

Operating instructions
smart forfour



>>Good news.

You've chosen the smart forfour. 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 read these operating instructions carefully 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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All texts marked with an "*" refer either to special equipment ex works or original smart accessories.

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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.

>>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.

>>Reference.

- > 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.

Material damage

>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 fitted by 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 >>Reference. (Technical data) in these instructions
- Road traffic regulations
- Road traffic licencing regulations

Children

Be sure that you also study the chapter on >>child suitability.

Resale

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

smart - a brand of DaimlerChrysler



Contents

- >Opening and closing
- >Adjusting the seats
- >Steering wheel adjustment
- >Mirrors adjustment
- >Power windows
- >Seat belts
- >Belt tensioners and belt force limiters
- >Cockpit, left-hand drive model
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- >Control levers
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- >On-board instruments
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- >Centre console
- >Lower centre console
- >Auxiliary instruments*

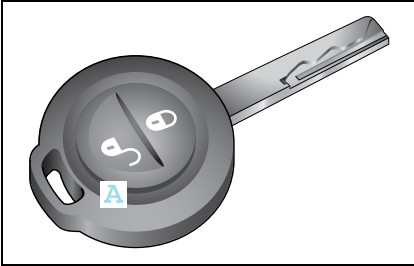
>>Getting acquainted.

Open up your smart forfour. 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 forfour's keys

There is one key with radio remote control (A) for your vehicle.

>Note!

Should you have problems with your radio remote control in certain areas, please get in touch with a local smart center!

>Note!

You will also be handed a spare key together with the vehicle.

Lost your car key?

A duplicate key is available from a smart center.

>Note!

The remote control has an operating range of up to 15 metres (approx. 50 ft). Depending on the nature of the surroundings (objects reflecting or absorbing its signals) and interference from other radio-operated systems, the range of the remote control may fluctuate considerably. Similarly, the operating range fluctuates in line with the direction from which the remote control is activated.

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 car key

- Press the button for unlocking (🔓) once.
 - > The turn signal lights flash once.
 - > All doors, the tailgate and the filler cap can be opened.

or

- Unlock the car mechanically with the key.
 - > All doors, the tailgate and the filler cap can be opened.

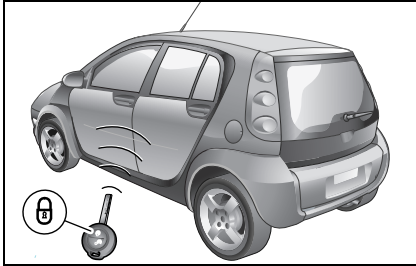
Locking the car with the remote control




Danger of injury!

Never leave children unsupervised in the car, even if they are wearing 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 extended periods of time.

Unlocking and locking



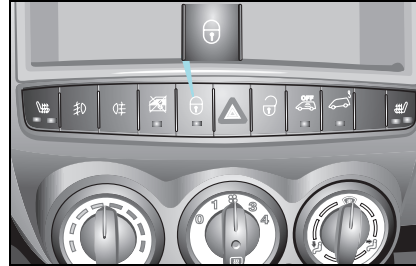
- Press the button  once to lock.
 - > The turn signal lights flash three times.
 - > All doors are locked.

>Note!

- It is not possible to lock all doors mechanically¹.
- If the driver's door is open unlocking automatically takes place immediately.

>Important!

Please make sure that you do not inadvertently activate the remote control on the car key. You could unlock the vehicle.



Emergency locking

You can also lock the vehicle without the remote control.



Danger of injury!

Never leave children unsupervised in the car, even if they are wearing 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.

- Switch off the ignition.
- Open the driver door.
- Press the central locking switch.
- Exit the vehicle.
- Close the driver door.
 - > The vehicle locks automatically.

>Note!

Never leave your key in the ignition switch.

You could lock yourself out!

¹ Deviations are possible in certain countries.

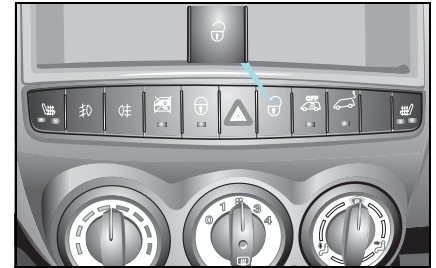
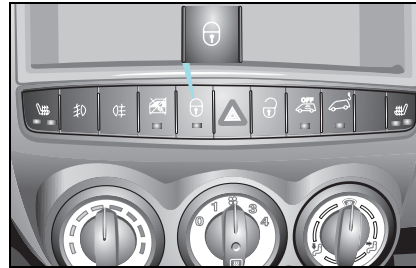
Unlocking and locking

auto-relock function

If you do not open the driver or passenger door or the tailgate 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!



Locking and unlocking the car from inside

How to lock the car from the inside

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

Unlocking the car from inside

- Press the central locking switch.
 - > The central unlocking mechanism is distinctly heard.
 - > The vehicle is unlocked and can be opened from the inside and outside.

Unlocking and locking



drive lock funktion

The vehicle doors are centrally locked from a speed of approximately 20 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 (A) 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 unlocking switch (B) and the unlocking button on the remote control device at the same time.
 - > You will hear an acoustic signal. The drive lock function is switched off.

Child safety lock

You can separately lock the rear doors to prevent occupants (e.g. children) sitting on the rear seats from opening the doors on the inside.

When a door is locked, you

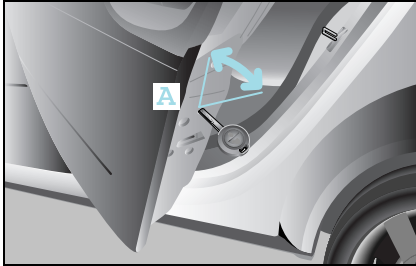
- cannot open it from the inside.
- can open it from the outside if the vehicle is not locked.



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.

Unlocking and locking

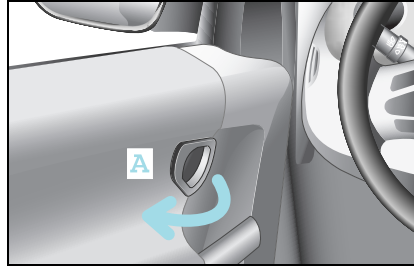


Locking the rear doors

- Insert the vehicle key into the opening (A) on the desired side of the vehicle.
- Turn the vehicle key to the vertical position.
 - > The doors are now locked from the inside.

Unlocking the rear doors

- Turn the vehicle key all the way to the right (on the left side of the vehicle) or all the way to the left (on the right side of the vehicle).
 - > The doors now can be opened from the inside.



- Open the doors by pulling on the door handle (A).

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

- if the lights are switched on and the ignition is switched off.
- if a gear of the automated manual transmission (softouch plus)* is engaged while the engine is running and there is no pressure being applied to either the footbrake or the accelerator pedal.

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

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

Cause:

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

Remedy:

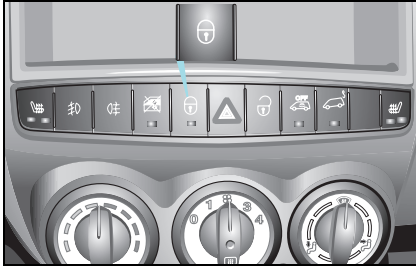
- > Replace the battery yourself or
- > have the battery replaced by a smart center.

>Note!

If you fail to replace the transmitter battery after approx. 100 more presses of the remote control:

- you will not be able to lock or unlock the car with the remote control.
- > You will, however, be able to unlock the car mechanically with the car key.
- you will still be able to start the car.

Unlocking and locking

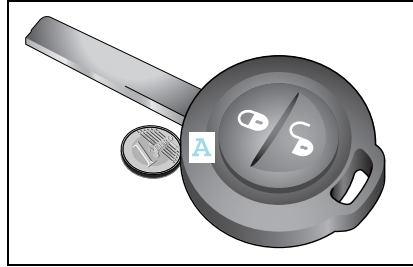


Locking the car without the remote control

- Turn the ignition to position **2**.
- Open the driver door.
- Press the central locking switch.
 - > The LED on the switches strip will flash at double the normal frequency.
- Within 5 seconds, turn the ignition key to position **0** and remove it.
 - > The central locking mechanism is distinctly heard.
- Lock the driver door from the outside.
 - > The car is now locked.

>Note!

Take care not to leave your keys inside the car.



Replacing the transmitter battery

Danger of poisoning!

Batteries contain toxic and corrosive substances. Keep batteries out of reach of children.

Go to a doctor immediately if a battery has been swallowed.

Swallowing a battery can cause serious health problems.

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

>Note!

Replace the remote control's transmitter battery every 2 years at the latest. Otherwise there is a danger of leakage! The remote control could be destroyed.



Environment!

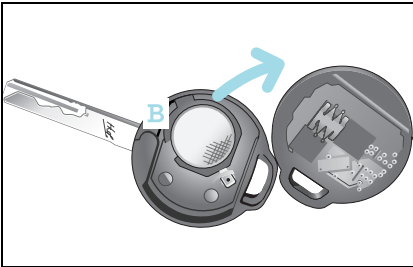
Dispose of empty batteries in an environmentally compatible manner.

>Note!

Check the polarity when inserting the new battery.

Otherwise damage may occur to parts in the electrical system.

Unlocking and locking



- Take the battery (B) out of the battery holder.
- Insert the new battery, checking that the polarity is correct.
 - > Type of battery: lithium cell CR 2016
- 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 will 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!

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



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 choose a seated position in which they are able to fasten the seat belt correctly and that is as far as possible from the front airbags. The driver's seated position must be such that he is able to control the vehicle 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.
- Position the passenger's seat as far back as possible, especially if child restraint systems* were attached to it and children were wearing these child restraint systems or are 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!

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.

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.

The front seats and the rear bench seat can be adjusted forward or back.

The adjustment lever on the rear bench seat is located beneath the centre rear seat.

- Pull the handle (A) up (example shows front seat).
- Reposition the seat or bench seat.
- Release the handle.
 - > The locking mechanism must audibly engage on both sides.

>Note!

There is likewise a lever in the luggage compartment for adjustment of the rear bench seat¹ (see page 7-10).

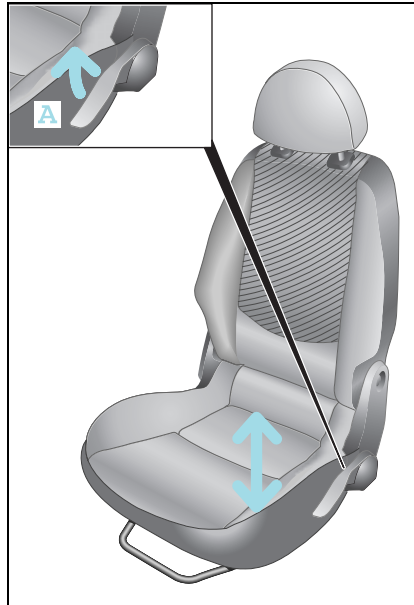


¹ Not in pure.

Adjusting the seats

Seat height adjustment*

- Pull the lever for seat height adjustment (A) up.
 - > The seat's height is raised in steps.
- Press the lever for seat height adjustment (A) down.
 - > The seat's height is lowered in steps.
- Repeat the entire process until you have obtained the correct seat height.



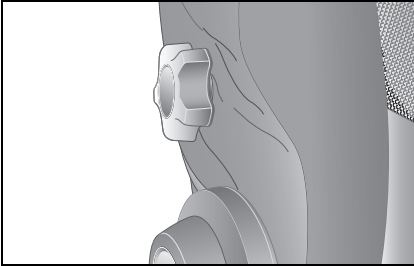
Adjusting the seats

Adjusting the backrest inclination

- Lean against the backrest.
- Pull up the adjustment lever (A).
- Move your upper body to the correct seated position.
- Release the adjustment lever (A) and allow it to engage.

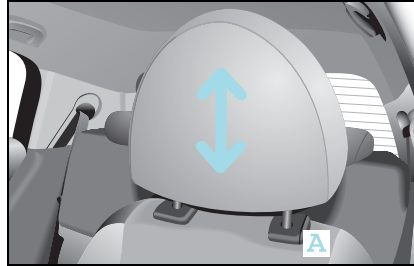


Adjusting the seats



Lumbar support*

The driver's seat in addition has a lumbar support that can be adjusted by turning the adjusting wheel.



Adjusting head restraints

The height of the head restraints on all seats can be adjusted.



Danger of injury!

If the occupant's head is not or incorrectly supported by a head restraint in the event of an accident, the head or neck could sustain serious injuries.

For this reason, never drive without the head restraints engaged in position and adjusted to the correct height on all seats that are occupied.

Ensure that the back of the head is supported at eye level.

Adjusting upwards

- Pull the head restraint upwards.

Adjusting downwards

- Press the adjustment catch (A) on the seat and hold it tight.
 - > The head restraint can be pushed down.

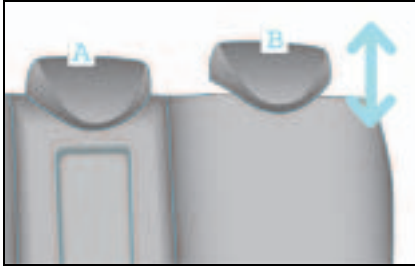
Removing head restraints

- Pull the head restraint upwards.
 - > The head restraint can be pulled upwards and removed.

Fitting head restraints

- Insert the head restraint in the guides.
- Press the adjustment catch (A).
 - > You can now insert the head restraint.

Adjusting the seats



Rear bench seat head restraints

The rear bench seat head restraints can be pressed all the way down (A), e.g. if something is being transported or if you want to improve the rear view.

If people occupy the rear bench seat, the head restraints must be pulled up and properly engaged (B).

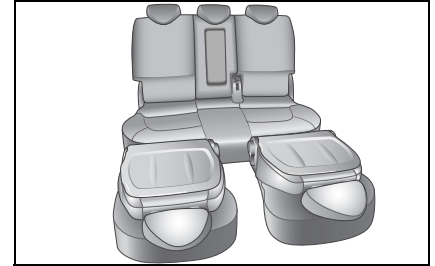


Danger of injury!

If the occupant's head is not or incorrectly supported by a head restraint in the event of an accident, the head or neck could sustain serious injuries.

For this reason, never drive without the head restraints engaged in position and adjusted to the correct height on all seats that are occupied.

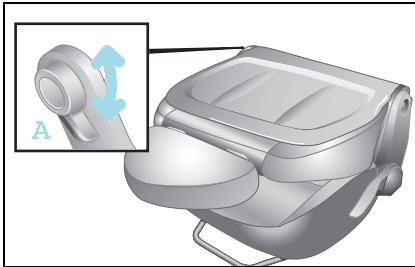
Ensure that the back of the head is supported at eye level.



The lounge concept*

To enable you to spend e.g. breaks in your journey in comfort, the driver's and front passenger's seats can be folded down. You can then take sit on the rear bench seat and use the folded-down backrests as tables.

Adjusting the seats

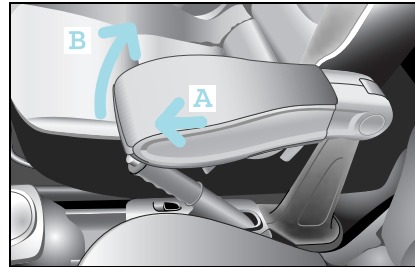


Folding down driver's and front passenger's seats*

- Pull the adjustment lever (A) all the way up (example shows front passenger's seat).
- Fold the backrest down.

To fold back:

- Pull the adjustment lever (A) all the way up.
- Fold the seat backrest up and allow it to engage audibly into position.



twinface armrest*

The twinface armrest serves

- as an armrest,
 - as a storage compartment and can hold-
- er,
(see page 7-5).

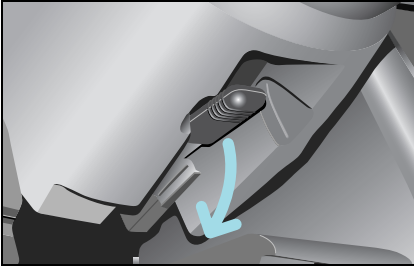
The twinface armrest can be rotated about its own axis as well as folded over. This allows the driver, front passenger and rear seat passengers to use the armrest.

Folding over the twinface armrest*

- Fold the armrest back in the direction indicated by arrow B.
 - > You can engage the twinface armrest in an upright position between the backrests or fold it completely over.

Rotating the twinface armrest*

- Pull the twinface armrest in the direction indicated by arrow A.
- Rotate the armrest 180° about its own axis.
 - > The twinface armrest engages.

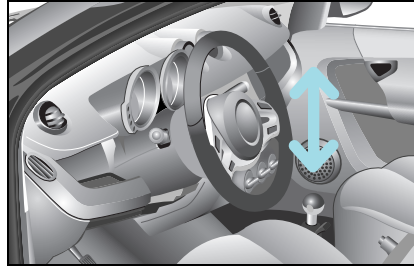


Steering wheel adjustment

The steering wheel's height can be adjusted to suit the driver's individual preferences.

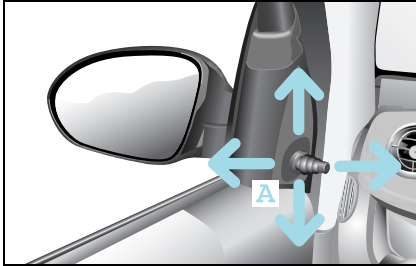
>Note!

Only adjust the steering wheel while the car is stationary, and do not set off until the steering wheel has been locked in position again. If you drive with the steering wheel adjustment device not locked, unexpected repositioning of the steering wheel could distract you temporarily. The steerability of the vehicle is nevertheless maintained at all times.



- Press the lever for steering wheel height adjustment down.
 - > The steering wheel can be pivoted up and down.
- Adjust the steering wheel to your preferred height setting.
- Pull the lever for steering wheel height adjustment up.
 - > The steering wheel is now secured in that position.

Mirrors adjustment



Mirrors adjustment

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

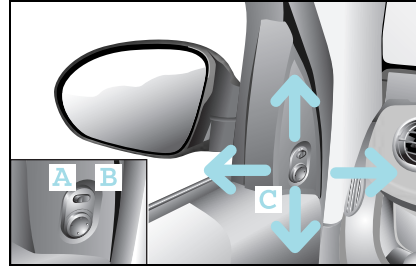


Accident risk!

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

Manually adjusting the outside mirrors

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



Electrically adjusting* the outside mirrors

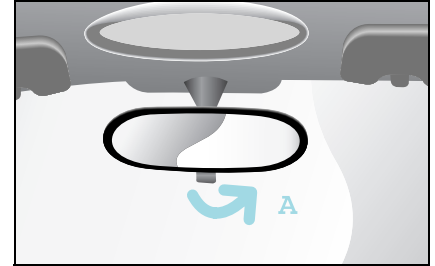
The electric outside mirror adjustment will only function when the ignition is switched on.

Setting the adjustment side

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

Adjusting outside mirrors

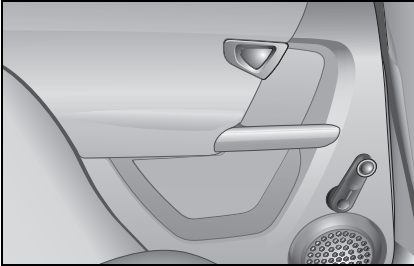
- The outside mirrors can be infinitely adjusted by tilting the control knob (C).



Adjusting the inside rearview mirror

- Set the inside 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 pressing lever (A).
 - > The view to the rear is retained.

Power windows



>Note!

The front power windows are operated electrically as standard, but do not have touch control.

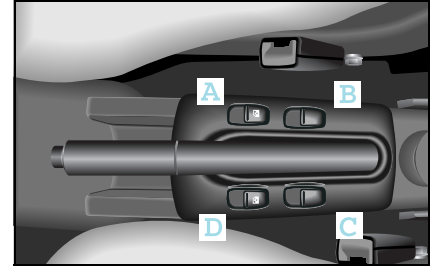
Power windows

In the standard specification, the front side windows are opened and closed electrically, and the rear windows mechanically.

Opening and closing rear side windows manually

The window crank is positioned below the window, near the door handle.

- Turn the crank clockwise to open the window.
- Turn the crank anti-clockwise to close the window.

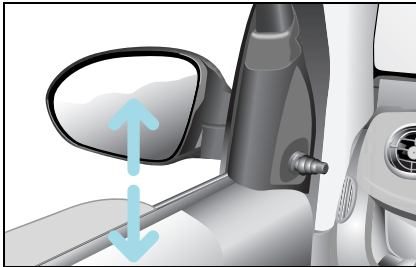


Opening and closing all side windows automatically*

The switches for the right and left of the handbrake lever:

- Switch for power window, front passenger side (A).
- Switch for power window, rear right (B).
- Switch for power window, rear left (C).
- Switch for power window, driver side (D).

Power windows



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

Power opening of side windows

- Press the power window switch.
 - > The side window opens fully (touch control).
- To halt the side window's opening movement, press the switch a further time or pull it up.

Power closing of side windows

- Pull the power window switch up.
 - > The side windows close for as long as the switch is pulled.

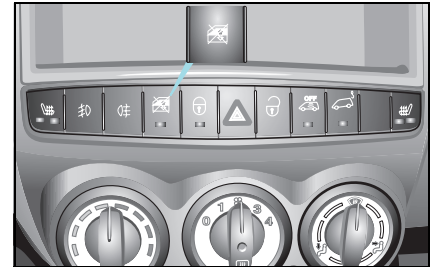
>Note!

The side window in the driver's door closes automatically at a press of the switch (touch control). The closing movement can be halted as follows:

- Pull the switch again, or press the switch.
 - > The window halts and does not close any further.

>Note!

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



Locking the rear power windows*

You can prevent the rear side windows from being opened.

- Press the switch on the switches strip.
 - > The power windows are blocked.
 - > The indicator light on the switch remains on while the power windows are blocked.

>Note!

To unblock the power windows, press the switch again.



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

Seat belts

The seat belts with integrated belt tensioners and belt limiters combine with the airbags to form a restraint system that offers maximum scope for protection 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.

Seat belts



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.



Adjusting seat belt height

To obtain optimum belt run, proceed as follows:

Adjusting the belt mounting upwards

- Pull the belt mounting (A) up as far as the desired position.

