

**Operating instructions  
smart roadster and smart roadster-coupé**





## >>Good news.

Congratulations on choosing the smart roadster or smart roadster-coupé! We're sure you can hardly wait to start driving your car. We'll show you what it's all about, give you a few important pieces of advice and some tips.

Please study these operating instructions thoroughly to ensure that you have more enjoyment with your smart and can recognise and avoid any potential dangers to yourself or others.

The Operating Instructions, Quick Guide, Service Booklet and list of smart centers constitute part of the car itself. You should always keep these documents in the car and make sure that you pass them on to the next owner if and when you come to sell your smart.



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## >>Good news.

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## >>Key word index.

All texts marked with an "\*" refer either to special equipment ex works or original smart accessories.

# Introduction

## Introduction

### The concept of these operating instructions

Driving a vehicle is just one of its facets; discovering a vehicle in detail is all about gaining an insight into its incredibly broad scope.

At the start of every chapter we tell you precisely what awaits you, and perhaps a little more too.

To help you find your way around with even greater ease, each chapter is colour-coded.

Here is a brief overview:

### >>Getting acquainted.

- > For an initial impression.

### >>Illuminating.

- > All about the lights.

### >>Audio.

- > Radios, telephones and all other entertainment features.

### >>Adjustments.

- > Preparing you for all types of weather.

### >>Variability.

- > Roof features and more.

### >>Child friendly.

- > Carrying children safely and correctly.

### >>On the move.

- > Driving and everything that it involves.

### >>Loading up.

- > How best to load the car and stow items.

### >>Routines.

- > Refuelling, checking and topping up.

### >>Helpful hints.

- > Performing minor repairs swiftly and effectively.

### >>Data transfer.

- > The technical data.

## Clarity is our aim

Fewer words can often say more. To help you enjoy reading these texts and concentrate on what really matters, we have incorporated a variety of design elements that we'd like to outline here:

### Lists

Items in lists are always preceded by a dash:

- to keep the list clearer,
- for ease of recognition and understanding.

### When you need to act

In this instance, first of all we inform you what you need to do, then provide any supplementary information that is necessary.

In other words:

- Ensure that you read through these detailed operating instructions,
  - > Only then will you be able to handle your vehicle expertly and recognise and avoid hazards both to yourself and to others.

## Notes

### >Note!

Notes provide supplementary information on a topic.

### >Important!

Anything that could result in material damage is classified as important.

## Safety instructions

Safety instructions draw your attention to potential hazards that could damage your health or even have fatal consequences.



### **Danger of injury!**

We want to protect you, other occupants and other road users as effectively as possible.

For this reason, it is essential to read and observe the sections marked with this symbol.

# Introduction

## Environmental protection

The environmental policy of smart gmbh is based on the environmental guidelines of DaimlerChrysler, which are implemented in every phase of the product's life. Protecting the environment, saving energy and preserving natural resources are essential components of all principles. This starts with vehicle development, encompasses the production process and ends with the recycling of many different components.



### Environment!

We want to protect our environment.

For this reason, it is essential to read the sections marked with this symbol.

## About these operating instructions

As the scope of delivery of your vehicle depends on the order placed, the equipment in it may deviate from that shown in some of the descriptions and illustrations. In order to adapt our vehicles to the ever-advancing technologies available, we must reserve the right to make changes to design, equipment and technology. Therefore no claims can be derived from any of the specifications, illustrations or descriptions in these operating instructions.

## Accessories and optional extras

All texts marked with an asterisk \* refer either to factory-fitted optional extras or to original smart accessories that can be installed in a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center. Please also observe country and vehicle-specific regulations for smart original parts.

## Safety

Be sure to read the following sections in particular:

- "Airbags" in chapter >>On the move.
- "Belt tensioners" and "Seat belts" in chapter >>Getting acquainted.

## Proper use

Please observe the following information when using the vehicle:

- The warning signs in these instructions
- The chapter >>Data transfer.
- "Technical data" in these instructions
- Road traffic regulations
- Road traffic licencing regulations

## Children

Be sure that you also read the chapter >>Child friendly.

## Resale

Should you sell your car, please be sure to pass on these operating instructions.

**smart - a brand of DaimlerChrysler**



## Contents

- >Unlocking and locking
- >Adjusting the seats
- >Mirrors, adjustment
- >Power windows
- >Seat belts
- >Belt tensioner and belt force limiter
- >Cockpit, left-hand drive model
- >Cockpit, right-hand drive model
- >Control levers
- >On-board instruments
- >Upper centre console
- >Lower centre console

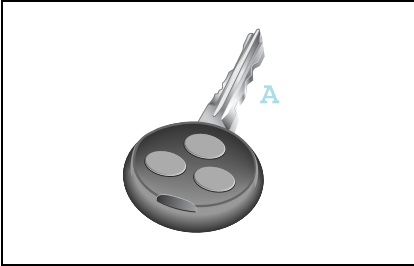
## >>Getting acquainted.

Get to know your vehicle: Have a good look round, and try things out for the first time.

Unlock your car, get in, adjust the seats and mirrors to your preferred settings and make yourself comfortable.

You'll be amazed at how much space there is, creating a truly comfortable travelling environment.

# Unlocking and locking



## Unlocking and locking

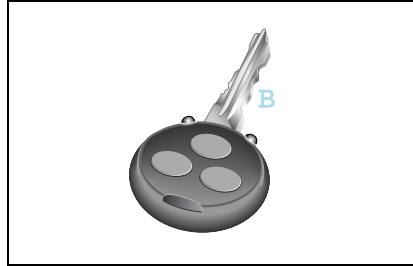
### The smart roadster's keys

Depending on national market, your car has keys operated either by radio remote control or by infrared beam.

- Car key (A) with button for radio remote control.

#### >Note!

Should you have problems with your radio remote control in certain areas, get in touch with a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.



- Car key (B) with button for infrared remote control.

#### >Note!

Additionally, you receive a spare transmitter battery and a spare key.

## Lost your car key?

- > You can get a spare key from a qualified specialist workshop (such as a smart center) following an identity check.

## Unlocking and locking

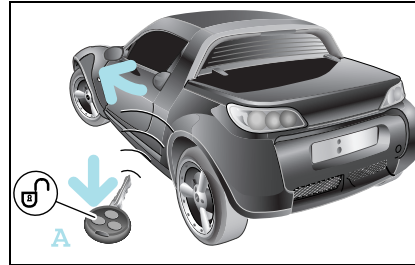
### Unlocking and locking the car from the outside



#### Accident risk!

When opening the doors, take care not to endanger other road users or necessitate other vehicles to swerve and potentially cause an accident. Make sure that nobody is endangered when opening the doors.

Unlock and lock the car in the following manner:



### Unlocking the car with the remote control

- Press button (A) once.
  - > The turn signal lights flash once.
  - > The car's doors can be opened.

#### >Note!

The remote control has an operating range of up to 15 metres. This can fluctuate greatly as a consequence of local conditions (reflective or absorbing objects) and interference emitted by other radio transmission systems. Similarly, the operating range fluctuates in line with the direction from which the remote control is activated.

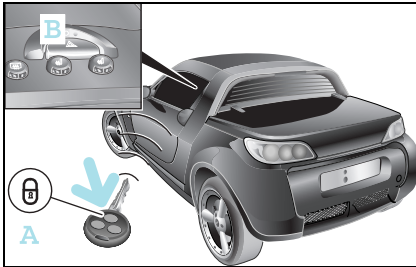
### Locking the car with the remote control



#### Danger of injury!

Never leave children unsupervised in the car, even if they are secured by a child restraint system. They could, for example, open a locked door from the inside and endanger themselves and others as a result. Children could sustain serious or even fatal injuries if left inside a hot car for longer.

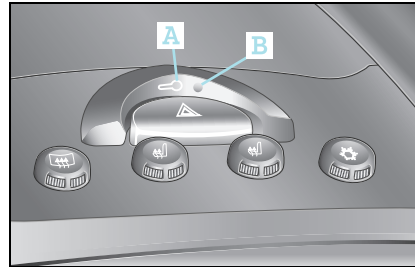
# Unlocking and locking



- Press button (A) once.
  - > The turn signal lights flash three times.
  - > The door lock display (B) flashes red.

## >Important!

Please make sure that you do not inadvertently activate the remote control.



## When the car will not lock using the remote control

- Open the driver door.
- Switch on the ignition.
- Press the central locking switch (A) once.
  - > The door lock display (B) will flash red for 5 seconds at double its normal frequency.
  - > The car is locked if you switch the ignition off within this period of 5 seconds.

- Remove the key and exit the vehicle with the key in your hand.
- Close the driver door.
  - > The car is now locked.



# Unlocking and locking

## Automatic locking functions

### auto-relock function

If you do not open either the driver or passenger door after unlocking the car with the remote control, the doors will be locked again automatically after one minute.

#### >Note!

Never leave your keys lying in the car.  
You could lock yourself out!

### drive lock function

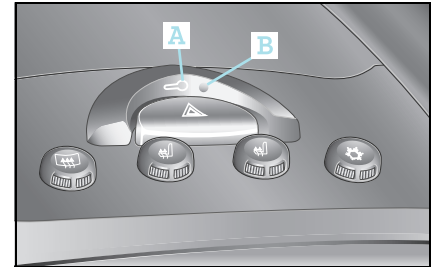
The vehicle doors are centrally locked from a speed of approximately 14 km/h. The drive lock function is switched off at delivery.

### Switching on the drive lock function

- Switch off the ignition.
- Press the central locking switch and the locking button on the remote control device at the same time.
  - > You will hear an acoustic signal. The drive lock function is switched on.

### Switching off the drive lock function

- Switch off the ignition.
- Press the central locking switch and the unlocking button on the remote control at the same time.
  - > You will hear an acoustic signal. The drive lock function is switched off.

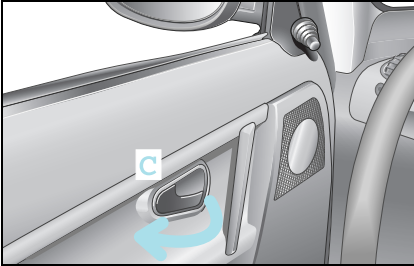


## Locking and unlocking the car from the inside

### How to lock the car from the inside

- Press the central locking switch (A) for 2 seconds.
  - > The central locking mechanism is distinctly heard.
  - > The car is locked from the outside and will protect you against any unwanted persons entering the car when waiting, such as at traffic lights.
  - > The door lock display (B) will flash red (if ignition is OFF).
  - > The door lock display (B) will light up red (if ignition ON).

# Unlocking and locking



## How to unlock the car from the inside

- You can unlock the doors by pulling the door handle (C).

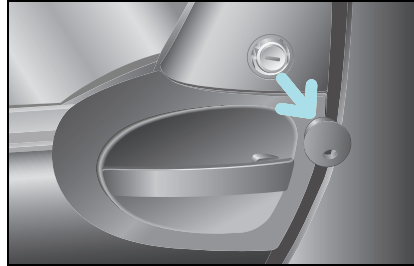
If the driver's door is open a warning signal will be sounded:

- if a gear is engaged while the engine is running and there is no pressure being applied to either the footbrake or the accelerator pedal.
- if the lights are switched on and the ignition is switched off.



## Accident risk!

Do not leave children unsupervised in the car. Children can open one of the front doors - even if it is locked - and thereby endanger themselves or other persons.



## Emergency unlocking

### Emergency unlocking of the driver's door

If it is no longer possible to unlock the car with the remote control, the door can be opened using the key.

First remove the cover cap.

## How to recognise when the transmitter battery in the key will soon be spent:

The turn signal lights flash 9 times in quick succession when you lock the car.

Cause:

- > The remote control transmitter battery is almost spent.
- > You will be able to use the remote control approx. 100 more times.

Remedy:

- > Replace the transmitter battery or
- > Have the transmitter battery replaced by a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center.

## Unlocking and locking

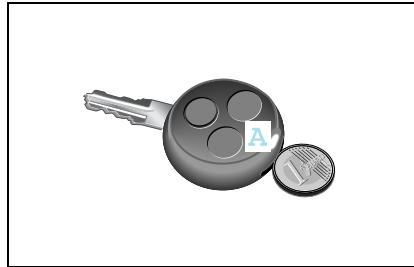
### >Note!

If you fail to replace the transmitter battery, after approximately 100 presses of the remote control:

- you will not be able to lock or unlock the car with the remote control.
- deactivate the electronic immobiliser.
- start the car.

### >Note!

You will, however, be able to unlock the car via the emergency unlocking function.



### Replacing the transmitter battery



#### **Danger of poisoning!**

Transmitter batteries contain toxic and corrosive substances. Keep transmitter batteries out of the reach of children. Go to a doctor immediately if a transmitter battery has been swallowed. Swallowing a transmitter battery can cause serious health problems.

- Use a coin to prise open the top half of the key casing (A).

### >Note!

Replace the remote control's transmitter battery every two years at the latest. Otherwise there is a danger of leakage! The remote control could be destroyed.



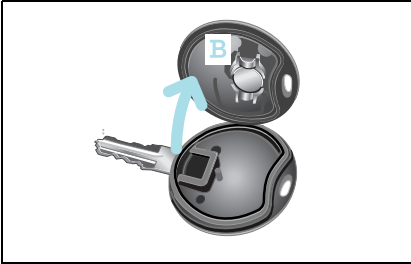
#### **Environment!**

Dispose of spent transmitter batteries in an environmentally compatible manner.

### >Note!

Check the polarity when inserting the new transmitter battery. Otherwise damage may occur to parts in the electrical system.

## Unlocking and locking



- Take the transmitter battery (B) out of the board.
- Insert the new transmitter battery, checking that the polarity is correct.
  - > Type of battery: lithium cell CR 1225
- Press both sides of the key casing back together again.

## Adjusting the seats

### Adjusting the seats

Adjust the driver's seat to the correct position relative to the pedals and the steering wheel before starting a journey.



#### Accident risk!

Only adjust the driver's seat while the vehicle is stationary. You can otherwise be distracted from the traffic situation and the movement of the seat could cause you to lose control of the vehicle and result in an accident.



#### Danger of injury!

Take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center if the seats have become damaged.

The seat is an integral part of the car's safety system in the same way as e.g. seat belts and airbags. Its safety function can only be upheld if the seats are free of damage.



#### Danger of injury!

To reduce the risk of serious or fatal injuries in an accident or as a result of rapid deceleration, such as with an airbag inflating within a matter of milliseconds, please note the following:

- All occupants must adopt a seated position where they are able to fit the seat belt correctly and are seated as far as possible from the front airbags. The driver's seated position must nevertheless allow the car to be driven safely. The driver must maintain sufficient distance from the pedals to be able to depress them fully. The driver's arms should be angled slightly when holding the steering wheel.
- Use only smart baby carriers (in conjunction with the smart quick fix) to transport babies and small children. Otherwise the passenger's airbag could inadvertently cause severe injuries to these occupants.

- Position the passenger's seat as far back as possible, especially if children are to be travelling on it wearing child restraint systems\* or sitting directly on the seat.
- Occupants should always be wearing a seat belt correctly and recline against a backrest that is more or less upright. The head restraint should support the back of the head at approximately eye level.



#### Danger of injury!

When adjusting the seat, make sure that no one is trapped.

# Adjusting the seats

## Longitudinal seat adjustment



### Accident risk!

Whenever the seat has been moved forward or back, ensure that it engages properly in position, as unexpected movement or adjustment of the seat while the car is being driven could cause the driver to lose control and result in an accident.



### Danger of injury!

Do not insert your hands into the seat rail when adjusting the seat's longitudinal position. This represents a considerable risk of injury.



- Pull up the handle (A).
- Move the seat to the desired position.
- Release the handle.
  - > The locking mechanism must audibly engage on both sides.

## Seat height adjustment

The seat guide is inclined in the horizontal plane. Longitudinal seat adjustment also alters the seat height.

## Adjusting the seats



### Adjusting the backrest inclination

#### >Note!

Only the driver's seat can be adjusted.

- Release the backrest.
- Turn handwheel (A) forwards or backwards.



### Armrest\*

The armrest is located between the seats. The armrest can be used by the driver and the passenger and assists in creating a relaxing, non-fatiguing trip.

- Fold the armrest up or down to the desired position.

# Adjusting the seats

## Folding down the passenger's seat



### Danger of injury!

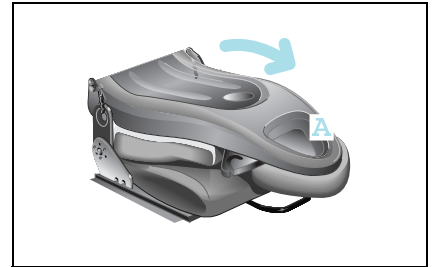
Put only suitable receptacles in the stowage compartment. Occupants could be injured by the receptacles or their contents in the event of an accident, a sudden braking manoeuvre or a rapid change of direction.



### Danger of injury!

Do not place any hot drinks or glass bottles in the stowage compartment when the vehicle is in motion. In the event of an accident, a sudden braking manoeuvre or a rapid change of direction,

- the hot drink could be spilled and cause scalding,
- glass bottles could be propelled out of the stowage compartment and injure someone.



Once folded down, you can use the passenger's seat

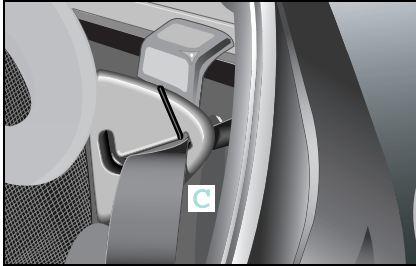
- as a storage space for small objects (A).
- as extra storage space.

### >Note!

Please note the loading regulations (see page 8-17) contained in these operating instructions!

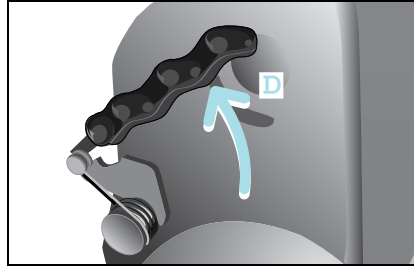


## Adjusting the seats



### To fold the seat down:

- Remove the seat belt from its belt guide (C).
- Slide the passenger's seat into its rear position.



- Press both levers (D) backwards at the same time.
  - > The backrest will move forward a few millimetres out of its locked position.
- Release both levers.
- Fold the backrest forwards.

### To fold back:



### Danger of injury!

- When returning the passenger backrest to its upright position, please ensure that
- no hands or any obstacles are jammed in the lock.
  - both levers audibly engage. Otherwise, in the event of an accident or a sudden application of the brakes, the seat backrest may fail to prevent any objects stored in the luggage compartment from being propelled forwards, exposing the occupants to the risk of injury.
- Pull backrest upwards and push it back into position until both levers audibly engage.
  - Place the seat belt back into the belt guide (C).

# Adjusting the mirrors

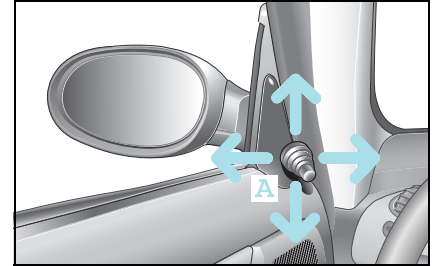
## Adjusting the mirrors



### Accident risk!

The outside mirrors show objects reduced in size. The objects are closer than they appear.

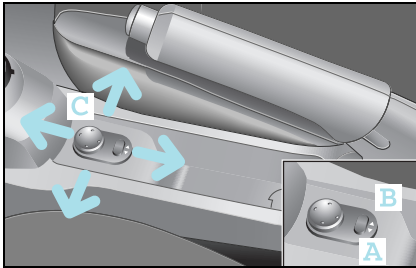
Ensure that the outside and inside mirrors are correctly set before starting a journey. Only then can the driver be sure that the view to the rear is unobstructed.



### Manually adjustable outside mirror

- Adjust the outside mirrors by turning lever (A).

## Adjusting the mirrors



### Electrically adjustable outside mirror\*

The rocker switch is located behind the gearshift lever.

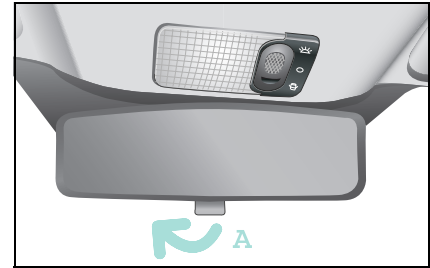
- The outside mirrors can be infinitely adjusted by swivelling the control knob (C).

### Setting the adjustment side

- Press the rocker switch.
  - Driver side (A)
  - Passenger side (B)

### >Note!

The outside mirrors can only be adjusted when the ignition is switched on.



### Adjusting the inside rearview mirror

- Set the rearview mirror to the desired position by hand.

To avoid being dazzled by oncoming traffic when driving at night:

- Deflect the inside rearview mirror by pulling lever (A).

The view to the rear is retained.

## Power windows



### Power windows

#### Opening and closing the side windows

The side windows can be opened and closed by the electric power windows when the ignition is on.

The buttons for the driver's (A) and passenger's windows (B) are located on the switch strip on the centre console.

#### To open

- Press the rocker switch (A or B) downwards.

#### To close

- Press the rocker switch (A or B) upwards.

#### >Note!

The windows do not close automatically when the car is locked.



#### Danger of injury!

When closing the side windows, make sure that no one is trapped. If there is a risk of trapping, press the switch to open the windows. Do not leave children unsupervised in the car. They could e.g. injure themselves by opening and closing the windows!

### Seat belts

The seat belts with integrated belt tensioners and belt force limiters combine with the airbags to form a restraint system that offers maximum safety in the event of an accident.



#### **Danger of injury!**

Airbags represent an additional form of protection but are no substitute for wearing a seat belt. To reduce the risk of serious or fatal injuries, make sure that all occupants, particularly pregnant women, always fasten their seat belt correctly, are sitting in a normal position and have their seat more or less in the upright position.



#### **Danger of injury!**

If you do not fit the seat belt correctly or do not engage it properly in the catch, it will be unable to protect you in the manner intended. In certain circumstances this could result in serious or even fatal injuries. You should therefore make sure that all occupants – particularly pregnant women – are always wearing their seat belt correctly. Make sure that the belt

- runs over the hip bone as low down as possible, i.e. across the hip joint and not across the stomach.
- is taut.
- is not twisted.
- runs centrally over the shoulder.
- does not run across the neck or is underneath the arm.
- is sufficiently taut across the pelvis; pull up the belt running across the chest to tauten it.

Always use a seat belt for one person only.

Never use a seat belt for an object and a person at one and the same time.

Avoid wearing bulky clothing, e.g. a winter coat.

Do not allow the belt to run across sharp or fragile objects, particularly on or inside your clothes, such as glasses, pens, keys, etc. The belt could otherwise tear and expose you or other occupants to a risk of injury.

Never carry children travelling on the lap of an occupant. In the event of an accident, abrupt braking or sudden changes of direction, it would no longer be possible to hold the child securely, and both the child and other occupants could sustain potentially fatal injuries as a result.

## Seat belts



### **Danger of injury!**

Persons less than 150 centimetres tall and children under 12 years of age will be unable to fit the seat belts correctly. They consequently require additional restraint systems\* mounted on suitable car seats (e.g. child seats or child booster seats) for added protection in the event of an accident. Please also always observe the fitting instructions supplied by the manufacturer of the child restraint systems\*.



### **Danger of injury!**

The seat belt only provides the intended degree of occupant restraint if the backrest is almost vertical and the occupant is sitting upright. Avoid seated positions that prevent the seat belt from lying correctly across the wearer's body. For this reason, position the backrest as vertically as possible. Never drive with a backrest reclined well back. You otherwise risk sustaining serious injury in the event of an accident or abrupt braking, with potentially fatal consequences in the case of accidents.



### **Danger of injury!**

The seat belt may no longer function correctly if the belt or catch is dirty or damaged. For this reason, keep the belt and catch clean, as the buckle may otherwise not engage properly.

Check the seat belts regularly to ensure that

- they are not damaged,
- they are not running across sharp edges,
- they are not trapped.

The belt could otherwise tear in the event of an accident. You or others could sustain serious or fatal injuries as a result.

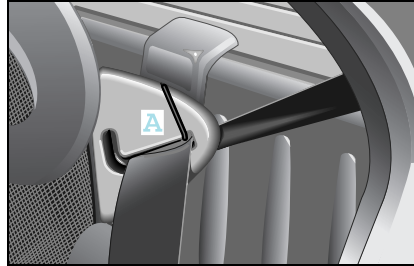
If seat belts have been damaged or subjected to high loads in an accident, have them replaced and have the belt anchorages checked.

For safety reasons, smart gmbh recommends using only seat belts that smart gmbh has specifically approved for your vehicle.



### **Danger of injury!**

Modifications or work performed inexpertly to a restraint system (seat belt and anchorages, belt tensioners, belt force limiters or airbag) or its wiring and any alterations made to other networked electronic systems could result in the restraint systems no longer functioning in the manner intended. Airbags or belt tensioners could e.g. fail to operate in accidents where the rate of deceleration exceeds the tripping threshold, or be activated unintentionally. For this reason, never make modifications to the occupant restraint systems. Do not perform any work on electronic components and their software without the necessary expertise.



### **Seat belt height adjustment**

The car has three-stage seat belt height adjustment capability integrated into the seat.

The seat belt can run

- through the belt guide (A),
- above the belt guide,
- below the belt guide.

### **>Note!**

If the seat belt is to be run above or below the seat belt guide, the belt must be taken out of the guide.

# Seat belts



## Putting on the seat belts

- Take a seat.
- Pull the seat belt without jerking it from the roller.
- Pull the belt across your shoulder.
  - > Your back must be leaning against the backrest.
- Click the seat belt into the buckle (A).

## Taking off the seat belts

- Press the red button on the belt buckle.
- Let the belt run back into the belt guide.
  - > The belt is automatically reeled back into the roller.



# Belt tensioners and belt force limiters

## Belt tensioners and belt force limiters

The seat belts are equipped with

- belt tensioners,
  - a belt force limiter,
- the functions of which are explained below.

### Belt tensioners

- tension the seat belts when activated, so that they lie tightly across the body.
- are only triggered in collisions with high vehicle deceleration/acceleration in the longitudinal direction, e.g. a head-on collision.
  - > If the airbag indicator light comes on, your belt tensioner has been activated.

### >Note!

Do not fasten the seat belt on the front passenger's side if it is not occupied. In the event of an accident, the belt tensioner would be triggered unnecessarily.

### >Note!

Belt tensioners cannot compensate for:

- incorrect seated positions,
- seat belts worn incorrectly.

Belt tensioners do not actively pull the occupants back against the seat backrests.

## Belt force limiters

- reduce the force exerted by the belt on the occupants when activated in the event of an accident.

The belt force limiter is designed to operate in unison with the front airbag, which absorbs a portion of the seat belt's decelerating forces, distributing the load over a larger area.

If the ignition is switched on, the belt tensioner is activated:

- if the restraint systems are operational.
- for each three-point seat belt that is fastened properly.
- in the event of a head-on or rear-end collision if the vehicle is decelerated or accelerated sufficiently in the longitudinal direction at the start of impact.
- in certain rollover situations if the need for additional protection is detected.

## Belt tensioners and belt force limiters

If the belt tensioners are triggered, you will hear a loud noise that fundamentally represents no risk to your hearing. Some dust may be generated.

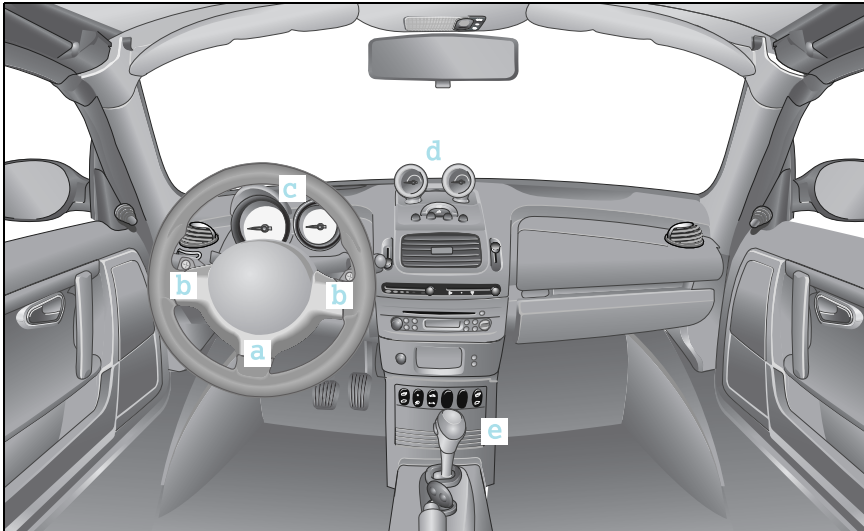


### **Danger of injury!**

If the belt tensioners have been triggered, have them replaced in a qualified specialist workshop. smart gmbh recommends that you visit a smart center for this. It is particularly important to have safety-relevant work and work on safety-relevant systems performed by a qualified specialist workshop.

Observe the safety regulations when disposing of belt tensioners. These regulations can be viewed in every qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.

## Cockpit, left-hand drive model



### Cockpit, left-hand drive model

a Steering wheel with shift paddles\*

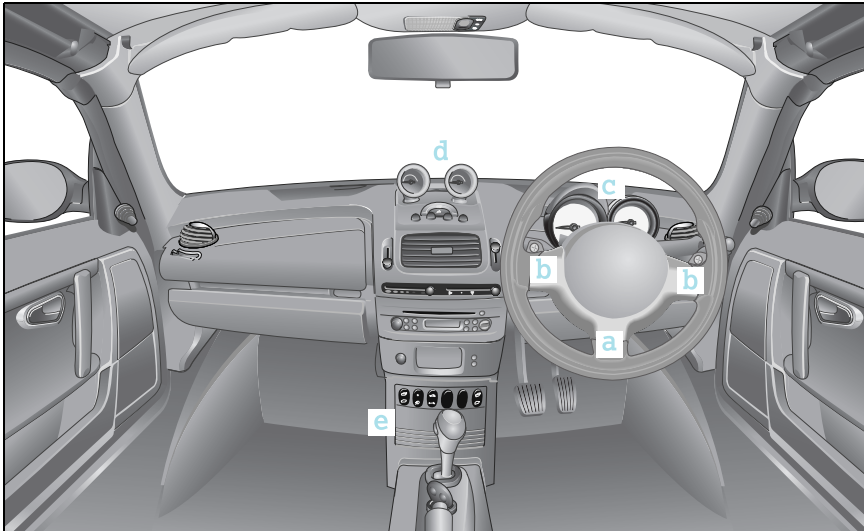
b Control lever

c On-board instruments

d Upper centre console

e Lower centre console

## Cockpit, right-hand drive model



### Cockpit, right-hand drive model

a Steering wheel with shift paddles\*

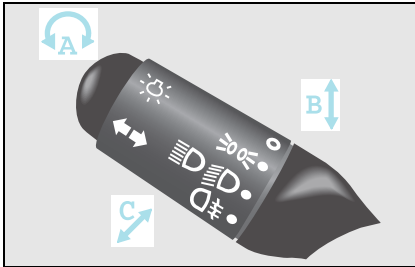
b Control lever

c On-board instruments

d Upper centre console

e Lower centre console

## Control lever, left



### Control lever, left

#### A Lights

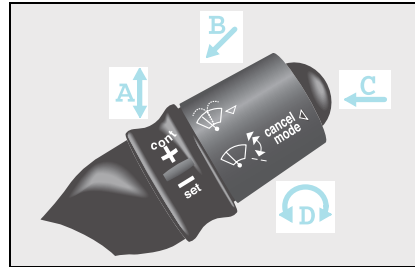
0 = off, 1 = parking lights, 2 = low beam lights,  
3 = rear fog lamp

#### B Turn signal lights

Indicating a right or left turn

#### C High beam lights

1 = high beam lights, 0 = off, -1 =  
headlight flashers



### Control lever, right

#### A Wipe windscreen

2 = wiper speed stage 2, 1 = wiper speed  
stage 1, 0 = off,  
-1 = interval wiping

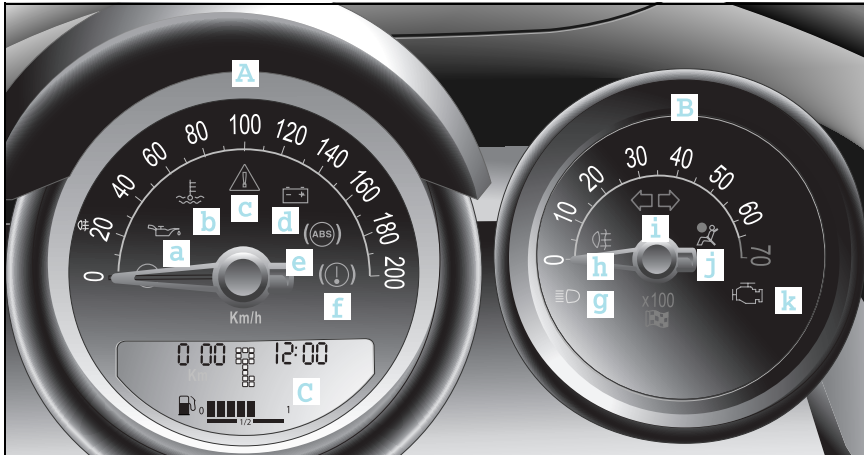
#### B Wipe and wash windscreen

-1 = wipe and wash windscreen, 0 = off

#### C Switching the cruise control\* and limiter\* on/off

#### D Cruise control and limiter functions\*

# On-board instruments




## On-board instruments


**A Speedometer**

**B Tachometer**


**C Display**


**Indicator lights**


 Oil pressure (a)


 Coolant temperature (b)


 esp (c)

 Battery (d)


 abs (e)


 Brake system (f)

 High beams (g)

 Rear fog lamp (h)

 Turn signal lights (i)

 Airbag (j)

 Engine check (k)



### Oil pressure indicator light

It lights up:

- when the ignition is switched on.
  - > Indicator light goes out if the engine is started and oil pressure is sufficient.

