

Owner's
Manual

200 D
240 D
300 D

Mercedes-Benz





Drive sensibly – save fuel

Fuel consumption depends largely on how the vehicle is driven and on the 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
- shift gears on time, do not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the individual gears max. speed
- avoid unnecessarily high speeds
- have all the maintenance jobs specified by us carried out at regular intervals by a MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

For consumption data, refer to page 48

200 D

240 D

300 D

RUR. 373 W.

length m.m. 4725

width 1786

height 1438



Type 123 D

We are pleased to be able to hand over your MERCEDES to you. You have a car in whose construction and production we have taken great pains. For we believe in aiming at quality.

Perhaps you have already had experience with a MERCEDES, perhaps this is your first car from the DAIMLER-BENZ company. In both cases we have one request to make – for your own benefit:

Please do not put this Owner's Manual away without reading it.

Even though you have been driving a car for years there are probably one or two things in this car which are new to you. And there are certainly one or two hints which will help to avoid irritation.

Mistakes which are avoided can have no unpleasant results.

If there should be anything wrong with your car, please come to us. We built it – for you, and we will attend to it and put it right – for you.

We wish you pleasant driving.
DAIMLER-BENZ Aktiengesellschaft

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

The last page

What you need to know at the petrol station

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Vehicle Care ▶

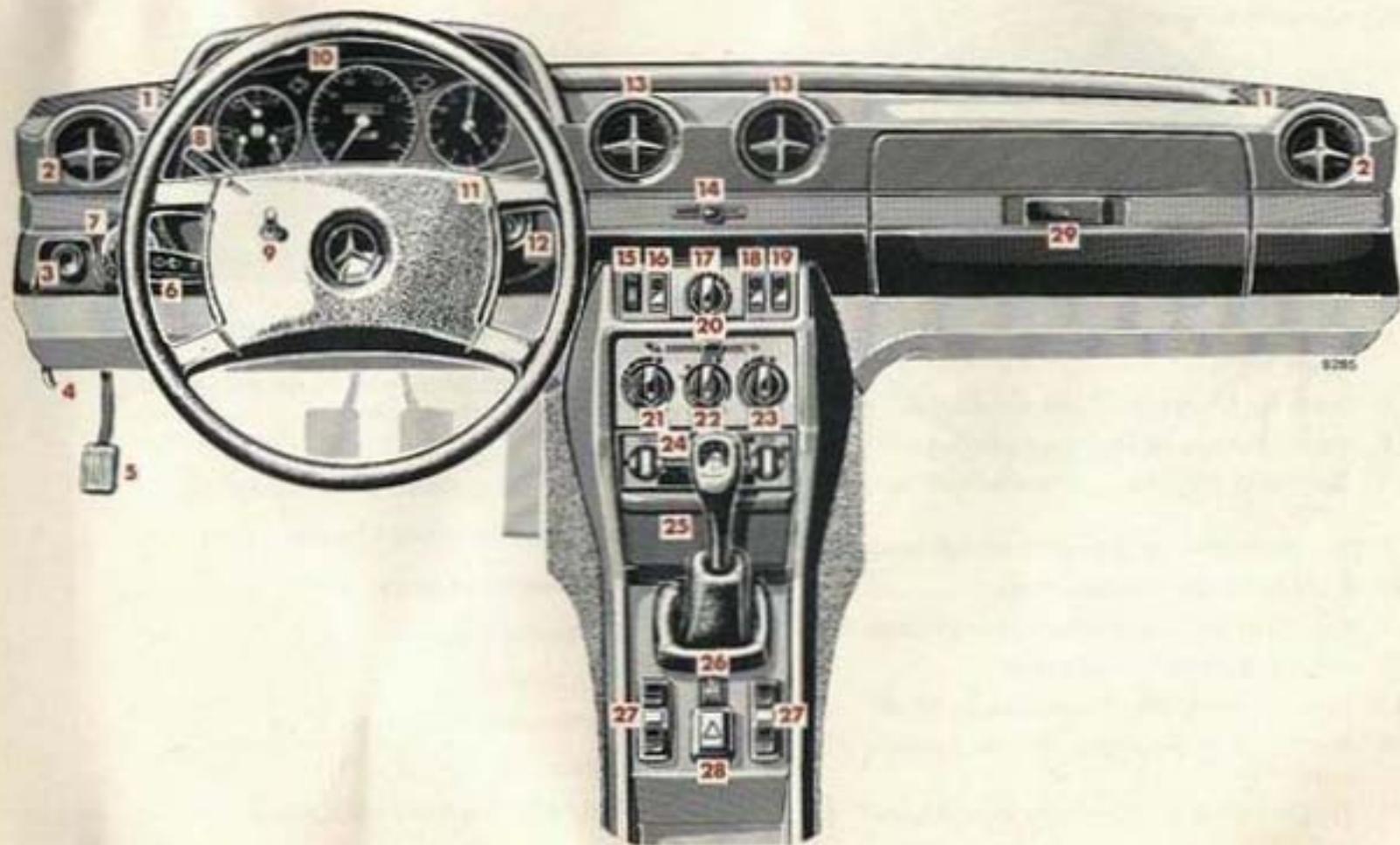
Practical Tips ▶

Technical Data – Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc. ▶

Left-hand drive vehicle

For more detailed descriptions see quoted pages.

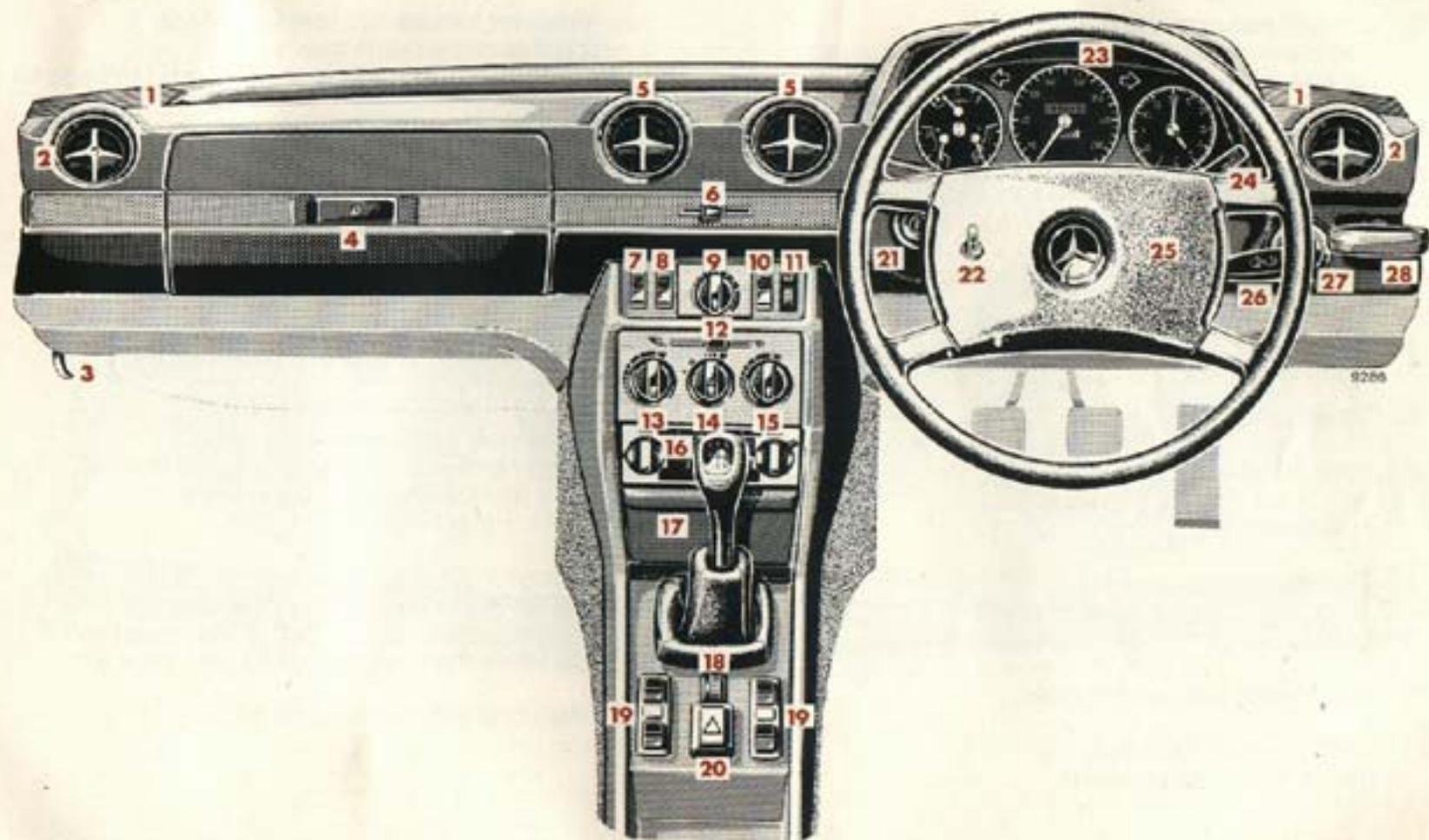
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Press switch = hazard warning flasher system switched on
Press switch once more = hazard warning flasher system switched off
- 29 Glove compartment, illuminated (only if steering lock is in position "1" or "2")
To open, move handle sideways



Right-hand drive vehicle

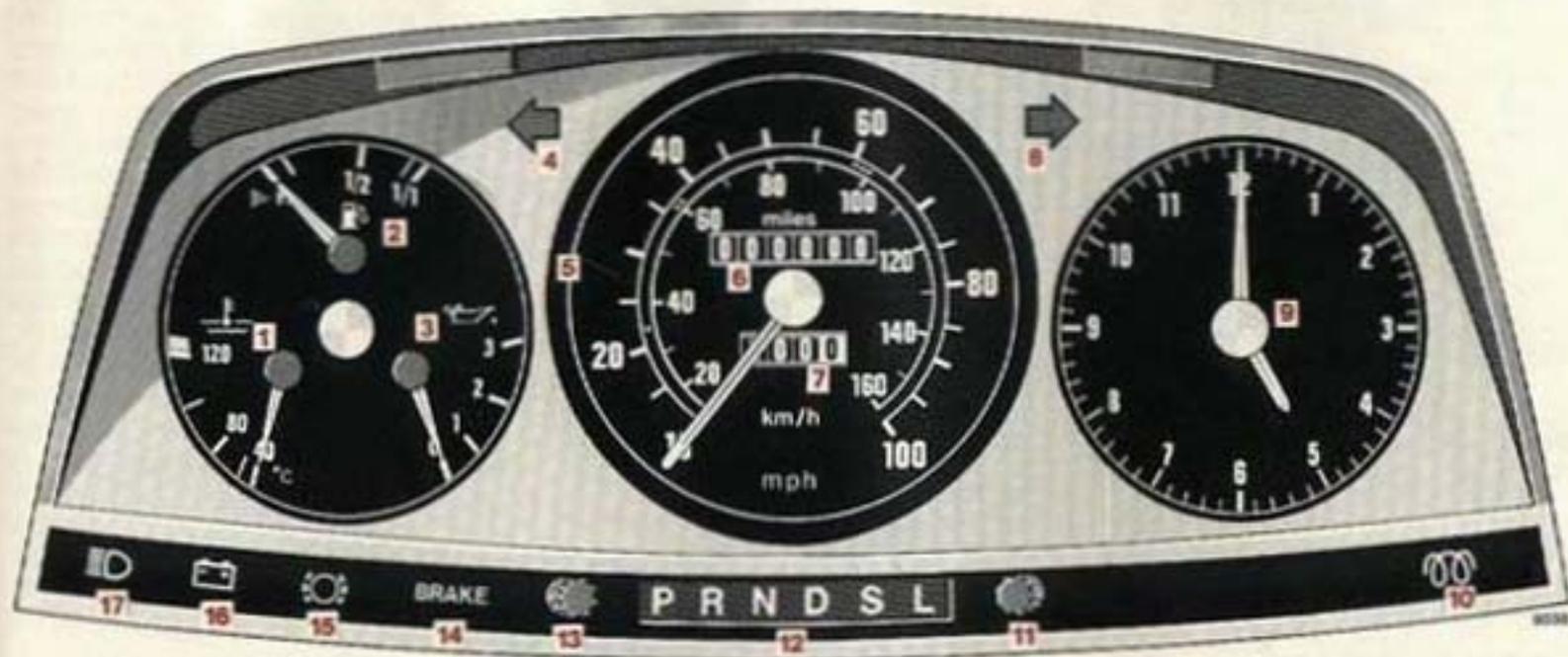
For more detailed descriptions see quoted pages.