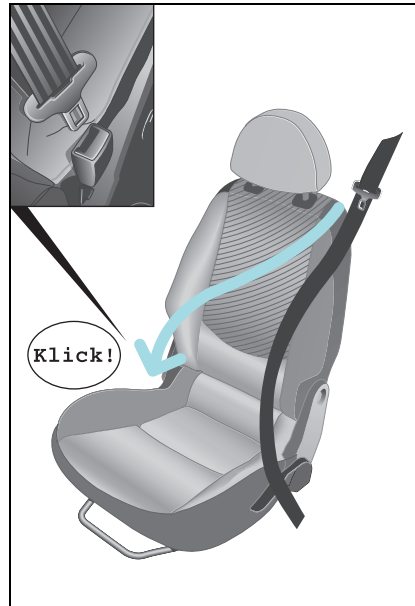
Adjusting the belt mounting downwards

- Press the release button on the belt mounting.
- Pull the belt mounting (A) down as far as the desired position.
- Let go of the release button when in the desired position.
 - > The belt mounting engages.

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 audibly into the buckle.



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 front seat belts have:

- belt tensioners,
- belt force limiters.

Belt tensioners

- tension the seat belts when activated, so that they lie tightly across the body.
- are only triggered off 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.

Belt force limiters

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

>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.

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.
- 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.

Belt tensioners and belt force limiters

If the belt tensioners are triggered off, you will hear an explosion that fundamentally represents no risk to your hearing, but some dust may be generated.

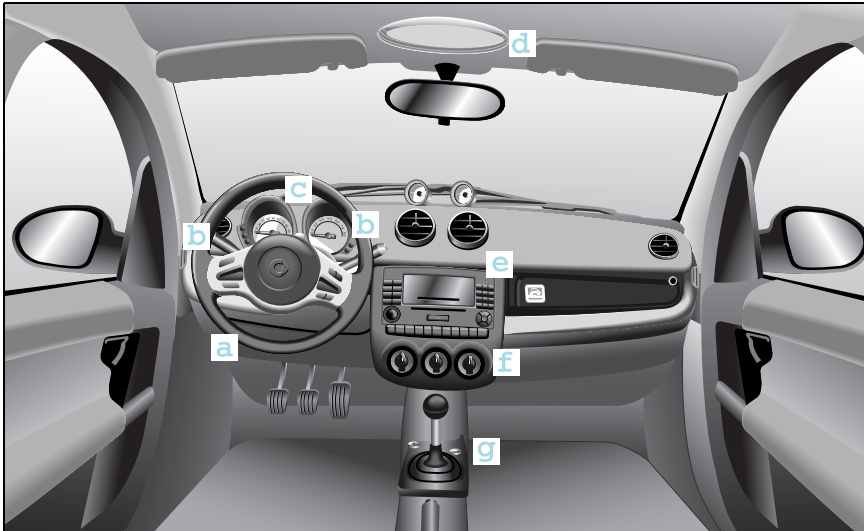


Danger of injury!

If the belt tensioners have been triggered, have them replaced in a qualified specialist workshop. 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 or multifunction steering wheel*

b Control lever

c On-board instruments

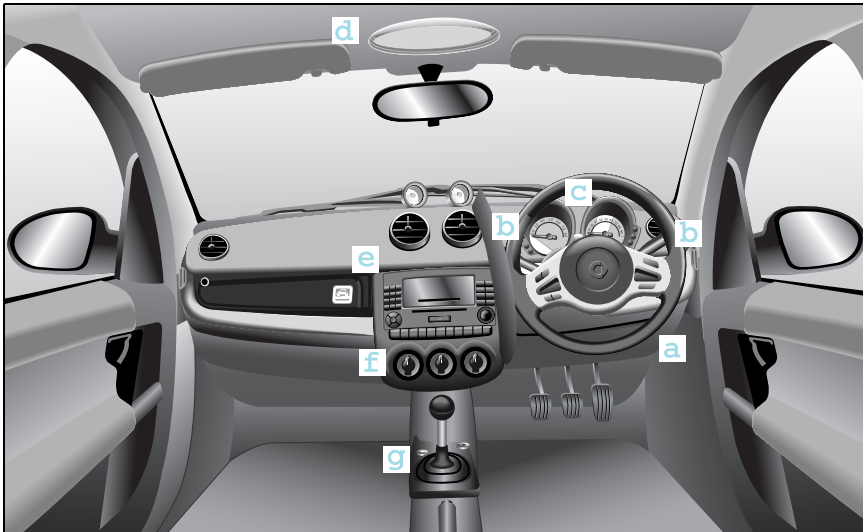
d Overhead control panel

e Audio/telematics devices

f Heater/ventilation/air conditioning system*

g Tunnel console

Cockpit, right-hand drive model



Cockpit, right-hand drive model

a Steering wheel or multifunction steering wheel*

b Control lever

c On-board instruments

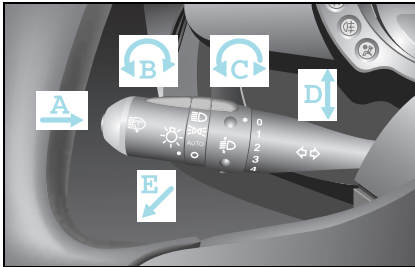
d Overhead control panel

e Audio/telematics devices

f Heater/ventilation/air conditioning system*

g Tunnel console

Control levers



Control levers left

A Wash front lights*

B Lights

0 = off, 1 = light on*, 2 = parking lights,
3 = low beam

C Headlight range adjustment

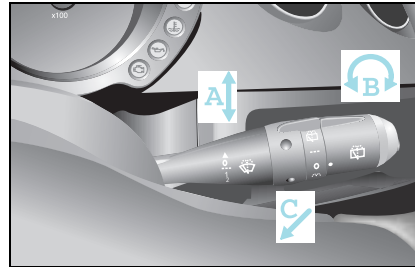
Range of four settings

D Turn signal lights

Indicating a right or left turn

E High beam lights

0 = off, 1 = headlight flashers, 2 = high
beams



Control lever right

A Wipe windscreen

1 = touchkey wipe, 0 = off, -1 = interval
wipe, -2 = wiper speed 1, -3 = wiper
speed 2

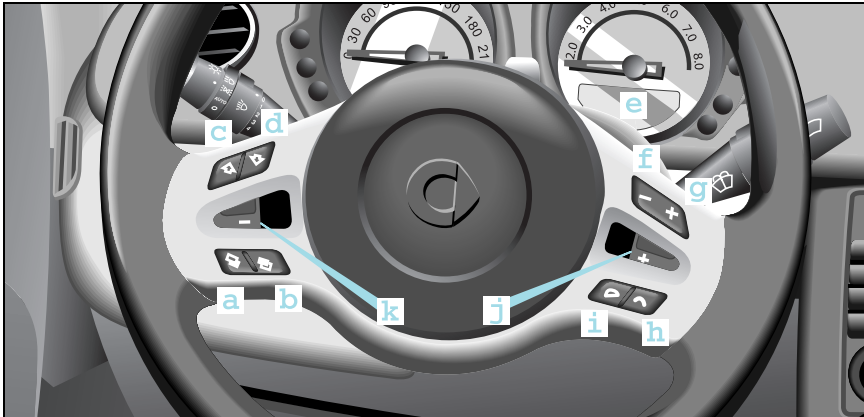
B Rear window wipe and wash

-1 = rear window wipe and wash, 0 = off,
1 = interval wipe, 2 = rear window wipe
and wash

C Windscreen wash

-1 = windscreen washer system on

Multifunction steering wheel*



Multifunction steering wheel*

Menu guidance

- a Scroll down main menu
- b Scroll up main menu
- c Scroll down sub-menu
- d Scroll up sub-menu
- e On-board computer display

Volume control for audio/telematics devices*

- f Reduce volume
- g Increase volume

Telephone function

- h Answer call
- i End call

Shift paddles*

- j Shifting up
- k Shifting down

On-board instruments




On-board instruments

A Speedometer

B Tachometer


C Displays


Indicator lights

 Airbag (a)


 Rear fog lamp (b)


 Fog lamps* (c)

 Brake system (d)


 abs (e)


 esp (f)


 Preglow indicator light* (g)


 Trailer indicator light* (h)


 Turn signal lights (i)


 High beams (j)

 Seat belt (k)

 Battery (l)

 Coolant temperature (m)

 Oil pressure (n)

 Engine check (o)



a) Airbag indicator light

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

- airbags,
- belt tensioners.

>Note!

The operating principle of the airbags and additional information to this regard can be found starting on page 6-28.



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 7 seconds:
 - > No fault detected.
 - > The airbag system is OK.
2. Airbag indicator light does not go out within 7 seconds and remains permanently on, or flashes:
 - > 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.

On-board instruments



b) Rear fog lamp indicator light

It lights up:

- when the rear fog lamp is switched on while the ignition is on.



c) Fog lamp* indicator light

It lights up:

- when the fog lamps are switched on while the ignition is on.



d) 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, e.g. smartmove Assistance or 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, e.g. smartmove Assistance or a smart center.



e) 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.



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.

- Take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center, without delay. The car's abs and esp functions have failed!
- 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, e.g. smartmove Assistance or a smart center.

On-board instruments



f) esp indicator light¹

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.

It flashes:

- > when esp is working.

Light stays on permanently:

- > for system failure,
- > when esp is not responding.

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.



esp indicator light¹

>Note!

The esp operating principle and further instructions on this are given on page 6-27.

>Note!

If esp fails, abs will still function. However, if abs has failed, esp will not function!



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.



g) Preglow indicator light

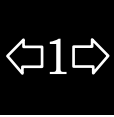
It lights up:

- with the ignition switched on.
 - > When the indicator light extinguishes, the engine is ready to be started.

>Note!

If the engine is already at operating temperature you can start it without the pre-heater.

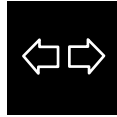
¹ Only for 47 kW, if equipped with esp.



h) Trailer indicator light*

It flashes:

- when the ignition is switched on, the control lever for the turn signals is operated and a trailer is wired up to the car.



i) 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 9-12) or
- Take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.



j) High beam indicator light

Comes on when the ignition is switched on if you

- switch on the high beams.
- operate the headlight flashers.

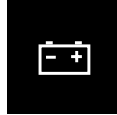
On-board instruments



k) Seat belt indicator light

It lights up:

- with the ignition switched on.
 - > if your seat belt is not fastened.
 - Fasten your seat belt.



l) 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, e.g. smartmove Assistance or a smart center.

>Important!

The drive belt may have broken.

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



m) Coolant temperature indicator light

It lights up:

- 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, e.g. smartmove Assistance or a smart center.

>Important!

The engine could be damaged if you continue to drive.



n) Oil pressure indicator light

It lights up:

- with the ignition 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.
 - Check the oil level.
 - Take the car to a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.



Oil pressure indicator light

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.
- Do not drive any further.
- Call a breakdown recovery service, e.g. smartmove Assistance or 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.



o) Engine check 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:

- 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 1000 rpm.

Driving in the optimum engine speed range helps you to

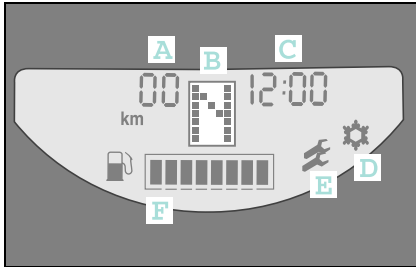
- save fuel.
- take good care of the engine.

>Important!

Change gear in good time and always pay attention to the gear shift recommendations indicated in your car's gear indicator.

The optimum engine speed ranges (rpm) are:	Petrol engines	Diesel engines
Driving off	1000 - 2000	1000 - 2000
Normal operation at constant speed	2000 - 3000	1800 - 3000
Brief periods of acceleration, e.g. when passing	3000 - 6300	3000 - 4400

On-board instruments



Speedometer display

You can see the following in the display:

- A Multi-function display
- B Gear indicator¹ and recommendation to change gear
- C Clock
- D Frost warning display
- E Service interval display
- F Fuel tank gauge

The functions are described below.

Display illumination

The display illumination lights up:

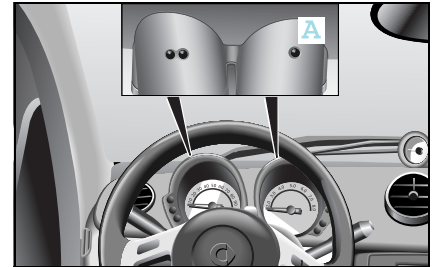
- when the lights are switched on.
- when the ignition is switched on.

The display illumination goes out

- after the lights are switched off,
- after the ignition is switched off,
- 30 seconds after the multi-function display changeover button has been pressed an additional time (see page 1-42).

The display illumination is dimmed:

- if the lights are switched on.

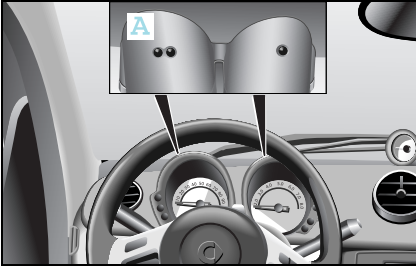


Adjusting brightness of display

- Press the button (A).
- > The brightness of the display in the speedometer and tachometer is increased in fixed steps, then decreased again.

¹ The gear indicator is only present on versions with automated manual transmission (softtouch plus)*.

On-board instruments



Multi-function display

- Press the button (A).
 - > The following information appears in succession in the multi-function display:
 - Trip odometer
 - Daily trip recorder (when held down for a few seconds it returns to zero)
 - Outside temperature display*
 - Residual litres display (when there are fewer than 5 litres of fuel in the fuel tank)

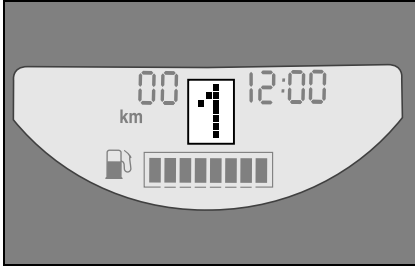
- Press the button (A) twice in succession.
 - > The distance remaining until the next service scope is displayed.
 - > The previous display is called up again after 10 seconds.

>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.

On-board instruments



Only vehicles with automated manual transmission (softouch plus)*

123456 Gear engaged

↑ Upshift (recommendation to change gears)

↓ Downshift (recommendation to change gears)

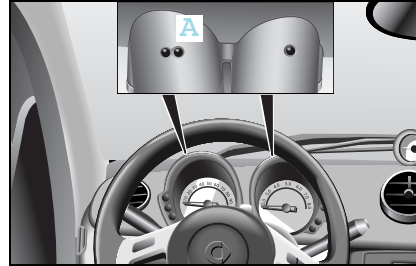
N Neutral, no gear engaged

R Reverse gear is engaged

0 No gear engaged

A Automated gearshifts

! Electronic immobiliser activated



Setting the time

The clock always runs forwards when the time is adjusted.

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

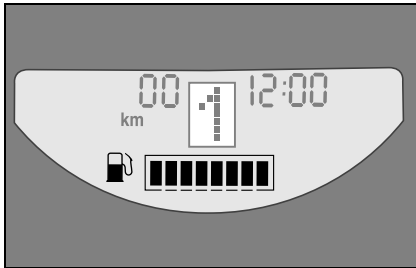
Adjusting manually

- Press the button (A).
 - > The time advances by 1 minute for each press.
- Release the button when the correct time is shown in the display.
 - > The adjustment mode is ended after 5 seconds.

Adjusting automatically

- Press button (A) for longer than 2 seconds.
 - > The time advances at the rate of 4 minutes per second.
 - > After 10 seconds, the rate of adjustment increases to 10 minutes per second.
- Release the button when the correct time is shown in the display.
 - > The adjustment mode is ended after 5 seconds.

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 5 litres of fuel or less in the tank.

If this occurs,

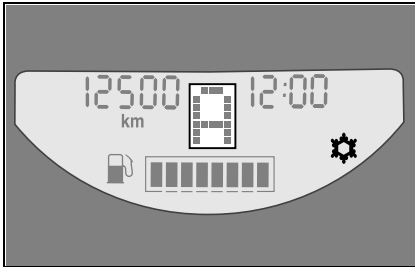
- the fuel pump symbol starts to flash.
- the fuel tank gauge is automatically flashed up in the multi-functional display.

■ Find a filling station.

>Note!

The switchover function in the multi-function display (see page 1-42) remains active even with the fuel pump symbol flashing.

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.

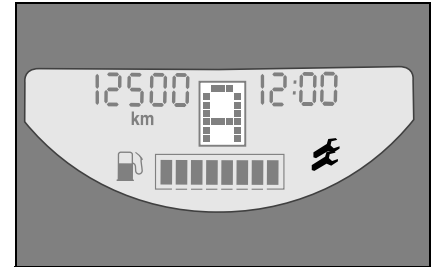
- The outside temperature appears in the display.
- A snowflake symbol flashes for 60 seconds in the display. The snowflake symbol stops flashing below -3 °C.



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.

Always adjust your driving style and -speed to the weather, road and traffic conditions to reduce the risk of accidents.



Service interval display

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

One spanner  or two spanners  is/are shown in the display as well as the remaining distance in kilometres (km), depending on if service scope A or B is due. One spanner and the remaining distance in kilometres (km) are displayed in the on-board computer*.

On-board instruments

If the deadline for a service scope is exceeded, the following appears every time the engine is started:

- the number of kilometres with a negative sign,
- one or two flashing spanners.

Depending on whether service scope A or B is due, one of the following messages will appear in the on-board computer*:

- "Carry out service"

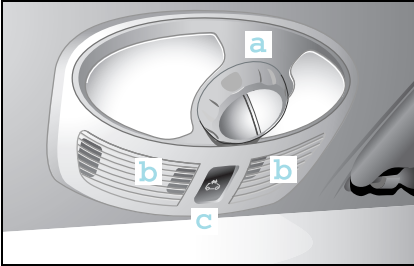
or

- "Carry out maintenance service"

Activate service interval display

- Briefly press the button on the multi-function display twice.

Overhead control panel



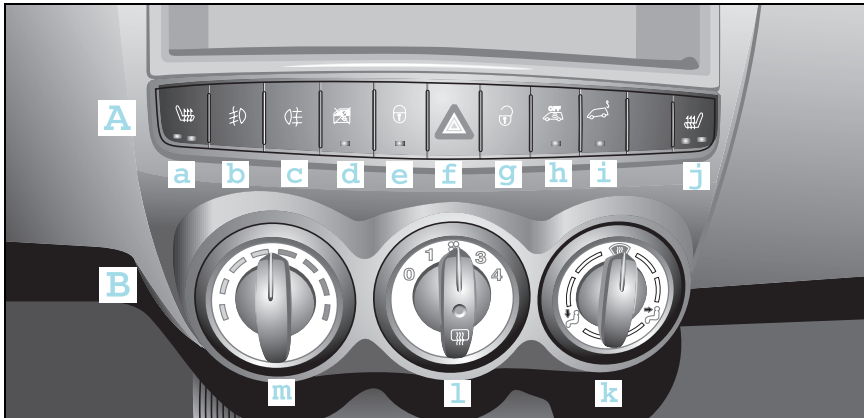
Overhead control panel

- a Rotary control for interior lighting
- b Microphones*
- c Switch for power glass sliding roof*

>Note!

For notes on how to operate the rear inside light, see page 2-7.

Centre console



Centre console

A Switches and indicator lights

B Heater/ventilation/air conditioning system*

- a Driver's heated seat*
- b Front fog lamps*
- c Rear fog lamp
- d Interlock for rear power windows*

e Locking doors from inside

f Hazard warning lights

g Unlocking doors from inside

h Switching off alarm function for alarms triggered by interior motion*

i Switching off alarm function for transport

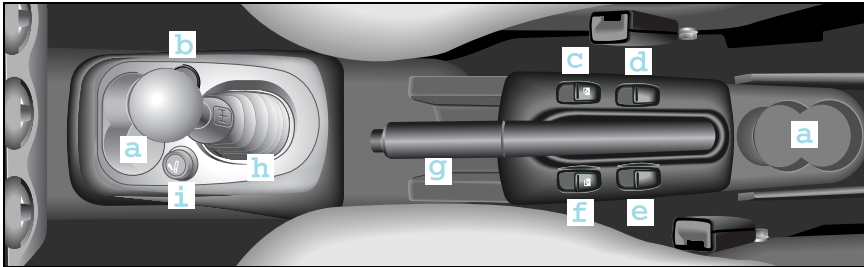
j Passenger's heated seat*

k Air distribution/recirculated air - fresh air*

l Blower/rear window heater

m Air temperature/air conditioning system*

Lower centre console



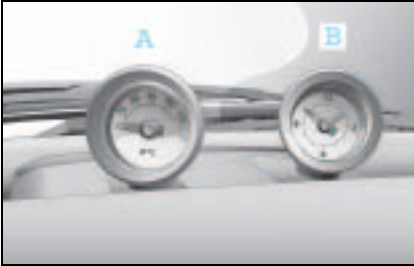
Lower centre console

a Can holder with multifunctioninsert ^{1 2}	f Switch for power window, driver side
b Airbag-off indicator light, front passenger's side	g Handbrake
c Switch for power window, front passenger side	h Gearshift lever
d Switch for power window, rear right*	i Cigarette lighter* (only with smoker's set*)
e Switch for power window, rear left*	

1. Not in pure.

2. Not in smoker's set*.

Auxiliary instruments*



Auxiliary instruments*

Above the centre console, there are two auxiliary instruments for

- the engine coolant level indicator (A)
- the clock (B).



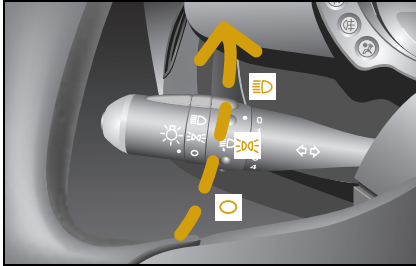
Contents

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

>>Illuminating.

As your smart forfour 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

Switching on the lights

The control lever for the lights is located on the steering column. Turn the rotary switch to the following positions for:

-  Off.
-  Parking lights on.
-  Low beam lights on.

>Note!

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

>Note!

If you drive in countries in which the side of the road driven on is opposite that of the country in which the vehicle is approved, oncoming traffic may be blinded by the asymmetric low beam lights. In this case, have the headlights converted to the symmetric low beam lights for these countries. This conversion can be carried out in a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center.

coming home function

The coming home function allows the car's lights to be switched on when you are exiting or approaching the vehicle. 12 seconds is the time the lights on your vehicle will stay on to help you find your way.

When leaving the car

- Press the remote control twice to lock the car.
 - > The exterior lights come on and then go off again after 12 seconds.

Upon returning to the car

- Press the remote control twice to unlock the car.
 - > The car's exterior and interior lights comes on and then go off again after 12 seconds.

Daytime driving lights¹

If your car is equipped with daytime driving lights, the low beam and parking lights come on automatically when you start the engine.

