Owner's Manual

240 D
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300 CD

Mercedes-Benz

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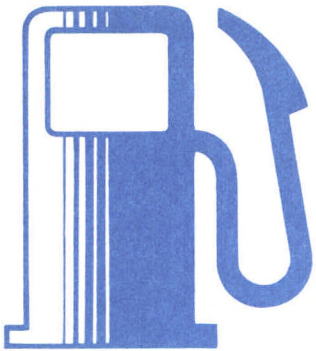

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Drive Sensibly — Save Fuel

Fuel consumption depends to a great extent on driving habits and operating conditions.

In order to save fuel you should:

- ensure that tire pressures are correct
- not carry unnecessary loads
- remove ski racks or roofmounted luggage racks when not in use
- not warm up your engine at idle and with the vehicle at standstill
- avoid frequent acceleration and deceleration
- avoid frequent braking
- avoid unnecessarily high speeds
- have all the maintenance jobs specified by us carried out at regular intervals by a MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

Driving in low temperature weather, in stop-and-go city traffic and on short hops, and in hilly country as well increases fuel consumption.

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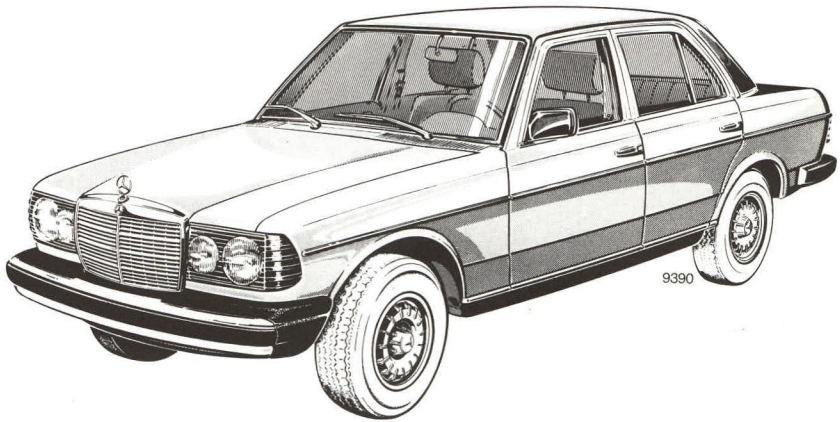

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You have chosen to drive a MERCEDES-BENZ, a car in whose construction and production we have taken great pains because we believe that quality is not a matter of chance.

Perhaps you have already had experience with a MERCEDES, maybe this is your first car from the DAIMLER-BENZ company. In both cases — for your own benefit — please read this owner's manual before putting it away. Even though you have been driving a car for years, some things in this car may be new to you, and this manual certainly contains a few hints which will help you to make the most of your new car.

We wish you safe and pleasant motoring.
DAIMLER-BENZ Aktiengesellschaft

This Owner's Manual also describes optional extras as far as an introduction on their handling is required. As these extras need to be ordered separately, the equipment of your vehicle may deviate from the descriptions and illustrations to some extent.

The last page

What you should know at the gas station

Vehicle Operation

Driving

Vehicle Care

Practical Hints

Technical Data — Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc.

Vehicle Operation

Driving

Vehicle Care

Practical Hints

Technical Data — Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc.

Vehicle Operation

For more detailed descriptions see quoted pages.

1 Speaker grilles

2 Swivelling side ventilation outlets (page 30)

3 Parking brake release knob (page 38)

4 Hood lock release handle (page 36)

5 Parking brake pedal (page 38)

6 Combination switch (page 20)

7 Lighting switch (page 19)

8 Idle speed adjuster (page 18)

9 Cruise control (page 21)

10 Instrument cluster (page 10)

11 Horn control

12 Steering lock (page 18)
Steering lock with preglow/starter switch

13 Swivelling outlets for cold air (page 30)

14 Switch for rear courtesy lamp

15 Switch for automatic antenna (page 33)

16 Switch for electric sliding roof (page 24)

17 Switch for heated rear window (page 23)

18 Automatic climate control (page 30)

19 Radio (page 32)

20 Ash tray with electric lighter (page 24, 56)

21 Switch for left front seat heater (page 15)

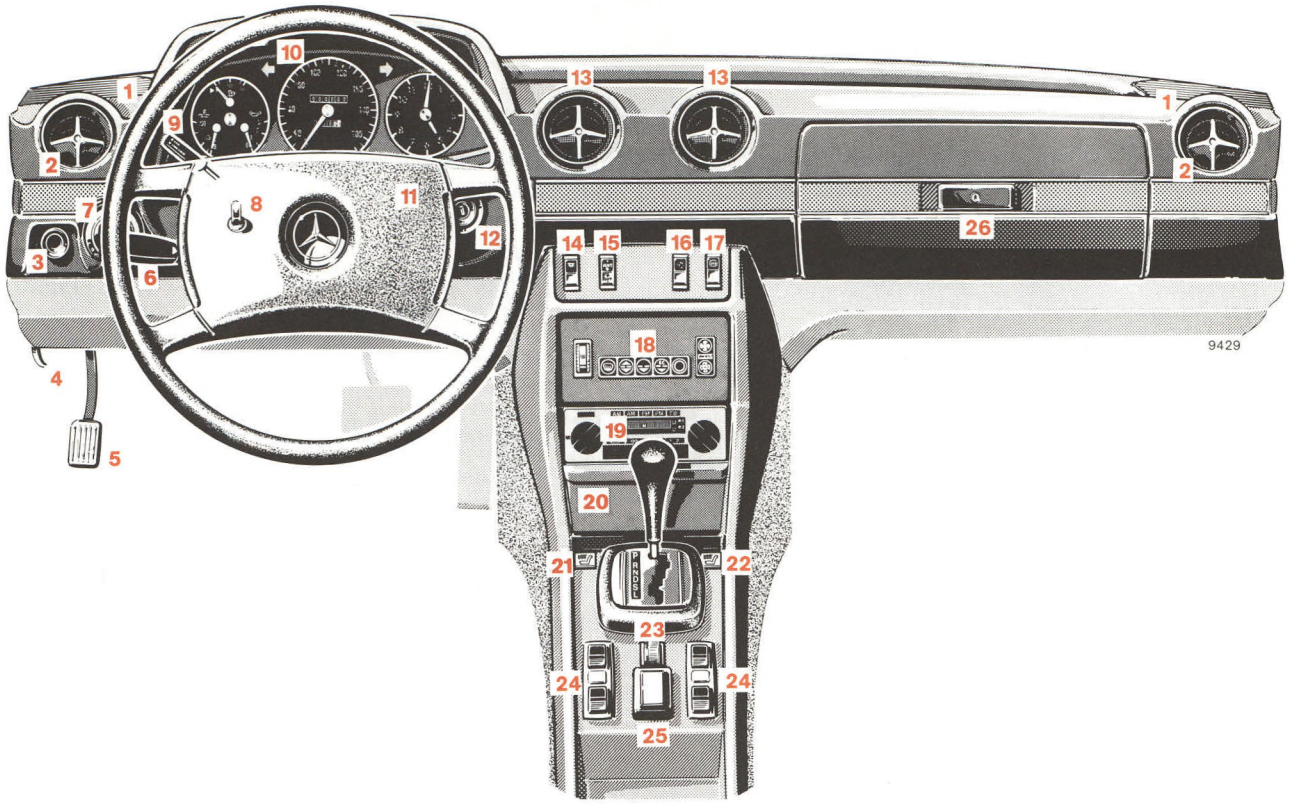
22 Switch for right front seat heater (page 15)

23 Speaker — fader control (page 33)

24 Switch group for window lifters (page 25)

25 Hazard warning flasher switch
Push switch = hazard warning flasher system switched on
Push switch once more = hazard warning flasher system switched off

26 Glove compartment, illuminated
(only if steering lock is in position "1" or "2")
To open, move handle sideways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1 Coolant temperature gauge (° C)
Up to red marking: Maximum permissible temperature for an antifreeze-blended fill protecting down to −30° C/−22° F.
See page 44

2 Fuel gauge with reserve warning lamp (yellow)
Fuel reserve and capacity, refer to page 82 and last page

3 Oil pressure gauge (bar). See page 44

4 Turn signal indicator lamp, left (green)

5 Main odometer

6 Trip odometer

7 Turn signal indicator lamp, right (green)

8 Electric clock

9 Preglowing indicator lamp (yellow)

10 Seat belt warning lamp (red)

11 Knob for clock adjustment
(press in for adjustment)

12 Knob for instrument lamps and trip odometer
Rotate knob: instrument lamps are infinitely variable
Depress knob: trip odometer is turned back

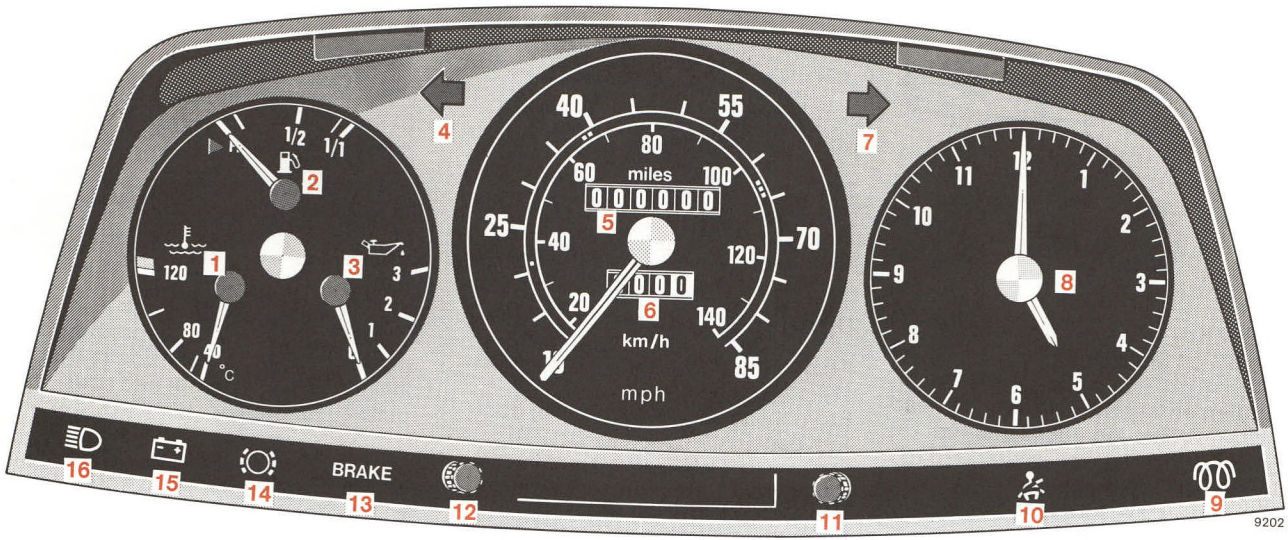
13 Brake warning lamp (red) comes on if
- the parking brake is engaged
- too little brake fluid is in the reservoir

14 Brake pad wear indicator lamp (yellow):
Lights up during braking if the front wheel brake pads are worn down. See page 44

15 Charge indicator lamp (red).
Comes on when the steering lock key is meved to driving position "2" and must go out when the engine is idling. See page 44

16 High beam indicator lamp (blue)

Note
A stop is provided on the speedometer at the 138 km/h/85 mph reading. Speeds in excess of 138 km/h/85 mph will no longer be recorded.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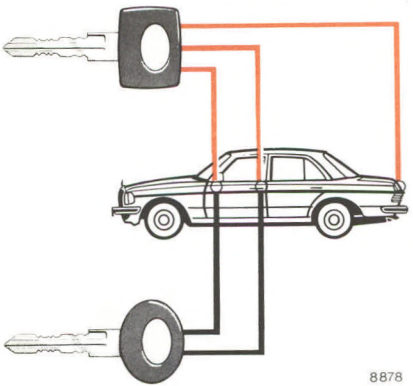
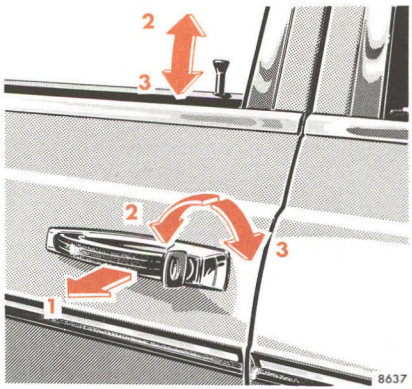


Master Key — square-headed — fits all locks on the car.

Supplementary Key — rounded head — fits only the door locks and the steering lock. This key is intended to be used whenever the car is left with an attendant. Be sure to lock glove compartment and trunk with the master key.



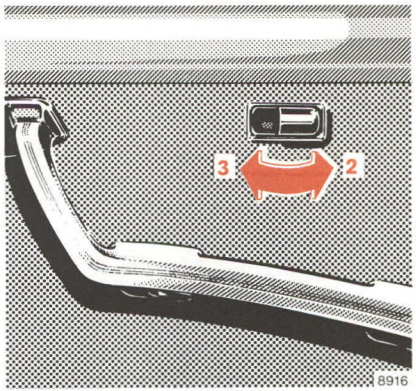
Opening the Doors

From outside: pull handle outwards (1).
From the inside: pull handle in door trim panel.

Locking and Unlocking of Doors

From the outside: turn key.
From the inside: actuate safety plunger (sedan) or safety lever (coupé).

2 Unlocking
3 Locking



When the rear door plunger's are pushed down the rear doors cannot be opened from the outside or the inside. They can be opened after pulling plungers up.

One cannot lock:

- the driver's door if it is open
- any door if the door lock has not engaged fully. In this case open the door and close it again.

Master Lock System

The master lock system simultaneously locks or unlocks together with the driver's door all other doors, fuel tank filler flap and trunk lid. As the driver's door plunger is moved, the plungers of all other doors must move at the same time. If this is not the case, the lock of the corresponding door has not engaged fully. Open the door once more and close it correctly.

When the master lock system has been engaged, the lock plungers of the front passenger door and the rear doors can also be operated manually from inside. In addition to this, the front passenger door can be locked or unlocked by means of the key.

The master lock system can only be engaged by depressing the plunger on the driver's door. Lock plungers of the other doors cannot be depressed individually.

The trunk lid can also be unlocked separately by turning master key counterclockwise to the stop. Push the trunk lock button in with it and lift the lid. Return the key to its initial position and withdraw it. To lock the lid, close it firmly. It will then be locked again by the master lock system.

A provision has been made to facilitate permanent locking of the trunk lid for positive prevention of access to trunk by unauthorized persons.

Before leaving vehicle with an attendant, lock trunk with master key (square head) by turning key clockwise to stop (tumbler slot vertical), then provide attendant with round-headed supplementary key. Thus, the trunk lock has been excluded from the operation of the master lock system and cannot be opened except with the squareheaded master key.

To reverse this, turn trunk lock counterclockwise back to horizontal position of the tumbler slot with master key. Lock will then be reengaged in master lock system; that is, it will automatically be locked or unlocked depending on whether the driver's door is locked or unlocked.

The master lock system operates on vacuum generated by the engine. A reservoir allows the master lock system to be actuated about five times after the engine is turned off. If the system can then no longer be engaged, idle engine for a short period.

If no vacuum is available, doors and trunk have to be locked individually in the normal manner. The fuel tank filler flap, however, remains unlocked.

Note:

If the filler flap cannot be opened when the master lock system is unlocked, refer to "Unlocking of the Filler Flap" (page 70).

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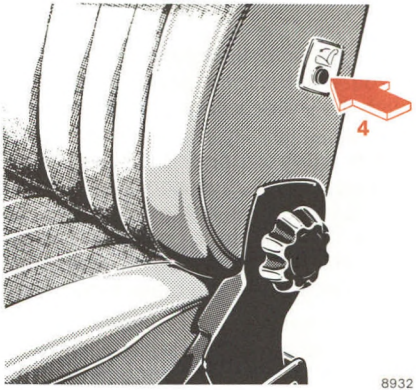
Adjustment of Driver's Seat and Front Passenger Seat

Forward and backward adjustment: lift handle (1); slide seat to desired position and allow handle to re-engage.