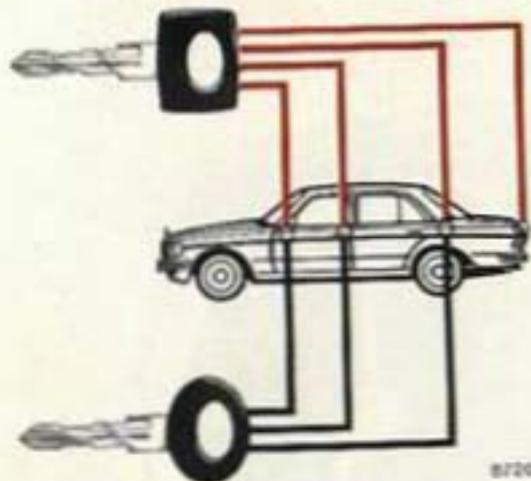
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Instrument Cluster

- 1 Coolant temperature gauge ($^{\circ}$ C)
Red marking: Maximum permissible temperature for an antifreeze-blended fill protection down to -30° C / -22° F. See page 47
- 2 Fuel gauge with reserve warning lamp (yellow)
Fuel reserve for approx. 40 km / 25 miles
For capacity, refer to page 87 and last page
- 3 Oil pressure gauge: bar gauge pressure.
See page 47
- 4 Turn signal indicator lamp, left (green)
- 5 Speedometer
- 6 Total odometer
- 7 Trip odometer
- 8 Turn signal indicator lamp, right (green)
- 9 Electric clock
- 10 Preglowing indicator (yellow)
- 11 Knob for clock pointers
(press in for adjustments)
- 12 Indicator for selector lever positions
(on steering column gear shift)
For the automatic transmission, refer to page 43
- 13 Knob for instrument lamps and trip odometer
Rotate knob: instrument lamps are infinitely variable
Depress knob: trip odometer is turned back
- 14 Brake warning lamp (red):
Comes on when the parking brake is engaged or when the brake fluid level in the reservoir is too low
- 15 Brake pad wear indicator (yellow):
Lamp comes on while braking and driving if the front wheel brake pads are worn down. Refer to page 47
- 16 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 47
- 17 Main beam indicator lamp (blue)





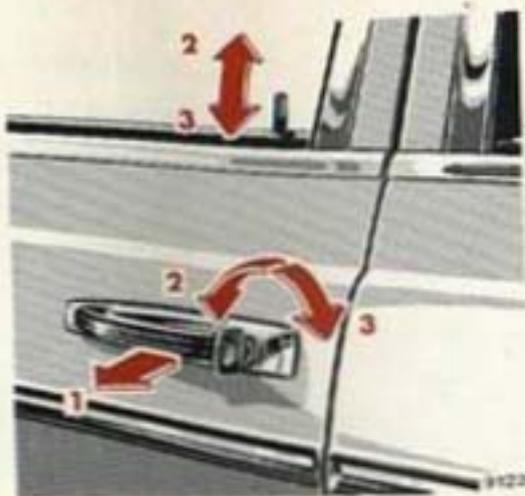
Main Key – square-headed – fits all locks on the vehicle.

Secondary Key – rounded head – fits only the door locks, the steering lock and the fuel filler cap lock.

Opening the Doors

From outside: swing handle outwards (1).

From the inside: pull handle in the door panel.



Locking and Unlocking of Doors

From the outside: turn key.
From inside: to lock, push down safety plunger; to unlock, pull handle in door trim panel.

- 2 Unlocking
- 3 Locking

One cannot lock:

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

Master Lock System

The master lock system enables the other doors, fuel tank filler flap and boot lid to be locked or unlocked at the same time as the driver's door. As the lock plunger on the driver's door is operated, all other door lock plungers must move at the same time. If this does not happen, the lock of the door concerned is not properly engaged. Open the door again and shut it properly. The master lock system does not influence the child-proof locks.

With the master lock system in the locked position the front passenger door and the rear doors can also be locked and unlocked from inside individually. The front passenger door can furthermore be locked and unlocked with the key.

The master locking system of the vehicle may only be applied by depressing the lock plunger on the driver's door. The lock plungers of the remaining doors cannot be depressed individually.

The boot lid on a vehicle with master locking system may also be unlocked individually. To do so, turn the main key to the left as far as it will go, then depress the boot lock push button with the key and open the boot. Turn the key to its initial position and withdraw it. To lock the boot lid, close it firmly; the boot will then be locked by the master lock system again.

The boot lid can also be locked independently (for instance in a workshop) without actuating the master lock system. Turn the master key to the right as far as it will go and withdraw it. In this

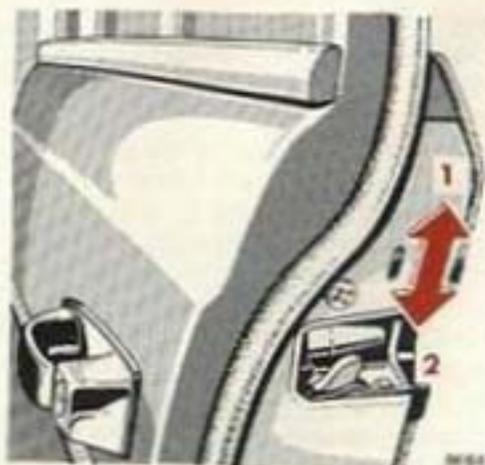
case the boot lid can only be unlocked with the master key which must be inserted and turned to the left.

The master lock system is vacuum operated, the vacuum being supplied when the engine is running. A built-in reservoir enables the master lock system to be operated about 5 times when the engine is not running. If the doors can no longer be locked after this period, run the engine for a short while.

If there is no vacuum, the locks may be operated individually in the normal way. In this case the fuel tank filler flap remains unlocked.

Note:

If the filler flap cannot be opened when the master lock system is unlocked, refer to "Unlocking of the Filler Flap" (page 73).



Childproof Lock (Rear Doors)

Actuate safety catch (e.g. with the vehicle key):

- 1 Unlocked.
- 2 Locked. The shut door can no longer be opened from inside. It can be opened from outside when the safety plunger is up.



Adjustment of Driver's Seat and Front Passenger Seat

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

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

Seat back position: turn handwheel (3) forwards or backwards. With the seat in its front position, the seat back can be completely tilted to the rear (reclining seat).



Safety Headrest

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

Height adjustment:

Press headrest slightly forward (1) and reset upward or downward.

Detaching headrests:

Pull headrest out to the stop.
Release arrester by depressing

locking knob to be felt under the backrest covering material and pull up headrest, holding it by the LH headrest stirrup (viewed in driving direction). Finally pull out headrest completely with both hands.

The headrest locking knob of the front seat is located below the LH headrest stirrup (2).

The headrest locking knob of the rear seat is located between the two headrest stirrups.

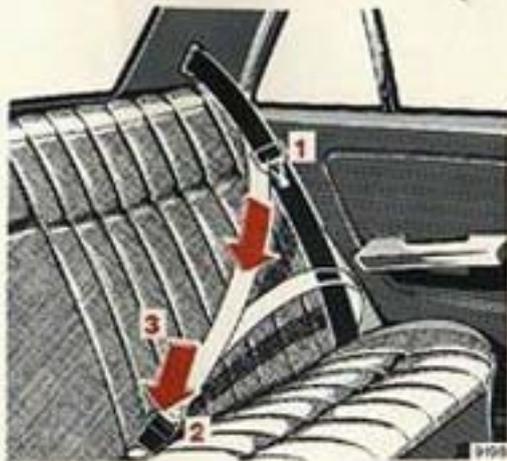


Arm Rest (Rear Seat)

The rear seat is equipped with a central arm rest which can be pulled out using a loop.

When replacing, lift at the rear.

For removal of rear seat cushion, see "Practical Tips".



Safety Belts

The following instructions only apply to belts installed in the automobile factory. Only safety belts recommended by us may be subsequently installed.

Fastening:

- Pull belt with tongue (1) over shoulder and lap. The belt must not be twisted but must be tight.
- Press tongue (1) into buckle (2) and allow to engage audibly.

Unfastening:

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

Operation:

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

Functional test:

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

Lap belt in the rear:

To fasten the lap belt, pull belt end across your lap and insert the tongue in the buckle. The belt must not be twisted and must be tight.

To shorten the belt, pull the loose belt end. To lengthen the belt, turn tongue so that it is at right angles to the belt webbing and pull the belt.

Notes:

All safety belts are designed for use by one person. Belts are not intended for children up to a height of approx. 140 cm.

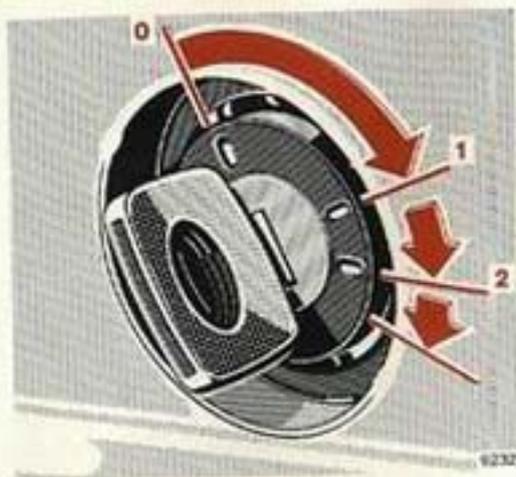
Child restraint systems recommended by us can be fastened to the safety belts installed. Any MERCEDES-BENZ service station will gladly advise you accordingly.

Safety belts which have been subjected to heavy strain during an accident must be replaced. Belt anchorage points should be checked.

Have damaged safety belts renewed. Belt webbing must not be routed via sharp edges.

No modification which affect the efficiency of the belt must be made.

For cleaning and care of belt webbing, refer to page 57.



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.

- 1** Steering is unlocked. (If necessary, move steering wheel slightly to turn the key clockwise to position "1".)
- 2** Preglowing and driving position. Starting: continue turning key clockwise to the stop. The starter is engaged when the key is pressed against the stop. The installed starter nonrepeat unit requires the key to be returned to position "0" prior to a new starting attempt. Starting and stopping the engine, refer to page 40.

Notes:

Do not remove the key while the vehicle is still rolling as the car can then no longer be steered.

Before removing the key, turn wheels to the straight ahead position with the engine running. After removing the key, turn steering wheel slightly if required so that the steering lock can engage.

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

Wiper, windscreen washer, headlamp cleaning system (only with lighting switch positions 1 and 2), headlamp flasher, electric lighter, glove box lamp, radio, seat heater, front.

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



Idle Speed Adjuster Knob

Turning anticlockwise = idle speed increases.

Turning clockwise = idle speed decreases.



Lighting Switch¹

- 0 Off-position
- 1 Parking lamps (includes license plate lamp and instrument lamps)
- 2 As position 1 plus main or dipped beam

3 Standing lamp, right

4 Standing lamp, left

A As position 1 or 2 plus fog lamps

B As position A plus rear fog lamp. An indicator lamp comes on in the knob.

Note:

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

¹ Deviations may occur in individual countries because of the legal requirements.



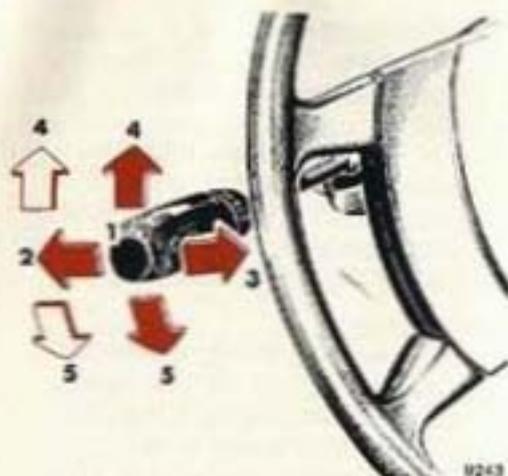
Switch for Headlamp Beam Control on Vehicles without Level Control

- 0 Driver's seat or both front seats occupied
- 1 Rear seat bench occupied
- 2 Rear seat bench occupied plus luggage weight in the boot
Driver's seat or both front seats occupied and maximum luggage weight in boot
- 3 Possibly required for trailer operation



Switch for Headlamp Beam Control on Vehicles with Level Control

- 1 Rear seat bench occupied
- 0 Driver's seat or both front seats occupied
- 1 Rear seat bench occupied plus luggage weight in the boot
Driver's seat or both front seats occupied and maximum luggage weight in boot
- 2 Possibly required for trailer operation



Combination Switch¹

- 1 Dipped beam (turn lighting switch clockwise two notches)
- 2 Main beam (turn lighting switch clockwise two notches)
- 3 Headlamp flasher (main beam available independent of light switch position)



- 4 Turn signal, right
- 5 Turn signal, left

To operate the turn signals, engage combination switch. The switch is automatically reset when the steering wheel is turned through a fairly large distance.

To signal minor changes in the vehicle's direction, press combination switch to the point of resistance only and hold it there.

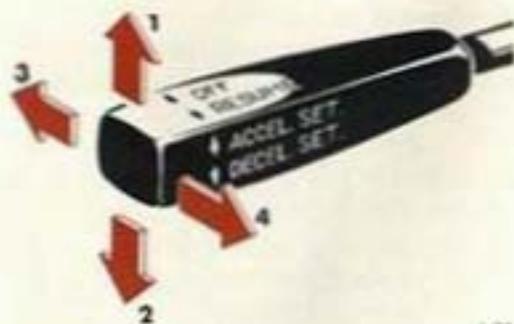
- 6 Control for
 - windscreen washer system
 - headlamp cleaning system (will work only with lighting switch in position 1 or 2)
 When in operation, the wipers are also activated

- 7 Windscreen wiper control
 - 0 Windscreen wiper switched off
 - I Intermittent wiping
 - II Normal wiping
 - III Fast wiping

Note:

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

¹ Deviations may occur in individual countries because of the legal requirements. On RHD vehicles location is laterally inverted.



Tempomat

Any given speed above approximately 40 km/h / 25 mph can be maintained with the Tempomat by operating the switch.

- 1 = Setting (touch switch)
Accelerating (hold switch)
- 2 = Setting (touch switch)
Decelerating (hold switch)

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

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

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

3 = Cancelling

To cancel the Tempomat, briefly push lever to position "3". The Tempomat will also be cancelled if the brake pedal is actuated or if the vehicle speed drops on steep grades by more than 20% below the set speed.

4 = Resume

If the lever is briefly pushed to position "4" when driving at a speed exceeding 40 km/h / 25 mph that speed is resumed which was set prior to the cancellation of the Tempomat. The most recently stored speed is cancelled when the key in the steering lock is reversed to positions "1" or "0".

Please do not use the Tempomat if traffic conditions do not make it advisable to keep to a steady speed, i.e. in heavy traffic or on twisting or slick and muddy roads.

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

When driving with the Tempomat, the selector lever must not be shifted to position "N" as otherwise the engine will rev up.



- 1 Air volume control knob**
Switch on by turning clockwise. The air volume is then increased until the stop is reached. The 3-speed blower cuts in from scale mark "1".
In case of dust and fume annoyance from outside, the air supply to the vehicle can be switched off (by turning knob anti-clockwise to the stop).