>Note!

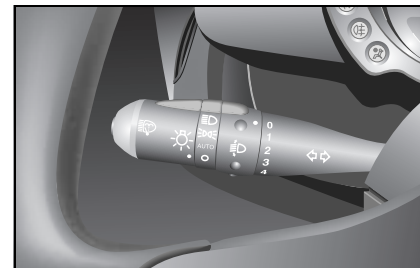
With the daytime driving lights active, you can only switch on the high beam lights if the low beams have been switched on at the rotary switch.

Switching on daytime driving lights

- Switch off the ignition.
- Activate the headlight flashers while pressing 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.

Switching off daytime driving lights

- Switch off the ignition.
- Activate the headlight flashers while pressing 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.



light-on function*

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

AUTO light-on switched on*.

Switching on light-on function*

- Turn the rotary switch to the (AUTO) position.
 - > The light-on function is activated.

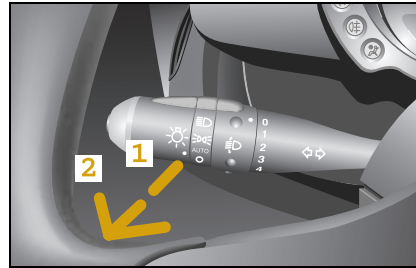
¹ Standard specification in countries where daytime driving lights are required by law.

Lights

High beam lights

The high beam lights can be switched on if

- the low beam lights are switched on or
- the low beam lights have been switched on by the rain/light sensor via the light-on function.



Switching on the high beam lights

- Pull the lever towards the steering wheel until the high beam lights remain switched on (2).

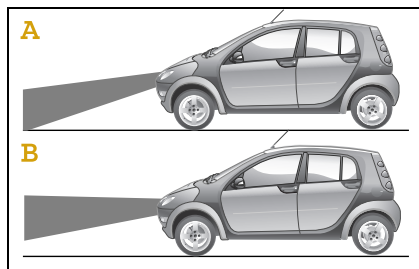
Switching off the high beam lights

- Pull the lever towards the steering wheel again (2).
 - > The high beam lights go out.



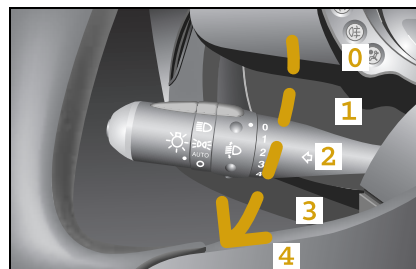
Accident risk!

- 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.



Headlight range adjustment

The headlight range adjustment enables you to adapt the headlights to suit the load status of your car.



Adjusting the headlight range

The basic setting, this means:

- no payload,
- driver's seat occupied,
- headlight range adjustment position **0** ensures that you
 - obtain the best possible visibility conditions for the driver (A),
 - do not dazzle drivers of oncoming vehicles.

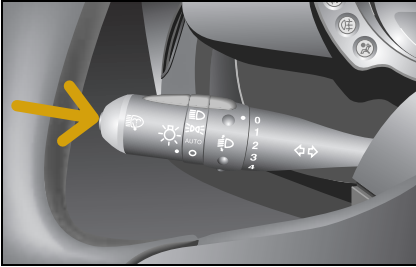
If the light cone changes as a result of the vehicle's load (B), you can turn the wheel for headlight range adjustment to restore the basic light setting.

>Note!

Note that the headlight range adjustment must be reset to position **0** after you have unloaded the vehicle.

Switch position	Load
0	Front seats occupied
1	-
2	Front and rear seats occupied
3	Front and rear seats occupied and luggage compartment load, up to the rear axle load limit
4	-

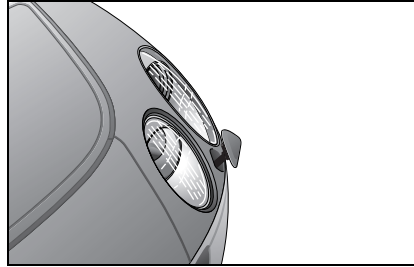
Lights



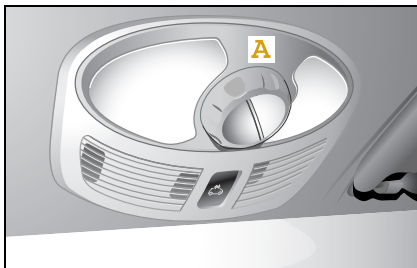
Cleaning headlights*

If the headlights are dirty, you can clean them conveniently during a journey.

- Briefly press the end of the control lever for the lights.



- > Cleaning nozzles pop up and clean the headlights automatically.



Interior lights

- The interior lights are located on the
- on the overhead control panel at the front,
 - above the bench seat at the rear, to illuminate the luggage compartment and rear bench seat.

Front inside light

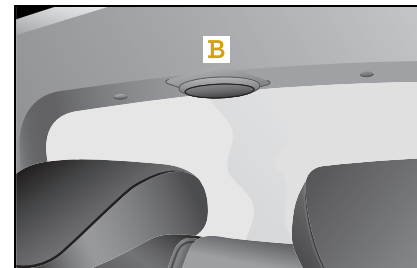
The front light (A) is switched on and off with dimming control. The rotary control can be turned to eight different positions.

- Continuous operation
 - > The inside light is on permanently.
- Reading light for driver's seat
 - > The reading light on the driver's seat is lit.
- Automatic mode
 - > The inside light comes on when a door is opened.
- Reading light for front passenger's seat
 - > The reading light on the front passenger's seat is lit.

In each case there is an "Off" setting between these positions.

>Note!

If the interior light is in automatic mode, it goes on after the ignition has been switched off if you open a door. It goes off when you turn the ignition key to the position 1.



Rear inside light

The rear inside light (B) can be operated by tilting.

- Tilt the inside light to the rear (towards luggage compartment).
 - > The inside light is permanently on.
- Tilt the inside light to the front.
 - > The inside light is off.
- Tilt the inside light to the middle position.
 - > The inside light comes on when the tailgate is opened.

Fog lamps



Fog lamps

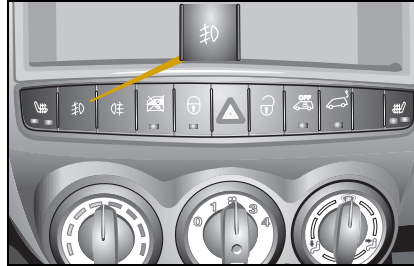
Front fog lamps*

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.

>Note!

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



Switching on the front fog lamps*

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

- Press the switch once.
 - > The front fog lamps come on.
 - > With the ignition switched on, the indicator light in the on-board instrument comes on.

Switching off the front fog lamps*

- Press the switch a further time.

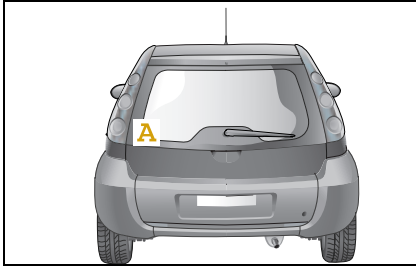
>Note!

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 front fog lamps on.



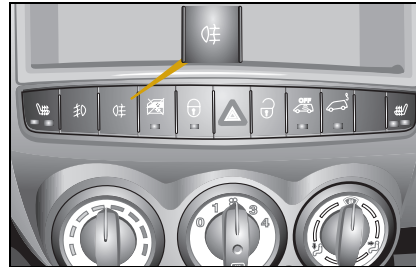
Accident risk!

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

For the rear fog lamp to function,
- at least the low beam lights or
- the parking lights and front fog lamps
must be switched on.



Switching on the rear fog lamp

- Press the switch once.
 - > The rear fog lamp comes on.
 - > With the ignition switched on, the indicator light in the on-board instrument comes on.

Switching off the rear fog lamp

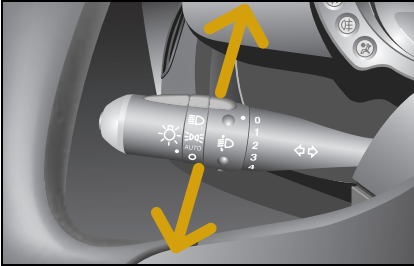
- Press the switch a further time.



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.

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 the turn, by the automatic turn signal reset function
- or by
- cancelling 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.

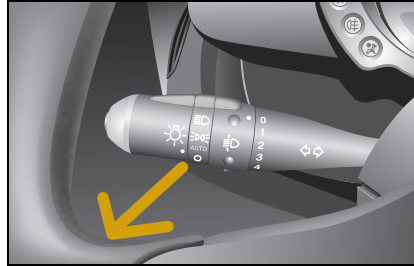
Warning sounds and indicator lights



Warning sounds and indicator lights

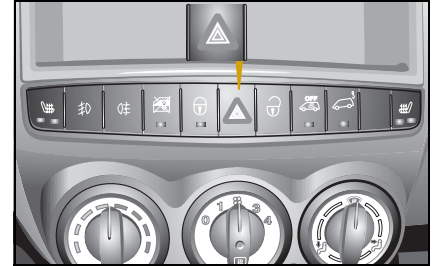
Horn

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



Headlight flashers

- The control lever for the headlight flashers is located on the left of the steering column.
- Pull the lever towards the steering wheel to activate the headlight flashers.



Hazard warning lights

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





Contents

- >Multifunction steering wheel*
- >On-board computer*
- >Audio/telematics devices*
- >smart CD changer*
- >Telephone console*
- >Telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI)*
- >Universal hands-free system*

>>Audio.

Your smart forfour is in itself a very entertaining car. And audio and telematics devices provide additional entertainment when travelling*. These systems transform your smart forfour into an all-round entertainer.

Multifunction steering wheel*

Multifunction steering wheel*



Accident risk!

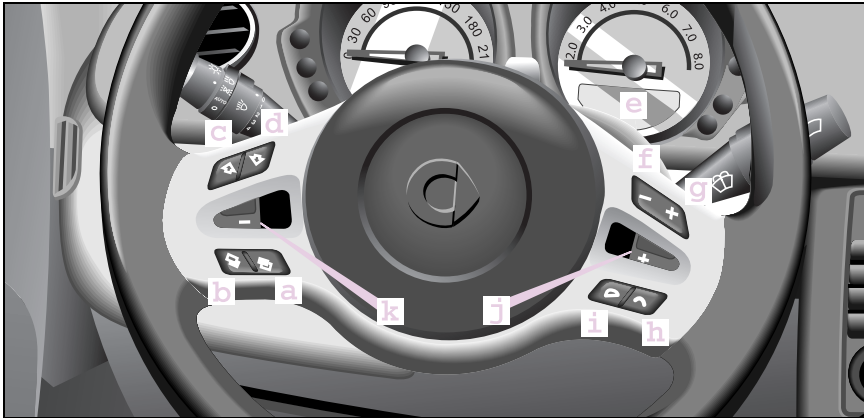
Please acquaint yourself with the various functions of your multifunction steering wheel prior to starting out on your journey to ensure that you are not distracted in any way from events on the road if you operate it while driving.

The multifunction steering wheel permits reliable operation of the

- radio*,
- CD player*,
- mobile phone*,
- On-board computer*

without having to take your hands from the steering wheel.

Multifunction steering wheel*



Multifunction steering wheel*

Menu controls for on-board computer*

- A Scroll down main menu
- B Scroll up main menu
- C Scroll down sub-menu
- D Scroll up sub-menu
- E On-board computer display

Volume control for audio/telematics devices*

- F Reduce volume
- G Increase volume

Telephone function

- H Answer call
- I End call

Shift paddles*

- J Shifting up
- K Shifting down

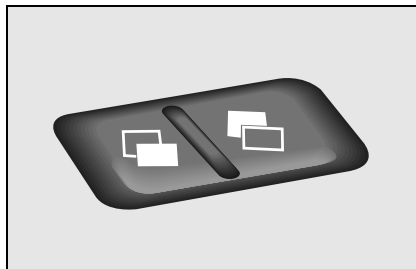
On-board computer*



On-board computer*

The on-board computer is a standard feature of the multifunction steering wheel* optional extra, with its display incorporated into the speedometer.

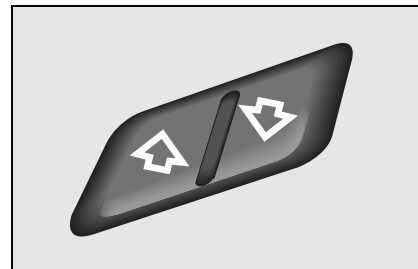
The on-board computer is activated automatically when you turn on the ignition.



Main menu buttons

You can call up the following main menus with the buttons on the multifunction steering wheel*:

- Trip information (see page 3-6 ff)
- Audio*
- Navigation*
- Telephone*
- Basic settings

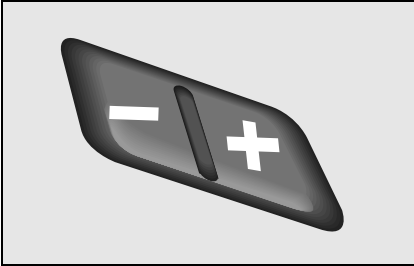


Submenu buttons

You can use the submenu buttons to

- call up the various submenus,
 - search for stations or tracks.
- All information is displayed in succession on the on-board computer display in the speedometer.

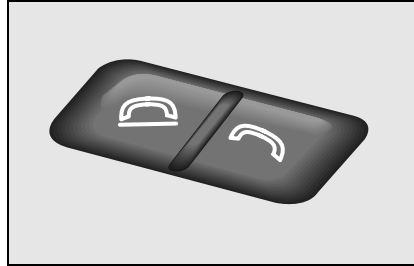
The on-board computer also displays a variety of warnings.



Adjustment buttons

You can use the adjustment buttons to

- adjust the volume,
- make the appropriate settings in the "Basic settings" menu.



Telephone buttons

You can use these buttons to answer or end calls (with hands-free system* fitted).

On-board computer*

Structure of the menus

Trip information

The following information can be read off in the "Trip information" menu:

1. Trip recorder
 - Distance driven
 - Average speed
 - Journey time
 - Average fuel consumption
2. Total trip recorder
 - Distance driven
 - Average speed
 - Journey time
 - Average fuel consumption
3. Range on fuel in tank
4. Coolant temperature
5. Display off

Audio

You can find important information on

1. Radio,
2. CD player*

can be read off.

Use the main menu buttons to switch between the features.

On-board computer*

Navigation

The on-board computer display displays the navigation function actively or inactively. Voice information supports the visual displays and also helps you to arrive at your destination quickly and without any problems.

You can choose between

1. active navigation

- Road name
- Distance
- Progress bar
- Schematic representations of junctions with direction arrows

2. inactive navigation

- Compass needle pointing in direction of travel

Telephone

Entries in the "Telephone" menu can be selected via the submenu buttons.

The telephone is operated via the telephone buttons on the multifunction steering wheel*.

Basic settings

In the "Basic settings" menu, the

- date and time can be set,
- clock can be synchronised,
- German, English, French, Italian, Spanish or Japanese language versions can be selected.

On-board computer*

Further information

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

1. Coolant temperature
 - Switch off engine
2. Engine oil level
 - Switch off engine
3. Brakes
 - Service the brakes, take car to workshop
5. Handbrake
 - Releasing the handbrake
6. Error when starting
 - Engage N to start
7. Error when starting
 - Press brake to start
8. Tank
 - Fuel level down to reserve
9. Airbag
 - Airbag faulty, take car to workshop
10. Door
 - The door indicated is open
11. esp
 - esp faulty, take car to workshop
12. abs
 - abs faulty, take car to workshop
13. Black ice
 - Danger of black ice
14. Service scope A or B
 - Service scope in XXXX km

Audio/telematics devices*



Accident risk!

Please acquaint yourself with the various functions for your audio, navigation and telecommunications systems 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 them while driving.

The following pages contain a brief description of the audio, navigation and telecommunications systems available for the smart forfour.

The devices are described with their full complement of equipment, including radio mode and CD changer* mode. The description for your individual equipment specification applies.

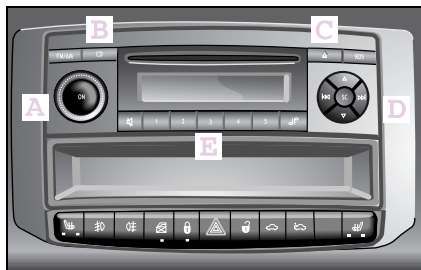
Please see the individual operating instructions for detailed functions.



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.

Audio/telematics devices*



smart radio five*

The smart radio five system contains the following functions:

- Radio (FM/AM)
- CD player
- Connection option for universal hands-free system* (retrofittable)

>Note!

Please be sure to read the operating instructions for the smart radio five before using the set. Familiarise yourself with the various functions of the set so that you are able to operate it easily, reliably and correctly at any time.

Controls

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A | On/off switch, volume |
| B | Radio control buttons |
| C | CD eject button |
| D | Multifunction button panel |
| E | Station buttons, tone settings |



Accident risk!

If you wish to have a radio other than an original smart radio fitted in your car, ensure that the necessary work is performed by a specialist workshop authorised by smart gmbh for such work, e.g. a smart center.

This is particularly important if there had already been fitted a smart radio five or if your car has a radio pre-installation.

Improper connection (note pin assignment!) can lead to the failure of important vehicle functions (such as those of the multifunction steering wheel*, the shift paddles*, the on-board computer* or similar).

Audio/telematics devices*



smart radio six*

The smart radio six system contains the following functions:

- Radio (FM/AM)
- CD player
- Connection option for CD changer*
- Connection option for telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI)* or universal hands-free system* (retrofittable).

>Note!

Please be sure to read the operating instructions for the smart radio six before using the set. Familiarise yourself with the various functions of the set so that you are able to operate it easily, reliably and correctly at any time.

Controls

A On/off switch, volume

B Control panel for selecting functions
Radio, radio CD, CD changer, tone settings

C Display with menu buttons

D Station buttons
Number dialling in conjunction with telephone preinstallation ex factory

E Multifunction button panel

F CD eject button

Audio/telematics devices*



smart radio navigator*

The smart radio navigator system contains the following functions:

- Radio (FM/AM)
- CD player
- Connection option for CD changer*
- Connection option for telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI)*
- Navigation system with arrow view

>Note!

Please be sure to read the operating instructions for the smart radio navigator before using the set. Familiarise yourself with the various functions of the set so that you are able to operate it easily, reliably and correctly at any time.

Controls

A On/off switch, volume

B Control panel for selecting functions

Radio, radio CD, CD changer, navigation system, tone settings, number dialling in conjunction with telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI)*

C Display with menu buttons, radio CD

D Numbers panel

E Multifunction button panel

F Telephone functions in conjunction with telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI)*

Audio/telematics devices*



smart radio multimedia navigator*

The smart radio multimedia navigator system contains the following functions:

- Radio (FM/AM)
- CD player, DVD (for navigation DVDs only)
- Connection option for CD changer*
- Connection option for telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI)*
- Navigation system with map view

>Note!

Please be sure to read the operating instructions for the smart radio multimedia navigator before using the set. Familiarise yourself with the various functions of the set so that you are able to operate it easily, reliably and correctly at any time.

Controls

A On/off switch, volume

B Control panel for selecting functions

Radio, radio CD, CD changer, navigation system, tone settings, telephone operation in conjunction with telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI)*

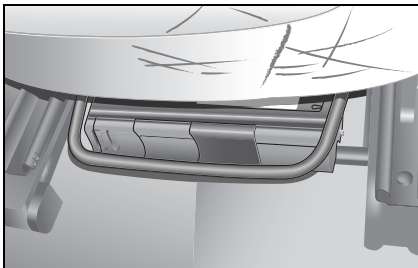
C Display with menu buttons, radio CD

D Numbers panel

E Multifunction button panel

F Telephone functions in conjunction with telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI)*

smart CD changer*



smart CD changer*

The smart CD changer is located below the driver's or front passenger's seat.

>Note!

More detailed information on how to operate it is given in your radio operating instructions.

Telephone console*



Telephone console*

The telephone console is located beneath the centre console.

>Note!

The telephone battery is recharged depending on its charge status and the position of the key in the ignition. The charging process is displayed in the telephone display.

>Important!

Do not place any bank, credit or other cards with magnetic strips in the vicinity of the holder. Its built-in magnet could otherwise erase or modify the data stored on such cards.



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.

Telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI)*

Telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI)*

With the telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI), incoming or dialled phone numbers can be shown on the radio and on-board computer* display. It is accessed via the radio or multifunction steering wheel*.

The telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI) is connected 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. The microphones are located on the overhead control panel.

The telephone preinstallation ex factory (UHI) can only be acquired together with the smart radio six, the smart radio navigator or the smart radio multimedia navigator.

While you are using the phone

- the system is automatically activated,
- audio programs are automatically muted.

>Note!

More detailed information on operation can be found in the operating instructions for the respective audio device.

Universal hands-free system*

Universal hands-free system*

The universal hands-free system is connected 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.

The universal hands-free system can only be acquired together with the smart radio five or the smart radio six.

While you are using the phone

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

>Note!

More detailed information on operation can be found in the operating instructions for the universal hands-free system.





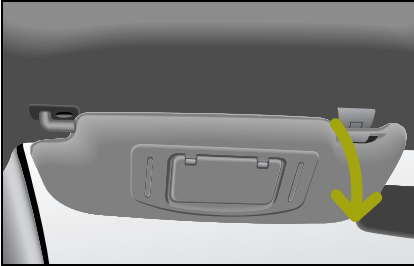
Contents

- >Sun visors
- >Sunroof visor
- >Power glass sliding roof*
- >Heater/ventilation
- >Air conditioning system*
- >Wipers
- >Rear window heater
- >Outside mirror heaters*
- >Seat heater*

>>Adjustments.

You can adjust to the weather by changing your clothes to suit. Your smart forfour similarly offers a range of luxurious solutions such as CFC-free air conditioning.

Sun visors



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.

Protection against light from the side

- Detach the inner end of the sun visor from its holder.
 - > You can swivel the sun visors sideways towards the side windows.

Mirror in sun visor

There is a mirror in the sun visor behind the folding cover.



Accident risk!

Leave the mirrors in the sun visors covered while driving, otherwise reflected light could dazzle you and others.

>Note!

The edge of the mirror can be used as a ticket holder.



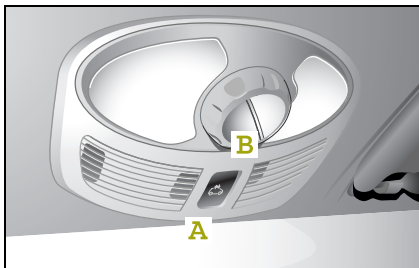
Sunroof visor

The sunroof visor serves to protect against solar radiation and the build-up of heat through the panoramic glass roof*.

