

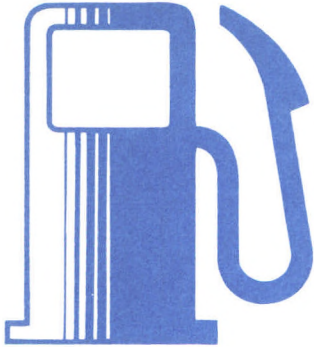
Owner's
Manual

300 SD -
TURBO DIESEL

Mercedes-Benz



1982



Drive Sensibly — Save Fuel

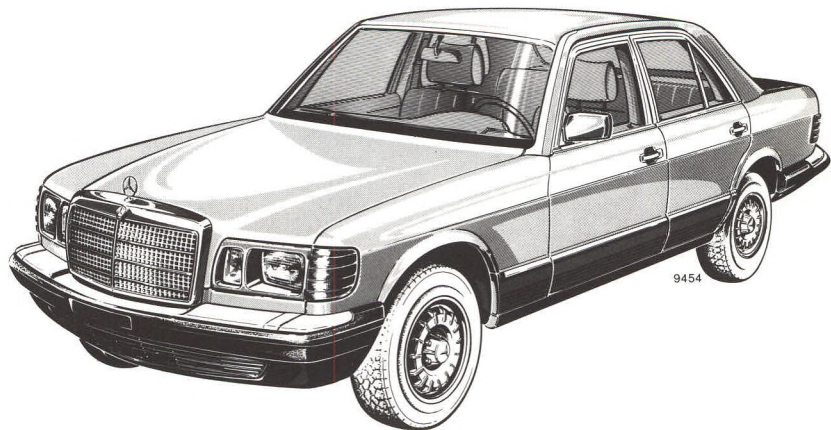
Fuel consumption depends to a great extent on driving habits and operating conditions.

In order to save fuel you should:

- ensure that tire pressures are correct
- not carry unnecessary loads
- remove ski racks or roof-mounted 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.

300 SD - TURBO DIESEL



9454

Type 126 D
1982

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 this is required for their operation. As the scope of delivery is determined by the order, the equipment of your vehicle may deviate from the descriptions and illustrations to some extent.

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Vehicle Operation

Driving

Vehicle Care

Practical Hints

**Technical Data, Fuels,
Coolants, Lubricants, etc.**

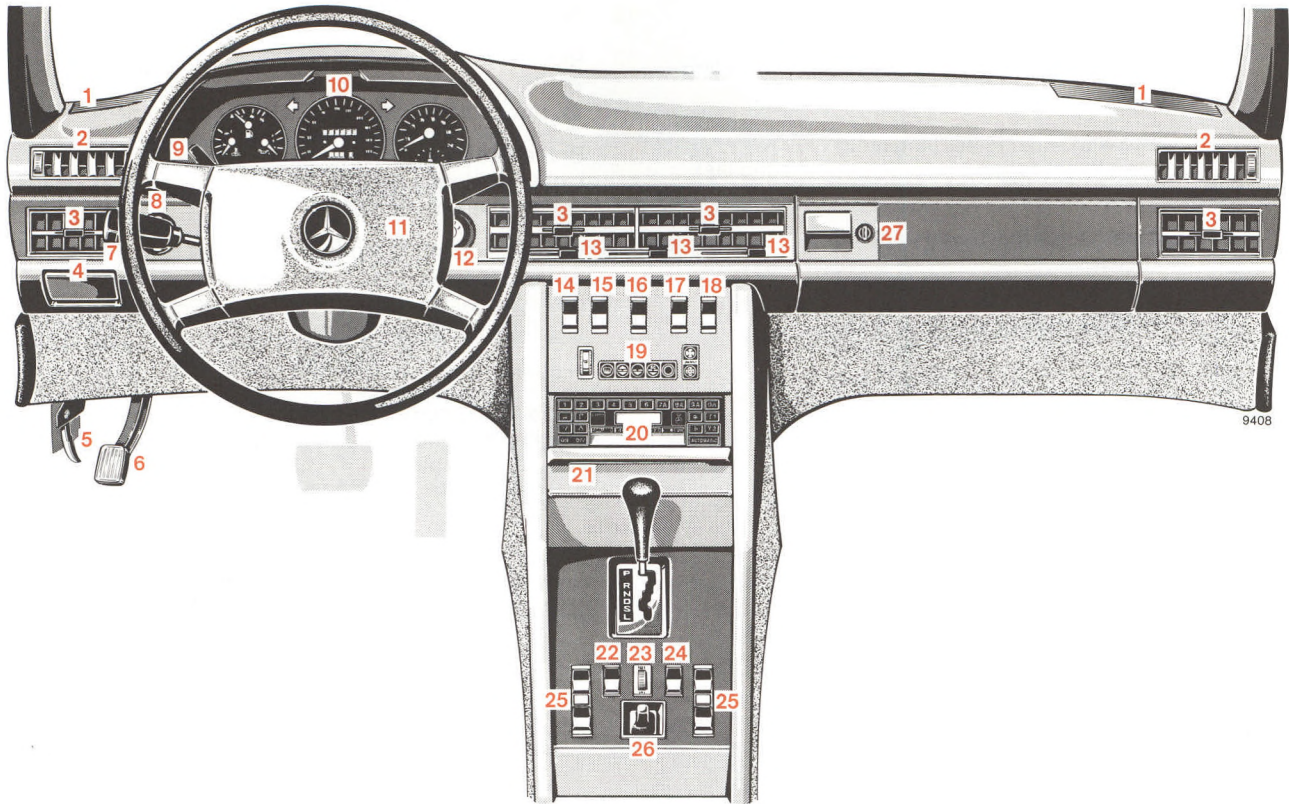
Vehicle Operation




Instruments and Controls

For more detailed descriptions see quoted pages.

- 1 Speaker grilles
- 2 Side ventilation outlets (page 26)
- 3 Swivelling outlets for nonheated fresh air (page 26)
- 4 Parking brake release handle (page 44)
- 5 Handle to disengage hood lock (page 42)
- 6 Parking brake pedal (page 44)
- 7 Combination switch (page 24)
- 8 Lighting switch (page 23)
- 9 Cruise control (page 25)
- 10 Instrument cluster (page 12)
- 11 Horn control
- 12 Steering lock (page 22)
Steering lock with preglow/starter switch
- 13 Lever for nonheated fresh air (page 26)
- 14 Switch for rear passenger compartment lamp (page 33)
- 15 Switch for electric sliding roof (page 32)
- 16 Switch for hazard warning flasher system
- 17 Switch for automatic antenna (page 40)
- 18 Switch for heated rear window (page 33)
- 19 Automatic climate control (page 26)
- 20 Radio (page 35)
- 21 Ash tray with lighter (page 34, 62)
- 22 Switch for left front seat heater (page 19)
- 23 Loudspeaker — fader control
- 24 Switch for right front seat heater (page 19)
- 25 Switch group for window lifters (page 34)
- 26 Adjusting lever for exterior mirror on front passenger side (page 31)
- 27 Glove compartment, illuminated (only in steering lock positions “1” or “2”)

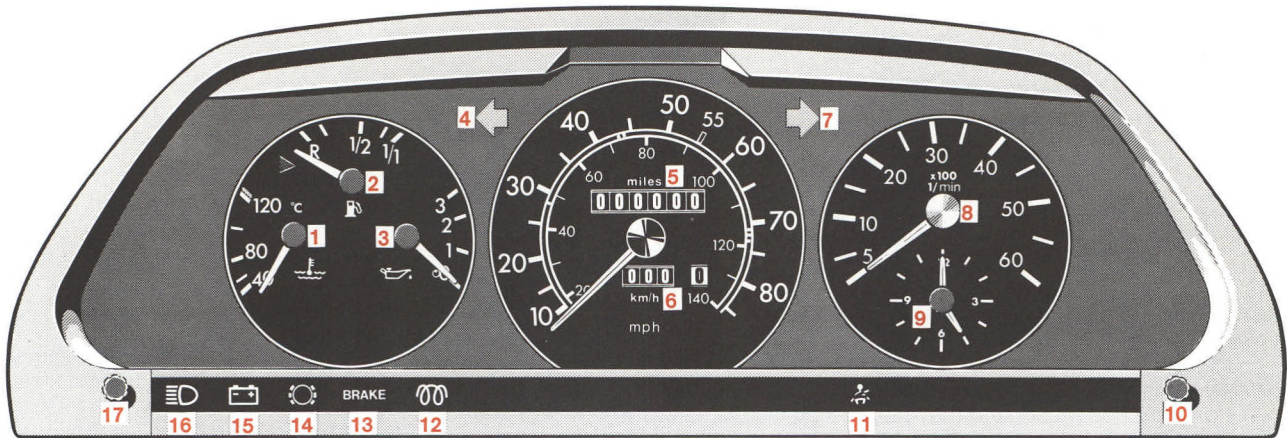


Instrument Cluster

- 
- 1** Coolant temperature gauge (°C)
Up to red marking: Maximum permissible temperature for an antifreeze-blended fill protecting down to $-30^{\circ}\text{C}/-22^{\circ}\text{F}$. See page 50.
 - 2** Fuel gauge with reserve warning lamp (yellow)
Fuel reserve and capacity, refer to page 85 and last page.
 - 3** Oil pressure gauge (bar). See page 50.
 - 4** Turn signal indicator lamp, left (green)
 - 5** Main odometer
 - 6** Trip odometer
 - 7** Turn signal indicator lamp, right (green)
 - 8** Tachometer
 - 9** Electric clock
 - 10** Knob for clock adjustment
(press in for adjustments)
 - 11** Seat belt warning lamp (red)
 - 12** Preglow indicator lamp (yellow)
 - 13** Brake warning lamp (red) comes on if
 - the parking brake is engaged
 - not enough 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 50.
 - 15** Charge indicator lamp (red):
Comes on when the steering lock key is moved to driving position "2" and must go out when the engine is idling. See page 50.
 - 16** High beam indicator lamp (blue)
 - 17** Knob for instrument lamps and trip odometer
Rotate knob: instrument lamps intensity are infinitely variable
Depress knob: trip odometer is turned back

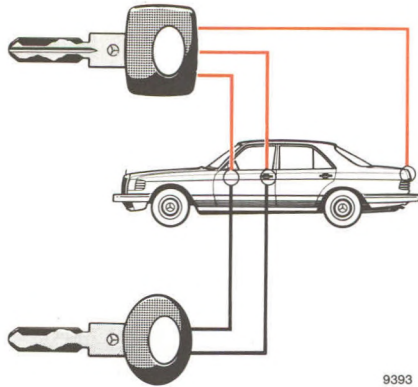
Note

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 not be indicated.