Height of seat: raise lever (2); to raise seat, move seat forward; to lower seat, move seat backward; allow lever to re-engage.

Seat back position: turn handwheel (3) forward or backward. For full reclining of backrest, seat should be moved to one of the forwardmost positions and headrest removed. For driving, return backrest to upright position and push seat back. Replace headrest.

Note:
Prior to operating the vehicle, the driver should adjust the seat height for proper vision as well as fore-aft placement and seat back angle to insure adequate control, reach, operation, and comfort. The headrest should also be adjusted for proper height so that when the cushion is tipped completely forward, it should form a cradle behind the seat occupant's head. Both the inside and outside rear view mirrors should then be adjusted for adequate rearward vision. Fasten seat belts. Children under the age of six or under the weight of 23 kg/50 lb should be seated in the back seat with an approved restraint system properly secured. All seat, headrest, and rear view mirror adjustments as well as fastening of seat belts should be accomplished before the vehicle is put into motion.



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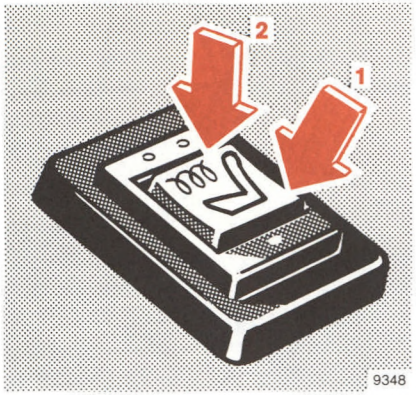
Coupé: When the doors are closed the backrests are locked by means of vacuum. The locks can be released by pushing button (4). When the doors are opened the backrests can be folded forward readily.



Seat Heater

The seat heater can be switched on when the steering lock is in position "1" or "2".

Pushbutton center position
= seat heater switched off

Pushbutton position 1
= continuous operation

Pushbutton position 2
= quick heating

An indicator lamp in the switch comes on when the seat heater is switched on.

To save battery power, position 2 should not be switched on any longer than absolutely necessary if the engine is switched off.

Safety Headrests

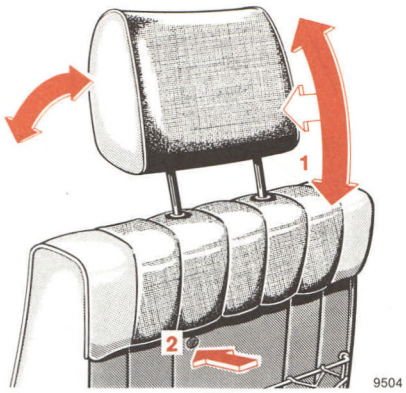
Adjust headrest to support the back of the head approximately at ear level.

Safety headrests, front

Height adjustment:
Press headrest slightly forward (1) and reset upward or downward as required.

Detaching headrests:
Pull headrest out to the stop. Release arrester by depressing release knob to be felt under the seat back covering material and pull headrest upward quickly, holding it by the LH headrest post (viewed in driving direction). Then pull out headrest completely with both hands.

The headrest release knob is located below the LH headrest post (2).



Safety headrests, rear

Height adjustment:
Press headrest slightly forward and reset upward or downward as required.

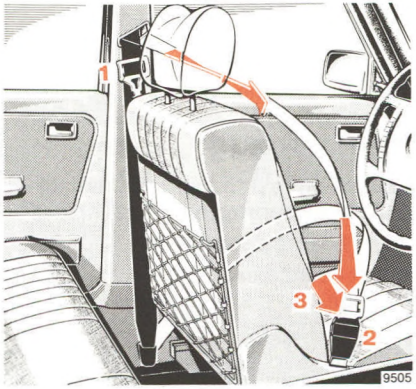
Detaching headrests:
Pull up headrest until resistance can be felt. Then pull it out quickly using both hands.

Arm Rest (Rear Seat)

A center arm rest is provided in the rear seat which can be pulled out with a loop.

When replacing, lift at the rear.

For the removal of the rear seat cushion see "Practical Hints".

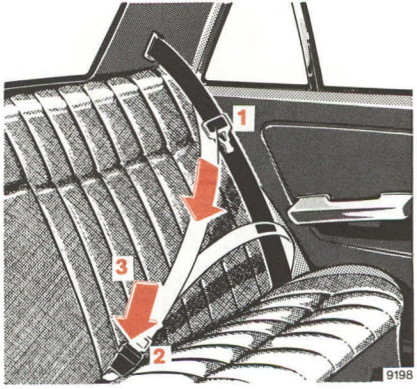


Safety Belts

Warning system:
The indicator is illuminated for 4 – 8 seconds after turning the steering lock key to position "2". If the safety belt of the driver's seat is not fastened a warning buzzer sounds simultaneously.

Fastening:

- Pull belt with latch plate (1) over shoulder and lap. The belt must not be twisted.



- Press latch plate (1) into buckle (2) and allow to engage audibly.
- The belt must be tight and must be checked for tightness immediately after fastening and regularly during the trip. If required, tighten lap belt by pulling up on the upper belt section.

  On the coupé, the swivelling fitting which is mounted on the lower anchoring point to facilitate entering the vehicle must point forward.

Unfastening:

- Depress red button (3) in buckle.
- Return latch plate (1) to initial position.

Operation:

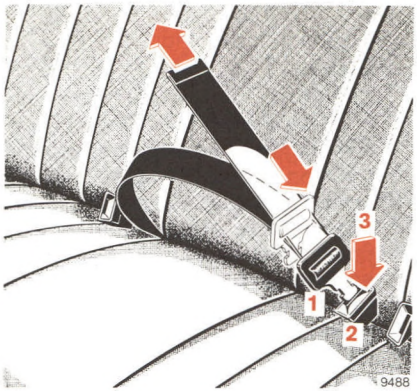
The safety belt inertia reel stops the belt from unwinding further in case of vehicle deceleration in any direction or if the belt is pulled out quickly.

Functional test:

The locking function of the inertia reel can be tested by braking, driving around a bend or by pulling the belt out quickly.

Lap Belt in Rear Passenger Compartment:

Pull belt with latch plate (1) across the lap, press latch plate in lock (2) and allow to engage audibly. The belt must not be twisted but must be tight.



To shorten the belt, pull belt end with the tongue engaged. To lengthen the belt, turn the latch plate so that it is at a little more than 90° to the belt and pull before fastening the belt.

To disengage the belt, push red button (3) in the lock.

Note:

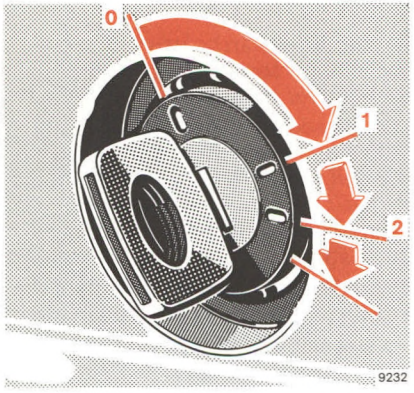
No safety belt can be used for more than one person. Belts are not intended for children.

After an accident, inspect the safety belts and replace them, if required. The belt anchors in the vehicle should also be checked.

Belt webbing must not be routed via sharp edges.

No modifications which may affect the efficiency of the belts must be made.

For cleaning and care of belt webbing, refer to page 53.



Steering Lock

0 Steering is locked when the key is withdrawn and the steering lock is engaged. The key can be withdrawn only in zero position.

Note:
Do not remove key from steering lock while the vehicle is in motion as this will cause the engagement of the steering lock thus rendering the vehicle inoperable.

1 Steering is unlocked.
(If necessary, move steering wheel slightly to turn the key clockwise to position "1".)

2 Preglowing and driving position. Starting: continue turning key clockwise to the stop. The starter is engaged when the key is pressed against the stop. The starter nonrepeat unit requires the key to be returned to position "0" prior to a new starting attempt. For starting and turning off the engine, refer to page 38.

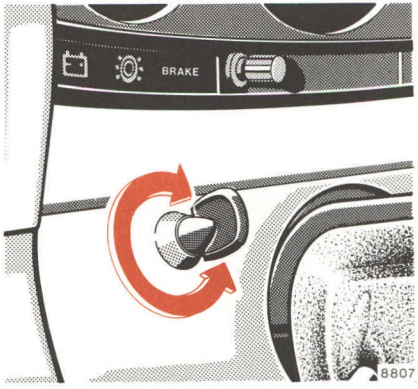
Notes:

The following items can be operated with the key in steering lock position "1":

Wiper, windshield washer, headlamp flasher, electric lighter, glove compartment lamp, radio, electric seat heater.

The power supply to the standing lamps is disrupted if the key in the steering lock is in position "2".

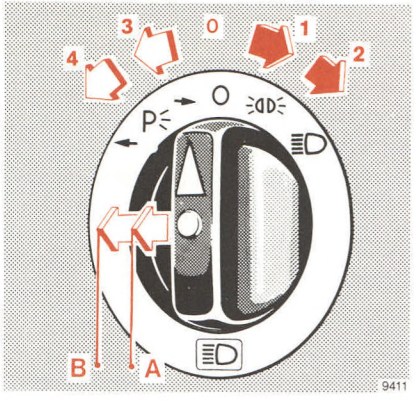
A warning buzzer sounds when the key has been left in steering lock positions "1" or "0" and the driver's door is opened.



Idle Speed Adjuster

Turning counterclockwise = idle speed increases.

Turning clockwise = idle speed decreases.



Lighting Switch

0 Off-position

1 Parking lamps (includes side marker lamps, tail lamps, license plate lamps, instrument panel lamps)

2 Same as pos. 1 plus headlamps

3 Standing lamps, right

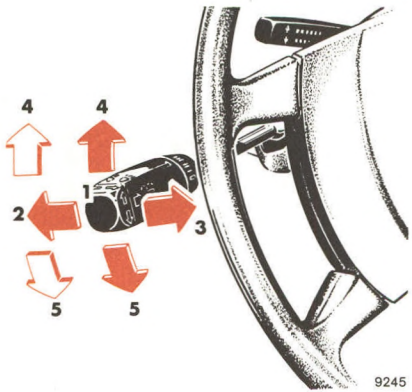
4 Standing lamps, left

A Turn to position 2 and pull out to first detent = same as position 2 plus fog lamps

B Available for an option

Note:

With the steering lock key removed and the driver's door open a signal sounds if the vehicle's exterior lamps are not switched off (standing lamps excepted).



Combination Switch

1 Low beam (turn lighting switch clockwise two notches)

2 High beam (turn lighting switch clockwise two notches)

3 Headlamp flasher (high beam available independent of lighting switch position)

4 Turn signals, right

5 Turn signals, left

To operate the turn signals, move the combination switch past the point of resistance (up or down). The switch is automatically cancelled when the steering wheel is turned by a large enough angle.

To signal minor directional changes of the vehicle, such as changing lanes on an highway, move combination switch to the point of resistance only and hold it there.

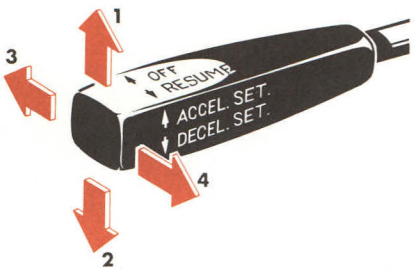
6 Control for windshield washer system
When the washer system is switched on, the wipers also operate

7 Windshield wiper speeds
- 0 Windshield wiper switched off
- I Intermittent wiping
- II Normal wiper speed
- III High wiper speed

Hints:

If one of the turn signals fails, the turn signal indicator system flashes and sounds at a faster sequence than under normal operating conditions.

Fog lamps will only operate together with low beam headlamps. Fog lamps are turned off automatically when lighting switch is returned to off-position.



Cruise Control

Any given speed above a range of approximately 16 – 40 km/h/ 10 – 25 mph, depending on model, can be maintained with the cruise control by operating the switch.

1 = Setting (touch switch)
Accelerating (hold switch)

2 = Setting (touch switch)
Decelerating (hold switch)

Normally the vehicle is accelerated to the desired speed with the accelerator. Speed is set by briefly pushing the switch to position "1" or "2", and the accelerator can be released.

The speed can be increased (e. g. for passing) by using the accelerator. As soon as the accelerator is released, the previously set speed will be resumed automatically.

If the set speed is to be increased or decreased slightly (e. g. for adaption to the flow of traffic), hold switch in position "1" or "2" until the desired speed is reached. When the switch is released, the newly set speed remains constant.

3 = Cancelling
To cancel the cruise control, briefly push lever to position "3".

The cruise control will also be cancelled when the brake or clutch pedal is actuated or if on steep gradients the vehicle speed drops by more than approx. 20 % below the set speed.

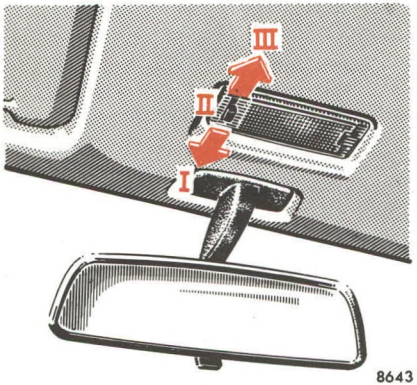
4 = Resume
If the lever is briefly pushed to position "4" when driving at a speed exceeding approximately 16 – 40 km/h/10 – 25 mph, depending on model, that speed is resumed which was set prior to the cancellation of the cruise control. The last memorized speed is cancelled when the key in the steering lock is turned to position "1" or "0".

Important:

Only use the cruise control if the traffic conditions make it advisable to travel at a steady speed.

Position "Resume" should be engaged only if the driver is fully aware of the previously set speed and wishes to resume this particular preset speed.

In the case of manual transmissions the vehicle maximum speed in the individual gears should not be exceeded. See line markings on the speedometer. In the case of automatic transmissions the selector lever must not be shifted to position "N" when driving with the cruise control engaged as otherwise the engine will overrev.



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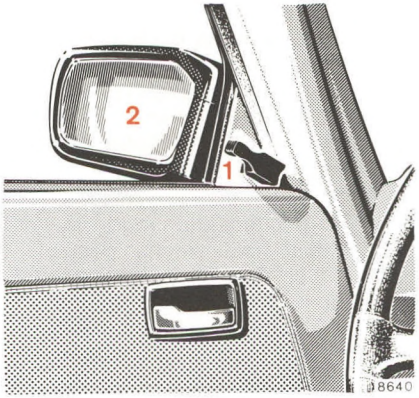

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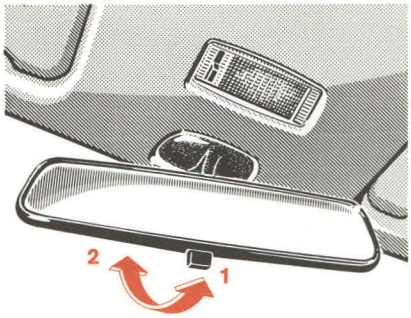

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Interior Lamps

The switch for the front lamps has 3 positions.

Position I: lamp is switched on and off by the front door contact switches.

Position II: lamp is continuously switched off.

Position III: lamp is continuously switched on.

The rear passenger compartment lamp is switched on and off by the rear door contact switches or by the rocker switch on the instrument panel.

Outside Rear View Mirror

Outside rear view mirror (2) can be randomly adjusted from inside by means of lever (1).

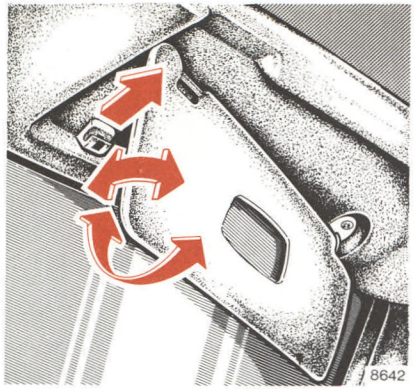
If the mirror housing has been forcibly removed from its safety catch, it must be repositioned by applying firm pressure.