With the power glass sliding roof open, it also excludes draughts.

- Take hold of the handle and slide the sunroof visor to the desired position.
 - > The sunroof visor can be operated with one hand.

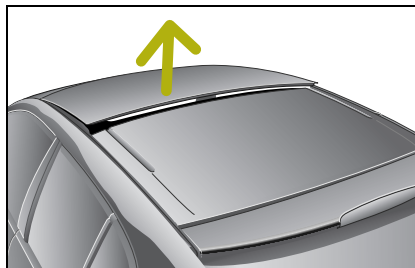
Power glass sliding roof*



Power glass sliding roof*

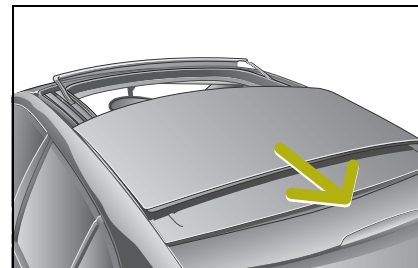
Switch for the power glass sliding roof

Opening and closing of the power glass sliding roof is controlled via a rocker switch while the ignition is switched on. It is located on the overhead control panel. This enables the power glass sliding roof to be opened to any desired position.



Raising the power glass sliding roof*

- Press the rocker switch (when glass sliding roof closed) briefly to position **B**.
 - > Pressing the rocker switch a further time halts the opening movement in any desired position.



Opening the power glass sliding roof

- Briefly press the rocker switch to position **B**.
 - > The glass sliding roof opens automatically.
 - > Pressing the rocker switch a further time halts the opening movement in any desired position.

Power glass sliding roof*

Closing the power glass sliding roof

- Press the rocker switch to position **A**.
 - > The roof automatically moves into the raised position.
 - > This process can be halted at any time with a further press of the button.
- Press and hold the rocker switch in position **A** until the roof has fully closed.

>Note!

To avoid causing damage to the glass roof, do not carry any objects protruding through the roof cutout.

With the glass sliding roof open, resonance noise may occur as well as the customary pressure fluctuations inside the car.

- Adjust the position of the sliding roof to reduce or eliminate such noise.

>Note!

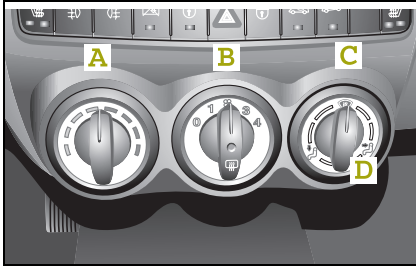
It may be necessary to readjust the glass sliding roof from time to time. For details of when and how to readjust the glass sliding roof, see page 9-2.



Danger of injury!

The power glass sliding roof has an obstruction sensor feature. When closing it, nevertheless make sure that no one is trapped.

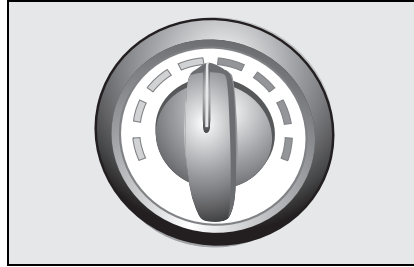
Heater/ventilation



Heater/ventilation

Your heater and ventilation controls

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



Air temperature/heating

Raising temperature of heated air

- Turn the switch to the right.

Lowering temperature of heated air

- Turn the switch to the left.



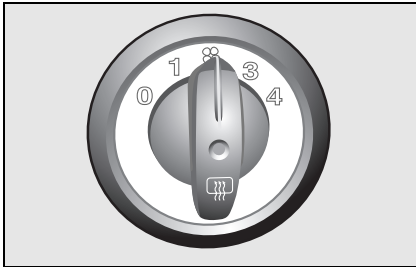
Environment!

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!

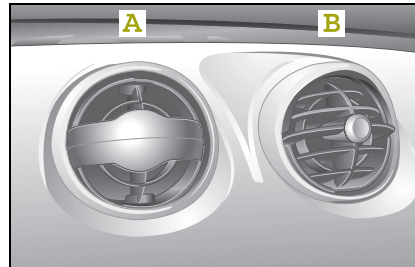
Never drive with iced-over or fogged windows. Visibility will be significantly impaired. You could in addition cause an accident as a result.



Blower

You can set the blower to four different stages:

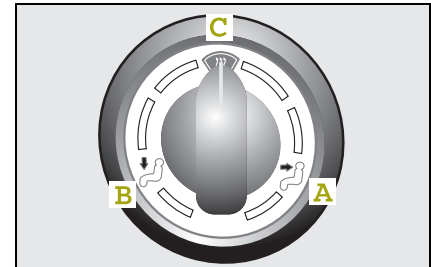
- Off (stage 0)
- Middle settings (stages 1 - 3)
 - > Blower slow/medium/fast
- Blower on maximum (stage 4),
 - > Efficient de-icing of windows and fast drying of fogged windows.



Adjusting air nozzles

You can adjust the direction and rate of airflow or shut off the air supply by turning the air nozzle.

- Off (A),
- Maximum flow rate (B).

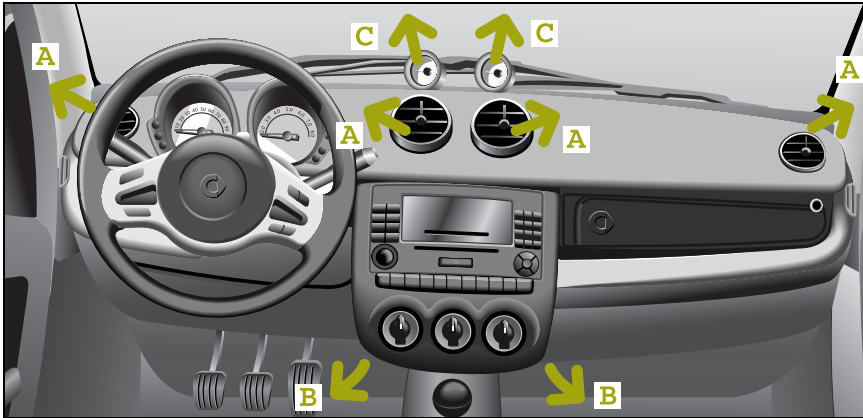


Air distribution

You can adjust the direction of the air emerging from the nozzles with the rotary control:

- towards the front occupants (A),
- to the footwell (B),
- to the windscreen (C).

Heater/ventilation



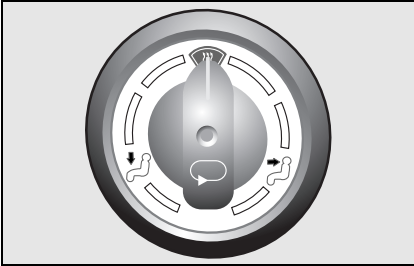
Air distribution

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

- to the windscreen and side windows (C),
- to the front and side windows and into the footwell (B), (C),
- to the footwell (B),

- from the centre air nozzle, from the side air nozzles and into the footwell (A), (B),
- from the centre air nozzle and the side air nozzles (A).

You can adjust all air nozzles continuously by hand.



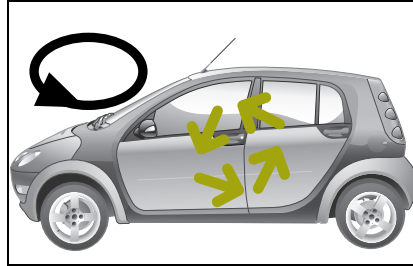
Adjusting the recirculated air or fresh air supply*

If your car is equipped with air conditioning*, you can change over between recirculated air and fresh air when the ignition is switched on.



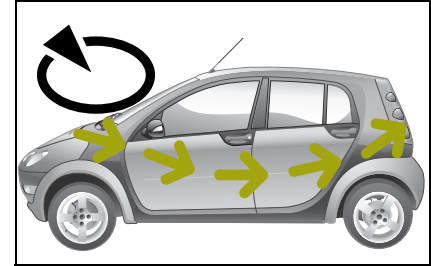
Accident risk!

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.



Switching on recirculated air

- Press the rotary control once.
 - > The air circulates - e.g. when driving through a tunnel - in the passenger compartment.
 - > The indicator light on the switch comes on.



Switching on fresh air supply

- Press the rotary control a further time.
 - > The air is drawn in from outside the car.
 - > The indicator light on the switch goes out.

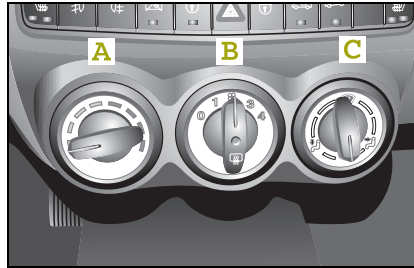
Heater/ventilation

Adjustment examples for your heating/ventilation



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.



Convenient cooling

- Switch heater (A) off.
- Adjust the blower (B) to suit your needs.
- Adjust the air distribution (C) to the centre air nozzles and footwell.
- Adjust the direction of the air and side air nozzles to suit.

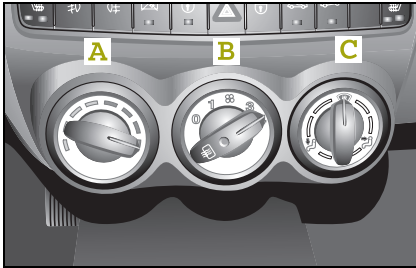
Rapid cooling

- Set the temperature to cold.
- Adjust the blower (B) to suit your needs.
- Adjust the direction of the air and side air nozzles to the occupants.

Rapid cooling with air conditioning system*

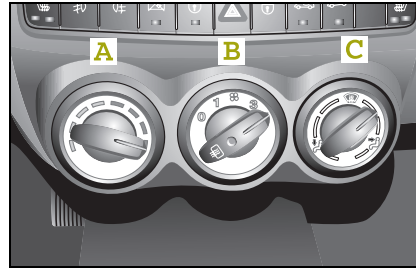
- Close the windows.
- Set the air conditioning rotary control to cold.
 - > The air conditioning automatically switches to recirculated air.

Heater/ventilation



Rapid heating

- Turn the heater (A) to maximum.
- Adjust the blower (B) to maximum.
- Adjust the air distribution (C) to the centre air nozzles and footwell.
- 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 and snow completely from the windows manually with an ice scraper before starting the engine.
- to turn the heater (A) to maximum.
- to turn the blower (B) to stage 4.
- to set the air distribution (C) to the front and side windows.

>Important!

Do not use an ice scraper to remove ice from the quarter windows on the rear doors. This could otherwise cause damage to the surface of the windows.

Air conditioning system*

Air conditioning system*



Accident risk!

You are strongly recommended to adhere to the air conditioning 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.

Function of the air conditioning system

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

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

It operates

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

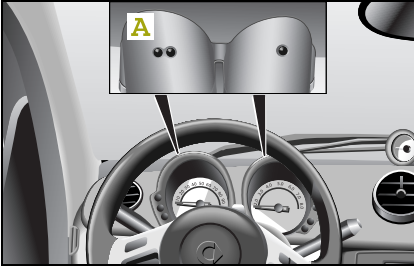
>Note!

Dehumidification of the air by air conditioning means that the windows do not fog 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, the heater is switched to maximum.

>Note!

An integrated air filter cleans the fresh and recirculated air. It continues to operate when the air conditioning system is switched off and you have switched the blower on.



Outside temperature display*

- Press the selector knob (A) several times until the outside temperature display is activated.



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.

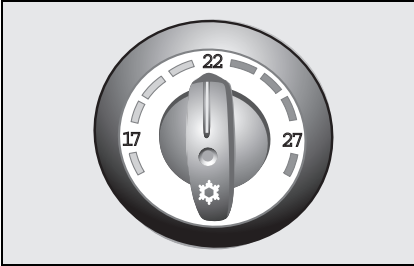
Always adjust your driving style and speed to the weather, road and traffic conditions, to reduce the risk of accidents.

Please observe the following notes before switching on the air conditioning 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.
- In recirculated air mode, switch on the air conditioning system.
- Switch to fresh air mode after briefly operating the system in recirculated air mode.

Air conditioning system*



Switching the air conditioning system on/off

- Press the rotary control once.
 - > The air conditioning system is switched on.

You can adjust the temperature with the rotary control for the heating.

Raising temperature

- Turn the switch to the right.

Lowering temperature

- Turn the switch to the left.

>Note!

When the ignition or blower is switched on again, the air conditioning system likewise comes on.

>Note!

If the air conditioning system is set to maximum cooling, it automatically switches to recirculated air for a limited time.

The air conditioning system switches off automatically

- if the blower is switched off, and
- at a coolant temperature of more than 115 °C.



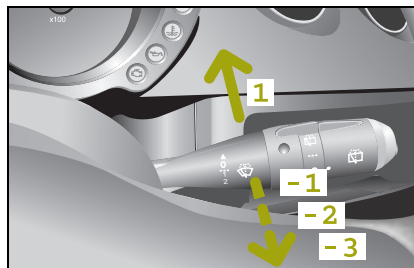
Environment!

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

Wipers

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

The following wipe and wash functions are possible.



Windscreen wipers

Push lever up

- 1 - Touchkey wipe

Push lever down

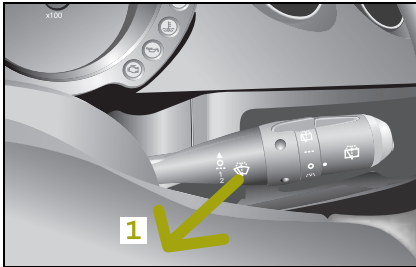
- 1 - Interval wipe
 - > Delay duration of approx. 5 seconds.
- 2 - Slow wipe
- 3 - Fast wipe

Rain sensor*

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

- Move the lever to position -1.
 - > The rain sensor is switched on.

Wipers



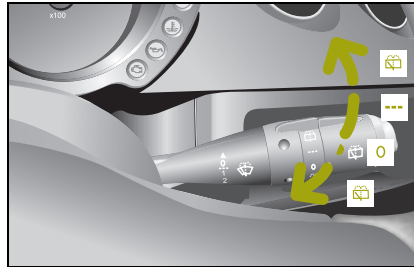
Windscreen wipers and windscreen washer system

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!


Briefly tipping the lever will initiate a single wiping cycle (touchkey wipe).




Rear window wiper and windscreen washer system

Turning rotary control to the rear

 Wipe and wash rear window

 Touchkey wipe

Turning rotary control to the front

 Interval wipe

- > Delay duration of approx. 6 seconds.

Rear window heater

Rear window heater

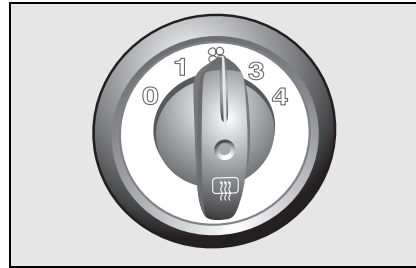
The rear window heater

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



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.



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 rotary control for the rear window heater once.
 - > The rear window heater is switched on.
 - > The integrated indicator light comes on.
- Press the switch again.
 - > The rear window heater is switched off.
 - > The integrated indicator light goes out.

>Note!

The rear window heater will switch itself off automatically after 20 minutes.

Outside mirror heaters*

Outside mirror heaters*

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

The heated outside mirrors

- 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.

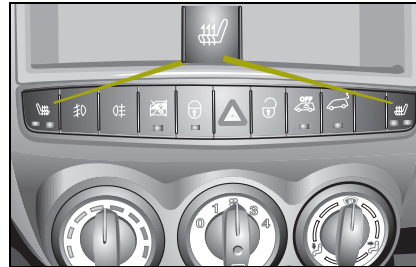
Switching off outside mirror heaters

- Switch off the rear window heater.
 - > The heated outside mirrors are switched off automatically.

Seat heater*

The seat heater allows you to heat the driver's seat and front passenger's seat electrically when the ignition is switched on.

The switches for switching the seat heaters on and off are located on the switches strip on the centre console.



Switching the seat heater on/off

- Press the switch for the seat heater once.
 - > The heater for the appropriate seat switches to fast heating.
 - > Both indicator lights on the switch are on.
- Press the switch for the seat heater again.
 - > The heater for the appropriate seat switches to normal heating.
 - > An indicator light on the switch comes on.

- Press the switch for the seat heater a third time.
 - > The heater for the appropriate seat is switched off.
 - > No indicator lights on the switch are lit.

>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.





Contents

- >Child restraint systems
- >Airbag disabling
- >Positions for 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

In order to ensure that you will be able to safely transport children, your vehicle is equipped with the following child safety systems:

- Child restraint by locking the rear doors (see page 1-7)
- Child restraint by locking the rear power windows* (see page 1-20)
- 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 (approx. 5 ft) or
- under 12 years of age.

Only use those child restraint systems which are appropriate for your vehicle. Details of these products are provided in the operating instructions for the individual items. Please read them carefully.

>Note!

Current information on child restraint systems is available from a qualified specialist workshop, e. g. a smart center.

>Note!

Observe the respective national regulations in this regard.

Child restraint systems

ISOFIX child seat attachment*

ISOFIX is a standardised attachment system for special child seats. The mounting brackets for two child seats are located on the seat surface of the rear bench outer seats.

A smart center can provide you with information on the child restraint systems with ISOFIX attachments approved for use in your vehicle.

Child seat safety lock

The belts on the rear bench outer seats are equipped with a child seat safety lock. This allows you to secure a child seat against sliding. The child seat safety lock ensures that the belt remains tensioned after the child seat has been secured.

Activating the child seat safety lock

- Pull the belt all the way out of the retractor.
 - > The child seat safety lock is switched on.
When you release the belt, you will hear a clicking sound. The belt now cannot be pulled any further out of the retractor.
- Secure the child seat with the belt in accordance with the instructions provided by the child seat manufacturer.
- Insert the latch plate into the catch.
- Retract the belt until it firmly rests on the child seat.

Deactivating the child seat safety lock

- Press the release button on the belt catch.
- Coil the belt all the way into the retractor.
 - > The child seat safety lock is switched off. You now can pull on and retract the belt as usual.

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.

Child restraint systems



Danger of injury!

It will not be possible to fit the seat belts correctly on children under 150 centimetres (approx. 5 ft) 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.

Preferably secure the child restraint system* on the rear bench outer seats. The child will normally be better protected there.

Airbag disabling

Airbag disabling

If you use rearward-facing child restraint systems* on the front passenger's seat, the front passenger's front airbag must be disabled. For the precise procedure, please refer to page 6-36.



Danger of injury!

If the airbag indicator light is not lit in the off position, the front passenger's front airbag may not be disabled. Should the airbag inflate, a child secured by a child restraint system* on the front passenger's seat will be consequently exposed to the risk of life threatening injuries. In this instance, proceed as follows:

- Do not use a rear-facing child restraint system* on the front passenger's seat. The child could sustain serious or even fatal injuries as a result of the airbag being inflated.

- Fit the rear-facing child restraint system* on a suitable rear seat.
- Use a forward-facing child seat on the front passenger's seat, provided it is suitable for your child. In this instance, move the front passenger's seat to its rearmost position.



Danger of injury!

An incorrectly installed child seat could become dislodged in an accident or by braking manoeuvres or an abrupt change of direction and cause serious or even fatal injuries to the child and other occupants.

For this reason, never place other objects (such as cushions) beneath the child restraint system*. The entire base area of the child restraint system must always be in contact with the seat surface.

Airbag disabling



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.



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.

Positions for child restraint systems

Positions for 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)
Front passenger seat	U	U	U	U
Outer seat, rear bench seat	B	B	B	B
Centre seat, rear bench seat	U	U	U	U

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

B:Suitable for special child restraint systems included in the list on page 5-8. The child restraint systems in question may be "vehicle-specific", "restricted", "semi-universal" child restraint systems.

Recommended child restraint systems*

Recommended child restraint systems*

The following child restraint systems have been specially checked for safe operation in your vehicle.

A current list of additional child restraint systems approved for use in your smart forfour can be obtained in a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

Weight group	Manufacturer	Model	smart article number	Comment
up to 10 kg (up to 9 months)	-	-	-	
up to 13 kg (0 to 2 years)	Storchenmühle	Baby carrier Maximum	A 000 920 09 21	1), 2), 4)
9 to 18 kg (from 9 months to 4 years)	Britax Römer	Child seat Duo Plus	A 000 920 10 21	1), 3), 5)
15 to 36 kg (from 4 to 12 years)	Storchenmühle	Booster seat for children My Seat XL	A 000 920 11 21	1), 4)

- 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.
- 3)Rear seat must be moved to the rearmost position.
- 4)Rear seat should be moved to the rearmost position, front passenger's seat to the furthest forward position.
- 5)Attachment with three-point belt (universally approved) or with ISOFIX child seat attachment* (specially approved).



Contents

- >Before driving off
- >Driving
- >Alarm system*
- >Driving in winter
- >Driving with a catalytic converter
- >Driving with a trailer
- >Driving notes
- >Brakes
- >Electronic Stability Program (esp)
- >Airbags

>>On the move.

Your smart forfour offers you various ways of adapting to your individual driving habits.

You can either manually shift or take advantage of the automated six speed transmission, softouch plus*. With softouch plus, you can select the gears yourself without having to operate a clutch pedal when set to softip mode. When softouch is selected, the transmission automatically shifts itself. abs and esp, as well as an array of extensive safety systems, are designed with one goal in mind: to protect you and your passengers.

Before driving off

Before driving off

- Acquaint yourself with the operating controls in your car before starting your first journey.
- Please study this chapter very carefully.
- Get to know the car and how to handle it.



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.

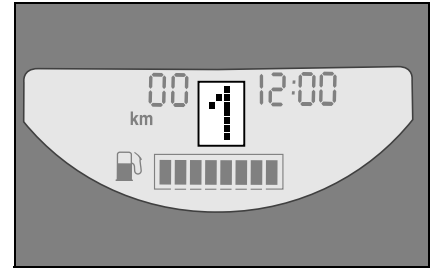
Check that the floor mat is secure before setting off, and adjust it if necessary. An insufficiently secured floor mat could slip and obstruct pedal actions.

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

Special technical features

You should study its special technical features:

- Display with gear indicator¹,
- Electronic immobiliser,
- Gearshifts
- Gearshifts from the steering wheel¹*



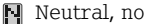
Display with gear indicator¹


Important information on gearshifts is provided in the gear indicator in your display:

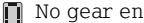
 Gear engaged

 Upshift (recommendation to change gears)

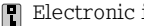
 Downshift (recommendation to change gears)

 Neutral, no gear engaged

 Reverse gear is engaged

 No gear engaged

 Automated gearshifts*

 Electronic immobiliser activated

¹ The gear indicator is only present on versions with automated manual transmission (softouch plus)*.