9550

Keys Doors



Master Key — square head — 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.

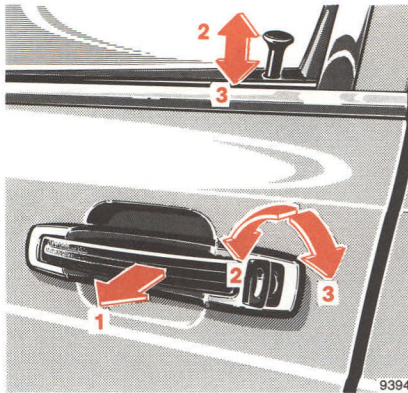
Flat Key



The flat key fits all vehicle locks. We recommend that you carry the flat key with you and keep it in a safe place so that it is always handy, if needed (e.g. in your wallet). Never leave the flat key in the vehicle.

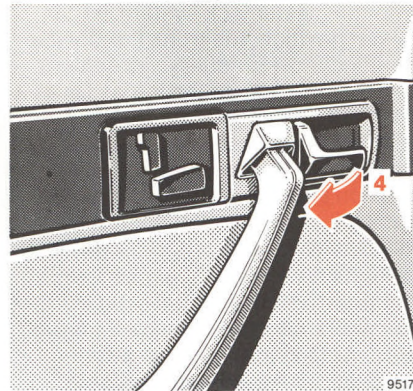
Obtaining Replacement Keys

You are handed over 4 keys together with your vehicle. Replacement keys can be obtained only via MERCEDES-BENZ service stations. If the keys are lost, assistance is rather time consuming and expensive.



Opening the Doors

From outside: pull handle outwards (1).
From inside: pull handle in door trim panel (4).



Locking and Unlocking of Doors

From the outside: turn key.
From the inside: actuate plunger.
2 Unlocking
3 Locking

When the rear door plungers 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 locks or unlocks the driver's door, the other vehicle doors, the fuel tank filler flap and the trunk lid simultaneously. The lock plungers of the other vehicle doors must then move together with the lock plunger of the driver's door. If this does not happen, the lock of the respective door is not properly engaged. Open the door again and shut it correctly.

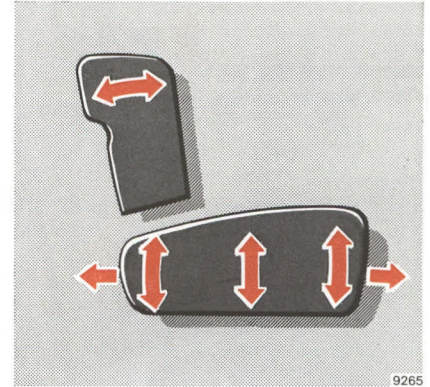
The front passenger door and the rear doors can also be locked or unlocked individually from inside. The front passenger door can also be locked and unlocked with the key.

With the master lock system in the locked position, the trunk lid can also be unlocked individually: To do so, turn the main key to the left as far as it will go, then depress the trunk lid lock push button with the key and open the trunk. Turn the key to its initial position and withdraw it. To lock the trunk lid, close it firmly; the trunk lid will then be locked by the master lock system again.

The trunk lid can also be locked independently (for instance, to leave the vehicle in a workshop) without actuating the master lock system. Turn the main key to the right as far as it will go and withdraw it. In this case the trunk lid can only be unlocked with the main key which must be inserted and turned back to the left.

Note:

If the fuel tank filler flap cannot be opened, refer to "Unlocking the Fuel Filler Flap" (page 75).



Electrical Adjustment of Driver's and Front Passenger's Seats

Turn key in steering lock to position "2".

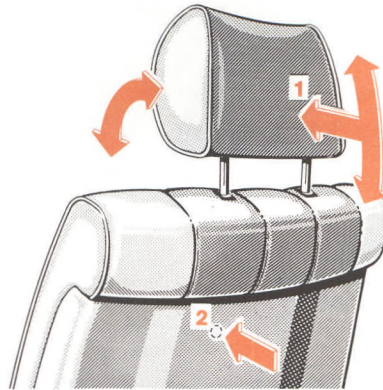
Seat and seat back can be adjusted individually by means of the switches. These are accommodated in the front doors.

When the key is withdrawn or turned to steering lock positions "1" or "0", seat and seat back can be adjusted only if the driver's door is open.

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.



9499

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:

Raise or lower headrest as required.

Detaching headrests:

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

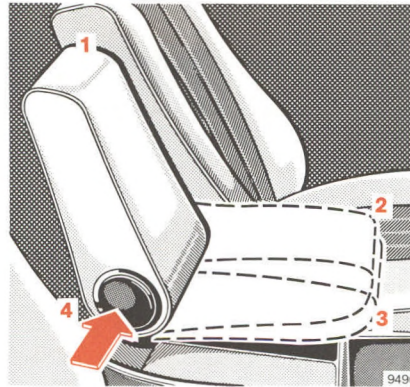


9496

Orthopaedic Seat Back

Turn handwheel (1) to adjust the spinal support. The spinal support must not be inflated when being adjusted. A red mark in window (2) indicates the height it is adjusted to.

To inflate the spinal support, actuate hand pump (3) as required. For deflation, push button (4).



9496

Arm Rest (Front Seats)

The arm rest engages in 3 positions.

Position 1 = arm rest folded up.

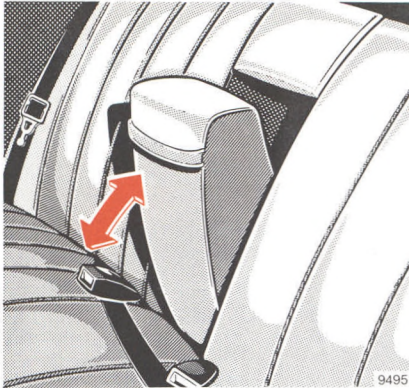
Position 2 = for normally inclined seat back.

Position 3 = for extremely inclined seat back.

For downward adjustment of the arm rest, depress release button (4).

Note:

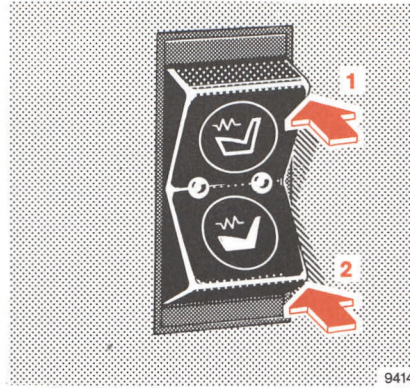
The arm rest does not suffice as a child restraint system. In case of a frontal collision a child can be catapulted forward over the locked arm rest. It is only suitable as protection against objects which might be hurled forward when the vehicle is decelerated.



Arm Rest (Rear Seat)

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

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



Seat Heater

The front seat heaters can be switched on with the steering lock in positions "1" or "2", the rear seat heaters only in steering lock position "2".

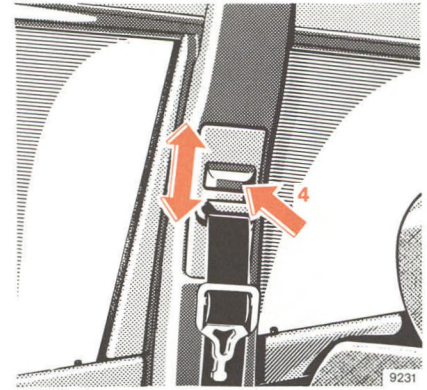
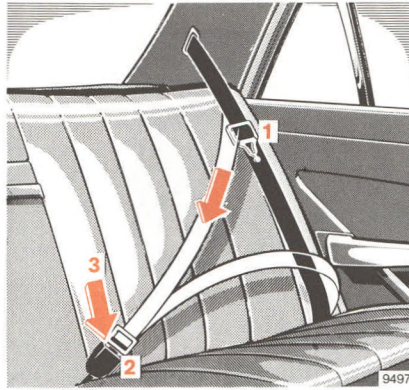
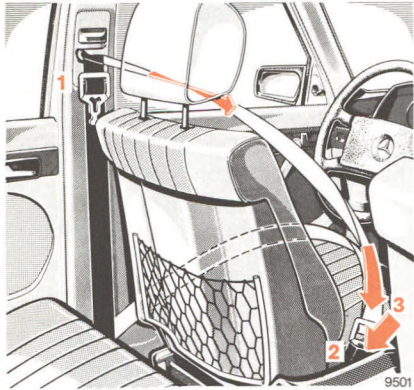
The switches for the front seats are located at the forward end of the center tray, those for the rear seats are accommodated in the rear doors.

Push switch to position 1 = continuous operation. The indicator lamp in the switch comes on.

Push switch to position 2 = rapid heating. Both indicator lamps in the switch come on.

Switch in center position = seat heater off.

Due to the relatively high power consumption of the seat heater a heavy load is placed on the battery. For this reason the switch should not be left in position 2 any longer than is absolutely necessary while the engine is switched off.



Seat Belts

Warning system:

The indicator is illuminated for 4–8 seconds after turning the steering lock key to position "2". If the seat 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.
- Adjust front seat belts so as to have the upper belt located as near as possible to the middle of the shoulder. For this purpose, push button (4) and raise or lower belt outlet (3 positions).

- 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.

Unfastening:

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

Operation:

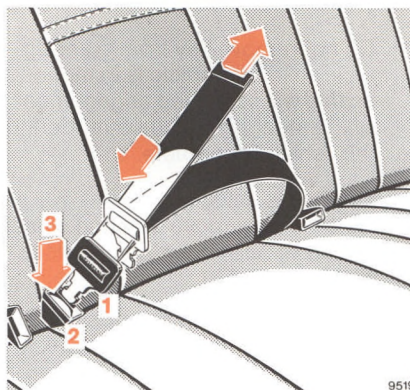
The seat belt inertia reel stops the belt from unwinding further in case of vehicle deceleration in any direction or if the belt is pulled out quickly.

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 tongue in lock (2) and allow to engage audibly. The belt must not be twisted but must be tight.



9519

To shorten the belt, pull belt end with the latch plate 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 seat belt can be used for more than one person. Belts are not intended for children.

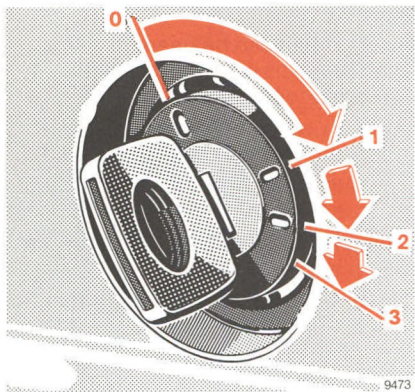
After an accident, inspect the seat belts and replace them, if required.