Inside Rear View Mirror

The mirror can be tilted to the antidazzle position by means of the lever at its lower edge.

1 = Normal position

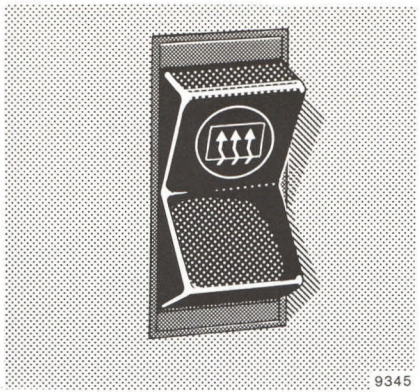
2 = Anti-dazzle position



Sun Visor

To protect against sunlight from ahead, fold the sun visor downwards.

In the event of strong sunlight through the side windows, remove the sun visor from its inner fixture and swing it sideways.



Heated Rear Window

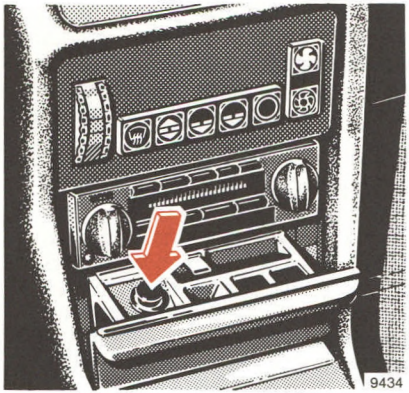
Turn key in steering lock to position "2".

When the rear window heater is turned on, the white indicator lamp in the switch comes on.

A heavy load is imposed on the battery due to the high power requirement. For this reason, switch off the heated rear window as soon as it is demisted or defrosted. It is shut off automatically after a maximum of 30 minutes. Always remove heavy layers of ice and snow first.

Shelf below Rear Window

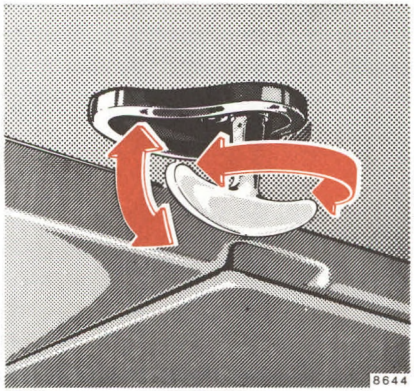
Do not carry heavy or hard objects on the shelf below the rear window. Such items could become dislodged during hard braking or upon a vehicle crash causing distraction or serious injury to the vehicle occupants.



Electric Lighter

Key in steering lock position "1" or "2".

Press in electric lighter; it will pop out automatically when hot.



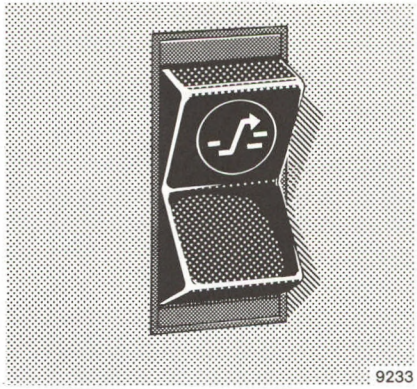
Sliding Roof

Manual operation

To release, swing down locking lever and turn by half a revolution to the stop. Slide roof to the desired position. To secure, turn back the locking lever to the stop and swing up.

Note:

For safety reasons the locking lever must be swung up every time the sliding roof was moved.

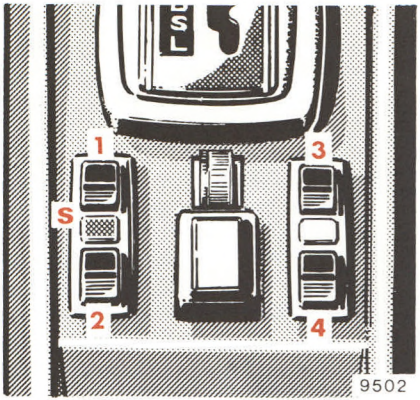


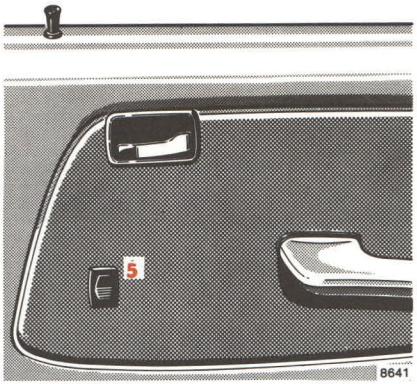
Electrical control

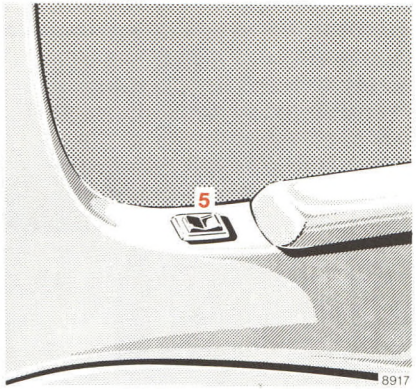
Turn key in steering lock to position "2".

Press upper end (symbol) of rocker switch to open roof, press lower end to close.

If the electric drive fails, the sliding roof can also be moved by hand. Refer to "Emergency Operation of Sliding Roof".





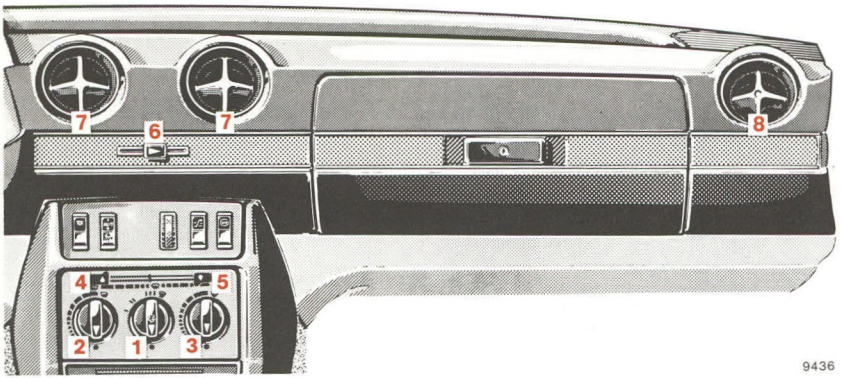


Electric Window Lifters

Switch group for window lifters:

1 front, left
2 rear, left
3 front, right
4 rear, right
S Safety switch

The electric window lifters can only be operated with the steering lock in position "2". All four windows can then be operated using the switches in the center console. The rear door windows can also be operated using the switches (5) in each rear door panel as long as the safety switch "S" in the center console is depressed. If the safety switch is not depressed, inadvertent operation of the rear door windows (for instance, by children) is prevented.



1 Air volume control knob

Switch on by turning clockwise, the air volume is then increased up to the stop. The 3-speed blower cuts in as of scale mark "I".

In case of dust and fume annoyance from outside, the air supply to the vehicle can be cut off (by turning knob counter-clockwise to the stop).

To heat and ventilate the parked vehicle, or if an insufficient volume of air is available during the ride, move air volume control knob at least to blower speed I. For speedy touring we recommend you to engage blower speed I, for city traffic speed II.

2 Heater knob, left vehicle side

3 Heater knob, right vehicle side

Switch on heater by turning to the right. Heating power is then increased up to the stop. Control air volume with knob 1.

4 Lever for air distribution
Lever to the left = air to windshield

5 Lever for air distribution
Lever to the right = air to front and rear footwells

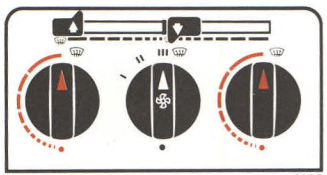
6 Lever for nonheated fresh air
Lever to the left = open
Lever to the right = closed

7 Swivelling outlets for nonheated fresh air

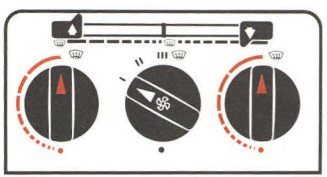
8 Swivelling outlets for side ventilation
Turn right = open
Turn left = closed

Fresh air enters the vehicle through the openings in front of the windshield (keep free of snow) and is emitted through the ventilation openings below the rear windwow if the side windows are closed. Do not cover up ventilation openings with clothes etc.

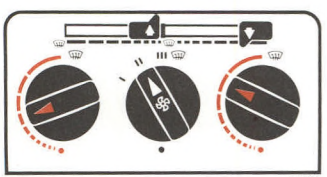
Examples for heating and ventilation settings


9395

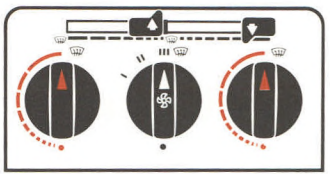
Maximum heating power and maximum air volume to the windshield. To defrost the side windows, also open swivelling outlets 8 and point towards the side windows.


9396

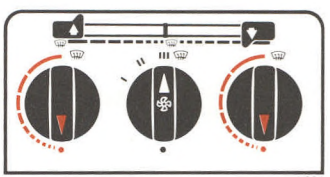
Maximum heating power and normal air volume to the windshield as well as to front and rear footwells.


9397

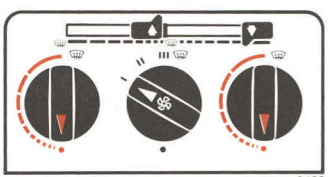
Varying heating power and increased air volume to front and rear footwells, left and right vehicle side.


9398

Maximum heating power and maximum air volume to front and rear footwells.


9399

Maximum air volume to windshield as well as to front and rear footwells (open lever 6 fully for nonheated fresh air).

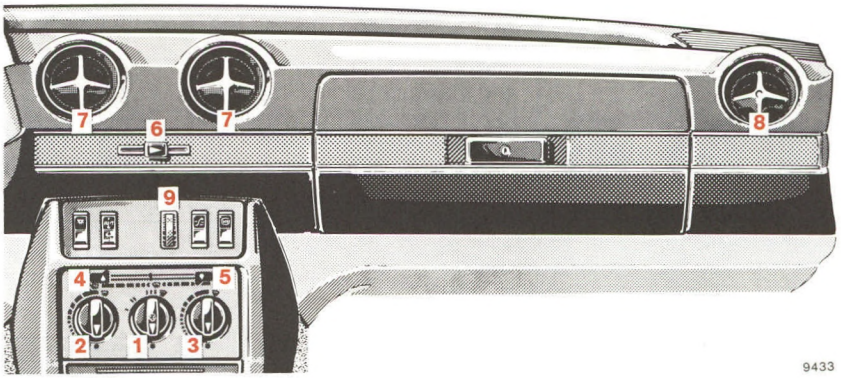

9400

Normal air volume to front and rear footwells (open lever 6 halfway for nonheated fresh air).

The temperature inside the vehicle can be lowered by means of the air conditioning system. When the temperature selector wheel 9 is turned on, the air is passed over an evaporator and is thus cooled and dehydrated at the same time.

The air is circulated by a blower and may be distributed according to preference by means of the ventilation system controls.

The air conditioning system operates only when the engine is running. High engine speed produces a high refrigerant compressor speed which in turn means an increased cooling effect.



9 Temperature selector wheel. Switch on by turning wheel downwards from "0" position. The cooling effect can thus be increased infinitely until the temperature selector wheel has reached the stop. When the temperature selector wheel is in the "MAX" position, the system changes over from fresh air cooling to recirculating air cooling using a small proportion of the outside air. When the air conditioning system is switched on, the blower must be switched on, too (air volume control switch 1). We recommend that a higher blower speed be selected as the cooling effect increases.

Note:

In the event of annoyance caused by dust and odors entering from outside, turn temperature selector 9 to recirculation air cooling with only a small proportion of fresh air.

Rapid cooling:

- Turn heater knobs 2 and 3 counterclockwise to the stop.
- Turn temperature selector wheel 9 to "MAX" position.
- Turn air volume control switch 1 clockwise to the stop.
- Push levers 4 and 5 inwards.
- Turn lever 6 completely to the left. Open outlets 8.
- Close windows and sliding roof completely. However, hot interior air must first be expelled by driving for a short while with all the side windows down and the sliding roof opened.

Mist on outside of windshield:

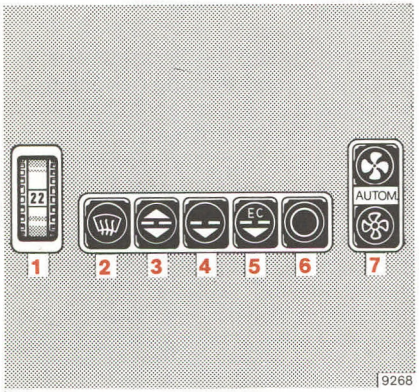
In damp weather the outside of the windshield may fog. In this case, push lever 4 to the right. Thus less cooled air is directed to the windshield.

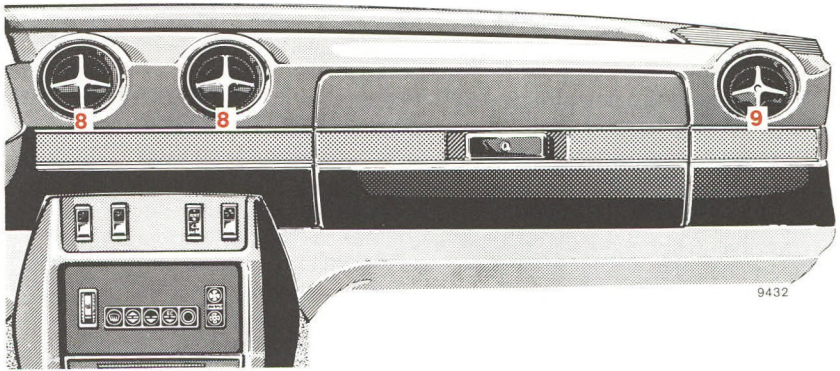
Mist on inside of windows:

In damp weather the air conditioner may be switched on in addition to the heater. In this way the evaporator extracts the moisture either from the outside air or from the recirculating air, depending on the position of temperature selector wheel 9. This clears the windows quickly.

Important!

In order to keep the air conditioning system in good working condition at all times, it es necessary to operate the system briefly at least once a month even during the seasons it is normally not required. Make sure that the ambient temperature is above 2° C/36° F since the A/C compressor will not operate below this temperature. To avoid annoying cold air, switch blower to the lowest speed only and turn on the heater, if desired.





The automatic climate control system is designed to maintain the desired temperature in the vehicle interior. Heating, cooling and air distribution (top, center, bottom) are controlled automatically.

The automatic climate control system will work only if the engine is running.

For adaptation to the weather conditions various functions can be selected with the push buttons. To do this, open, close or swivel air outlets 8 and 9 as required. The air outlets can be opened or closed by rotating the swivelling inserts (turn clockwise to open, turn counterclockwise to close).

In order to ensure that the automatic climate control functions properly, do not close all the air outlets 8 and 9.

Buttons 2 — 7 can only be pushed separately. The indicator lamps in the individual buttons come on if the buttons are pushed when the vehicle exterior lamps are switched on (except for the standing lamps).

1 Temperature (° C)
The interior temperature can be adjusted infinitely by turning the temperature selector wheel between the two final notches "MIN" = no heating/max. cooling and "MAX" = full heat output/no cooling. If the heat is required to reach a selected temperature, this particular temperature is reached as quickly as possible and then maintained constantly. In order to avoid undesirable temperature fluctuations, a set temperature should be readjusted in small increments only.

2 Defrost
Air heated to maximum temperature is channelled to the windshield regardless of the position of the temperature selector wheel 1.

To direct air to the side windows, open air outlets 9.

