



**MODEL 124, 129, 140, 163, 164, 166, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 176, 197, 201, 202, 203, 204, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, 221, 230, 231, 240, 242, 245, 246, 414, 415, 450, 452, 454, 460, 461, 463, 636, 639, 906**

## Tires

- In case of an aftermarket conversion, the tire/disk wheel specifications and dimensions should be compared with the entries in the vehicle documents.
  - Damaged and defective tires must always be replaced. The repair methods employed in the tire trade are not approved by Mercedes-Benz. Indentations (< 0.8 mm) on the side wall of the tire do not usually pose a cause for concern, and continued use of such tires is approved.
  - Before mounting the tires, the disk wheels should be cleaned in the area of the bead seat.
  - Always replace the tire valve.
  - If the tire has a match point, the tire and disk wheel must be selectively matched during tire mounting to ensure radial trueness of the wheel.
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- If a single tire is replaced, always mount the new tire on the front axle. This does not apply to vehicles with different tires of varying specifications on the front and rear wheels.
  - Always provide all disk wheels with tires of the same construction, same make and same design.
  - If the maximum permissible speed of an M+S tire is lower than the maximum speed of the vehicle, an appropriate warning sticker must be affixed within the driver's field of view.
  - Tires approved for higher speeds may be used.

## Tire pressure

(Specified values, see tire pressure chart in fuel filler door, for Vaneo model 414 see B-pillar on passenger side, for Citan model 415 see driver seat frame)

Excessively low tire pressure increases the rolling resistance and increases flexing of the tire. This causes the critical temperature limit to be exceeded (carcass separation) and destroys the tire. In the event of a pressure loss establish cause and if necessary replace tire, tire valve or disk wheel.

## Cleaning

The use of high-pressure cleaners with round jet nozzles to clean the wheels can lead to tire damage. Such damage occurs especially on the tire sidewalls. When using flat-spray nozzles, observe the following instructions:

- Maintain a distance of at least 300 mm.

## Disk wheels

Damaged or deformed disk wheels must not be repaired. Otherwise safety cannot be guaranteed.

- When changing wheels, e.g. light alloy wheels for steel disk wheels, ensure that the wheel bolts required for the spare wheel are enclosed in a clearly visible position.
- From December 1994 onwards, the models 124 and 202 receive a spare wheel with a steel disk wheel. Vehicles with light alloy rims fitted at the plant have corresponding wheel bolts enclosed.
- Only use disk wheels of the same design approved by Mercedes-Benz.

## Identification of matching points:

- On tires, through colored dot on outboard side of tire.
  - On steel disk wheel, through colored dot or punch mark on outboard side of wheel.
  - On light alloy disk wheel, generally on valve hole.
- Model 140: in addition color dot or countersink in rim base.

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- Run in new tires for approx. 100 km at moderate speed.
  - Unidirectional tires must be installed according to the arrow on the sidewall of the tire.
  - Tires are subject to an aging process with negative effects on the properties of the tire. In order to ensure optimum effectiveness in winter, M&S tires should not be used for longer than 4 years.

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- Do not direct the water jet at a single point on the surface of the tire for any length of time

## Storage

Before putting into storage, clean tires thoroughly and check for damage and adequate tread depth. Mark the position and running direction of the tires with chalk. Do not store tires outdoors. The effects of sunlight, heat, moving air and ozone cause the rubber to lose its elasticity and strength, it ages faster and cracks. Storage areas should be dry, cool and dark. Avoid draft by keeping doors and windows closed as much as possible. Do not bring tire into contact with gasoline, oil or greases as these dissolve rubber.

## Disposal

Collection, storage and disposal should be performed in accordance with the legal requirements and the company's own regulations.

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- Strengthened steel disk wheels are identified by a sticker on the wheel disk.
  - On steel disk and light alloy disk wheels, the wheel bolts should always be tightened to the specified torque using a torque wrench.
    - Except model 636, 639, 906
 Retightening of the wheel bolts after approx. 100 to 500 km is not required.
    - Only model 636, 639
 The wheel bolts must be tightened after approx. 50 km if:
    - new or repainted rims
    - new wheel bolts are used
    - Only model 906
 Tighten wheel bolts/nuts again after 50 km.
 When using new or newly painted rims, the wheel bolts / nuts must also be tightened to the specified torque after 1000 to 5000 km.
  - The seat for the tire bead must display no corrosion pits.
  - Before inserting a new tire valve clean the contact surfaces on the disk wheel.
    - Except model 906
 To support the tire valve, wheel covers must be fitted to steel disk wheels.

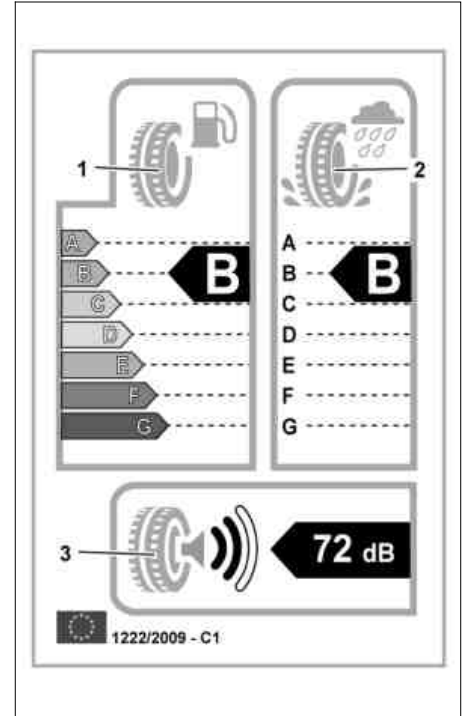
### Vehicles with tire pressure monitor

- Before replacing a tire, check the manufacture date of the wheel sensor. The wheel sensors have varying runtimes depending on the vehicle model. Wheel sensors which are older than 5 or 7 years must be replaced depending on the vehicle model.

- Read out actual values of tire pressure monitor using STAR DIAGNOSIS (model 906 only up to and including production year 2010). Check the remaining life of the wheel sensor battery, replace the wheel sensor if necessary.

### Tire label

- The EU directive about "Identification of tires with reference to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters" states that tires on cars and commercial vehicles must be marked with a label as on November 01, 2012. This gives information about the energy efficiency (rolling resistance), wet grip and external rolling noise of the tires. The label contains notes on the following tire parameters:
- Fuel efficiency (1) – shown in a pictograph and specified from A to G classes.
- Wet grip (2) – shown in a pictograph and specified from A to G classes.
- External rolling noise (3) – shown in a pictograph and expressed as passing noise in dB.



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