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 59.



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.
- 3 Starting position.

For starting and turning off the engine, refer to page 44.

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 for front seats, electrically adjustable exterior mirror.

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

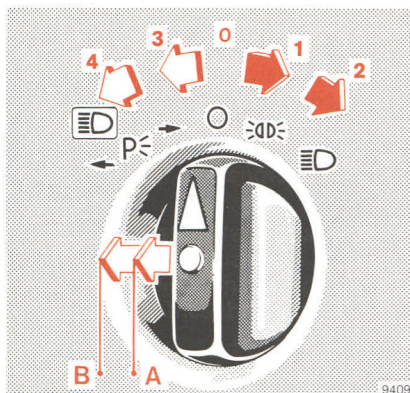
A warning buzzer sounds when the key has been left in steering lock positions "1" or "0" and the driver's door is opened.

With the engine at idle speed, the charging rate of the alternator (output) is limited.

It is therefore recommended to turn off unnecessary electrical consumers while driving in stop and go traffic. This precaution helps to avoid draining of the battery.

An effective measure to preserve battery power is to turn off the following consumers:

Seat heater, heated rear window and fog lamps.

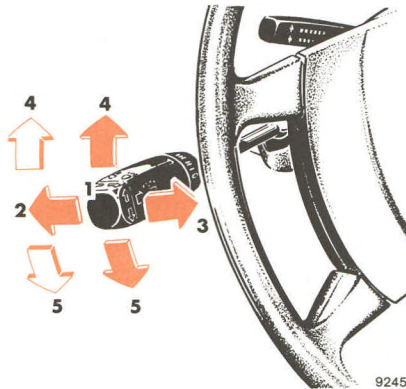


Lighting Switch

- 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).



9245

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



9346

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 a 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.

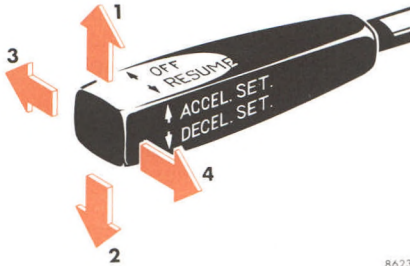
- 7 Windshield wiper control
 - 0 Windshield wiper switched off
 - I Intermittent wiping
 - II Normal wiper speed
 - III High wiper speed

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.

For the overload protection for the windshield wiper motor, see page 75.



8623

Cruise Control

Any given speed above approximately 40 km/h/25 mph 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 a set speed is to be increased or decreased slightly, e.g. to adapt to the traffic flow, retain switch in position "1" or "2" until the desired speed is reached. When the switch is released, the newly set speed remains.

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

The cruise control will also be cancelled if the brake pedal is actuated or if the vehicle speed drops below 40 km/h/25 mph.

- 4 = Resume

If the lever is briefly pushed to position "4" when driving at a speed exceeding approximately 40 km/h/25 mph, 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".

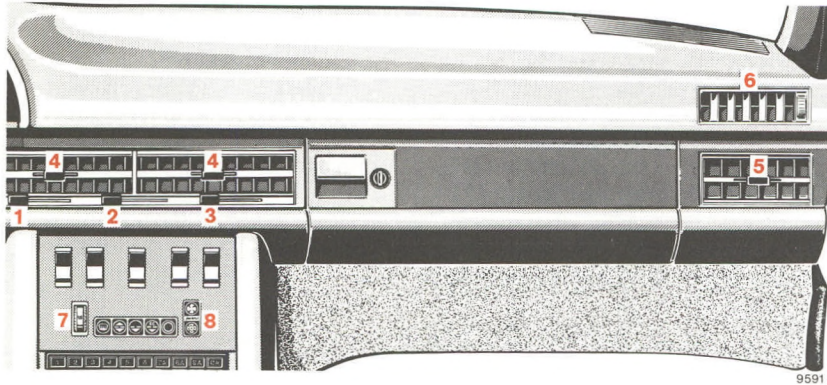
Important:

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.

When driving with the cruise control, the selector lever must not be shifted to position "N" as otherwise the engine will overrev.

Automatic Climate Control



Effective operation of the climate control system can only be assured with all windows and the sliding roof kept closed.

The proper use of the automatic climate control system will add considerably to your comfort (well-being).

The ACC unit will work only with the engine running.

Heating, cooling and air distribution within the vehicle's interior (tri-level)

is automatically controlled. Furthermore, settings are available for extreme weather conditions, enabling the defogging of the windshield or air ventilation to top and bottom. This is accomplished with the temperature selector 7, the push buttons, and the blower switch 8.

The air outlets 4, 5 and 6 can be opened, closed or swivelled as desired. The swivelling outlets 5 can be opened and closed with levers 1 and 3, and outlets 4 with lever 2.

Levers toward left = open. Outlets 6 can be variably opened and closed by turning of control wheel. Wheel turned up = open.


To ensure efficient operation of the automatic climate control system, the air outlets 4, 5 and 6 must be kept open.

For the rear passenger compartment, a swivelling air outlet in the console, which can be opened and closed, supplies either non-heated, fresh air or cooled air. Lever towards left = open.

All push buttons and blower control buttons should only be operated individually. The indicator lamps in the individual buttons light up when pressed with the lighting switch in position 1 or 2.

We strongly recommend settings ☺ and ☹ only, in connection with the desired blower setting. The following instructions explain the remainder of settings for special purposes.

Temperature Selection (° C)


 The interior temperature can be adjusted infinitely by turning the temperature selector wheel. The selected temperature is reached as quickly as possible and maintained. A basic setting of 22° C/72° F is recommended. In order to avoid undesirable temperature fluctuations, a set temperature should be readjusted in small increments only.

To override the automatic climate control, turn the temperature selector wheel to either end position notches “Max” or “Min”.

“MIN” (notched-in) = Peak cooling performance, whereby 80 % of the air is recirculated and 20 % of outside air is introduced. If the blower control is set to “AUTOM”, it will run continuously in speed No. 5.

“Max” (notched-in) = Maximum heating performance. If the blower control is set to “AUTOM”, it will run continuously in speed No. 5.

Blower Setting

 Selection for blower settings can be made as follows:

Push upper button for maximum air supply (6th blower speed).

Push lower button for minimum air supply (1st blower speed).

Push middle button (spring loaded) for automatic control of air supply within 2nd through 5th blower speed range.

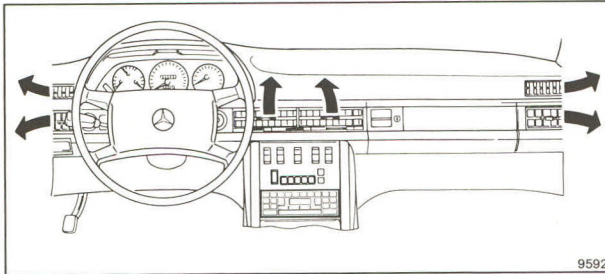
Setting  = Always maximum air supply.



Functions

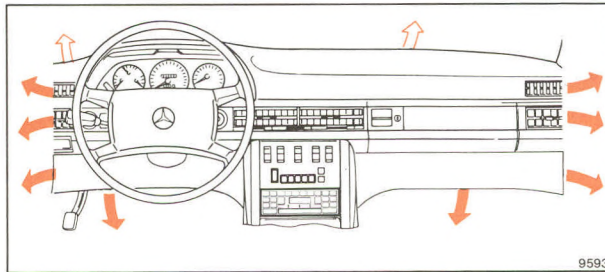
 Off



In this setting, the air supply to the interior of the car is shut off, (in case of bad odor or automatic car wash). Use this setting only temporarily while driving.

Automatic Climate Control



-  Economic setting — Ventilation
-  Normal setting — Cooling



-  Economic setting — Heating
-  Normal setting — Heating

 EC (ECONOMY) = Economical setting; the air conditioning compressor stays off.

In any other settings, the air conditioning compressor comes on with ambient temperatures above +2° C / 36° F.

We recommend this operation to be performed with cool outside temperatures, so the air conditioning compressor stays off in order to save fuel.

In the ventilation mode, air is emitted from outlets 4, 5 and 6 only.

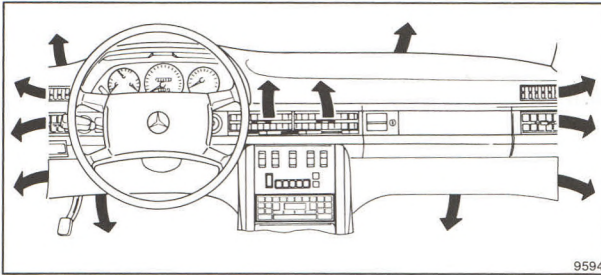
In the heating mode, air is primarily supplied to the foot area. In addition, air is also supplied to the front doors. Only enough air is supplied to the windshield and air outlets 5 and 6, in order to keep the glass defogged in normal weather conditions. In the heating mode, air will be emitted periodically from outlet 4.

With cold outside temperatures, the fresh air supply and the blower remain turned off until the engine coolant has warmed up slightly.

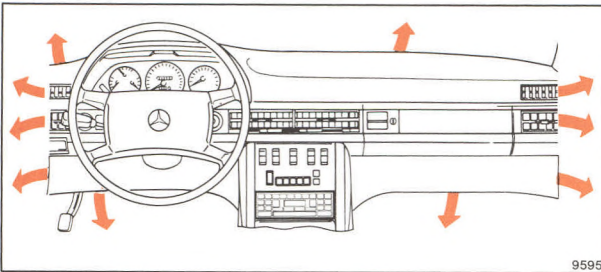
 Normal Setting

We recommend this setting with humid and warm outside temperatures.

The setting  corresponds with setting  but, in addition, the air is being cooled or preheated as necessary.





 Bi-Level ventilation — Cooling



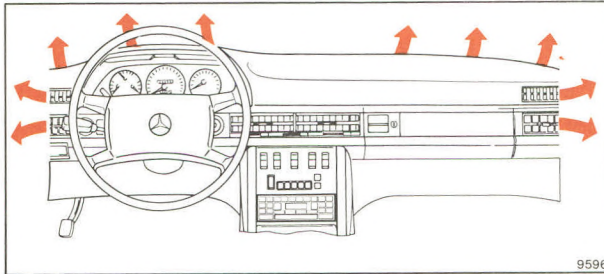
 Bi-Level ventilation — Heating

Bi-Level

This setting is necessary for clearing a fogged windshield. As soon as possible, reset to  or .

In the heating mode, air is supplied to the windshield, foot area, air outlets 5 and 6, and the front doors — in the cooling mode, additionally to air outlet 4. In the heating mode, air will be emitted periodically from outlet 4.