- To heat and ventilate the parked vehicle, or if an insufficient volume of air is available during the ride, move switch at least to blower speed I. For speedy touring we recommend you to engage blower speed I, for city traffic speed II.
- 2 Heater knob, left vehicle side**
3 Heater knob, right vehicle side
Switch on heater by turning to the right. Heating power is then increased up to the stop. Control air volume with knob 1.

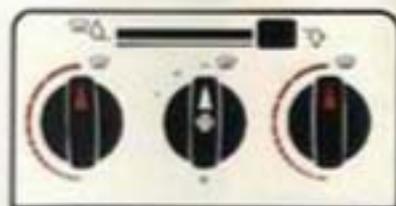
- 4 Air distribution lever**
Lever to the left = air to windscreen
Lever in center position = air to windscreen and to front and rear footwells
Lever to the right = air to front and rear footwells and minor volume of air to the windscreen
- 5 Lever for nonheated fresh air**
Lever to the left = open
Lever to the right = closed
- 6 Swivelling outlets for nonheated fresh air**
- 7 Swivelling outlets for side ventilation**
Turn right = open
turn left = closed

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

Examples for heating and ventilation settings



Maximum heating power and maximum air volume to the windscreen. To defrost the side windows, also open swivelling outlets 7 and point towards the side windows.



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



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



Maximum air volume to windscreen as well as to front and rear footwells (open lever 5 fully for nonheated fresh air).



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



Normal air volume to front and rear footwells (open lever 5 halfway for nonheated fresh air).

The temperature inside the vehicle can be lowered by means of the air conditioning system. When temperature switch 8 is switched on, the air is passed over an evaporator and is thus cooled and dehydrated at the same time.

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

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



- 8 Temperature switch. Switch on by turning to the right. The cooling effect is increased up to the stop. After $\frac{2}{3}$ of the switch travel the system changes over from fresh air cooling to circulation air cooling with a small proportion of fresh air. The blower (switch 1) must then be switched on. We recommend selecting a higher blower speed with increasing cooling effect.

If the temperature switch is pulled, cooled air can also be supplied to the footwell and windscreen.

Note:
If dust or smells are entering the vehicle from outside, turn temperature switch to recirculation cooling with a small flow of fresh air.

Rapid cooling:

- Turn temperature switch 8 (depressed) and air volume control knob 1 clockwise to the stop.
- Move lever 5 completely to the left. Open inserts 7.
- Close side windows completely. (Warm air inside the car may first be evacuated by driving briefly with all the side windows down.)

Mist on windscreen exterior:

Under relatively damp weather conditions the outside of the windscreen can mist up. In this case press temperature switch 8.

Mist on inside of windows:

In damp weather the air conditioning system can be switched on in addition to the heater. Moisture is then extracted either from the fresh air or from the circulation air, depending upon the setting of temperature switch 8. This cooled and dehydrated air can be reheated to a pleasant temperature by positioning heater controls 2 and 3 accordingly. This action quickly dries up the windows.

Important!

In order to keep the air conditioning system in good working condition at all times, it is necessary to operate the system briefly at least once a month even during the seasons it is normally not required. To avoid annoying cold air, switch blower to the lowest speed only and turn on the heater, if desired.



Interior Lamps

The switch for the front lamp has 3 positions.

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

Position II: lamp permanently turned off.

Position III: lamp permanently turned on.

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



Outside Rear View Mirror

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

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



Inside Rear View Mirror

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

1 = Normal position

2 = Anti-dazzle position



Sun Visor

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

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



Heated Rear Window

Turn key in steering lock to position "2".

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

A heavy load is imposed on the battery due to the high power

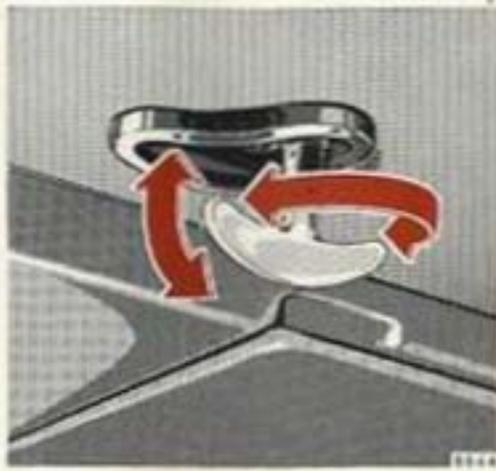
requirement. For this reason, switch off the heated rear window as soon as it is demisted or defrosted. It is cut out automatically after 30 minutes at the latest. First of all, however, clear heavy layers of ice or snow.



Electric Lighter

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

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



Steel Sliding Roof

Manual operation

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

Note:

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

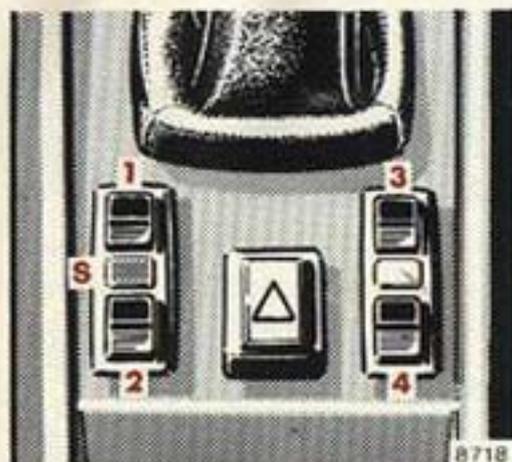


Electrical control

Turn key in steering lock to position "2".

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

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



Electric Window Lifts

Switch group for window lifts:

- 1 Front, left
- 2 Rear, left
- 3 Front, right
- 4 Rear, right
- S Safety switch

Key in steering lock in position "2".
The side windows can be operated as follows:

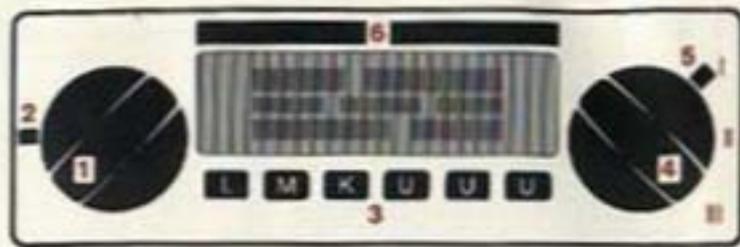
1. By a switch group on the forward end of the tray, with one switch for each window (1-4).
2. By an individual switch (5) under each rear side window. If the

safety switch (S) is not depressed, accidental operation of the rear windows (e.g. by children) is prevented.

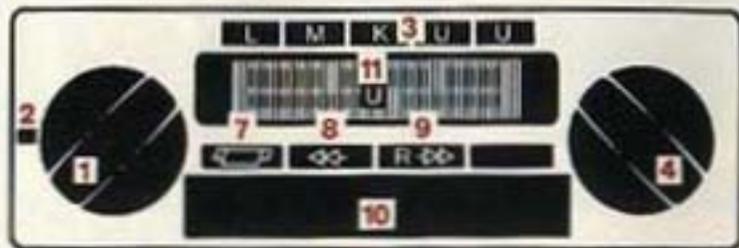
If the key is removed or in position "1" or "0" in the steering lock, the windows can only be operated if the driver's door is open (not with RHD vehicles).



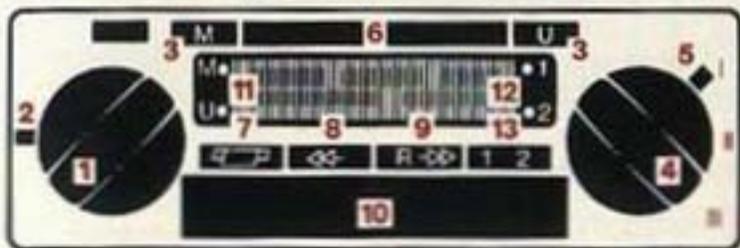
Radio with push buttons for band selection and tuning of preset stations



Radio with push buttons for band selection and tuning of preset stations and with automatic station tuning



Radio with push buttons for band selection and tuning of preset stations and with built-in cassette player



Radio equipped with reverse cassette player and automatic station tuning

- 1 On-Off/Volume control
- 2 Tone control
- 3 Push buttons for band selection and tuning of preset stations
- 4 Manual tuning control
- 5 Search sensitivity switch
- 6 Automatic tuning bar

- 7 Cassette release
- 8 Fast forward
- 9 Fast rewind
- 10 Cassette slot
- 11 Wave band indicator
- 12 Track indicator
- 13 Track change-over button

For the location of the controls, refer to the illustration of the type of radio installed into your vehicle. The radio can only be operated with the ignition key in the number "1" or "2" position.

On-Off/Volume

Turn knob (1) clockwise to switch on radio and to increase volume. The green control lamp will come on.

Radio Fader Control Knob

If additional speakers are fitted in the rear of the car the volume can be controlled infinitely with the fader control knob.

Turn fader control knob forward to increase front speaker volume and to decrease rear speaker volume, turn knob rearward to decrease front speaker volume and increase rear speaker volume.

Tone

Turn lever (2) to alter the tone.

Station Tuning

Select desired wave band by pushing the respective button (3). The wave band selected is indicated by wave band indicator (11). The desired station is tuned in by turning the manual tuning knob (4). For good reception, accurate manual tuning is important.

To preset stations of various wave bands (except for cassette players with automatic tuning), pull out preset button (3) to the stop, tune in station with manual tuning knob (4) and push preset button in again to the stop.

Automatic Station Tuning

Select band and push automatic tuning bar (6).

Search sensitivity switch (5)

Position I: Pointer will stop at many stations, including the weak ones.

Position II: Pointer will stop at moderate or powerful stations only.

Position III: Pointer will stop at powerful stations only.

FM Stereo Reception

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

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

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

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

Tape Playback

Only use brand C 60 or C 90 cassettes. Push cassette into cassette slot as far as it will go with the full reel on the right side. The radio

will then switch over from radio reception to tape playback. The cassette will be released automatically as soon as the tape reaches its end.

To play the other side of the tape, turn cassette upside down and reinsert it into cassette slot.

To manually eject the cassette, push release bar (7). When the cassette is ejected, the unit will switch over to radio reception automatically.

Push button 8 or 9 for fast forward or rewind of the tape. Briefly touching the counteracting button will stop the winding process.

Radio equipped with Reverse Cassette Player

Insert cassette (side 1 pointing upwards) into cassette slot and push in to the stop.

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

If tape sides are to be changed while playing, push track changeover button (13).

Track indicator (12) indicates the tape side being played.

Care and Maintenance

Since deposits on the pick-up head are inevitable after extended operation, the cassette should be cleaned with a cleaning cassette if the quality of the sound reproduction declines. After approx. 500 operating hours the unit should be inspected by a specialist.



Opening:

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



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

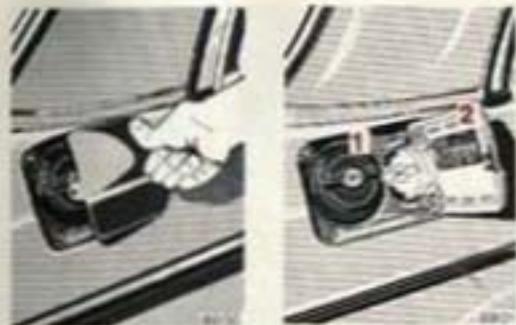
Closing:

Close bonnet by pressing down firmly.

Note:

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

Have the following items checked regularly and before any long journey



1 Fuel Supply

For summer and winter diesel fuels refer to "Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc. and last page".

2 Tyre Pressure

For tyre pressure table refer to fuel filler flap or last page. Check at least every other week. Further information see "Wheels, Tyres, 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

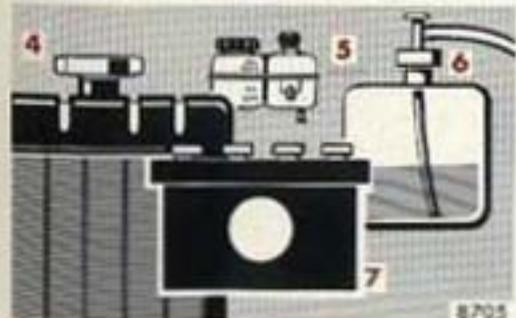
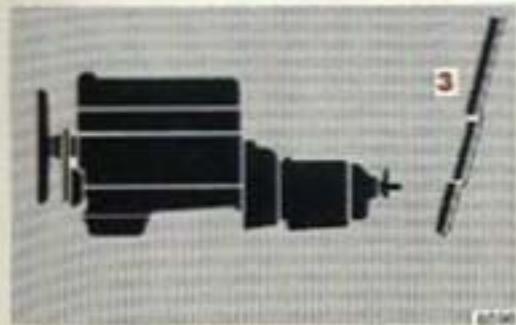
When the minimum mark on the reservoir is reached, have the system checked (brake lining thickness, leaks).

6 Windscreen Washer Headlamp Cleaning System

Add water plus MERCEDES-BENZ windscreen washer detergent (reservoir is in engine compartment). Adhere to the mixing ratio printed on the packing.

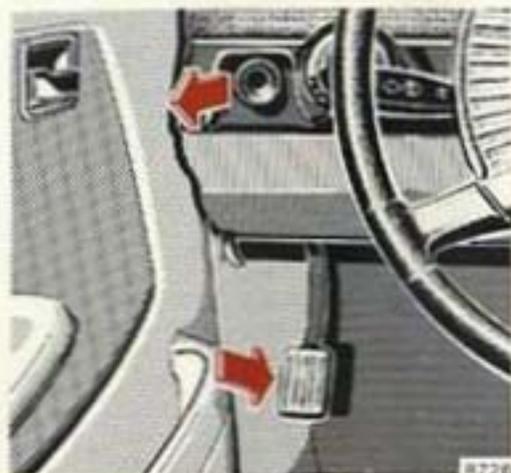
7 Battery

Top up with distilled water only. See "Electrical System".