Beware of the following!

- If the indicator light goes out before the engine is started, it is not functioning.
  - Take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.
- If it comes on during a journey:
  - Immediately park your car away from moving traffic.
  - Secure your car against rolling away if you have to leave it.



### Oil pressure indicator light

- Do not drive any further.
- Call a breakdown recovery service such as smartmove Assistance or a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.

#### >Important!

Continuing to drive the car or keeping the engine running even though the indicator light has come on may lead to irreparable engine damage.

#### >Note!

The oil pressure indicator light is a warning light that displays low oil pressure. Check your engine's oil level at regular intervals (see page 9-4).



### Coolant temperature indicator light

It lights up:

- with the ignition switched on.
  - > Indicator light goes out if the engine is running.

It flashes:

- if the engine has overheated.
  - Immediately park your car away from moving traffic.
  - Secure your car against rolling away if you have to leave it.
  - Do not drive any further.
  - Call a breakdown recovery service such as smartmove Assistance or a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.

#### >Important!

Continuing to drive the car or keeping the engine running even though the indicator light has come on may lead to irreparable engine damage.

# On-board instruments



## esp indicator light

It flashes:

- when esp is working.

Light stays on permanently:

- when esp is not responding.
- in the event of system failure.
  - > It may be possible to clear a system malfunction by restarting the car.
  - If the indicator light still does not go out, take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center, without delay.

### >Note!

The operating principle of esp and additional information to this regard can be found on page 7-27.



## Accident risk!

If esp is no longer functioning, there is a greater risk that your car could skid in certain driving situations. Always therefore adapt your driving style to the prevailing road, traffic and weather conditions.



## Battery indicator light

It lights up:

- with the ignition switched on.
  - > The indicator light goes out if the engine is running.

If it comes on during a journey or fails to go out after the engine has been started, the battery is not being charged.

- Immediately park your car away from moving traffic.
- Secure your car against rolling away if you have to leave it.
- Do not drive any further.
- Call a breakdown recovery service such as smartmove Assistance or a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.

### >Important!

The drive belt may have broken.

If this occurs, the engine may suffer damage if driven any further.





### abs indicator light

It lights up:

- with the ignition switched on (self-diagnosis).
  - > The light goes out after engine is started or
  - > goes out after no more than 10 seconds.
- if there is a fault in the abs system
  - Take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center, without delay.



### Accident risk!

If the abs system is faulty, the wheels could lock when the brakes are applied. If this happens, the car's steerability will deteriorate and the braking distance may increase. esp also will not function if the abs system is having problems.

There will then be an increased risk of the vehicle skidding in certain driving situations. Always therefore adapt your driving style to the prevailing road, traffic and weather conditions.



- when the abs system fails, together with the brake system indicator light.
  - Immediately park your car away from moving traffic.
  - Secure your car against rolling away if you have to leave it.
  - Do not drive any further.
  - Call a breakdown recovery service such as smartmove Assistance or a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.

# On-board instruments



## Brake system indicator light

It lights up:

- with the ignition switched on.
  - > The light goes out after the engine starts or
  - > goes out after no more than 10 seconds.
- with handbrake applied.
- when brake circuit fails or brake fluid level is too low.
  - Immediately park your car away from moving traffic.
  - Secure your car against rolling away if you have to leave it.
  - Do not drive any further.
  - Call a breakdown recovery service such as smartmove Assistance or a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.



## Brake system indicator light

It lights up:

- when the abs system malfunctions, together with abs indicator light.
  - Immediately park your car away from moving traffic.
  - Secure your car against rolling away if you have to leave it.
  - Do not drive any further.
  - Call a breakdown recovery service such as smartmove Assistance or a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.



## High beam indicator light

It lights up:

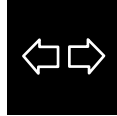
- when high beam headlights are on.
- when the headlight flashers are used.



### Rear fog lamp indicator light

It lights up:

- when the rear fog lamp is switched on.



### Turn signal indicator light

It flashes:

- when ignition is switched on, if
  - > the indicator lever is activated.
  - > the hazard warning lights are switched on.

#### >Note!

If a turn signal light malfunctions, the flashing frequency is doubled.

- Change the bulb (see page 10-8) or
- take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

# On-board instruments



## Airbag indicator light

The airbag indicator light signals to you that there is a fault in the safety systems of the:

- airbags,
- belt tensioners,
- child seat recognition.

### >Note!

The operating principle of the airbags and additional information to this regard can be found starting on page 7-29.



## Airbag indicator light

It lights up:

- with the ignition switched on.

The subsequent self-diagnosis of the safety systems yields the following results:

1. Airbag indicator light goes out after a maximum of 4 seconds:
  - > the airbag system is OK.
2. The airbag indicator light goes out after a maximum of 4 seconds for approximately 1 second, then it comes on again and stays on:
  - > A fault has been detected.
    - Do not sit on the front passenger's seat; this applies in particular to children.
    - Take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center, without delay.



### **Danger of injury!**

If the indicator light does not come on when you switch the ignition on, or does not go out again after a few seconds once the engine is running or comes on again, there is a fault. There is the possibility of individual systems being activated unintentionally or not being triggered off in an accident involving a high rate of deceleration. In this instance, have the safety system checked and repaired immediately by a qualified specialist workshop. smart gmbh recommends that you visit a smart center for this. It is particularly important to have safety-relevant work and work on safety-relevant systems performed by a qualified specialist workshop.



### Airbag indicator light

3. Airbag indicator light flashes for 15 seconds:

- > Special smart baby carrier on the passenger's seat has been recognised.
- > Passenger's airbag and the side airbags\* (if available) are deactivated.



#### **Danger of injury!**

If the airbag indicator light does not come on when a baby carrier is fitted to the passenger's seat, the passenger's airbag has not been deactivated. If the passenger's airbag has not been deactivated, a child could sustain serious or even fatal injuries in the event of the airbag on the passenger's side being triggered, particularly if the child is in the immediate vicinity of the passenger's airbag at the time of its activation. The passenger's airbag is only deactivated when you fit an original smart baby carrier to the passenger's seat.



#### **Danger of injury!**

For this reason, you should never carry a child on the passenger's seat in a child restraint system that faces to the rear if the passenger's airbag has not been deactivated, i.e. if the airbag indicator light is not lit.

Also observe the corresponding warning sticker on the instrument panel.

If you have installed an original smart baby carrier on the passenger's seat and the airbag indicator light does not come on (restraint system not identified), have the automatic restraint system recognition function checked without delay by a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center.

Until this problem has been rectified, do not carry children in the car, as they could sustain serious or even fatal injuries in the event of an accident.

# On-board instruments



## **Engine check indicator light**

It lights up:

- with the ignition switched on.
  - > Indicator light goes out after the engine is started or after 10 seconds if the engine electronics are functioning properly.

If it comes on during a journey:

- Take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

## On-board instruments



### Tachometer

The tachometer displays the engine speed in units of 100 rpm.

Driving in the optimum engine speed range helps you to

- save fuel.
- take good care of the engine.

### >Important!

Always pay attention to the gear shift recommendations indicated in your car's gear indicator (see page 7-10).

### The optimum engine speed ranges (rpm) are:

Driving off

Normal operation at constant speed

Brief periods of acceleration, e.g. when passing

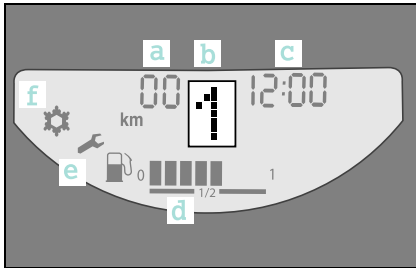
### Petrol engines

1000 - 2000

2000 - 3000

3000 - 6300

# On-board instruments



## Display

You can read the following indicators on the display when the ignition is turned on or the engine is running:

- (a) Multi-functional display
- (b) Gearshift indicator or automatic display/electronic immobiliser
- (c) Clock
- (d) Fuel tank gauge
- (e) Service interval display
- (f) Frost warning

## Display illumination

The display illumination lights up:

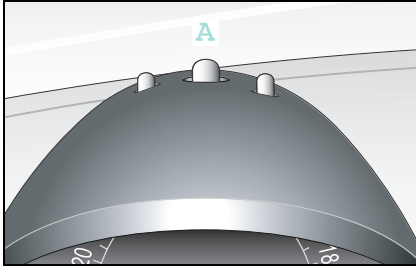
- when the lights are switched on.
- when the ignition is switched on.

The display illumination goes out 30 seconds after

- switching the lights off.
- switching the ignition off.
- the button is pressed again to change the mode of the multi-functional display (see page 1-37).

The display illumination is dimmed if the lights are switched on.





### Multi-function display

- In each case press button (A) once to switch between the following functions:
  - Trip odometer
  - Daily trip odometer (when held down for a few seconds it returns to zero)
  - Outside temperature
  - Residual litres display (when there are fewer than 5 litres of fuel in the fuel tank)

- Briefly press the button (A) twice in succession.<sup>1</sup>
  - > The service interval indicator appears on the display.

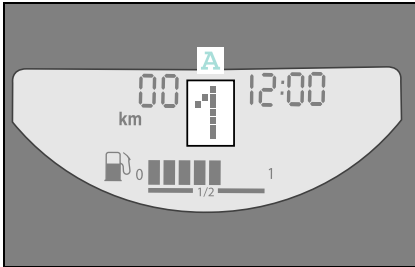
### >Note on outside temperature display\*

The temperature display will respond sluggishly when temperatures rapidly rise or fall.

This ensures that the temperature reading is not falsified by the heat of the engine e.g. when the car is at a standstill or travelling relatively slowly.

<sup>1</sup> Not in all countries.

## On-board instruments



- No gear engaged
- Shifting system fault
- Automatic mode
- CAN (data bus) malfunction (icon flashes)

### Digital gear indicator

The gear indicator (A) displays information on the sequential transmission:

Gear engaged

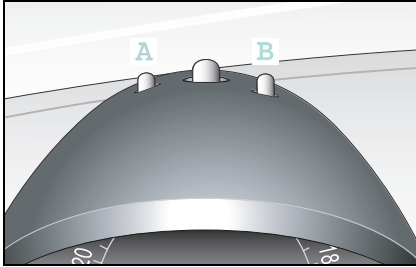
Activated electronic immobiliser (see 7-5)

Upshift

Downshift

Neutral, no gear engaged

Reverse gear is engaged



### Setting the time

- Press button (A) or (B) until the colon in the time display starts to flash.

### Advancing the time

- Keep the button (B) depressed until the desired time appears on the display.

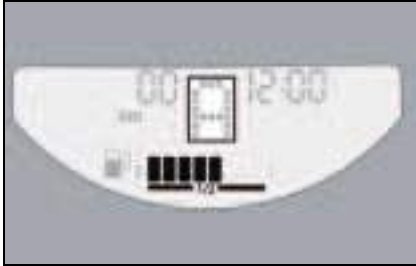
### Reversing the time

- Keep the button (A) depressed until the desired time appears on the display.

### >Note!

The setting speed increases when buttons (A) or (B) are depressed for an extended amount of time.

## On-board instruments



### Fuel tank gauge

The tank's fuel level is displayed with the aid of eight bar segments. The number of shaded segments indicates the level of fuel in the tank. If all eight segments are dark, the tank is full.

### Reserve range

You are in the reserve range if there are no more than 5 litres of fuel in the tank.

If this occurs,

- the fuel pump symbol starts to flash.
- the fuel tank gauge is automatically flashed up in the multi-functional display.

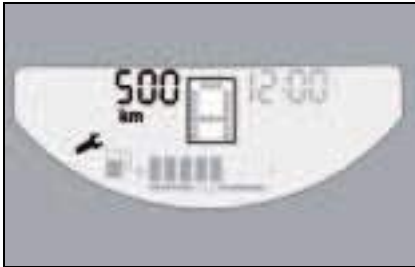
- Find a filling station.

### >Notes on the residual litres display

The switchover function of the multi-function display (see page 1-37) remains active.

If all 8 segments are flashing, there is a problem in transferring the fill level information.



- Find a filling station.
- Completely refuel the vehicle.
- Drive according to the odometer display.
- Take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

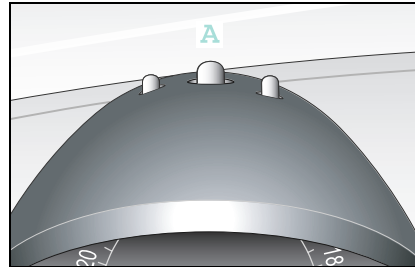


### Service interval display

The service interval display informs you of the point in time and scope of the next service visit.

An upcoming service visit is shown in the display approximately one month in advance. After the engine is started, this information is shown in kilometres (km) or in days for approximately 10 seconds, depending on the kilometre reading.

One spanner  or two spanners  is/are shown in the display, depending on if service A or B is due.



### Activate service interval display

- Briefly press button (A) on the multi-function display twice.

## On-board instruments



### Frost warning

If the outside temperature falls below 3 °C, the display alerts you to the fact that there could be ice on the road.

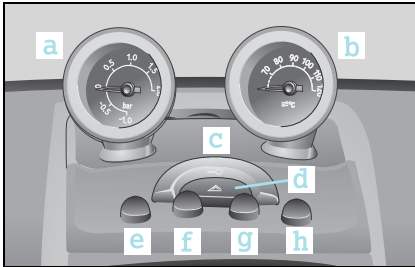
- > The outside temperature appears in the display.
- > An ice crystal icon appears on the display.



### Accident risk!

Even if the temperature indicated is slightly above freezing, there could still be black ice on the road, particularly where it passes through trees or over bridges. You should therefore always adapt your driving style and speed to the weather, road and traffic conditions, to reduce the risk of accidents.

## Upper centre console



### Upper centre console

- a Additional instrument, boost pressure display\*
- b Additional instrument, engine temperature display\*
- c Central locking switch
- d Hazard warning lights
- e Rear window heater

- f Driver's heated seat\*
- g Passenger's heated seat\*
- h Air conditioning plus\*

## Lower centre console



### Lower centre console

#### A Heater/ventilation

- a Fresh air/recirculated air selector
- b Blower
- c Air distribution
- d Air temperature/heating

#### B Audio/telematics devices\*

#### C On-board computer

#### D Switch strip

- e Driver side power window
- f Opening the tailgate
- g Opening and closing the soft top

- h Switching off light on function/front fog lamps

- i esp OFF

- j Passenger side power windows





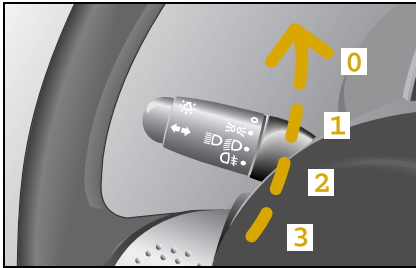
## Contents

- >Lights
- >Interior lights
- >Fog lamps
- >Turn signal lights
- >Warning sounds and indicator lights

### >>Illuminating.

As your vehicle is easy to operate because all control elements are located where you would expect them to be, even navigating in the dark is a cinch. But go ahead and try it out in daylight first.

# Lights



## Lights



### Accident risk!

Switch your lights on in good time

- when it is raining heavily,
- when it starts to get dark.

Vehicles are detected easier in traffic if they have their lights on.

### Switching on the lights

The control lever for the lights is located to the left of the steering wheel.

By turning the rotary control from its default position of **0**, the following occurs:

Stage **1** - the parking lights are switched on.

Stage **2** - low beam lights are switched on.

Stage **3** - Rear fog lamp and low beam lights switched on.

### >Note!

When you switch the ignition off, the low beam lights are also switched off. Only the parking lights are on. The low beam lights come on again automatically when the engine is restarted.

### Coming home function\*

The coming home function allows you to switch on your car's lights and the interior lighting if the vehicle is parked in a dark area or you are approaching it. 12 seconds is the time the lights on your vehicle will stay on to help you find your way.

The coming home function is automatically activated in the dark when you lock or unlock your car.

### When leaving the car

- Remove the ignition key.
- Lock the car with the remote control.
  - > The driving lights are switched on automatically and go out again after 12 seconds.

### Upon returning to the car

- Unlock the car with the remote control.
  - > The car's exterior and interior lights comes on and then go off again after 12 seconds.

## Daytime driving lights\*

If your car is equipped with daytime driving lights<sup>1</sup>, the low beam and parking lights come on automatically when you drive off.

### >Note!

When the daytime driving lights are activated, the high beam lights can only be turned on when the light control lever is in stage **2** (low beam lights).

## Switching off daytime driving lights

- Switch off the ignition.
- Operate the headlight flashers.
- At the same time press the button for unlocking the car on the car key.
  - > A signal sounds by way of confirmation that the daytime driving lights are switched off.

## Switching on daytime driving lights

- Switch off the ignition.
- Operate the headlight flashers.
- At the same time, press the button for locking the car on the car key.
  - > A signal sounds by way of confirmation that the daytime driving lights are switched on.



## light on function\*

The light on function switches on the low beam lights automatically at dusk or when you drive into a tunnel.

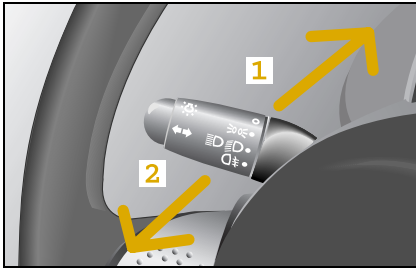
## Switching off the light on function

The light on function can only be switched off when the vehicle is at a standstill.

- Press the button (A) on the switches strip.
  - > The switch illuminates.
  - > The light on function is deactivated.

<sup>1</sup> Standard specification in countries where daytime driving lights are required by law.

# Lights



## High beam lights

The high beam lights can only be switched on if

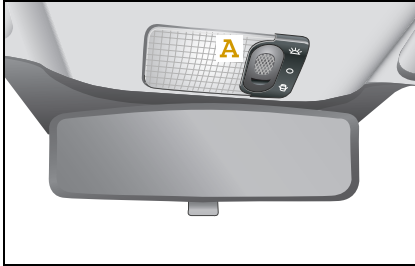
- the ignition is turned over.
- the rotary control is turned to at least stage **2** (low beam lights).

## Switching on the high beam lights

- Press the lever away in the direction of travel (1).
  - > The lever engages.




## Switching off the high beam lights

- Pull the lever towards the steering wheel (2).
  - The lever is back in its default position.



## Interior light

The interior light is located in front of the rearview mirror. The light is switched on and off with dimming control. The switch can be moved to three different positions.

-  OFF
-  Continuous operation
  - The light remains on while the switch is in the ON position.
-  Automatic mode
  - The light comes on when a door is opened.

## Xenon headlights\*

Xenon headlights illuminate the road more intensely than normal headlights. As a result, you can see better at night and in poor light conditions.

## Cleaning xenon headlights\*

Xenon headlights are automatically cleaned along with the windscreen when the lights are switched on.

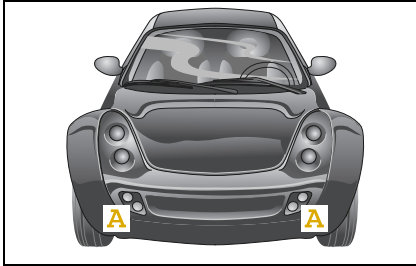
- Switch on the headlights.
- Pull the lever for the windscreen washer system.
  - > The windscreen and the low beam lights of the xenon headlights are cleaned.



## Danger of injury!

Xenon bulbs\* are under high voltage. If you touch the electrical contacts of the xenon bulbs\*, you may get an electric shock and could sustain serious to fatal injuries. Therefore, do not remove the cover of the xenon bulb\*. Do not change the xenon bulbs\* yourself; only have them changed by a qualified specialist workshop that has the necessary expertise and tools for performing the work involved, such as a smart center.

# Fog lamps



## Fog lamps

### Front fog lamps\*

The front fog lamps (A) should only be switched on

- in fog,
- where visibility is poor because of rain,
- where visibility is poor because of snow.



### Switching on the fog lamps

The front fog lamps can only be switched on if the parking lights are already on.

- Press switch (A) once.
  - > The front fog lamps come on.

### >Note!

Please observe the national statutory regulations regarding the use of front fog lamps.

### Switching off the fog lamps

- Press switch (A) again.

### >Note!

If you switch the lights off, the front fog lamps are also switched off. Switching the lights back on again does not automatically switch the fog lamps on.



### Accident risk!

Adapt your speed and driving style according to the visibility conditions. Other vehicles could be driving only a short distance in front of you without you being able to spot them in good time and brake.



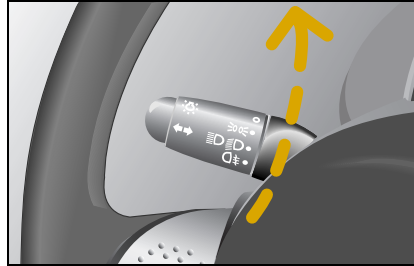
## Rear fog lamp

The control lever for the rear fog lamp (A) is located to the left of the steering wheel.



### Accident risk!

The rear fog lamp should only be switched on when visibility is down to less than 50 metres. Vehicles following behind may otherwise be dazzled.



## Switching on the rear fog lamp

- Turn the rotary control to the rear fog lamp icon (stage 3).
  - > The following lights are switched on:
    - The rear fog lamp
    - The indicator light in the display

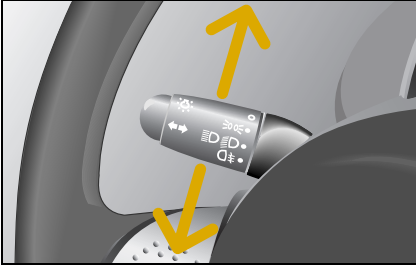
## Switching off the rear fog lamp

- Turn back the rotary control by at least one stage.

### >Important!

Turn it back by one stage only if you wish to continue driving with low beam lights on.

# Turn signal lights



## Turn signal lights

The turn signal light control lever is located to the left of the steering wheel.

### To signal turning right

■ Push the lever upwards until you feel it lock into place.

### To signal turning left

■ Push the lever downwards until you feel it lock into place.

### >Note!

The lever which is locked in place is then returned to the neutral position

- after turning,
- via the automatic turn signal reset function.

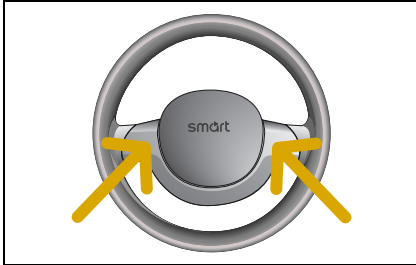
The control lever can also be returned to its neutral position manually.

### Turn signal lights with convenience touch-shifting

If you briefly press the control lever up or down, the turn signal lights flash three times on the corresponding side of the car.



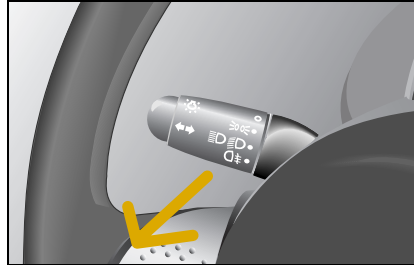
## Warning sounds and indicator lights



### Warning sounds and indicator lights

#### Horn

- Press anywhere on the steering wheel's highlighted area.
  - > The horn sounds.



#### Headlight flashers

- The control lever for the headlight flashers is located to the left of the steering wheel.
- > The headlight flashers remain active for as long as the lever is pulled in towards the steering wheel.



#### Hazard warning lights

- To switch the hazard warning lights on, press the red switch (A).
  - > This causes
    - all six turn signal lights to flash
    - the turn signal indicator light to start flashing when the ignition is switched on, and
    - the hazard warning light switch also to flash.
- To switch the hazard warning lights off, press the red switch again.





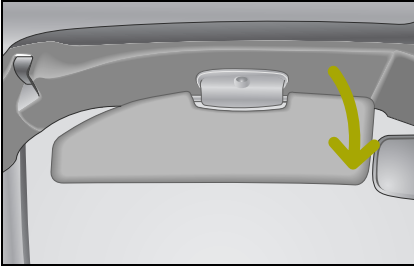
## Contents

- >Sun visors
- >Heater/ventilation
- >Air conditioning plus\*
- >Wipers
- >Rear window heater
- >Outside mirror heaters\*
- >Seat heater\*
- >Car cover\*

## >>Adjustments.

You can adjust to the weather by changing your clothes to suit. Your vehicle similarly offers a range of more comfortable solutions such as CFC-free air conditioning plus\*.

## Sun visors



### >Note!

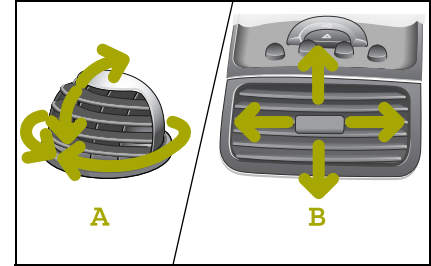
The sun visors cannot be swivelled towards the side windows.

### Sun visors

#### Protection against light from the front

- Swivel the sun visor downwards.
- Swivel the sun visor back up when the sun is no longer blinding you and you don't need it any more.

## Heater/ventilation



### Heater/ventilation

#### Your heater and ventilation controls

- Fresh air/recirculated air selector (A)
- Blower (B)
- Air distribution (C)
- Air temperature/heater (D)

#### Switching the blower on

You can set the blower to five different levels:

- Blower on max./defrost (A) (for efficient defrosting and fast drying of the fogged windows)
- Blower, fast (B)
- Blower, medium (C)
- Blower, slow (D)
- Blower off (E)

#### Adjusting the air nozzles

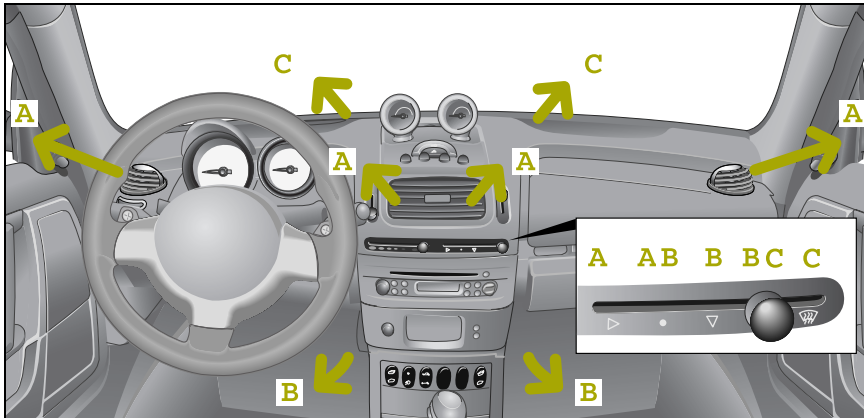
##### Rotary air nozzles

- You can adjust the rotary air nozzle (A) by hand to suit.
  - > To close the rotary air nozzle, turn it to the front.

##### Centre air nozzle

- You can adjust the centre air nozzle (B) on the centre console by turning the adjusting knob to suit.

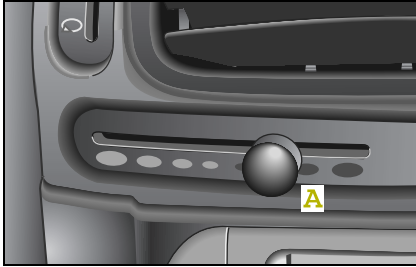
## Heater/ventilation



### Air flow in the car

The air flows from the nozzles set to the respective blower stages as follows:

- from the centre air nozzle and the rotary air nozzles (A),
- to the footwell (B),
- to the front and side windows (C).



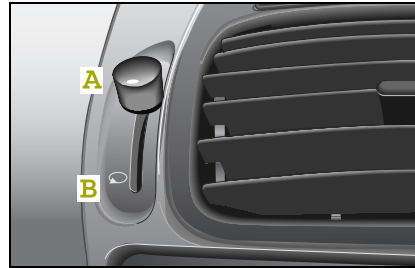
### Your heater and ventilation controls

#### Accident risk!

You are strongly recommended to adhere to the heating system settings described on the next few pages. The windows could otherwise fog over. You could otherwise cause an accident because of the resulting reduced visibility.

### Adjusting the temperature

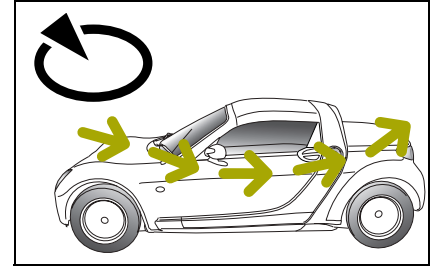
The further you push the knob (A) to the right-hand side, the warmer the flow of air will be.



### How to adjust the recirculated air or fresh air flow

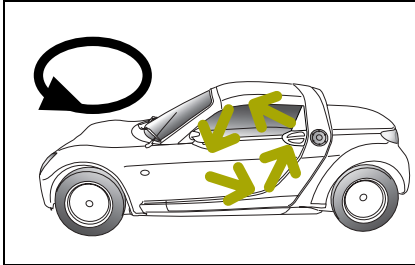
#### Accident risk!

Use the recirculated-air mode only for brief periods. The windows could otherwise fog over. The oxygen content in the passenger compartment will be depleted. This reduces concentration and thus increases the danger of fatigue.