Automatic Climate Control





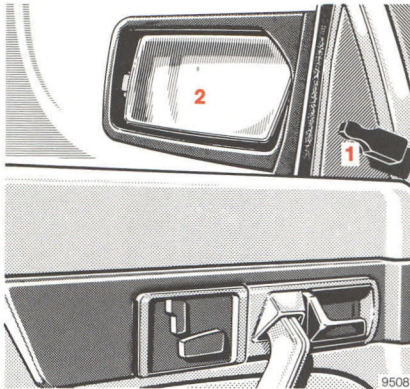
 Defrosting

 Defrosting

The maximum amount of heated air is directed to the windshield and side windows, regardless of temperature and blower speed setting.

Important!

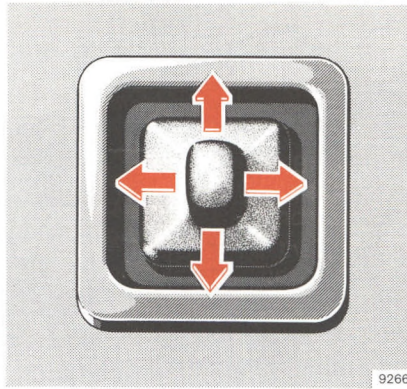
To ensure proper operation of the automatic climate control system, engage buttons  or  at least once a month for a short period when the outside temperature is above +2° C/36° F.



Exterior Mirrors

Driver's side:

Exterior mirror (2) can be adjusted from inside the vehicle by means of adjusting lever (1).

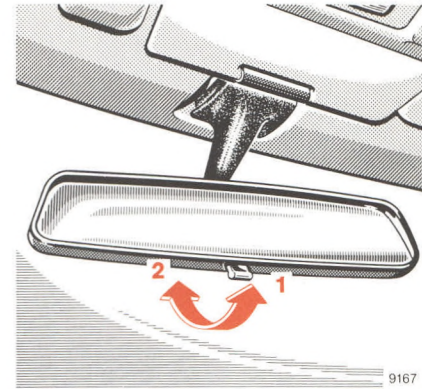


Front passenger side:

Turn key in steering lock to position "1" or "2". The exterior mirror can be adjusted by means of the switch.

Note:

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

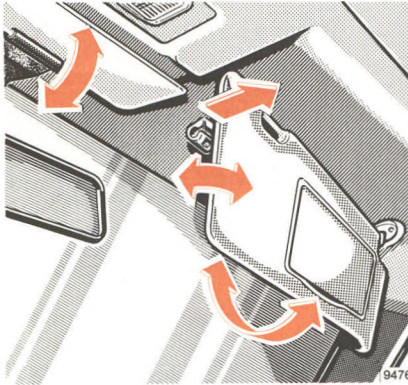


Inside Rear View Mirror

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

- 1 = Normal position
- 2 = Anti-glare position

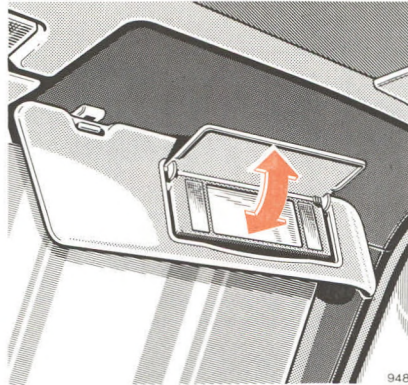
Various Equipment



Sun Visors

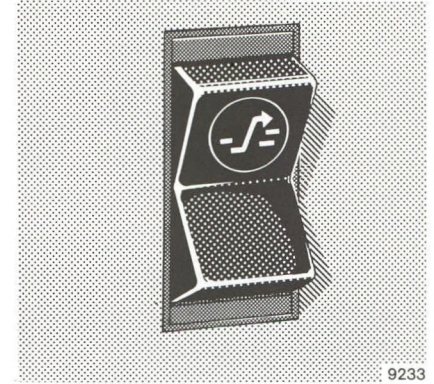
To protect against glaring sunlight from ahead, swing sun visors downward.

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



Illuminated sun visors:

Swing down sun visor. The illumination is switched on when the cover is opened. For this purpose the visor must be engaged in its inner fixture.

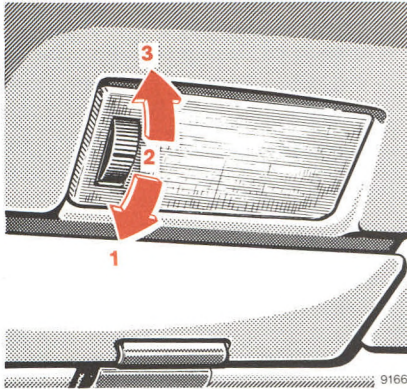


Sliding Roof

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" (page 75).



9166

Interior Lamps

The switch for the front lamp has 3 positions.

Position 1: the lamp is switched on and off (delayed) by the front door contact switches.

Position 2: lamp switched off permanently.

Position 3: lamp switched on permanently.



9234

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

The reading lamps in the rear passenger compartment are switched on and off by means of a switch in each lamp.



9345

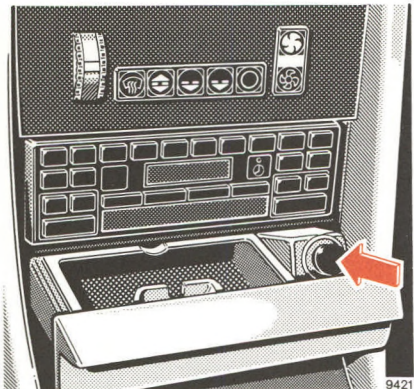
Heated Rear Window

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.

Various Equipment



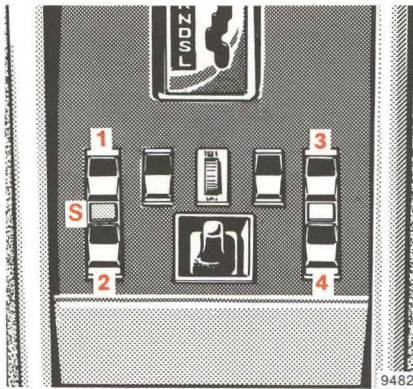
Electric Lighter

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

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

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.

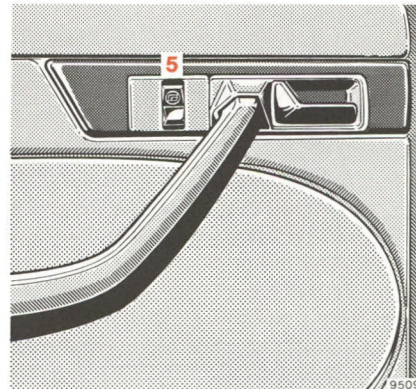


Electric Window Lifters

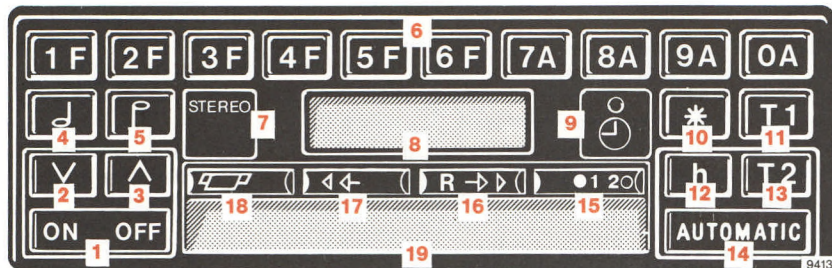
Switch group for window lifters:

- 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.



Electronic Radio

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | On/Off switch ON OFF | 9 | Recessed button for setting time ⌚ |
| 2 | Volume decrease control ∇ | 10 | Function control button * |
| 3 | Volume increase control ∧ | 11 | Timer button T1 to control switch-on time of radio |
| 4 | Bass control Ⓜ | 12 | Time display call button h |
| 5 | Treble control Ⓜ | 13 | Timer button T2 to control switch-on time of accessory. |
| 6 | Push buttons for AM/FM band selection, station frequency selection, station presetting 1F through 0A and clock setting. | 14 | Automatic or manual search station seeker bar AUTOMATIC |
| 7 | Stereo indicator light STEREO | 15 | Cassette track switch and track indicator ● 1 2 ◁ |
| 8 | Digital display panel for station frequency, station push button number, AM/FM band and time display 101.5 MHz 2 | 16 | Fast tape rewind locking button R → ▷ |

- 17 Fast tape forward locking button **◁ ←**
- 18 Cassette eject button **EJECT**
- 19 Cassette door **|||||**

To turn the radio on or off, the ignition switch must be in position "1" or "2".

To turn the radio ON

Press "ON" side of **ON OFF** switch.

The radio will begin operating on the last station tuned to and the last volume and tone setting stored before last turn off.


The radio can also be turned on by inserting a tape cassette through the cassette door.

To turn the radio OFF

Press the "OFF" side of the **ON OFF** switch.

To adjust the volume

To decrease the loudness, press the volume decrease control **∇**; to increase the loudness, press the volume increase control **∧**.



An additional fader control, installed in the center console of the car, allows for distribution of the audio power between the front and rear speakers.

To adjust the tone characteristic

To set the radio to a “flat” frequency response, briefly press both tone controls **B** and **T** simultaneously.

To produce more bass, press the bass control only **B**. To produce more treble, press the treble control only **T**.

Note:

Repeated pressing of either the bass or treble control will cause the respective tone control to alternate between an increasing and decreasing setting.

To select AM or FM

Press any of the buttons marked **1F** through **6F** to tune the radio to the FM band.

Press any of the buttons marked **7A** through **0A** to tune the radio to the AM band.

To tune to a station

Stations can be tuned in by using automatic search, direct frequency dialing, manual tuning, or by preset push buttons. The frequency of the station selected is displayed digitally on the display panel.

Automatic station search

Switch to the wave band desired by pressing any of the following buttons: for FM, buttons **1F** through **6F**, for AM, buttons **7A** through **0A**.

By pressing the right side of the station seeker bar **AUTOMATIC**, the radio searches stations in ascending transmitter frequency sequence, and by pressing the left side, in descending transmitter frequency sequence. The direction of the automatic search operation can be reversed by pressing either side of the seeker bar **AUTOMATIC**. For fast approach of a station sought, the seeker bar can be held down.

The radio is programmed to automatically search the entire band in three sensitivity modes. During its first sweep, only the most powerful sta-

tions received will be selected and locked in. During the next sweep, the less powerful and during the third cycle, also the weak stations will be locked in.

If the station seeker bar is reactivated within eight seconds after the radio selects a station, the automatic search will resume in the sensitivity mode used last. If eight seconds are exceeded before reactivating the bar, the unit will again search for the most powerful stations first.