3 Bi-Level
In the heating and cooling modes, air is channelled to the windshield and footwells. During the cooling mode, additional air is routed to outlets 8.

The vehicle interior is cooled down with the least possible draught with the footwells receiving a larger volume of cooled air.

4 Normal
In the heating mode most of the heated air is channelled to the footwell. Only sufficient air is channelled to the windshield to keep it free from mist under normal weather conditions.

In the cooling mode fresh air is only channelled to air outlets 8 and 9.

At low ambient temperatures the fresh air supply and the blower are switched off until the engine coolant has warmed up slightly.

5 Economy
EC (ECONOMY) operation); the refrigerant compressor is switched off.

Control 5 is the same as control 4, but provides no cooling effect.

We recommend this setting at ambient temperatures when no cooling of the fresh air is required (saves fuel).

6 Off
If this control has been actuated, the fresh air supply to the vehicle is cut off (e.g. in the case of dust and fumes entering from outside).

7 Fan
If controls 3, 4 and 5 are actuated, the air volume can be adjusted as desired.

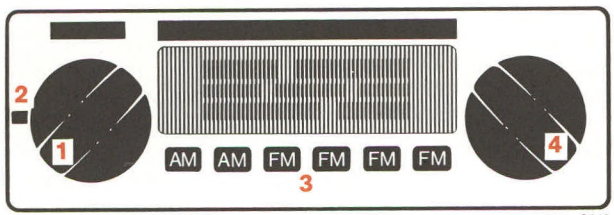
Push upper switch = maximum air volume

Push lower switch = minimum air volume

Push center switch = air volume is controlled automatically

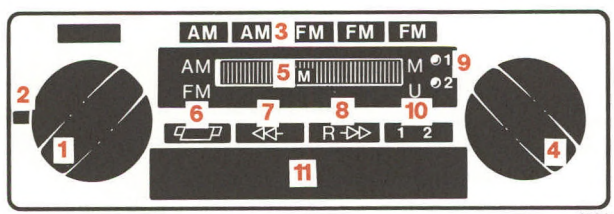
Important:

In order to keep the automatic climate control in good working order, controls 3 and 4 need to be actuated briefly at least once a month. Ambient temperature must then be above + 2° C/ + 36° F.



9449

Europa
(Radio with Pushbutton Tuning)



9424

Europa Cassette
(Radio with Pushbutton Tuning and
built-in Cassette Player)

1 On-Off/Volume Control
2 Tone Control
3 Push buttons for band selection and tuning of preset stations
4 Manual tuning control
5 Wave band indicator
6 Cassette release
7 Fast forward
8 Fast rewind
9 Track indicator
10 Track change-over button
11 Cassette slot

The radio can only be operated with the ignition key in the number "1" or "2" position.

On-Off/Volume

Turn knob (1) clockwise to switch radio on and to increase volume. Green control lamp on the dial will light up.

Tone

Turn lever (2) clockwise to increase treble range and counterclockwise to increase bass range.

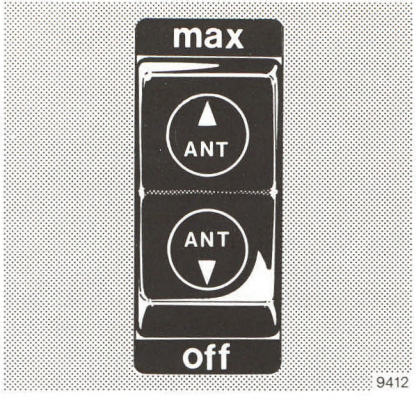
Front-Rear Speaker Balance

This control is installed whenever the vehicle is equipped with rear speakers. Turn rearward to increase volume of rear speakers and forward to increase volume of front speakers.

Station Tuning

Select desired wave band by pushing the respective button (3). The wave band selected is indicated by wave band indicator (5). The desired station is tuned in by turning the manual tuning knob (4). For good reception, accurate manual tuning is important.

To preset stations of various wave bands, pull out preset button (3) to



the stop, tune in station with manual tuning knob (4) and push preset button in again to the stop.

Automatic Antenna

The antenna switch can be actuated with the radio switched on and the key in steering lock, positions "1" or "2".

- If the antenna switch is in center position, the antenna extends automatically to a specific height,
- if the antenna switch is engaged in the "max." position, the antenna extends fully,
- if the antenna switch is engaged in the "off" position, the antenna will not extend or will retract completely.

The height of the antenna can furthermore be adjusted continuously by actuating the antenna switch:

- If the antenna switch is in center position, the antenna will extend to a specific height. The antenna can be further extended or retracted to any height by rocking the switch (not engaging it).
- If the antenna is to be retracted, e.g. for playing cassettes, engage switch in "off" position.

When the key is turned to steering lock position "0" or the radio is turned off, the antenna will retract completely.

FM Reception

FM signals traven in a "line-ofsight". Reflections or "dead spots" may cause cancellations or loss of the signal as well as strong signal overloading or capture.

Lowering the antenna height in strong signal areas may eliminate many of the resulting problems and restore normal reception. However, fringe area reception requires the full antenna length to capture weak incoming signals. The antenna can be operated by depressing the respective side of the rocker switch.

FM Stereo Reception

If an FM stereo station is tuned in the red Stereo Indicator Lamp will come on. Good quality stereo reception, however, is possible only in areas of high field intensity.

Accurate tuning to the strongest available stereo stations is of particular importance for fringe area reception.

Your radio is fitted with a continuously operating Stereo Decoder which automatically switches the radio from stereo to mono reception if the signal becomes too weak. The Stereo Indicator Lamp remains lit. If the signals of the station tuned in become too weak, the Stereo Indicator Lamp goes out.

The radio will return to stereo mode automatically when signal strength permits.

Tape Playback

Insert cassette (side 1 pointing upwards) into cassette slot and push in to the stop. The radio will then switch over from radio reception to tape playback.

If one side of the tape is finished the player changes over to the other side of the tape automatically (continuous operation).

If tape sides are to be changed while playing, push track changeover button (10).

Track indicator (9) indicates the tape side being played.

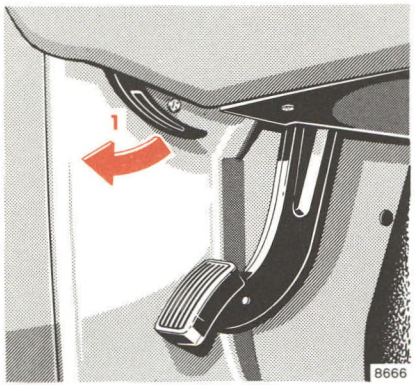
To manually eject the cassette, push release bar (6). When the cassette is ejected, the unit will switch over to radio reception automatically.

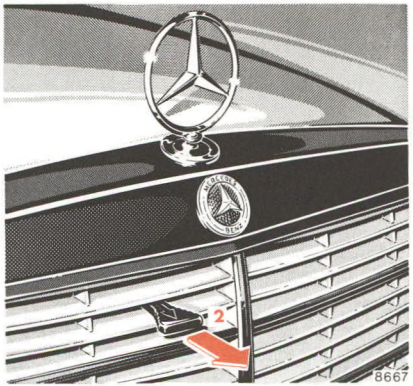
Push button 7 or 8 for fast forward or rewind of the tape. Briefly touching the counteracting button will stop the winding process.

Care of the Tape Player

Use only good quality cassettes with a maximum playing time of 45 minutes per side (C 90). "Unwound" tapes can be fixed by rewinding either reel with a pencil inserted in its hub. The pick-up head and roller should be cleaned occasionally to maintain the original high quality sound reproduction.

Driving





To open:

Pull lever (1) under the LH side of the instrument panel to unlock the hood. The hood opens to the safety catch stop. At the same time grip (2) will pop out of the radiator grill.

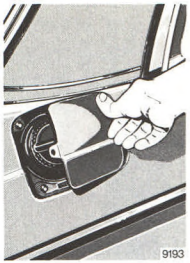
Pull grip (2) out of the radiator grille as far as the stop and lift up hood (windshield wiper arms must not be folded out).

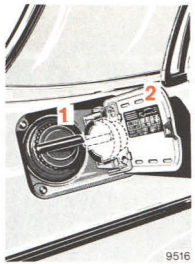
Closing:

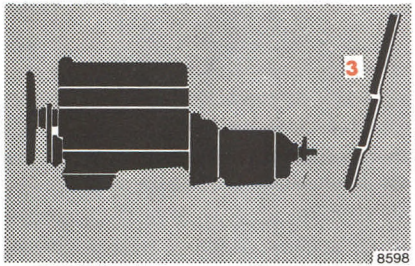
Close hood by depressing it firmly.

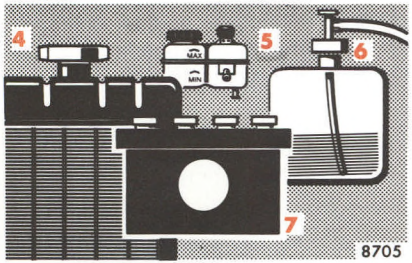
Note:

There is a risk of injury when the hood is open and the engine is running.

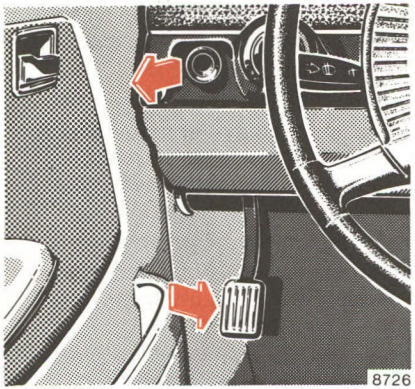






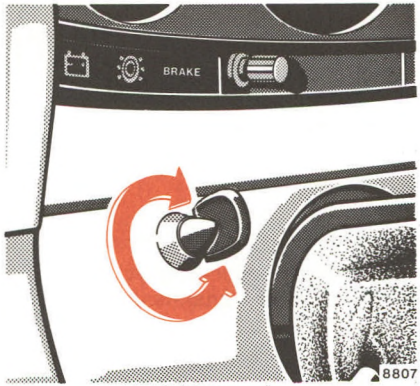


1	**Fuel Supply**	For winter and summer operation diesel fuels refer to "Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc. and last page".
2	**Tire Pressure**	For tire pressure table refer to fuel filler flap or last page. Check at least every other week. For further information see "Wheels, Tires, Changing Wheels".
3	**Oil/Fluid Level: Engine, Automatic Transmission**	See "Checking Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc.", "Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc. and last page".
4	**Coolant Level**	See "Checking Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc.", "Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc. and last page".
5	**Brake Fluid**	When the minimum mark on the reservoir is reached, have the system checked (brake lining thickness, leaks).
6	**Windshield Washer**	Replenish with water mixed with windshield washer detergent (container is in the engine compartment).
7	**Battery**	Replenish with distilled water only. See "Elelctrical System".
	Vehicle Lighting	Check for function and cleanliness.



Depress parking brake pedal. When the steering lock key is in position "2", the brake warning lamp in the instrument cluster comes on.

To release, pull release button on the instrument panel. The parking brake releases in one rapid movement. The parking brake warning lamp in the instrument cluster must go out.

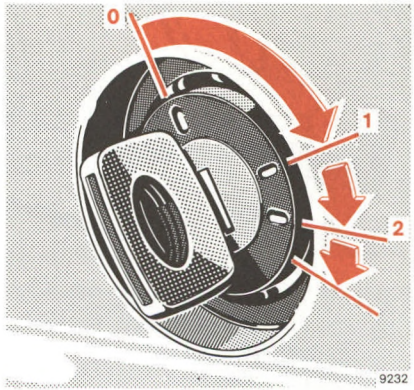


Engage parking brake before starting the engine. Move gearshift lever to neutral (automatic transmission selector lever positions "P" or "N".

Cold Engine

Depress accelerator halfway and turn idle speed adjuster counter-clockwise to the stop. Then release accelerator.

Turn key in steering lock to position "2". Charge indicator and preglowing indicator lamps must come on. The preglow process starts. When the preglowing indicator goes out, the engine is ready for starting.



Ambient Temperature Exceeding 0° C/+32° F:

Turn key in steering lock clockwise to the stop to start the engine. Release key only when the engine fires regularly and runs smoothly.

Ambient Temperature Below 0° C/+32° F:

Depress accelerator and clutch pedal completely. Turn key in steering lock clockwise to the stop to start the engine. Release key only when the engine fires regularly and runs smoothly. Then release the accelerator slowly.

Do not interrupt the starting process. In the case of a very cold engine there arises the danger of the engine failing to start at another starting attempt.

At ambient temperatures of less than −18° C/0° F, depress accelerator three times prior to starting.

Idle speed adjustment:

Turn idle speed adjuster knob clockwise until the engine just runs smoothly.

Turn idle speed adjuster knob completely to the right (normal position) not later than after the coolant temperature has risen to +60° C/+140° F.

Hot Engine

Turn key in steering lock clockwise to the stop and start engine immediately without depressing the accelerator.

Turning off

Turn key in steering lock to position "0" and remove only when the vehicle has stopped.

Should the engine continue to operate with the key in steering lock position "0", refer to page 57.

With very high coolant temperatures (e.g. after driving on mountain passes), do not shut down the engine immediately but allow to run at slightly increased idle speed for another 1 – 2 minutes approximately.

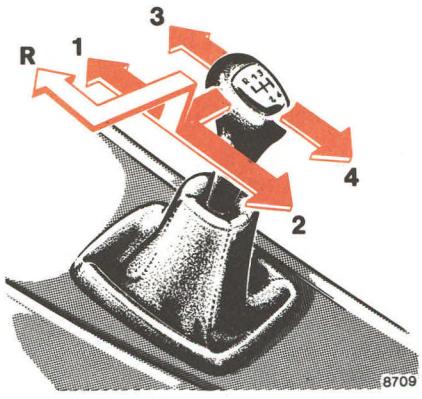
Notes

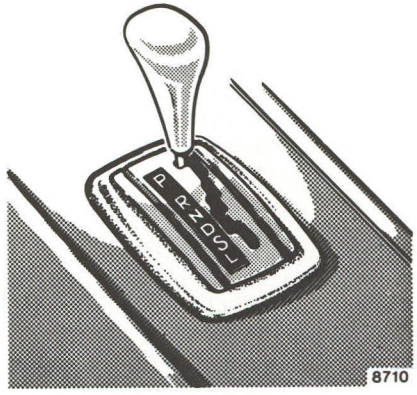
Observe the oil pressure gauge immediately after starting. In a very cold engine the oil pressure will only rise slowly, some time after the engine before pressure is registered on the pressure gauge.

The charge indicator lamp must go out as soon as the engine has started.

If the preglowing indicator fails to light up, the preglowing system is defective and should be repaired at a MERCEDES-BENZ sevice station at the earliest possible date.

In areas where temperatures frequently drop below −18° C/0° F, we recommend to have a coolant preheater installed. Every MERCEDES-BENZ service station will readily advise you on this subject.





Do not store any objects in the driver's footwell area because they could become lodged under the operator's pedals thus rendering these controls partially or totally inoperative.

Test the service brake shortly after driving off.

Warm up the engine smoothly. Do not place full load on the engine until the operating temperature has been reached.

Manual Transmission

See figure for gearshift lever positions corresponding to the individual gears.

Engage reverse gear only with the vehicle at standstill; pull up gearshift lever and engage reverse gear shortly after declutching.

Do not exceed the maximum speed in the individual gears. See line markings on the speedometer.

Note

When parking the vehicle, engage 1st or reverse gear and depress parking brake pedal.

Automatic Transmission

The automatic transmission facilitates and simplifies the handling of the vehicle. The individual gears are shifted automatically dependent upon selector lever position, vehicle speed and accelerator position.

Hint

When parking the vehicle or if working on the vehicle with the engine running, depress parking brake pedal and move selector lever to position "P".

Starting

Shift selector lever to the desired driving position only when the engine is idling and the service brake is applied. Do not release the brake before moving off. The vehicle may otherwise start creeping when the selector lever is in a driving position.