- Select the upper position for fresh air (A).
  - > The air is drawn in from outside the car.

## Heater/ventilation



- Select the lower position for recirculated air (B).

The air circulates - e.g. when driving through a tunnel - in the passenger compartment.



### Rapid cooling

- Set the
  - adjust the blower (A) to suit your needs.
  - Air distribution (B) to the centre air nozzle, rotary air nozzle and footwell.
  - switch heater (C) off.
  - adjust the direction of the air nozzles and rotary air nozzles to suit.



### Rapid heating

- Set the
  - blower (A) to maximum.
  - Air distribution (B) to the centre air nozzle, rotary air nozzle and footwell.
  - heater (C) to maximum.
  - Direct the air nozzles towards the occupants.





### De-icing the windows

The most effective way to de-ice the windows is

- to remove the ice completely from the windows manually with an ice scraper before starting the engine,
- to turn the blower (A) to Max./Defrost,
- to set the air distribution (B) to the front and side windows,
- to turn the heater (C) to maximum.



### Environment!

De-ice and dry fogged windows before starting the engine. Allowing the engine to idle when the car is at a standstill can damage the engine and pollute the environment.



### Accident risk!

Never drive with iced-over or fogged windows. Visibility will be significantly impaired. You could in addition cause an accident as a result.

# Air conditioning plus\*

## Air conditioning plus\*



### Accident risk!

You are strongly recommended to adhere to the heating system settings described on the next few pages. The windows could otherwise fog over. You could otherwise cause an accident because of the resulting reduced visibility.

The air conditioning plus system improves the level of comfort when driving at high outside temperatures

- by cooling down the air.
- by dehumidifying the air.

Your heater and ventilation support the functions of the air conditioning plus system. Their operation is explained starting on page 3-3.

In addition, an integrated combination filter\* (dust, pollen and particulate filter) purifies the fresh air inflow. It continues to operate when the air conditioning plus system is switched off and you have switched the blower on.

### >Note!

Operating the air conditioning plus system increases fuel consumption.

### >Note!

Dehumidification of the air by air conditioning plus system prevents the windows from fogging when there is a high level of moisture in the air. This effect can also be used to de-ice the windows if, in addition to the air conditioning plus system, the heater is switched to maximum.

### When will the air conditioning plus system operate?

The air conditioning plus system works

- only when the engine is running,
- only when the blower is switched on,
- most effectively when the windows are closed.

**Please observe the following notes before switching on the air conditioning plus system:**

The car's interior will cool down faster if you do the following:

- Discharge the warm air. To do this,
  - open a window briefly.
  - turn the blower to its maximum setting, and
  - close the window once the warm air has been discharged.
- Switch on the air conditioning plus system in recirculated air mode.
- Switch to fresh air mode after briefly operating the system in recirculated air mode..



**Accident risk!**

Use the recirculated-air mode only for brief periods. The windows could otherwise fog over. The oxygen content in the passenger compartment will be depleted. This reduces concentration and thus increases the danger of fatigue.



**Environment!**

In order to save fuel, the air conditioning plus system is best used with all the windows closed.

## Air conditioning plus\*



### Switching the air conditioning plus system on/off

The air conditioning plus system has three selector stages.

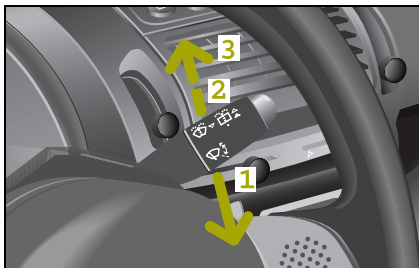
- In each case press button (A) once in order to switch between the three stages.
  1. Off
    - > None of the indicator lights on the switch is illuminated.
  2. Partial cooling
    - > One of the indicator lights on the switch is illuminated.
  3. Full cooling capacity
    - > Both indicator lights on the switch are on.

### >Note!

If the ignition or the blower is switched on again, the stored status (stages 1 - 3) will be reset.

### The air conditioning plus system switches off automatically

- when the engine speed is too low,
- when driving off,
- when the blower is switched off,
- at a coolant temperature of more than 115 °C,
- at outside temperatures below 5 °C.

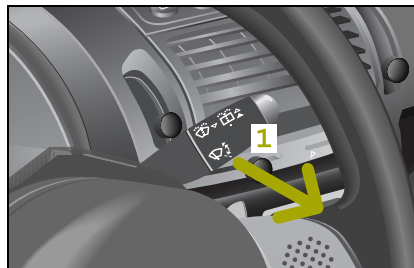


## Wipers

The wiper lever is located to the right of the steering wheel.

The following wipe and wash functions are provided.

- 1 - Windscreen interval wiping:  
Delay duration of approx. 7 seconds while en route.
- 2 - Windscreen wipers - slow
- 3 - Windscreen wipers, fast



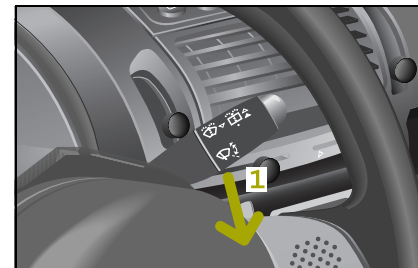
## Windscreen wipers and windscreen washer system

### Pull lever towards the steering wheel

- 1 - Windscreen washer system for windscreen on
  - > The windscreen washer system remains active as long as the wiper lever is pulled.
  - > The wipers then proceed to wipe for three more wipe cycles.

### >Note!

A brief tip of the lever causes a single wipe to be conducted (touch contact wipe).



## Rain sensor\*

The rain sensor automatically controls the activation and speed of the wipers when rain and humidity collect on the windscreen.

### Switching on the rain sensor

- Press the wiper lever down to position **1** (interval wiping).

# Wipers

## Automatic wiper control

The interval time for the windscreen wipers is controlled according to the car's speed.

The interval times for various travel speeds is as follows:

	For an increase in vehicle speed:			
	0-20 km/h	20-75 km/h	75-120 km/h	Above 120 km/h
Speed-sensitive interval times	11 seconds	7 seconds	5 seconds	3 seconds

	For a decrease in vehicle speed:			
	Above 110 km/h	110-65 km/h	65-10 km/h	10-0 km/h
Speed-sensitive interval times	3 seconds	5 seconds	7 seconds	11 seconds

## Wiper stage set back

When you stop your vehicle, the windscreen wipers are automatically set back one stage:

- From fast to slow
- From slow to interval

When you start off again, the wipers are automatically set one stage higher.

## Rear window heater

### Rear window heater

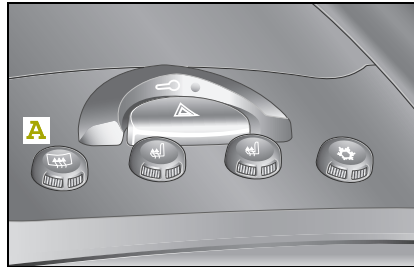


#### Accident risk!

Clear ice or snow from the rear window before setting off. You could otherwise cause an accident because of the resulting reduced visibility.

The rear window heater

- serves to free the rear window of ice quickly,
- clears the window if it has been fogged.



#### Switching the rear window heater on/off

- Switch on the ignition.
  - > You can help to prolong the life of the battery by switching the rear window heater on only when the engine is running.

- Press the rear window heater switch (A) once.
  - > The rear window heater is switched on.
  - > The integrated indicator light comes on.
- Press switch (A) again.
  - > The rear window heater is switched off.
  - > The integrated indicator light no longer illuminates.

#### >Note!

The rear window heater will switch itself off automatically after 10 minutes.

## Outside mirror heaters\*

### Outside mirror heaters\*

If your car is equipped with electrically adjustable outside mirrors they will likewise be heated.

The outside mirror heaters

- serve to automatically de-ice the outside mirrors,
- give you a clear view when the outside mirrors are fogged.

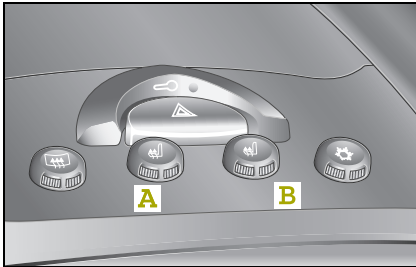
### Switching on outside mirror heaters

- Switch on the ignition.
- Switch on the rear window heater.
  - > The outside mirror heaters automatically come on at the same time.

### Switching off outside mirror heaters

- Switch off the rear window heater.
  - > The outside mirror heaters automatically switch off as well.





### Seat heater\*

The seat heater allows you to electrically heat the driver seat (A) and the passenger seat (B) when the ignition is switched on.

### Switching the seat heater on/off

Three stages are provided for the seat heater.

1. Off
  - > None of the indicator lights on the switch is illuminated.
2. Continuous operation
  - > One of the indicator lights on the switch is illuminated.
3. Rapid heating of the seats at winter temperatures
  - > Two indicator lights on the switch are illuminated.

### >Note!

When the ignition is switched off, the seat heater is also switched off.

### Malfunction

In the event of a seat heater malfunction the indicator light on the switch lights up briefly and goes out again after the switch is released.

- Take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

## Car cover\*

### Car cover\*

Do not use the car cover to conceal extremely dirty vehicles, as the dirt particles will act like sandpaper on the paintwork.

### >Important!

If the vehicle is to be continually covered up for longer than a month, the roof, engine compartment and luggage compartment areas must be ventilated at those areas where the car cover makes contact with a large surface.

The vehicle's paintwork may absorb moisture, which has to be released. If the absorbed moisture is not released again, blotches may form on the paintwork. In order to prevent such stains from forming, spacers – made, e.g. from expanded polystyrene – should be inserted between the car cover and the vehicle surface to ensure that sufficient air can circulate.

### Fitting the car cover

The car cover has been folded ex works so that when it is unrolled, the material's foam-based side always faces the bodywork.

- Roll the car cover over the vehicle roof from the rear to the front.
- Unfold the car cover on both sides.
- Pull the cord tight so that the cover has a taut fit.
  - > The wind now cannot lift up the car cover.

### **Removing the car cover**

- Slacken the cord.
- Fold the sides up onto the vehicle roof.
- Roll the car cover over the vehicle roof from the front to the rear.

### **Anti-theft insurance**

The car cover is insured against theft for a period of one year. If within a period of one year from the date of purchase it should be stolen, you will be issued with a new car cover if you send the following documents to the Eigbrecht company:

- a) a copy of the police report,
- b) proof of purchase,
- c) the guarantee certificate, and
- d) a processing fee of 16 payable by cheque.

### **Manufacturer's address**

Eigbrecht GmbH  
Kunststoffverarbeitung  
Kornkamp 44  
D-22926 Ahrensburg, Germany





## Contents

- >General information
- >smart radio one\*
- >smart radio five\*
- >smart navigation system\*
- >smart CD changer\* and CD box\*
- >On-board computer\*
- >Telephone console\* and universal hands-free system\*
- >smart webmove\*
- >ipod\*

### >>Audio.

Your car is quite an entertaining vehicle in and of itself. Should you nevertheless prefer a little more variety while on the move, there are the options of a smart radio five\*, a smart CD changer\* or your on-board computer\*. These systems transform your car into an all-round entertainer.

# General information

## General information



### Accident risk!

Please acquaint yourself with the various functions of your radio prior to starting out on your journey to ensure that you are not distracted in any way from events on the road if you operate the system while driving. For safety reasons, changes to settings should only be made when at a standstill and when the vehicle is in a safe area.



### Accident risk!

Always select a volume that allows you to still hear ambient sound in your immediate vicinity (e.g. horns, emergency rescue vehicles, police vehicles, etc.). You could otherwise cause an accident.

On the following pages you will find a brief description of your smart radio one and your smart radio five.

The radios are described with their full complement of equipment, including radio mode and CD changer\* mode. The description is tailored to the level of equipment on your radio.

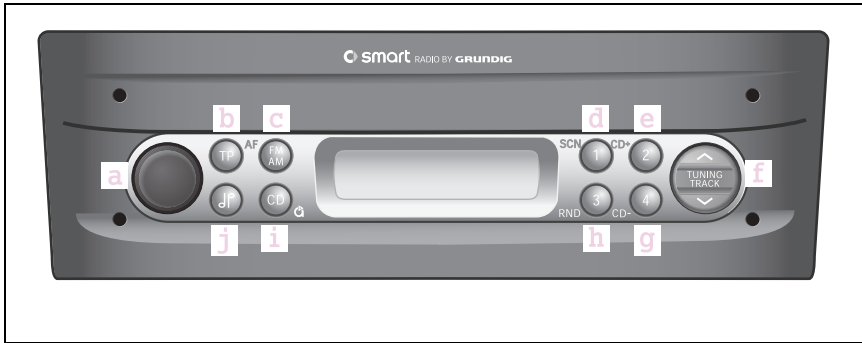
### >Note!

More detailed information on operation is given in the operating instructions for your radio.

### smart sound package\*

In order to get the most out of your audio/telematics equipment, the smart sound package includes additional speakers for power sound at hi-fi level.

## smart radio one\*



### smart radio one\*

#### Basic settings

- Switch on/off, change volume **(a)**
- TP on/off **(b)**
- EXPERT settings (by pressing and holding) **(i)**
- Tone settings **(j)** changeable with button **(f)**

#### Radio mode

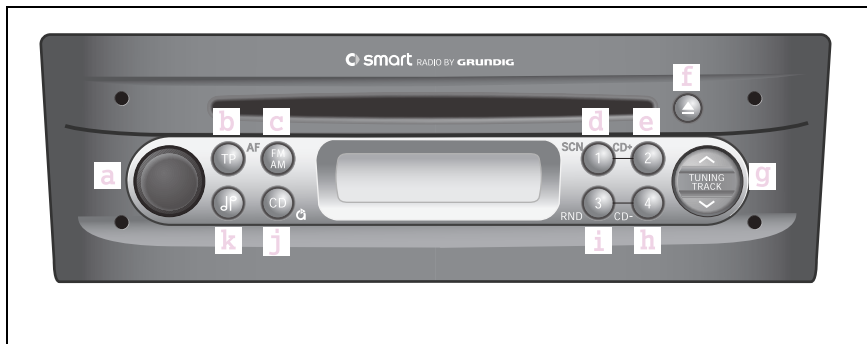
- Select/store station **(d, e, g, h)**
- Station search **(f)**
- Station storing levels (AM/FM1/FM2/FM3) **(c)** with four memory slots per level (callable by buttons **(d, e, h, i)**)

#### CD mode<sup>1</sup>

- Scan tracks **(d)**
- Select CD **(e, g)**
- Select track **(f)**
- Play tracks in random order **(h)**

<sup>1</sup> Only in conjunction with the smart CD changer\*.

## smart radio five\*



### smart radio five\*

#### Basic settings

- Switch on/off, change volume (**a**)
- TP on/off (**b**)
- EXPERT settings (by pressing and holding) (**j**)
- Tone settings (**k**) changeable with button (**g**)

#### Radio mode

- Select station button, store station (**d**, **e**, **h**, **i**)
- Station search (**g**)
- Station storing levels (AM/FM1/FM2/FM3) (**c**) with four memory slots per level (callable by buttons (**d**, **e**, **h**, **i**))

#### CD mode

- Scan tracks (**d**)
- Select CD<sup>1</sup> (**e**, **h**)
- Eject CD (**f**)
- Select track (**g**)
- Play tracks in random order (**i**)

1 Only in conjunction with the smart CD changer\*.



### smart radio navigator\*



#### Accident risk!

Please acquaint yourself with the various functions of your smart navigation system prior to starting out on your journey to ensure that you are not distracted in any way from events on the road if you operate the system while driving. For safety reasons, changes to settings should only be made when at a standstill and when the vehicle is in a safe area.



#### Accident risk!

Always select a volume that allows you to still hear ambient sound in your immediate vicinity (e.g. horns, emergency rescue vehicles, police vehicles, etc.). You could otherwise cause an accident.

The smart navigation system offers

- radio functions (VHF, short wave, medium wave and long wave reception)
- a CD player which plays audio CDs, and an
- integrated navigation system with simultaneous use of audio and navigation functions.

#### CD drive

Audio CDs and the data media for the navigation system are played on the integrated CD drive.

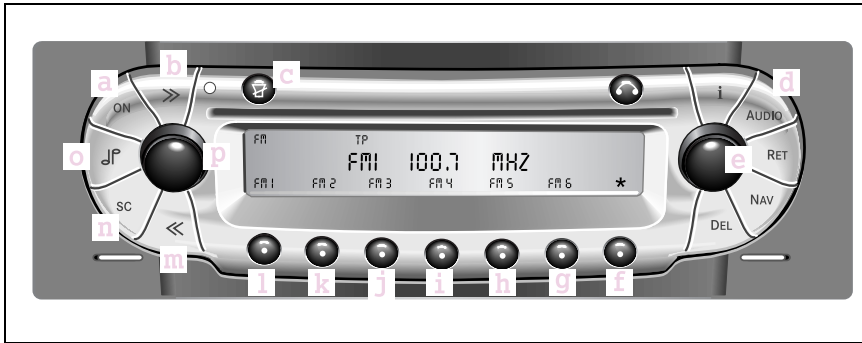
#### Multi-function display

The multi-function display serves to visualise the main functions with directional arrows, letters, distance data and schematic intersection displays. Voice information supports the visual displays and also helps you to arrive at your destination quickly and without any problems.

#### >Note!

More detailed information on operation can be found in the operating instructions for your smart radio navigator.

## smart radio navigator\*



### Radio control elements

a Switching device on or off

b Automatic forward search function

c Mute switch

d Selection: Radio or CD mode

e Manual station setting and setting of bass, treble, fader and balance

f Menu change

g Station memory and autostore function

h Station memory

i Station memory, PTY+ search and manual search run

j Station memory and PTY- search

k Station memory and regional mode

l Station memory and switch-over to RDS/frequency mode

m Automatic reverse search run

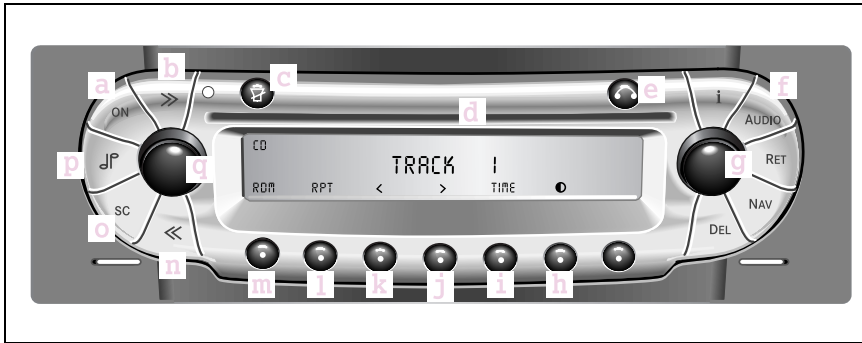
n Scan search

Scan receivable radio stations

o Selection: Bass, treble, fader, balance

p Volume control

## smart radio navigator\*



### CD control elements

a Switching device on or off

b Skip track, forward

c Mute switch

d CD tray

e CD eject button

f Selection: Radio or CD mode

g Settings: bass, treble, fader, balance

h Contrast setting

i Display of elapsed CD time, elapsed track time and total playing time

j Music search forwards

k Music search backwards

l Repeat of current track on CD in tray

m Random play

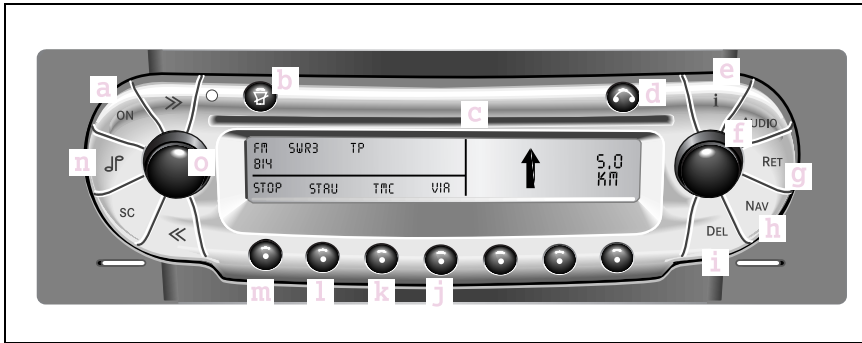
n Skip track, reverse

o Scan search  
Scans tracks

p Selection: Bass, treble, fader, balance

q Volume control

## smart radio navigator\*



### Navigation control elements

a Switching device on or off

b Interrupt navigation information or switch off

c CD tray

d CD eject button

e Information button

f Menu select and confirmation of selection

g Back to previous menu

h Selecting navigation mode

i Delete an entry or a stored destination

j VIA function

k TMC function

l Traffic congestion

m Intermediate stop

n Selection: Bass, treble, fader, balance

o Volume control and playback of current navigation information

## smart CD changer\* and CD box\*

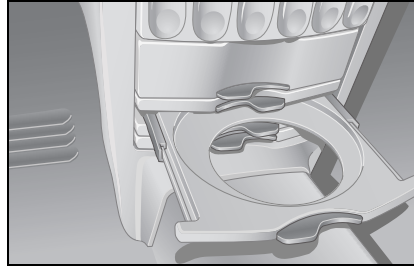
### smart CD changer\* and CD box\*

#### smart CD changer\*

The smart CD changer is located behind the driver's seat.

#### >Note!

More detailed information on the CD changer functions can be found in the operating instructions for the smart CD changer.



#### CD box\*

The CD box is located on the centre console, beneath the smoker's set.

It is used to store your CDs.

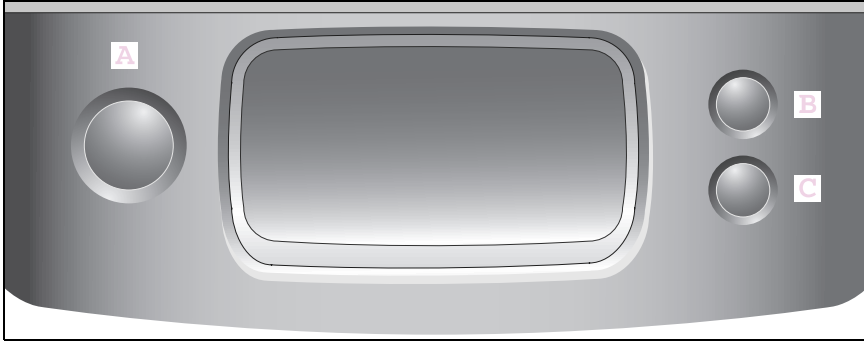
You can install two CD boxes stacked on top of each other.

The CD trays can be pulled out by their tabs.

#### >Note!

Two CD boxes can be stacked on top of each other when no on-board computer is used.

## On-board computer\*



### On-board computer\*

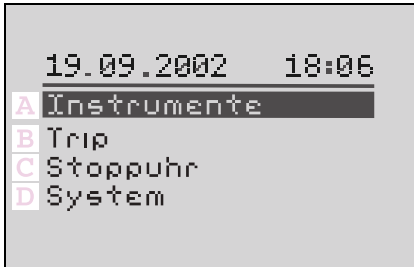
#### Controls

- Menu selection and activation (A)
- Softkey buttons (B, C)

#### >Note!

The on-board computer is activated automatically when you turn on the ignition.

## On-board computer\*



### Menu guidance

The following information can be called up on the LCD display by

- turning control to the left,
- turning control to the right,
- pressing.

### "Instruments" (A) menu

In the "Instruments" menu, the

- engine speed,
  - road speed,
  - Outside temperature
- can be read off.

### "Trip" (B) menu

You can find important driving information in the "Trip" menu.

### 1. Daily readings

- Distance driven
- Amount of fuel used
- Average fuel consumption
- Average speed
- Amount of fuel remaining
- Operating range

### 2. Log book

- Start of journey
- Duration of journey
- Distance covered
- Amount of fuel used

You can also store these data for five trips.

### "Stop watch" (C) menu

The "Stop watch" menu shows the

- Stop watch (for taking times and intermediate times)
- Sectors

- > Duration of section
- > Length of section
- > Average speed for section

Five entries can be stored in the "Stop watch" menu.

### "System" (D) menu

In the "System" menu, the

- language versions D, GB, F and I can be selected,
- date and time can be set,
- units of measurement can be specified,
- display and lighting can be adjusted,
- display contrast can be adjusted,
- factory settings can be restored.

### Further information

The on-board computer in addition displays a whole range of warnings:

- Doors not properly closed,
- Soft top faults,
- Excessive engine temperature,
- Oil pressure too low,
- Brake fluid level too low,
- Reserve fuel level reached,
- Handbrake not released,
- Reminder to switch off lights,
- Minor service due,
- Major service due,
- Ice warning.

## Telephone console\* and universal hands-free system\*



### Telephone console\* and universal hands-free system\*

#### Telephone console\*

The telephone console is located on the right, next to the gearshift lever. There are suitable mobile phone holders\* available for the various different makes of mobile phones. In order to use a different mobile phone in the universal hands-free system\*, all you need to do is exchange the phone holder.

#### >Note!

More information on operating and installing the mobile phone holders\* can be found in the respective operating instructions.



#### Accident risk!

Using telephones and radio transmitters whose aerials are located within the passenger compartment can cause interference with the vehicle's electrical system, which in turn may compromise the operating safety of the vehicle.

For safety reasons, all telephones and radio transmitters that do not have an outside aerial must be switched off during the journey.



#### Accident risk!

Only use the telephone in conjunction with the hands-free system\* while driving, provided the traffic situation permits. You otherwise risk being distracted from the traffic situation and causing an accident. Telephoning without a hands-free system is prohibited in most countries.

#### Universal hands-free system\*

The universal hands-free system is connected up to the radio and loudspeaker system. The audio signals are thus reproduced via the car's loudspeakers, allowing the volume to be adjusted via the radio (with the exception of the navigation system).

The microphone is positioned on the driver's side next to the interior light. While you are using the phone

- the system is automatically activated,
- the word *PHONE* appears in the radio display,
- audio programs are automatically muted.

#### >Note!

More detailed information on the universal hands-free system is available in its operating instructions.



### smart webmove package\*

The smart webmove package provides you access to the Internet and to the smart mobile portal services.

The following functions are available:

- smart portal
- Telephone
- Address book
- Navigation
- e-mail
- Media player



### Accident risk!

Keep focused on the events on the road. Do not use the smart webmove package en route. Doing so could distract you from traffic and cause an accident.

For safety reasons, only operate the system when the vehicle is stopped and if traffic conditions permit.

As a driver, you assume full responsibility for road safety.

Please note that when driving at only 50 km/h, your car will cover 14 metres every second!

## smart webmove package\*



### Controls

- A Volume control
- B Infrared connection
- C ON/OFF and background illumination
- D Contacts
- E Speaker
- F LED display
- G Antenna with compartment for pen
- H Start page
- I Telephone ON/OFF
- J Navigation -pad
- K Microphone
- L Telephone application ON/call acceptance and listen in function
- M Touch screen

ipod\*



**Accident risk!**

Keep focused on the events on the road. Do not use the Apple iPod en route. Doing so could distract you from traffic and cause an accident.

For safety reasons, only operate the system when the vehicle is stopped and if traffic conditions permit.

As a driver, you assume full responsibility for road safety.

Please note that when driving at only 50 km/h, your car will cover 14 metres every second!



**Controls**

- A Connection socket for the remote control
- B Connection socket for headphones
- C Hold switch
- D Display
- E Reverse button
- F Menu button
- G Playback/pause button
- H Forward button
- I Selection button
- J Scroll pad
- K Headphones
- L Dock connector connection





## Contents

- >From the soft top to the open roadster
- >From open roadster to soft top
- >From hardtop\* to open roadster
- >From open roadster to hardtop\*
- >Notes on the soft top system

### >>Variability.

You can transform your vehicle into an open-top car in next to no time – and close the soft top just as quickly. Make the most of its versatility to enjoy every ray of sunshine.

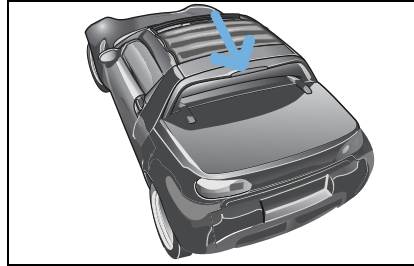
## From the soft top to the open roadster

### From the soft top to the open roadster



#### **Danger of injury!**

Always carry both side rails in the designated device in the front luggage compartment. If carried unsecured in the occupant compartment, they could cause serious injury in the event of an accident or as a result of braking manoeuvres or abrupt changes of direction.



#### **Opening the soft top**

##### **>Note!**

It is better to leave the engine running while opening and closing the soft top. The battery otherwise will run flat if the soft top is operated several times.

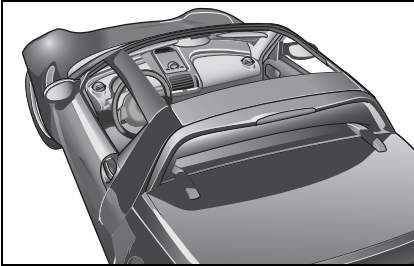


- Press the rocker switch (A) in the "Open" direction.
- or
- Briefly press the unlocking button on the remote control twice in succession.
    - > The soft top opens.

##### **>Note!**

Pressing a button on the remote control during the opening process will stop the soft top in its current position.

## From the soft top to the open roadster

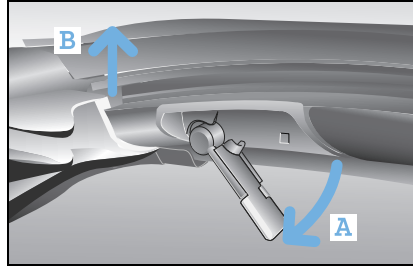


### Removing the side rails

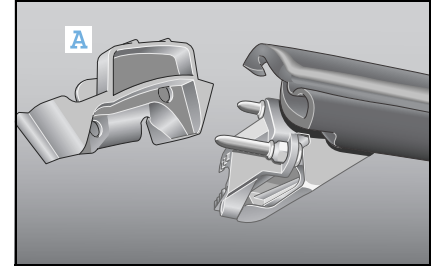
- Open the soft top until it has fully retracted into the rear luggage compartment.

### >Important!

The side rails may only be removed when the soft top has fully retracted.



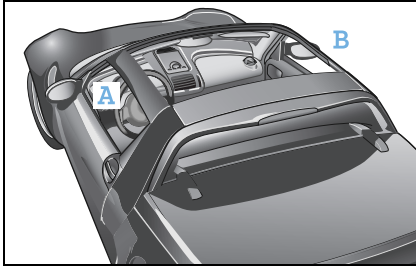
- Press the integrated retaining strip on the side unlocking lever.
- Turn the release lever on the side rail downwards (A).
  - > The locking pin at the front of the side rail must be fully retracted.
- Lift the side rail from the front out of the guide (B).
- Remove the side rail.



### Insert rail locking device

- Take the rail locking device (A) out of the corresponding holder in the front luggage compartment and connect it to the side rail as shown.

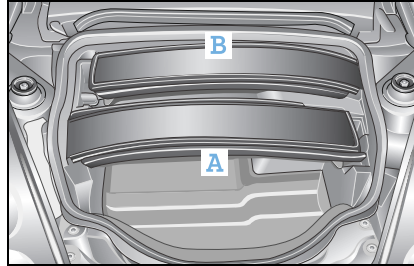
## From the soft top to the open roadster



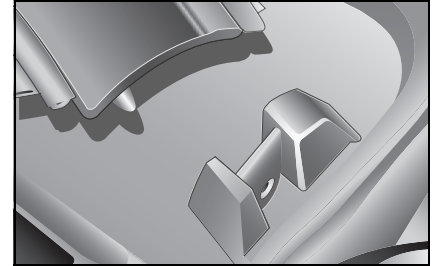
### Stowing the side rail

Make sure that

- the side rail on the left side of the vehicle (A) is mounted in the front position (A) in the front luggage compartment.