Direct frequency dialing

In order to select a station with a known frequency, select the wave band, press the function button ***** and then enter the frequency by pressing the corresponding push buttons.

Example:

	FM 98.5 MHz	AM 1050 KHz
Press any button marked	1 F through 6 F	7 A through 0 A
Press the function button	*	*
Enter frequency by pressing	9 A , 8 A , 5 F	1 F , 0 A , 5 F , 0 A

When dialing a frequency directly, the number of the push buttons is not displayed on the panel. The wave band is indicated by showing "MHz" for FM or "KHz" for AM.

Note:

All AM stations have allocated frequencies ending with a "0".
All FM stations have allocated frequencies ending with an odd (uneven) digit after the decimal point.

Broadcasters sometimes may not give their exact frequency but the next closest even number.

US radio frequency ranges: AM 540 – 1600 KHz
FM 88.1 – 107.9 MHz

Manual tuning (used to fine tune a station or for manual scanning)
After selecting the desired AM or FM wave band, press the function control button *****.

Depress and hold the **AUTOMATIC** (left or right side) button. The frequency will increase or decrease respectively in increments of 0.1 MHz for FM or 1.0 KHz for AM. Release the button when the desired station is tuned in.

If, after pressing the function control *****, the station seeker bar **AUTOMATIC** is not activated within eight seconds, the manual tuning mode is ended automatically.

Safety Note

To avoid distraction of attention from the vehicle's operation and the road, it is recommended NOT to perform any manual tuning operations by the driver while the vehicle is in motion. Use the automatic station search operation or preset stations instead.

Push button tuning

Six FM stations and four AM stations can be stored in memory and recalled by pressing the appropriate buttons marked **1 F** through **6 F** for FM or **7 A** through **0 A** for AM stations.

To store stations in memory

Any FM station frequency displayed on the panel can be stored on any button marked **1 F** through **6 F** by depressing the button desired and holding it until the display has changed from the "old" setting to a "blank" and then to the new frequency to be stored.

Showing the “old” setting first allows for reconsideration of the decision to store. If it is desirable to leave the “old” frequency in memory rather than exchanging it with the “new” one, quickly release the button. The “old” frequency will remain in memory.

Any AM station can be stored similarly on any button marked **7A** through **0A**.

Stereo reception

The stereo indicator symbol **STEREO** lights up if a stereo program is received.

The radio is equipped with an automatic stereo/mono switch that electronically switches to mono for clear reception if a weak signal is received. A special circuit provides for a smooth change-over rather than a hard sudden switching, thereby reducing noise and interference.


The stereo indicator will remain lit even if the receiver has changed to the mono mode and will turn off at an antenna signal considered insufficient to provide acceptable reception quality.


Tape Cassette playback




It is recommended to use only good quality cassettes with a playback time of not more than 60 to 90 minutes (C 60) or (C 90).


To start playback, insert a cassette through the cassette door. Push the cassette in until it is locked in its playing position.

When the end of one playing side is reached, the unit switches automatically to reverse for playing the second track.

Manual reverse can be activated by depressing the cassette track switch button . The built-in indicators show the track of the cassette the unit is playing back.

To stop playback, press the eject button . The unit will automatically eject the cassette and switch to radio reception.

For fast tape rewind press the fast rewind button . The button will lock into position until the end of the tape is reached or until the eject  or fast forward  button is activated.

Accordingly, for fast forward transport of the tape, press the fast forward button .


When the radio is turned off by pressing the “OFF” side of the **ON OFF** switch or by turning the ignition key off, the cassette will automatically be ejected.

Care and maintenance

To avoid a deterioration of the tone quality, occasionally clean the tape head with the special cleaner supplied in your glove compartment or available through your dealer.

To set clock

Turn ignition key to position “1” or “2”.

Briefly press recessed time set button  by using a pencil or ballpoint pen.


Enter the time at which you want to start the clock by sequentially pressing four of the top row push buttons **1F** through **0A**. The time entered will be displayed.

Note:

This is a 24 hour clock and time must be entered in all four digits. A 24 hour clock counts time from midnight to midnight, that is 24 hours. A time of 4:28 PM therefore is counted by this clock as 16:28 hours (12 plus 4:28 hours).

Example 1: To enter 7:30 AM,
press buttons
0A , **7A** , **3F** , **0A**

Example 2: To enter 4:28 PM,
press buttons
1F , **6F** , **2F** , **8A**

The time entered is now stored. To start the clock in accordance with a time signal or other time reference, again briefly press the recessed time set button .

A colon sign will appear between the second and third digits **07:30** , to indicate that the clock is activated.

Normally, the display panel will show the frequency the radio is tuned to.

To display time

Briefly press the call button **h** . The time will be displayed for a few seconds.

To use timers T1 or T2

Timer **T1** can be used to automatically turn the radio on at a preset time. Timer **T2** can be used to turn an accessory (e.g., seat heating system) on at a preset time. To set either timer, the ignition key must be in position "1" or "2". Timer **T1** can only turn the radio on with the ignition key in position "1" or "2". Timer **T2** can turn an accessory on without the ignition key inserted in the lock.

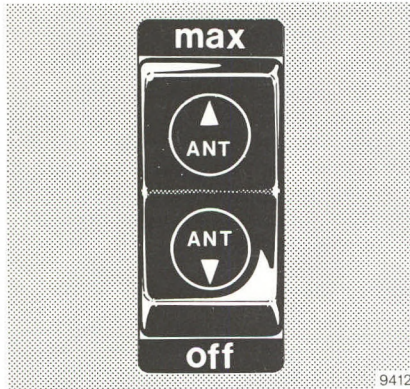
To set timers

Press either **T1** or **T2** button, key desired turn-on time into timer as explained under "setting of the clock". To activate timer, e.g., to turn radio on at the preset time, press ***** . A colon sign will appear between the second and third digits to confirm activation.

If, at any time, you would like to know the time either timer is set for, depress either button **T1** or **T2** . The time will be displayed on the panel along with a No. 1 or 2 for the respective timer. After a few seconds, the display will change again to the station frequency tuned to. To change the turn-on time, proceed as outlined under "to set timers".

Note concerning timer T2

To connect any accessory to this timer, a special relay is required which can be plugged into the receptacle provided on the radio. Separate instructions are required for this operation.



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 the specific height. The antenna

can be further extended or retracted to any height by rocking the switch (not engaging it).

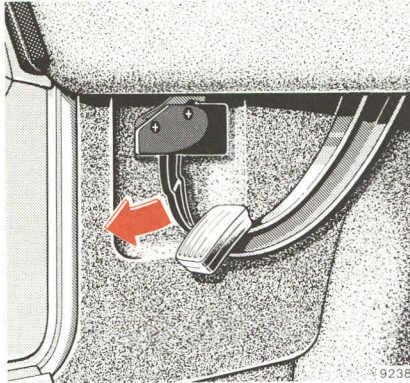
- If the antenna is to be retracted, e.g. for playing cassettes, engage switch in "off" position.

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

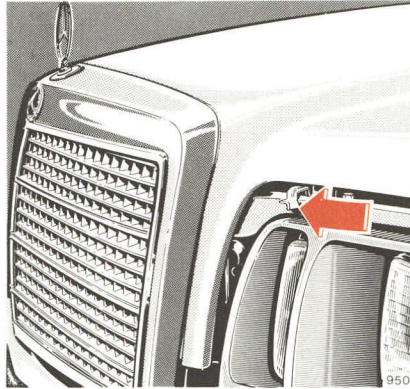
Driving



Hood



To open, pull hood release handle located on the LH side below the instrument panel. The hood opens up to the safety catch stop.



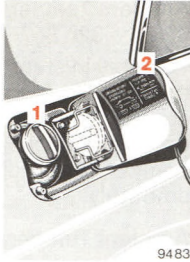
Push in safety catches on LH and RH sides of the radiator grille simultaneously and lift up hood.
To close, push hood down firmly.

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

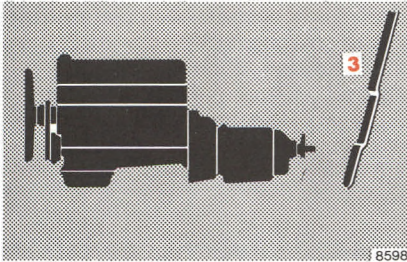
Have the following items checked regularly and prior to any long trip



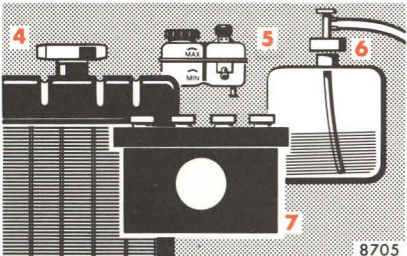
9484



9483



8598



8705

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 more details 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).

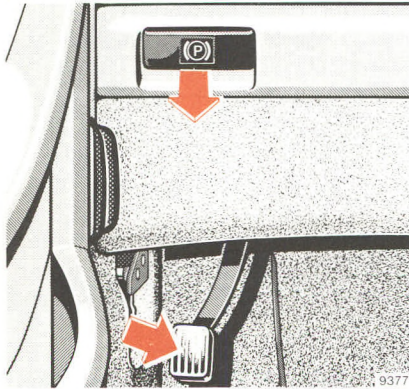
7 Battery

Replenish with distilled water only. See "Electrical System".

Vehicle Lighting

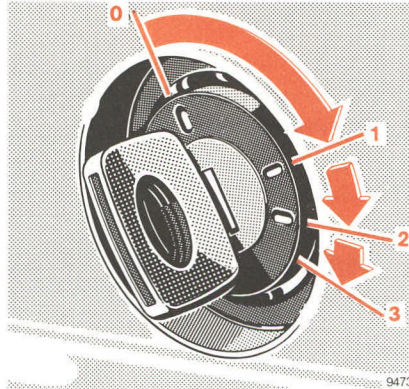
Check for function and cleanliness.

Parking Brake



Depress parking brake pedal. When the key is in position "2" of the steering lock, the brake warning lamp in the instrument cluster comes on. To release the parking brake, pull handle on instrument panel. The parking brake is released instantaneously. The brake warning lamp in the instrument cluster must go out.

Starting and Turning off the Engine



Engage parking brake before starting the engine.
Place the gear selector lever in either "N" or "P" position.

Cold Engine

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

Ambient Temperature exceeding $0^{\circ}\text{C} / +32^{\circ}\text{F}$:

Turn key in steering lock clockwise to the stop. As long as the key is held against the stop the starter remains engaged. Release key only when the engine fires regularly and runs smoothly.