Electronic immobiliser

The electronic immobiliser prevents your car from being started without the original key.

How to activate the electronic immobiliser

- Take the key out of the ignition switch.
 - > The electronic immobiliser is activated.

Deactivate electronic immobiliser

- Turn on the ignition (move key in ignition switch to position **2**).
 - > The electronic immobiliser is deactivated.

Gearshifts

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

- Gearshifts with manual gearbox.
 - > Your car has a clutch pedal, which you must operate to change gear.
- Gearshifts with automated manual transmission (softouch plus)*.
 - > Your car does not have a clutch pedal. Gearshifts take place automatically.



Risk of skidding!

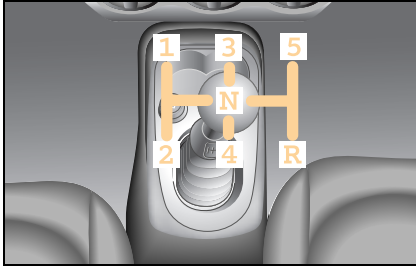
Do not shift down if the top speed for the desired gear has been exceeded. The driven wheels could block. This could impair steerability. Do not shift down to brake on slippery surfaces. You could lose control over the vehicle as a result and cause an accident.



Accident risk!

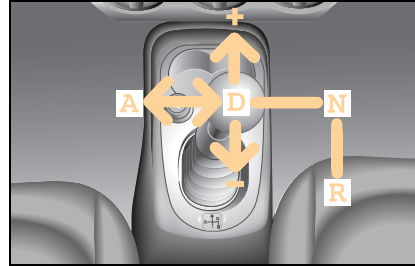
Ensure that there is sufficient clearance between floor mats or carpets and the pedals. Do not leave children unsupervised in the car. They could take the car out of gear.

Before driving off



Starting and driving vehicles with manual gearbox

The gearshift pattern shows you the position of the gearshift lever when in each of the gears.



Changing gear and driving: cars with automated manual transmission (softtouch plus)*

The automatically controlled gearbox (softtouch plus*) has two operating modes:

- softip mode
 - > You actively determine the timing of gearshifts by a one-touch action.
- softtouch mode
 - > The car will change gear automatically.

The gearshift pattern shows you the possible positions of the gearshift lever.



Gearshifts from the steering wheel (shift paddles)*

This function enables you to shift the gears without needing to take your hand off the steering wheel.

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

- + Upshift
- Downshift

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.
- Change gear early.
- Avoid running at high engine speeds.

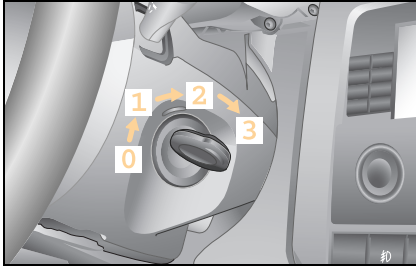
When the break-in period is over:

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.

Driving



The ignition key can be turned to the following positions:

- Position **0 (LOCK)**: Pull out the key
- Position **1 (ACC)**: Power supply for certain electrical consumers
- Position **2 (ON)**: Power supply for all electrical consumers and key position while driving
- Position **3 (START)**: 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.

Starting the engine (petrol engine)

Manual gearbox

- Fasten your seat belt.
- Insert the key in the ignition switch.
- Press the footbrake and the clutch pedal.
- Move the gearshift lever to position **N**.
- Turn the key to position **2**.
- Turn the key briefly to position **3**.
 - > The engine will start.

Automated manual transmission (softouch plus)*

- Fasten your seat belt.
- Insert the key in the ignition switch.
- Apply the footbrake.
- Move the gearshift lever to position **N**.
 - > The engine only starts when the gearshift lever is in position **N**.
 - > An **N** appears in the gear indicator.
- Turn the key to position **2**.
- Turn the key briefly to position **3**.
 - > The engine will start.

Starting the engine (diesel engine)

Manual gearbox

- Fasten your seat belt.
- Insert the key in the ignition switch.
- Press the footbrake and the clutch pedal.
- Move the gearshift lever to position **N**.
- Turn the key to position **2**.
 - > The preglow indicator light comes on.

When the preheat indicator light goes out, you can start the engine:

- Turn the key briefly to position **3**.
 - > The engine will start.

Automated manual transmission (softouch plus)*

- Fasten your seat belt.
- Insert the key in the ignition switch.
- Apply the footbrake.
- Move the gearshift lever to position **N**.
 - > The engine only starts when the gearshift lever is in position **N**.
 - > An **N** appears in the gear indicator.

When the preheat indicator light goes out, you can start the engine:

- Turn the key briefly to position **3**.
 - > The engine will start.

Driving

Engine will not start

Check whether

- the gearshift lever is in position **N**,
- the footbrake is applied,
- the display in the gear indicator¹ shows **N**.

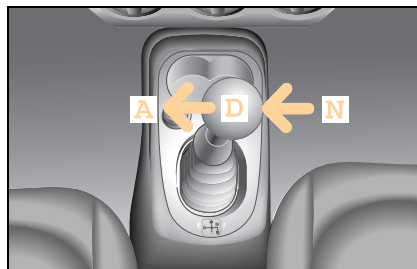
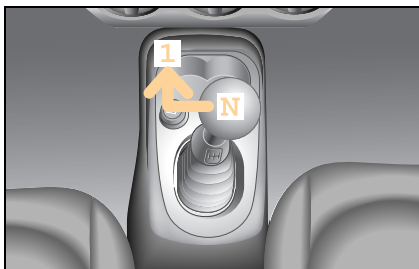
1. Engine does not start within four seconds:

- 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, e.g. smartmove Assistance or a smart center.

¹ Only on vehicles with automated manual transmission (softouch plus)*



Driving off

Manual gearbox

- Press the footbrake and the clutch pedal.
- Engage first gear.
- Release the footbrake, and then the clutch pedal slowly.
- Press the accelerator pedal at the same time.
 - > The car will move off.

softip*/softouch*

- Apply the footbrake.
- Pull the gearshift lever out of position **N** to the left into the centre position **D**.
 - > Gear changes will be performed automatically (softouch) on versions with 80 kW engines. An **A** appears in the gear indicator.
 - > Gear changes are performed manually (softip) on all other versions. A **1** appears in the gear indicator.

>Note!

To change between softip and softouch, move the gearshift lever briefly to the one-touch position **A**. To change over from softouch to softip, you can also move the gearshift lever briefly towards **+** or **-**.

- Release the footbrake.
- Apply pressure to the accelerator pedal gradually.
 - > The car will move off.

Driving

Crawl function*

The crawl function enables you to drive slowly without pressing the accelerator. This form of movement will make it easier for you to park the car and roll along in heavy traffic.

Activating crawl function

- Operate the footbrake with the vehicle stationary.
 - If you wish to move forwards,
 - pull the gearshift lever out of position **N** to the left into the gearshift plane.
 - If you wish to move backwards,
 - shift the gearshift lever out of position **N** and pull it back to position **R**.
- Release the footbrake.
 - > The vehicle will move along at a very low speed.

>Note!

The crawl function is only available

- with the handbrake released,
- on a gradient of up to five percent,
- with the footbrake depressed while the gear is engaged.

The function is cancelled if you accelerate or brake.

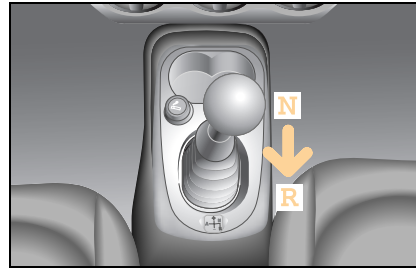
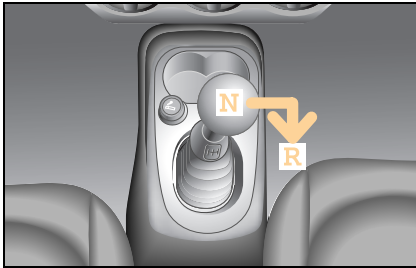
>Note!

If there is a risk of the clutch being overloaded as a result of using the crawl function, the engine automatically cuts out.



Accident risk!

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



Reversing the car

Manual gearbox

- Press the footbrake and the clutch pedal.
- Engage reverse gear.
- Release the footbrake, and then the clutch pedal slowly.
- Press the accelerator pedal at the same time.
 - > The car will move off.

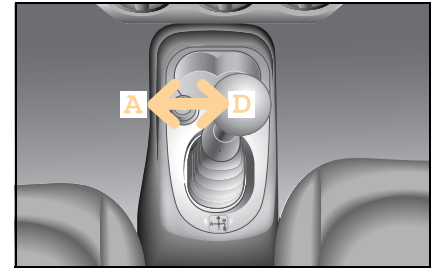
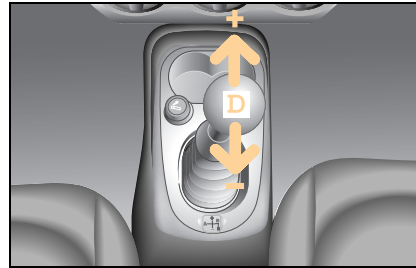
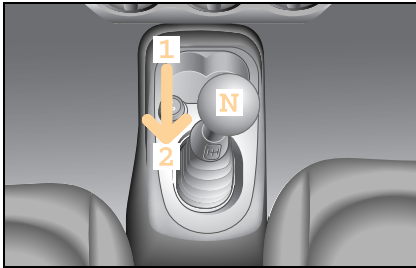
softip*/softouch*

- 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



Accelerating

Manual gearbox

- Depress the clutch pedal.
- Engage the next gear up.
- Release the clutch pedal.
- Press the accelerator pedal at the same time.

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 towards + to shift up or towards - to shift down.

softouch*

- Move the gearshift lever to the left, to the one-touch position **A**.
 - > The car will perform automated gearshifts.
 - > An **A** appears in the gear indicator.

>Note!

- If you want to change back to softip:
- move the gearshift lever to the left again to the one-touch position **A** or
 - move the gearshift lever briefly towards + or -.

>Note!

When performing automated gearshifts, observe the following:



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.

softip*

- 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.

Kick-down function

Vehicles with softip and softouch:

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

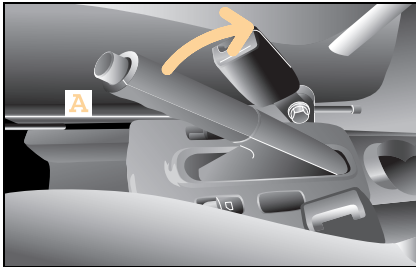
■ Depress the accelerator past the pressure point.

> 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 car could otherwise roll away even if the gearshift lever has been moved to position **R**, and could cause an accident resulting in injury or even death.

- Apply the footbrake.
- Shift the gearshift lever to position **R**.

- Wait until the display **R** is shown¹.
- Switch off the engine.
- Apply the handbrake.
- Remove the ignition key.

Accident risk!

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!

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.

¹ Only on vehicles with automated manual transmission (softouch plus)*

Alarm system*



Alarm system*

The alarm system protects your vehicle against unauthorised access such as burglary or theft.

If an alarm is triggered,

- the horn sounds periodically,
- the turn signal lights start to flash.

An alarm is triggered

- if one of the doors is opened without the car first having been unlocked.
- if the front lid or tailgate is opened without the car first having been unlocked.
- when the vehicle's passenger compartment is entered.

- if there is motion inside the vehicle.
- if the vehicle is placed at an angle.
- when you unlock the driver door with the key.

Activating the alarm system

To ensure that the alarm system is in perfect working order it is necessary that

- all windows, the tailgate and the bonnet are fully closed prior to activation.
- no movable objects are located inside the car's passenger compartment.
- Close the doors of the car.
- Press the button to lock the car.
 - > The car's doors are locked.
 - > The turn signal lights flash three times.
 - > The indicator light in the switch begins to flash quickly.

If the alarm system is activated, the indicator light flashes approx. every 3 seconds.

>Note!

You also can activate the alarm system by locking the vehicle without using the remote control (see page 1-8).

Deactivating the alarm system

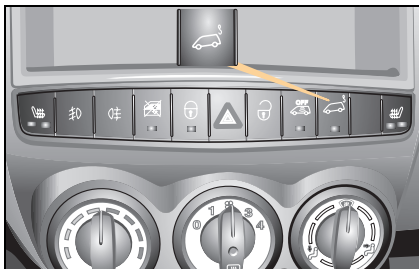
If you unlock the doors of the car with the remote control, the alarm system is deactivated.

If an alarm was triggered, the indicator lamp for the alarm system flashes periodically for approx. 1 minute after the vehicle is unlocked.

>Note!

The alarm can be deactivated at any given time by the remote control. You also can deactivate the alarm system without using the remote control by inserting the key into the ignition switch and turning to the "ON" position.

Alarm system*



Towing sensor

The activated alarm system triggers off an alarm if one side of your vehicle is raised.

If you lock your car with the remote control, the towing sensor cuts in automatically after about 30 seconds, and cuts out when the alarm system is deactivated.

Switching off towing sensor for transport

If you

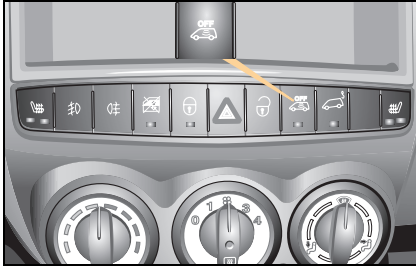
- are towing away your car or for example loading it on an autorail train and
- wish to lock the doors, the towing sensor must be switched off manually, as the vehicle's angle would otherwise cause an alarm to be triggered off.

Switching off towing sensor manually

- Remove the car key.
- Press the towing sensor switch.
 - > The indicator light in the switch lights up.
- Lock your car with the remote control.

Reactivating the towing sensor

The next time you lock the car with the remote control, the towing sensor comes on again.



Interior motion

The activated alarm system triggers off an alarm if motion is detected inside the car.

If you lock your car with the remote control, the interior motion sensor cuts in automatically after about 30 seconds, and cuts out when the alarm system is deactivated.

Switching off interior motion sensor

If persons or pets are to remain inside the locked vehicle, the interior motion sensor must be switched off manually, as their motion inside the car would otherwise trigger off an alarm.

Switching off interior motion sensor manually

- Remove the car key.
- Press the interior motion sensor switch.
 - > The indicator light in the switch lights up.
- Lock your car with the remote control.

Switching on interior motion sensor again

The next time you lock the car with the remote control, the interior motion sensor comes on again.

Driving in winter

Things to do before the onset of winter

We recommend that you have your car checked by a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center before the onset of winter.



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.

Driving in winter

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.



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.

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

- In the interests of safety, we recommend fitting the tyres specifically approved for your vehicle by smart gmbh. These tyres are chosen specifically 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.
- 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 as early as possible before entering a bend.

Driving with a catalytic converter

Driving with a catalytic converter

Things you need to know

- The catalytic converter reduces exhaust emissions.
 - The catalytic converter is located inside the engine compartment, at the front.
 - Fill up with lead-free petrol only. Even small quantities of leaded petrol can damage the catalytic converter.
- It is essential to heed the following points, 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.
 - If the engine starts to misfire, bring the car to an immediate standstill without endangering traffic.
 - 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.



Fire hazard!

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.

Driving with a trailer

Driving with a trailer

A trailer alters the handling of your vehicle.

The outfit

- is heavier,
- will be able to accelerate and climb hills less easily
- requires a longer braking distance,
- will be more susceptible to gusty cross-winds.

Fuel consumption is higher when a trailer is being towed.

Tips on driving with a trailer:

- We recommend using the maximum permitted nose weight.
- The load inside the car must be reduced in line with the nose weight, to avoid exceeding the rear axle load limit.
- You should not exceed a speed of 80 km/h (approx. 50 mph), including in countries where higher speeds are permitted.
- Avoid braking abruptly; instead, apply the brakes gently at first to allow the trailer to run up first. Then increase braking force rapidly.

- If the trailer should start to snake, reduce your speed; do not take corrective steering action, and brake if necessary. Never try to straighten out the car and trailer outfit by increasing your speed.
- The hill-climbing capacity from a dead stop is quoted at sea level. When driving in mountainous regions, bear in mind that engine output deteriorates at increasing altitude, and that its hill-climbing ability will consequently also be reduced.

>Important!

Do not uncouple a trailer with an overrunning brake when in a run-up state. The overrunning brake could rebound and damage the bumper.

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 ten seconds to save money.

>Important for vehicles with automated manual transmission (softouch plus)*!

Make sure when you are about to drive off again that

- the selector lever is set to 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 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 tyre types and load conditions.

7. 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.

8. The perfect setting

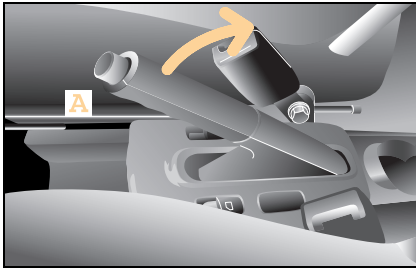
Have your car checked regularly by a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. in a smart center. Do not exceed the scheduled service intervals.



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.

Brakes



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.
 - > The brake system indicator light in the instrument cluster lights up until you switch off the ignition.

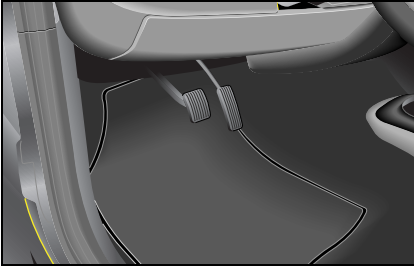
Releasing the handbrake

- Lift the lever up slightly.
- Push lock knob (A).
- Push the lever down.
 - > The brake system indicator light goes out.



Accident risk!

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!



Footbrake

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



Accident risk!

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", page 6-26),

- you must press the brake pedal further down to achieve the maximum possible braking 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, e.g. smartmove Assistance or a smart center.

Brakes

>Note!

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



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.

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.

Anti-lock braking system (abs) with electronic brake force distribution



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 when the brakes are applied. This upholds the steerability of your car.

If the abs cuts in while you are braking, you will feel a pulsating sensation of the brake pedal.

Braking using abs

In emergency situations:

- Press the footbrake down quickly and as hard as you can.
- Continue to apply the brakes even when the pedal starts to pulsate. Increase the braking force if possible. This way you will achieve maximum deceleration.



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 and esp 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, e.g. smartmove Assistance or a smart center.



Faults in the abs system

An abs malfunction has occurred if the abs indicator light

- does not go out when the engine has started or within ten seconds of having started (case 1).
- comes on when the car is in motion (electronic brake force distribution emergency mode) (case 2).
- comes on together with the brake system indicator light (electronic brake force distribution failure) (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, e.g. smartmove Assistance or a smart center.

Electronic Stability Program (esp)

Electronic Stability Program (esp)

How esp works

Your vehicle comes standardly¹ equipped with the **E**lectronic **S**tability **P**rogram (esp) with hydraulic brake assistant. esp monitors driving stability and traction, i.e. the transmission of power between the tyres and the road.

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 (acceleration slip regulation),
- Locking of the wheels while braking (anti-lock brake system).

>Note!

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

Depending on the driving situation

- esp reduces the engine output,
- esp selectively brakes individual wheels,
- esp equalises the speed of the driven wheels.



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.

>Important!

esp will only function properly if you fit the recommended tyre sizes on the wheels.



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.

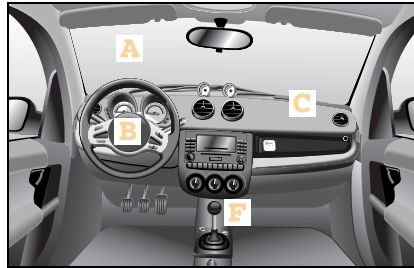
The car could otherwise start to swerve. esp is unable to reduce the risk of an accident if you are driving too fast.

¹ With the exception of 47 kW.

Airbags

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

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



- side head-level airbags (windowbags)* (E),
- indicator light for front passenger's airbag (F).

Airbags



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*.
- Do not secure rearward-facing child seats to the front passenger's seat if the front passenger's front airbag has not been disabled. In order to fit a rear-facing child restraint system on the front passenger's seat, disable the front passenger's airbag first. 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.

- 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 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.

Airbags



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,
- 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.

The front passenger's front airbag will only trigger if the airbag has not been manually 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.

Side airbags

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.



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 (approx. 5 feet) tall and under 12 years of age with suitable child restraint systems*.

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,
- independently of the front airbags being deployed,
- independently of the belt tensioner,
- in situations excluding a rollover, Unless high vehicle deceleration in the transverse direction is detected.

Airbags

Side head-level airbags (windowbags)*

The windowbags are integrated into the roof frame. They run along the top edges of the doors on the left and right, from the windscreen to the rear seats. Only the windowbags on the side that is struck are activated in the event of an accident, and are intended to increase the protective potential for the head (but not the thorax or arms) of any occupants on the side that is struck.



Danger of injury!

So that the windowbag can realise its protective potential if activated, ensure that:

- there are no other persons, pets or objects between the occupants and the range protected by the windowbags,
- 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 windowbag deploys:

- Occupants - particularly children - should never rest their head on the area around the window from which the windowbag could emerge if deployed.
- Always secure children under 150 centimetres (approx. 5 feet) tall and under twelve years of age with suitable child restraint systems*.

The windowbags are activated:

- on the side of the car that is struck,
- at the start of an accident with high vehicle deceleration or acceleration in the transversal direction.
- if there is the prospect of supplementing the protective potential of the seat belt.
- independently of the front airbags being deployed.



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.

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 7 seconds.
 - > No fault detected.
 - > The airbag system is OK.

2. The airbag indicator light does not go out within 7 seconds and remains permanently on or flashes.
 - > A fault was detected (airbag warning).

or

3. It does not come on when the ignition is switched on.
 - > A fault was detected (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.

>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.

Airbags



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.



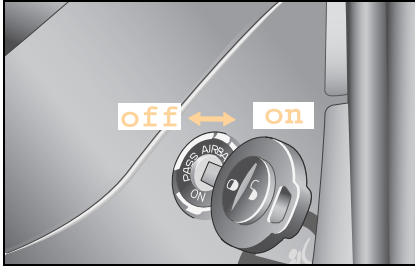
Danger of injury!

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.



Danger of injury!