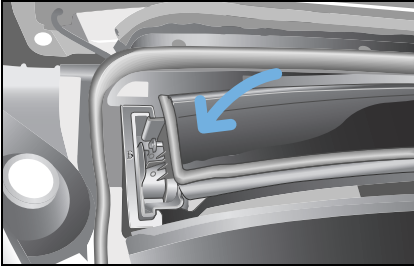
- the side rail on the right side of the vehicle (B) is mounted in the rear position (B) in the front luggage compartment.



- Guide the front end of the side rail into the mounting receptacle in the front luggage compartment.



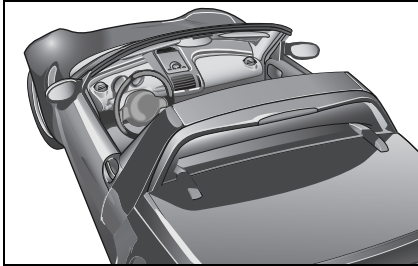
## From the soft top to the open roadster



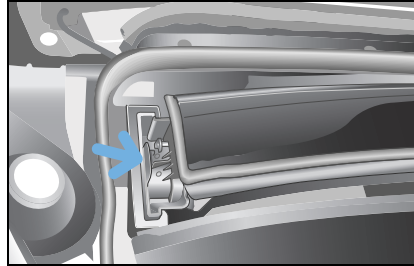
### Locking the side rail

- Allow the side rail and the locking device to engage in the designated mounting receptacle.
- Now proceed in the same way with the second side rail.

## From open roadster to soft top

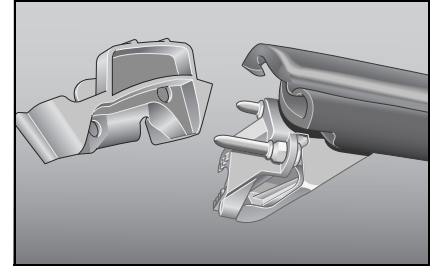


**From open roadster to soft top**



### **Take the side rails out of the luggage compartment.**

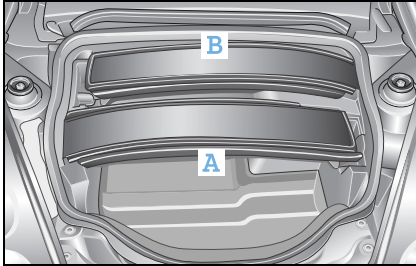
- Open the front luggage compartment.
- Press the rail release device at the point shown.
- Remove the side rail with the rail locking device.



### **Remove rail locking device.**

- Remove the locking device from the side rail and place the device back in its catch.

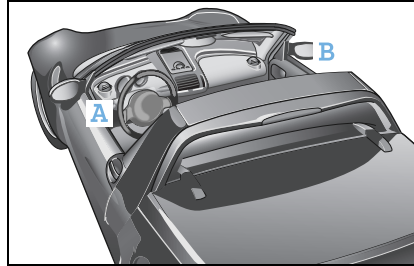
## From open roadster to soft top



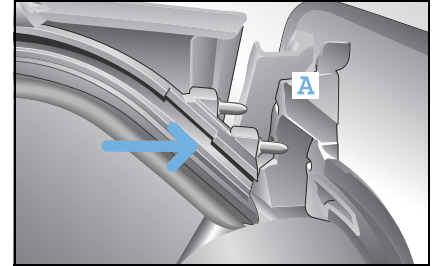
### Mounting the side rails

When mounting the side rails, ensure that

- the seals are not pressed or otherwise deformed.

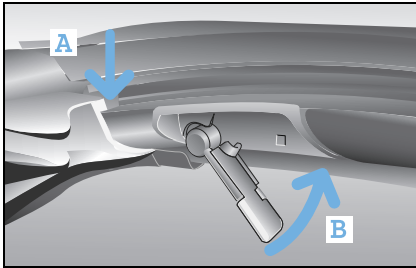


- the side rail in the front position (A) of the luggage compartment is mounted on the left side of the vehicle (A).
- the side rail in the rear position (B) of the luggage compartment is mounted on the right side of the vehicle (B).



- Guide the two side rail pins into the corresponding apertures (A).

## From open roadster to soft top



### Locking the side rails

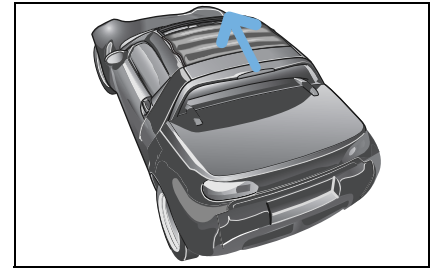
- Turn the release lever at the front of the side rail in the direction of travel such that the locking pin is fully retracted.
- Carefully lower the front of the side rail into guide (A), then close release lever (B).
- Repeat the process on the opposite side.



### Closing the soft top

Only close the soft top when the engine is running.

- Press the rocker switch (A) in the "Close" direction.
- or
- Briefly press the locking button on the remote control twice in succession.
    - > The soft top closes.



### >Note!

Pressing a button on the remote control during the closing process will stop the soft top in its current position.

## From hardtop\* to open roadster



### From hardtop\* to open roadster

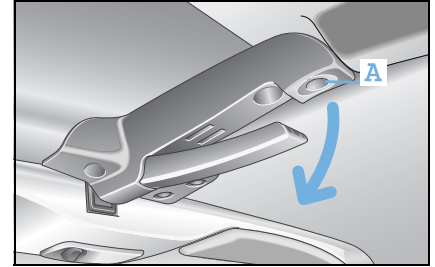


#### **Danger of injury!**

Always transport both hardtop halves in the designated device in the rear luggage compartment. If carried unsecured in the occupant compartment, they could cause serious injury in the event of an accident or as a result of braking manoeuvres or abrupt changes of direction.

#### **>Note!**

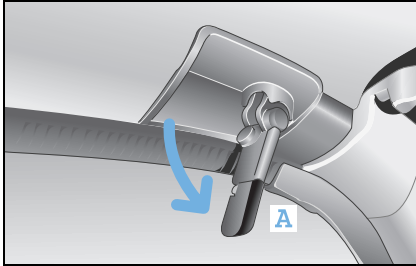
Always dismantle the half of the hardtop on the driver's side first, then the other half on the passenger's side.



#### **Releasing middle unlocking lever**

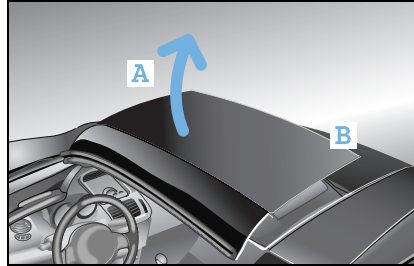
- Press the release button (A).
- Swing the middle unlocking lever on your hardtop right down.

## From hardtop\* to open roadster



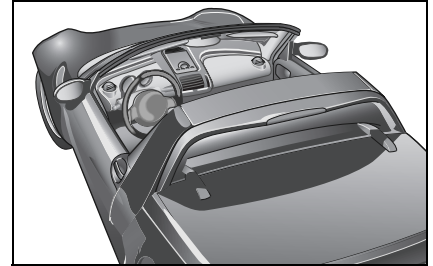
### Releasing side unlocking lever

- Press the integrated retaining strip on the side unlocking lever on the driver's side.
- Swing the unlocking lever on the driver's side all the way down.



### Remove the hardtop halves

- Take off the hardtop half on the driver's side (A).
- Release the side unlocking lever on the passenger's side.
- Take off the hardtop half on the passenger's side (B).



## From hardtop\* to open roadster

### Stowing the hardtop\*

The hardtop halves either can be stowed in the designated device in the rear luggage compartment or external to the vehicle in a hardtop bag.

### Prior to stowing

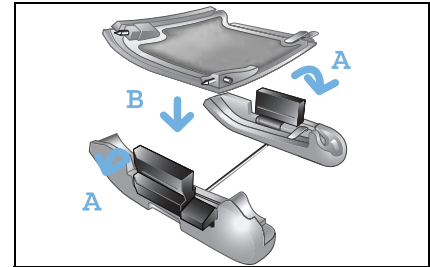
- Remove the hardtop halves as described on page 5-9.
- Clean the hardtop halves.

### Stow the hardtop in the rear luggage compartment



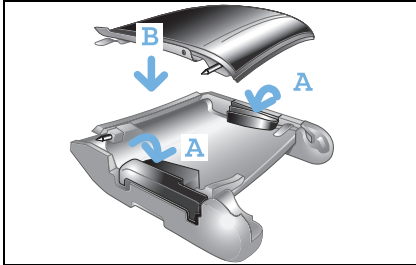
#### Danger of injury!

Always transport both hardtop halves in the designated device in the rear luggage compartment. If carried unsecured in the occupant compartment, they could cause serious injury in the event of an accident or as a result of braking manoeuvres or abrupt changes of direction.

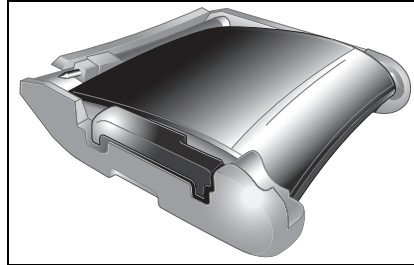


- Pull apart the hardtop bracket until the spacer band becomes fully taut.
- Fold up the spacer pieces (A).
- Insert the driver's side hardtop half (B):
- When doing this, ensure
  - that the seals are not pressed or otherwise deformed,
  - that the pins are completely retracted.

## From hardtop\* to open roadster



■ Fold the spacer pieces (A) downwards.



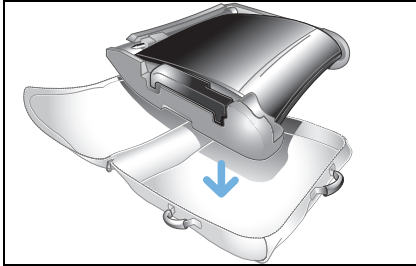
■ Place the passenger's side hardtop half (B) in the hardtop bracket as shown.

- When doing this, ensure
  - that the seals are not pressed or otherwise deformed.
  - that the pins are completely retracted.



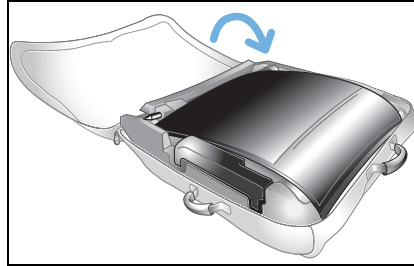


## From hardtop\* to open roadster



### Inserting the hardtop in the hardtop bag\* for external storage

Insert both hardtop halves in the hardtop brackets as described starting on page 5-11.



- Open the hardtop bag\*.
- Insert the hardtop with the hardtop brackets into the hardtop bag.



- Close the zipper of the hardtop bag.

## From open roadster to hardtop\*

### From open roadster to hardtop\*

- Fit the hardtop half on the passenger's side first, then the half on the driver's side.
- Make sure that the unlocking levers in the middle and on both sides are properly engaged.



#### **Danger of injury!**

Make sure that both hardtop halves are fitted properly before setting off. **Never drive the car with only one hardtop half fitted.**

Incorrectly fitted hardtop halves could fly off in an accident or as a result of braking manoeuvres or abrupt changes of direction, and cause serious injury.

## Notes on the soft top system

### Notes on the soft top system

To avoid damage to the soft top system, please read the following notes.

#### Protecting the soft top when loading the car

There is a spring-loaded plastic strip for protecting the soft top fitted in the rear luggage compartment.

- Do not place any objects in front of the plastic strip. The soft top could jam and become damaged.
- When the soft top is open, the vertical position of the plastic strip prevents loads from making contact with the soft top.
- When the soft top is closed, the plastic strip is folded down horizontally by items of luggage lying on it. In this case, the sunroof top cannot be opened.

- When transporting long objects inside the car, make sure that they do not press against the soft top when it is closed.
- When loading, make sure that no sharp objects come into contact with the soft top.
- Do not place any pointed, sharp-edged, hot (above 80 °C), incandescent or burning objects on the soft top's canvas.

#### Protection when performing care measures

- Do not apply wax to the soft top fabric; always select wax-free washing programmes when using an automatic car wash.
- Do not allow the surface of the soft top to come into contact with lyes or acids.
- The soft top may not be opened or stored when wet. Doing so may introduce water into the interior of the vehicle or lead to mould spots on the fabric.

#### General protection of the soft top system

- Do not block the soft top system's locking apertures.
- Only stow the side rails and hardtop halves in the designated storage space in the front and rear luggage compartments.
- Ensure that the side rails are always fully locked before you operate the soft top.
- Pay attention that no small objects or coarse dirt are caught in the soft top runner tracks (clean as necessary).





## Contents

- >Child restraint systems\*
- >Using child restraint systems
- >Recommended child restraint systems

### >>Child friendly.

The safety of your children is a matter close to our heart.

For this reason, we have developed child restraint systems\* for your children that fulfil the most stringent safety criteria. To make sure that your children are comfortable, the system has been designed using the latest ergonomic findings.

## Child restraint systems\*

### Child restraint systems\*

Without suitable child restraint systems

- the seat belts cannot be fastened correctly.
- your children will be exposed to a greater risk of injury, as children's muscles and bones are not yet fully developed.

To reduce this increased risk of injury, children need suitable child restraint systems if they are

- smaller than 150 cm or
- under 12 years of age.

We therefore recommend that you use the child restraint systems approved by smart gmbh. Details of these products are provided in the operating instructions for the individual items. Please read them carefully.

### >Note!

Observe the respective national regulations in this regard.

## Child restraint systems\*

### What you must note when transporting children!



#### **Danger of injury!**

Never leave a child alone in the car. It could for instance set the car moving, injure itself on moving parts, and open the doors in a manner that could endanger both itself and others. Please also observe the warnings given elsewhere in these operating instructions regarding children and the vehicle.



#### **Danger of injury!**

It will not be possible to fit the seat belts correctly on children under 150 centimetres tall or under 12 years of age without suitable support equipment. They therefore need special child restraint systems for protection in the event of an accident. Never carry children travelling on the lap of another occupant. Both you and the child will otherwise be unprotected in the event of an accident and could sustain serious or even fatal injuries. When fitting a child restraint system, observe the manufacturer's fitting instructions.



#### **Danger of injury!**

To reduce the risk of serious or even fatal injuries to the child in the event of an accident, braking manoeuvres or sudden changes of direction, please note the following:

- On child restraint systems that do not have their own belt system, the shoulder belt of the car's built-in three-point seat belt must run approximately across the middle of the child's shoulder - never across the neck - and lie firmly against the upper body. The lap section of the seat belt must run across the pelvis - not across the stomach - and always lie firmly in place. Tighten the belt if necessary.
  - Only one child at a time should be secured by any child restraint system.
  - Make sure that the belt is not trapped, twisted or rubbing against sharp edges.
- Also observe the operating instructions for the child restraint system.

## Child restraint systems\*



### **Danger of injury!**

If the child restraint system or its fastenings have previously been damaged or subjected to loads in an accident, the child it is intended to protect could sustain serious or even fatal injuries as a result of another accident, braking manoeuvres or abrupt changes of direction.

You should therefore have restraint systems and fastenings that have been damaged or subjected to loads in an accident checked without delay in a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center, and have them replaced if necessary.



### **Danger of injury!**

If the airbag indicator light does not come on when a baby carrier is fitted to the passenger's seat, the passenger's airbag has not been deactivated. If the passenger's airbag has not been deactivated, a child could sustain serious or even fatal injuries in the event of the airbag on the passenger's side being triggered, particularly if the child is in the immediate vicinity of the passenger's airbag at the time of its activation. The passenger's airbag is only deactivated when you fit an original smart baby carrier to the passenger's seat.



### **Danger of injury!**

For this reason, you should never carry a child on the passenger's seat in a child restraint system that faces to the rear if the passenger's airbag has not been deactivated, i.e. if the airbag indicator light is not lit.

Also observe the corresponding warning sticker on the instrument panel.

If you have installed an original smart baby carrier on the passenger's seat and the airbag indicator light does not come on (restraint system not identified), have the automatic restraint system recognition function checked without delay by a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center.

Until this problem has been rectified, do not carry children in the car, as they could sustain serious or even fatal injuries in the event of an accident.



## Using child restraint systems\*

### Using child restraint systems\*

The table below provides you with an overview of the installation options for child restraint systems in your car.

Seats	Weight categories and approximate age groups			
	up to 10 kg (up to approx. 9 months)	up to 13 kg (0 to 2 years)	9 to 18 kg (from approx. 9 months to 4 years)	15 to 36 kg (from approx. 4 months to 12 years)
Passenger seat	-	B	UV	UV

UV: Suitable for front facing "universal" child restraint systems that have been approved for this age group.

B: Suitable for special child restraint systems included in the enclosed list. The child restraint systems in question may be "vehicle-specific", "restricted", or "semi-universal".

## Recommended child restraint systems

Weight group	Manufacturer	Model	Homologation No.	smart article number	Comment
up to 10 kg (to 9 months)	-	-	-	-	
up to 13 kg (0 to 2 years)	Storchenmühle	Baby carrier*	E4 03 442811	LU 0010322	1), 2)
	Storchenmühle	Quick coupling* and Basisfix* Left-hand drive model	Component Approval Baby carrier	LU 14474 V001	1), 2)
	Storchenmühle	Quick coupling* and Basisfix* Right-hand drive model	Component Approval Baby carrier	LU 14473 V001	1), 2)
9 to 36 kg (from 9 months to 12 years)	Storchenmühle	Child restraint system Air seat* Right-hand/left-hand drive model	E1 03 301085	LU 15081	1)
15 to 36 kg (from 4 to 12 years)	Klippan	Booster cushion* for children	E11 03 44066	LU 0002617	1)
	Klippan	Backrest* for booster cushion*	E11 03 44112	LU 0004663	1)

1)When these child restraint systems are used, the front passenger's seat must be moved to the rearmost position.

2)Disabling of front passenger's front airbag essential if baby carrier used on front passenger's seat.



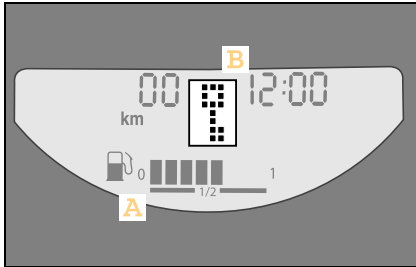
## Contents

- >Before driving off
- >Driving
- >Driving in winter
- >Driving with a catalytic converter
- >Driving notes
- >Cruise control\*
- >Speed limiter\*
- >Brakes
- >Electronic Stability Program (esp)
- >Airbags

### >>On the move.

When a study evolves into driving enjoyment, then we are dealing with a car that conveys an entirely new driving experience. A gearshift control similar to what we see in the Formula 1 or sports cars. You can shift the softip sequential 6-speed gearbox without using the clutch. And when in softouch\* automatic mode, your vehicle shifts all by itself. Additionally, esp helps you to get through the winter safely and also counteracts skidding!

## Before driving off



### Before driving off

#### Accident risk!

Using telephones and radio transmitters whose aerials are located within the passenger compartment can cause interference with the vehicle's electrical system, which in turn may compromise the operating safety of the vehicle.

For safety reasons, all telephones and radio transmitters that do not have an outside aerial must be switched off during the journey.

#### Accident risk!

If you use floor mats\*, make sure that there is enough clearance between them and the pedals, and that they are secured in place. Never place any loose objects in the driver's footwell. Check that the floor mat is secure before setting off, and adjust it if necessary. An insufficiently secured floor mat could slip and obstruct pedal actions.

Do not place floor mats on top of each other, as it will then not be possible to secure them.

- Acquaint yourself with the operating controls in your car before starting your first journey.



- You should study its special technical features:
  - (A) display with gear indicator
  - (B) electronic immobiliser
  - (C) gearshift lever
  - (D) selector button for softip/softouch\*
  - (E) position of ignition switch
  - no clutch pedal
- Please study this chapter very carefully.
  - > Get to know the car and how to handle it.

## Before driving off



### Gearshifts

You change gear in your car in various ways, depending on its specification:

#### Manual shifting (softip)

Shifting between gears (+ or -) is done by tipping the softtip selector out of the gearshift plane.

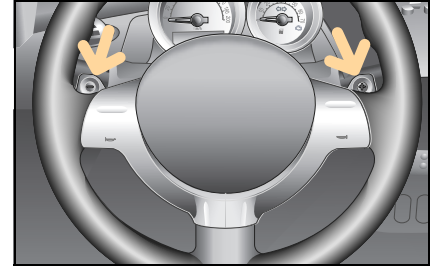


#### Automated shifting (softouch)\*

Shifting between the gears occurs automatically when the gearshift lever is in the gearshift plane and you press button (A).

#### >Note!

When you start the car, manual shifting (softip) is selected.  
Exception: Brabus vehicles and vehicles with 60 kW.



#### Gearshifts from the steering wheel\*

The 3-spoke leather-wrapped sports steering wheel with shifting capability\* allows you to shift gears without taking your hands off of the wheel.

To change the gear, press the shift paddles on the steering wheel with the gearshift lever in the gearshift plane.

+ = Upshift

- = Downshift

# Driving

## Driving

### Breaking in

The first 1,500 km are of immense significance for the service life and performance of your car's engine.

### During the break-in period:

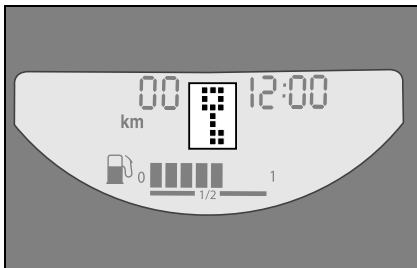
- Do not drive at full throttle.
- Shift gears in good time, i.e. when the gear indicator tells you to do so.
- Avoid running at high engine speeds.

### When the break-in period is over:

You can gradually start to drive your car faster, progressing up to top speed and maximum engine speed.

### >Note!


Please study the driving notes contained in these operating instructions.




## Electronic immobiliser

If the car remains unlocked for more than 5 minutes, the electronic immobiliser is automatically activated.

With electronic immobiliser activated

- the display shows  when you turn the ignition key to position **1**.
- a beeper sounds three times.

## How to deactivate the electronic immobiliser:

- Turn the ignition key back to position **0**.
- Press pushbutton  on the ignition key.  
If you have an infrared remote control, you need to aim at the inside rearview mirror.
  - > A single beeper tone indicates that the electronic immobiliser is deactivated.
- Turn the ignition key back to position **1**.
  - > A **1**, **N** or **R** is shown in the gear indicator.

# Driving

## Starting the engine



### Danger of poisoning!

Never run the engine in enclosed spaces. The exhaust emissions contain carbon monoxide. Breathing in exhaust emissions can severely damage your health, resulting in a loss of consciousness or even death.

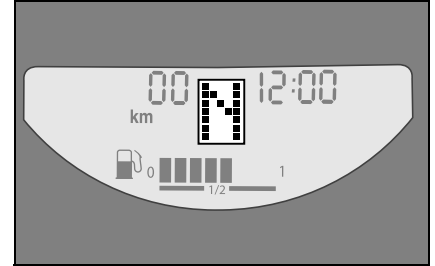


### Accident risk!

If the engine cannot be started, the servo brake will not work. Considerably more effort will be needed to apply the brakes.



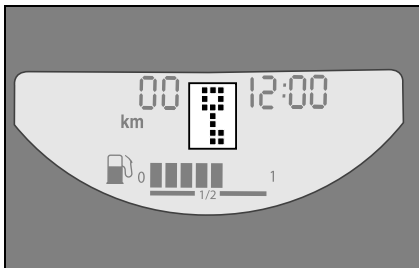
- Fasten your seat belt.
  - Apply the footbrake.
  - Insert the key in the ignition switch.
  - Turn the key to **1**.
  - Move the gearshift lever to position **N**.
    - > An **N** appears in the gear indicator.
  - Press the start button on the gearshift lever.
- or
- Briefly turn the key to the right.
    - > The engine starts automatically (one-touch starting).




### >Important!

The engine only starts when the gearshift lever is in position **N**.  
The display shows **N**.





**>Note!**

If a  is shown on the gear indicator, the electronic immobiliser must first be deactivated (see page 7-5).

**>Note!**

If, when starting, the electronic immobiliser is activated or the reverse gear is engaged, the light on the display will flash.

**The car will not start**

Check once again whether

- the gearshift lever is in position **N**,
- the footbrake has been applied,
- the gear indicator is displaying an **N**.

**1. If the engine does not start within a period of 4 seconds:**

- Wait for a few moments.
- Try to start the engine again.

**2. Engine will not start:**

- Secure your car against rolling away if you have to leave it.
- Call a breakdown recovery service such as smartmove Assistance or a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.

# Driving



## Driving off

- Apply the footbrake.
- Pull the gearshift lever out of position **N** to the left into the gearshift plane.
  - > A **1** or **A** is shown on the gear indicator.
- Release the footbrake.
- Apply pressure to the accelerator pedal gradually.
  - > The car will move off.

## >Note!

If a **0** appears on the gear indicator, this indicates that a gear has not yet been engaged. The footbrake was not applied while moving the lever in the gearshift plane.

## Driving off uphill

Your car has a hill-start assist system (ASS).

When driving off uphill, your car remains braked for 0.7 of a second after the footbrake has been released.

As a result, you

- have enough time to move your foot from the brake pedal to the accelerator in order to accelerate.
- are able to prevent the car from rolling back; this protects the clutch.

The driving assistant is not activated if you start off with the handbrake applied.

## >Important!

If you open the driver's door before 0.7 of a second has elapsed,

- the hill-start assist system is switched off.
- a warning signal sounds.

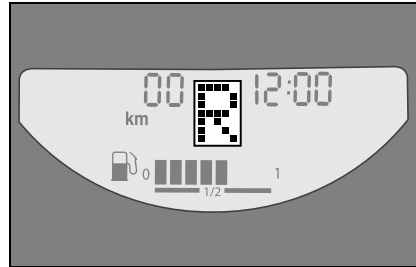
## >Important!

The car will start to roll backwards 0.7 seconds after you take your foot off of the footbrake.



## Reversing the car

- Apply the footbrake.
- Shift the gearshift lever out of position **N** and pull it back to position **R**.
  - > An **R** appears in the gear indicator.
- Release the footbrake.
- Apply pressure to the accelerator pedal gradually.
  - > The car will move off.



## >Note!

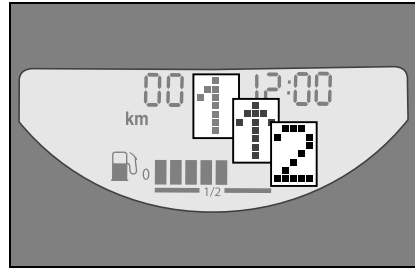
Engage the reverse gear only when the car is at a standstill.

# Driving



## Manual shifting (softip)

- To continue to accelerate the car, press the accelerator pedal.
  - > The gear indicator displays the gear currently engaged.
  - > An arrow will appear in the gear indicator display advising you to shift up (↑) or down (↓).
- Keep the pressure on the accelerator pedal.



- Briefly press the gearshift lever or the shift paddles\* on the steering wheel towards + to upshift or - to downshift.
  - > The gearbox will shift to the next-higher/next-lower gear.
  - > The gear indicator displays the next-higher/next-lower gear.

## >Notes on shifting!

- When coming to a stop, e. g. at traffic lights, the car will automatically select 1st gear.
- The car will automatically shift up a gear once you reach the engine speed limit.



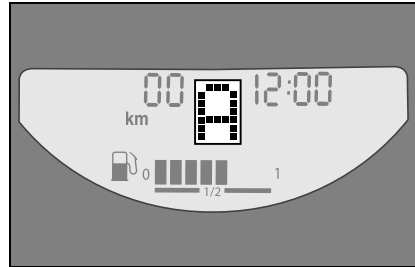
## Environment!

To save energy and protect the environment, shift up in good time, as soon as you are requested to do so in the gear indicator in the display.



## Automated shifting (softouch)\*

- In the gearshift plane, press the softouch button (A).
  - > The car will perform automated gearshifts.
  - > An **A** appears in the gear indicator.



To return to softip:

- Press the gearshift lever or the shift paddles\* on the steering wheel towards **+** or **-**, or press the softouch button.

## >Note!

When you start the car, manual shifting (softip) is selected.

Exception: Brabus vehicles and vehicles with 60 kW.

## Kick-down function

Vehicles with softouch\* or vehicles with cruise control\*:

Use the kick-down function when you want maximum acceleration.

- Depress the accelerator past the pressure point.
  - > The transmission downshifts.
- Take your foot slightly off the accelerator once you have reached the desired speed.

If you press the accelerator beyond the kick-down point to make a sports start, the clutch is not engaged until the engine has reached a higher speed.

# Driving

## Parking



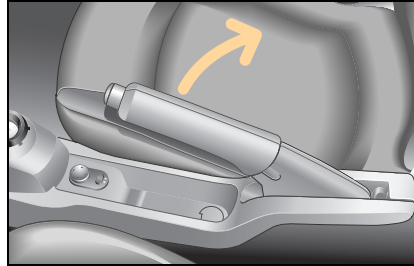
### Accident risk!

When you stop the car on a hill or park it, it must be secured additionally by means of the handbrake. The vehicle could otherwise set itself in motion - even with the gearshift lever in position **R**. This could result in an accident and cause serious or even fatal injuries.



### Danger of injury!

Do not leave children unsupervised in the car. They could e.g. release the handbrake. This could result in an accident and cause serious or even fatal injuries!



- Park the car.
- Apply the footbrake.
- Shift the gearshift lever to position **R**.
- Wait until the display shows **R**.
- Switch off the engine.
- Apply the handbrake.
- Remove the ignition key.



### Accident risk!

Do not park the car with the engine running and a gear engaged. This could allow the car to set itself in motion and cause an accident.

### >Important!

In order to ensure that the turbocharger can quickly cool down after a full-load journey, the last few kilometres should be driven at a slow pace or the engine should run in neutral for a short period prior to switching off the engine.

### >Note!

The reverse gear **R** is not a runaway protection device (parking lock), and if the car is parked on a hill with a steep incline it may still roll away. The car is only ever 100 % safe when the handbrake has been applied.

## Driving in winter

At the beginning of winter, have your vehicle winterised by a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.



### Accident risk!

Failure to observe the notes on gear shifting and driving in winter conditions may result in diminished operating stability, e.g. the rear end could break away. lead you to cause an accident.



### Accident risk!

On bends, even electronic systems are only capable of providing a limited degree of stabilisation. Always adapt your driving style to the weather, road and traffic conditions. You should therefore reduce your speed before entering a bend. You could otherwise cause an accident.



### Accident risk!

Electronic control systems such as esp are only able to stabilise the vehicle subject to the laws of physics. Always adapt your speed to the weather, road and traffic conditions.

A qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center will check

- the condition of your winter tyres,
- the condition of the engine oil,
- the concentration of anti-corrosion agent and antifreeze in the coolant,
- the mixture ratio in the washer system,
- the state of charge of your battery.

Electronic systems (such as esp) are not able to overcome the laws of physics. Adapt your driving style and speed to the winter road conditions and exercise caution when accelerating and braking.

## Please pay particular attention to the following notes concerning winter driving:

- Use only wheels and tyres approved by smart gmbh.
- Change over to winter tyres at an early date, preferably in the autumn.
- Drive at low engine speeds.
- Avoid extreme load reversals.
- Upshift in good time (low-speed driving) and take your foot off the accelerator pedal when shifting gears.
- Avoid sudden, jerky movements of the steering wheel.
- Brake your car in good time before entering a bend.