Ambient Temperature below $0^{\circ}\text{C} / +32^{\circ}\text{F}$:

Depress accelerator completely. Turn key in steering lock clockwise to the stop. As long as the key is held against the stop the starter remains engaged. Release key only when the engine fires regularly and runs smoothly. Then release the accelerator slowly.

Do not interrupt the starting process. If the engine is very cold, it is possible that it will fail to start on subsequent attempts.

At ambient temperatures of less than $-18^{\circ}\text{C} / 0^{\circ}\text{F}$, depress accelerator three times prior to starting.

Hot Engine

Turn key in steering lock clockwise to the stop and start engine immediately without depressing the accelerator. As long as the key is held against the stop the starter remains engaged. Release the key as soon as the engine has started firing.

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 63.

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

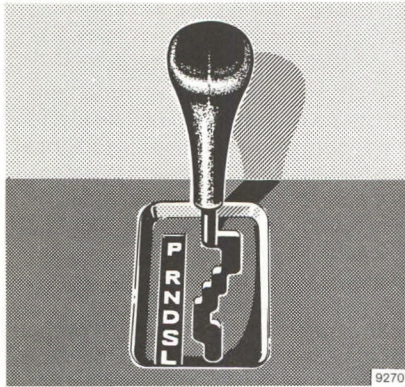
Due to the installed starter non-repeat unit, the key in the steering lock must be returned to "0" position before making a new starting attempt. Observe the oil pressure gauge immediately after starting. In a very cold engine the oil pressure will only rise slowly, some time after the

engine has started. Do not speed up 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 preglow indicator fails to light up, the preglowing system is defective and should be repaired at a MERCEDES-BENZ service station at the earliest possible date.

In areas where temperatures frequently drop below $-18^{\circ}\text{C}/0^{\circ}\text{F}$, we recommend to have a coolant preheater installed. Every MERCEDES-BENZ service station will readily advise you on this subject.

Starting and Shifting Gears



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".

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.

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.

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.

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.

Gear shifting 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 52.

“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 maximum speeds in the individual selector lever positions. Refer to speedometer markings.

Starting and Shifting Gears

Maneuvering

To maneuver in a 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".

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

Safe Driving

Power assistance:

Do not attempt to move or coast 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 3 mm/1/8 in of tread, the antiskid properties on a wet road are sharply reduced.

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 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 safely 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 and brake particularly carefully.

We recommend 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 selector lever position "S" or "L". 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 vehicle in front.

The condition of the parking brake should 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 handle 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 additional 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 antifreeze-blended 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.

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 $\frac{2}{3}$ of maximum permissible speed in each gear) and do not force the engine to labor at low engine speed.

Avoid accelerating by kickdown. 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, Lubricants, etc. and last page”.
- For diesel fuels, refer to page 87 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, 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.

Road 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 traveling 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



MERCEDES-BENZ Maintenance System

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
- the 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 service 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.

Cleaning and Care of the Vehicle

In operation, your vehicle is 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 immediately be 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 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 which will last for the lifetime of the vehicle. Post-production treatment is neither necessary nor recommended by MERCEDES-BENZ because of the possibility of incompatibility between materials used in the production process and others applied later.

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 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 windshield 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 redye the webbing.

Steering Wheel, Instrument Cluster and Selector Lever

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.

Cleaning and Care of the Vehicle

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.

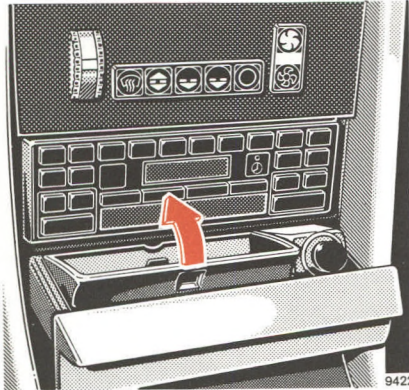
Ornamental Moldings (Chrome-Plated, Aluminium)

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

Practical Hints

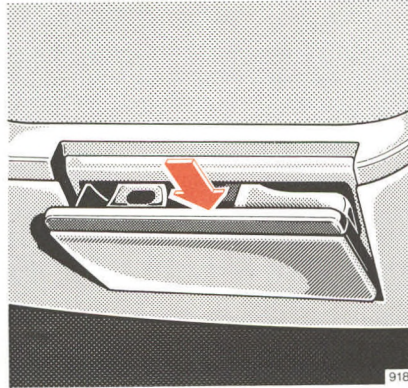


Practical Hints

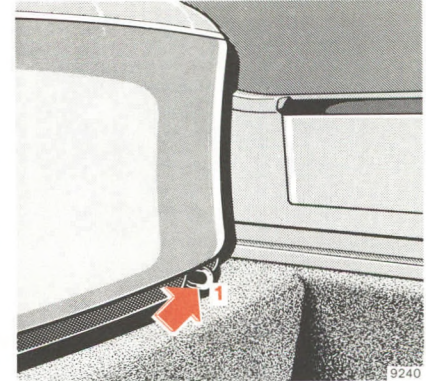


Ash trays

Removal, front:
Pull ash tray out to the stop, lift up insert and remove.



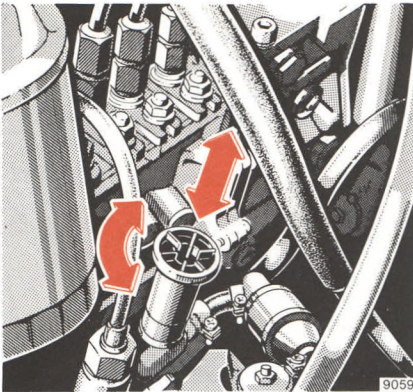
To remove rear ash tray:
Push the ash tray down while opening and remove.
To install ash tray:
Position ash tray squarely and push in.



Rear Seat Cushion

Removal: Press unlocking buttons 1 (left and right) outwards while slightly lifting the front corner of the rear seat cushion. Then pull the rear seat cushion forward.

Installation: Push rear end of rear seat cushion under rear seat back as far as it will go and press down on the front section of the rear seat cushion until it engages.



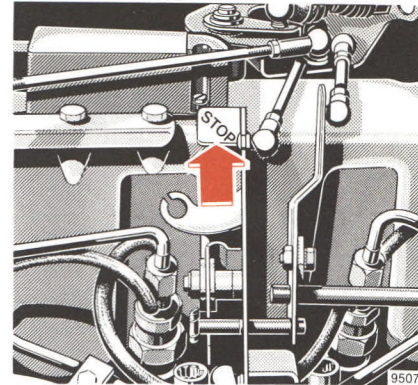
Bleeding the Fuel System

A completely bled fuel system is imperative for perfect engine operation. During operation, the system is continuously bled via the over-flow 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 noise).

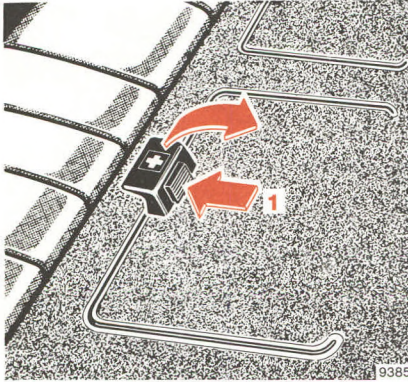
Disengage primer pump handle prior to operating it (turn counterclockwise). Retighten after use.



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.

Practical Hints

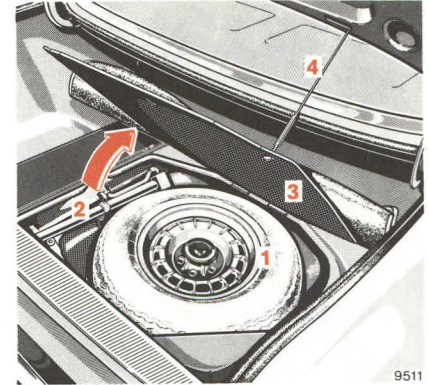


First Aid Kit

The first aid kit is stowed in a covered recess in the hat shelf at the rear. To open the lid, push button (1).

Luggage or Ski Racks

The only type of rack we recommend to be mounted on the roof 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 vehicle tool kit are accommodated in a trough below the foldable trunk floor (3).

Prior to lifting up the cover, fold back mats and engage strap (4) in trunk lid.

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 to 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, 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.

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.

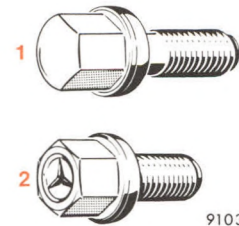
Should the tire pressure decrease constantly, check whether foreign objects have penetrated the tire or if rim or valve allow the air to leak.

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.

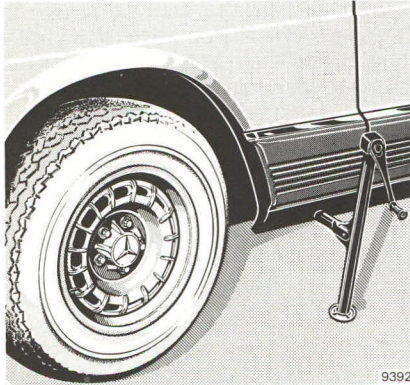
Observe wheel bolts!

- 1 For forged light alloy rims only
- 2 For steel rims only



Caution:

Do not use the long wheel bolts (1) intended for light alloy wheels to mount steel rims. Use only the shorter bolts (2) for the steel rims.



Changing Wheels

1. Depress parking brake pedal.
2. 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. Using the combination wrench, loosen but do not yet remove the wheel bolts.
5. Clean jack supporting tube, if necessary. Jack tubes are behind the front wheel housings and in front of the rear wheel housing.
6. 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 off the ground.
7. 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 are not dropped on their outside face since this may damage the plastic center hub cover.

8. Adjust the jack to allow the wheel to be slipped on without being lifted.
9. Slip on wheel and press against wheel mounting flange. Turn in wheel bolts.

10. 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.
11. Correct tire pressure.

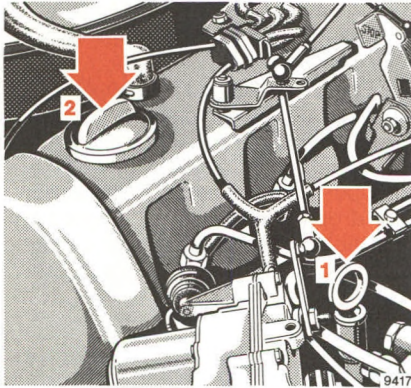
Tire Inflation Pressure

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 pressures listed for light loads are minimum values offering high driving comfort. Increased inflation pressures for heavy loads produce favorable handling characteristics with lighter loads and are perfectly

permissible. The ride of the vehicle, however, will become somewhat harder.