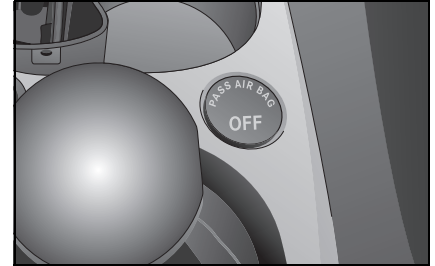
If the indicator light does not come on when you switch the ignition on, or does not go out again after a few seconds once the engine is running or comes on again, there is a fault. There is the possibility of individual systems being activated unintentionally or not being triggered off in an accident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



Disabling front passenger's front airbag

You can disable the front passenger's front airbag. This may for example be necessary in order to fit a rearward-facing child restraint system* on the front passenger's seat. A lock is provided for this purpose on the front passenger's side of the instrument panel.

- Push the key a short way into the lock and turn it anti-clockwise (**off** position).
 - > The front passenger's front airbag is disabled.
 - > The indicator light for the front passenger's airbag comes on.
- To switch the front passenger's front airbag on, turn the key clockwise (**on** position).



>Note!

If the front passenger's front airbag is disabled, the indicator light for the front passenger's airbag on the centre console will be lit.





Contents

- >Storage compartments and trays
- >Glove compartment
- >Holders for drinks
- >cockpit bag* and luggage net for front passenger footwell*
- >Storage compartment under the front passenger seat*
- >Luggage compartment
- >Folding down bench seat
- >Trailer hitch*
- >Loading guidelines

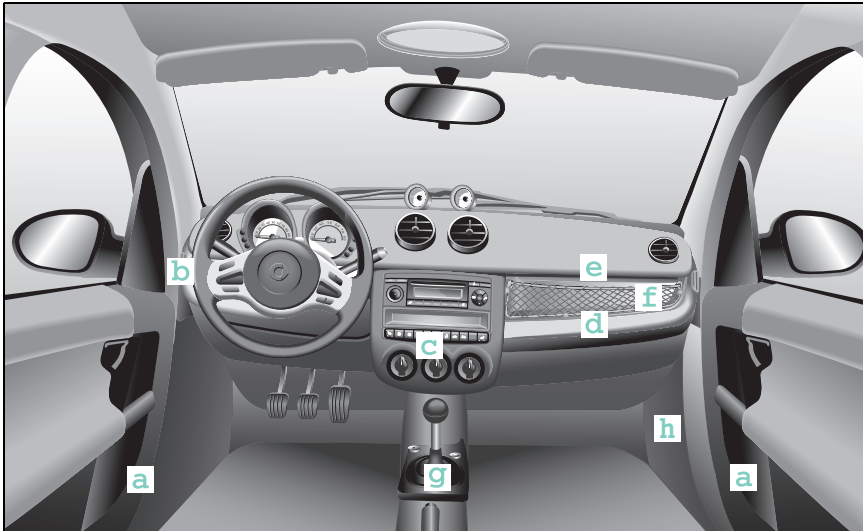
>>Loading up.

Your smart forfour is amazingly spacious, 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 Instrument panel storage compartment, left
- c Instrument panel storage compartment, centre

- d Glove compartment
- e Instrument panel storage compartment, right
- f Storage net*

- g Centre console with can holder
- h Compartment for operating instructions

Glove compartment



Glove compartment

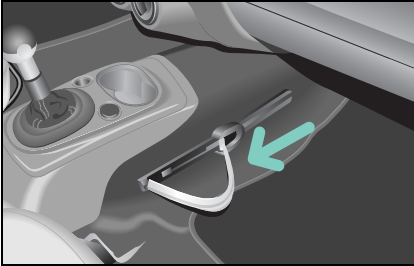
Opening the glove compartment

- Pull handle (A).
 - > The glove compartment opens downwards.

Closing the glove compartment

- Lift the cover of the glove compartment upwards until it engages.

Holder for drinks



Holder for drinks

Bottle holder*

The bottle holder set is located in the front passenger's footwell. Bottles and other suitable objects can be stored in it.

>Important!

For safety reasons, conversions and modifications to the bottle holder are not allowed.

Inserting a bottle

- Gently press the sliding retainer and push it with slight pressure towards the front passenger's seat to its limit of travel.
 - > The rubber loop curves out.



Danger of injury!

Make sure that any objects placed in the bottle holder are always secure while the car is moving. Unsecured objects in the bottle 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.

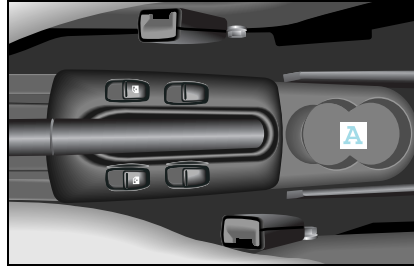
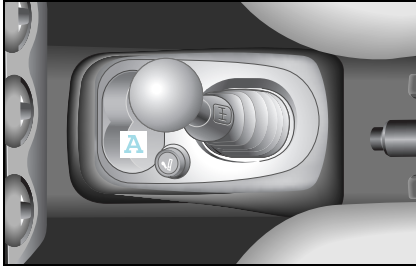


- Place a bottle or another suitable object in the rubber loop.
- Press the sliding retainer and slide it as far as possible towards the front of the car.
 - > The rubber loop is tightened.

>Important!

Do not pull on the rubber loop when you wish to open or close the holder. The bottle holder could otherwise be damaged.

Holder for drinks



Can holder

Stowage areas (A) for cans and other suitable objects can be found

- in front of the gearshift lever,
- behind the handbrake,
- in the twinface armrest*.



Danger of injury!

Make sure that any objects placed in the can holder are always secure while the car is moving. Unsecured objects in the can 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.

cockpit bag* and luggage net for front passenger footwell*



cockpit bag* and luggage net for front passenger footwell*

cockpit bag*

When installed, the cockpit bag (A) can be used as an additional storage facility. It is located above the glove box.

You can also remove the cockpit bag from the storage compartment and use it as a bag with strap handles.



Luggage net in front passenger's footwell*

You can store small objects in the luggage net in the front passenger's footwell.



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 compartment under the front passenger seat*

Storage compartment under the front passenger seat*

You can store small objects in the storage compartment.

The storage compartment is fitted under the front passenger seat.

Danger of injury!

Do not store items weighing more than 1,5 kg in the storage compartment. In the event of a collision or sudden braking manoeuvre, the storage compartment could otherwise be destroyed and items could fly out of the storage compartment into the footwell. This could cause you injury.

Accident risk!

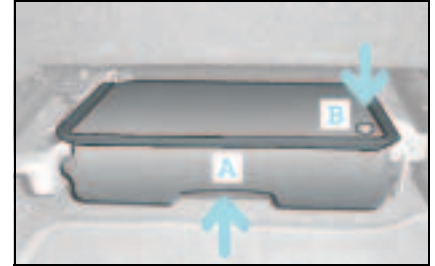
Only open and close the storage compartment when the vehicle is at a standstill. You otherwise risk being distracted from the traffic situation and causing an accident.

Danger of injury!

Always close the storage compartment properly and engage it correctly. In the event of a collision or sudden braking manoeuvre, items could fly out of the storage compartment and into the footwell.

Danger of injury!

Keep the storage compartment area under the seat free of objects. Otherwise the storage compartment no longer will properly engage. If the storage compartment is not fully closed, it may unexpectedly open and cause injury en route.



Pulling out the storage compartment

- Pull up the handle (A) in the centre of the storage compartment.
- Pull out the storage compartment towards the rear.

Opening the storage compartment

- Press button (B).
 - > The cover of the storage compartment goes up.

Storage compartment under the front passenger seat*



snapfix*

You can attach the seat bag, the coat hanger or the through-loading fixture to the snapfix* bracket system in a few simple steps.

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

Closing the storage compartment

- Press down the cover of the storage compartment.
- Press the button on the cover so that the cover in the lock (A) is engaged.
 - > The storage compartment is locked.
- Slide the storage compartment under the seat until it can be heard to lock into place.

Luggage compartment

Luggage compartment

The next few pages contain information on the various loading and storage options in the luggage compartment.



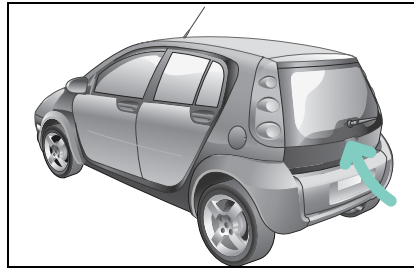
Danger of injury!

Do not transport unsecured heavy or hard objects in the passenger compartment; the same applies if the bench seat is folded down.

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.



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.

- Unlock the car with the remote control.
- Open the tailgate at the handle recess.
 - > You can now swing the tailgate up.

Closing the tailgate

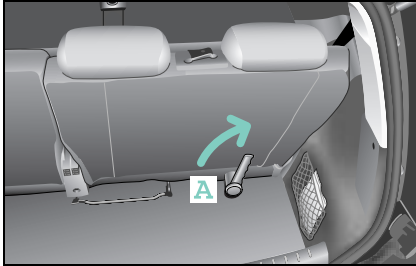


Danger of injury!

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

- Pull down the tailgate and close it firmly.

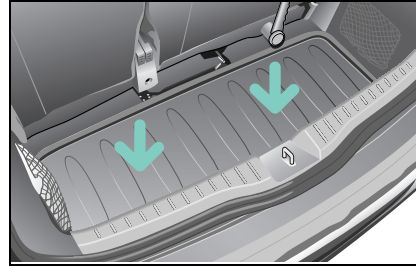
Luggage compartment



Enlarging the luggage compartment¹

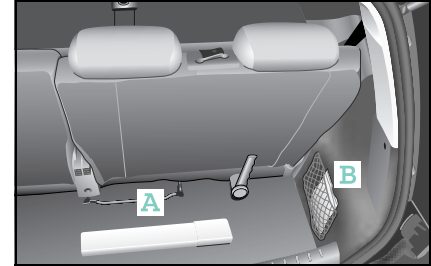
You can enlarge the luggage compartment by pushing the rear bench seat forwards.

- Swing the handle (A) up and to the right.
- Reposition the seat or bench seat.
- Release the handle.
 - > The locking mechanism must audibly engage on both sides.



Storage tray*

To protect the luggage compartment floor from dirt or damage, you can secure the storage tray to the luggage compartment floor with the aid of velcro.



Warning triangle*, first aid kit* and warning waistcoat*

The following are stored in the luggage compartment:

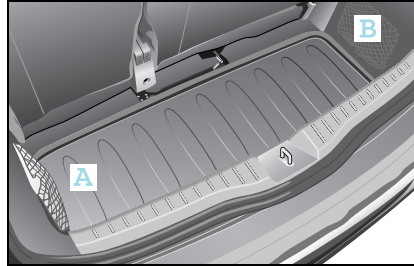
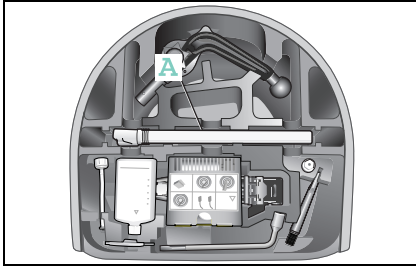
- the warning triangle (A),
- the warning waistcoat (B).

>Note!

The first aid kit is beneath the rear bench seat, at the front.

1. Not in pure.

Luggage compartment



>Note!

If your car is equipped with a breakdown kit*, the warning triangle (A) will be in a box in the spare wheel recess, beneath the luggage compartment floor. The breakdown kit is also located there.

Luggage compartment

Pockets and containers

Luggage net bags*

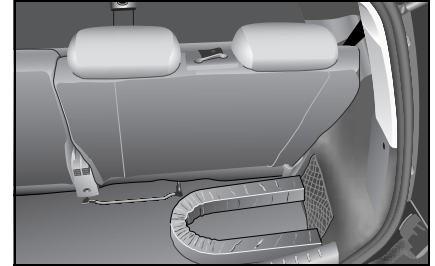
There are luggage net bags as additional storage space for small objects on the left (A) and right (B) inside the luggage compartment.

>Important!

The luggage net bags are only suitable for storing lightweight items.

Heavy, sharp-edged or fragile objects should not be transported in the luggage net bags.

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



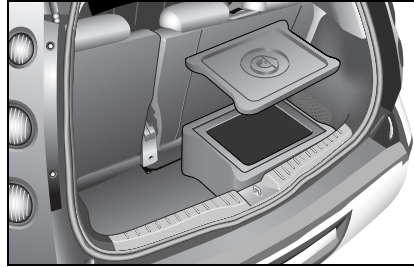
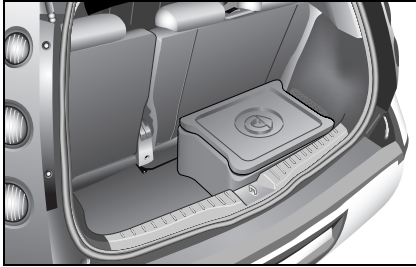
Luggage wedge*

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

Positioning the luggage wedge

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

Luggage compartment



Multifunction box*

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.

>Note!

You can also take the multifunction box out of the car for use as a stool.



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

Luggage compartment cover*

The luggage compartment cover

- serves to protect objects that are stored in the car's luggage compartment from prying eyes,
- prevents smaller objects from penetrating into the passenger compartment from the storage space area, however it is not intended to act as a load restraining device.



Danger of injury!

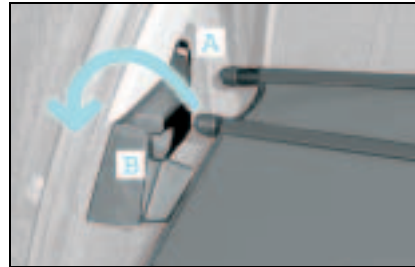
The luggage compartment cover is not intended to secure heavy objects in the event of an accident. For this reason, heavy objects must be tied down. Otherwise, unsecured objects could be thrown around and cause injury to you and others.



Danger of injury!

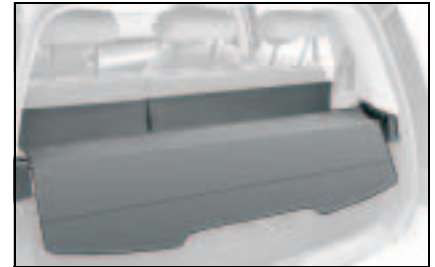
Do not transport any objects by placing them on the mounted luggage compartment cover. Objects on the cover could otherwise be thrown around and injure you and others if you

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



Fitting the luggage compartment cover

- Place the rear rod in the left and right sides of the side panelling mount (A).
- Pull the front rod between mount (A) and mount (B) upwards first and then forwards.
- Place the front rod in the left and right sides of the side panelling mount (B).



- Attach the rear end of the cover with the velcro strip to the back of the rear bench seat. The distance to the top edge of the rear bench seat should be approx. 8 cm.
- Removal is done in the reverse order.

>Note!

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

Folding down bench seat

Folding down bench seat



Danger of injury!

Stow the load in such a way that it does not hinder you when driving. Do not obstruct your view. With the front passenger's seat or the bench seat folded down, do not load above the level of the upper edge of the door trims. Place padding over any sharp edges to reduce the risk of cuts and abraded tie-downs.

Before folding down the bench seat, ensure that

- the head restraints are in the lower position.
- the bench seat is in the furthest forward position.

1 Preparations

- Open the tailgate.
- Slide the front seats to the furthest forward position to create sufficient room for manoeuvre.

2 Folding down backrests

- Press down the release lever for the left-hand rear seat.
- Fold the backrest of the left-hand rear seat down forwards.
- Proceed likewise with the right-hand backrest.

>Note!

Steps 3, 4 and 5 are **not** possible for pure.

3 Releasing bench seat

- Move the bench seat to the furthest forward position and pull the release lever up.

4 Uprighting bench seat

- Once released, the bench seat will pivot upwards largely of its own accord.

5 Locking bench seat

- Lock the bench seat in the vertical position by engaging the retaining strap on one of the head restraint posts, and tighten the belt.
- You can now move the front seats back into the desired position.

>Note!

It is converted back into the bench seat in the reverse order.



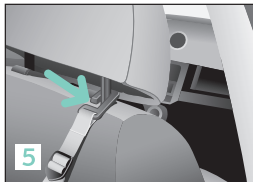
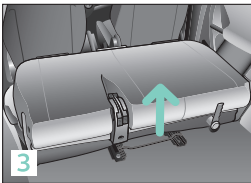
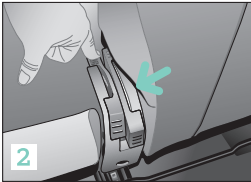
Danger of injury!

When folding back the bench seat, ensure that the bench seat and the backrests are locked in position. The occupants of the rear bench seat could otherwise be injured when the car is braked.

>Important!

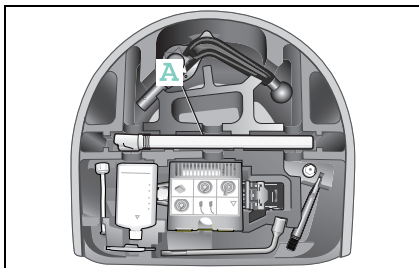
To prevent damage to the seats, never operate the longitudinal adjustment lever and the release lever simultaneously.

Folding down bench seat



>Note! Steps 3, 4 and 5 are **not** possible for pure.

Trailer hitch*



Trailer hitch*

The trailer hitch consists of the mounting fitted permanently to the car and the ball head in the luggage compartment box. Your car is prepared for towing a trailer by fitting the ball head to the permanent mounting¹.

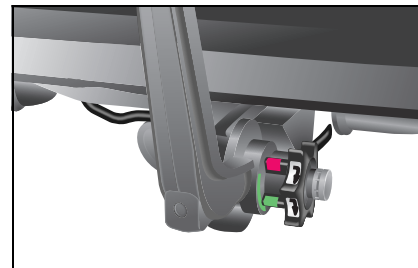
Setting up ball head

The ball head is in the luggage compartment box beneath the cover in the luggage compartment.

- Remove the ball head from the luggage compartment box.
- Check that the red mark on the hand wheel is aligned with the green mark on the ball head.
 - > You can fit the ball head.

>Note!

If the red mark on the hand wheel and the green mark on the ball head are not aligned, you will not be able to fit the trailer hitch. You must first adjust the fitting position (see page 7-18).



Fitting ball head

- Pull the stopper out of the permanent mounting on the car.
- Guide the ball head into the mounting until it locks automatically.
 - > During locking, the handwheel turns until the green mark on the handwheel is aligned with the green mark on the ball head.
- Remove the key and lock the facility with it.

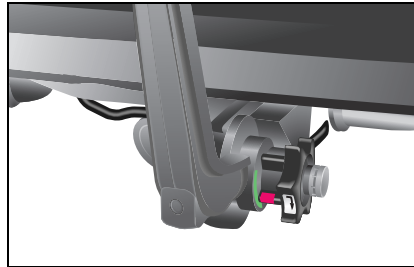
1. Does not apply to BRABUS vehicles.

Trailer hitch*

- Press the protective cap over the lock.
 - > The ball head is protected against unauthorised removal.
 - > Only with the key removed is it assured that the ball head is correctly locked.

>Note!

Make a note of the key number. If the key is ever lost, you can order a new one from a smart center by quoting this number.



Adjusting fitting position

- Insert the key in the lock on the ball head.
- Turn the key in the opposite direction to the arrow.
 - > The lock is released.
- Lift the handwheel off the ball head and turn it in the direction of the arrow until it engages.
 - > The red mark on the hand wheel is aligned with the green mark on the ball head.
 - > You can fit the ball head.

Removing ball head

- Remove the protective cap from the lock on the handwheel.
- Insert the key in the lock and turn it in the opposite direction to the arrow.
- Release the handwheel by pulling it out sideways and turning it clockwise until it engages.
 - > The red mark on the hand wheel is aligned with the green mark on the ball head.
- Pull off the ball head to the rear.
- Press the stopper into the permanent mounting on the car.
- Place the ball head back in the luggage compartment box beneath the cover in the luggage compartment.

>Important!

The ball head can easily be fitted and removed by hand. Do not use any tools, as this would damage the mechanism.

Trailer hitch*



Electrical connection

If your trailer has a 7-pin plug, you can establish the electrical connection with an adapter lead. The adapter lead is available at a smart center.

As soon as you connect up a trailer to the car's electrical system, the appropriate indicator light in the instrument cluster will come on when you make a turn.



Accident risk!

The ball head is only securely fitted if the green mark on the hand-wheel is aligned with the green mark on the ball head and the key can be removed. A ball head that is not securely fitted could work loose and allow the trailer to become detached, potentially causing an accident.

While a trailer is being towed, the ball head must be closed and the key removed. Only then is it assured that the ball head is locked and unable to work loose during a journey.

If the ball head cannot be locked and the key cannot be removed, take off the ball head and clean it (see also page 7-18). If it is still not possible to lock the ball head after cleaning, have the entire trailer hitch checked by a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center.

In this case, do not use the trailer hitch for towing a trailer, as its safe functioning cannot be assured.



Danger of injury!

Never leave the ball head lying loose inside the car. It could otherwise be thrown around in the event of sharp braking, an abrupt change of direction or an accident and cause serious or even fatal injuries to occupants.

Loading guidelines

Load your car as follows:

- Transport loads in the luggage compartment as far as possible, with the backrests folded up and locked in position.
 - Place heavy loads towards the front of the luggage compartment, low down. Place light items on top.
 - Always place the load up against the backrest or the folded-up seat base.
 - Do not stack loads higher than the top edge of the seat backrest.
 - If possible, always transport the load behind seats that are not occupied.
 - Do not obstruct your view.
- Place padding over any sharp edges to reduce the risk of cuts and abraded tie-downs.
 - Use sufficiently tear-resistant, abrasion-resistant tie-downs to secure the load. Tie-downs are available from a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.
 - Make sure that loaded articles are positioned safely and secured.

Loading guidelines

- Stow the load in such a way that it does not hinder you when driving.
- Do not exceed the permissible gross vehicle weight and permissible axle load by loading too much into or onto the car (take occupants into account).



Danger of injury!

Stow the load in such a way that it does not hinder you when driving. Shifting loads could otherwise distract your attention from the traffic situation and prompt an accident.

If the rear seats are not occupied:

- Insert the seat belt buckles in the diagonally opposed catches.

Trailer load limits for all models	kg
Trailer, braked	750
Trailer, unbraked	500

Loading guidelines

While en route

Your car's handling characteristics are dependent upon the load distribution.



Danger of poisoning!

Close the tailgate before driving. Exhaust emissions could otherwise enter the car and poison the occupants.



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.



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 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.

The bench seat alone is unable to prevent objects from being thrown around.



Accident risk!