Vehicle Lighting

Test for function and cleanness.



Left-hand drive vehicle

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

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



Right-hand drive vehicle

Pull out the handle of the parking brake to the last possible notch. When the key is in position "2" in the steering lock, the brake warning lamp in the instrument cluster comes on.

To disengage the parking brake, swing handle to the right and push in to the stop. The brake warning lamp in the instrument cluster must go out.

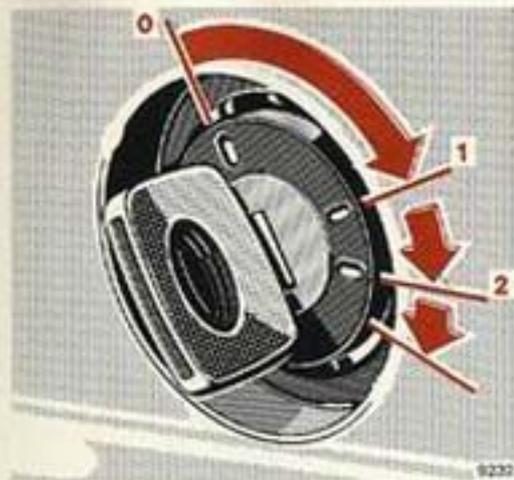


Engage parking brake or service brake before starting the engine.

Move gearshift lever to neutral (automatic transmission selector lever to position "P" or "N").

With the engine cold, depress accelerator halfway and turn idle speed adjusting knob anticlockwise to the stop. Then release accelerator.

Turn key in steering lock to position "2". Charge indicator and preglow indicator lamps must come on.



At ambient temperatures below $0^{\circ}\text{C}/32^{\circ}\text{F}$ and with the engine cold, completely depress accelerator and clutch pedal while starting. Actuate starter until the engine fires regularly and engine speed rises. Then ease off the accelerator slowly. Cranking times of up to one minute will not do any harm to the starter.

Idle Speed Adjustment:

Turn idle speed adjuster knob clockwise until the engine will just run smoothly. The idle speed adjuster knob should be turned to the stop (normal position) at the latest when the coolant has reached a temperature of $+60^{\circ}\text{C}/+140^{\circ}\text{F}$.

Check reading on oil pressure gauge immediately after starting the engine. In a very cold engine the oil pressure will only rise slowly, some time after the engine has started. Do not rev up the engine before pressure is registered on the oil pressure gauge.

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

The preglowing process then begins. The engine can be started as soon as the preglowing indicator lamp goes out.

Turn key clockwise to the stop to start the engine. Release key only when the engine fires regularly.

When the engine is at operating temperature (coolant temperature above approx. $+70^{\circ}\text{C}/+158^{\circ}\text{F}$, the preglowing indicator lamp comes on only briefly. The engine can be started immediately.

Stopping the Engine

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

Should the engine continue to run in steering lock position "0", see page 61.

If the coolant temperature is very high (e.g. after driving on mountain passes), do not switch off the engine immediately but allow it to run for 1-2 minutes at increased idle speed.



Test the service brake after having pulled away.

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

Manual Transmission

See illustration for gearshift lever positions of the individual gears.

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

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

Note:

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

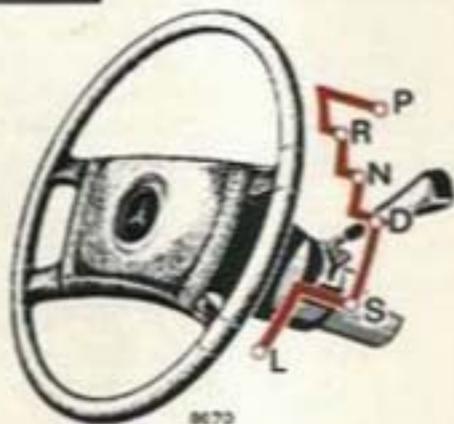


6710

Automatic Transmission

The automatic transmission simplifies the operation of the vehicle. Changing is fully automatic, depending on the selector lever position, driving speed and accelerator position.

PRNDSL



8670

Left-hand drive vehicle only

Note

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".

Column selector lever (LHD vehicle only):

For reasons of accident prevention the selector lever handle is telescopic. Therefore, always leave handle in extended position.

Starting

Move the selector lever into the desired position only when idling. The service brake should be actuated at the same time. The brakes should only be disengaged when the vehicle has started to move. With the selector lever in driving position the vehicle might otherwise start moving prematurely (creeping).

Accelerator position

Light throttle = early changing up
= moderate acceleration

Full throttle = late changing up
= rapid acceleration

Maximum acceleration is achieved by changing down into the next lower gear by means of the "kick-down", operated by depressing the accelerator pedal beyond the full throttle position. Once the desired speed is reached, reducing pressure on the accelerator will allow the transmission to change into a higher gear.

Gear changing is controlled by the vehicle speed.

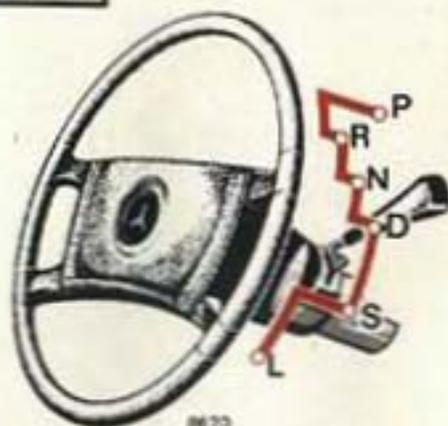


Selector lever positions

With the selector lever it is possible to adapt the gear changing sequence to suit any traffic conditions.

- "P" Parking lock. An additional safety measure when parking the vehicle, it must only be engaged when the vehicle is stationary.
- "R" Reverse gear. This should only be engaged with the vehicle at rest.

PRNDSL



Left-hand drive vehicle only

- "N" Neutral. No power is transmitted from the engine to the rear axle. When the brakes are off, 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 51.
- "D" Drive. All gears are available. Position "D" affords optimum driving characteristics under all normal operating conditions.
- "S" Slope. Shifting up to 3rd gear only. Suitable for moderate ascents and descents. As the transmission changes up to 3rd gear only, this position permits the utilization of the engine braking effect.
- "L" Low. Changing up to 2nd gear only. For driving on steep mountain passes, for trailer operation in mountainous regions, under severe operating conditions and as a braking position on extremely steep declines. If the selector lever is put in the "S" position for a short time and is then returned to the "L" position, 2nd gear will engage sooner at higher speed.

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

Towing a trailer

Never allow the engine revolutions to drop too low when driving uphill. Change down to position "S" or "L" in good time as dictated by the gradient.

Stopping

When stopped for a short time, e.g. at traffic lights, leave the selector lever in the drive position and hold the vehicle with the service brake. When stopped for

a longer time with the engine running, put the selector lever in the "N" position. Use brakes, not accelerator, to hold the vehicle on slopes. Thus unnecessary heating of the transmission can be avoided.

Manoeuvring

When manoeuvring in very restricted spaces, e.g. into parking spaces, control the driving speed by light application of the service brake. Depress accelerator only slightly, do not pump it.

To rock the vehicle out of soft ground (mud or snow), use moderate throttle and alternate between forward and reverse gears.

Always drive according to the maxim "Safety first". The comfortable ride of the vehicle may easily tempt you to underestimate the speed you are actually driving. For this reason you should get used to keeping an eye on the speedometer needle because high speeds demand long stopping distances.

Please bear in mind that a substantially greater force is necessary to depress the brake pedal or turn the steering wheel (if the vehicle is equipped with a power steering) due to the absence of the servo action when the engine is not running.

Do not allow your tyres to wear down too far. With less than 3 mm/ 0.118 in of tread the skid resistance on a wet road falls off sharply.

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

The retention of the specified tyre pressure is essential. This applies particularly if the tyres 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 tyres still showing the full tread depth, and even at low speeds. Avoid track grooves in the road and apply brakes cautiously in the rain.

Tyre 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.

Reduce to approx. 90-70 % on wet roads and to less than 40 % on icy roads.

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 substan-

tially reduces the grip of the tyres. Under such weather conditions, drive, steer and brake particularly carefully.

We recommend M+S radial-ply tyres for the winter. On black ice or packed snow they can reduce your stopping distance as compared with summer tyres. Stopping distance, however, is still considerably greater than when the road is wet or dry.

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

After sharp braking it is advisable not to switch off the engine right away, but to drive on for a short time to enable the air stream to cool down the brakes more quickly.

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.

If only moderate use is made of the brake system as a result of the prevailing operating conditions (e.g. city driving) you should check its efficiency by occasionally braking hard at high vehicle speeds (avoid locking the wheels and endangering other road users). This will also improve the grip of the brake pads.

If the brake warning lamp in the instrument cluster comes on although the parking brake is released, this indicates a low fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir.

A leak or brake pad wear may cause a shortage of brake fluid in the reservoir.

The brake system should be checked in a MERCEDES-BENZ service station as soon as possible.

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

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

The brake system should be checked in a MERCEDES-BENZ service station as soon as possible.

Brake Fluid

As the vehicle is used the boiling point of the brake fluid is continuously reduced through the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere. Under extremely hard operating conditions (e.g. driving on mountain passes) vapor bubbles may thus be formed in the brake system. This will prevent it from working correctly. Brake fluid must therefore be changed annually, preferably in spring.

Use only recommended brake fluids. Refer to your MERCEDES-BENZ service station for 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 the ride, this indicates a fault which must be repaired at a MERCEDES-BENZ service station as soon as possible.

Oil Pressure Gauge

At operating temperature, the operational reliability of the engine is not jeopardized if the oil pressure at idling drops to 0.5 bar excess pressure.

However, the oil pressure must increase immediately upon acceleration.

Coolant Temperature Gauge

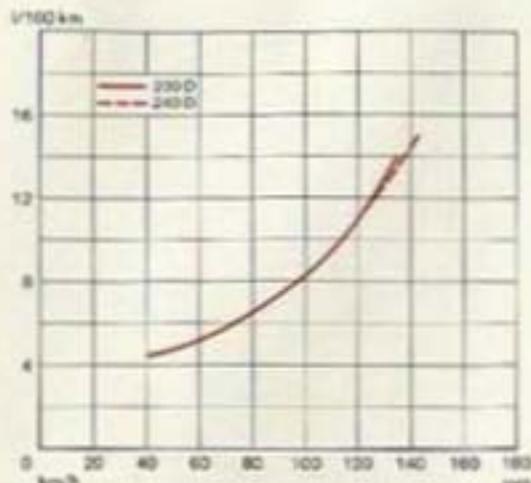
Due to the pressurized cooling system the coolant only starts boiling at a temperature of approx. 125° C / 257° F with an antifreeze-blended coolant fill protecting down to -30° C / -22° F (see also "Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc.").

The coolant temperature may rise to the red marking in the case of high ambient temperatures and when travelling in mountainous terrain.

Headlamp Cleaning System

The condition of the wiper blades is decisive for permanent and satisfactory cleaning of the headlamp lenses. We therefore recommend you to inspect the blades at regular intervals.

Renew damaged wiper blades.

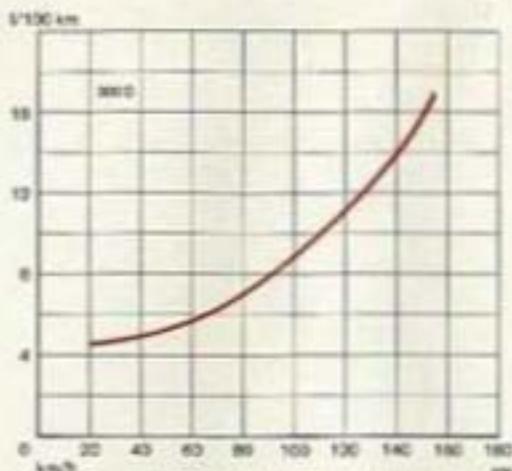


Fuel consumption at continuous speed

Fuel Consumption

Increased fuel consumption results from very low ambient temperatures and driving in city traffic, from short distance driving and operation in mountainous terrain.

The installation of optional units (air conditioning) increases the consumption slightly.



Fuel consumption at continuous speed

Fuel consumption measured acc. to DIN 70 030, part 1, passenger car:

200 D
Manual transmission
 City operation:
 9.5 l/100 km/29.7 m. p. Imp. gal
 At 90 km/h/56 mph:
 7.1 l/100 km/39.8 m. p. Imp. gal
 At 120 km/h/75 mph:
 10.2 l/100 km/27.7 m. p. Imp. gal

Automatic transmission

City operation:
 9.5 l/100 km/29.7 m. p. Imp. gal
 At 90 km/h/56 mph:
 8.5 l/100 km/33.2 m. p. Imp. gal
 At 120 km/h/75 mph:
 11.7 l/100 km/24.1 m. p. Imp. gal

240 D

Manual transmission

City operation:
 9.5 l/100 km/29.7 m. p. Imp. gal
 At 90 km/h/56 mph:
 7.4 l/100 km/38.2 m. p. Imp. gal
 At 120 km/h/75 mph:
 10.9 l/100 km/25.9 m. p. Imp. gal

Automatic transmission

City operation:
 9.5 l/100 km/29.7 m. p. Imp. gal
 At 90 km/h/56 mph:
 8.1 l/100 km/34.9 m. p. Imp. gal
 At 120 km/h/75 mph:
 11.4 l/100 km/24.8 m. p. Imp. gal

Consumption Data

300 D

Manual transmission

City operation:

10.3 l/100 km/27.4 m. p. Imp. gal

At 90 km/h/56 mph:

7.8 l/100 km/36.2 m. p. Imp. gal

At 120 km/h/75 mph:

11.5 l/100 km/24.6 m. p. Imp. gal

Automatic transmission

City operation:

10.4 l/100 km/27.1 m. p. Imp. gal

At 90 km/h/56 mph:

8.8 l/100 km/32.1 m. p. Imp. gal

At 120 km/h/75 mph:

12.4 l/100 km/22.8 m. p. Imp. gal

Engine Oil Consumption

Engine oil consumption can only be determined after a certain mileage has been covered. During the running-in period, oil consumption may be higher than specified. Higher oil consumption will also be encountered when the engine is frequently driven at high speeds.