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 opening

Check engine oil level at regular intervals, 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 can be checked visually at the transparent coolant reservoir.

To check the coolant level, the vehicle must be parked on level ground.

The coolant level must reach:

The marking (1, arrow) on the reservoir when the engine is cold.

Approx. 2 cm/0.8 in higher when the engine is at operating temperature.

Replenishing Coolant

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

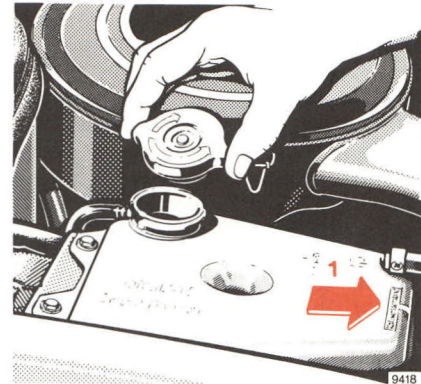
If a larger quantity of coolant has to be added, a 50/50 mixture of water and antifreeze should be used.

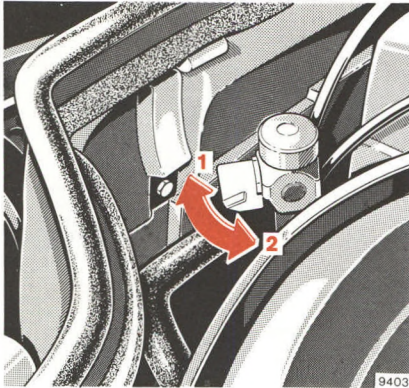
Caution:

Do not remove pressure cap on coolant reservoir if engine temperature is above 90° C/194° F. Allow engine to cool down before removing cap. The coolant reservoir 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.

The drain plugs for the cooling system are located on the right-hand side of the engine block and the bottom 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.

Measure oil level with the dipstick completely inserted and the locking lever released (1).

Painstaking cleanliness must be observed!

To wipe the dipstick, use a clean, lintfree 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.

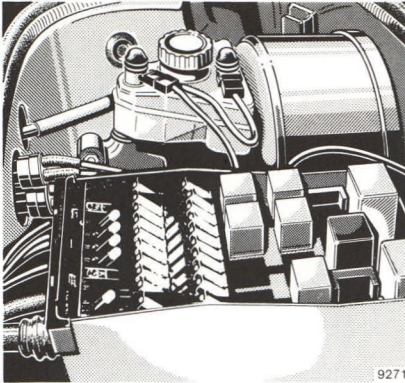
The oil level in the transmission is dependent upon the oil temperature.

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 5 mm/0.2 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.

Then push dipstick all the way in and swing locking lever downwards (2).



Fuses

The fuse box is located in the engine compartment.

All fuse protected equipment is shown in the lid of the fuse box.

Fuse arrangement in the box — starting at the engine side and proceeding outwards —

RH row: odd numbers 1, 3, 5, etc. up to 13; LH row: even numbers 2, 4, 6, etc. up to 14.

Fuses must not be repaired or bridged.

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

Before changing a burned out fuse, determine the cause of the short circuit.

After replacing a fuse, engage lid of fuse box at rear and lock with clamp at front.

Battery

Replenish with distilled water approximately every 4 weeks and more often during the summer and in hot areas.

Do not use metal funnels and do not perforate the diaphragm of the battery overflow 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.

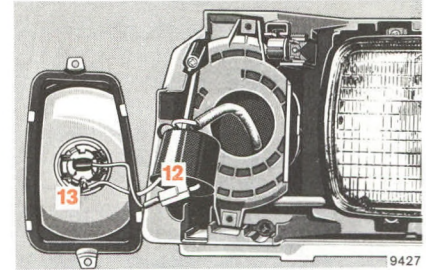
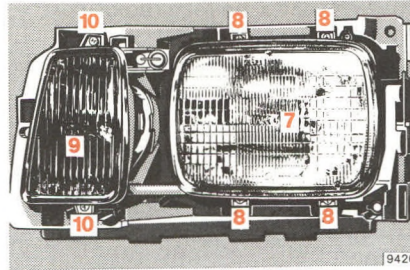
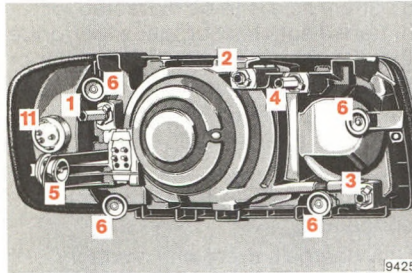
Coat battery terminal clamps with acidproof grease. Keep battery clean and dry.

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

Only handle new bulbs for headlamps and tail lamps with tissue paper or similar. 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.

Headlamp Unit

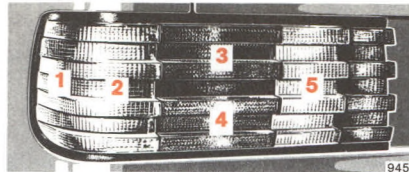
- 1 Headlamp vertical aiming screw
- 2 Headlamp horizontal aiming screw
- 3 Fog lamp vertical aiming screw
- 4 Fog lamp horizontal aiming screw
- 5 Securing screw for housing of turn signal, standing, side marker and parking lamps

- 6 Securing screw for cover of sealed-beam unit/halogen and fog lamp
- 7 Sealed-beam unit/halogen
- 8 Securing screws for sealed-beam unit/halogen
- 9 Fog lamp
- 10 Securing screws for fog lamp

Replacing Bulbs:

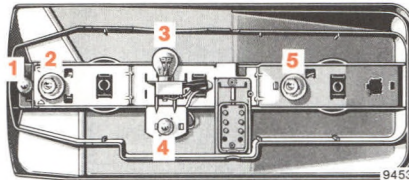
Bulbs for turn signal, standing, side marker and parking lamps (11):

Turn lamp holder with bulb to the left and remove. Depress bulb, turn to the left and take out.



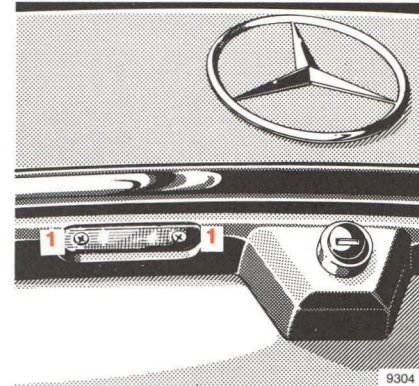
Sealed-beam Unit/Halogen (7):

Loosen securing screw (5) and pull housing out of bracket. Then loosen securing screws (6) and remove front cover. Remove securing screws (8) from retaining frame and take out sealed-beam unit. Pull off connector.



Bulb for Fog Lamp (9):

Loosen securing screw (5) and pull housing out of bracket. Then loosen securing screws (6) and remove front cover. Remove securing screws (10) and take out lamp holder. Pull off plug connector (12). Disengage retaining spring (13) and take out bulb.



Tail Lamp Assemblies

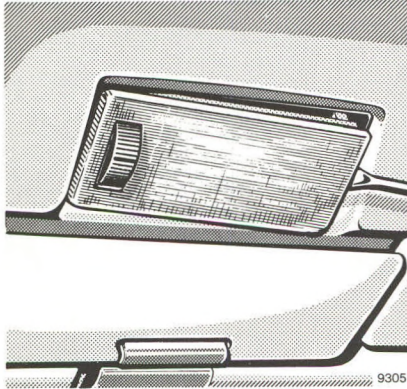
- 1 Side marker lamp
- 2 Turn signal lamp
- 3 Stop lamp
- 4 Tail, parking and standing lamp
- 5 Backup lamp

Turn both locks in the trunk to the left as far as the stop and detach lamp bracket. To replace the bulbs, depress, turn to the left and remove.

License Plate Lamps

Loosen both the securing screws (1) and take out lamp.

Electrical System



Interior Lamps

To replace the bulb, lift off front lamp at RH side, pull it out and open reflector.

The same applies to the removal of the rear lamp.

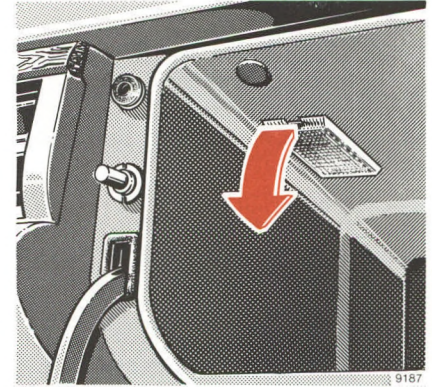
Reading Lamps in the Rear Passenger Compartment

To change the bulbs, pull out lamps.



Trunk Lamp

Trunk lamp (1) is easily accessible when trunk lid (2) is open.



Glove Compartment Lamp

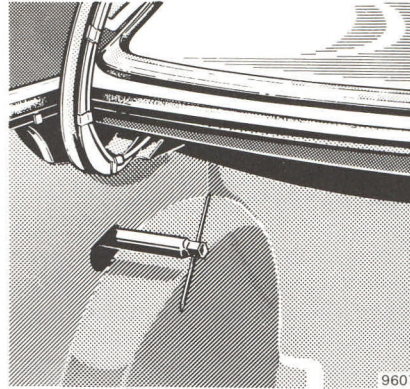
To replace the bulb, pull out lamp.

Windshield Wipers

In order to renew or release frozen windshield wiper blades, the windshield wiper arms can be pulled out of their recess by hand. Sufficient force must be applied to overcome spring resistance.

In order to ensure operation of the windshield wiper even when it is snowing heavily, an overload protection has been installed. It becomes effective if a certain wiping resistance is exceeded as a result of snow accumulation. The windshield wiper arm will then no longer return completely to its initial position, although the windshield wiper motor continues to run a full cycle.

Emergency Operation of Sliding Roof

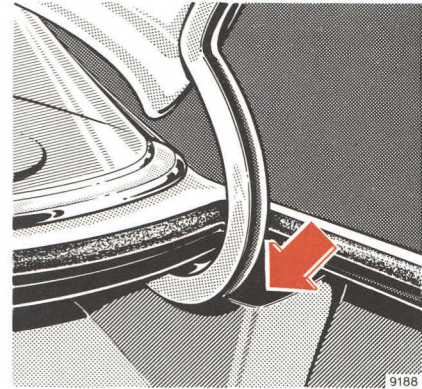


If the electrically operated sliding roof drive mechanism should fail, the roof can be operated manually.

The drive motor, located on the left side of the trunk behind a cover, is provided with a red-colored hex head. Remove cover with a screwdriver and slip the spark plug wrench (or a suitable hex socket with driver) onto the hex head. Now move sliding roof in desired direction by turning the wrench.