The permissible gross vehicle weight and the permissible axle load must not be exceeded by the payload (interior, roof rack and rear rack) including the occupants and trailer load. 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.

Loading guidelines

Reduced payload

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

Fitting a roof rack reduces the potential payload. Please also read the accessories operating instructions for the individual components.

Attaching a trailer reduces the potential payload by up to 50 kilograms (approx. 110 lb).



Environment!

Unnecessary ballast increases vehicle weight and fuel consumption.

>Note!

When calculating the roof load (maximum of 50 kilograms/110 lb), bear in mind that the weight of the roof rack itself should also be included.

>Note!

More information on "Dimensions and weights" is available from page 10-12.

After your trip

Remove loads from the vehicle if you no longer need to transport them.



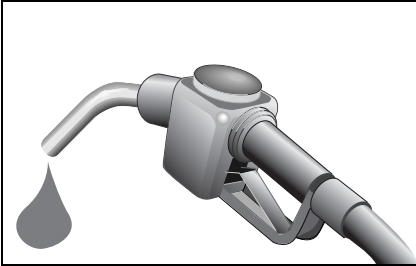
Contents

- >Refuelling
- >Engine compartment
- >Tyre inflation pressure
- >Wiper blades
- >Care notes

>>Routines.

The small activities to do with your smart forfour are a useful and necessary side job. This helps to maintain the traffic and operating safety of your smart forfour, as well as its value. Most of it can be done while at the petrol station.

Refuelling



Refuelling	Petrol engines						Diesel engines	
Fuel tank	47 kW	55 kW	70 kW	80 kW	90 kW	130 kW	50 kW	70 kW
Capacity (ltrs.)	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
of which reserve capacity (ltrs.)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fuel	Premium unleaded, EN 228, at least 95RON/85MON					Unleaded premium plus, EN 228 at least 95RON/88MON	Diesel fuel, EN 590	

>Note!

The petrol engines (except 130 kW) are designed to run on unleaded petrol with a minimum grade of 95RON/85MON.

In countries where a minimum grade of 95RON is not available, you can refuel with 91RON unleaded petrol. This should only be done in exceptional cases, however. This, however, can reduce engine output and increase fuel consumption. When subjected to heavy loads while burning grade 91RON fuel, engine damage could result.

As such, smart recommends that you always run your petrol engine on unleaded petrol with a minimum grade of 95RON/85MON.

>Note!

The 130 kW petrol engine is designed to run on unleaded fuel with a minimum grade of 98RON/88MON.

In countries where unleaded petrol with a minimum grade of 98RON is not available, you can refuel with 95RON petrol in an emergency.

This, however, can reduce engine output and increase fuel consumption. When subjected to heavy loads while burning grade 95RON fuel, engine damage could result.

As such, smart recommends that you always run your petrol engine on unleaded petrol with a minimum grade of 98RON/88MON.

Refuelling

Before adding fuel

All petrol engines:

Never refuel with leaded petrol!

If this occurs,

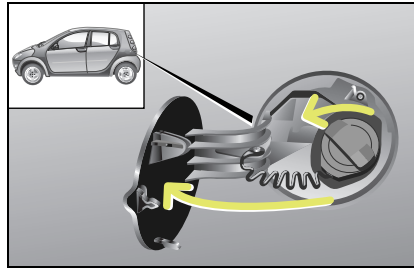
- immediately call a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center or a breakdown recovery service, e.g. smartmove Assistance.
- have the vehicle towed away.

Do not start the engine.

Otherwise the catalytic converter will be damaged.

The following applies to all diesel engines:

Never refuel with petrol!



Refuelling properly



Danger of injury!

Fuel is a very flammable liquid. Fire, naked flames and smoking are therefore prohibited when handling fuel.

Avoid allowing fuel to come into contact with your skin or clothes. You will damage your health if

- your skin comes directly into contact with fuel.
- you inhale fuel vapours.

- Switch both the engine and ignition off.
 - > The fuel tank flap is located on the left-hand side of the car and is locked and unlocked via the central locking system.
- Open the fuel filler flap.
- Turn the filler cap anticlockwise.
- Hang the filler cap from the inside of the fuel filler flap.
- 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 five seconds after the first switch off,
- then start filling the tank with the fuel pump nozzle again until it switches off.



Environment!

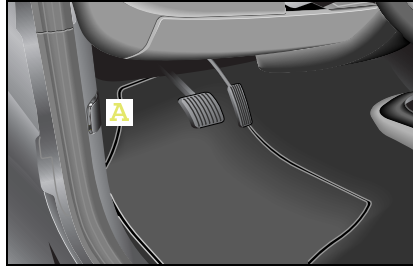
Never allow fuel to spill over.
Never overfill the fuel tank.
Fuel that has spilled over onto the ground pollutes the environment.

Engine compartment

Engine compartment

Before checking the fluid levels

- Park the car on a level surface.
- Switch both the engine and ignition off.
- Apply the handbrake.



Releasing the front lid

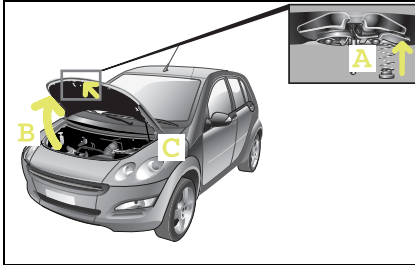


Accident risk!

Do not pull the release lever while the car is moving. The front lid could otherwise open.

- Pull the lever (A) in the footwell on the left side of the car.
 - > The front lid is released and pops up a short way.

Engine compartment



Opening the front lid



Danger of injury!

There is a risk of injury when the front lid is open, even if the engine is not running.

Various parts of the engine or operating fluids can become very hot. To avoid burns, only touch the components described in the operating instructions and always observe the relevant hazard warnings.

The cooling fan may start of its own accord even with the key removed. For this reason, do not reach into the fan wheel's range of rotation or allow clothes to drape into it.



Danger of injury!

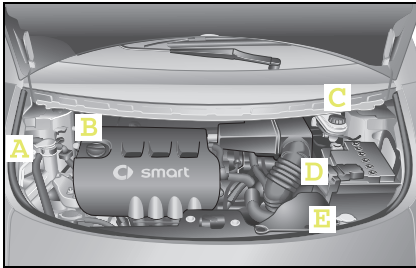
Models with petrol engine:
The engine has an electronic ignition system that operates at high voltage. For this reason, do not touch any parts of the ignition system (ignition coil, ignition lead, spark plug connectors, testing socket) if:

- the engine is running,
- the engine is started,
- the ignition is switched on (key in position **2** in ignition switch) and the engine is turned over by hand.

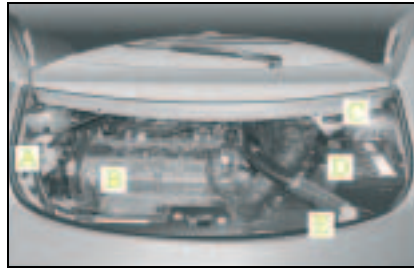
You could otherwise suffer an electric shock.

- Pull up the lid release catch (A).
- Swing up the front lid (B).
- Secure the front lid with the prop (C) on the right-hand side.

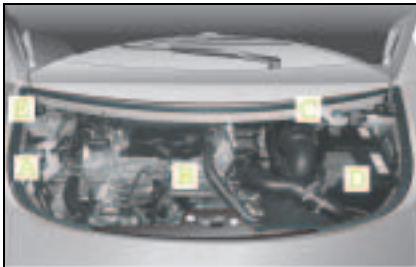
Engine compartment



Engine compartment for petrol engines



Engine compartment for BRABUS engines



Engine compartment for diesel engines

In the engine compartment, check:
(A) washer fluid (see page 8-15)
(B) oil level (see page 8-8)
(C) brake fluid (see page 8-16)
(D) battery (see page 9-14)
(E) coolant (see page 8-13)

Check the fill levels at regular intervals. You will find precise information about the fluid capacities from page 10-13.

Oil level

Checking engine oil level

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 specified service intervals. The engine could otherwise be irreparably damaged.
- Observe the service interval indicator¹ on your 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.

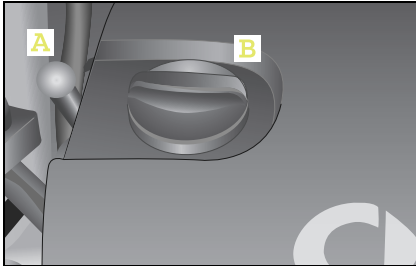
¹ The service interval indicator is not available in all countries.

Engine compartment



Danger of poisoning!

Keep oil out of reach of children. If oil has been swallowed, consult a doctor immediately.



Dipstick for petrol engines



Dipstick for diesel engines



Dipstick for BRABUS engines

The engine compartment houses

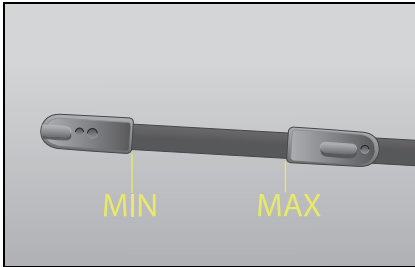
- the dipstick (A),
- the oil filler neck with cap (B).



Fire hazard!

When topping up the engine oil, take care to ensure that no oil is spilled 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.

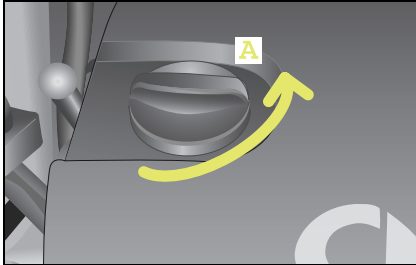
Engine compartment



Checking the engine oil level

- Wait a few minutes until the oil has settled.
 - Open the front lid.
 - 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 (the markings can look different, depending on the engine).
 - Reinsert the dipstick.

Engine compartment



Oil filler hole, petrol engine



Oil filler hole, BRABUS engine



Oil filler hole, diesel engine

If your car has too little engine oil

You must top up the engine oil!

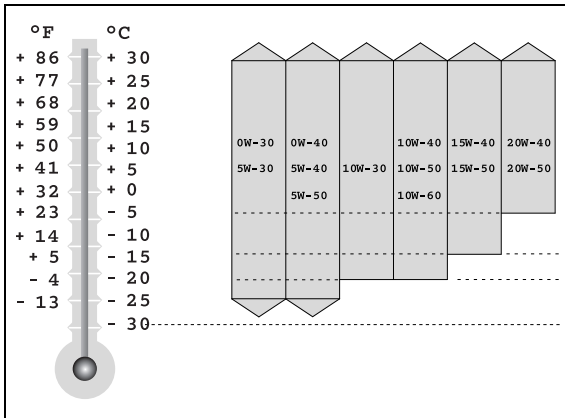
- Unscrew the cap (A).
- Add oil.
- Top up with no more than 1,0 litres (0.9 Imp. pint) of engine oil.
- Wait a minute until the oil has run into the oil pan.
- Check the engine oil level again.
 - > The oil level must lie between the markings MIN and MAX on both sides of the dipstick.
- Screw the cap on again tightly.
- Close the tailgate.



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.

Engine compartment



Choosing the right type of oil

Use only engine oils which have been approved by smart gmbh. The MB sheet number is marked on the oil containers (petrol engines: sheet 229.1, 229.3 or 229.5, diesel engines: sheet 229.3 or 229.5). 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.

Engine compartment

Coolant level, checking

It is necessary to check the coolant level to ensure that the engine does not over-heat.

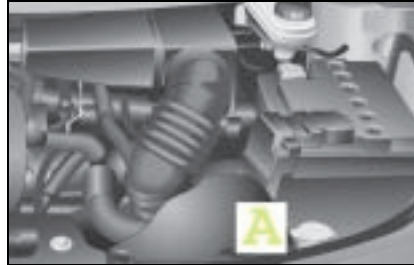


Danger of injury!

The coolant reservoir is pressurised for the diesel engine. 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.



Oil filler hole for petrol and BRABUS engines



Oil filler hole for diesel engine

Determining the coolant level

- Open the front lid.

For petrol engine:

- Check the level in the reservoir by looking at it side-on.
 - > The fluid level must lie between the MIN and MAX marks.

For diesel engine:

- Check the level in the reservoir by looking at it side-on.
 - > The fluid level must lie between the MIN and MAX marks.

Engine compartment

For BRABUS engine:

- Pull up the cap by the tab.
- Read the coolant level on the dipstick that is attached to the cap.
 - > The fluid level must lie between the markings L (min) and F (max).

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.

>Note!

Warm coolant expands, which is why it may extend beyond the maximum filling level.

Topping up coolant

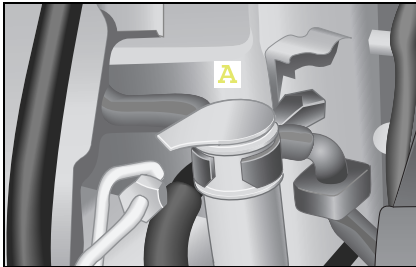
For diesel engine:

- Switch off the engine and wait for about 30 minutes to allow the engine to cool down.
- Cover the cap for the coolant expansion reservoir (A) 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.
- Only fill the coolant to a filling level between the markings for MIN and MAX.
- Replace the cap and tighten when finished.

For petrol and BRABUS engines:

- Pull up the cap by the tab.
- Only fill the coolant to a filling level between the markings for MIN and MAX.
- Firmly press the cap back on.

Engine compartment



Checking the windscreen washer fluid

In this way, your windscreen washer system is kept free of ice and fully functional.

Topping up windscreen washer system



Fire hazard!

Windscreen wash concentrate is highly inflammable. When handling the concentrate, avoid smoking, fire or naked flames.

- Open the front lid.
- Pull the lug on the tank cap (A) to pull it upwards.
- Add the windscreen wash concentrate.
- Press the cap back on the tank.

>Note!

In order to clean the windscreen optimally, use smartcare windscreen cleanser concentrate for summer or winter.

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

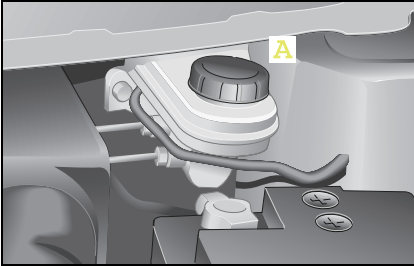
-10 °C

1:2

-20 °C

1:1

Engine compartment



Checking the brake fluid

A constant fluid level is necessary to ensure that the car's brake system remains in perfect working order.



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!

Check brake fluid level

- Open the front lid.
- Perform a visual check on reservoir (A).
 - > 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. 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 road-worthiness. 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

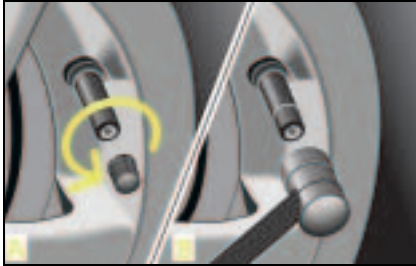
Check the tyre pressures before the start of your journey. There is a table showing the tyre pressures for various load statuses on your car's fuel filler flap.

>Note!

The tyre inflation pressures quoted for low car loads are minimum values which will assure a high standard of ride comfort. You may also use the values for the higher load. These are permissible and technically appropriate. The standard of ride comfort will, however, be slightly lower.

Tyre inflation pressures change by about 0.1 bar per 10 °C change in the air temperature. Always adjust the tyre inflation pressure when you have loaded up the car. Observe the maximum tyre pressure for the tyres.

Tyre inflation pressure



- 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.

Checking the tyre inflation pressure

- Allow the tyres to cool down.
- Unscrew the valve protective cap (A).

Tyre inflation pressure	Petrol engines						Diesel engines	
Engines	47 kW	55 kW	70 kW	80 kW	90 kW	130 kW	50 kW	70 kW
Tyre inflation pressure (summer and winter)								
Front wheels, unladen/fully laden (bar)	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5
Rear wheels, unladen/fully laden (bar)	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5	2,2/2,5

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.



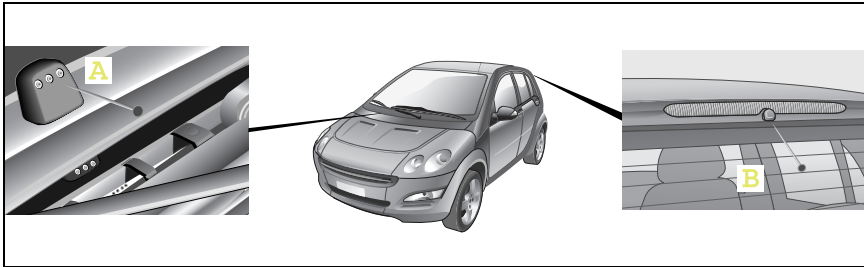
Changing the wiper blades



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 off the end of 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

Use a needle to adjust the spraying range of the wiper nozzles.

The wiper nozzles are located

- below the windscreen (A),
- in front of the third brake light (B).

>Note!

The spray nozzles are correctly adjusted if the jet of water strikes approximately the centre of the windscreen.

Care notes

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 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.

Washing the car's exterior

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.



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.

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.

Care notes

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.

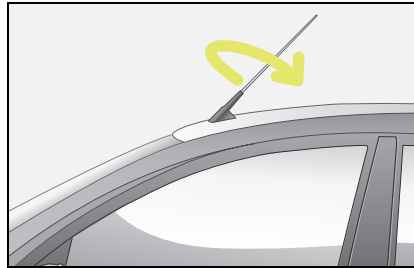
>Important!

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 lower your car's antenna or unscrew it before driving into the car wash.

Headlight cleaning

- Wipe the lenses of the headlights with a wet sponge.

>Note!

Only use a windscreen wash that is suitable for plastic lenses. Unsuitable window washes can damage the plastic lenses of the headlights.

Do not use a

- dry towel,
- abrasive cleansers,
- solvents,
- cleaning agents containing solvents.

You could scratch or damage the surface of the lenses.

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 parts (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 metallic

smartcare two-layer touch-up paint stick set in the appropriate colour, e.g. titanium, silver

Care notes

All care products can be purchased at a smart center as smartcare products.

Interior	Special considerations	Lightly soiled Manual/automatic car washes	Heavily soiled, manual/automatic car washes	Never do the following
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

Care notes

All care products can be purchased at your smart center as smartcare products.

Exterior	Special considerations	Lightly soiled Manual/automatic car washes	Heavily soiled, manual/automatic car washes	Never do the following
tridion safety cell, titanium, black	Wet paint	Car shampoo concentrate, insect remover for insect remains, polish	Car shampoo concentrate, hard wax, insect remover for insect remains, polish	Use polish on titanium 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	Wet paint and clearcoat paint			
High gloss 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	

Care notes

Trailer hitch	Reason for care measure	Type of care measure	Aftercare
Ball head and ball head mounting	Dirt	Clean, non-fluffy cloth	Oil or grease lightly
	Rust	Wire brush	
Lock	Dirt, stiffness	Graphite	
Guide pins, guide surfaces	Dirt	Clean, non-fluffy cloth	Oil or grease lightly
Locking balls	Dirt	Clean, non-fluffy cloth	Oil or grease lightly
Release lever	Dirt	Clean, non-fluffy cloth	Oil or grease lightly

>Important!

If you clean the vehicle with a steam jet, you must remove the ball bar first and fit the stopper.

Do not use solvents.



Contents

- >Faults in the power glass sliding roof*
- >On-board diagnosis socket (OBD)
- >Fuses
- >Replacing the bulbs
- >Battery
- >Breakdown set
- >Wheel theft protection*
- >Tyres and wheels
- >Roll starting
- >Towing
- >Fire extinguisher*

>>Helpful hints.

If you should need a helping hand with your smart forfour, 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 smart forfour 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.

Faults in the power glass sliding roof*

Faults in the power glass sliding roof*

It may become necessary to readjust the glass sliding roof from time to time.

This may be the case if

- the sliding roof can no longer be closed properly because the automatic mode is not active in the "closing roof" direction (case **1**).
- the sliding roof opens itself again after it has been closed (case **2**).

Adjusting in case 1

The vehicle engine must be running during the adjustment process.

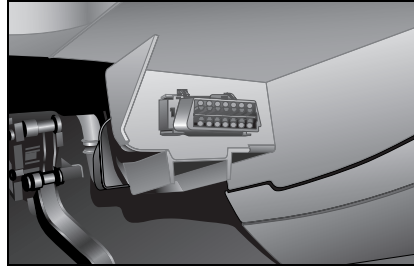
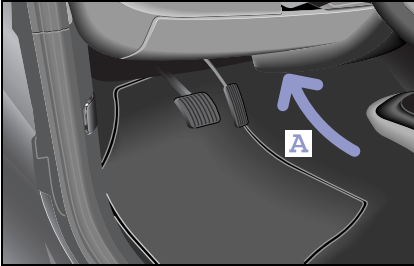
- Move the sliding roof to the closed position as soon as it stops.
- Release the switch.
- Press the switch again in the "closing roof" direction and hold it in position.
 - > The roof opens completely again after about ten seconds, then closes completely.
- Release the switch.

Adjusting in case 2

The vehicle engine must be running during the adjustment process.

- Move the roof to the fully open position until it stops.
- Release the switch.
- Press the switch again in the "opening roof" direction and hold it in position.
 - > The roof closes completely after about ten seconds, then opens completely and closes completely again.
- Release the switch.

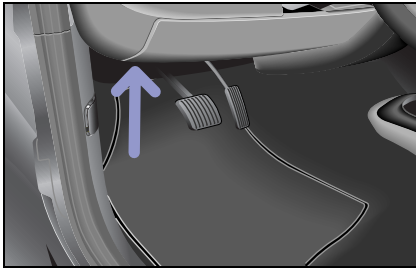
On-board diagnosis socket (OBD)



On-board diagnosis socket (OBD)

The on-board diagnosis socket is in the driver's footwell beneath the cover flap (A). This information is important for your service mechanic.

Fuses



Fuses

The fuse box is located on the left-hand side below the cockpit, in the driver's footwell.



Fire hazard!

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!

