, and other materials. When mounted on an automotive wheel, the device provides traction and contains the gas or fluid that sustains the load of the vehicle.
Radial ply tire	A pneumatic tire that contains ply cords that extend to the beads and are laid at alternate angles substantially less than 90 degrees to the tread centerline.
Recommended inflation pressure	The cold tire inflation pressure recommended by Rivian Automotive, LLC. This information is printed on the tire placard on the inside of the door pillar.
Rim	The metal support for a tire assembly where the tire beads are seated.

Item	Description
Section width	The linear distance between the exteriors of the sidewall of an inflated tire. The distance excludes elevations from labeling, decoration, or protective bands.
Sidewall	The section of the tire between the tread and the bead.
Tire placard	The label that is permanently attached to the inside of the door pillar that describes the original equipment tire sizes, recommended inflation pressures, and loading capacity.
Tread	The section of the tire that contacts the road surface.
Treadwear indicators (TWI)	The projections within the tire grooves that are designed to provide a visual indication of the tire tread wear.
Vehicle maximum load on the tire	The load on an individual tire that is determined by distributing the maximum loaded vehicle weight on each axle and dividing by two.

Tire Care

Check the inflation pressure of the tires, including the spare tire (if equipped), monthly with an accurate tire pressure gauge. The recommended cold inflation pressures are listed on the Tire and Loading Information label on the driver's door pillar.

Load Capacity

The Tire and Loading Information label is on the driver's door pillar. The label describes the proper loading for the vehicle with or without a trailer.

TIRE AND LOADING INFORMATION
RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LES PNEUS ET LE CHARGEMENT

SEATING CAPACITY NOMBRE DE PLACES	TOTAL: XX TOTAL :	FRONT: XX AVANT :	REAR: XX ARRIÈRE :

The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed
Le poids total des occupants et du chargement ne doit jamais dépasser

XXX kg or XXX lbs.

TIRE PNEU	SIZE DIMENSIONS	COLD TIRE PRESSURE PRESSION DES PNEUS À FROID	SEE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION VOIR LE MANUEL DE L'USAGER POUR PLUS DE RENSEIGNEMENTS
FRONT AVANT	XXXXX	XXXXX	
REAR ARRIÈRE	XXXXX	XXXXX	
SPARE DE SECOURS	XXXXX	XXXXX	

Steps for Determining the Correct Load Limit

1. Locate the statement “The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX kg or XXX lbs” on your vehicle’s placard.
2. Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers that will be riding in your vehicle.
3. Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from XXX kg or XXX lbs.
4. The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity. For example, if the “XXX” amount equals 1,400 lbs and there are five 150 lb passengers in your vehicle , the available cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lbs. (1400-750 (5 x 150) = 650 lbs.)
5. Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity calculated in Step 4.
6. If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult this manual to determine how this reduces the available cargo and luggage load capacity of your vehicle.

NOTES

- Trailer loads are transferred to the vehicle and must be included when calculating cargo capacity.
- The R1T can tow up to 11,000 lbs (4989 kg). Range is affected by towing. Hauling 11,000 lbs (4989 kg) will significantly reduce range.
- The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of the R1T is 8,532 lbs (3870 kg).

WARNING

- Don't overload the tires. Overloading can cause tire failure, affect vehicle handling, and increase stopping distance.
- This vehicle is not designed to carry a slide-in camper.

Tire Inflator Kit

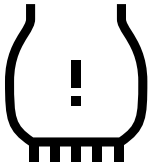
Vehicles without an included spare tire or off-road package are equipped with an inflator and sealant kit.

Certain vehicles come with either a full-size spare tire or a temporary spare tire, a jack, and other service tools.

Wheel Size	Tire Size
20”	275/65 R20
20” temporary spare (if equipped)	T 195/70 R20
21”	275/55 R21
22”	275/50 R22

Tire Pressure Monitoring System

The vehicle is equipped with a Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) with individual tire pressure display. If one of the tires is significantly under-inflated, a low tire pressure indicator appears on the driver display.



Each tire, including the spare (if provided), should be checked monthly when cold and inflated to the inflation pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label. (If your vehicle has tires of a different size than the size indicated on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label, you should determine the proper tire inflation pressure for those tires.)

As an added safety feature, your vehicle has been equipped with a Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) that illuminates a low tire pressure telltale when one or more of your tires is significantly under-inflated.

Accordingly, when the low tire pressure telltale illuminates, you should stop and check your tires as soon as possible, and inflate them to the proper pressure.

Driving on a significantly under-inflated tire causes the tire to overheat and can lead to tire failure. Under-inflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tire tread life, and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.

NOTE

The TPMS is not a substitute for proper tire maintenance, and it is the driver's responsibility to maintain correct tire pressure, even if under-inflation has not reached the level to trigger illumination of the TPMS low tire pressure telltale.

TPMS Malfunction Indicator

The TPMS malfunction indicator is combined with the low tire pressure telltale. When the system detects a malfunction, the telltale will flash for approximately one minute and then remain continuously illuminated. This sequence will continue upon subsequent vehicle start-ups as long as the malfunction exists.

When the malfunction indicator is illuminated, the system may not be able to detect or signal low tire pressure as intended. TPMS malfunctions may occur for a variety of reasons, including the installation of replacement or alternate tires or wheels on the vehicle that prevent the TPMS from functioning properly. Always check the TPMS malfunction telltale after replacing one or more tires or wheels on your vehicle to ensure that the replacement or alternate tires and wheels allow the TPMS to continue to function properly.