To close the sliding roof turn wrench clockwise.

Unlocking the Fuel Filler Flap



If the filler flap cannot be opened because of a fault, withdraw the link of the vacuum element (on RH side in trunk).

Jump Starting

If the battery is discharged the engine can be started with jumper cables (minimum lead cross section is 35 mm²) 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.

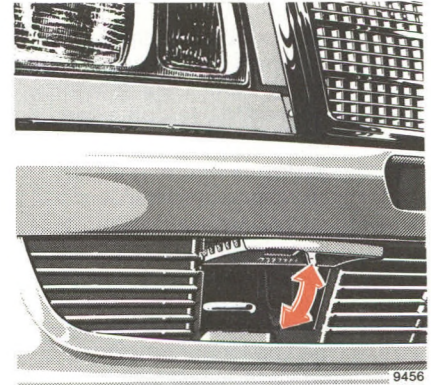
- Start engine as normal.
- After the engine has started, first remove jumper cables from the negative battery terminals and then from the positive terminals.

Instructions:

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

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

Tow-starting and Towing the Vehicle



The front towing eye is located on the RH side behind a flap and the rear towing eye on the RH side below the bumper.

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

Please keep in mind that considerably more effort is necessary to steer and brake the car while the engine is not running since there is no servo-assistance.

Emergency Engine Start (Tow-starting)

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 "S". Touch the accelerator only when the engine starts firing.

As soon as the engine has started, immediately return selector lever to "N". 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 "S" 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

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.

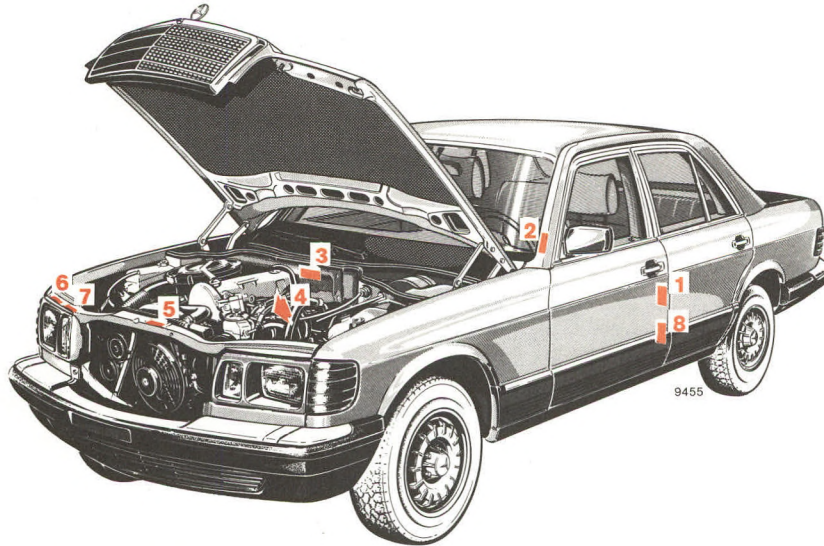
To positively avoid a possibility of damage to the transmission, however, we recommend to disconnect the drive shaft at the rear axle drive flange on any towing beyond a short tow to a nearby garage.

Technical Data
Fuels Coolants
Lubricants etc.



Identification Plates

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

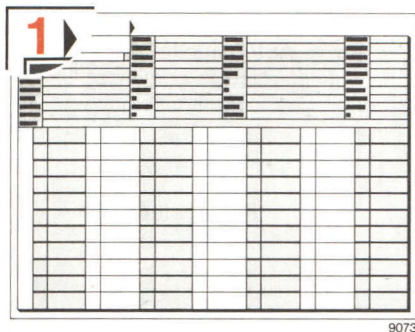


- 1 Certification Tag
(left door pillar)
- 2 Identification Tag
(left window post)

- 3 Chassis No.
- 4 Engine No.
- 5 Body No. and Paintwork No.

- 6 Emission Control Tag
- 7 Information Tag
California version
Vacuum line routing
for emission control system
- 8 Emission Control Tag
Catalyst Information

Vehicle Data Cards



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 left 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. Emission 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.

Technical Data

Type 300 SD-TURBO DIESEL
(126 120)¹

Engine

Engine type 617.951
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 cm³/
183.0 in³
Compression ratio 21.5
Output acc. to SAE 89 net-kW/4350 rpm/
120 net-bhp/4350 rpm
Valve clearance } Intake ... 0.10 mm/0.004 in
(cold engine) } Exhaust . 0.35 mm/0.014 in
Injection order 1 — 2 — 4 — 5 — 3

V-belts:

Water pump — fan — alter-
nator: 2 V-belts
Power steering
Air conditioning

9.5 × 1035 mm
12.5 × 1145 mm
12.5 × 925 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/90 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
Turn signal, standing, side marker and parking lamps, front	21/5 W/32/3 cp
Fog lamps	H 3
Stop lamps	21 W/32 cp
Turn signal lamps, rear	21 W/32 cp
Side marker lamps, rear	10 W/ 6 cp
Tail, parking 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
Reading lamps, rear	4 W/2 cp
Trunk lamp	10 W festoon lamp
Glove compartment lamp ...	5 W festoon lamp

Weights See certification tag

Main Dimensions

Overall vehicle length	5145 mm/202.5 in
Overall vehicle width	1820 mm/ 71.7 in
Overall height (curb condition)	1430 mm/ 56.2 in
Wheel base	2935 mm/115.6 in
Track, front	1545 mm/ 60.8 in
Track, rear	1517 mm/ 59.7 in



Fuels Coolants Lubricants etc. Capacities

Vehicle components and their respective lubricants must match.

Therefore use only brands tested and recommended by us.

Enquire at your MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

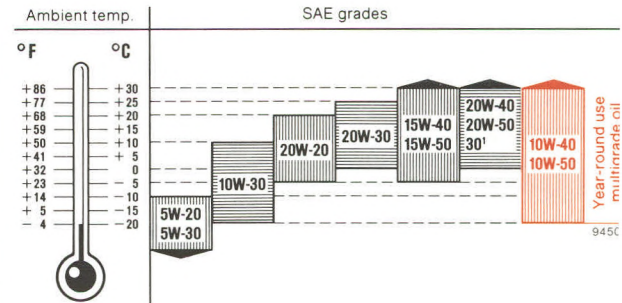
Capacity

Fuels, coolants, lubricants, etc.

Total oil capacity in case of engine oil and filter change

7.5 l/7.9 US qt

Recommended engine oil



Automatic transmission

Initial fill:
7.3 l/7.7 US qt
Fluid change:
6.2 l/6.5 US qt

Automatic transmission fluid (ATF)

	Capacity	Fuels, coolants, lubricants, etc.
Rear axle	1.0 l/1.1 US qt	Hypoid gear oil SAE 90, 85 W 90
Accelerator control linkage		Hydraulic fluid
Power steering	1.2 l/1.3 US qt	Automatic transmission fluid (ATF)
Front wheel hubs	60 g each approx. 2.1 oz each approx.	Multipurpose grease
Grease nipples		Multipurpose or lubrication grease
Door locks		Special grease
Battery terminals		Bosch special grease
Brake reservoir	approx. 0.5 l/0.5 US qt	Brake fluid
Windshield washer system	approximately 5.0 l/5.3 US qt	Water plus windshield detergent
Fuel tank including a reserve of	approximately 77 l/20.3 US gal approximately 12.5 l/3.3 US gal	Diesel fuels acc. to ASTM D 975 grades 1 and 2 as well as VV-F-800 a grades 1 and 2
Cooling system	12.5 l/13.2 US qt	Coolant

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 to 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 ra-

tios shown refer to the total mixture. 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.

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

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. $-30^{\circ}\text{C}/-22^{\circ}\text{F}$. The red mark on the temperature gauge in the instrument cluster is matched to this antifreeze-water mixture (approx. boiling point $125^{\circ}\text{C}/257^{\circ}\text{F}$). 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 $-20^{\circ}\text{C}/-4^{\circ}\text{F}$.

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 cm³/l) of a recommended corrosion inhibitor.

Without antifreeze in the cooling system, the water already starts boiling at approx. $118^{\circ}\text{C}/224^{\circ}\text{F}$, 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 aluminium parts. The use of aluminium components in motor vehicle engines necessitates that antifreeze/coolant used in such engines be specifically formulated to protect the aluminium 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 sufficient protection to prevent freezing. Repeat this check during the cold spell. Regular testing of the antifreeze concentration is carried out only at each MERCEDES-BENZ maintenance service.

Protection up to	Antifreeze
-20°C } -4°F }	4.50 l/4.8 US qt
-30°C } -22°F }	5.50 l/5.8 US qt
-40°C } -40°F }	6.50 l/6.9 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 addresses, 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 to obtain accurate information for your vehicle.

Printed in Germany

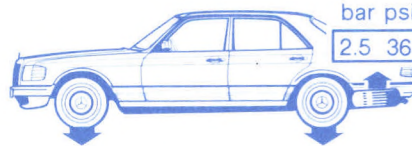
We reserve the right to modify the technical details of the vehicle as given in the data and illustrations of this Owner's Manual (s.e.e.o.). Reprinting, translation and copying, even of excerpts, is not permitted without our prior authorization in writing.

ZKD I.82.15./PVL

- **Fuel:** Diesel fuels acc. to ASTM D 975, grades 1 and 2 as well as VV-F-800a grades 1 and 2. Fuel tank capacity approx. 77 l/20.3 US gal, this includes a approx. 12.5 l/3.3 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 68. Quantity differential between upper and lower dipstick marking level: 1.5 l/1.6 US qt. Year-round multigrade oils 10 W-40/10 W-50. For further information, refer to page 84.
- **Automatic Transmission:** Automatic transmission fluid (ATF). For level checks and replenishment, refer to page 70.
- **Coolant:** For normal replenishment, use water (potable water quality). For further information (e.g. antifreeze), refer to page 88.
- **Bulbs:** High and low beams: Sealed beam/Halogen, tail, parking and standing lamps 10 W/6 cp, turn signal, standing, side marker and parking 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!

Summer tires	normal load
	maximum load
Winter tires	

bar	psi
1.9 ¹	28 ¹
2.1 ¹	30 ¹
2.2	32

bar	psi
2.1 ¹	30 ¹
2.4 ¹	34 ¹
2.5	36

¹ For driving above 160 km/h/100 mph + 0.4 bar/ + 6 psi



Mercedes-Benz
service

Daimler-Benz AG Stuttgart-Untertuerkheim Zentralkundendienst
126 584 36 96 Bestell-Nr. 6550529713 USA-Ausgabe B 1982