Engine oil consumption depends on the mode of driving:

max. 0.25 l/100 km/141 m. p. Imp. pt.

The First 1500 km/1000 Miles

The more carefully you treat the engine at the beginning, the more satisfied you will be with its performance later on. Therefore, during the first 1500 km/1000 miles you should drive at varying speeds and engine revolutions.

Avoid placing heavy loads on the engine during this time (driving flat out) high engine revolutions (max. $\frac{1}{3}$ of permissible speed in any gear), and do not allow the engine to labour at low speeds.

Change gear in good time!

On vehicles with automatic transmission, avoid kickdown and do not change down by hand for braking, if possible. Engage selector lever position "S" or "L" only when travelling slowly (on mountain passes).

As of 1500 km/1000 miles, slowly increase to full road speed and/or maximum engine speed.

Travelling Abroad

Abroad, too, you have a widely-spread MERCEDES-BENZ service at your disposal. Additional indexes are available from your service station, if you travel into areas which are not listed in your service station index.

Your vehicle is equipped with asymmetrical headlamps. Should you therefore be driving in a country in which the traffic travels on the opposite side of the road to that in your home country, it is possible to correct the prismatic effect by attaching an opaque corrective adhesive tape.

Have your car winterized at 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".
- **Diesel fuels** refer to page 89 and "last page".
- **Antifreeze in coolant:** Have antifreeze checked from time to time. For capacities, see "Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc."
- **Additive in the windscreen and headlamp washing system:** Add MB windscreen washing detergent to the water.
- **Battery check:** Battery capacity drops with decreasing ambient temperature. Certain starting even at low ambient temperatures can only be assured by a well charged battery.
- **Underseal:** Underseal is applied to the vehicle in the factory. In addition to this and as a preventive measure have the vehicle underside treated with a recommended underside protection wax to protect against thawing salts.
- **Tyres:** For the cold season we recommend mounting M + S radial-ply tyres on all wheels. Permissible top speed for M + S radial-ply tyres and adhere to maximum speed specified by the law.

Snow Chains

Snow 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.

Retension the snow chains after driving for a short while. Do not exceed the maximum permitted speed limit of 50 km/h/30 mph on snow covered roads. On roads clear of snow remove chains as soon as possible. Follow the fitting instructions of the manufacturer.

Driving Instructions

The most important rule for icy roads is to drive sensibly and to avoid abrupt acceleration, braking and steering action.

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

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

Thawing salts can adversely affect the braking efficiency. Increased pressure on the pedal may be necessary to achieve the usual braking effect. We therefore recommend that you actuate the brakes repeatedly in order to test their efficiency after driving for long periods on salt treated roads. Care must be taken, of course, to ensure that no danger is created for other road users.

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.

Like all technical equipment your vehicle requires service and maintenance.

A maintenance booklet was supplied with your car containing all the maintenance work to be carried out at the following mileages:

- Once at 1000–1500 km/600–900 miles.
- At 15 000 km/10 000 miles and then every 15 000 km/10 000 miles.

Please also note the instructions given in the maintenance booklet regarding necessary service work (every 7500 km/5000 miles), additional maintenance work (every 45 000 km/30 000 miles) and MB non-scheduled maintenance as required.

In the case of low mileage vehicles, service jobs must be carried out at least once a year and maintenance jobs not less than every 2 years.

Brake fluid must be renewed annually, preferably in the spring. Only use brake fluid recommended by us.

Please have the work carried out confirmed in the maintenance booklet.

Severe Operating Conditions

In the case of rigorous 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 tyres and the air cleaner element at shorter intervals.

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

Engine Oil and Filter Change

If year-round oil is used, change every 7500 km/5000 miles or at least once a year, otherwise at least twice a year (spring and autumn).

Under severe operating conditions or if the sulphur content of the diesel fuel is excessive (more than 0.5 % by weight), have oil and filter changed every 3000–4000 km/2000–2500 miles.

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

Automatic Transmission – Fluid and Filter Change

To be carried out every 45 000 km/30 000 miles.

Under severe operating conditions, change transmission fluid every 22 500 km/15 000 miles (without filter change).

All MERCEDES-BENZ service stations store the MERCEDES-BENZ original spare parts required for maintenance and repair work. Besides this bases are provided all over the globe intended to ensure the rapid supply of MERCEDES-BENZ original spare parts. More than 200 000 different spare parts, even

for rather old vehicle models, are furthermore stocked in the central plant warehouses. We guarantee maximum operational efficiency and reliability as well as optimum retention of the vehicle value when MERCEDES-BENZ original spare parts are installed, as they are subjected to most

severe quality inspections. Each part has been specifically developed, manufactured or selected for and adapted to MERCEDES-BENZ vehicles.

For this reason, only MERCEDES-BENZ original spare parts should be installed.

In operation your vehicle is subjected to many external effects which are harmful to body and underside. Besides the often rather inclement and alternating weather conditions this includes air pollution, thawing salts, tar, flying gravel and stones. In order to avoid damage to the paintwork, remove fuels, coolants, lubricants, brake fluid, bird droppings, wood resin and the like as fast as possible. Special care may also be necessary in unfavourable conditions such as coastal regions, industrial areas (smoke, pollutants) and during winter operation.

Have vehicle checked regularly for damage inflicted by flying gravel or other causes. Damage should be repaired at earliest possible opportunity.

Have the engine compartment preserved every time the engine is washed. All throttle linkage bearing points must be lubricated prior to preservation.

We have selected car care products and listed recommendations which are specially suited to the care of our vehicles: these recommendations are constantly brought

up to date. MERCEDES-BENZ car care products are available at any MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

Deep scratches, corrosive deposits, etched spots and damage due to negligent or incorrect care cannot always be removed with the usual car care products. In such cases it is best to turn to the experts at your MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

The following is a review of the most important car care jobs with information about recommended MB products and other important details.

Insect Removal

MB Insect Remover

Apply before washing the car.

Car Wash

Put MB Autoshampoo into Washing Water

Do not wash in the sunshine. Spray the car with a diffused water jet. Only spray the entry portal of the ventilation system with a light jet. Use plenty of water. Wash out sponge and chamois often. Rinse with clean water and polish well with a chamois.

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

In winter remove any traces of thawing salts immediately and thoroughly.

When washing the car underbody, do not fail to clean the inner side of the disc wheels.

Tar Stains

MB Tar Remover

Quickly remove tar stains before they dry as old stains are more difficult to dissolve.

Windows

MB Window Cleaner

Use for heavy and oily soiling of windows. Clean windscreen wiper blades with clean cloth and washing solution, replace blades once or twice a year.

Plastic Parts, Rubber Parts and MB-TEX Upholstery Covers

MB Autoshampoo as Washing Solution, MB Plastics Cleaner

Do not use any other solvents, do not oil or wax these parts.

Safety Belts

The webbing must not be treated with chemical cleansing agents but must be cleaned with clear lukewarm water and soap only.

Do not dry webbing at temperatures above 80° C/176° F or in direct sun radiation.

Never bleach or re-dye webbing.

Steering Wheel, Gear Shift Lever and Instrument Cluster

As Washing Solution Use MB Autoshampoo, Neutralized Dish-washing Detergent or Soft Detergent

Wipe with a lint-free cloth wetted in lukewarm solution. Do not use scouring agents.

Upholstery

MB Autoshampoo, MB Stain Remover

Fabric upholstery:
Brush and vacuum-clean frequently. If heavily soiled, clean with dry shampoo.

Velours upholstery:
Pressure marks resulting from dampness and heat may appear to be stains. Such stain can be removed by wiping with a moistened brush, ironing with a wet cloth or by treating with dry shampoo. Do

not sit on damp upholstery. Quick drying is achieved by applying hot air – e.g. by using a hair drier.

If in doubt, please consult your MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

MB Autoshampoo as Washing Solution

Wipe leather upholstery with a damp cloth and dry thoroughly.

Exercise particular care when cleaning perforated leather as its underside must not become wet.

MB Leather Care

For care and anti-static protection.

Paintwork

MB Gloss Preserver, MB Polish, MB Paint Cleaner, MB Buffing Cloth

Do not apply when the car is parked in the sun or when the bonnet is still warm.

MB Gloss Preserver protects the paintwork and retains the gloss of the paintwork.

If the car is heavily dirtied, use MB Polish which also preserves the paintwork.

Also use MB Polish to preserve the gloss and to eliminate minor scratches on wooden parts.

MB Paint Cleaner is designed to clean old and weathered paintwork.

MB Touch-up Stick or MB Touch-up Paint Spray

For quick and provisional repair of minor paint damage.

MB Polishing Compound

For polishing of heavily dirtied or weathered paintwork as well as for the removal of minor scratches.

Light Alloy Disc Wheels

MB Autoshampoo, MB Light Alloy Wheel Care, MB Light Alloy Wheel Cleaner

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

MB Light Alloy Wheel Care is provided for the special care of light alloy disc wheels as is MB Light Alloy Wheel Cleaner for stubborn grime.

Follow instructions given on the packing.

Garnish Moulding (Chromium-plated, Aluminium)

MB Chrome Care, MB Chrome Cleaner

For routine care and for cleaning of heavily soiled trim.

MB Chrome Protective Wax, MB Chrome Protective Lacquer

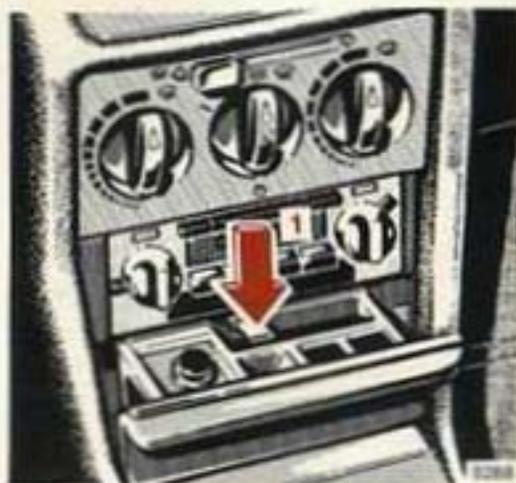
For spray preservation in winter.

Underside of Vehicle

Wax-based Underseal

For annual preservation.

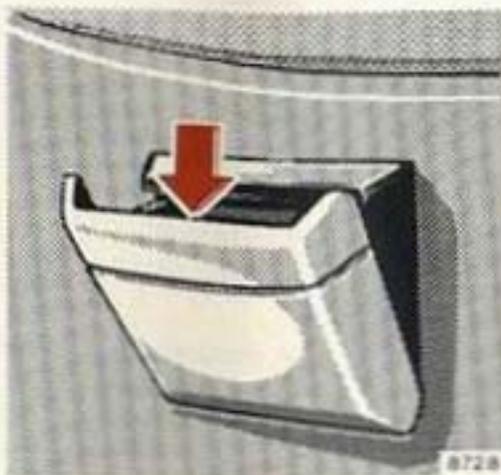
Practical Tips



Ashtrays

To remove front ashtray:
Fold ashtray out and down to the stop, push down the locking spring (1) in the middle and pull out ashtray.

To install ashtray:
Set the ashtray in position accurately and push in.



To remove rear ashtray:
Push the ashtray down while opening and remove.

To install ashtray:
Set the ashtray in position accurately and push in.

Ski Racks and Roof Racks

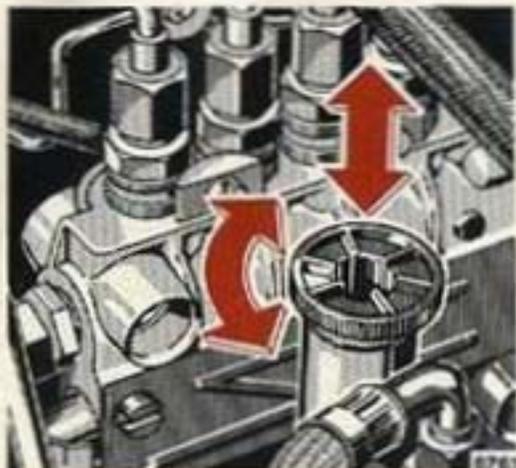
In order to prevent damage to the vehicle, only use ski racks and roof racks tested and recommended by us.



Rear Seat Cushion

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

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



Bleeding the Fuel System

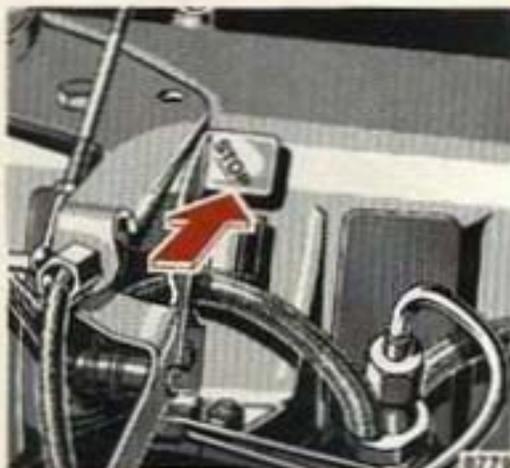
A completely bled fuel system is imperative for perfect engine operation. Under operating conditions, continuous bleeding is ensured through the overflow line.

After driving until the fuel tank is completely empty, the entire system must be bled.

Fill the fuel tank with fuel. Start the engine and in doing so, leave the starter engaged for about 20 secs until all air has been removed from the fuel system.