# Driving with a catalytic converter

## Driving with a catalytic converter

### Things you need to know



#### **Danger of injury and danger of burns!**

The catalytic converter can get extremely hot. Coming into contact with it could result in burns. For this reason

- never remove its protective guard.
- do not apply underseal.
- when parking the car make sure that the catalytic converter cannot come into contact with any flammable material (e.g. hay or grass). It could otherwise ignite and cause fire damage or injury.

- The catalytic converter reduces exhaust emissions.
- The catalytic converter is located at the rear of the car.
- Fill up with lead-free petrol only. Even small quantities of leaded petrol can damage the catalytic converter.

Please pay particular attention to the following items, as there is otherwise a danger of overheating and the catalytic converter may be damaged.

- Make sure you adhere to the prescribed service intervals.
- Never run the fuel tank empty.
- Protective measures are built into the engine control unit that are activated, should the engine experience problems. Please drive slowly to the next qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.
- If the engine fails to start the first time, you should not try to start it any more than three times in succession.
- Do not run the starter motor for periods of more than 4 seconds at a time.



## Driving notes

The following tricks will help you to save a substantial amount of fuel with your car. Not only will you reduce your operating costs; you also will be helping to protect the environment.

### 1. Take five

The following holds true for traffic lights, rail barriers and when sitting in tailbacks: always switch the engine off, as you only need to be stopped for 10 seconds to save money.

### >Important!

Make sure when you are about to drive off again that

- the gearshift lever is in position **N**.
- the footbrake is applied.
- the gear indicator is displaying an **N**.

### 2. Full speed ahead

Driving off expends considerably more energy than driving at a constant speed. So when starting off, drive for no more than two vehicle lengths (approx. 5 m) in 1st gear and accelerate briskly with the throttle at least three quarters of the way down.

### 3. Please shift

Shift gears in good time when the gear indicator in the display advises you to do so.

### 4. Keep on running, look ahead

Frequent braking followed by accelerating will cause your car to use up distinctly more fuel than otherwise. For this reason you should keep your distance from the vehicle in front and ease off the accelerator in good time whenever possible.

### 5. Letting go

It is always better to let the vehicle roll with the transmission in gear and to apply no gas than to roll in neutral. This way, fuel consumption is zero (deceleration fuel shutoff).

### 6. Under pressure

Correct tyre pressures help save fuel, increase tyre service life and improve braking safety. Tyre inflation pressures are given on the inside of the fuel tank flap for various load and climate conditions.

### 7. Shedding ballast

A loaded-up rear luggage rack will increase air resistance and in turn the fuel consumption of your car. Take off the load if it is not necessary.

## Driving notes

### 8. Travelling light

Unnecessary articles stored in the luggage compartment will also increase fuel consumption. We would therefore advise you to check the luggage compartment from time to time and remove any unnecessary articles.

### 9. The perfect setting

Have your car checked regularly by a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. in a smart center. Do not exceed the scheduled service intervals.



#### **Environment!**

You will save energy and help to protect the environment if you refrain from warming up the engine before driving off and switch the engine off when stationary due to a traffic-induced delay.

## Cruise control\*



### Cruise control\*

From a speed of 30 km/h, the cruise control allows you to specify a speed that you would like to maintain, e.g. in order to comply with speed limits. The cruise control then automatically maintains this speed. The cruise control is activated using the right control lever.

### >Important!

Pressing the button on the control lever once or pushing the brake pedal will immediately deactivate the cruise control function and activate the limiter function.



### Accident risk!

Only establish the memorised speed if it is safe to do so. Otherwise sudden acceleration or braking could endanger both yourself and others.



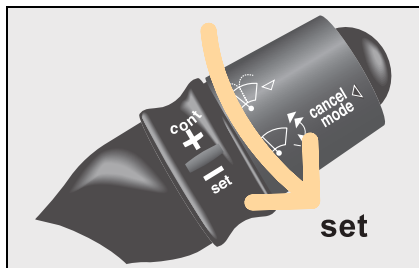
### Accident risk!

The cruise control is intended solely as an aid to easier driving. It always remains your responsibility to drive at an appropriate speed and apply the brakes in good time. The cruise control is unable to take account of the road and traffic conditions. Switch off the cruise control e.g. on icy roads or in fog.


### Labels on the control lever

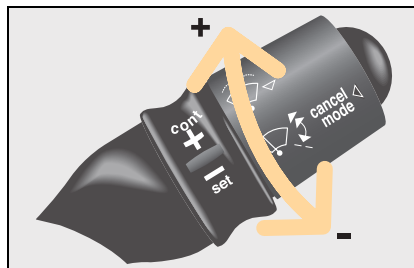
- SET: for setting
- CONT: for continuing
- CANCEL MODE: clears operating mode

## Cruise control\*





### To activate the cruise control

- Bring your car up to the desired speed.
- Turn the ring switch towards .
  - > The desired driving speed is automatically held and stored.




### Altering speed selected via the cruise control

The set driving speed can be changed with the ring switch. Decelerating using the ring switch will bring the speed down only to 30 km/h.

- Turn the ring switch towards .
  - > The speed is increased.
- Turn the ring switch towards .
  - > The speed is reduced.

### >Note!

The driving speed set using the ring switch also can be stored by turning towards .

### Deactivating the cruise control

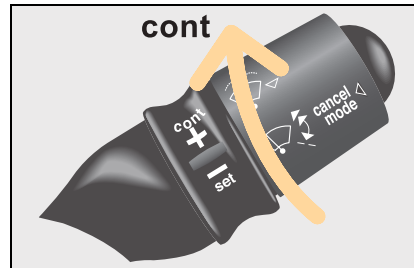
The cruise control is switched off:

- when braking.
- when the esp system is in operation.
- when the control lever is pressed one time.

The driving speed last set with the cruise control is stored.


### >Note!

The speed last memorised is erased when you turn off the engine.

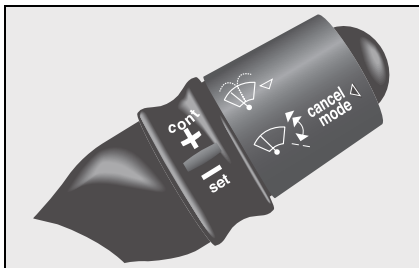


### Resuming the stored driving speed

If you would like to resume the stored driving speed:

- Turn the ring switch at the end of the control lever towards  .
  - > The car is automatically accelerated or braked to the speed last memorised.

## Speed limiter\*



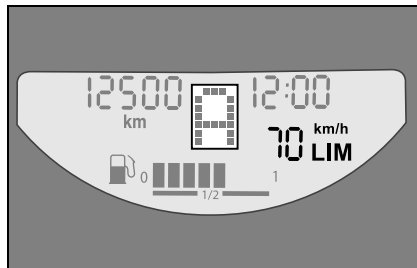
### Speed limiter\*

The speed limiter enables you to specify any permissible speed from 30 km/h as your speed limit, but to vary the speed up to this limit by accelerating and braking. The speed limiter function can only be set if the engine is running.

The speed limiter is activated using the right control lever.

### >Important!

Pressing the button on the control lever once will immediately deactivate the limiter function and activate the cruise control function.




### Switching on the speed limiter

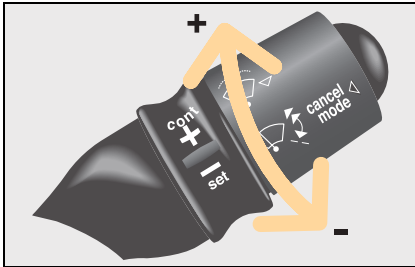
- Press the control lever for approx. 2 seconds.
  - > The speed limiter is now switched on.
  - > "LIM" and a speed value appear in the display.

### Using for the first time



Three horizontal dashes which flash in conjunction with "LIM" appear in the display during initial use and when used for the first time after the battery has been reconnected.

- Turn the ring switch towards  .
  - > The speed limiter function is switched on.
  - > The display shows a speed that can be changed with the ring switch.

## Speed limiter\*



### Setting the speed limit

- Turn the ring switch towards  or  to set the speed limit.
  - > The speed changes in increments of 5 km/h.

### Driving with a speed limiter

You can accelerate your vehicle up to the set speed limit.

The engine is governed as soon as it reaches the upper limit.

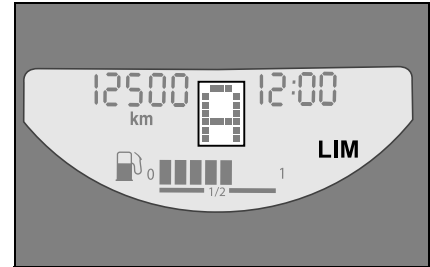
### Exceeding the specified limit speed

The specified speed limit may be exceeded if

- the car is accelerated while travelling downhill,
- you reduce the set speed limit using the ring switch, when your actual speed is higher than the new speed.

If the specified speed limit is exceeded by at least 10 km/h,

- a warning signal sounds,
  - the speed limiter display starts to flash.
- These warning signals cease once the set speed limit has been reached.

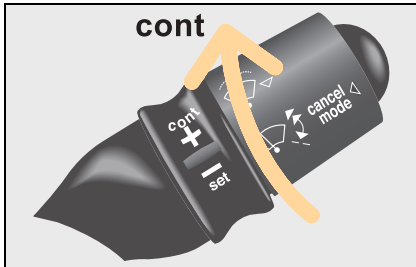


### Temporarily switching off the speed limiter

In certain situations it may be necessary to temporarily switch off the speed limiter.


- Press the control lever once.
  - > The speed limiter function is switched off.
  - > Only "LIM" appears in the display.

## Speed limiter\*



### Reactivating the speed limit

You can reactivate the speed limit at any driving speed.

- Turn the ring switch towards .
  - > The speed limit last stored re-appears in the display.



### >Note!

The last speed selected for the speed limiter is stored when you switch off the engine. It can be called up directly the next time the engine is started.

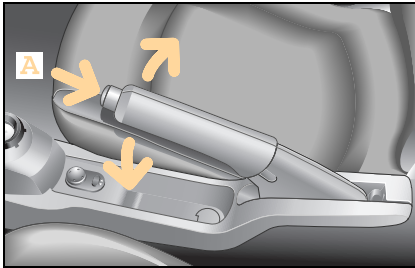
### >Note!

If you activate the kick-down function with the accelerator, the speed limiter function is switched off for safety reasons. You can exceed the specified limit if the situation requires.

### Switching off the speed limiter

- Press the control lever for 2 seconds.
  - > The speed limiter is now switched off.
  - > The cruise control is switched on.





## Brakes

### Handbrake

The handbrake serves to secure the car against rolling away when it is stationary or parked.



### Accident risk!

When you stop the car on a hill or park it, it must be secured additionally by means of the handbrake.

The vehicle could otherwise set itself in motion - even with the gearshift lever in position **R** - and cause an accident.

### Operating the handbrake

- Pull the lever upwards.
  - > The lever engages automatically when pulled up.

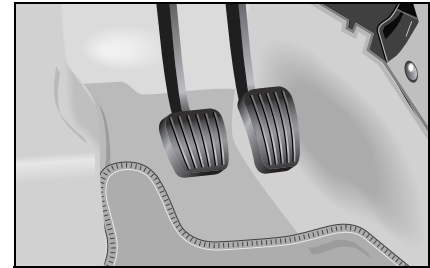
### Releasing the handbrake



### Danger of injury!

Do not leave children unsupervised in the car. They could e.g. release the handbrake. This could result in an accident and cause serious or even fatal injuries!

- Lift the lever up slightly.
- Push lock knob (A).
- Push the lever down.



### Footbrake

The footbrake has two brake circuits that are independent of each other. A brake servo is used when braking to increase pedal force.

# Brakes



## **Danger of injury!**

Never restrict the free movement of the pedals in any way. Never place any loose objects in the driver's footwell. Ensure that there is sufficient clearance from floor mats or carpets.

Do not leave children unsupervised in the car. They could remove a gear that has been engaged, or release the handbrake.

This could allow the car to set itself in motion and cause an accident.

If a brake circuit fails (see "Brake system faults" 7-26),

- you must press the brake pedal further down to achieve the same effect,
- the braking distance is longer.

- Immediately park your car away from moving traffic.
- Secure your car against rolling away if you have to leave it.
- Do not drive any further.
- Call a breakdown recovery service such as smartmove Assistance or a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.



## **Accident risk!**

Considerably more effort will be required to apply the brakes if

- the brake servo has failed,
- a brake circuit has failed,
- the engine is switched off, e.g. for towing away.

The braking distance is likewise greater.

Make sure that the engine is running whenever the vehicle is rolling. Have the brake system repaired by a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center, if there is a fault in the brake system.

## **>Note!**

The brake servo will function only with the engine switched on.



## **Accident risk!**

In the event of the car needing to be towed, a significantly greater amount of pedal pressure will be required when the engine is switched off.

## The mechanical-acoustic brake pad display

The car is equipped with a mechanical-acoustic brake pad display. If you can hear a continuous noise from the front axle when braking, you should take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

## Hydraulic brake assistant

The hydraulic brake assistant is activated in emergency braking situations.

When you quickly depress the brake pedal, the hydraulic brake assistant

automatically amplifies the brake force, thereby decreasing the braking distance.

- Depress and hold the brake pedal until the emergency braking situation has passed.
  - > abs will prevent the wheels from locking up.
  - > When you release the brake pedal, the brakes will function as they normally would.
  - > The hydraulic brake assistant is then deactivated.

## Anti-lock braking system (abs)



### Accident risk!

- The risk of accidents increases
- if you drive too fast, particularly into corners,
  - on wet and slippery surfaces,
  - if you drive too close to the vehicle in front.

abs and esp can reduce this risk but not exclude it entirely. Always adapt your driving style to the prevailing road, traffic and weather conditions.

The anti-lock braking system prevents the wheels from locking up when braking. Steering control is retained and you can therefore take evasive action to avoid obstacles.

## >Important!

- The abs system has intervened when the brake pedal starts to pulsate.
- abs is only effective during emergency braking manoeuvres and when at least one wheel is locked up.

## Braking using abs

In emergency situations:

- Quickly depress the brake pedal as hard as you can.
- Steer around the obstacle.
  - > The vehicle remains under control.

## >Note!

Continue to apply the brakes even when the pedal starts to pulsate. This way you will achieve maximum deceleration.

# Brakes



## Brake system faults

A brake system fault has occurred if the brake system indicator light

- does not go out after releasing the handbrake.
- comes on when the car is in motion.
- comes on at the same time as the abs indicator light.

## In all three cases

- Immediately park your car away from moving traffic.
- Secure your car against rolling away if you have to leave it.
- Do not drive any further.
- Call a breakdown recovery service such as smartmove Assistance or a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.



## Faults in the abs system

An abs malfunction has occurred if the abs indicator light

- does not go out again when the engine has started or within 10 seconds of having started (case 1).
- comes on when the car is in motion (abs emergency) (case 2).
- comes on together with the brake indicator light (abs malfunction) (case 3).

## In cases 1 and 2

- Take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center, without delay.

## In case 3

- Immediately park your car away from moving traffic.
- Secure your car against rolling away if you have to leave it.
- Do not drive any further.
- Call a breakdown recovery service such as smartmove Assistance or a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.

# Electronic Stability Program (esp)



## Electronic Stability Program (esp)



### Accident risk!

In critical driving situations, esp stabilises the car's response subject to the laws of physics. On no account can the system be expected to help prevent accidents if the car's speed is too high or the driver is reckless. Adapt your driving style to the road, traffic and weather conditions.

Your car is equipped with the **Electronic Stability Program (esp)** as standard. esp monitors the driving stability and traction, i.e. the transmission of power between the tyres and the road.



### Accident risk!

If the esp warning light in the speedometer flashes, proceed as follows:

- Only depress the accelerator as far as necessary when driving off.
  - Ease off the accelerator when driving.
  - Adapt your driving style to the road, traffic and weather conditions.
- The car could otherwise start to swerve. esp is unable to reduce the risk of an accident if you are driving too fast.

esp actively intervenes in the following driving situations:

- Evasive action if you suddenly encounter an obstruction,
- Excessive cornering speeds,
- Spinning of the driven wheels when moving away.

### >Note!

The esp indicator light in the speedometer flashes while esp is active.

Depending on the driving situation

- esp will reduce the speed,
- esp selectively brakes individual wheels,
- esp equalises the speed of the driven wheels.

### >Important notes for cars with esp!

- The engine must not be run while
  - the handbrake is being tested on a dynamometer.
  - the car is being towed away with its front axle raised.
- Active braking intervention by esp will otherwise destroy the brake system on the rear axle.
- esp will only function properly if you fit the recommended tyre sizes on the wheels.

# Electronic Stability Program (esp)

## When should you switch esp off?



### Accident risk!

If the esp indicator light in the speedometer comes on, esp is switched off. The car could then start to skid in poor road conditions or if your driving style is inappropriate to the conditions.

Always adapt your driving style to the current road, traffic and weather conditions.

In the following situations it may be better to switch esp off:

- when driving with snow chains,
- when driving in deep snow,
- when driving on sand or gravel.

When esp is switched off here, the spinning wheels work like a milling machine.

The esp warning light flashes.

>Notes on driving with esp switched off  
esp is unable to stabilise the car while it is accelerating or coasting.  
All esp functions are available during braking manoeuvres.

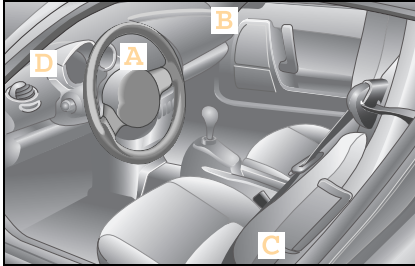


## Switching esp off

- Press the switch (A).
  - > esp is switched off.
  - > The esp indicator light in the speedometer comes on.

## Switching esp on

- Press switch (A) again.
  - > esp is switched on.
  - > The esp indicator light in the speedometer goes out.



## Airbags

Airbags reduce the severity of injuries in serious collisions, e.g. in a head-on collision or a side impact.

### The airbag system consists of

- driver's airbag (A),
- passenger's airbag (B),
- side airbags\* (C),
- airbag indicator light (D).



### Danger of injury!

In conjunction with a correctly fastened seat belt, airbags afford additional protective potential. However, they are no substitute for the seat belts.

To reduce the risk of serious or fatal injuries in an accident involving rapid deceleration, e.g. with an airbag inflating, or if the brakes are applied abruptly, please note the following:

- All occupants must adopt a seated position where they are able to fit the seat belt correctly and are seated as far as possible from the airbag. The driver's seated position must nevertheless allow the car to be driven safely. The driver's arms should be angled slightly when holding the steering wheel. The driver must maintain sufficient distance from the pedals to be able to depress them fully.
- Choose a seat position that is as far as possible from the front airbag but nevertheless allows you to maintain control of the car reliably.

- The car's occupants should always be wearing a seat belt correctly and recline against a backrest that is more or less upright. The head restraint should support the back of the head at approximately eye level.
- Position the front passenger's seat as far back as possible, particularly if children are secured to it by means of a child restraint system\*.
- Excluding the smart baby carrier, do not secure rearward-facing child seats on the passenger's seat, as doing so will not disable the passenger front airbag. Forward-facing child restraint systems may only be fitted to the front passenger's seat if it is moved to its rearmost position.
- Do not lean forward, e.g. over the cushioned pad on the steering wheel, particularly while driving.
- Do not place your feet on the instrument panel.

# Airbags

- Only grip the steering wheel by its outer rim. These precautions ensure that the airbag can inflate unimpeded. If you hold the inside of the steering wheel, you could be injured in the event of the airbag being triggered off.
- Do not lean or lie against the doors while travelling.
- Do not place any objects on the airbags or between the airbags and the occupants.
- Do not hang any hard objects such as coat hangers from the grab handles or coat hooks.

In view of the unavoidably high inflation speed of the airbag, the possibility of injuries when an airbag inflates cannot be entirely ruled out.

## Airbag operating principle

The airbag is inflated in a matter of milliseconds. The airbag indicator light comes on.

### >Note!

If the airbags are activated, you will hear a loud noise and some dust may be generated. The explosion fundamentally represents no risk to your hearing, and the dust is harmless.

The inflated airbag slows and reduces the movement of the occupant. When the occupant makes contact with the airbag, hot gas flows out of the inflated front airbags and side airbags. This reduces the load on the occupant's head and upper body. These airbags are consequently deflated after the accident.



## Danger of injury!

- After airbags have been inflated:
- airbag components will be hot. Do not touch them as you otherwise risk sustaining burns.
  - the airbags must be changed by a qualified specialist workshop, which will have the necessary expertise and tools for performing the work involved. smart gmbh recommends that you visit a smart center for this. It is particularly important to have safety-relevant work and work on safety-relevant systems performed by a qualified specialist workshop.





## **Danger of injury!**

A small amount of fine powder is released for a short period when an airbag is inflated. This fine powder is entirely harmless; its smoky appearance does not indicate a fire in the car. The fine powder could provoke temporary breathing difficulties in people with asthma or respiratory problems. To avoid these breathing difficulties, such persons should either leave the car provided it is safe to do so, or open the windows to let fresh air in.



## **Danger of injury!**

In the interests of safety, smart gmbh recommends that seat covers that have been tested for cars built by smart gmbh and have a designated tear seam be used on cars with side airbags. A side airbag could otherwise fail to deploy correctly and achieve its intended protective potential in the event of an accident.

## **Driver's airbag/front passenger's airbag**

The front airbags are intended to increase the prospects of protecting the driver and front passenger against injuries to the head or thorax. The front airbags for the driver and front passenger are activated:

- at the start of an accident with high vehicle deceleration or acceleration in the longitudinal direction,
- if there is the prospect of supplementing the protective potential of the seat belt,
- if the seat belt is in use,
- independently of other airbags in the car being deployed,
- the airbags are not activated in the event of a rollover, unless high vehicle deceleration in the longitudinal direction is detected.

# Airbags

The front passenger's front airbag is only activated if

- the front passenger's seat is in use or occupied,
- the front passenger's front airbag has not been manually disabled.



## **Danger of injury!**

If the airbag indicator light does not come on when a baby carrier is fitted to the passenger's seat, the passenger's airbag has not been deactivated. If the passenger's airbag has not been deactivated, a child could sustain serious or even fatal injuries in the event of the airbag on the passenger's side being triggered, particularly if the child is in the immediate vicinity of the passenger's airbag at the time of its activation. The passenger's airbag is only deactivated when you fit an original smart baby carrier to the passenger's seat.

## **Side airbags\***



### **Danger of injury!**

To minimise the risk of injury if a side airbag deploys, you should ensure that

- there are no other persons, pets or objects between each occupant and the range protected by a side airbag.
- only lightweight garments are hung from the clothes hooks in the car.
- there are no heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets of such garments.



### **Danger of injury!**

Observe the following notes to reduce the risk of serious or fatal injuries if the side airbag deploys:

- Occupants - particularly children - should never rest their head on the area around the window from which the side airbag could emerge if deployed.
- The car's occupants must always be wearing a seat belt correctly and recline against a backrest that is more or less upright.
- Always secure children under 150 centimetres tall and under 12 years of age with suitable child restraint systems.

The side airbags are integrated into the driver's and front passenger's seat backrests. If activated, they are intended to increase the potential protection for the thorax (but not the head, neck and arms) of the occupants on the side of the car that is struck.

The side airbags are activated:

- on the side of the car that is struck,
- at the start of an accident with high vehicle deceleration or acceleration acting in a lateral direction, e.g. a side impact,
- if there is the prospect of supplementing the protective potential of the seat belt,
- if the seat belt is in use,
- independently of the front airbags being deployed,
- independently of the belt tensioner,
- in situations excluding a rollover, unless high vehicle deceleration acting in the transverse direction is detected, coupled with the prospect of supplementing the protective potential.

## >Note!

In the event of a side impact, the side airbags will only deploy when the airbag indicator light does not flash or illuminate.



### **Danger of injury!**

If the airbag indicator light does not come on when a baby carrier is fitted to the passenger's seat, the side airbag has not been deactivated. If the side airbag has not been deactivated, a child could sustain serious or even fatal injuries in the event of the side airbag being triggered, particularly if the child is in the immediate vicinity of the side airbag at the time of its activation.

The side airbag is only deactivated when you fit a special smart baby carrier to the passenger's seat.



### **Airbag indicator light**

The airbag indicator light signals to you that there is a fault in one or more of the following safety systems:

- airbag,
- belt tensioners,
- child seat recognition system.

# Airbags

The airbag indicator light comes on after switching the ignition on.

The subsequent self-diagnosis of the safety systems yields the following results:

1. The airbag indicator light goes out after a maximum of four seconds:
    - > No fault detected.
    - > The airbag system is OK.
  2. The airbag indicator light flashes for 15 seconds.
    - > A smart baby carrier (original smart accessory) was identified on the passenger's seat.
    - > The passenger's airbag, passenger's belt tensioner and the passenger's side airbag are deactivated.
  3. The airbag indicator light goes out after a maximum of 4 seconds for approximately 1 second, then it comes on again and stays on.
    - > A fault was detected (airbag warning).
- or**
- The airbag indicator light flashes permanently.
- > A fault was detected in the child seat recognition system (airbag warning).
- Do not sit on the front passenger's seat; this applies in particular to children.
  - Take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center, without delay.



## **Danger of injury!**

If the airbag indicator light does not come on when a baby carrier is fitted to the passenger's seat, the passenger's airbag has not been deactivated. If the passenger's airbag has not been deactivated, a child could sustain serious or even fatal injuries in the event of the airbag on the passenger's side being triggered, particularly if the child is in the immediate vicinity of the passenger's airbag at the time of its activation. The passenger's airbag is only deactivated when you fit an original smart baby carrier to the passenger's seat.



## **Danger of injury!**

For this reason, you should never carry a child on the passenger's seat in a child restraint system that faces to the rear if the passenger's airbag has not been deactivated, i.e. if the airbag indicator light is not lit.

Also observe the corresponding warning sticker on the instrument panel.

If you have installed an original smart baby carrier on the passenger's seat and the airbag indicator light does not come on (restraint system not identified), have the automatic restraint system recognition function checked without delay by a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center.

Until this problem has been rectified, do not carry children in the car, as they could sustain serious or even fatal injuries in the event of an accident.

## **>Important!**

If the airbag indicator light comes on during a journey, take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center, without delay.

It is possible that the airbag and the belt tensioner could be activated unintentionally or will not function in the event of an accident.



## **Danger of injury!**

If the indicator light does not come on when you switch the ignition on, or does not go out again after a few seconds once the engine is running or comes on again, there is a fault. There is the possibility of individual systems being activated unintentionally or not being triggered off in an accident involving a high rate of deceleration. In this instance, have the safety system checked and repaired immediately by a qualified specialist workshop. smart gmbh recommends that you visit a smart center for this. It is particularly important to have safety-relevant work and work on safety-relevant systems performed by a qualified specialist workshop.

## Parking assist\*

### Parking assist\*

The parking assist system is installed in your vehicle by a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.



#### Danger of injury!

Parking assist is only to be viewed as an aid and may not detect all obstructions. The system is not designed to replace your powers of concentration. You still are responsible for ensuring safety and must continue to pay attention to your immediate surroundings when parking and manoeuvring. Not doing so introduces the risk of you endangering yourself and others.

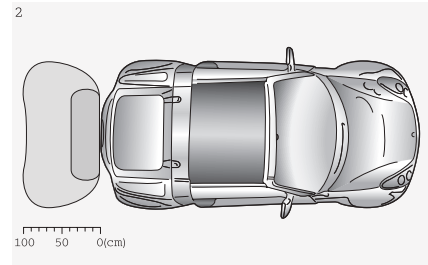


#### Danger of injury!

Ensure that there are no persons or animals behind the vehicle when parking and manoeuvring. Otherwise they could be injured.



Parking assist uses two ultrasonic sensors (A) mounted on the rear licence plate to monitor the rear section of your car when slowly reversing (walking pace). Parking assist is automatically activated when you start the engine and engage the reverse gear. An acoustic signal notifies you that the system is activated.



An obstacle is recognised from a distance of 100 cm behind the vehicle, at which time a beeping sound occurs. A continuous sound is emitted from a distance of 30 cm.

### >Important!

When parking, pay special attention to obstacles with a height less than 30 cm or overhangs over 100 cm, such as flower pots or ramps. These obstacles cannot be detected and you could damage the vehicle or the objects themselves. Ultrasound sources, such as the air brake system of heavy goods vehicles or a pneumatic hammer, can interfere with the parking assist system.

### >Note!

The sensors must not be covered with dirt, ice or snow, as this impairs their operation. Regularly clean the sensors using water and pay special attention not to scratch or damage them.







## Contents

- >Storage compartments and trays
- >Luggage compartment, front and rear
- >Rear bag\*
- >Multifunction box\*
- >Luggage compartment cover for the roadster-coupe\*
- >Rear luggage rack\*
- >Loading guidelines

## >>Loading up.

Your car is very convenient as well as good-looking!

The next few pages tell you where and how you can load or stow various items. A truly enjoyable way to handle the week's shopping.

## Storage compartments and trays

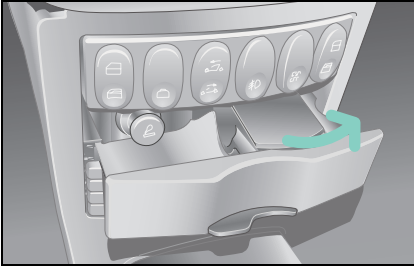


### Storage compartments and trays

a Storage compartments in the door trims  
b Installation location for drinks holder\*  
and CD boxes\*

c Switch for opening the tailgate  
d Glove box with release lever for front  
luggage compartment  
e Luggage net

## Storage compartments and trays



### Smoker's set with 12-volt power socket

The smoker's set with 12-volt power socket is located below the switches strip.

The ashtray insert can be removed for cleaning purposes.



### Fire hazard!

Never use the ashtray as a place to deposit paper or other flammable material.

The 12-volt power socket serves as a power supply for the following when the ignition is switched on:

- the cigarette lighter, in conjunction with the smoker's set,
- the electric air pump, in conjunction with the breakdown set.
- Other consumers that operate on 12 volts and a max. of 5 amperes (60 watts) and have the matching plug attached.

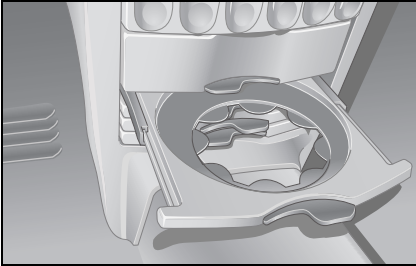
### >Note!

Do not damage the holder of the 12-volt power socket by trying to insert unsuitable plugs.

### Please note that

- the 12-volt power socket is only rated to handle a permanent load of 5 amperes (60 W).
- the electric air pump can be connected to the 12-volt power socket for the time it takes to inflate the tyre without any problem.
- the car battery will discharge when current is drawn.

## Storage compartments and trays



### **Drinks holder with CD box\***

The drinks holder with CD box is located on the centre console, beneath the smoker's set.

Below the drinks holder are three CD trays.

The drinks holder is used to place bottles and other suitable objects.



### **Danger of injury!**

Make sure that any objects placed in the drinks holder are always secure while the car is moving. Unsecured objects in the drinks holder could otherwise be thrown around and injure you and others if you

- brake sharply,
- change direction suddenly,
- are involved in an accident.

Insert only suitable, sealed containers in the holder. Drinks could otherwise spill out. Do not place hot drinks in the holder. They could cause scalding if spilled.