TPMS Sensor Automatic Learning Process

The vehicle is equipped with TPMS sensors in the valve stem of each wheel. When you start driving, the sensors automatically connect to the TPMS module and begin the automatic learning process, which takes less than 10 minutes. After the learning process is complete, the TPMS sensor transmits the pressure values for each of the front and rear tires to the in-vehicle displays.

Spare Tire TPMS Sensor

The full-size spare tire (if equipped) has a TPMS sensor that remains passive until the spare is installed as a driving wheel. After installing the full-size spare tire, you may have to drive for up to 10 minutes to allow the TPMS sensor to complete the automatic learning process.

The compact spare tire (if equipped) doesn't have a TPMS sensor and will not display tire pressure.

NOTES

- Replace the valve stem cap to prevent dirt from entering the valve and damaging the TPMS sensor.
- If the tire is warm, fill the tire to 4 psi (27 kPa) above the recommended cold tire placard pressure because the tire pressure decreases when the tire cools. The low pressure warning is not active if the tire is warm and the pressure is above the cold tire placard pressure value.
- You may have to drive above 18 mph (30 km/h) for up to 10 minutes before the vehicle displays a pressure.

DANGER

An under-inflated tire may fail, causing a sudden loss of vehicle control, which may result in personal injury or death.

CAUTION

- Tire sealant may damage the tire pressure monitoring sensor. The Rivian-supplied tire sealant should only be used for roadside emergencies. After using the tire sealant to repair a flat tire, contact Rivian Service as soon as possible to replace the Tire Pressure Monitoring Sensor.
- Don't use the Tire Pressure Monitoring System as a pressure gauge for filling the tires.
- The Tire Pressure Monitoring System isn't designed for aftermarket wheels.
- If you replace the tires, use the same size and style as the tires provided by Rivian.

Reporting Safety Defects

Reporting Safety Defects in the United States

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying Rivian.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you or Rivian.

Contact National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

Call

Vehicle Safety Hotline (toll-free):

1-888-327-4236

TTY: 1-800-424-9153

Write

Administrator

NHTSA

400 Seventh Street, SW

Washington, DC 20590

Website

You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from this website:

http://www.safercar.gov

Reporting Safety Defects in Canada

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform Transport Canada in addition to notifying Rivian.

Contact Transport Canada

Call 1-819-994-3328

Toll-free in Canada only: 1-800-333-0510

Website: https://tc.canada.ca

Event Data Recorder

This vehicle is equipped with an event data recorder (EDR). The main purpose of an EDR is to record, in certain crash or near crash-like situations, such as an air bag deployment or hitting a road obstacle, data that will assist in understanding how a vehicle's systems performed. The EDR is designed to record data related to vehicle dynamics and safety systems for a short period of time, typically 30 seconds or less. The EDR in this vehicle is designed to record such data as:

- How various systems in your vehicle were operating;
- Whether or not the driver and passenger safety belts were buckled/fastened;
- How far (if at all) the driver was depressing the accelerator and/or brake pedal; and
- How fast the vehicle was traveling.

These data can help provide a better understanding of the circumstances in which crashes and injuries occur.

NOTE

EDR data are recorded by your vehicle only if a non-trivial crash situation occurs; no data are recorded by the EDR under normal driving conditions, and no personal data (e.g., name, gender, age, and crash location) are recorded. However, other parties, such as law enforcement, could combine the EDR data with the type of personally identifying data routinely acquired during a crash investigation.

To read data recorded by an EDR, special equipment is required, and access to the vehicle or the EDR is needed. In addition to the vehicle manufacturer, other parties, such as law enforcement, that have the special equipment, can read the information if they have access to the vehicle or the EDR.

High-Voltage Dangers

DANGER

You could be electrocuted, seriously injured, or die if you attempt to perform your own service or repair on high-voltage systems.

Rivian vehicles contain lithium-ion battery packs, extremely high-voltage cables (400-450 volt), electrical outlet cables (110 volt), traditional car batteries (12 volt), compressed gas, and triggering devices.

High-voltage components are identified by labels. Don't remove, open, take apart, or modify these components. High-voltage cable or wiring has an orange covering. Don't probe, tamper with, cut, or modify high-voltage cables or wiring. Always assume the vehicle is energized.

DANGER

Rivian strongly recommends that you have all service and repair work done at a Rivian-authorized service center, mobile service vehicle, or repair facility. However, if you choose to do your own service or repair work, visit Rivian's website to purchase a Service Manual subscription.

Service and repair of high-voltage systems should only be performed by a trained technician with the proper knowledge and tools. It is dangerous to perform your own service or repair work on high-voltage systems. Exposure to high voltage can cause electrocution, severe injury, or death.

State-Specific Disclaimers

California

Passenger and Off-Highway Motor Vehicles

WARNING

Operating, servicing and maintaining a passenger vehicle or off-highway motor vehicle can expose you to chemicals including phthalates, and lead, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. To minimize exposure, service your vehicle in a well-ventilated area and wear gloves or wash your hands frequently when servicing your vehicle. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/passenger-vehicle.

Customer Service

Still need help? Connect with us.

Customer Engagement Center

8 AM–8 PM (Central) Mon–Fri
(888) RIVIAN1 / (888) 748-4261
customerservice@rivian.com
rivian.com Support Center and Chat

Roadside Assistance 24/7

(844) RIVIAN4 / (844) 748-4264

Insurance

(888) RIVIAN8 / (888) 748-4268

Service 24/7

(855) RIVIAN5 / (855) 748-4265