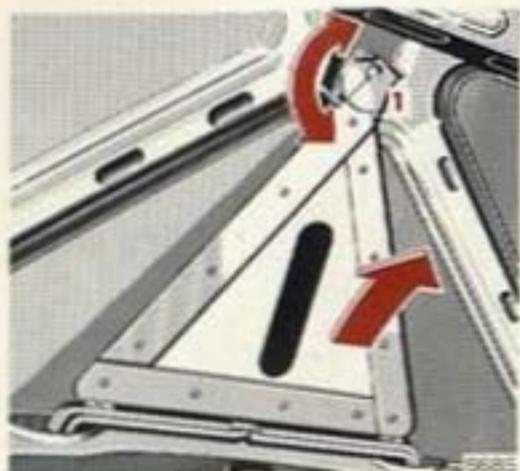
If the battery is not charged enough to permit this, the system must be bled manually. Operate the primer pump until the overflow valve on the injector pump opens (rattling sound).

Before operating the primer pump, loosen the hand grip (turn anticlockwise). Retighten after every use.



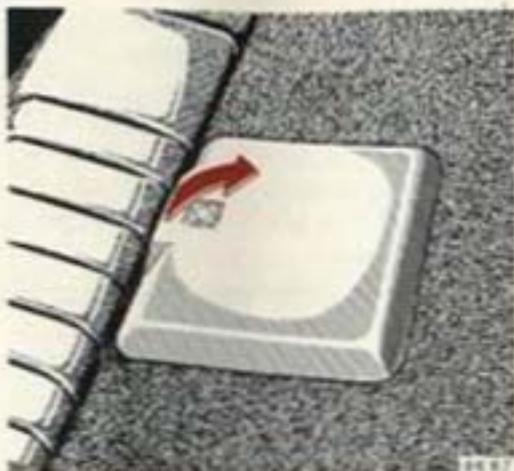
Switching off the Engine Manually

If the engine continues running with the steering lock in position "0", open bonnet and depress switch-off lever marked "STOP" until the engine stops.



Hazard Warning Triangle

The hazard warning triangle is fastened to the inner side of the boot lid. To remove the hazard warning triangle, turn lock (1) left and take out hazard warning triangle.



First Aid Kit

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

Fire Extinguisher

The fire extinguisher is mounted in front of the driver's seat. It must be recharged after each use and inspected every 1-2 years.



Spare Wheel, Jack, Tool Kit

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

Fold back floor mat of boot and remove cover plate.

Note:

The jack is designed exclusively for jacking up the vehicle. Jack stands must be used when working under the vehicle.

Wheels, Tyres

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

Your MERCEDES-BENZ service station has all the information on tested and recommended summer and winter tyres. Please allow them to advise you on all questions concerning wheels and tyres (maintenance and new tyres).

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

To prevent damage to the valves, vehicles equipped with steel disc wheels must only be driven with the wheel embellishers installed.

For tyre sizes see "Technical Data".

Interchanging wheels:

The wheels can be rotated according to the degree of tyre wear while retaining the same sense of rotation. Rotating, however, should be carried out before the characteristic tyre wear pattern (should 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 tyre) may cause damage to the tyre such as peeling tread or breakage of cleats. Regular tyre pressure checks at intervals of no more than 14 days are therefore essential. For the tyre pressure checks, keep in mind that warm tyres show higher pressure than cold tyres. See tyre pressure chart. Should the tyre pressure decrease

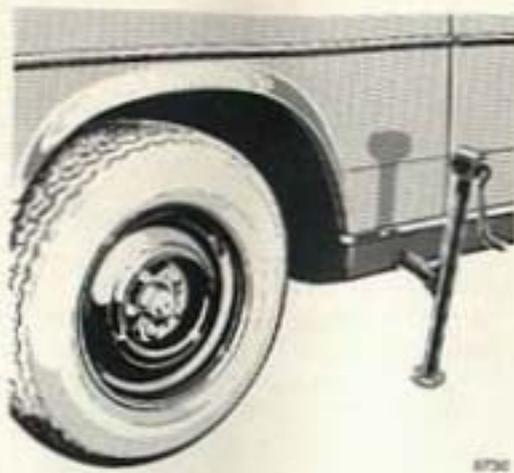
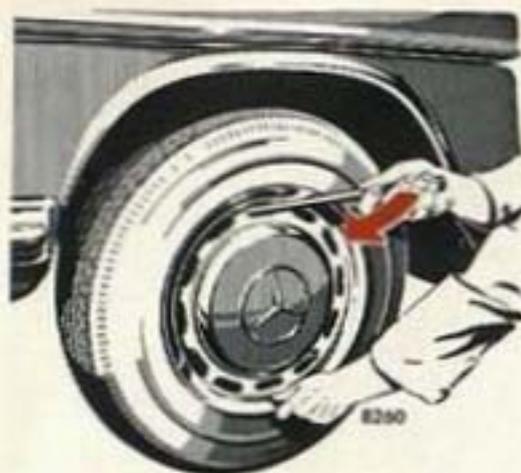
constantly, check whether foreign bodies have penetrated the tyre or if disc wheel or valve allow the air to leak.

Caution: Use longer wheel bolts for light alloy disk wheels than those required for steel disk wheels (see illustrations page 64).

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

Dented, bent or corroded rims cause tyre pressure loss and damage to the tyre beads. For this reason, check rims for damage at regular intervals. Derust sheet steel disc wheels and spot paint, if required.

Check rim flanges of light alloy disk wheels for wear before a tyre is mounted. Remove burrs, if required.



Observe wheel securing bolts!

- 1 For light alloy disk wheel only
- 2 For steel disk wheel only



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Changing Wheels

1. Depress parking brake pedal.
2. With mechanical transmission, put the gear lever in first or reverse gear position, with automatic, select the park position "P".
3. Prevent the vehicle rolling away with chocks or similar. On slopes the chocks should be placed on the downhill side of the two opposite wheels: when changing

the rear wheels on level roads, in front of and behind the opposite front wheel.

4. Insert the combination wrench into one of the wheel embellisher slots and lever off the hub cap.
5. Loosen the wheel bolts with the combination wrench but do not remove them as yet.
6. If required, thoroughly clean the jack application tube on the

vehicle. (Jack application tubes are behind the front wheel houses and in front of the rear wheel houses.)

7. Insert the jack arm into the hole all the way to the stop. Position the jack so that, seen from the side of the vehicle, it is always vertical – even on slopes. Jack up the vehicle until the wheel is clear of the ground.



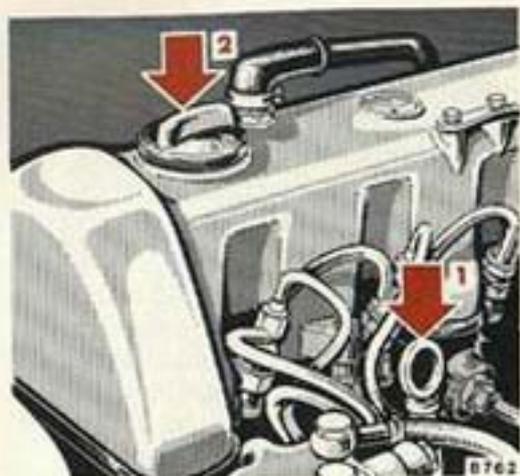
8. Now remove the wheel bolts completely; protect the threads from dirt and sand etc. when you put them down. Remove the wheel.
9. Adjust the jack so that the spare wheel may be mounted without having to be lifted.

10. Fit the wheel with the valve downwards and position on the hub disc. Screw in wheel bolts. Only use wheel securing bolts suitable for the wheels.
11. Lower the vehicle and remove the jack. Tighten the five bolts alternately and evenly. Tightening torque 100 Nm/72.6 lb-ft.
12. Fitting the wheel embellisher: first position the tyre valve in the slot halfway between the two securing clips of the embellisher and press that section of the embellisher against the rim flange. Then position the two opposite clips in the rim and strike the embellisher firmly with the flat of the hand towards the valve so that the clips engage in the rim.
13. Check and adjust tyre pressure.

Tyre Pressure

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

Tyre temperatures and pressures tend to increase in direct relation to speed and load. Thus, in normal circumstances, the tyre pressure should only be corrected when the tyres are cold. The pressure of warm tyres should only be corrected when, even after consideration of the prevailing operating conditions, the value is less than that shown in the table.



Engine Oil Level Check

- 1 Dipstick
- 2 Oil filler hole

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



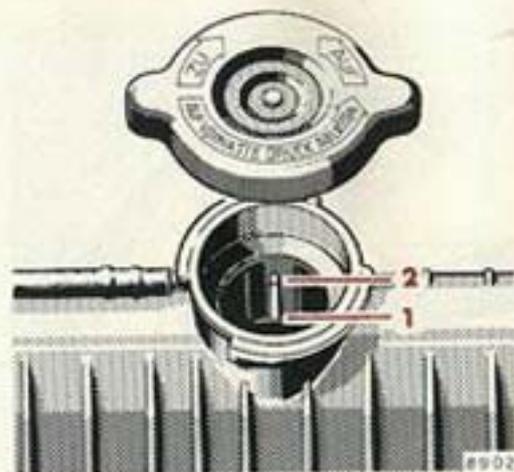
The vehicle should be parked on level ground and the oil level must be somewhere between the lower and the upper mark on dipstick (1); do not replenish in excess of the upper mark.

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

Replenishing Coolant

Open the radiator cap only if the coolant temperature is below 90° C/ 194° F. First turn cap to notch number 1 to relieve excess pressure. If opened immediately hot coolant and vapour would be ejected.

Pour cold water into a hot engine only if it is running. Both hot and cold engines can be filled up with hot water.



The coolant level must reach:

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

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

For antifreeze brands, refer to "Fuels, Coolants, Lubricants, etc.".



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. Before the check, allow engine to idle for approx. 1 to 2 minutes.

Complete cleanliness must be observed! To wipe the dipstick, use a clean, lint-free cloth (or better still 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.

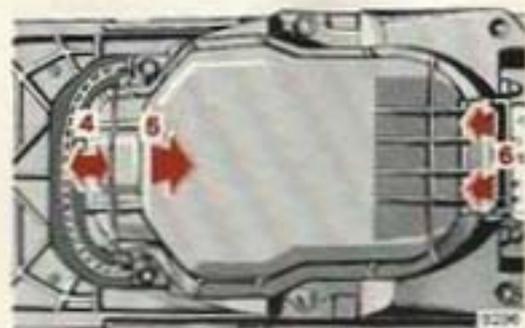
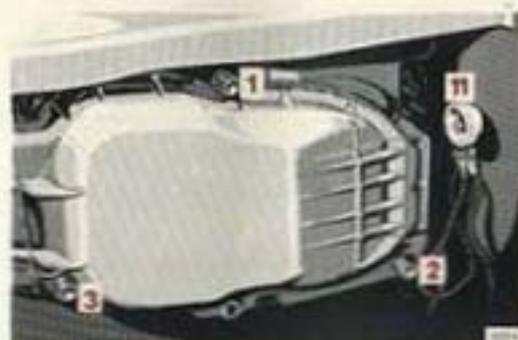
Fluid Level – Automatic Transmission

The transmission fluid level, together with the engine oil level, should be checked regularly or before every long trip.

The fluid level in the transmission changes with the temperature. The markings on the dipstick (max. and min.) refer to a fluid temperature of 80° C/176° F – normal temperature with the transmission warm.

At a fluid temperature of 20–30° C/ 68–86° F, however, the maximum fluid level is about 30 mm/1.25 in below the dipstick minimum marking. This information serves as a guide for fluid change which is generally carried out at this temperature.

The fluid level should not exceed the upper mark and any surplus oil should be drained or siphoned off.



Replacing Bulbs

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

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

For renewal of the incandescent lamps of the LH headlamp the reservoir of the windscreen washing system and the headlamp cleaning system must be removed. For this purpose, pull off the hoses.

Headlamp alignment:

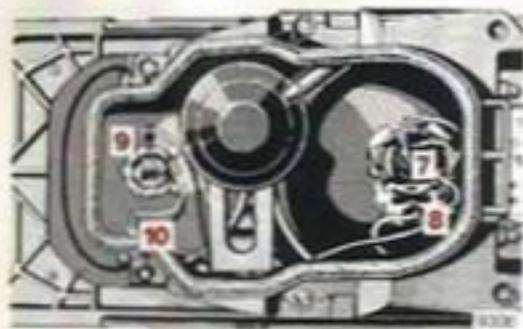
Check regularly and after replacing bulbs. Readjust, if necessary.

For this purpose, the headlamp beam control switch must be in position "0".

Headlamp Unit

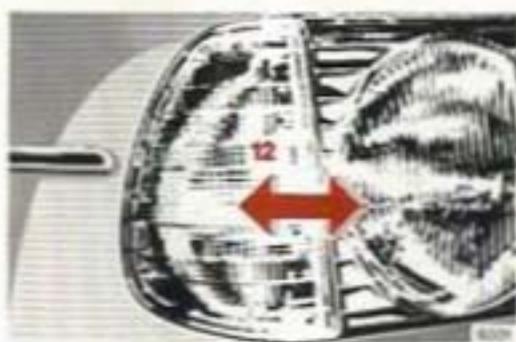
- 1 Adjusting screw for headlamp vertical aiming
- 2 Adjusting screw for headlamp horizontal aiming
- 3 Fog lamp adjusting screw
- 4 Clamp for headlamp cap
- 5 Headlamp cap
- 6 Bracket of headlamp cap
- 7 Main and dipped beam bulb

- 8 Parking lamp and standing lamp bulb
- 9 Fog lamp bulb
- 10 Plug
- 11 Securing screw for turn signal lamp body
- 12 Turn signal lamp body
- 13 Turn signal lamp bulb
- 14 Turn signal lamp body locating webs
- 15 Retaining springs for turn signal lamp body

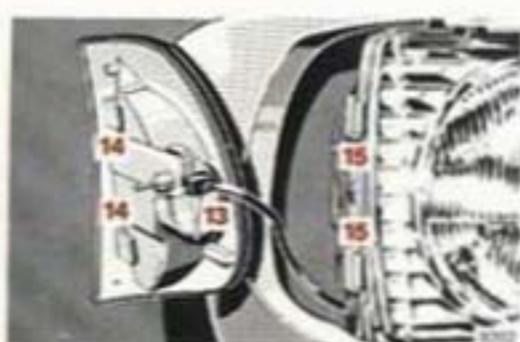


Loosen clamp 4, swing cap 5 open and withdraw from bracket 6.