## Storage compartments and trays



### Luggage net bag\*

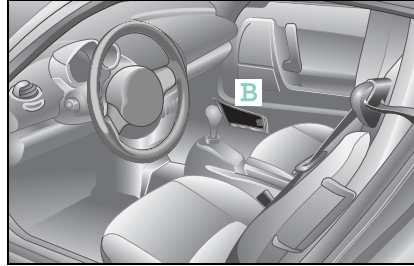
The luggage net bag (A) is only suitable for storing lightweight items. Heavy, sharp-edged or fragile objects should not be transported here.

The luggage net bag is unable to retain such items in the event of an accident.

### Securing the luggage net bag

- Secure the luggage net bag using the velcro fastener behind the passenger's seat.

The luggage net bag can also be secured by the velcro strips to other points on the carpeting. The bag, however, may not be secured in the driver's footwell.



### Luggage net

The luggage net (B) is only suitable for storing lightweight items.

Heavy, sharp-edged or fragile objects should not be transported here.

The luggage net is unable to retain such items in the event of an accident.

### Securing the luggage net



#### Danger of injury!

The luggage net may only be secured in the passenger's footwell. If the net is stored elsewhere, it can land in the driver's footwell, block operation of the pedals and lead you to cause an accident.

- Using the velcro fastener, secure the luggage net to an appropriate spot in the passenger's footwell. The net can also be secured by the velcro fastener to other points on the carpeting. The net, however, may not be secured in the driver's footwell.

## Storage compartments and trays

### Danger of injury!

Do not transport unsecured heavy or hard objects in the passenger compartment. Unsecured objects in the passenger compartment could otherwise be thrown around and injure you and others if you

- brake sharply,
- change direction suddenly,
- are involved in an accident.

Even if the loading guidelines are observed in full, the payload will adversely affect your car's braking and handling characteristics. This will increase the risk of injury in the event of an accident.



### **Storage bag in the front passenger footwell\***

The storage bag (A) in the front passenger footwell is only suitable for storing lightweight items.

Heavy, sharp-edged or fragile objects should not be transported in the bag. The bag is unable to retain such items in the event of an accident.

### **Securing the storage bag**

#### Danger of injury!

The storage bag may only be secured in the passenger's footwell. If the bag is stored elsewhere, it can land in the driver's footwell, block operation of the pedals and lead you to cause an accident.

- Place the side of the bag with the velcro on the carpeting in front of the passenger seat.
- Firmly press down on the bag with your hand.

## Storage compartments and trays

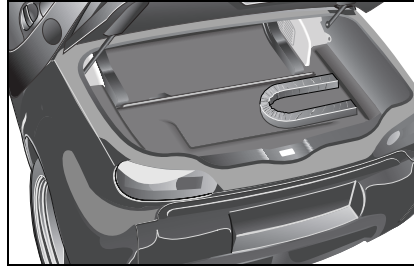


### **Danger of injury!**

Do not transport unsecured heavy or hard objects in the passenger compartment. Unsecured objects in the passenger compartment could otherwise be thrown around and injure you and others if you

- brake sharply,
- change direction suddenly,
- are involved in an accident.

Even if the loading guidelines are observed in full, the payload will adversely affect your car's braking and handling characteristics. This will increase the risk of injury in the event of an accident.



### **Luggage wedge\***

You can use the luggage wedge to stop smaller objects from sliding around in the luggage compartment while in transit.

### **Securing the luggage wedge**

- Secure the luggage wedge to the luggage compartment floor with the velcro.

# Luggage compartment, front and rear

## Luggage compartment, front and rear



### **Danger of injury!**

Do not transport unsecured and heavy objects in the interior or luggage compartment. Unsecured objects in the luggage compartment could otherwise be thrown around and injure you and others if you

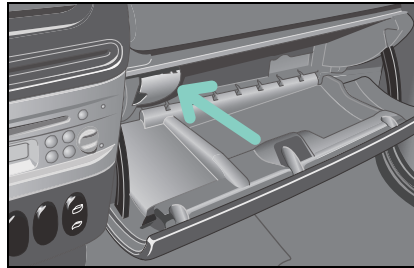
- brake sharply,
- change direction suddenly,
- are involved in an accident.

Even if the loading guidelines are observed in full, the payload will adversely affect your car's braking and handling characteristics. This will increase the risk of injury in the event of an accident.

### **>Note!**

The following are found in the front luggage compartment

- Warning waistcoat\*
- Hazard warning triangle\*
- First aid pouch\*



### **Opening the front lid**

#### **Releasing the front lid**

- Pull the red lever in the glove box.
  - > The front lid is released and pops up a short way.

#### **>Note!**

The front luggage compartment cannot be opened when the glove box is locked.

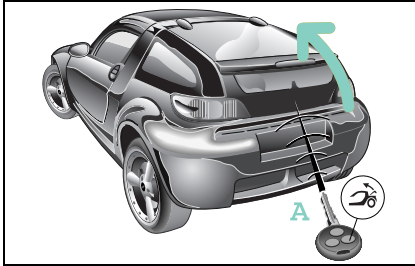


### **Folding up the front lid**

- Pull up the lid release catch.
  - > You can now swing the front lid up.



## Luggage compartment, front and rear



### Opening the tailgate



#### **Danger of poisoning!**

The tailgate must be closed while the car is being driven. Exhaust emissions could otherwise enter the car and poison the occupants.

### Unlocking by remote control

- Press button (A) on the remote control for 2 seconds.
  - > The tailgate swings upward.



### Opening with the unlocking button

- Press button (B) on the switch strip.
  - > The tailgate swings upward.

#### **>Note!**

This function only can be used when the vehicle is unlocked and at a standstill.

### Closing the tailgate

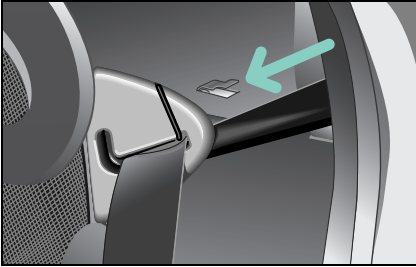


#### **Danger of injury!**

When closing the tailgate, make sure that no one is trapped.

- Pull down the tailgate and close it firmly.

## Luggage compartment, front and rear



### **Emergency release of the tailgate**

The emergency release for opening the tailgate is located behind the driver's seat.

- Slide the driver's seat all the way to the front.
- Pull up the stamped section of the floor carpeting as shown.
- Pull on the wire eye below until the tailgate is released.
  - > The tailgate swings open.

## Rear bag\*

### Rear bag\*

The rear bag consists of

- a closed storage compartment (e.g. for CD sleeves),
- two open storage compartments (e.g. for cigarette boxes, gloves or an eyeglass case).

The rear bag exactly conforms to the contour of the storage space behind the backrests. The underside of the bag has a velcro strip for securing to the floor carpet.



- Move the backrests (A) of the driver's and passenger's seats all the way to the front.
- Position the rear bag (B) on the storage surface behind the backrests. Ensure that the rear bag fits exactly to the contours of the storage surface for proper seating.



- Move the backrests back to an upright position.
  - > You now can load the rear bag.

## Rear bag\*



### **Danger of injury!**

Do not store any long, sharp, fragile or heavy objects such as bottles in the rear bag. Such objects cannot be adequately secured here; during an accident or an emergency braking manoeuvre, they can be hurtled out of the rear bag and injure occupants or become destroyed.

### **>Note!**

Use only a damp cloth to clean your rear bag.

## Multifunction box\* (only roadster-coupé)



### **Multifunction box\* (only roadster-coupé)**

The multifunction box allows you to store smaller objects safely in a thermally insulated container. You can take the multifunction box out of the car and carry it around easily. It is consequently ideal for storing shopping. The lid can be completely detached.

Place the multifunction box in the rear luggage compartment.



### **Danger of injury!**

Ensure that the multifunction box is always installed securely when in the luggage compartment. It could otherwise be thrown forward in the event of an accident or abrupt braking manoeuvres, and cause serious or even fatal injuries to occupants.

# Luggage compartment for roadster-coupé\*

## Luggage compartment for roadster-coupé\*

The luggage compartment cover is installed in the rear luggage compartment.

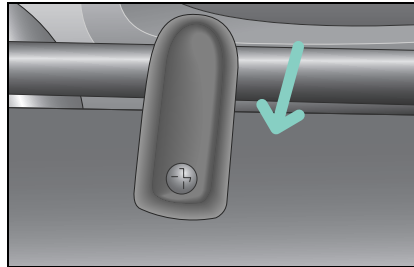


### Accident risk!

The luggage compartment cover is not intended to secure heavy objects in the event of an accident. For this reason, heavy objects must be tied down.

## Preparing the luggage compartment cover

- Fit the retaining hooks on the ball-head pins on the luggage compartment cover.
  - > On the smart roadster with soft top, the rear ball-head pins (shorter version) are used.
  - > On the smart roadster without soft top, the front ball-head pins (longer version) are used.



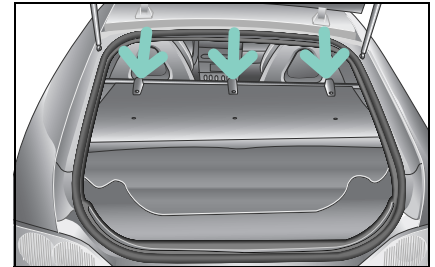
## Installing the luggage compartment cover



### Danger of injury!

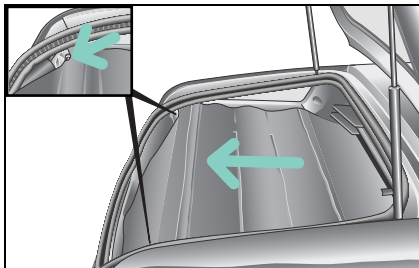
Do not transport any objects by placing them on the mounted luggage compartment cover. Objects on the cover could otherwise be thrown around and injure you and others if you

- brake sharply,
- change direction suddenly,
- are involved in an accident.



- Engage the three retaining hooks for the luggage compartment cover in the bracket on the divider.
- Pull the luggage compartment cover towards the rear of the car.

## Luggage compartment for roadster-coupé\*



- Engage the ends of the cross-rail into the receptacles in the luggage compartment trim.

### >Note!

If objects are placed on the luggage compartment cover when mounted, the cover may be damaged.

## Rear luggage rack\*



### Rear luggage rack\*

The rear luggage rack is for carrying cases or bags on top of the rear luggage compartment.

The maximum luggage load is 23 kg.

#### >Note!

When loading, make sure that the load does not protrude beyond the frame of the rear luggage rack.



#### Danger of injury!

Always make sure that objects being transported on the rear luggage rack are well secured. They could otherwise be forced into the occupant compartment as a result of sharp braking or in an accident, or work loose and injure other road users.



#### Accident risk!

Check the tensioning straps for damage before setting out on a journey. Change damaged tensioning straps immediately, as the load will otherwise not be adequately secured.



#### Accident risk!

A load mounted at the rear of your car means that the manufacturer's specifications for axle load distribution have altered. This alteration in the axle load distribution must on no account lead to the maximum permissible axle load being exceeded (see page 11-9), as there will otherwise be an increased accident risk.



# Loading guidelines

## Loading guidelines

What you are permitted to load	roadster	roadster-coupé
Front luggage compartment (ltrs.)	59	59
Rear luggage compartment (ltrs.)	86	189
Luggage compartment, total (ltrs.)	145	248
Maximum payload, front luggage compartment (kg)	35	35
Maximum payload, rear luggage compartment (kg)	50	50
Weight excluding driver (kg)	790	810
Payload (kg) <sup>1</sup>	240	220
Permissible gross vehicle weight (kg)	1030	1030

<sup>1</sup> including occupants



### Accident risk!

The manufacturer has not approved your car for towing a trailer. A trailer can permanently impair driving safety and reliability.



### Accident risk!

No support beams or loads may be secured to the roof of the vehicle.

### >Note!

More information on "Dimensions and weights" is available from page 11-9.

### Reducing the payload

Optional extras and accessories increase the curb weight, which in turn reduce payload.

Mounting a luggage rack at the rear of the car will result in the manufacturer's axle load distribution changing.

# Loading guidelines

## You must observe the following:

- Your car's handling characteristics are dependent upon the load distribution.
- Do not exceed the permissible gross vehicle weight and permissible axle load by loading too much into the car (take occupants into account).
- Do not stack loads higher than the top edge of the head restraints.
- Make sure that loaded articles are properly secured.
- When loading, put the heavy items at the bottom and the light ones on top.



### **Danger of injury!**

Loaded objects always must be properly tied down. In the event of an emergency braking manoeuvre or an accident, they could enter the passenger compartment.



### **Accident risk!**

The permissible gross vehicle weight and the permissible axle load must not be exceeded by the payload (interior and rear luggage rack), including the occupants. Overloading or incorrectly loading the vehicle impairs driving stability, and the altered road behaviour could result in tyre damage! This poses the risk of accidents.



### **Danger of injury!**

Transport heavy or hard objects in the luggage compartment, not the passenger compartment. Such objects could otherwise be thrown around and injure you and others if you

- brake sharply,
- change direction suddenly,
- are involved in an accident.



### **Danger of injury!**

Objects on the passenger's seat should always be secured in such a way that they will not obstruct the driver when driving.



### **Danger of poisoning!**

Close the tailgate before driving. Exhaust emissions could otherwise enter the car, and poison the occupants.



### **Environment!**

Unnecessary ballast increases vehicle weight and fuel consumption.



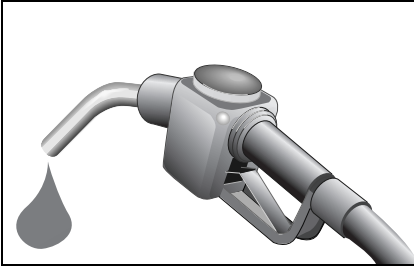
## Contents

- >Refuelling
- >Engine oil level
- >Checking operating fluids
- >Tyre inflation pressure
- >Wiper blades
- >Adjusting the wiper nozzles
- >Care notes

## >>Routines.

The small activities to do with your vehicle are a practical and necessary side job. This helps to maintain the traffic and operating safety of your car plus its value. Most of it can be done while at the petrol station.

# Refuelling



## Refuelling

### Your car's fuel

- Petrol engine, 45 kW:  
Premium unleaded  
EN 228, at least 95 RON/85 MON
- Petrol engine, 60 kW:  
Premium unleaded,  
EN 228, at least 98 RON/88 MON
- Petrol engine, 74 kW:  
Premium unleaded,  
EN 228, at least 98 RON/88 MON

### >Note!

Observe the refuelling notes on the fuel tank flap.

### >Note!

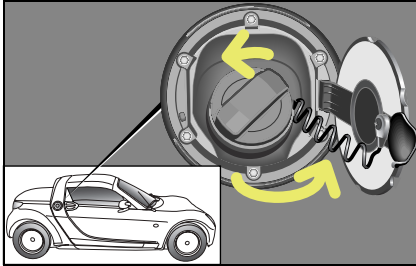
The 60 kW and 74 kW petrol engines are designed to run on unleaded fuel with a minimum grade of 98 RON/88 MON. In countries where no such petrol is available, you can refuel with 95 RON. This, however, can reduce engine output and increase fuel consumption.

### >Important!

Never refuel with leaded petrol or diesel! If this occurs,

- immediately call a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center, or a breakdown recovery service, e.g. smartmove Assistance.
- have the vehicle towed away.

Do not start the engine. Otherwise the catalytic converter will be irreparably damaged.



## Refuelling properly

### **Danger of injury!**

Petrol is highly inflammable. Fire, naked flames and smoking are therefore prohibited when handling petrol. Avoid allowing petrol to come into contact with your skin or clothes. You will damage your health if

- your skin comes directly into contact with petrol.
- you inhale petrol vapours.

### **Danger of poisoning!**

Keep children away from fuel. If any fuel is swallowed, consult a doctor immediately.

- Switch both the engine and ignition off.
- Open the fuel filler flap.
  - > The fuel filler flap is located on the right-hand side of the car and is locked and unlocked via the central locking system.
- Turn the filler cap anticlockwise.
- You should fill up with fuel until the nozzle cuts out.
- Turn the filler cap clockwise until it is tight and the handle grip overturns.
- Close the fuel filler flap.

### **>Note!**

If you wish to fill the fuel tank to its maximum level,

- wait for a period of 30 seconds after the first switch off,
- then start filling the tank with the fuel pump nozzle again until it switches off.



### **Environment!**

Never allow fuel to spill over. Never overfill the fuel tank. Fuel that has spilled over onto the ground pollutes the environment.

### **Tank fluid capacity**

- Fuel tank capacity approx. 35 ltrs.,
- including a reserve of approx. 5 ltrs.

# Engine oil level

## Engine oil level

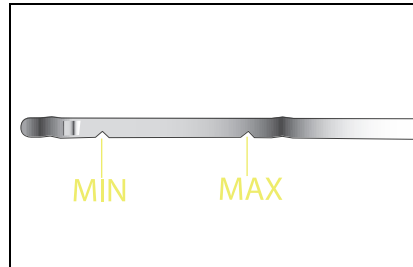


### **Danger of poisoning!**

Keep oil away from children. If oil has been swallowed, consult a doctor immediately.

### **>Note!**

Check the engine oil level at regular intervals when the engine is warm.

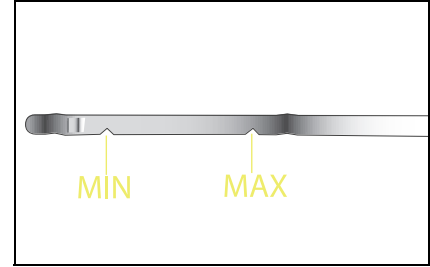
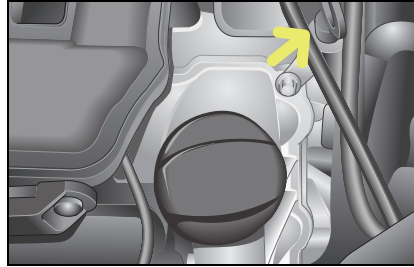
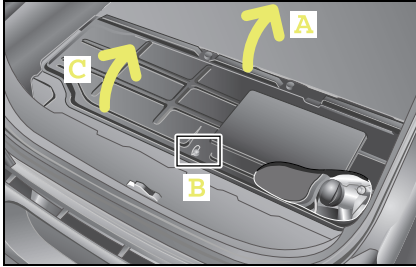


- Park the car on a level surface.
- Switch both the engine and ignition off.
- Apply the handbrake.

### **>Important!**

- Observe the scheduled service intervals. Failure to do so may destroy your engine.
- Observe the information in the service interval display.
- An oil level above the MAX mark may result in engine or catalytic converter damage. Oil quantities above the MAX mark have to be siphoned off.
- An oil level below the MIN mark may result in your engine being damaged.

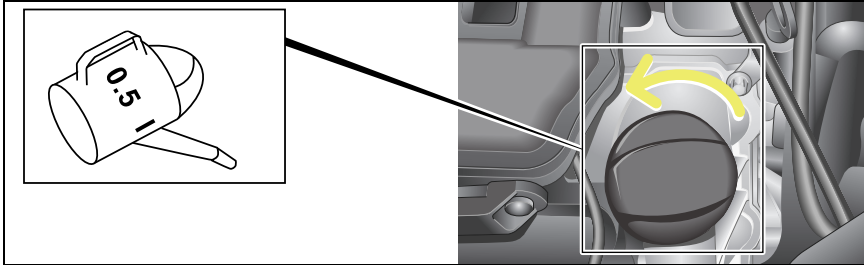
## Engine oil level



### Checking engine oil level

- Wait a few minutes until the oil has settled.
- Open the rear luggage compartment.
- Fold the carpet back (A).
- Remove the fastening screw (B) for the engine compartment cover in the anticlockwise direction.
- Remove the engine compartment cover (C).
- Pull the dipstick out and wipe it with a clean cloth.
- Reinsert the dipstick.
- Wait for at least one minute.
- Pull the dipstick out again.
  - > The oil level must lie between the markings MIN and MAX on both sides of the dipstick.
- Reinsert the dipstick.

## Engine oil level



### If your car has too little engine oil



#### Fire hazard!

When topping up the engine oil, take care to ensure that no oil is spilt on any hot parts such as the exhaust system or catalytic converter. If this should however happen, the engine must be thoroughly cleaned off before you continue your journey. The oil could otherwise ignite.

You must top up the engine oil!

- Unscrew the cap.
- Use a funnel to top the engine oil up.
- When the MIN oil level is reached, top up with no more than 0.5 litres.
- Wait 1 minute until the oil has run into the oil pan.

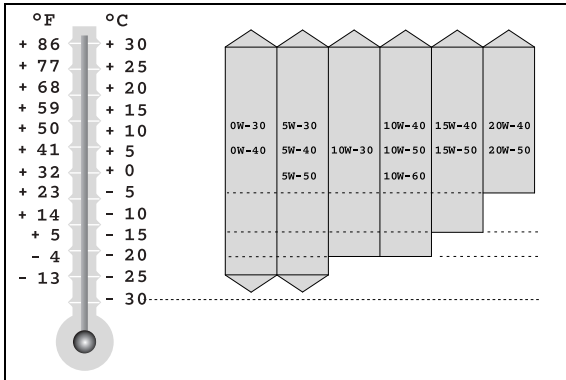
- Check the engine oil level again.
- Screw the cap on tightly in the clockwise direction.
- Slide the engine compartment covers forward into the tabs provided, place to the side and retighten the fastening screw.
- Return the carpet to its position.
- Close the rear luggage compartment.

#### >Note!

The engine oil level should only be checked when the engine is still warm.



# Engine oil level



## Choosing the right type of oil

Use only oils approved by smart gmbh (acc. to MB sheet 229.5). The MB sheet number is marked on the oil containers. A list of the approved engine oils can be obtained from any smart center or smart service.

### >Important!

Do not use special additives. They may lead to increased wear or engine damage. A qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center will be able to provide further details.

## Engine oil viscosity

The SAE class (viscosity) has to be chosen in accordance with the average outside air temperature for each current season. Exact adherence to the SAE classes according to the outside temperatures would, however, necessitate frequent oil changes. The temperature limits for the SAE classes therefore should be viewed as guidelines which can be temporarily exceeded or undercut.



### Environment!

One drop of oil will contaminate 1,000 litres of water. Take care not to spill oil when topping up. Spilled oil could seep into the groundwater and cause considerable damage to the environment.

# Checking fluids

## Checking fluids

### Location of the fluid reservoirs

- Coolant:  
Beneath the rear luggage compartment in the engine compartment.
- Brake fluid:  
In the front luggage compartment, beneath the storage tray.
- Windscreen washer fluid:  
In the front luggage compartment on the left.

Check the fill levels at regular intervals.

### Before checking the fluid levels

- Park the car on a level surface.
- Switch both the engine and ignition off.
- Apply the handbrake.

## Coolant level, checking

It is necessary to check the coolant level to ensure that the engine does not overheat.



### **Danger of injury!**

The cooling system is pressurised. Allow the engine to cool down again before unscrewing the cap. Allow it to cool down for at least 30 minutes. You could otherwise be scalded by hot coolant when the cap is released.

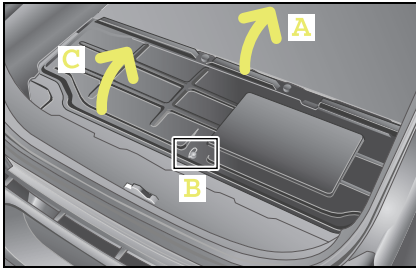
### >Important!

The cooling system is maintenance free under normal operating conditions. A drop in the coolant level indicates leakage.

## If the coolant level has fallen

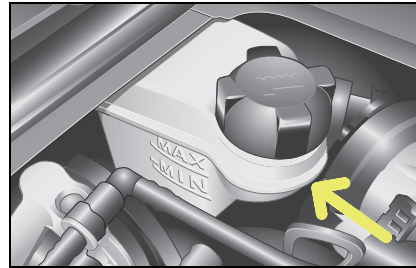
- top up the coolant.
- Have the reason for the loss of coolant investigated by a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

## Checking fluids



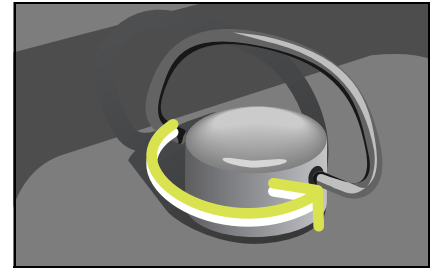
### Determining the coolant level

- Open the rear luggage compartment.
- Fold the carpet back (A).
- Remove the fastening screw (B) for the engine compartment cover.
- Remove the engine compartment cover (C).
- Check the level in the reservoir by looking at it side-on.
  - > The fluid level must lie between the MIN and MAX marks.



### >Note!

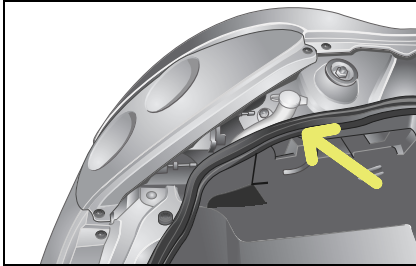
Warm coolant expands, which is why it may extend beyond the maximum filling level.



### Topping up coolant

- Let the radiator cool down for at least 30 minutes.
- Cover the cap for the coolant expansion reservoir with a cloth before touching it.
- Turn the cap one complete revolution in order to allow the excess pressure to escape.
- Unscrew the cap and remove it.
- You should only top up the coolant as far as the maximum filling level.
- Replace the cap and tighten when finished.

## Checking fluids



### Fire hazard!

Windscreen wash concentrate is highly inflammable. When handling the concentrate, avoid smoking, fire or naked flames.

- Open the front luggage compartment.
- Pull up the reservoir cap at the tab.
  - > You can now add washer fluid.

### >Note!

In order to clean the windscreen optimally, use smartcare windscreen cleanser concentrate for summer or winter.

### Topping up the windscreen washer system

The windscreen washer reservoir has an approximate capacity of 3 litres. The headlight washer system\* also is supplied by the windscreen washer reservoir.

### Dosage for total filling quantity of 3 litres depending on the outside temperature

smartcare windscreen cleanser concentrate, summer: water

smartcare windscreen cleanser concentrate, winter: water

Above 0 °C

1:100

-10 °C

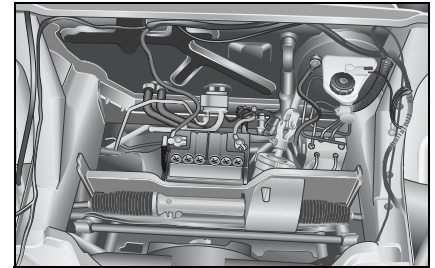
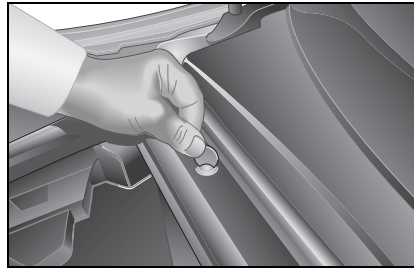
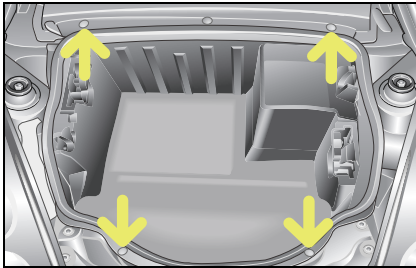
1:2

-20 °C

1:1

Compare with notes for use on packaging.

## Checking fluids



### Checking the brake fluid



#### Accident risk!

If the boiling point of the brake fluid is too low, vapour bubbles could form in the brake system when the brakes are subjected to high loads (e.g. when driving down mountain passes). This will impair the effectiveness of the brakes. Have the brake fluid changed every two years!

A constant fluid level is necessary to ensure that the car's brake system remains in perfect working order.

### Checking the brake fluid level

- Open the front luggage compartment.
- Turn the four retaining screws anticlockwise to remove.
- Remove the storage tray.
- Look down into the reservoir for a visual check.
  - > The fluid level must lie between the MIN and MAX marks.

### >Important!

Have the brake fluid topped up only by a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. in a smart center.

- If the level is slightly below the MIN mark, take your car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.
- If the level is significantly below the MIN mark, call a breakdown recovery service, e.g. smartmove Assistance or a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center.

# Tyre inflation pressure

## Tyre inflation pressure

Tyres are a particularly important aspect of the car's operating safety and roadworthiness. For this reason, you must check the tyre inflation pressure, tyre tread and tyre condition on a regular basis.



### Accident risk!

If the inflation pressure of a tyre falls repeatedly,

- investigate the tyre for foreign objects.
- check whether there is a leak at the rim or valve.



### Accident risk!

Insufficient tyre pressure leads to

- excessive tyre heat build-up,
- increased tyre wear and an increased risk of causing an accident due to tyre pressure loss and changes to driving stability,
- increased fuel consumption.

High tyre pressure leads to

- a longer brake distance,
- poorer traction from all tyres and
- increased, uneven wear.

Tyres that are inflated too high are moreover more susceptible to damage and therefore increase the general risk of accidents.



### Accident risk!

Always inflate your car's tyres to the specified pressures. The temperature and pressure of the tyres rise during operation. For this reason, never reduce the tyre pressure of tyres while warm. The pressure of the tyres would then be too low once they had cooled down. If tyre inflation pressure is too low, tyres could be damaged, particularly if the car is carrying a high load and is travelling at high speed.

Tyre damage could e.g. result in a tyre bursting, causing you to lose control over your car; you or others could be injured as a result.

You should therefore check the tyre inflation pressure regularly, but at least every 14 days.

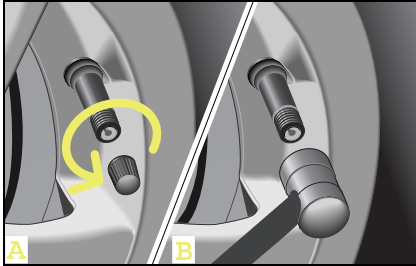
## Tyre inflation pressure

Check the tyre inflation pressure before the start of your journey. There is a table showing the tyre inflation pressure on your car's fuel filler flap.

**>Note!**

Tyre inflation pressures change by about 0.1 bar per 10 °C change in the air temperature. Always keep the tyre inflation pressure at the recommended level.

# Tyre inflation pressure



## Checking the tyre inflation pressure

- Allow the tyres to cool down.
- Unscrew the valve protective cap (A).
- Check the tyre pressure (B).
  - > The tyre inflation pressure values are printed on the inside of the filler cap and in the table below.
- Screw the protective cap back onto the valve.

## >Important!

The protective cap protects the valve against dirt and leakage.

## Tyre inflation pressure

All vehicles

### Tyre inflation pressure (summer and winter)

Front wheels, unladen/fully laden (bar)	2.0
Rear wheels, unladen/fully laden (bar)	2.0



# Wiper blades

## Wiper blades

To have a clear view of things,

- wiper blades that are in perfect shape are absolutely indispensable,
- clean the wiper blades regularly with a cleaner and
- remove any tough dirt stains with a sponge or brush.