Accelerator position

Partial throttle = early upshifting = normal acceleration

Full throttle = retarded upshifting = maximum acceleration

Depressing the accelerator beyond full throttle to kickdown position means downshifting to the next lower gear and thus maximum acceleration. If you ease up on the accelerator after having attained the desired speed, the transmission will shift up again.

Gearshifting is controlled by the vehicle speed.

Selector lever positions

The automatic gear shifting process can be adapted to specific operating conditions by means of the selector lever.

"P" Parking lock.
The parking lock is an additional safeguard when parking the vehicle. Engage only when the car is stationary.

"R" Reverse gear.
Shift reverse gear only with the vehicle at halt.

"N" Neutral.
No power is transmitted from the engine to the rear axle. When the brakes are released, the vehicle can be moved freely (pushed, towed or tow-started). Do not engage "N" when driving except when the vehicle is in danger of skidding (e.g. on icy roads). See page 47.

"D" Drive.
All gears are available. Position "D" affords optimum driving characteristics under all normal operating conditions.

"S" Slope.
Upshifting to 3rd gear only. Suitable for moderate ascents and descents. As the transmission shifts up to 3rd gear only, this position permits the utilization of the engine braking effect.

"L" Low.
Upshifting to 2nd gear only. For driving on steep mountain passes, for trailer operation in mountainous regions, for driving under severe operating conditions and as braking position on extremely steep declines.

Do not exceed top speeds in the individual selector lever positions. Refer to speedometer markings.

Maneuvering

To maneuver in restricted area, e.g. when pulling into a parking space, control the car speed by gradually releasing the service brake. Accelerate gently and do not pump the accelerator. To rock a car out of soft ground (mud or snow), alternately shift one forward gear range and the reverse gear at partial throttle.

Trailer operation

Do not allow the engine speed to drop too low at uphill gradients to prevent the engine from laboring at low RPMs. Depending on the degree of the incline, shift selector lever to positions "S" or "L" early enough to maintain engine RPMs within best torque range.

Stopping

For brief halts, e.g. at traffic lights, leave the selector lever in a driving position and control vehicle with the service brake.

For longer stops with the engine idling, shift selector lever to position "N" or "P".

When stopping the car on a slope, do not hold it by means of the accelerator but use the service brake. This avoids unnecessary heat-up of the transmission.

Power assistance:

Do not attempt to move or roll the vehicle with the engine not in operation, as engine-driven accessories such as the power steering system or power brakes are not "powered", therefore, requiring substantially more effort for their operation even though they always remain mechanically operative.

Tires:

Do not allow your tires to wear down too far. With less than appr. 3 mm 1/8 in of tread, the antiskid properties on a wet road fall off sharply.

Depending upon the weather and/or road pavement, the grip of the tires varies widely.

The retention of the specified tire pressure is essential. This applies particularly if the tires are subjected to high loads (e.g. high speeds, heavy loads, high and low ambient temperatures).

Aquaplaning:

Depending on the depth of the water layer on the road, aquaplaning may occur even with tires still showing the full tread depth, and even at low speeds. Avoid track grooves in the road and apply brakes cautiously in the rain.

Tire friction:

Dry road = 100 %
Wet road = from approx. 50 % to approx. 80 % (be particularly cautious on wet and dirty roads)
Icy road = approx. 15 %

A given speed at which a vehicle driven on dry roads can still be fully controlled must be reduced when the same vehicle is to be driven safety on a wet or icy road.

You should pay particular attention to the condition of the road as soon as the prevailing temperatures fall close to the freezing point.

If ice has formed on the road (e.g. due to fog), a thin film of water is then quickly produced on the ice which substantially reduces the grip of the tires. Under such weather conditions, drive, steer, accelerate and brake particularly carefully.

We recommended M + S radial-ply tires for the cold season. On ice or packed snow, they can reduce your stopping distance as compared with summer tires. Stopping distance, however, is nevertheless considerably greater than when the road is wet or dry.

Brakes:

When driving down long and steep declines, relieve the brakes by engaging a lower speed (selector lever position "S" or "L" in the case of automatic transmissions). This prevents overheating of the brakes and reduces brake pad wear.

After hard braking it is advisable not to switch off the engine right away but to drive on for some time so the air stream will cool down the brakes faster.

When driving in heavy rain for some time without applying the brakes, the first braking action may be somewhat retarded and increased pedal pressure may be necessary. For this reason, stay further away from a vehicle in front.

The condition of the parking brake will be checked during every maintenance service. Furthermore it is recommended to exert once or twice between the regular maintenance services, a maximum pressure of 10 kp/22 lb on the parking brake pedal for 10 seconds while travelling at a speed around 50 km/h/30 mph on dry road. Pull release knob during this process! Repeat procedure once or twice. Exercise care, the brake lamps do not work.

Have all inspections of and work on the brake system carried out by a MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

If the parking brake is released and the brake warning lamp in the instrument cluster comes on, the brake fluid level in the reservoir is too low.

Brake pad wear or a leak in the system may be the reason for loss of brake fluid in the reservoir.

Have the brake system inspected at a MERCEDES-BENZ service station without delay.

Install only brake pads recommended by us. If other than recommended brake pads are installed, the braking properties of the vehicle can be affected to an extent that the safety is substantially impaired.

Brake Pad Wear Indicator Lamp

The brake pad wear indicator lamp in the instrument cluster comes on when the key in the steering lock is turned to driving position "2" and it must go out when the engine is running. If the indicator lamp lights up during braking, this shows that the front wheel brake pads are worn down.

Have brake system checked in a MERCEDES-BENZ service station as soon as possible.

Brake Fluid

During the course of the operation of the vehicle, the boiling point of the brake fluid is continuously being reduced through the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere. Under extremely hard operating conditions, this moisture content can lead to the formation of vapor in the system thus reducing the system's efficiency. The brake fluid must therefore be replaced annually, preferably in the spring. It is recommended to use only brake fluid approved by MERCEDES-BENZ.

Your MERCEDES-BENZ dealer will provide you with addditional information.

Charge Indicator Lamp

Should the charge indicator lamp fail to come on prior to starting when the ignition key is in position "2" or should it fail to go out after starting or during operation, this indicates a fault which must be repaired at a MERCEDES-BENZ service station as soon as possible.

Oil Pressure Gauge

The oil pressure may drop at idle speed to 0.5 bar/7.1 psi if the engine is at operating temperature. This will not jeopardize its operational reliability. Pressure must, however, rise immediately upon acceleration.

The oil pressure gauge does not provide any information concerning the oil level in the engine.

Coolant Temperature Gauge

Due to the pressurized cooling system, the coolant only starts boiling at a temperature of approx. 125° C/ 257° F with an antifreezeblended coolant fill protecting down to −30° C/ −22° F (see also "Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc.").

During severe operating conditions and stop-and-go city traffic the coolant temperature must not rise above the red marking.

Emission Control

Certain systems of the engine serve to keep the toxic components of the exhaust gases within permissible limits required by law. (Nevertheless, we urgently advise you not to let the engine run in a closed garage). These systems, of course, will function properly only when maintained strictly according to factory specifications. Any adjustments on the engine should, therefore, be carried out only by qualified MERCEDES-BENZ technicians. The adjustments of the engine should not be altered in any way. Moreover, the specified service and maintenance jobs must be carried out regularly according to MERCEDES-BENZ servicing requirements. For details refer to Maintenance Booklet.

Recommended Shift Points for Manual Transmission

To obtain good results regarding fuel economy, the following shift points are recommended:

Shift
from 1st to 2nd at 21 km/h/13 mph
from 2nd to 3rd at 35 km/h/22 mph
from 3rd to 4th at 52 km/h/32 mph

Engine Oil Consumption

Engine oil consumption can only be determined after a certain mileage has been covered. During the break-in period, higher oil consumption may be noticed and is normal. Frequent high engine speed operation will also cause increased oil consumption.

The more cautiously you treat your engine during the break-in period, the more satisfied you will be with its performance later on. Therefore, drive your vehicle during the first 1500 km/ 1000 miles at moderate vehicle and engine speeds.

During this period, avoid heavy loads (full throttle driving) and high RPMs (no more than 2/3 of maximum permissible speed in each gear) and do not force the engine to labor at low engine speed.

Shift down in good time!

On vehicles with automatic transmission, avoid accelerating by kick-down. It is not recommended to brake the vehicle by means of manually shifting to a lower gear. We recommend to select positions "S" or "L" only at moderate speeds (for hill driving).

After 1500 km/1000 miles, speeds may gradually be increased to the permissible maximum.

Winter Driving

Have your car winterized in a MERCEDES-BENZ service station before the onset of winter.

- Engine oil change: If no "all-year round" engine oil is used, fill with recommended winter oil. For viscosity and capacity, refer to "Fuels, Coolants, Lubricats, etc. and last page".
- For diesel fuels, refer to page 84 and last page.
- Antifreeze in the coolant: Check antifreeze protection periodically. For capacity refer to "Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc.".
- Additive in the windshield washer system: Add windshield washer solvent to the water in the windshield washer system.
- Test battery: Battery capacity drops with decreasing ambient temperature. A well charged battery ensures that the engine can always be started, even at low ambient temperatures.
- Tires: We recommend M + S radial tires on all wheels for the winter season. Observe permissible maximum speed for M + S radial tires and the legal speed limit.

Hints for Driving

The most important rule for slippery or icy roads is to drive sensibly and to avoid abrupt acceleration, braking and steering action. Do not use the cruise control system under such conditions.

When the vehicle is in danger of skidding, declutch or — in case of an automatic transmission — move selector lever to position "N". Try to keep the vehicle under control by means of corrective steering action.

Provided the traffic conditions will allow, only brake in a way that the wheels are locked for no more than fractions of a second as otherwise the steerability of the vehicle is lost.

Roads salts can adversely affect braking efficiency. Increased pedal force may become necessary to produce the normal brake effect. We therefore recommend depressing the brake pedal repeatedly when travelling on salt-strewn roads at length. This can bring road salt impaired braking efficiency back to normal. A prerequisite is, however, that this is possible without endangering other drivers on the road.

If the vehicle is parked after being driven on salt treated roads, the braking efficiency should be tested as soon as possible after driving is resumed while adhering to the safety requirements. Should the braking efficiency have deteriorated considerably it can be improved again by braking several times.

High Altitude Correction Device

The engine is equipped with an automatic high altitude correction device.

Tire Chains

Tire chains can only be used on the driving wheels. Use only chains tested and recommended by us. Any MERCEDES-BENZ service station will readily advise you. Retighten newly mounted tire chains after a few miles of driving. Do not exceed permissible maximum speed of 50 km/h/30 mph. On clear roads remove the chains as soon as practicable. Adhere to the manufacturer's mounting instructions.

Traveling Abroad

Abroad, too, there is a widely-spread MERCEDES-BENZ service network at your disposal. If you travel into areas which are not listed in the index of your service station booklet, you should request pertinent information from your dealer.

Vehicle Care

Like any other mechanical equipment, the vehicle requires care and maintenance.

A maintenance booklet is delivered with your car listing all the maintenance jobs that must be carried out after the following mileages:

- Once after 1300 — 1600 km/ 800 — 1000 miles.
- After 8000 km/5000 miles.
- After 24 000 km/15 000 miles and thereafter every 24 000 km/15 000 miles, but at least once every two years.

We would also like to draw your attention to the hints contained in the maintenance booklet covering necessary lubrication services every 8000 km/5000 miles, additional maintenance jobs every 48 000 km/30 000 miles and MB individual maintenance as required.

Renew brake fluid once a year, preferably in spring. Use only brake fluids recommended by MERCEDES-BENZ.

The vehicle must receive the prescribed maintenance and/or lubrication work at the specified intervals as listed in the maintenance booklet. Verification of performance of such maintenance/lubrication work should be recorded in the spaces provided in the maintenance booklet.

The maintenance jobs are described in detail in a manual which you can order from your MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

Severe Operating Conditions

In the case of severe operating conditions or heavy use mainly in city traffic or over short distances, frequent mountain driving, poor roads, dusty and muddy conditions, trailer operation, hard and sporty driving, etc., it may be necessary to inspect e.g.

- the tires
- air cleaner (clean or renew element)

at shorter intervals.

Any MERCEDES-BENZ service station will be pleased to give you expert and individual advice.

Engine Oil Change and Filter Change

To be carried out every 8000 km/ 5000 miles, but at least once a year if year-round multigrade oil is used. Otherwise at least twice a year (in spring and fall).

Under severe operating conditions or if diesel fuels with high sulphur content (in excess of 0.5 % by weight) are used, the oil and filter should be changed every 4000 km/ 2500 miles.

For regular oil level checks, refer to "Checking Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc.".

Automatic Transmission — Fluid and Filter Change

To be carried out every 48 000 km/ 30 000 miles according to the maintenance booklet.

Under severe operating conditions have the automatic transmission fluid changed every 24 000 km/ 15 000 miles without filter change.

All MERCEDES-BENZ sevice stations maintain a stock of original spare parts required for maintenance and repair work. In addition, strategically located parts distribution centers provide quick and reliable parts service.

More than 200 000 different spare parts, even for rather old vehicle models, are available.

MERCEDES-BENZ original spare parts are subjected to most severe quality inspections. Each part has been specifically developed, manufactured or selected for and adapted to MERCEDES-BENZ vehicles, therefore, MERCEDES-BENZ original spare parts should be installed.

In operation, your vehicle i subjected to a great amount of varying external influences which, if gone unchecked, can attack the paintwork as well as the underbody and cause lasting damage.

Such damage is caused not only by extreme and varying climatic conditions, but also by air pollution, road salt, tar, gravel and stone chipping. Grease and oil, fuel, coolant, brake fluid, bird droppings, tree resins, etc. should be immediately removed to avoid paint damage. Frequent washing, however, reduces and/or eliminates the aggressivity and potency of the above adverse influences.

Special car-care measures may be necessary to deal with unfavorable conditions; for example, near the coast, in industrial areas (smoke, exhaust emissions), or during winter operation.

You should check over your vehicle from time to time for stone chipping or other damage. Any damage should be repaired as soon as possible.

In doing so, do not neglect the underside of the car. A prerequisite for a thorough check is a washing of the underbody followed by a rust-proofing treatment.

Your vehicle has been treated at the factory with a wax-base rustproofing in the body cavities.

After every engine cleaning you should have the engine compartment rustproofed. Before rustproofing, all control linkage bushings have to be lubricated with hydraulic oil (check with your local MERCEDES-BENZ dealership for recommended brands).

We have selected car-care products and compiled recommendations which are specially matched to our vehicles and which always reflect the newest in technological standing. You can obtain MB car-care products at every MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

Scratches, corrosive deposits, corrosion or damage due to negligent or incorrect care cannot always be removed with the car-care products recommended here. In such cases it is best to seek aid at your MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

The following topics deal with the cleaning and care of your vehicle and give important "how-to" information as well as references to recommended MB car-care products.

Car Wash

Before washing your vehicle, remove insect residues. The car should not be washed in the sun.

Thoroughly spray the car with a diffused jet of water. Direct only a very weak spray towards the ventilation intake. Use plenty of water and rinse the sponge and chamois frequently. Rinse with clear water and thoroughly wipe dry with a chamois.

If the vehicle has been run through an automatic car wash — in particular one of the older installations — rewipe the recessed sections provided in the tail lamps (for improved prevention of soiling) if necessary. No solvents (fuels, thinners, etc.) must be used.

In the winter, thoroughly remove all traces of road salt as soon as possible.

When washing the car underbody, do not forget to clean the inner sides of the wheels.

Tar Stains

Quickly remove tar stains before they dry and become more difficult to remove.

Window Cleaning

Use a window cleaning solution on very dirty or oil-stained windows. Clean windshiels wiper blades with a clean cloth and washing solution. Replace blades once or twice a year.

Plastic Parts, Rubber Parts and MB-Tex Upholstery Covers

Do not use oil or wax on these parts.