- 7 Main and dipped beam bulb: Pull plug out of lamp base, disengage retaining spring and take out bulb. Install new bulb with mounting flange guide lugs engaging the socket recess.

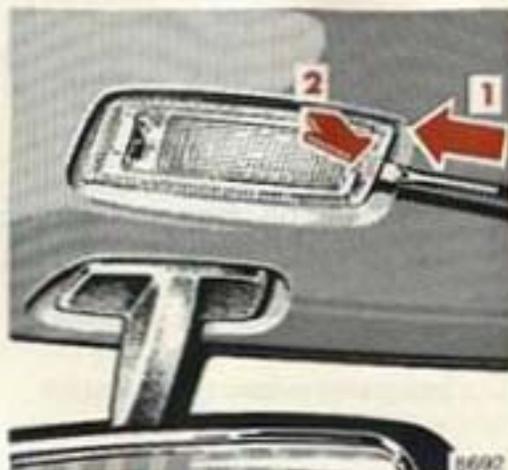
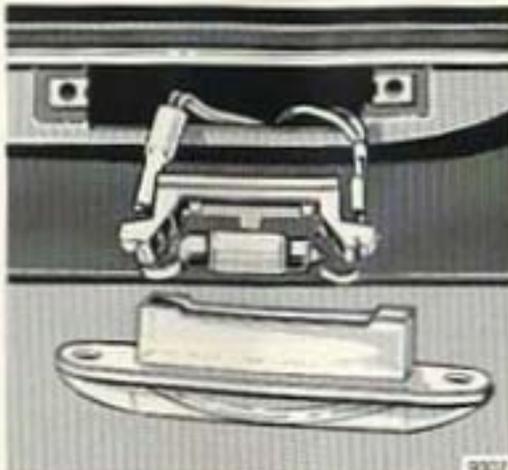


- 8 Parking lamp and standing lamp bulb: Pull out lamp holder with bulb. Depress bulb, turn and take out.
- 9 Fog lamp bulb: Pull out plug 10. Disengage retaining spring and take out bulb.



- 13 Turn signal lamp bulb: Loosen knurled nut 11. Press forward and detach turn signal lamp body 12. Depending upon the lamp holder version, turn it left and detach it or hold it by the wide lug and pull it out. Depress bulb, turn left and take out.

When installing the turn signal lamp body, always engage the locating webs 14 between the retaining springs 15.



Rear Lamps

- 1 Turn signal lamp
- 2 Tail lamp/standing lamp
- 3 Stop lamp
- 4 Reversing lamp
- 5 Rear fog lamp
(on driver's side only)

Loosen both knurled nuts in the boot and detach lamp bracket. To replace the bulbs, depress, turn left and take out.

Number Plate Lamps

Open boot lid, loosen securing screws of the lamp and remove lamp. Take out lamp holder.

Courtesy Lamps

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

The same applies when removing the rear courtesy lamp.



Boot Lamp

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



Glove Box Lamp

To replace the bulb, pull out lamp.



Fuses

The fuse box is housed in the engine compartment.

A review of the protected equipment is located in the lid of the fuse box.

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

Fuses must be replaced not repaired or bridged.

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

Before changing a burnt-out fuse, ascertain the cause of the short circuit.

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

Battery

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

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

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

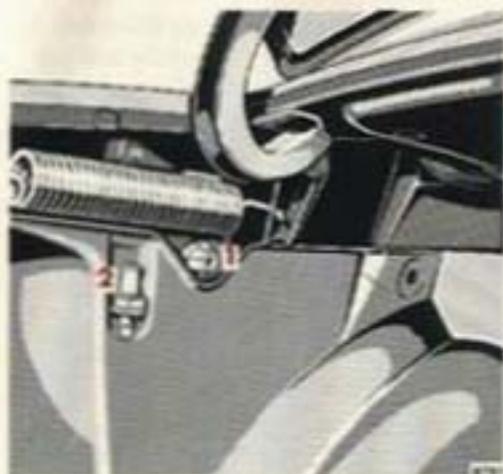
Only tow vehicle with the battery connected.

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

Emergency Operating of Sliding Roof



If the electric drive fails, the sliding roof can also be moved by hand. For this purpose a manual drive (1) has been provided on the drive motor (LH side of boot). The manual drive



can be rotated by means of adapter (2) and spark plug wrench (3) to move the sliding roof in the desired direction. To close the sliding roof, turn clockwise.

Unlocking of the Filler Flap



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

Towing eyes are situated underneath the front and rear end on the RH side. Use a towbar or long cable.

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

Please bear in mind that a substantially greater force is necessary to depress the brake pedal or turn the steering wheel (if the vehicle is equipped with power steering) due to the absence of the servo action when the engine is not running.

Tow-starting a Vehicle with Automatic Transmission

Rotate idle speed adjuster knob anticlockwise to the stop, move selector lever to "N", turn key in steering lock to position "2" and then have vehicle towed. After reaching a speed of 30 km/h/ 18 mph – cold transmission – or 50 km/h/30 mph – warm transmission – maintain this speed for about two minutes, so that sufficient oil

pressure is built up in the transmission.

To crank the engine, shift selector lever to "L" (300 D – "S"). Touch the accelerator only when the engine starts firing. As soon as the engine has started, immediately return selector lever to "N". Adjust idle speed. It is important to allow the engine to idle for at least 3 minutes 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 fails to start after a few seconds, return the selector lever to "N", otherwise the transmission may be damaged.

To try again, leave the selector lever in position "N" again for a short time, then repeat starting procedure.

The same procedure may be used for starting the engine while rolling downhill.

Towing a Vehicle with Automatic Transmission

To tow a vehicle a distance of up to 120 km/75 miles, move the selector lever to position "N" and do not exceed a towing speed of 50 km/h/ 30 mph to avoid the risk of causing damage to the transmission.

A vehicle which has suffered damage in an accident or which has a defective transmission or needs to be transported over a long distance can be towed only with the rear axle lifted up or with the propeller shaft unflanged (at the rear axle).

The best solution is transportation on a special automobile transporter truck or trailer. If in doubt, this method should be preferred.

If the battery is flat 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 flat battery can freeze at approx. -10° C/14° F. In all cases it must be thawed out before jumper leads are used.

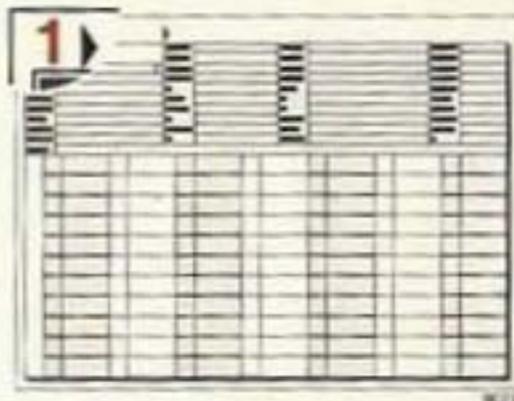
Never lean over batteries while jump starting, you might get burnt.

Technical Data
Fuels Coolants
Lubricants etc.

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

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

Data card no. 1 – sent through the mail – containing information concerning the key number should not be left in the vehicle under any circumstances so as to permit you to request a replacement key from your MERCEDES-BENZ service station in case the key is lost.



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

1 Identification plate

2 Chassis No.

3 Body No., Paint code No.

4 Engine No.

Type	200 D (123 120) ¹
Engine	
Engine	615
Work cycle	Diesel four stroke
No. of cylinders	4
Bore	87 mm/3.43 in
Stroke	83.6 mm/3.29 in
Total piston displacement	1988 cm ³ /121.3 in ³
Compression ratio	21
Output ² acc. to DIN: kW	44
hp	60
Max. engine speed, unloaded	5300/min
Valve clearance } Intake	0.10 mm/0.004 in
(cold engine) } Exhaust	0.30 mm/0.012 in
Injection order	1-3-4-2
Fuel consumption	see "Driving"
Engine oil consumption	
V-belts:	
Fan-alternator	12.5 × 1030
Power steering	12.5 × 1145
Air conditioning	12.5 × 875

Transmission	
Standard	Manual four-speed transmission
Optional extra	Automatic four-speed torque-converter transmission

Steering	
Standard	Mechanical steering
Optional extra	Power steering

Disc Wheels - Tyres

Disc wheels	5½ J × 14 H 2
Summer tyres:	
Radial-ply tyres	175 SR 14
	175 SR 14 88 S
	175 R 14 88 S
Winter tyres:	
Radial-ply tyres	175 SR 14 M+S
	175 SR 14 88 Q M+S
	175 R 14 88 Q M+S

Electrical System

Alternator	14 V/55 A
Starter motor	12 V/2 kW
Battery	12 V/88 Ah

¹ The technical data only apply to standard vehicles. Consult a MERCEDES-BENZ service station for the corresponding data for all special bodies and optional extras.

² The stated output acc. to DIN is the power effectively available at the clutch, since all auxiliary requirements have already been deducted.

Bulbs	12 V
Main and dip beams	H 4 (60/55 W) ³
Fog lamps	H 3 (55 W) ³
Turn indicator lamps	21 W
Stop lamps	21 W
Reversing lamps	21 W
Number plate lamps (soffitte)	5 W
Tail/standing lamps, rear	10 W
Parking/standing lamps, front	4 W
Rear fog lamp	21 W
Interior lamps (soffitte)	10 W
Glove compartment lamp (soffitte)	5 W
Boot lamp (soffitte)	10 W

Main Dimensions	
Overall vehicle length	4725 mm/186.0 in
Overall vehicle width	1786 mm/ 70.3 in
Overall height (curb condition)	1438 mm/ 56.6 in
Wheel base	2795 mm/110.0 in
Track, front	1488 mm/ 58.6 in
Track, rear	1446 mm/ 56.9 in

Weights	
Vehicle weight ⁴	1375 kg/3030 lb
Gross vehicle weight	1895 kg/4175 lb
Permissible axle load, front	915 kg/2015 lb
Permissible axle load, rear	980 kg/2160 lb
Roof load max.	80 kg/ 176 lb
Boot load max.	100 kg/ 220 lb

³ Halogen headlamps.

Speeds

Top speeds	
Manual transmission	
1st gear	37 km/h/23 mph
2nd gear	60 km/h/37 mph
3rd gear	98 km/h/61 mph
4th gear approx.	135 km/h/84 mph

Top speeds	
Automatic transmission	
1st gear	32 km/h/20 mph
2nd gear	60 km/h/37 mph
3rd gear	98 km/h/61 mph
4th gear approx.	130 km/h/81 mph

Uphill Gradients

(Vehicle loaded with 2 persons)

Manual transmission	
1st gear ⁵	34 %/1 in 2.94
2nd gear	19 %/1 in 5.26
3rd gear	10 %/1 in 10.00
4th gear	6 %/1 in 16.67

Automatic transmission	
1st gear ⁵	36 %/1 in 2.78
2nd gear	26 %/1 in 3.85
3rd gear	11 %/1 in 9.09
4th gear	5.5 %/1 in 18.18

⁴ Curb weight according to DIN 70020 for basic version vehicles. Optional extras increase this value and consequently decrease the payload.

⁵ Achievable on roads offering good traction. (Climbing ability from the standstill with 1200 kg/2646 lb trailer load and permissible GVW: 11%/1 in 9.09 with manual transmission; 16%/1 in 6.25 with automatic transmission.)

Type	240 D (123 123) ¹
Engine	
Engine	616
Work cycle	Diesel four stroke
No. of cylinders	4
Bore	90.9 mm/3.58 in
Stroke	92.4 mm/3.64 in
Total piston displacement	2399 cm ³ /146.4 in ³
Compression ratio	21
Output ² acc. to DIN: kW	53
hp	72
Max. engine speed, unloaded	5300/min
Valve clearance } Intake	0.10 mm/0.004 in
(cold engine) } Exhaust	0.30 mm/0.012 in
Injection order	1-3-4-2
Fuel consumption	see "Driving"
Engine oil consumption	
V-belts:	
Fan - alternator	
with manual transmission	12.5 × 1030
with automatic transmission	12.5 × 1000
Power steering	12.5 × 1145
Air conditioning	12.5 × 875

Transmission

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

Steering

Standard	Mechanical steering
Optional extra	Power steering

Disc Wheels - Tyres

Disc wheels	5½ J × 14 H 2
Summer tyres:	
Radial-ply tyres	175 SR 14
	175 SR 14 88 S
	175 R 14 88 S
Winter tyres:	
Radial-ply tyres	175 SR 14 M + S
	175 SR 14 88 Q M + S
	175 R 14 88 Q M + S

Electrical System

Alternator	14 V/55 A
Starter motor	12 V/2 kW
Battery	12 V/88 Ah

¹ The technical data only apply to standard vehicles. Consult a MERCEDES-BENZ service station for the corresponding data for all special bodies and optional extras.

² The stated output acc. to DIN is the power effectively available at the clutch, since all auxiliary requirements have already been deducted.