### >Note!

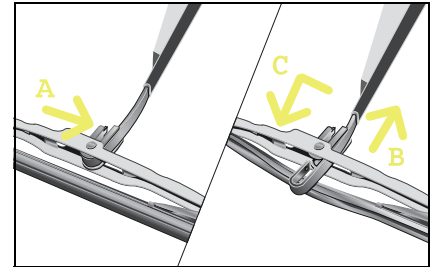
Original wiper blades for your car are available from a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

## Changing the wiper blades



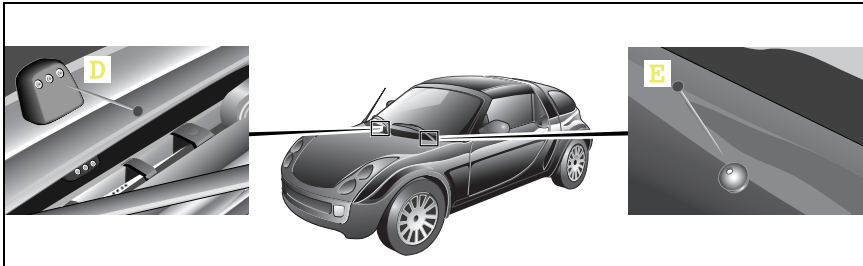
### Danger of injury!

Before changing the wiper blades, remove the key from the ignition switch. The windscreen wipers could otherwise be set in motion and injure you.



- Take the keys out of the ignition switch.
- Fold the wiper blade arm up and turn the wiper blade until it is horizontal.
- Press the retaining spring (A).
- Slide the wiper blade toward the wiper arm (B).
- Remove the used wiper blade.
- Slide the new wiper blade onto the wiper blade arm (C).
  - > The retaining spring must audibly engage in the wiper arm.

## Adjusting the wiper nozzles



### Adjusting the wiper nozzles

The wiper nozzles are positioned below the windscreen (D and E).

- Use a needle to adjust the spraying range of the wiper nozzles.

### >Note!

The wiper nozzles are correctly adjusted if the jet of water strikes approximately the centre of the windscreen.

### Care notes

Regular care will protect your car from external influences both on the outside and in the inside and will help it to retain its value.

#### >Important!

Please observe the instructions for use printed on the packaging of the cleaning agents.

We recommend that you use smartcare products, as

- they exhibit excellent cleaning capability and provide an optimum level of protection,
- the products have been specifically designed with the smart's materials in mind and
- all smartcare products are free of dyes and fragrances.

#### >Note!

All smartcare products are available from a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

**The following types of dirt should be removed immediately:**

- Bird droppings
- Tree resins
- Dead insects etc.

#### >Note!

Failure to remove such dirt immediately can cause damage to the paint. These factors are environmental influences that are not covered by warranty.

## Care notes

### Washing the car

#### Things you should watch out for before washing your car!

- Remove caked-on grime such as
  - dead insects, bird droppings and tree resins,
  - oils, grease, fuel and tar.
- Do not aim the high-pressure cleaning jet directly on the vehicle's seals.

### Removing insects

Remove insects before you start to wash the car.

- Use the smartcare insect remover spray.
- After this, allow the insect remover to work itself in for a few minutes.
- Rub it in lightly with a damp cloth or sponge.
- Rinse off thoroughly with a generous supply of water.
- Apply hard wax to the cleansed surface.

### Removing tar

Remove any tar marks before washing the car.

- Apply the tar remover with a damp cloth.
- After this, allow the tar remover to work itself in for a few minutes.
- Rub it in lightly.
- Rinse off thoroughly with a generous supply of water.
- Apply hard wax to the cleansed surface.

### Washing your car by hand

- Wash your car using car shampoo concentrate and a sponge.
- Rinse the car with clear water afterwards.
- Rub your car down with a leather cloth.

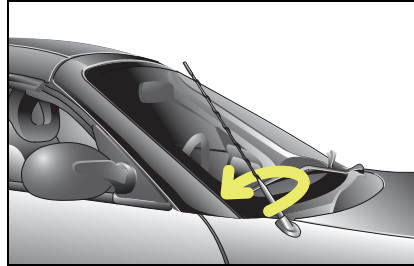
### >Important!

Do not wash the car in direct sunlight. The body panel surfaces and paint finish may be damaged.



### Environment!

It is preferable to wash your car at a dedicated car wash area or at a car wash facility, because by washing the car in the street it is possible that grease and oil can find their way into the sewage system. This puts an additional burden on the environment.



### Washing your car in the car wash

We recommend that you unscrew your car's antenna before driving into the car wash.

When running your car through the car wash, water droplets can run down the inside of the side windows.



### Accident risk!

After washing the car, the brakes may still be wet and thus their functionality impaired. Therefore, when you start off, brake lightly several times without endangering traffic.

## Care notes

### Frequency of paintwork care

The frequency with which you care for your paintwork is dependent on

- the car's degree of usage,
- where you normally park the car (e.g. in a garage or under a tree),
- the season and
- weather and environmental influences.

### Rectifying paintwork damage

You can use a touch-up paint stick to repair minimal stone-chip damage and scratches.

The smartcare touch-up paint sticks can be obtained in a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

### >Note!

For any major paintwork damage, please contact a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

#### Exterior

Plastic body panels with clearcoat paint

Body panels with base coat and clearcoat

tridion safety cell

#### Repair options

Touch-up paint stick clear lacquer

smartcare two-layer touch-up paint stick set in the appropriate colour, e. g. star blue

smartcare two-layer touch-up paint stick set in the appropriate colour, e.g. black, silver

## Care notes

All care products are available as smartcare products from a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

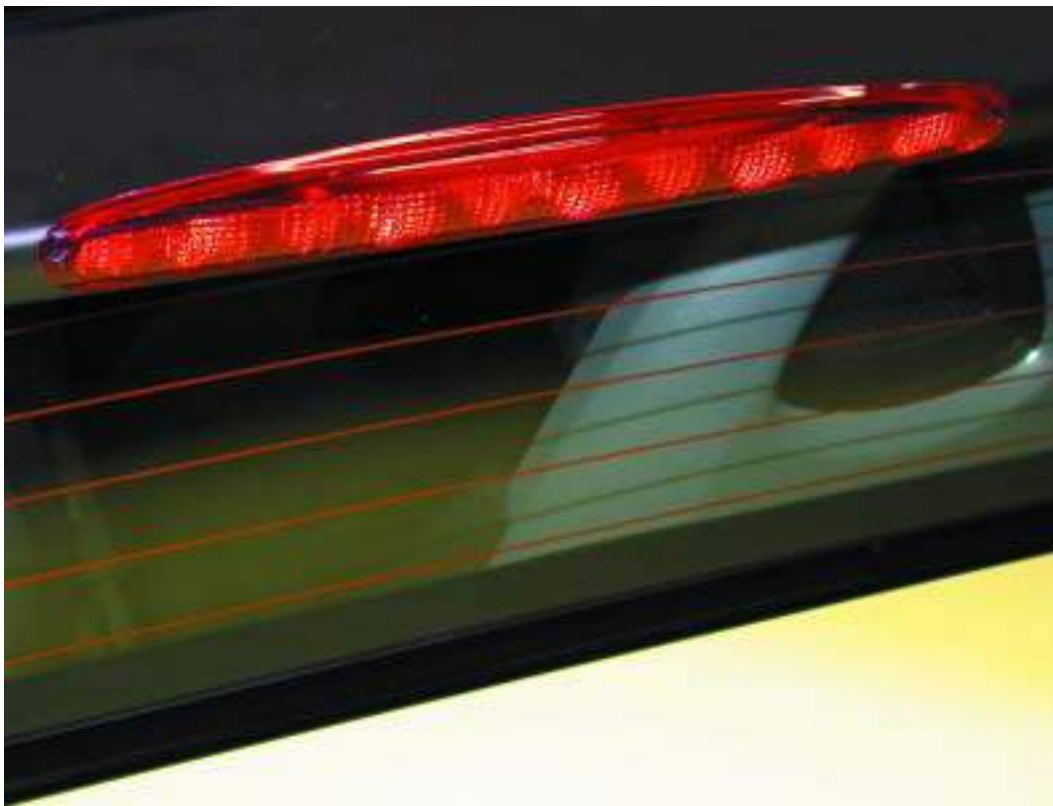
<b>Interior</b>	<b>Special considerations</b>	<b>Lightly soiled Manual/automatic car washes</b>	<b>Heavily soiled, manual/automatic car washes</b>	<b>Never do the following</b>
Cloth upholstery in the car	Use a clean, non-fluffy cloth	Light soap suds	Stain remover	Rub roughly, use cleaning spirits
Plastic parts inside the car	Use a colour-fast cloth	Damp, clean cloth, cockpit spray	Damp, clean cloth, cockpit spray	Scour, use solvent
Leather upholstery in the car	Use a clean, colour-fast cloth	Clean cloth with lukewarm water, leather care product	Leather care product	Use strong agents, stain remover etc.
Car windows		Damp, clean cloth, microfibre cloth, glass cleaner	Microfibre cloth, glass cleaner	Strong and aggressive agents
Airbag covers	Use a clean, colour-fast cloth	Light soap suds	Light soap suds	Stain remover, use solvent

## Care notes

All care products are available as smartcare products from a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

Exterior	Special considerations	Lightly soiled Manual/automatic car washes	Heavily soiled, manual/automatic car washes	Never do the following		
tridion safety cell, anthracite, black	Powder coated single-coat paint finish	Car shampoo concentrate, insect remover for insect remains, polish	Car shampoo concentrate, hard wax, insect remover for insect remains, polish	Use polish on anthracite tridion safety cell, aggressive paint cleaner, machine polish, abrasive cleanser, acidic, highly alkaline agents, abrasive sponges, high-pressure or hot-water cleaning equipment		
tridion safety cell, silver	Powder coated single-coat paint finish and clearcoat					
Highly polished plastic parts (body panels)	Body panels with base coat and clearcoat or clearcoat only					
Wheels and wheel covers	Two-layer metallic paint (high-gloss)				Car shampoo concentrate, rim care	Car shampoo concentrate, soft top cleaner, impregnation spray
Soft top	Landmark fabric				Car shampoo concentrate, soft top cleaner, impregnation spray	Car shampoo concentrate, soft top cleaner, impregnation spray





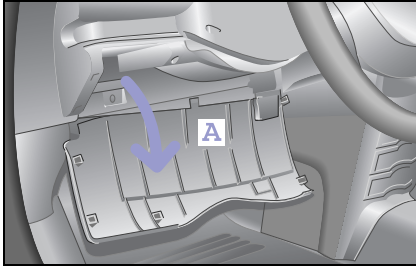
## Contents

- >On-board diagnosis socket (OBD)
- >Fuses
- >Bulbs
- >Breakdown set\*
- >Hub cap\*
- >Wheel theft protection\*
- >Tyres and wheels
- >Battery
- >Roll starting
- >Towing
- >Fire extinguisher\*

## >>Helpful hints.

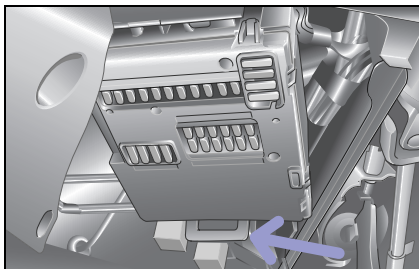
If you should need a helping hand with your vehicle, for instance for changing bulbs or the battery, we won't leave you to fend for yourself. We'll show you how you can quickly help your car and yourself get out of trouble. It goes without saying that qualified specialist workshops such as a smart center or smartmove Assistance are always ready to lend you a helping hand at any given time.

## On-board diagnosis socket (OBD)



### **On-board diagnosis socket (OBD)**

The on-board diagnosis socket is located in the driver's footwell beneath the cover flap (A). This information is important for your service mechanic.



## Fuses

The fuse box is located on the left-hand side below the cockpit, in the driver's footwell.



### Danger of burns!

Never use fuses with a higher amperage and do not repair or bypass defective fuses. This could lead to damage to the electrical system and ultimately cause a fire.

### >Important!

Blown fuses must be replaced with equivalent fuses (recognisable by colour and amperage) that have the amperages which are recommended in the fuse assignment.

Only change fuses when the vehicle is parked. Also switch off all consumers as well as the ignition.

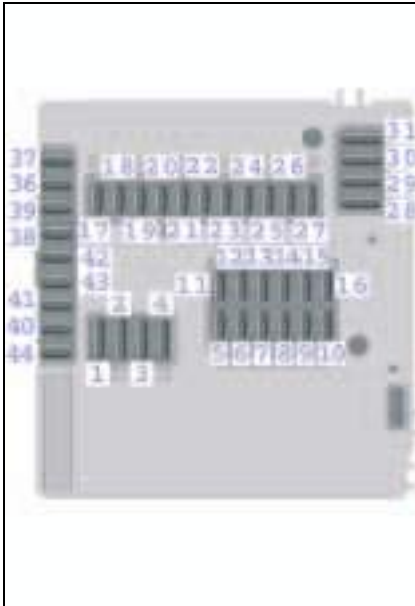
If a newly replaced fuse blows again, have the cause of the problem determined and rectified in a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

### Changing a fuse

- Shut down all electrical consumers and switch the ignition off before changing a fuse.
- Take the fuse box out of its holder at the point shown and swing it down.
- Use the fuse table (see page 10-5 ff) to ascertain which fuse is assigned to the failed consumer.
- Remove the corresponding fuse from its holder.
- Replace the defective fuse with a new one of identical amperage.
- Mount the fuse box back in place.
  - > Ensure that the lever engages again.

# Fuses

Fuse box, front



Fuse box, rear



## Fuse assignment

No.	Consumers	Amperage	Colour
1	Starter	25 A	Neutral
2	Windscreen wipers, washer pump	20 A	Yellow
3	Heater blower, seat heater	20 A	Yellow
4	Power windows, l. & r.	30 A	Green
5	Light switch	7.5 A	Brown
6	Parking lights/tail lights, r.	7.5 A	Brown
7	Parking lights/tail lights, l.	7.5 A	Brown
8	Terminal 87/3 master relay (engine)	20 A	Yellow
9	Terminal 87/2 master relay (engine)	10 A	Red
10	Terminal 87/1 master relay (engine)	15 A	Blue
11	Instrument cluster, safety cluster, OBD	7.5 A	Brown
12	Radio CD, interior light	15 A	Blue
13	Fog lamps	15 A	Blue
14	esp valves	25 A	Neutral
15	Charge air cooler	15 A	Blue
16	Electric fuel pump	10 A	Red

# Fuses

No.	Consumers	Amperage	Colour
17	Rear window wiper	15 A	Blue
18	Airbag triggering device, esp	7.5 A	Brown
19	Mirror adjustment	7.5 A	Brown
20	Radio, CD, instrument cluster, tachometer, OBD, backup lamp	15 A	Blue
21	Power socket	15 A	Blue
22	Low beam light, r.	7,5 A	Brown
23	Low beam light, l.	7,5 A	Brown
24	High beam light, r.	7.5 A	Brown
25	High beam light, l./combined light	7.5 A	Brown
26	Brake light	15 A	Blue
27	Engine control unit	7.5 A	Brown
28	Rear window heater/engine fan	30 A	Green
29	Soft top	30 A	Neutral
30	Manual gearbox	40 A	Orange
31	Horn, central locking, rear lid remote unlocking	30 A	Green
32	Secondary-air pump	30 A	Green
33	Ignition	50 A	Red

## Fuses

No.	Consumers	Amperage	Colour
34	esp pump	50 A	Red
35	Power steering	30 A	Green
36	Backup fuse 15	-	-
37	Backup fuse 15 (W450, glass sliding roof)	15 A	-
38	Backup fuse 15	-	-
39	Backup fuse 15	-	-
40	Backup fuse 30	-	-
41	Backup fuse 30	-	-
42	Backup fuse 30	-	-
43	Backup fuse 30	25 A	-
44	Backup fuse 30, seat heater	25 A	-

# Bulbs

## Bulbs

### **Bulb replacement in a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center**

Have the following bulbs replaced only in a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center:

- Headlights
- Fog lamps
- Interior light
- Side turn signal lights
- Xenon headlights\*

#### **>Note!**

You should have your headlight beam setting checked regularly, or at least once a year.

## Replacing the bulbs



### **Danger of burns!**

Bulbs can become very hot. Coming into contact with them could result in burns. Let the bulb fixture cool down before replacing the bulb.



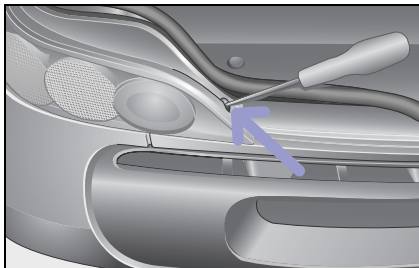
### **Danger of injury!**

Xenon bulbs\* are under high voltage. If you touch the electrical contacts of the xenon bulbs\*, you may get an electric shock and could sustain serious to fatal injuries. Therefore, do not remove the cover of the xenon bulb\*. Do not change the xenon bulbs\* yourself; only have them changed by a qualified specialist workshop that has the necessary expertise and tools for performing the work involved, such as a smart center.

Before changing bulbs in your car, you should make sure of the following points:

- Switch the lights and the ignition off in order to prevent any short circuits.
- Handle the new bulbs only with a clean cloth that is free of grease.
- Do not hold the bulbs by the glass.
- Do not handle the bulbs with wet or greasy fingers.
- Use only identical bulbs with the same wattage.



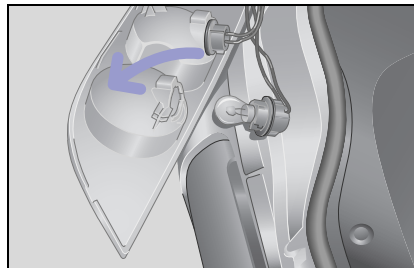


## How to change the taillight

Each taillight consists of:

- Bulb, turn signal 12 V 21 W
- Tail lamp/brake light 12 V 21 W
- Rear fog lamp (left) 12 V 21 W
- Backup lamp (right) 12 V 21 W

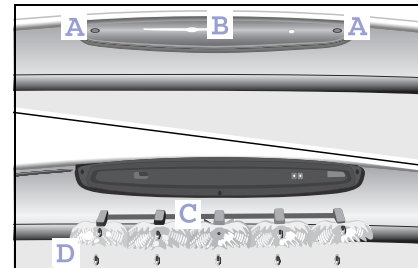
- Open the rear luggage compartment.
- Unscrew the retaining screw at the point shown.
- Press the taillight sideways out of its fixture.



- Turn the holder anticlockwise to remove it from the housing.
  - > The plug connection remains in the holder.
- Turn the bulb anticlockwise and take it out of the holder.

### >Note!

Installation occurs in reverse order.



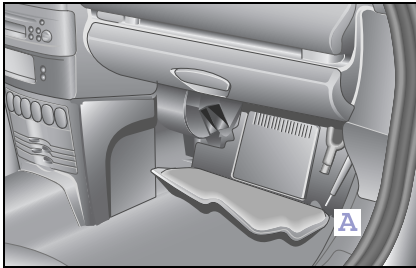
## Changing the third brake light

- Loosen and remove the retaining screws (A).
- Remove the lens (B).
- Remove the reflectors (C).
- Remove the faulty bulb (D) from its holder.

### >Note!

Installation occurs in reverse order.

## Breakdown set\*



### Breakdown set\*

The breakdown set can be used to seal cuts of up to approx. 4 millimetres in diameter on the tyre tread.

The breakdown set (A) is located in the passenger-side footwell below the carpet.

The breakdown set comprises:

- Tyre sealant bottle
- Filler tube
- Valve extractor with valve insert
- Electrically-operated pump with connector tube
- "80 km/h" and "50 mph" label
- Operating instructions

### >Notes!

- Only use the tyre sealant in outside temperatures ranging from  $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- Do not remove any foreign objects such as nails or screws that have penetrated the tyre.
- Do not use the tyre sealant if the tyre has been damaged by being driven when insufficiently inflated (e.g. bumps, cuts, cracks etc. on the tyre).
- Allow escaped tyre sealant to dry, then peel it off.
- Immediately wash all painted surfaces that came into contact with the tyre sealant using a damp cloth.
- Do not allow the tyre sealant to get into your eyes!
- Do not swallow the tyre sealant!
- Allow the tyre sealant that is inside the damaged tyre to dry and dispose of together with the tyre.
- Do not use the tyre sealant after the "use by" date (see reverse of bottle)!



### **Danger of injury!**

The tyre sealant can damage your health and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin, eyes or clothing.

- If the tyre sealant comes into contact with the eyes, thoroughly rinse them immediately with clean water.
- If your skin comes into contact with the tyre sealant, thoroughly rinse the affected area immediately with clean water.
- Immediately change out of any clothes contaminated with the tyre sealant.
- Consult a doctor immediately if any allergic reactions occur.

Keep the tyre sealant away from children.

- If the tyre sealant has been swallowed, thoroughly rinse mouth immediately and drink plenty of water.
- Do not induce vomiting! Consult a doctor immediately!

Do not breathe in the vapours.



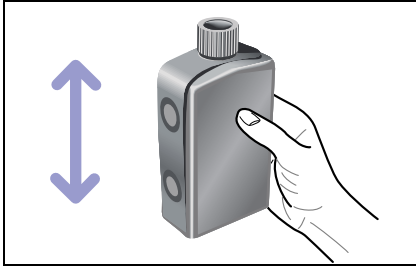
### **Accident risk!**

Your safety is particularly at risk in the following cases, where the tyre sealant will be unable to repair the tyre:

- Cuts or perforations of the tyre that are larger than 4 millimetres (3/16 in),
- Cuts in the tyre's sidewall,
- Damage to the rim,
- If you have been driving on tyres with very little or no air.

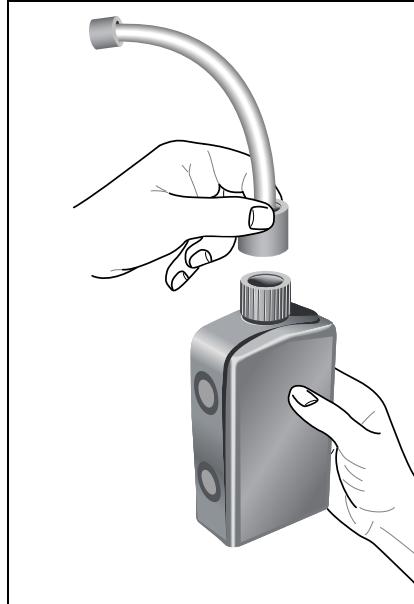
Do not drive any further! Air could otherwise escape from the tyre. You could cause an accident as a result. Notify a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

## Breakdown set\*

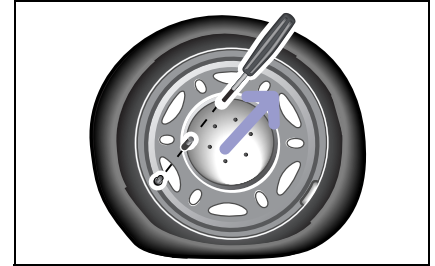


### Repairing tyres with the aid of the breakdown kit

- Shake the tyre sealant bottle before use.



- Screw the filler hose onto the bottle.
  - > This punctures the aluminium seal.

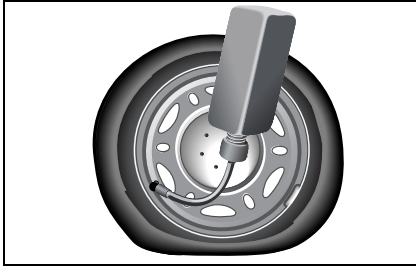


- Remove the dust cap from the valve.
- Unscrew the valve insert using the enclosed valve remover.

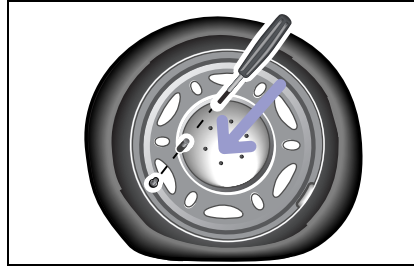
### >Note!

Take care to protect the valve insert against contamination. If the insert is damaged, there is a spare valve beneath the screw cap on the valve remover.

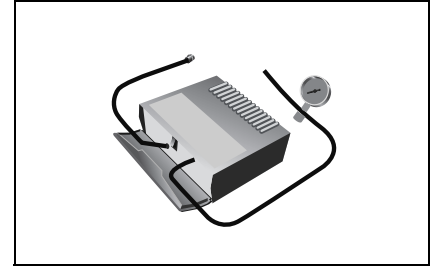
## Breakdown set\*



- Remove the stopper from the filler hose and push the end of the hose onto the tyre valve.
- Hold the bottle with the filler hose pointing downwards and squeeze it.
- Press the entire contents of the bottle into the tyre.
- Pull the hose off the valve and remove any residual sealant from the valve, rim and/or tyre.



- Screw the original valve insert (or the replacement one if necessary) back into the valve with the valve remover.



- Fit the compressor's air hose accurately onto the valve.
- Plug the power connection into the 12-volt power socket.
- Inflate the tyre to at least 1.8 bar (maximum 2.5 bar).

### >Note!

Do not run the electric compressor for more than six minutes. If you do so, there is a risk of overheating!

## Breakdown set\*

### >Note!

If a pressure of 1.8 bar cannot be generated, disconnect the compressor from the wheel. Carefully drive the car 10 meters forward or backward to distribute the tyre sealant in the tyre. Inflate the tyre again.



### Accident risk!

If the tyre pressure of 1.8 bar cannot be achieved after five minutes, the tyre is damaged too severely. Do not drive any further! Air could otherwise escape from the tyre. You could cause an accident as a result. Notify a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.



### Accident risk!

Do not exceed a speed of 80 km/h or 50 mph when you have repaired a tyre with the tyre sealant. The "max. 80 km/h" must be displayed on the instrument panel within the driver's field of view. Your car's handling characteristics may be impaired by the damaged tyre even if it has been repaired using the tyre sealant.

- Continue your journey immediately after removing the compressor, so that the tyre sealant is distributed evenly around the tyre's interior and can seal the damaged point.
- After driving for about ten minutes, check the pressure with the gauge on the compressor.

### >Important!

The compressor (yellow box) must be placed back in the footrest right after use, as it forms the footrest area for the passenger.



### Accident risk!

If the tyre pressure has fallen below 1.3 bar, the tyre is too badly damaged. Do not drive any further! Air could otherwise escape from the tyre. You could cause an accident as a result. Notify a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

**>Note!**

If the pressure has fallen below 1.3 bar, do not continue your journey. If the pressure exceeds 1.3 bar, increase the tyre pressure to the level indicated in the car's operating instructions using the compressor. Carefully drive to the next qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

**>Note!**

The manufacturer is unable to guarantee that all tyre punctures can be repaired with the breakdown set, in particular cuts or perforations with a diameter of more than 4 mm (1/8 in) or away from the tyre's tread. The manufacturer is not liable for damage sustained through improper use of the breakdown kit.

## Wheel theft protection\*

### Wheel theft protection\*

#### Caution!

Do not use impact wrenches. Store the security key in a suitable place in the car.

#### Caution!

For safety reasons, do not fit any hub caps or covers when fitting anti-theft devices to steel wheels.

#### >Note!

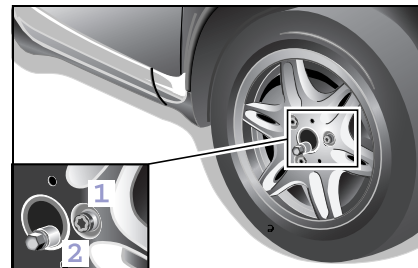
In the event of the security key being lost, please contact a smart center, presenting the code card for your key. Keep the code card for your key in a safe place.

### Fitting the wheel anti-theft devices.



#### Accident risk!

The anti-theft wheel studs must be retightened with a torque spanner between 100 and 500 kilometres (see Tightening torque). Otherwise the studs could become loose and endanger yourself and other road users.



- Remove one wheel stud from each wheel.
- Turn the anti-theft stud (1) with the attached security key (2) and tighten with a torque wrench.
  - > Tightening torque: 120 Nm





### Tyres and wheels

#### General information

In the interests of safety, smart gmbh recommends that you use tyres that it has specially approved for your car. These tyres have been chosen to suit control systems such as abs and esp. If you use other tyres, smart gmbh is unable to accept any responsibility for damage resulting from their use. Information on tyres is available from any qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

If you use tyres other than those tested and recommended by smart gmbh, their characteristics such as road behaviour, noise and wear rate etc. could be poorer.

Dimensional deviations and a change in the way the tyres are compressed under load during operation could in addition cause them to rub against the body or axle components. This could result in damage to the tyre or vehicle.

smart gmbh neither tests nor recommends the use of retreaded tyres. The preliminary stages of damage cannot always be detected on tyres that are being retreaded. smart gmbh is therefore unable to guarantee driving safety with retreaded tyres.



#### Accident risk!

Use only the tyre types, tyre sizes and wheel sizes that are approved for your type of vehicle.

If you fit different wheels:

- the wheel brakes or suspension components could be damaged.
- clearance between the wheels and tyres is no longer assured.

Modifications to the brake system and wheels and the use of spacer and brake dust rings are not permissible. In both cases the vehicle's operating approval will be nullified.

# Tyres and wheels

## **Please note in particular:**

- Use only tyres and wheels of the same type and make.
- Fit only the correct type of tyre on each wheel.
- Where a car has the same size of wheel at the front and rear, only switch tyres between the front and rear axles (RF to RR; LF to LR).
- Fit new tyres on the rear wheels.
- Break in new tyres at moderate speeds for the first 100 kilometres.
- Check tyres and wheels regularly for damage. Damaged wheels could result in a loss of pressure from and damage to the tyres.

- Do not use tyres with an excessively low tread. Below a tread depth of 3 millimetres, grip will deteriorate sharply on wet roads. Summer tyres with a tread depth of 3 millimetres and winter tyres with a tread depth of less than 4 millimetres should therefore be replaced without fail.
- Change the tyres after no later than six years, irrespective of the level of wear. The same applies to the spare wheel.

## **>Note!**

Store tyres in a cool, dry and preferably dark place when not fitted to the car. Protect the tyres against oil, grease and fuel. Never clean the tyres with high-pressure equipment. Your tyres could otherwise be damaged.

## **Operating safety and roadworthiness**

Tyres are a particularly important aspect of the car's operating safety and roadworthiness. For this reason, check the tyre inflation pressure, tyre tread and tyre condition at regular intervals.

A tyre specialist shop or a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center, will be able to supply further information on

- tyre load capacity (LI, load index),
- speed index (maximum permitted operating speed of a tyre),
- tyre age,
- the causes and consequences of tyre wear,
- measures to take in the event of tyre damage,
- tyre types for particular regions, operating areas or operating conditions of the vehicle.
- scope for converting tyres, etc.

## Tyre condition

Check tyres at regular intervals, e.g. for:

- external damage,
- ageing,
- foreign bodies in the tread,
- cracks, bulges,
- one-sided or irregular tread wear.

## Tyre tread

Do not undercut the minimum tread depth of 3 millimetres (1/8 in) for summer tyres and 4 millimetres (3/16 in) for winter tyres.

Along with increasing tyre wear, the tyres' grip and car's handling characteristics deteriorate, particularly on wet or snow-covered roads. You should therefore change tyres before they undercut the minimum tread depth.

You should measure the tread depth with a tread depth gauge, available from a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.

Wear indicators integrated into the edge of the tread provide an additional visual sign as to whether the tyres need to be changed or not. These indicators, however, do not form narrow, continuous patterns until the depth of the remaining tread to the base of the tread groove has reached 1.6 millimetres (1/16 in). If you can see this indicator, the tyre must be replaced without delay.



### Danger of injury!

Always make sure the tyre tread is adequate. Too shallow a tyre tread will reduce the tyres' grip considerably and increase the risk of aquaplaning on wet or slushy roads and at high speeds. The tyre's tread will then no longer be able to cut through the water. You could lose control over your vehicle, cause an accident and injure yourself or others.