Seat Belts

The webbing must not be treated with chemical cleaning agents. Use only clear, lukewarm water and soap. Do not dry the webbing at temperatures above 80° C/176° F or in direct sunlight. Never bleach or re-dye the webbing.

Steering Wheel, Gear Shift Lever and Instrument Cluster

Use a gentle dish-washing detergent or mild detergent for delicate fabrics as a washing solution. Wipe with a cloth moistened in lukewarm solution. Do not use scouring agents.

Upholstery

Leather: Wipe leather upholstery with a damp cloth and dry thoroughly. Exercise particular care when cleaning perforated leather as its underside should not become wet.

Velours: Pressure marks resulting from dampness and heat may appear to be stains. Such marks can be removed by wiping with a moistened brush, ironing with a wet cloth or by treating with a dry shampoo. Do not sit on damp upholstery. Quick drying is achieved by applying hot air — for example, by using a hair dryer. If in doubt, please consult your MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

Paintwork

Do not apply wax if your car is parked in the sun or if the hood is still hot.

For maximum protection, the paintwork should be waxed approximately once every three months. Use the appropriate MERCEDES-BENZ Touch-UP Stick for quick and provisional repairs of minor paint damage.

Light Alloy Wheels

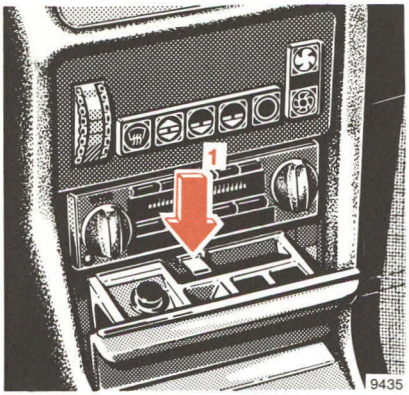
If possible, clean wheels once a week with lukewarm water and autoshampoo. Use an ample supply of water.

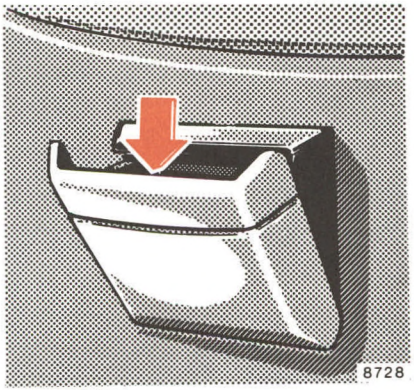
To remove stubborn marks, use polish or paint cleaner and apply with buffing cloth or a soft cloth.

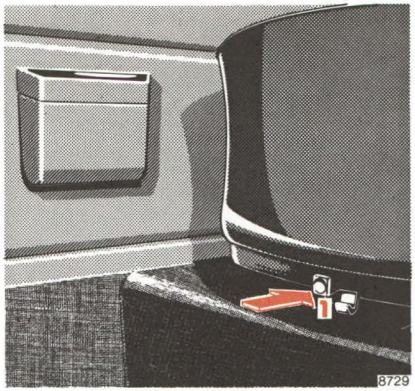
Ornamental Moldings (Chrome-Plated, Aluminium)

For regular cleaning and care of very dirty chrome-plated parts, use a chrome cleaner.

Practical Hints







Ash trays

To remove front ash tray:

Pull ash tray out as far as possible. Push down the spring (1) in the center and remove ash tray.

To install ash tray:

Position ash tray squarely and push in.

To remove rear ash tray:

Push the ash tray down while opening and remove.

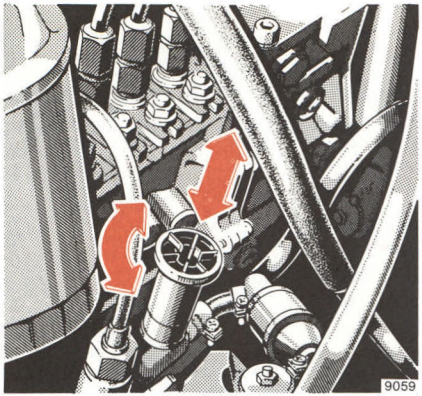
To install ash tray:

Position ash tray squarely and push in.

Rear Seat Cushion

Removal: Depress buttons 1 (left and right) and at the same time slightly lift up rear seat cushion at the front end. Then pull the cushion forward. (Center arm rest of rear seat cushion must be folded up.)

Installation: Push rear edge of rear seat cushion under the backrest to the stop, press down front edge onto the support and allow to engeage.



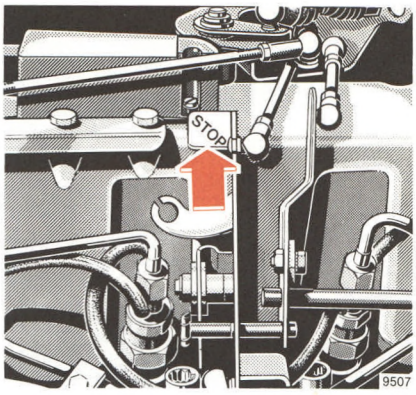
Bleeding the Fuel System

A completely bled fuel system is imperative for perfect engine operation. During operation, the system is continuously bled via the overflow line.

The entire system must be bled manually after the fuel tank has been driven completely empty.

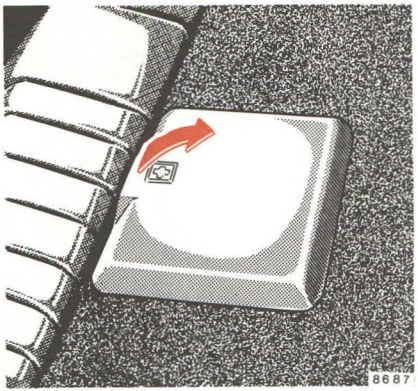
First, fill fuel tank with fuel. Then operate primer pump until the bypass valve on the injection pump opens (hissing noice).

Disengage primer pump handle prior to operating it (turn counterclockwise). Retighten after use.



Turning off Engine Manually

If the engine continues operating in steering lock position "0", open hood and press lever marked "STOP" until the engine stops.

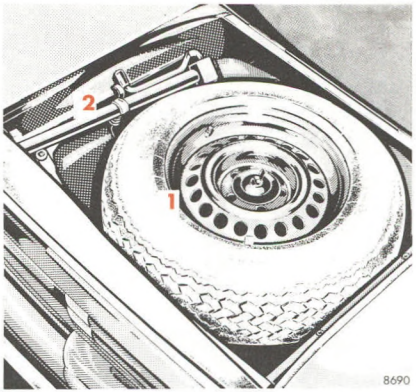


First Aid Kit

The first aid kit is stowed in a cavity in the hat shelf at the rear.

Luggage or Ski Racks

The only type of rack to be mounted on the roof we recommend is the drip rail mounted type which has no other supports (suction cups or legs) to support the rack on the roof. Such supports may lead to marring of the paint or even denting of the roof if excessive weight is placed on the rack.Your MERCEDES-BENZ dealer can give further advice.



Spare Wheel, Jack, Vehicle Tool Kit

Spare wheel (1), jack (2) and the tool kit are stowed in a trough below the trunk floor.

Fold back trunk floor mat and remove cover plate.

Note:

The jack is designed exclusively for jacking up the vehicle at the jack tubes provided on either side of the vehicle. Jack stands must be used when working under the vehicle.

Wheels, Tires

In case of replacement we recommend you use tires of identical design, version and brand.

See any MERCEDES-BENZ service station for information on tested and recommended wheels and tires for summer and winter operation. They will also offer more advice concerning tire service and purchase.

Mount single newly acquired tires on the front wheels. If any tires are replaced and the spare tire is new and of the same make and version, mount the spare wheel on the vehicle as road wheel. We recommend that you break in new tires for approx. 100 km/60 miles at moderate speed.

On new rims, in particular on light alloy rims, it is imperative that the wheel securing bolts be retightened after approx. 800 km/500 miles. On new vehicles retightening is carried out in the course of the 1st inspection. Retightening is also necessary when new wheels are fitted at a later date, e.g. when the spare wheel is used for the first time or when a new set of wheels with M + S tires is fitted.

To prevent damage to the valves, vehicles equipped with light alloy disc rims must only be driven with the hub caps installed.

For tire specifications, refer to "Technical Data".

Rotating wheels:

The wheels can be rotated according to the degree of tire wear while retaining the same sense of rotation. Rotating, however, should be carried out before the characteristic tire wear pattern (shoulder wear on front wheels and tread center wear on rear wheels) becomes visible at a mileage of 5000 – 10 000 km/3000 – 6000 miles as otherwise the driving properties deteriorate.

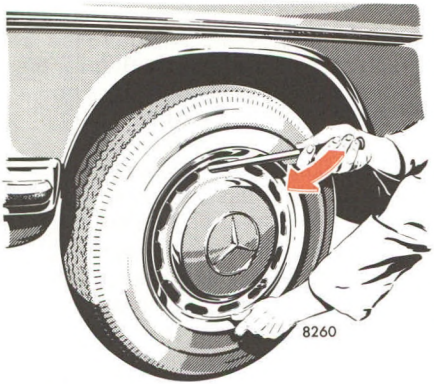
Slowly leaking air (e.g. due to a nail in the tire) may cause damage to the tire such as tread separation. Regular tire pressure checks at intervals of no more than 14 days are therefore essential. For the tire pressure checks, keep in mind that hot tires show higher pressure than cold tires. See tire pressure chart on last page.

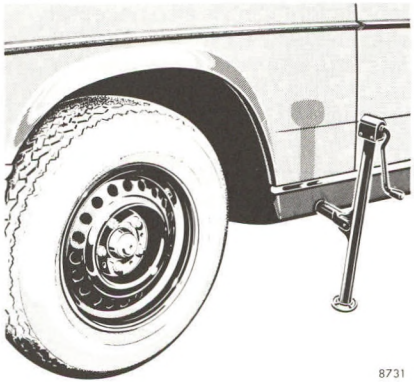
Should the tire pressure decrease constantly, check whether foreign objects have penetrated the tire or if rim or valve allow the air to leak.

Caution: Use longer wheel bolts for light alloy rims than those required for light alloy disc rims (see illustration on page 60).

Thoroughly clean the inner side of the wheels any time you rotate the wheels or wash vehicle underside.

Dented or bent rims cause tire pressure loss and damage to the tire beads. For this reason, check rims for damage at regular intervals. The rim flanges must be checked for wear before a tire is mounted. Remove burrs, if there are any.

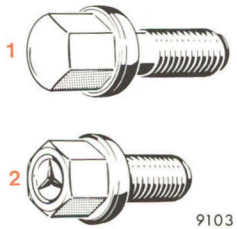




Observe wheel bolts!

1 For forged light alloy rims only

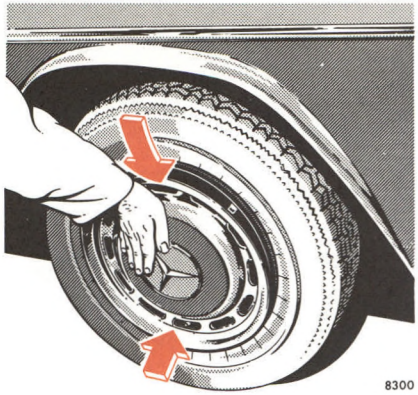
2 For light alloy disc rims and steel rims only



Changing Wheels

1. Depress parking brake pedal.
2. With manual transmission, shift gear shift lever to 1st or reverse gears respectively, with automatic transmission, move selector lever to position "P".
3. Safeguard vehicle against rolling off by using chocks or similar. Place chocks under both opposite wheels (on downhill side), on a level road on both sides of the opposite front wheel when changing a rear wheel.
4. Insert the combination wrench in one of the trim ring slots and pry off the hub cap.
5. Using the combination wrench, loosen but do not yet remove the wheel bolts.
6. Clean jack supporting tube, if necessary. (Jack tubes are behind the front wheel housings and in front of the rear wheel housings.)
7. Insert jack arm into the tube hole up to the stop. Position the jack so that it will always be vertical as seen from the side, even on inclines. Jack up the vehicle until the wheel is clear of the ground.
8. Then back out the wheel bolts. Protect bolt threads from dirt and sand. Remove the wheel.

   Note:
   It must be ensured that light alloy rims do not tip over after the last wheel bolt has been removed or while the first one is turned in as otherwise the wheel hub may suffer damage.
9. Adjust the jack to allow the wheel to be slipped on without being lifted.
10. Slip on wheel (valve down) and press onto the hub plate. Screw in wheel bolts but use only such bolts that suit the particular rim.



11. Lower car and remove jack. Tighten the five bolts evenly by going around the wheel and tightening every other bolt until all the bolts are tight. Observe a tightening torque of 10 mkp/ 72 lb-ft.
12. To install the hub cap, slip the tire valve through one of the slots appr. in the middle between two hub cap mounting clips and press the hub cap against the wheel flange at this point. Then push the two opposite clips against the rim and seat the hub cap by firmly striking it towards the valve with the flat of the hand.
13. Correct tire pressure.

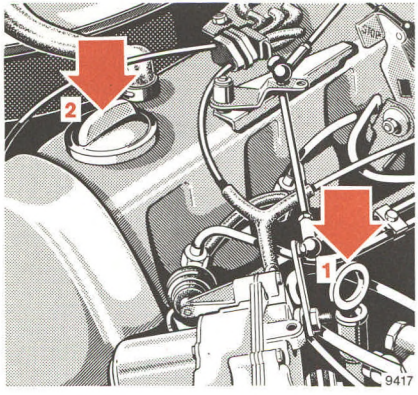
Hint:

Do not use hub caps designed for light alloy disc rims on steel rims.

Tire Pressure

A table (see fuel filler flap or last page) lists the tire inflation pressures specified for summer and winter tires as well as for the varying operating conditions.

Tire temperature and pressure increase with the vehicle speed. Tire pressure should therefore only be corrected on cold tires. Correct tire pressure in hot tires only if pressure has dropped below the data listed in the table and the respective operating conditions are taken into consideration.



Engine Oil Level Check

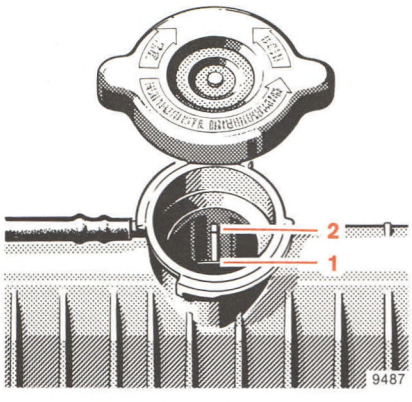
1 Dipstick
2 Oil filler hole

Check engine oil level at regular intervals, e.g. after refueling, with the engine at operating temperature and shut off.

The vehicle should be parked on level ground and the oil level must be somewhere between the lower and the upper mark on dipstick (1); do not replenish in excess of the upper mark.

Wipe dipstick before any oil level measurement. To determine the oil level, check both sides of the dipstick. Always determine the oil level by means of the straight horizontal marking formed by the oil on one side of the dipstick.

For viscosity and capacity, see "Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc., and last page".



Checking Coolant Level

The coolant level must reach:

- to marking 1 if the coolant is cold,
- to marking 2 if the coolant is hot.

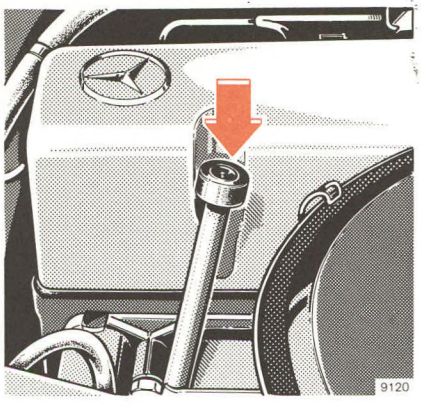
Do not remove radiator cap if engine temperature is above 90° C/194° F. Allow engine to cool down before removing cap. The radiator contains hot water and is under pressure.