Bulbs	12 V
Main and dip beams	H 4 (60/55 W) ³
Fog lamps	H 3 (55 W) ³
Turn indicator lamps	21 W
Stop lamps	21 W
Reversing lamps	21 W
Number plate lamps (soffitte)	5 W
Tail/standing lamps, rear	10 W
Parking/standing lamps, front	4 W
Rear fog lamp	21 W
Interior lamps (soffitte)	10 W
Glove compartment lamp (soffitte)	5 W
Boot lamp (soffitte)	10 W

Main Dimensions

Overall vehicle length	4725 mm/186.0 in
Overall vehicle width	1786 mm/ 70.3 in
Overall height (curb condition)	1438 mm/ 56.6 in
Wheel base	2795 mm/110.0 in
Track, front	1488 mm/ 58.6 in
Track, rear	1446 mm/ 56.9 in

Weights

Vehicle weight ⁴	1385 kg/3055 lb
Gross vehicle weight	1905 kg/4200 lb
Permissible axle load, front	925 kg/2040 lb
Permissible axle load, rear	980 kg/2160 lb
Roof load max.	80 kg/ 176 lb
Boot load max.	100 kg/ 220 lb

³ Halogen headlamps.

Speeds

Top speeds

Manual transmission

1st gear	39 km/h/24 mph
2nd gear	63 km/h/39 mph
3rd gear	103 km/h/64 mph
4th gear approx.	143 km/h/89 mph

Top speeds

Automatic transmission

1st gear	34 km/h/21 mph
2nd gear	63 km/h/39 mph
3rd gear	103 km/h/64 mph
4th gear approx.	138 km/h/86 mph

Uphill Gradients

(Vehicle loaded with 2 persons)

Manual transmission

1st gear ⁵	41 %/1 in	2.44
2nd gear	22 %/1 in	4.54
3rd gear	12 %/1 in	8.33
4th gear	7.5 %/1 in	13.33

Automatic transmission

1st gear ⁵	42 %/1 in	2.38
2nd gear	36 %/1 in	2.78
3rd gear	14 %/1 in	7.14
4th gear	7 %/1 in	14.29

⁴ Curb weight according to DIN 70020 for basic version vehicles. Optional extras increase this value and consequently decrease the payload.

⁵ Achievable on roads offering good traction. (Climbing ability from the standstill with 1200 kg/2645 lb trailer load and permissible GVW: 13%/1 in 7.69 with manual transmission; at least 20%/1 in 5.00 with automatic transmission.)

Type	300 D (123 130) ¹
Engine	
Engine	617
Work cycle	Diesel four stroke
No. of cylinders	5
Bore	90.9 mm/3.58 in
Stroke	92.4 mm/3.64 in
Total piston displacement	2998 cm ³ /183.0 in ³
Compression ratio	21
Output ² acc. to DIN: kW	65
hp	88
Max. engine speed, unloaded	5300/min
Valve clearance } Intake	0.10 mm/0.004 in
(cold engine) } Exhaust	0.30 mm/0.012 in
Injection order	1-2-4-5-3
Fuel consumption	see "Driving"
Engine oil consumption	
V-belts:	
Fan-alternator	12.5 x 1030
Powersteering	12.5 x 1145
Air conditioning	12.5 x 875

Transmission

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

Steering

Standard	Power steering
--------------------	----------------

Disc Wheels - Tyres

Disc wheels	5½ J x 14 H 2
Summer tyres:	
Radial-ply tyres	175 SR 14
	175 SR 14 88 S
	175 R 14 88 S
Winter tyres:	
Radial-ply tyres	175 SR 14 M + S
	175 SR 14 88 Q M + S
	175 R 14 88 Q M + S

Electrical System

Alternator	14 V/55 A
Starter motor	12 V/2 kW
Battery	12 V/88 Ah

¹ The technical data only apply to standard vehicles. Consult a MERCEDES-BENZ service station for the corresponding data for all special bodies and optional extras.

² The stated output acc. to DIN is the power effectively available at the clutch, since all auxiliary requirements have already been deducted.

Bulbs	12 V
Main and dip beams	H 4 (60/55 W) ³
Fog lamps	H 3 (55 W) ³
Turn indicator lamps	21 W
Stop lamps	21 W
Reversing lamps	21 W
Number plate lamps (soffitte)	5 W
Tail/standing lamps, rear	10 W
Parking/standing lamps, front	4 W
Rear fog lamp	21 W
Interior lamps (soffitte)	10 W
Glove compartment lamp (soffitte)	5 W
Boot lamp (soffitte)	10 W

Main Dimensions

Overall vehicle length	4725 mm/186.0 in
Overall vehicle width	1786 mm/ 70.3 in
Overall height (curb condition)	1438 mm/ 56.6 in
Wheelbase	2795 mm/110.0 in
Track, front	1488 mm/ 58.6 in
Track, rear	1446 mm/ 56.9 in

Weights

Vehicle weight ⁴	1445 kg/3185 lb
Gross vehicle weight	1965 kg/4330 lb
Permissible axle load, front	980 kg/2160 lb
Permissible axle load, rear	985 kg/2170 lb
Roof load max.	80 kg/ 176 lb
Boot load max.	100 kg/ 220 lb

³ Halogen headlamps.

Speeds

Top speeds

Manual transmission

1st gear	42 km/h/26 mph
2nd gear	67 km/h/42 mph
3rd gear	110 km/h/68 mph
4th gear approx.	155 km/h/96 mph

Top speeds

Automatic transmission

1st gear	36 km/h/22 mph
2nd gear	67 km/h/42 mph
3rd gear	110 km/h/68 mph
4th gear approx.	150 km/h/93 mph

Uphill Gradients

(Vehicle loaded with 2 persons)

Manual transmission

1st gear ⁵	41 %/1 in	2.44
2nd gear	24 %/1 in	4.17
3rd gear	13.5 %/1 in	7.41
4th gear	8.5 %/1 in	11.76

Automatic transmission

1st gear ⁵	41 %/1 in	2.44
2nd gear	41 %/1 in	2.44
3rd gear	22 %/1 in	4.54
4th gear	9 %/1 in	11.10

⁴ Curb weight according to DIN 70020 for basic version vehicles. Optional extras increase this value and consequently decrease the payload.

⁵ Achievable on roads offering good traction. (Climbing ability from the standstill with 1200 kg/2645 lb trailer load and permissible GVW: 15%/1 in 6.55 with manual transmission; at least 20%/1 in 5.00 with automatic transmission.)

Vehicle components and lubricants must match.

Therefore use only brands tested and approved by us.

Enquire at your MERCEDES-BENZ service station.

	Type	Capacity	Fuel, coolant, lubricant, etc.
Engine oil with oil filter	200 D 240 D 300 D	6.5 l/11.4 Imp. pt	<p>Recommended engine oil</p>
Engine oil without oil filter		5.0 l/8.8 Imp. pt	<p>¹ SAE 40 may be used if ambient temperatures constantly exceed +30° C / +86° F.</p>

Fuels Coolants Lubricants etc. Capacities

	Type	Capacity	Fuel, coolant, lubricant, etc.
Manual transmission		1.6 l/2.8 imp. pt	Automatic transmission fluid (ATF) Type A Suffix A
Automatic transmission	200 D 240 D 300 D	Initial fill: 6.1 l/10.7 imp. pt Fluid change: 4.8 l/8.5 imp. pt	Automatic transmission fluid (ATF)
Rear axle		1 l/1.8 imp. pt	Hypoid gear oil SAE 90
Mechanical steering	200 D 240 D	0.3 l/0.5 imp. pt	Hypoid gear oil SAE 90
Power steering		1.4 l/2.5 imp. pt	Automatic transmission fluid (ATF) Type A Suffix A
Level control	200 D 240 D 300 D	3.5 l/6.2 imp. pt	Hydraulic oil
Front wheel bearings		approx. 60 g each/ 2.1 oz each	Multipurpose or anti-friction bearing grease
Grease nipples			Multipurpose or lubrication grease

	Type	Capacity	Fuel, coolant, lubricant, etc.
Door locks			Special grease
Battery terminals			Bosch special lubricant
Brake system and (with manual transmission) clutch		approx. 0.5 l/0.9 imp. pt	Brake fluid according to DOT 4
Windscreen washer system	200 D 240 D 300 D	approx. 3 l/5.3 imp. pt	Water with MB windscreen washer detergent
Windscreen washer and headlamp cleaning system		approx. 5 l/8.8 imp. pt	
Fuel tank including a reserve of		approx. 65 l/14.3 imp. gal approx. 9.5 l/2.1 imp. gal	Vehicular diesel fuel
Cooling system	200 D 240 D	10 l/17.6 imp. pt	Coolant
	300 D	11 l/19.4 imp. pt	

Engine Oils

The suitability of the various engine oils is specially tested in our engines. For this reason, use only those engine oils which have been recommended by our company. MERCEDES-BENZ service stations have all the information on recommended brands.

A new or reconditioned engine is filled with an initial operation oil by

the MERCEDES-BENZ factory or service station. This is specially developed for the particular operating conditions during the first 1000-1500 km/600-900 miles.

If the oil level drops to the minimum mark on the dipstick before the first inspection (1000-1500 km/600-900 miles), a recommended engine oil may be added.

Brake Fluid

The brake fluid must be renewed once a year, preferably in spring.

Use exclusively brake fluids recommended by us. For detailed information, refer to "Safe Driving".

Diesel Fuels

Use only commercially available vehicular diesel fuels.

Change engine oil in compliance with section "Engine Oil Change and Filter Change" if diesel fuels are used whose sulphur content exceed 0.5% by weight.

Marine diesel fuel, heating oil or the like must not be used.

At very low temperatures the fluidity of diesel fuel may become insufficient due to paraffin separation. To avoid malfunctions, diesel fuels of a lowered cloud point are marketed during the cold season.

If winter diesel fuel is used, there will hardly be any malfunction at outside temperatures reaching as low as $-15^{\circ}\text{C}/+5^{\circ}\text{F}$.

Varying with the temperature, add a certain quantity of kerosene¹ if only summer diesel fuels or less cold resistant winter diesel fuels are available or if temperatures drop below $-15^{\circ}\text{C}/+5^{\circ}\text{F}$.

¹ The use of kerosene in road vehicles is not permitted in some countries, e.g. UK. Therefore, consult the authorities before such mixtures are used.

Should standard gasoline have to be used for blending, never exceed a proportion of 30%. Premium fuels must not be used. The lower flash point of the supplementary fuels increases the danger of explosions.

Engine power may drop according to the proportion of supplementary

fuel. For this reason, keep percentage of fuel added to the minimum necessitated by the ambient temperature. Even at ambient temperatures of less than $-22^{\circ}\text{C}/-8^{\circ}\text{F}$ the proportion of supplementary fuel must not exceed 50%.

Ambient temperature $^{\circ}\text{C}/^{\circ}\text{F}$	Summer diesel fuel %	Supplementary fuel %	Winter diesel fuel %	Supplementary fuel %
0/ +32 to -10/ +14	70	30	100	—
-10/ +14 to -15/ +5	50	50	100	—
-15/ +5 to -20/ -4	—	—	70	30
-20/ -4 to -22/ -8	—	—	50	50

Coolant

The coolant is a mixture of water and antifreeze. In the works the coolant is blended with antifreeze offering protection to approx. $-30^{\circ}\text{C} / -22^{\circ}\text{F}$. The coolant temperature gauge in the instrument cluster is matched with it and corrosion inhibition in the cooling system is ensured at the same time. The coolant remains in the cooling system all year round and must be renewed after 2 years at the latest.

If coolant has leaked from the cooling system, replace the missing quantity with water and a recommended brand of antifreeze. For normal topping up (due to evaporation of water) water is sufficient. The water should be clean, and soft to moderately soft. It should also contain the least possible proportion of dissolved materials (Potable water quality).

Antifreeze in the coolant should ensure minimum protection to $-20^{\circ}\text{C} / -4^{\circ}\text{F}$.

If no antifreeze is available, add a treating agent to the cooling water (for corrosion inhibition in the cooling system). To treat the cooling water, do not use more than 1% (10 cm³/liter) of a recommended treating agent.

Without antifreeze the coolant boils at approximately $118^{\circ}\text{C} / 244^{\circ}\text{F}$. Also check coolant temperature gauge.

Antifreeze

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

To prevent damage to the cooling system, fill only with recommended brands of antifreeze.

Any MERCEDES-BENZ service station will readily advise you on recommended antifreeze brands.

200 D
240 D

Protects up to	Antifreeze
-20°C } -4°F }	3.50 l/6.2 Imp. pt
-30°C } -22°F }	4.50 l/7.9 Imp. pt
-40°C } -40°F }	5.25 l/9.3 Imp. pt

300 D

Protects up to	Antifreeze
-20°C } -4°F }	3.75 l/6.5 Imp. pt
-30°C } -22°F }	5.00 l/8.8 Imp. pt
-40°C } -40°F }	5.75 l/10.1 Imp. pt

The following publications are available from your
MERCEDES-BENZ service station

- MERCEDES-BENZ Service Station Indexes
EUROPE
AFRICA, AMERICA, ASIA, AUSTRALIA
- Maintenance Booklet – Replacement
- Wiring Diagram

Printed in Germany

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ZKD XII 79.5 SVA

- **Fuel:** Vehicular diesel fuel. See page 89. Fuel tank capacity approx. 65 l/14.3 Imp. gal. This includes a 9.5 l/2.1 Imp. gal reserve. Only fill fuel tank until the discharge nozzle unit cuts out - **do not overfill.**
- **Engine Oil:** Year-round multigrade oils 10 W-40/ 10 W-50. For further data see page 85.
Quantity differential between upper and lower dipstick marking level: 1.5 l/2.6 Imp. pt.
- **Automatic Transmission:** Automatic Transmission Fluid (ATF). For level checks and replenishment, refer to page 67.
- **Coolant:** For normal replenishment, use water (potable water quality). For further information (e.g. antifreeze), refer to page 90.
- **Bulbs:** Main and dipped beam H 4 (60/55 W), tail lamps 10 W, turn signal lamps 21 W, stop lamps 21 W. For further information, refer to "Technical Data".

- **Tyre Pressure:**
(bar excess pressure)

Cold tyres:



Warm tyres:

after low-speed driving + 0.3 bar/ + 4 psi
 after high-speed driving + 0.5 bar/ + 8 psi



Mercedes-Benz
service

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