### Accident risk!

Note that cracks, bulges or external damage could cause the tyre to burst. You could lose control over your vehicle as a result, cause an accident and injure yourself or others. All tyres exhibiting such defects should be replaced without delay.

Tyres continue to age even if they are used little or not at all. The operating safety and roadworthiness of all tyres gradually decreases. You should therefore replace tyres that were manufactured more than six years ago. The date of production is indicated in the DOT number, which is displayed on the side of every tyre. Since 2000, the last two digits denote the tyre's year of production, preceded by two digits indicating the tyre's week of production (WWYY).

# Tyres and wheels

## Tyre damage

Tyre damage may be caused e.g. by:

- the vehicle's operating conditions,
- curbs,
- foreign bodies,
- inadequate tyre inflation pressure,
- weather and environmental factors,
- contact with oils, greases, fuels, etc.



### Accident risk!

Driving over curbs or sharp-edged objects can cause damage to the tyre's carcass that is not externally visible. Damage to the tyre's carcass will only become evident much later and may result in tyre damage. You could lose control over your vehicle as a result and cause an accident which could injure yourself or others.



### Accident risk!

Never clean tyres with high-pressure equipment. This could lead to tyre damage and failure. You could consequently cause an accident or injure other persons.

## Interchanging wheels



### Accident risk!

Only interchange the front and rear wheels if they are of the same dimensions, e.g. rim size, wheel offset.

On cars with the same size of wheels all round, depending on the level of wear you can interchange the wheels every 5,000 to 10,000 kilometres (approx. 3,000 to 6,000 miles). Always keep a wheel's direction of rotation the same.

The front and rear wheels will wear at different rates, depending on the operating conditions. Interchange the wheels before a characteristic wear pattern has become established on the tyres.

Clean the contact surface of the wheels and brake disc/inner side of the wheel each time the wheels are changed. Check the tyre inflation pressure.

## Changing a wheel



### Accident risk!

Exceeding the quoted tyre load capacity and the permissible speed limit can result in tyre damage or tyre failure. You could lose control over your vehicle and cause an accident, injuring yourself or others as a result.

For this reason, use only the tyre types, tyre sizes and wheel sizes that are approved for your type of vehicle. Please note in particular the customer-specific approval regulations for tyres.

These regulations may specify the use of a particular tyre type for your car, or prohibit the use of certain tyre types that are permitted in other countries.

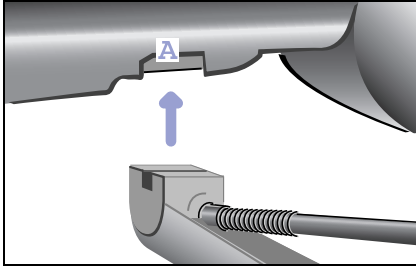
The use of a particular type of tyre may moreover be recommended for certain regions and areas of use. Information on tyres is available from a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.



### Accident risk!

Have the tightening torque checked by a qualified specialist workshop after changing a wheel. smart gmbh recommends that you visit a smart center for this. It is particularly important to have safety-relevant work and work on safety-relevant systems performed by a qualified specialist workshop. The wheels could otherwise work loose if they are not tightened to a torque of 120 Nm. For safety reasons, use only the correct wheel studs approved by smart gmbh.

## Tyres and wheels



### Removing a wheel



#### Accident risk!

Position the car jack only at the designated jacking points. If you do not position the jack correctly, the car could topple off the jack and injure you or others.



#### Accident risk!

The jack is intended to lift the car off the ground for short spells only, when changing a wheel. Trestles must be used when conducting work underneath the car. Ensure that the jack is resting on a firm, level surface. On loose surfaces, place the jack on a stable support that cannot slip. Do not start the engine throughout the entire wheel-changing process.

Do not crawl under the vehicle while it is raised with the jack. If you raise the car in a manner other than that described, it could topple off the jack (e.g. as a result of starting the engine, opening or closing a door or the front or rear luggage compartment).

- Park the car on a level surface.
- Apply the handbrake.
- Press the brake pedal and move the softip gearshift control to position **R**.
- Switch off the engine.
- Use a suitable wheel wrench to slacken off the wheel studs by turning them anticlockwise, but do not remove them yet.
- Position a suitable car jack at one of the designated jacking points (A). These can be identified by impressions in the door sill area.
  - > The contact surface of the jack support must be positioned vertically below the jacking point (A).

- Lever the car up using the jack until the wheel is off of the ground.
- Completely unscrew the wheel studs and remove the wheel.

### Fitting a new wheel



#### **Accident risk!**

Use exclusively the wheel studs supplied.



#### **Accident risk!**

Replace any wheel studs that are damaged or corroded.

Never oil or grease wheel studs. If the thread of a wheel stud is damaged, never continue to drive on it. Notify a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

Use only the designated wheel studs for the wheel and car.

For safety reasons, smart gmbh recommends using only the wheel studs approved by smart gmbh. Other studs could work loose.

## Tyres and wheels

- Fit the wheel in place and tighten the bolts handtight using the wheel wrench.
- Lower the car and remove the jack from under it.
- Tighten the wheel bolts firmly using the wheel wrench (tightening torque: 120 Nm).

### >Note!

If the newly mounted wheels exhibit any imbalance, have this checked and rectified by a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.



### **Accident risk!**

Have the tightening torque checked immediately after changing a wheel. The wheels could otherwise work loose if they are not tightened to a torque of 120 Nm.



## Battery

### Safety notes and protective measures when handling the battery

Always observe the following safety notes and protective measures when handling the battery.

Use original smart batteries to assure a reliable fit and the correct functioning of electrical systems.



#### **Danger of explosion!**

Highly explosive oxyhydrogen gas can form when batteries are being charged.



#### **Fire, naked flame and smoking are forbidden!**

Prevent sparking!



#### **Danger of acid poisoning!**

Battery acid is corrosive. Do not allow it to come into

contact with your skin, eyes or clothing!

Immediately rinse any acid splashes with clean water for several minutes!

**In the event of contact with the eyes or if swallowed, consult a doctor immediately!**



#### **Wear eye protection!**

Keep acid away from the eyes or skin.



#### **Keep children away!**

Keep children away from batteries, acid or charging devices.



#### **Observe the operating instructions!**

Always observe the notes provided in the operating instructions.

#### **>Important!**

Do not operate the vehicle without a battery fitted, otherwise its electrical equipment could be damaged.



#### **Danger of injury!**

Do not place any metal objects on the battery. Doing so could cause a short circuit.

Use only leak-free batteries so that vehicle occupants are not cauterised in the event of an accident.

# Battery



## **Danger of injury!**

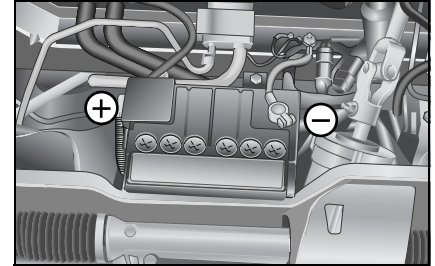
If the positive terminal of the connected battery is allowed to make contact with vehicle components, there could be a short circuit which could ignite the highly explosive gas mixture generated by the battery. You and others could sustain serious injuries as a result.

- When disconnecting the battery, always disconnect first the negative terminal, then the positive terminal.
- When connecting the battery, always connect first the positive terminal, then the negative terminal.
- Do not loosen or disconnect the battery terminal clips while the engine is running.



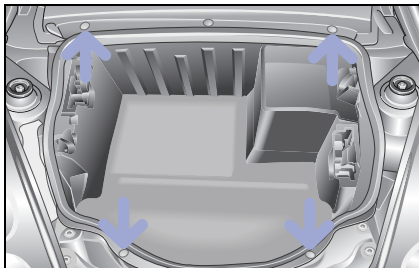
## **Environment!**

Batteries contain lead and sulphuric acid, and should not be disposed of as domestic waste! Hand any spent, faulty or damaged batteries in to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center, or to a collection point for spent batteries.



## **Your car's battery**

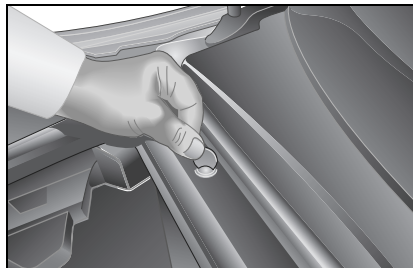
- Models with a petrol engine:  
12 volt and 42 ampere hours.
- Model with petrol engine (cold zone):  
12 volts and 61 ampere hours.



## Installing and removing the battery

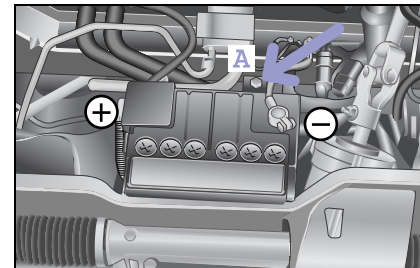
Make sure that

- you do not mix up the terminal clips. The battery could otherwise be destroyed.
- you never allow a wrench or other metal parts to come into contact with both battery terminals or with the positive terminal and the car body at the same time. There could otherwise be a short-circuit.



## Removing the battery

- Switch off the engine.
- Switch off all electrical consumers.
- Open the front luggage compartment.
- Turn the four retaining screws in the luggage compartment storage tray anticlockwise and remove.
- Remove the storage tray.
- First, unscrew the negative terminal, then the positive terminal.



- Remove the battery mount (A).
- Remove the battery.

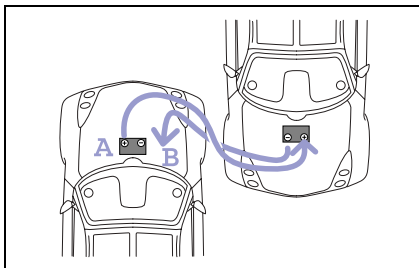
## Installing the battery

- Switch off all electrical consumers where appropriate.
- Place the battery in the designated area.
- Fasten the battery mount (A).
- First fasten the positive terminal, then the negative terminal.
- Mount the positive terminal cover.

# Battery

## **Tips on battery care**

- Your car's battery requires no maintenance in normal vehicle operation (DIN 43539/T2). However, have the battery's charge status and acid level checked at the start of the cold season by a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.
- The battery stoppers on the top must be opened to check the acid level (acid must come up to MAX mark).
- If the car is used almost exclusively for short trips, recharge the battery approximately every three months. This will preserve your vehicle's startability and prolong the battery's operating life.
- Disconnect the car's battery for extended periods of non-use and recharge approximately every six months.
- If the car is left for extended periods of time (three to four weeks) with the battery still connected, it must be recharged.



## Jump starting

If your battery is flat and the car will not start, another vehicle may be able to help you start.

Start your car's engine with the aid of

- jumper cables and
- another vehicle's battery.

Observe the following instructions when doing this:



### Danger of acid poisoning!

Do not lean over the battery while jump starting the car or recharging the battery.



### Danger of explosion!

Avoid causing sparks. Do not use any naked flames or smoke within the vicinity of the battery. Observe the safety notes and protective measures when handling the battery!

- Switch off the engine of the second vehicle.
  - Open the front luggage compartment. (see page 8-8)
  - Turn the four retaining screws anticlockwise to remove.
  - Remove the storage tray.
  - Remove the positive terminal covers.
  - First, connect the positive terminal (A) with the red jumper cable.
  - Then connect the negative terminal (B) of the second car's battery to the engine block (ground point/unpainted) of your car.
- Deactivate the electronic immobiliser (see 7-5).
  - Start your car's engine.
  - If the engine does not start straight away, leave about 30 seconds between starting attempts.
    - > If the engine will not start, call a breakdown recovery service, e.g. smartmove Assistance or a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center.

# Battery

## Removing the jumper cables

- Do not switch on electrical consumers such as the blower or the rear window heater until the engine is running.

### Do not switch the lights on!

- > This helps reduce the danger of any sparking when removing the jumper cables.
- Start by removing the jumper cable connected to the negative terminal, then remove the cable connected to the positive terminal.


## Things you need to know

- Only use batteries with identically rated voltages (12 volt).
- Use jumper cables of a suitable cross-section and insulated cable clamps; these are available from a qualified workshop, such as a smart center.
- The vehicles must not touch each other during starting attempts.
- Switch off electrical consumers in both vehicles.
- Switch off the engine of the second vehicle.

## Charging the battery

### **Danger of injury!** **Danger of explosion!**

While the battery is being charged, the oxyhydrogen gas generated by the battery represents an explosion risk. Avoid causing sparks. Do not use any naked flames or smoke within the vicinity of the battery. Do not touch the battery terminal with metal objects and do not remove the battery charger's terminal clamps until the battery charger has been switched off and no further gas is being discharged by the batteries. Charge the battery in a well-ventilated area. Do not lean over the battery during charging, and do not breathe in the gases. You are otherwise at risk of injury.

 **Danger of injury!**  
Never attempt to charge the installed battery. Doing so could lead to the expulsion of gases and deflagration, causing damage to paintwork or corrosion on the vehicle and ultimately injuring you and others.

- Only use chargers of a correct or suitable voltage.
- Never attempt to recharge a frozen battery. Have the battery checked by a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center. The housing could be damaged.

### **>Note!**

Disconnect the battery for rapid charging prior to using the charger.

# Roll starting

## Roll starting

If the starter is faulty, you can try to start the car by letting it run down a steep hill.

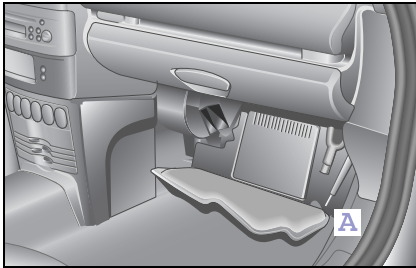
## Preparations

- Switch on the ignition.
- Apply the handbrake.
- Apply the footbrake.
- Move the gearshift lever to position + and hold it there.

## Roll starting

- Release the footbrake.
- Push the accelerator pedal to the floor.
- Release the handbrake.
  - > As the speed of the car increases the clutch is automatically engaged and the engine starts.
- Release the gearshift lever.
- Apply pressure to the accelerator pedal.

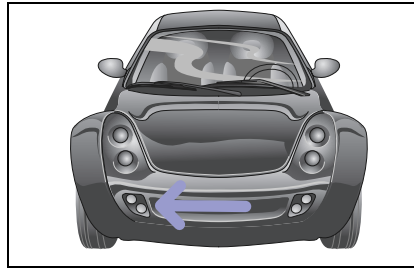




## Towing

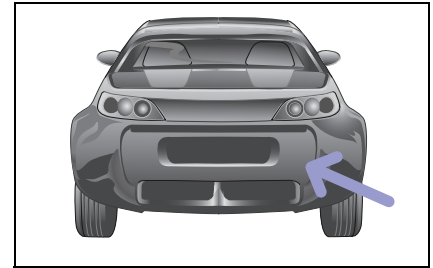
You will need a towing lug to tow another vehicle or have your vehicle towed. The towing lug (A) is located in the passenger-side footwell below the carpet. The lug always must be stored at this location in the vehicle when it is not being used.

- Open the passenger door.



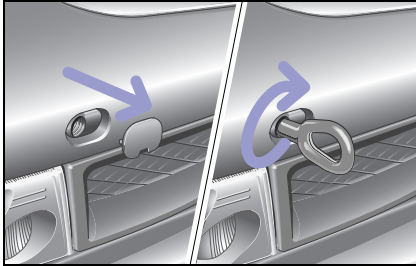
## Fixing points for the towing lug

The front fixing point is for towing the vehicle.



The rear fixing points are for towing other vehicles.

# Towing



## Attaching the towing lug

- Take the towing lug out of the foot support in the passenger-side footwell.
- Remove the cover on the vehicle.
- Screw in the towing lug as far as it will go and then tighten it.
- Attach the tow rope or the tow bar to the towing lug.

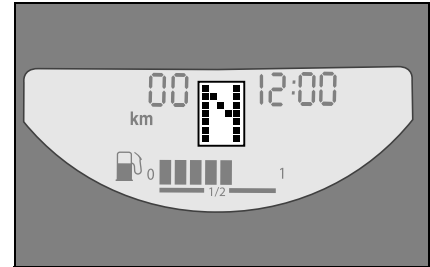


## Accident risk!

Have the car towed away with a tow bar if the engine cannot be started. If the engine cannot be started, there is no power assistance for the electric power steering system\*. You will then need to use considerably more effort to steer and brake the car. If you are tow-starting or towing away another car, its weight must not exceed the permissible gross vehicle weight of your car.

## Towing

- Switch on the ignition.
- Apply the footbrake.
- Move the gearshift lever to position **N**.
  - > **N** appears in the display.



## >Important!

The vehicle may only be towed when

- the gearshift lever is in position **N**,
- the display shows **N**,
- you are certain that no gear is engaged.

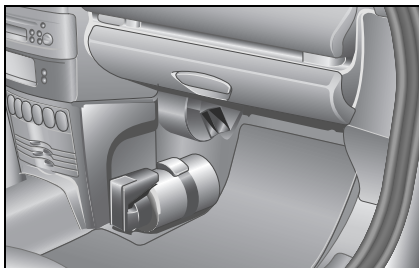
This is especially the case when the battery is completely depleted, for example.

Towing now can begin under consideration of the following notes.

## >Towing notes!

- Only people with a certain amount of experience should tow.
  - Ideally, you should have your car towed by a vehicle from a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center.
  - Observe the national statutory regulations concerning the towing of vehicles.
  - The maximum towing speed should not exceed 50 km/h (approx. 30 mph).
  - The maximum towing distance should not exceed 50 km (approx. 30 miles).
  - When towing the car it is preferable to use a tow bar.
- The towing lugs on both vehicles involved in the towing process must be on the same side.
  - The car should only be towed or tow another vehicle by means of the towing lug.
  - The towed vehicle may not be heavier than the towing vehicle.
  - The vehicle may not be hauled by its towing fittings.
  - The towing fitting may be used for lashing down the vehicle.

## Fire extinguisher\*



### Fire extinguisher\*

The fire extinguisher is located in the front passenger footwell of your car.



#### **Danger of injury!**

The fire extinguisher must always be locked firmly in place. Loose objects could cause serious injury if propelled around the passenger compartment when the brakes are applied.

### **You should be aware of the following:**

- You should read the operating instructions before using the fire extinguisher to ensure that you can use it properly and safely at any given time.
- Have your fire extinguisher regularly checked, i.e. every 2 years.

### **Note!**

If you mount a fire extinguisher, you must use specially cut floor mats\* in the footwell.



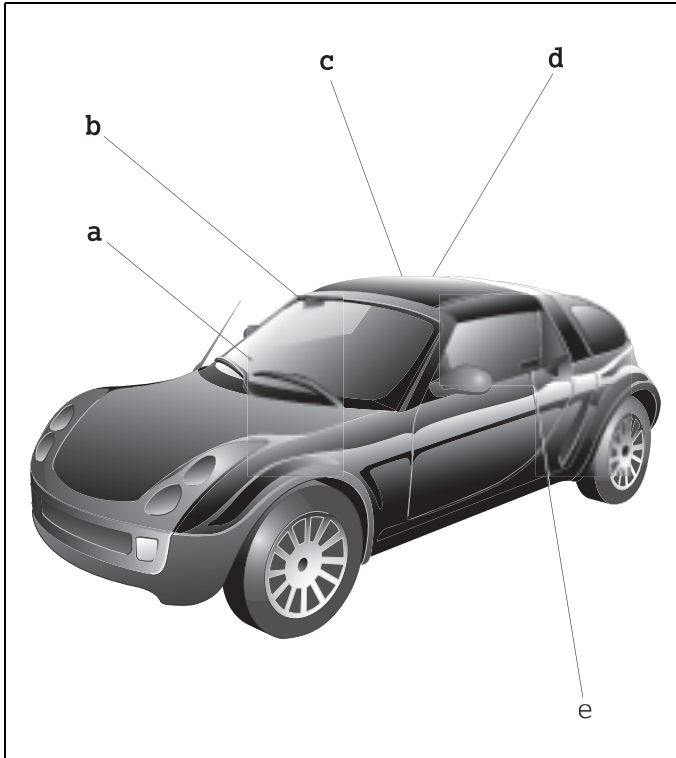
## Contents

- >Information signs
- >Model plate
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- >Official homologation

### >>Data transfer.

Now, to finish off, you should take another few minutes to go through your car's technical data and soak them in. Have fun in doing so.

## Information signs (example: left-hand drive version)



### Information signs (example: left-hand drive version)

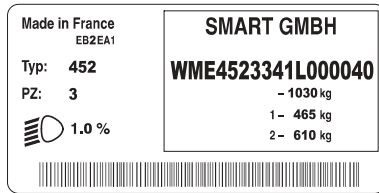
- a smartmove Assistance (glove box)
- b Airbag information signs (sun visor/roof rail)
- c Model plate with vehicle ident. no. (B-post on passenger side)
- d Refuelling sign (on inside of filler flap)
- e Anti-theft wheel studs information sign



#### **Danger of injury!**

Various warning labels are attached to your vehicle. These labels are designed to make you and other persons aware of possible dangers. Therefore, do not remove any of the warning labels (unless otherwise stated). Removing warning labels can lead to you or other persons not recognising potential dangers and ultimately inflicting personal injury.

## Model plate



### Model plate

### Vehicle identification number

The vehicle identification number is found on the floor plate and can be seen when the tailgate is opened and the floor carpet and engine cover are lifted.

# Technical data

## Technical data

The technical data are valid for all standard equipped vehicles.

We recommend that you use original smart parts and accessories.

Engine specifications	Petrol engines			
	roadster/ roadster-coupé	roadster/ roadster-coupé	roadster/ roadster-coupé	BRABUS roadster/ BRABUS roadster-coupé
Rated output (kW)	45	60	74	74
At engine speed (rpm)	5250	5250	5600	5600
Nominal torque (Nm)	95	110	130	130
At engine speed (rpm)	2000-4000	2250-4500	2500-5300	2500-5300
Number of cylinders	3	3	3	3
Valves per cylinder	2	2	2	2
Spark plugs per cylinder	2	2	2	2
Total displacement (cm³)	698	698	698	698
Engine weight acc. to DIN 70020 A (kg)	60	60	60	60
Maximum climbing capacity at permissible gross vehicle weight	20%	20%	20%	20%



## Technical data

### Fuel consumption in accordance with EC Directive 1999/100/EC

The following data were evaluated in accordance with the EC Directive (1999/100/EC). All data are valid for basic version vehicles with catalytic converter.

In practice, fuel consumption may be higher than the values determined and cited in the EC guidelines (1999/100/EC), as in everyday use different operating conditions may prevail, such as individual driving styles, additional equipment, different road surfaces and weather conditions. The fuel consumption values given by the EC Directive (1999/100/EC) serve solely as a means of comparison in

certain given conditions.

Any qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center will be able to provide further details.

Refer to the COC papers (EC-CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY) for the currently applicable fuel consumption ratings.

These papers are handed to you at the point of vehicle delivery.

### Fuel consumption in accordance with EC Directive 1999/100/EU Petrol engines

	45 kW	60 kW		74 kW		74 kW	
	roadster/ roadster-coupé	roadster	roadster -coupé	roadster	roadster -coupé	roadster BRABUS	roadster -coupé BRABUS
	softip	softouch		softouch		softouch	
Inner urban (ltrs./100 km)	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Extra urban (ltrs./100 km)	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Combined (ltrs./100 km)	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Driving range (km)	714	686	686	673	673	673	673
Exhaust cleaning/emissions standard	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4
CO2 emissions (g/km)	117	122	122	122	122	122	122

## Technical data

Acceleration/maximum speed	Petrol engines							
	45 kW		60 kW		74 kW		74 kW	
	roadster	roadster -coupé	roadster	roadster -coupé	roadster	roadster -coupé	roadster BRABUS	roadster -coupé BRABUS
Acceleration, flexibility in 5th gear								
0 to 100 km/h (s)	15.5	15.5	10.9	10.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Maximum speed (km/h)	160	165	175	180	190	195	190	195

## Technical data

### Wheels and tyres

#### >Notes on wheels and tyres!

- Use only wheels and tyres approved by smart gmbh.

This way you ensure that your car will handle optimally, which in turn guarantees the driving safety of your vehicle.

- Change over to winter tyres at an early date, preferably in the autumn.
- The vehicle operating approval status is rendered null and void if other wheel/tyre combinations are used.
- Replace worn tyres in good time.

Every qualified specialist workshop (e.g. a smart center) will be glad to provide you with details and information concerning the wheels and tyres recommended for your smart.

Wheels* and tyres*	roadster	roadster-coupé	Optional extra for both versions	roadster BRABUS <sup>1</sup>	roadster-coupé BRABUS <sup>2</sup>
Tyres, front	185/55 R15	205/50 R15	205/45 R16	205/40 ZR17	205/40 ZR17
Tyres, rear	185/55 R15	205/50 R15	205/45 R16	225/35 ZR17	225/35 ZR17
Wheels, front	5J x 15 ET24	6J x 15 ET24	6.5J x 16 ET24	7J x 17 ET20	7J x 17 ET20
Wheels, rear	6J x 15 ET-20	7J x 15 ET-15.5	7J x 16 ET-20	8J x 17 ET-15	8J x 17 ET-15

<sup>1</sup> Also applies for the 74 kW roadster.

<sup>2</sup> Also applies for the 74 kW roadster-coupé.

#### >Note!

Freedom of motion can only be guaranteed if the manufacturer's recommended wheels and tyres are used. Other wheel and tyre sizes may damage the braking system.

## Technical data

### Snow chains\*



#### Accident risk!

When fitting or removing snow chains, always park your car on a level surface and switch the engine off. The vehicle could otherwise slide and injure yourself or other road users.



#### Accident risk!

When fitting and removing snow chains, ensure that you and your vehicle are at a safe distance from moving traffic. Not doing so could endanger other road users or even lead to you being injured by the vehicles behind you.



#### Accident risk!

The car's handling changes when driving with snow chains on any kind of road surface. Always adapt your driving style and speed to the weather, road and traffic conditions, to reduce the risk of accidents.



#### Accident risk!

Do not forget to retighten the snow chains. Otherwise they may work their way loose from the tyres.



#### Accident risk!

Only use original smart snow chains. Otherwise there is an accident risk!

Only original smart accessory snow chains (part no. 001 4816 V001) are approved for use on the smart. Snow chains are only permitted on tyre size 185/55 R15. Only fit snow chains on the rear tyres of your vehicle.

#### >Notes on the use of non-original smart snow chains

If other-make snow chains are used:

- the vehicle operating approval status is rendered null and void,
- the car could sustain damage,
- handling can be greatly impaired.

## Technical data

Weights	roadster	roadster-coupé	roadster BRABUS <sup>2</sup>	roadster-coupé BRABUS <sup>3</sup>
Curb weight <sup>1</sup> (kg)	865	885	895	915
Load capacity (kg)	165	145	135	115
of which maximum load in the luggage compartment, front/rear (kg)	35/50	35/50	35/50	35/50
Permissible gross vehicle weight (kg)	1030	1030	1030	1030

<sup>1</sup> Curb weight (acc. to 92/21/EEC) including driver (75 kg) and all fluids (tank 90 % full). Optional extras will increase the curb weight; as a result the payload is reduced.

<sup>2</sup> Also applies for the 74 kW roadster.

<sup>3</sup> Also applies for the 74 kW roadster-coupé.

Loads	roadster, roadster-coupé, BRABUS roadster and BRABUS roadster-coupé
Maximum permissible axle weight, front axle (kg)	465
Maximum permissible axle weight, rear axle (kg)	610
Maximum permissible roof load	None



### Accident risk!

Do not load the roof of the car and do not mount a roof rack! This may significantly impair driving dynamics and lead to accidents.

## Technical data

Vehicle dimensions	roadster	roadster-coupé	roadster BRABUS <sup>1</sup>	roadster-coupé BRABUS <sup>2</sup>
Length (mm)	3427	3427	3427	3427
Width (mm)	1615	1615	1615	1615
Height (mm)	1207	1207	1190	1190
Wheelbase (mm)	2360	2360	2360	2360
Tread width, front/rear (mm)	1357/1392	1357/1392	1365/1382	1365/1382
Luggage compartment, front/rear (ltrs.)	59/86	59/189	59/86	59/189
Turning circle, m (ft/in)	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7

<sup>1</sup> Also applies for the 74 kW roadster.

<sup>2</sup> Also applies for the 74 kW roadster-coupé.

## Technical data

<b>Refuelling</b>	
<b>Fuel tank for all vehicles</b>	
Capacity, (ltrs.)	35
of which reserve capacity (ltrs.)	5
<b>Fuel</b>	
45 kW	Premium unleaded petrol, EN 228, at least 95 RON/85 MON
60 kW	Unleaded premium super, EN 228, at least 98 RON <sup>1</sup> /88 MON
74 kW	Unleaded premium super, EN 228, at least 98 RON <sup>1</sup> /88 MON

<sup>1</sup> The 60 kW and 74 kW petrol engines are designed to run on unleaded fuel with a minimum grade of 98 RON/88 MON. In countries where no such petrol is available, you can refuel with 95 RON/85 MON. This, however, can reduce engine output and increase fuel consumption.

## Technical data

<b>Fluid capacities</b>	<b>smart roadster, roadster-coupé, BRABUS smart roadster and BRABUS roadster-coupé</b>
<b>Coolant system</b>	
Coolant capacity, l (Imp. pints)	4.2
Anti-corrosion agent/anti-freeze (ltrs.)	2.1
<b>Windscreen washer system</b>	
Total fluid capacity (ltrs.)	3.0
<b>Tyre inflation pressure (summer and winter)</b>	
Front axle (bar)	2.0
Rear axle (bar)	2.0

<b>Engine oil</b>	<b>Petrol engines</b>		
	<b>45 kW engine</b>	<b>60 kW engine</b>	<b>74 kW engine</b>
Change quantity (ltrs.)	3.0	3.0	3.0



### Retrofitted electrical or electronic equipment

Retrofitted electrical or electronic equipment which may influence the driver's control over the vehicle require a type approval certificate and must be designated by means of an **e** symbol.

The installation of mobile phones and data transmission devices which comply with the maximum transmitting power listed below will receive the approval of the smart gmbh company if the installation is done by skilled technician and a non-reflectance aerial is used.

### >Note!

If electrical/electronic devices that do not comply with the aforementioned installation specifications are fitted, the vehicle's operating approval may be rendered null and void (EC Directive 95/54/EC).

Frequency range (band)	Max. transmission power (watts)
Short wave (<50 MHz)	100
Wavelength 2 m	50
Wavelength 0.7 m	35
Wavelength 0.25 m = D + E networks	10

# Homologation numbers

## Homologation numbers

(for radio wave-based remote control)

Country	Country code	Homologation number
Germany	D	G133416J
Austria	A	CEPT LPD D
Belgium	B	RTT/D/X1556
Denmark	DK	CEPT/LPD/DK/9717
Spain	E	E 02 98 00 74
France	F	97-0325-PPL0
Italy	I	DGPGF/4/2/03/338965/FO/00171/21/01/98
Luxembourg	L	L 2432/10325-01H
Netherlands	NL	CEPT LPD D
Portugal	P	ICP-069TC-97
Sweden	S	Approved by National Post and Telecom Agency Ue970133
Switzerland	CH	BAKOM 97.0885.K.P

# Official homologation



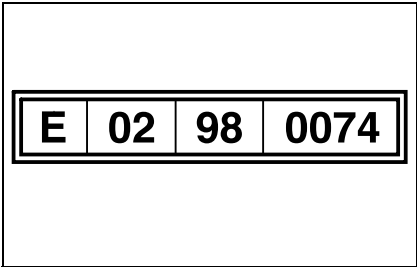
Official homologation

Symbols for the homologation

Germany



France



Spain



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# Masthead

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