First turn cap to first notch to relieve excess pressure using a rag. If opened immediately, hot scalding fluid and steam will be blown out under pressure.

If a small amount of coolant has to be added (due to evaporation of water), plain water can be added.

If a larger quantity of coolant has to be added, a 50/50 mixture of water and antifreeze should be used.

The drain plugs are on the RH side of the engine and LH bottom mount of the radiator



**Fluid Level —
Automatic Transmission**

At regular intervals, check the fluid level of the automatic transmission together with the engine oil level prior to every long trip.

Check transmission fluid level with the engine idling, parking brake engaged and selector lever in position "P". The vehicle must be parked on level ground. Prior to the check, allow engine to idle for approx. 1 to 2 minutes.

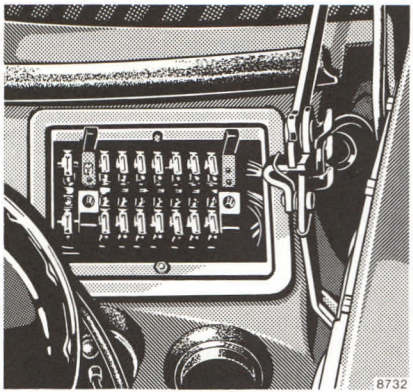
Exercise utmost cleanliness!
To wipe the dipstick, use a clean and lintless cloth (preferably leather). To fill the transmission with fluid, only pour it through a fine-mesh filter into the dipstick opening. Even the slightest impurity may cause operational troubles.

The oil level in the transmission is dependent upon the oil temperature. The maximum and minimum oil level marks on the dipstick are applicable references only if the transmission fluid has reached its normal operating temperature of 80° C/176° F.

If, however, the transmission fluid cools down to 20 – 30° C/68 – 86° F, which is the normal shop temperature range, then the maximum oil level will be approximately 30 mm/1.2 in below the minimum mark on the dipstick.

We stress this point because an oil change is normally performed when the transmission oil has cooled down to shop temperature.

The fluid level must not exceed the dipstick maximum mark with the fluid at operating temperature. Drain or siphon off excess fluid, if required.



Fuses

The fuse box is located in the engine compartment.

A summary of the protected equipment is printed in the fuse box cover.

Fuse arrangement in the box — starting at engine side, proceeding from inside to outside — upper row: odd numbers
1, 3, 5 etc. up to 13;
lower row: even numbers
2, 4, 6 etc. up to 14.

Fuses must be replaced, not repaired or bridged.

Spare fuses are stored in the fuse box (observe amperage and color code).

Determine the cause of a short prior to replacing a burned-out fuse.

After replacing a fuse, screw on the fuse box cover firmly.

Battery

Check the fluid level in the cells from outside approximately every 4 weeks, and more often in summer and in hot zones.

The fluid level must be between the lower and the upper markings.

Only replenish with distilled water. Do not use metal funnels and do not perforate the diaphragm of the battery overfill protection.

The battery is filled to the maximum level when the water level in the cell filling chamber stops going down.

If battery acid is to be extracted for battery diagnosis purposes, perforate the diaphragm with the hydrometer or the tube attached to it.

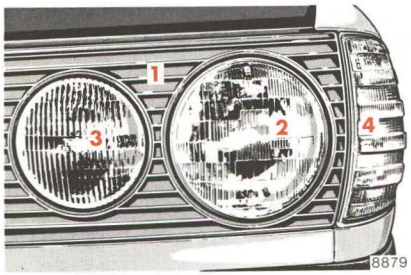
Coat battery terminal clamps with acidproof grease. Keep battery clean and dry.

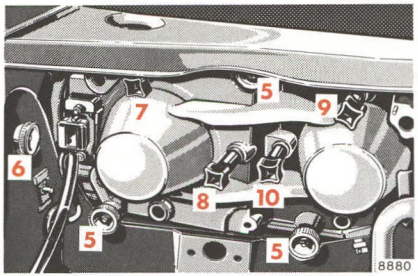
Only tow vehicle with the battery connected.

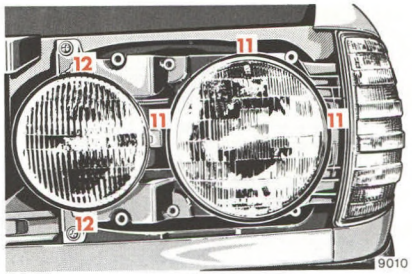
Only charge battery with a battery charger when it is disconnected from the vehicle electrical circuit.

Note:

While the engine is running the battery terminal clamps must not be loosened or detached as otherwise the alternator and other electronic units would be damaged.







Replacing Bulbs

To remove, push the bulb in and turn to the left, then lift the bulb out.

To install, grip the bulb with a paper tissue or similar cloth, align the pins on the base of the bulb with the grooves in the bulb socket, push in lightly and turn to the right until the stop is felt.

Install only bulbs of prescribed wattage. Refer to "Technical Data and last page".

Headlamp Aiming

Correct headlamp aiming is of paramount importance to the roadworthiness of the car. Check and readjust headlamps at regular intervals and invariably when a lamp has been replaced.

Front Lamps

1 Cover. Remove cover (1) after backing out knurled plastic nuts located behind headlamps.

2 Sealed-beam unit for high and low beam

3 Fog lamp

4 Turn signal, parking, side marker and standing lamp

5 Securing nuts for cover

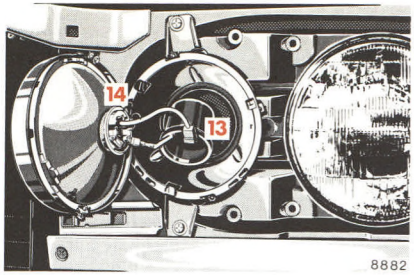
6 Securing nuts for turn signal, parking, side marker and standing lamp

7 Vertical aiming screw, sealed-beam unit

8 Horizontal aiming screw, sealed-beam unit

9 Vertical aiming screw, fog lamp

10 Horizontal aiming screw, fog lamp



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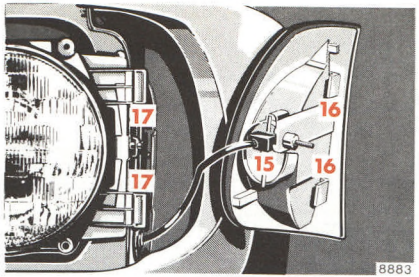

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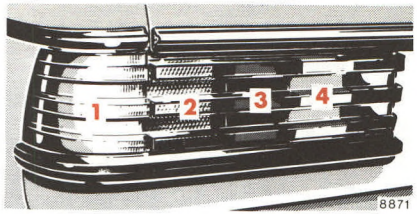

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11 Securing screws for sealed-beam unit retaining ring. Loosen securing screws, remove retaining ring and unit. Pull off connector.

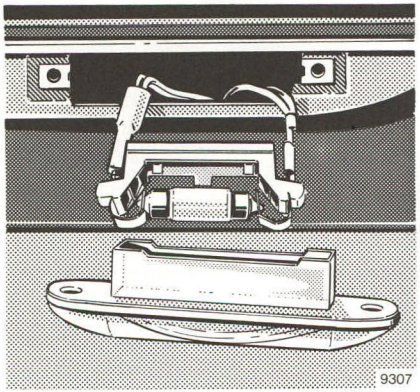
12 Securing screws for fog lamp retaining ring. Loosen securing screws and take out lamp body. Pull off plug (13). Disengage retaining spring and remove bulb (14).

15 Bulb for turn signal, parking, side marker and standing lamp. Loosen fastener (6). Push lamp body forward and detach. Hold lamp holder by the wide lug and pull out. Depress bulb, turn to the left and take out. When installing the bulb holder, the lugs must engage the lamp body recesses. When installing the lamp body, never fail to engage the locating webs (16) between the retaining springs (17).

Tail Lamp Assembly

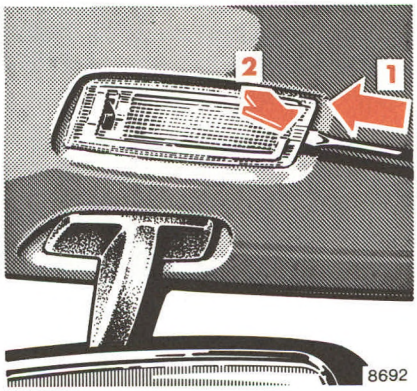
Remove both knurled nuts in the trunk and pull off lens assembly. To replace the bulbs, depress, turn left and pull out.

1 Turn signal lamp
side marker lamp
2 Tail, parking and standing lamp
3 Stop lamp
4 Backup lamp



License Plate Lamps

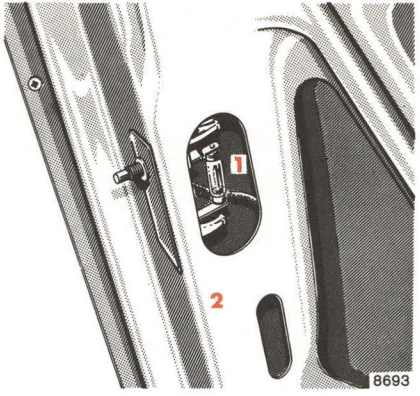
Open trunk lid, loosen both securing screws of the lamp and remove lamp. Pull out lamp holder.



Courtesy Lamps

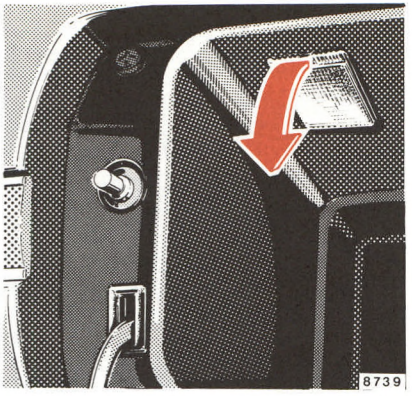
To replace the bulb, press courtesy lamp slightly towards the left (1), lift off at right-hand side (2) and pull out to the right.

The same applies when removing the rear courtesy lamp.



Trunk Lamp

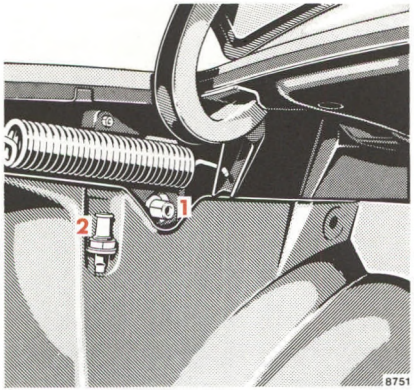
The bulb (1) is easily accessible when the trunk lid (2) is opened.

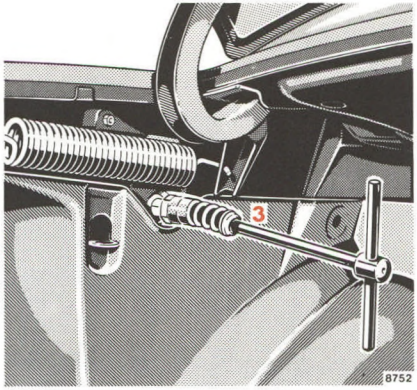


Glove Compartment Lamp

To replace the bulb, pull out lamp.

Emergency Operation of Sliding Roof



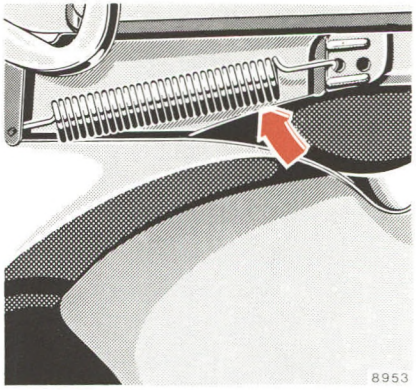


If the electric drive fails, the sliding roof can also be moved by hand.

For this purpose a manual drive (1) has been provided on the drive motor (LH side of trunk). The manual drive can be rotated by means of adapter (2) and spark plug wrench (3) to move the sliding roof in the desired direction.

To close the sliding roof, turn clockwise.

Unlocking of the Filler Flap



If the filler flap cannot be opened when the master lock system is unlocked, bend aside the covering on the RH side of the trunk somewhat and withdraw the link of the lock element.

Towing eyes are situated underneath the front and rear end on the RH side. Use a solid towing link such as a towbar.

Only tow-start vehicle with the battery connected and the key in steering lock position "2".

Caution: Remember, however, that until the engine is running, the power steering and power brakes do not offer assistance and considerable additional effort is required to steer and stop the car.

Emergency Starting of an Engine (Tow-starting) in a Vehicle with Automatic Transmission

Turn idle speed adjusting knob counterclockwise to the stop. Shift selector lever to "N" and turn key in steering lock to position "2".

Have vehicle towed. Having attained a speed of 30 km/h/18 mph — cold transmission — or 50 km/h/30 mph — warm transmission — keep on driving at this speed for approximately 2 minutes to ensure sufficient fluid pressure in the transmission.

To crank the engine, shift selector lever to "L" (300 D, 300 CD — "S"). Touch the accelerator only when the engine starts firing. As soon as the engine has started, immediately return selector lever to "N". Adjust idle speed. It is important to allow the engine to idle for at least 1 minute before starting off because the preglowing process starts when the key is in steering lock position "2" and is not immediately disrupted after the engine has been tow-started. During this time the preglowing process is cut out automatically.

If the engine has not fired after a few seconds, shift the selector lever from "L" to "N" to protect the transmission from damage.

For a new starting attempt, tow-start the vehicle for some time again with the selector lever in position "N" and repeat the starting procedure.

The same method can be used to start the engine in emergencies when rolling downhill.

Towing a Vehicle with Automatic Transmission

The vehicle may be towed with the driving wheels on the ground and the selector lever in position "N" for distances up to 120 km/75 miles and at a speed not to exceed 50 km/h/30 mph.

To positively avoid a possibility of damage to the transmission, however, we recommend to disconnect the drive shaft at the rear axle drive flange on any towing beyond a short tow to a nearby garage.

If the battery is discharged the engine can be started with jumper cables (minimum lead cross section is 35 mm^2) and the (12 V) battery of another vehicle. Proceed as follows:

- Turn key to steering lock position "0".
- Run engine of jumper vehicle at high idle.
- First connect jumper cables to the positive battery terminals and then to the negative terminals.
- Start engine as normal.
- After the engine has started, first remove jumper cables from the negative battery terminals and then from the positive terminals.

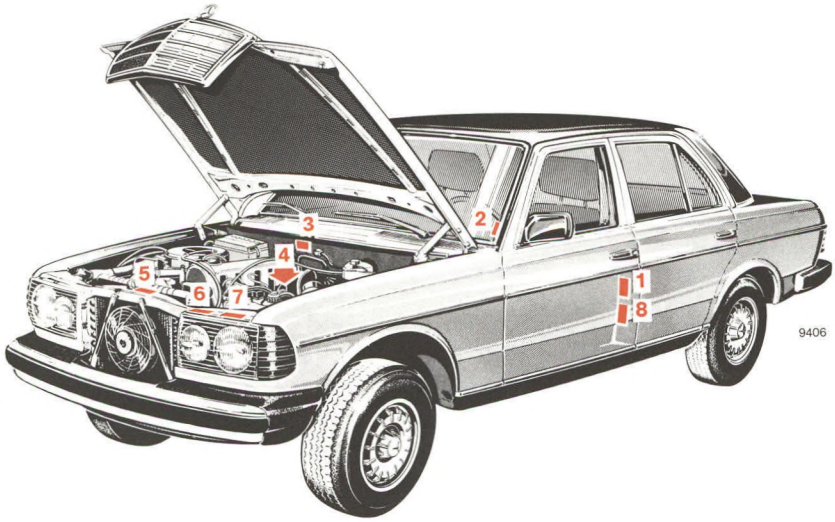
Instructions:

A discharged battery can freeze at approx. $-10°$ C/ $+ 14°$ F. In all cases it must be thawed out before jumper leads are used.

Never lean over batteries while jump starting, you might get burned.

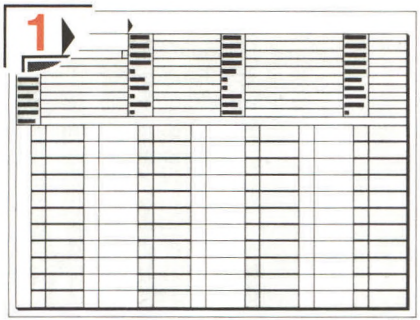
Technical Data
Fuels Coolants
Lubricants etc.

When ordering spare parts, please quote chassis and engine numbers.



1 Certification Tag (left door pillar)
2 Identification Tag (left window post)
3 Chassis no.
4 Engine No.
5 Body No. and Paintwork No.
6 Information Tag
300 D, 300 CD California version
Vacuum line routing
for emission control system
7 Emission Control Tag
8 Emission Control Tag
Catalyst Information

Vehicle Data Cards



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The vehicle data cards bear all the important data relating to your vehicle.

Data card No. 1 bears the key number and should on no account be felt in the vehicle. Submit this card to your MERCEDES-BENZ service station to request a replacement key in case of loss.

Data card No. 2 bears no key data and is kept in the maintenance booklet. Presenting this card to the service station will facilitate the processing of the order.

Warranty Coverage

Your car is covered under the terms of the "warranties" printed in the owner's service and warranty policy booklet and your dealer will exchange or repair any defective parts in accordance with the terms of the following warranties:

1. New vehicle limited warranty
2. Emission systems warranty
3. Emissions performance warranty
4. California emission control systems warranty (state of California only unless purchased optionally for diesel models)

Loss of owner's service and warranty policy

Should you lose your owner's service and warranty policy booklet, have your local MB dealer arrange for a replacement. It will be mailed to you.

Type	240 D (123 123)[1]

Engine

Engine type	616
Work cycle	Diesel four stroke
No. of cylinders	4
Bore	90.9 mm/3.58 in
Stroke	92.4 mm/3.64 in
Total piston displacement	2399 cm^3/ 146.4 in^3
Compression ratio	21
Output acc. to SAE	67 net bhp/4000 rpm
Valve clearance (cold engine) Intake	0.10 mm/0.004 in
Valve clearance (cold engine) Exhaust	0.30 mm/0.012 in
Injection order	1–3–4–2
V-belts:	
Water pump — fan — alternator	9.5 × 970 mm
Power steering	12.5 × 1150 mm
Air conditioning	12.5 × 1350 mm

Transmission

Design	Manual four-speed transmission
Optional extra	Automatic four-speed torque-converter transmission

Steering System

Design	Power steering

Rims – Tires

Rims	5½ J × 14 H 2
Summer tires: Radial-ply tires	175 SR 14
Winter tires: Radial-ply tires	175 SR 14 M+S

Electrical System

Alternator	14 V/55 A
Starter motor	12 V/2.3 kW
Battery	12 V/88 Ah

[1] The quoted data apply only to the standard vehicle. See a MERCEDES-BENZ service station for the corresponding data of all special bodies and special equipment.

Bulbs	12 V
High and low beams	Sealed beam/ Halogen
Fog lamps	H 3
Turn signal, clearance and side marker lamps, front	21/5 W/32/3 cp
Stop lamps	21 W/32 cp
Turn signal lamps, rear	21 W/32 cp
Side marker lamps, rear	4 W/2 cp
Tail and standing lamps	10 W/6 cp
Backup lamps	21 W/32 cp
License plate lamps	5 W festoon lamp
Interior lamps	10 W festoon lamp
Trunk lamp	10 W festoon lamp
Glove compartment lamp	5 W festoon lamp

Main Dimensions

Overall vehicle length	4848 mm/190.9 in
Overall vehicle width	1786 mm/ 70.3 in
Overall height (curb condition)	1438 mm/ 56.6 in
Wheel base	2795 mm/110.0 in
Track, font	1488 mm/ 58.6 in
Track, rear	1446 mm/ 56.9 in
Weights	See certification tag

Type	300 D (123 130)[1] 300 CD (123 150)[1]

Engine

Engine type	617
Work cycle	Diesel four stroke
No. of cylinders	5
Bore	90.9 mm/3.58 in
Stroke	92.4 mm/3.64 in
Total piston displacement	2998 cm^3/ 183.0 in^3
Compression ratio	21
Output acc. to SAE	83 net bhp/4200 rpm
Valve clearance (cold engine) Intake	0.10 mm/0.004 in
Valve clearance (cold engine) Exhaust	0.30 mm/0.012 in
Injection order	1–2–4–5–3

V-belts:

Water pump — fan — alternator	9.5 × 980 mm
Power steering	12.5 × 1150 mm
Air conditioning	12.5 × 1350 mm

Transmission

Design	Automatic four-speed torque-converter transmission

Steering System

Design	Power steering

Rims – Tires

Rims	6 J × 14 H 2
Summer tires: Radial-ply tires	195/70 SR 14
Winter tires: Radial-ply tires	195/70 SR 14 M+S

Electrical System

Alternator	14 V / 55 A
Starter motor	12 V / 2.3 kW
Battery	12 V / 88 Ah

[1] The quoted data apply only to the standard vehicle. See a MERCEDES-BENZ service station for the corresponding data of all special bodies and special equipment.

Bulbs	12 V
High and low beams	Sealed beam/ Halogen
Fog lamps	H 3
Turn signal, clearance and side marker lamps, front	21/5 W32/3 cp
Stop lamps	21 W/32 cp
Turn signal lamps, rear	21 W/32 cp
Side marker lamps, rear	4 W/ 2 cp
Tail and standing lamps	10 W/ 6 cp
Backup lamps	21 W/32 cp
License plate lamps	5 W festoon lamp
Interior lamps	10 W festoon lamp
Trunk lamp	10 W festoon lamp
Glove compartment lamp	5 W festoon lamp
Weights	See certification tag

Main Dimensions 300 D

Overall vehicle length	4848 mm/190.9 in
Overall vehicle width	1786 mm/ 70.3 in
Overall height (curb condition)	1438 mm/ 56.6 in
Wheel base	2795 mm/110.0 in
Track, front	1488 mm/ 58.6 in
Track, rear	1446/mm 56.9 in

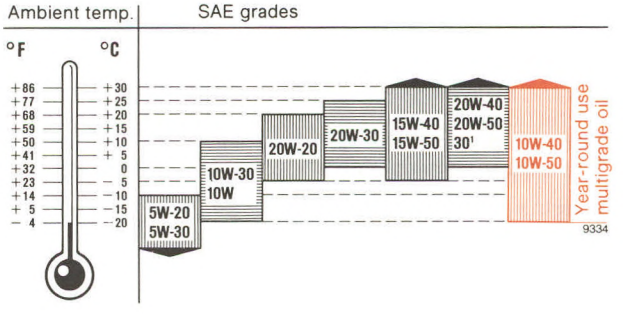
Main Dimensions 300 CD

Overall vehicle length	4763 mm/187.5 in
Overall vehicle width	1786 mm/ 70.3 in
Overall height (curb condition)	1395 mm/ 54.9 in
Wheel base	2710 mm/106.7 in
Track, front	1488 mm/ 58.6 in
Track, rear	1446 mm/ 56.9 in

Vehicle components and their respective lubricants must match.

Therfore use only brands tested and recommended by us.

Enquire at your MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

	Type	Capacity	Fuels, coolants, lubricants, etc.
Total oil capacity in case of engine oil and filter change	240 D 300 D 300 CD	6.5 l 7 US qt	Recommended engine oil  1) SAE 40 may be used if ambient temperatures constantly exceed +30° C/+86° F.
Manual transmission	240 D	1.3 l 2.7 US pt	Engine oil SAE 10 W/20 W-20

	Type	Capacity	Fuels, coolants, lubricants, etc.
Automatic transmission	240 D 300 D 300 CD	Initial fill: 6.1 l/6.4 US qt Fluid change: 4.8 l/5 US qt	Automatic transmission fluid (ATF)
Rear axle		1.0 l 2.1 US pt	Hypoid gear oil SAE 90, 85 W 90
Accelerator control linkage			Hydraulic fluid
Power steering		1.4 l 3 US pt	Automatic transmission fluid (ATF)
Front wheel bearings		60 g each, approx. 2.1 oz. each, approx.	Multipurpose grease
Grease fittings			Multipurpose or lubrication grease
Door locks			Special grease
Battery terminals			Bosch special grease

	Type	Capacity	Fuels, coolants, lubricants, etc.
Brake and (with manual transmission) clutch reservoir	240 D 300 D 300 CD	approximately 0.5 l 1.1 US pt	Brake fluid
Windshield washer system		approximately 3.0 l 3.2 US qt	Water plus windshield detergent
Fuel tank including a reserve of	240 D	approximately 65 l 17.2 US gal approximately 9.5 l 2.5 US gal	Diesel fuels acc. to ASTM D 975, grades 1 and 2 as well as VV-F-800a grades 1 and 2
Fuel tank including a reserve of	300 D 300 CD	approximately 80 l 21.1 US gal approximately 10.5 l 2.3 US gal	
Cooling system	240 D	10 l 10.6 US qt	Coolant
	300 D 300 CD	11 l 11.6 US qt	

Engine Oils

Engine oils are specifically tested for their suitability in our engines. Therefore, use only engine oils recommended by us. Information on recommended brands is available at any MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

A new or reconditioned engine is filled with an initial operation oil in the factory or in a MERCEDES-BENZ service station. This oil is specially developed for the specific operating conditions during the first 1300 – 1600 km/800 – 1000 miles.

A recommended engine oil may be used for topping up if the oil level drops below the dipstick minimum mark prior to the first service 1300 – 1600 km/800 – 1000 miles.

Brake Fluid

Brake fluid should be changed once a year, preferably in spring. Only use brake fluid recommended by us. For further information, refer to "Safe Driving".

Diesel Fuels

Use only commercially available vehicular diesel fuels no. 2 or No. 1 (ASTM D 975 No. 2-D or No. 1-D).

Change engine oil in compliance with section "Engine Oil Change and Oil Filter Service" if diesel fuels are used whose sulphur content exceeds 0.5 % by weight. Marine diesel fuel, heating oil or the like must not be used.

At very low temperatures the fluidity of No. 2-D diesel fuel may become insufficient due to paraffin separation.

To avoid malfunctions, No. 2-D diesel fuel of a lowered cloud point is marketed during the cold season.

At temperatures below 0° C/32° F use winterized or No. 1 diesel fuel only. If not available, a certain quantity of kerosene may be added. Mixing only to be done within the cars' fuel tank. Kerosene has to be filled in before the diesel fuel.

Engine power may drop according to the proportion of kerosene. For this reason, keep percentage of kerosene added to the minimum necessitated by the ambient temperature.

The following table can be used as a reference, if adding of kerosene becomes necessary. The mixing ratios shown refer to the total mixture.

Ambient temperature	No. 2 Diesel Fuel %	Kerosene %
0° C to −10° C/+32° F to +14° F	70	30
below −10° C/+14° F	50	50

We recommend not to exceed the mixture ratio, dependent on prevailing temperatures by max. 50 %.

Adding of kerosene to No. 1-D diesel fuel is not recommended even at low temperatures.

The use of further additives is not recommended.

Coolants

The coolant is a mixture of water and antifreeze. In production, the cooling system is filled with an antifreeze-water mixture offering protection to approx. −30° C/−22° F. The red mark on the temperature gauge in the instrument cluster is matched to this antifreeze-water mixture (approx. boiling point 125° C/257° F). The protection against corrosion is also ensured by this mixture making it unnecessary to add a corrosion inhibitor.

The coolant remains in the cooling system all year long and must be renewed after 3 years at the latest.

If coolant is lost, replace missing quantity with water (potable water quality) plus antifreeze of a recommended brand.

For reasons of corrosion inhibition the minimum proportion of antifreeze must be 34 %, which gives antifreeze protection down to −20° C/−4° F.

If antifreeze is not available, add a corrosion inhibitor to the cooling water to ensure proper protection against corrosion. To treat the cooling water, do not use more than 1 % (10 cm^3/l) of a recommended corrosion inhibitor.

Without antifreeze in the cooling system, the water already starts boiling at approx. 118° C/224° F, which means that the pointer of the temperature gauge in the instrument cluster may still be below the red mark.

Antifreeze

Your vehicle contains a number of aluminum parts. The use of aluminum components in motor vehicle engines necessitates that antifreeze/coolant used in such engines be specifically formulated to protect the aluminum parts. (Failure to use such antifreeze/coolant may result in a significantly shortened service life.)

While there may be a number of antifreeze/coolants available which will provide the requisite protection, all such products have not been tested for MERCEDES-BENZ vehicles. The following products, however, are deemed suitable for use in your car: MERCEDES-BENZ Anti-Freeze and Summer Coolant.

Prior to the onset of the cold season, check the coolant for its resistance to cold. Repeat this check during the cold spell. Regular testing of the antifreeze concentration is carried out only at each MERCEDES-BENZ maintenance service

	240 D	300 D 300 CD
Protection up to	Antifreeze liter/US qt	
−20° C	3.5 l	3.75 l
− 4° F	3.7 US qt	3.7 US qt
−30° C	4.5 l	5.0 l
−22° F	4.7 US qt	5.3 US qt
−40° C	5.25 l	5.75 l
−40° F	5.5 US qt	6 US qt

Customers who are interested in ordering service literature for their vehicles are advised to contact our subsidiaries in the U.S. or Canada at the following adresses, respectively

for U.S.A.: Mercedes-Benz of N.A. Inc.
One Mercedes Drive
P.O. Box 350
Montvale, New Jersey 07645
Att: Technical Publications
Tel: (201) 573-0600

for Canada: Mercedes-Benz of Canada
849 Eglinton Ave., East
Toronto 17, Ont., Canada
Att: Service Department
Tel: 416-425-3550

The above companies will be happy to handle any such requests from customers.

We consider this to be the best way in obtaining accurate information for your vehicle.

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- **Fuel:**

  Diesel fuels acc. to ASTM D 975, grades 1 and 2 as well as VW-F-800a grades 1 and 2.
  Fuel tank capacity
  240 D: approx. 65 l/17.2 US gal, this includes a approx. 9.5 l/2.5 US gal reserve.
  300 D, 300 CD: approx. 80 l/21.1 US gal, this includes a approx. 10.5 l/2.3 US gal reserve.
  Only fill fuel tank until the discharge nozzle unit cuts out — do not over fill.

- **Engine Oil:**

  Check engine oil level regularly and prior to every long trip. See page 62.
  Quantity differential between upper and lower dipstick marking level:
  1.5 l/3.2 US pt.
  Year-round multigrade oils 10 W-40/10 W-50.
  For further information, refer to page 80.

- **Automatic Transmission:**

  Automatic transmission fluid (ATF).
  For level checks and replenishment, refer to page 64.

- **Coolant:**

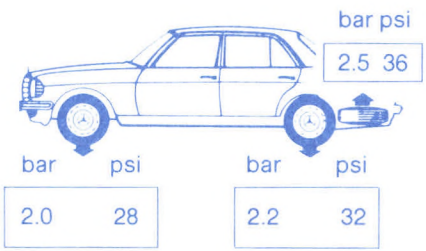
  For normal replenishment, use water (potable water quality).
  For further information (e. g. antifreeze), refer to page 85.

- **Bulbs:**

  High and low beams: Sealed beam/Halogen, tail and standing lamps 10 W/6 cp, turn signal, clearance and side marker lamps, front 21/5 W/32/3 cp, turn signal lamps, rear 21 W/32 cp, stop lamps 21 W/32 cp. For further information, refer to "Technical Data".

- **Tire Pressure:**
  For driving up to 160 km/h/100 mph

Cold tires:



Warm tires:

Pressure may rise by up to +0.5 bar/ +8 psi.

Never release any air!

Daimler Benz AG Stuttgart-Untertuerkheim Zentralkundendienst
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