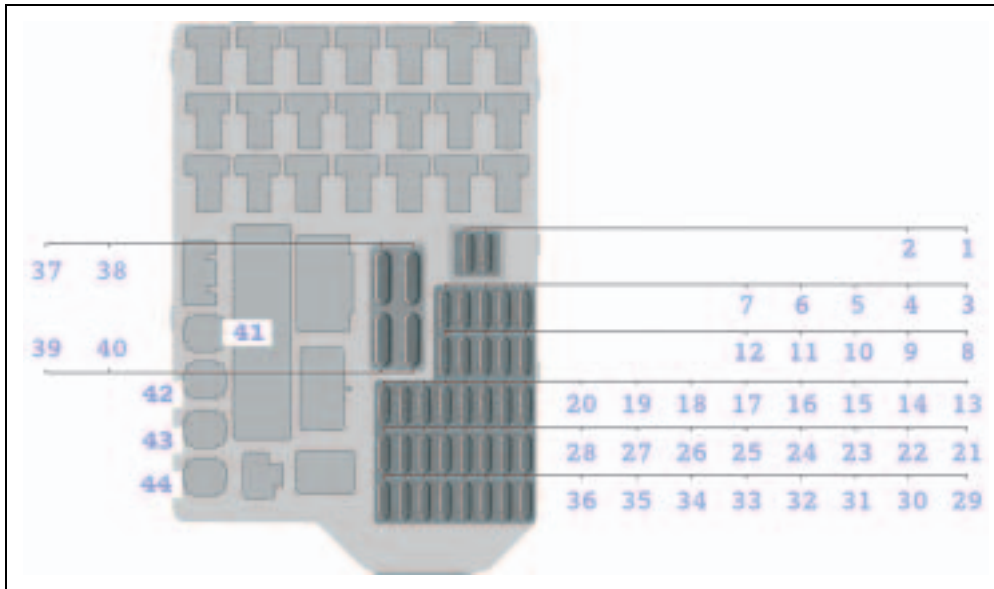
Blown fuses must be replaced with equivalent fuses (recognisable by colour and amperage) that have the amperages which are recommended in the fuse assignment. Only change fuses when the vehicle is parked. Also switch off all consumers as well as the ignition.

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.
- Use the fuse table (see page 9-6 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.

Fuse box, front



Fuses

Fuse assignment

No.	Consumers	Amperage	Colour
1	Interior lighting	10 A	Red
2	ETACS	10 A	Red
3	Left rear lights + parking lights	7.5 A	Brown
4	Right rear light + parking light	7.5 A	Brown
5	Windscreen wipers	20 A	Yellow
6	-	-	-
7	Outside mirror heaters*	7.5 A	Brown
8	Right high beam	10 A	Red
9	Left high beam	10 A	Red
10	Horn	10 A	Red
11	Fuel pump	15 A	Blue
12	Engine control unit (petrol only)	20 A	Yellow
13	Trailer hitch* (Kl. 30)	15 A	Blue
14	Power glass sliding roof*	20 A	Yellow
15	Rear window wiper	15 A	Blue
16	Cigarette lighter	15 A	Blue
17	Rear fog lamp	7.5 A	Brown

Fuses

No.	Consumers	Amperage	Colour
18	Outside mirror adjustment*	7.5 A	Brown
19	Engine control unit (diesel only)	15 A	Blue
20	Engine control unit (diesel only)	7.5 A	Brown
21	Right low beam	10 A	Red
22	Left low beam, headlight range adjustment	10 A	Red
23	Front fog lamps*	10 A	Red
24	-	-	-
25	Trailer hitch* (Kl. 15R)*	15 A	Blue
26	Flashers	10 A	Red
27	Audio/subwoofer	15 A	Blue
28	Anti-theft alarm system*	10 A	Red
29	-	-	-
30	On-board diagnosis socket, central locking	15 A	Blue
31	Brake lights, brake light switch	15 A	Blue
32	Control unit for air conditioning system, 12 volt	7.5 A	Brown
33	Control units: airbag, electric power steering	7.5 A	Brown
34	Ignition coils	10 A	Red

Fuses

No.	Consumers	Amperage	Colour
35	Engine control unit	7.5 A	Brown
36	Reversing light	7.5 A	Brown
37	Rear window heater	30 A	Green
38	Seat heater*	30 A	Green
39	Engine control unit (diesel only)	30 A	Green
40	Heater blower	40 A	Orange
41	Ignition/starter switch	40 A	Green ¹
42	Power windows	40 A	Green ¹
43	Cooling blower (coolant fan in engine compartment)	40 A	Green ¹
44	ECU AMT control unit, automated manual transmission*	40 A	Green ¹

¹ Fusible link

Replacing the bulbs

Replacing the bulbs

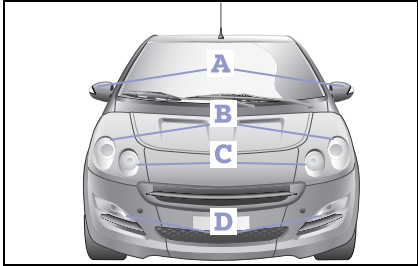
Things you need to know

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.
- Replace the bulbs only with bulbs of the same type and wattage.

>Note!

You should have your headlight beam setting checked regularly, or at least once a year.



Changing bulbs

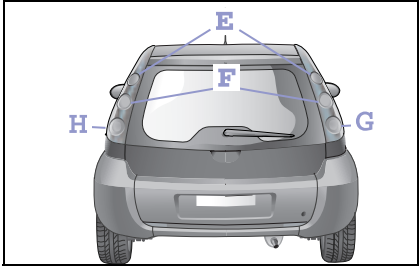


Danger of burns!

Bulbs can become very hot. Coming into contact with them could result in burns. Let the bulb fixture cool down before replacing the bulb.

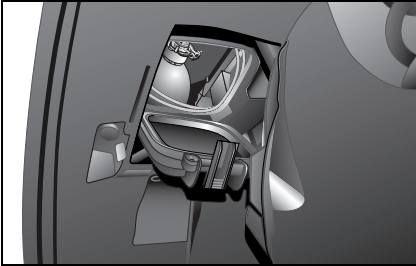
This is where you will find the bulbs in the event of needing to change them:

- Turn signal indicators in mirror (A),
- Low beams (B),
- High beams/parking lights (C),
- Front fog lamps* and turn signal indicators (D),



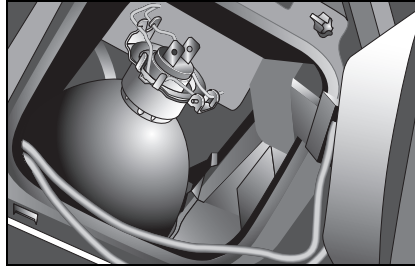
- Rear and brake lights (E),
- Turn signal indicators (F),
- Reversing light (G),
- Rear fog lamp (H).

Replacing the bulbs



Changing the low beams

- Turn the wheels at the steering.
- Open the service flap on the inside of the wheel arch.
- Remove the cover cap that is beneath the service flap.

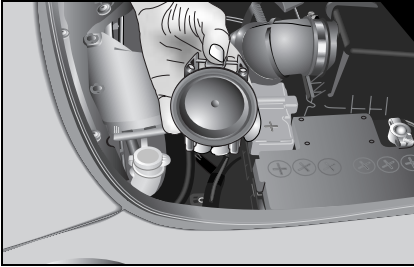


- Disconnect the plug from the bulb holder.
- Release the retaining springs on the bulb.
- Remove the bulb from the housing.
- Insert the new bulb.

>Note!

Installation occurs in reverse order.

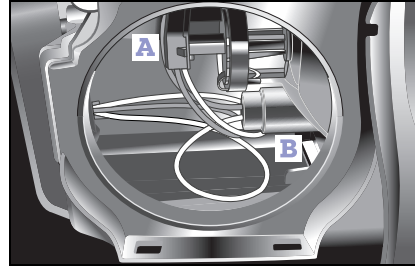
Replacing the bulbs



Changing high beams and parking lights

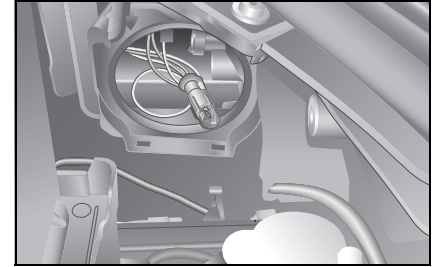
The high beams and parking lights can be accessed from the engine compartment.

- Open the front lid.
- Remove the cover cap on the headlight housing.
 - > The high beams (A) and parking lights (B) are inside the headlight housing.



Changing high beams

- Take hold of the H7 bulb at the plug and tilt it downwards.
- Remove the bulb from the reflector.
- Release the connector.
- Fit the new H7 bulb. The lug on the side shield must be pointing upwards.
- Take hold of the bulb at the plug and tilt it back into the horizontal position.

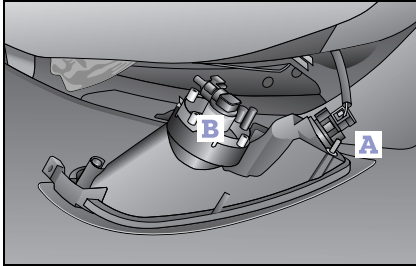


Changing parking lights

The parking lights are located in the reflector, below the high beams.

- Take hold of the bulb at its holder with flat-nosed pliers.
 - > The bulb is merely slotted into the holder.
- Remove the bulb from the housing.
 - > You can slot the new bulb into the holder.

Replacing the bulbs



Changing turn signal indicators and front fog lamps*

The turn signal indicators and front fog lamps share the same housing. If your car is not equipped with front fog lamps, there will be only the turn signal indicators in the housing.

- Release the two retaining screws on the lower edge of the cover.
- Pull the cover off to the front.

Changing turn signal indicators (A)

- Simply pull the plug off the turn signal indicator.
- Insert the new turn signal indicator in the same way.
- Place the lights unit back into the nose end of the car. Ensure that the guide lug at the top and the guide pin at the side are correctly located.
- Screw the unit in securely.

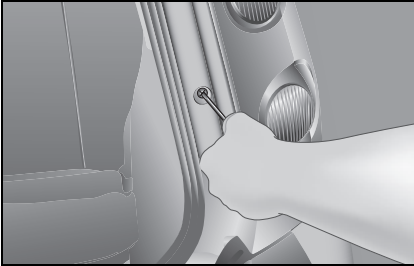
>Note!

Have the turn signal indicators in the outside mirrors checked regularly by a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

Changing front fog lamps* (B)

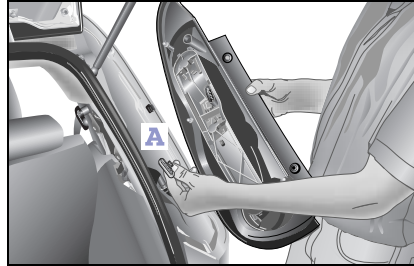
- Remove the plug. Push the retaining tongue upwards.
- Twist the bulb holder to the left to remove.
- Insert the new H8 bulb.
 - > The H8 bulb is always supplied as a component with a holder.
- Place the lights unit back into the nose end of the car. Ensure that the guide lug is at the top and that the guide pin at the side is correctly located.
- Screw the unit in securely.

Replacing the bulbs

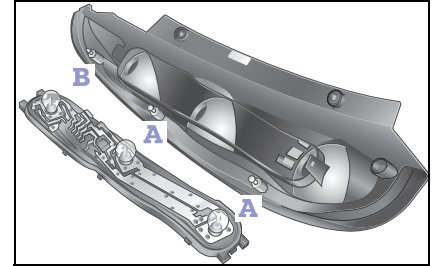


Changing rear lights

- Open the tailgate.
- Release the two Phillips-head screws on either side of the bulb housing.



- Fold the housing to one side and pull it off to the rear.
- Pull off the central plug (A).
- The bulb holder is secured by eight tongues. Unclip these.
- Press and turn the faulty bulb to the left to remove.
- Twist in the new bulb.



- Reconnect the central plug.
- Press the two ball guides (A) back into the plastic holders, taking note of the upper guide pin (B).
- Insert the bulb housing.
- Tighten the Phillips-head screws again.

Battery

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!

Avoid causing sparks!



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!

Danger of short circuiting!

- Do not place any metal objects on the battery!
- Do not disconnect the battery when the engine is running!
- Do not operate the vehicle without a battery fitted, otherwise its electrical equipment could be damaged.
- Never open a battery forcibly! Danger of burns and explosions!

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.

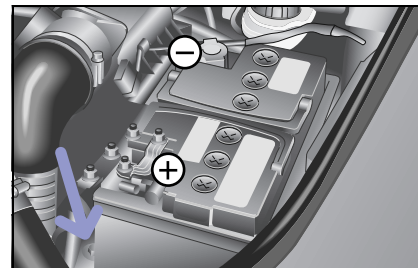
- Do not place any metal objects or tools on the battery.
- When disconnecting the battery, always disconnect first the negative terminal, then the positive terminal.
- When connecting the battery, always connect first the positive terminal, then the negative terminal.
- Do not loosen or disconnect the 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.

>Note!

Deactivate your alarm system before disconnecting the battery, otherwise the alarm will be triggered off.



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.
- Models with a diesel engine: 12 volt and 74 ampere hours.

Battery

Installing and removing the battery

>Important!

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

>Note!

Deactivate your alarm system before disconnecting the battery, otherwise the alarm will be triggered off.

- Switch off the engine.
- Switch off all electrical consumers.
- Open the front lid.
- First, unscrew the negative terminal, then the positive terminal.
- Unscrew the battery mounting at the point shown.
- Remove the battery.

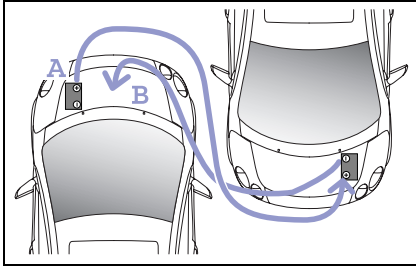
Installing the battery

- Switch off all electrical consumers.
- Place the battery in the battery tray at the front of the engine compartment.
- Secure the battery with the battery mounting.
- First fasten the positive terminal, then the negative terminal.
- Mount the positive terminal cover.
- After fitting the battery, the following devices must be reset:
 - Clock,
 - Radio (PIN).

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.

Battery



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!

- Open the front lid.
 - Switch off the engine of the second vehicle.
 - 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 the car to be started.
 - 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.

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.

Battery

Charging the battery



Danger of explosion!

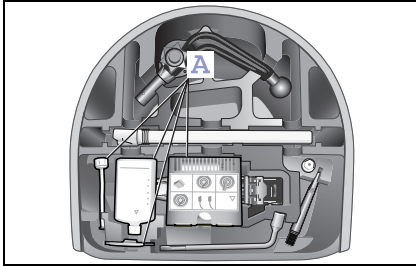
While the battery is being charged, the oxyhydrogen gas generated by the battery represents an explosion risk. Avoid causing sparks. Do not use any naked flames or smoke within the vicinity of the battery. Do not touch the battery terminal with metal objects and do not remove the battery charger's terminal 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.

- 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.

Breakdown set



Breakdown set

The breakdown set (A) is located in the luggage compartment beneath the cover.

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

The breakdown set can be used to seal cuts of up to approx. 4 millimetres in diameter on the tyre tread.

Use the tyre sealant only at ambient temperatures of $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

>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)!

Breakdown set



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.

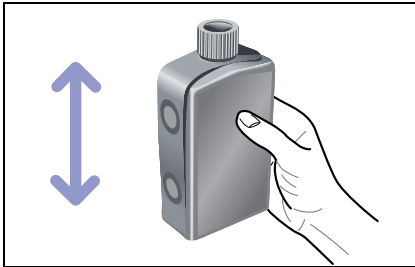


Accident risk!

Your safety is particularly at risk in the following cases, where the tyre sealant will be unable to repair the tyre:

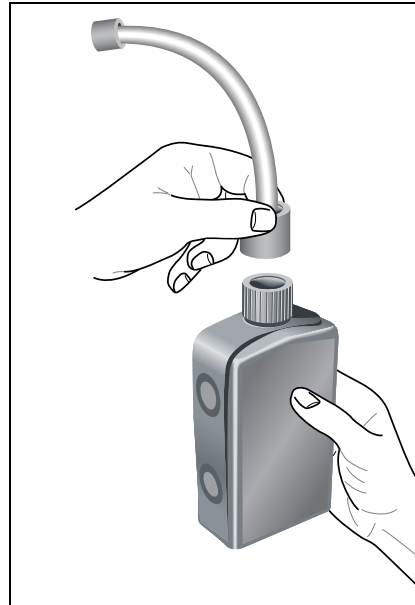
- Cuts or perforations of the tyre that are larger than 4 millimetres (3/16 in),
- Cuts in the tyre's sidewall,
- Damage to the rim,
- If you have been driving on tyres with very little or no air.

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.

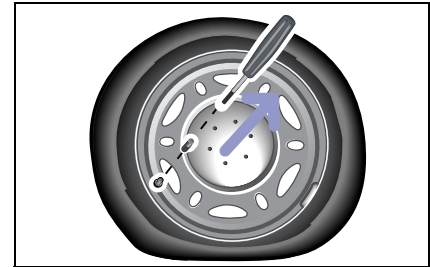


Repairing tyres with the aid of the breakdown kit

- Shake the tyre sealant bottle before use.



- Screw the filler hose onto the bottle.
 - > This punctures the aluminium seal.

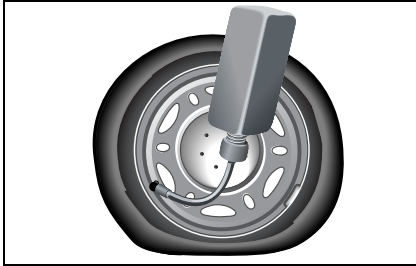


- Remove the dust cap from the valve.
- Unscrew the valve insert using the enclosed valve remover.

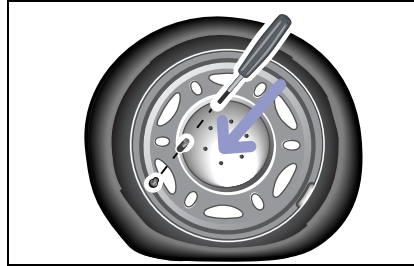
>Note!

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.

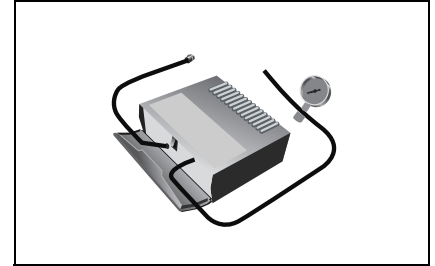
Breakdown set



- 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!

>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.



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.

Breakdown set

>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.

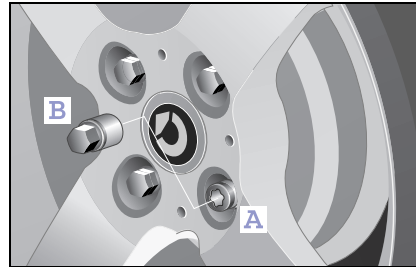
>Note!

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*

- Do not use impact wrenches. Store the security key in a suitable place in the car.
- For safety reasons, do not fit any hub caps or covers when fitting anti-theft devices to steel wheels.
- 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 anti-theft devices

- Remove one wheel nut from each wheel.
- Insert the anti-theft nut (A) with security key (B) and tighten with a torque wrench.
 - > Tightening torque: 120 Nm



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.

Tyres and wheels

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 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.

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.

Tyres and wheels

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).

Tyre damage

Tyre damage may be caused e.g. by:

- the vehicle's operating conditions,
- curbs,
- foreign bodies,
- inadequate tyre 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 pressure.

Tyres and wheels

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.

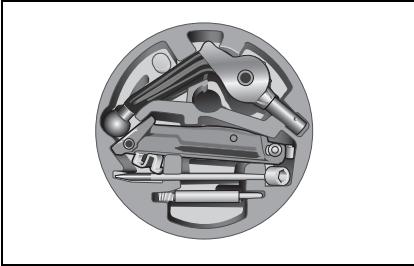


Accident risk!

After changing a wheel, have the tightening torque checked by a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center. Particularly for safety-relevant work and work on safety-relevant systems, it is vitally important to use a qualified specialist workshop such as a smart center. 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 nuts approved by smart gmbh.

>Note!

Have the tyres replaced only in a qualified specialist workshop, such as a smart center.



Installed position of the compact spare wheel*

The compact spare wheel is located in the luggage compartment beneath the cover. It is concealed by the toolkit*.



Danger of injury!

The jack is intended to lift the car off the ground for short spells only, when changing a wheel.

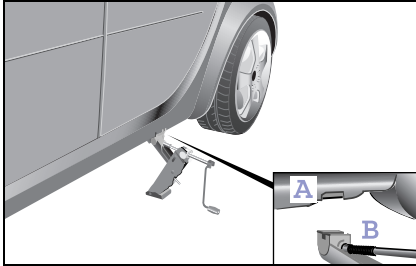
Trestles must be used when conducting work underneath the car.

Prepare the car as described.

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 tailgate).

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.

- Park the car on a level surface.
- Apply the handbrake.
- Engage a gear.
 - > With the automated manual transmission (softouch plus)*, press the foot-brake and move the gearshift lever to position **R**.
- Switch off the ignition.
- With the wheel nut wrench, turn the wheel nuts approximately one revolution anticlockwise. Do not unscrew them completely, however, otherwise the thread could be damaged.
- 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 (B) 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 nuts supplied.



Accident risk!

Replace any wheel nuts that are damaged or corroded.

Never oil or grease wheel nuts. If the thread of a wheel nut is damaged, never continue to drive on it. Notify a qualified specialist workshop, e.g. a smart center.

Use only the designated wheel nuts for the wheel and car.

For safety reasons, smart gmbh recommends using only the wheel nuts approved by smart gmbh. Other studs could work loose.

- Fit the wheel in place and tighten the nuts handtight using the wheel wrench.
- Lower the car and remove the jack from under it.
- Tighten the wheel nuts 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.

Roll starting

Roll starting

If the starter is faulty, you can try to start the car by letting it run down a steep hill.

Roll starting cars with manual transmission

- Apply the handbrake.
- Switch on the ignition.
- Depress the clutch pedal.
- Engage second gear.
- Push the accelerator pedal to the floor.
- Release the handbrake.
- Carefully release the clutch.
 - > As the speed of the car increases, the engine starts.
- Apply pressure to the accelerator pedal.

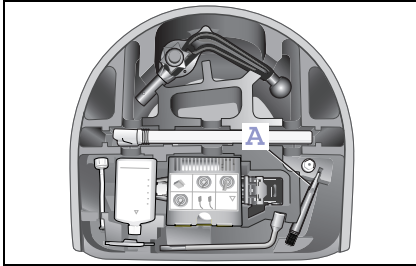
Roll starting vehicles with automated manual transmission (softouch plus)*

- Apply the handbrake.
- Apply the footbrake.
- Switch on the ignition.
- Move the gearshift lever to position + and hold it there.
- 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.

>Note!

Roll starting with a warm engine could damage the catalytic converter.

Towing



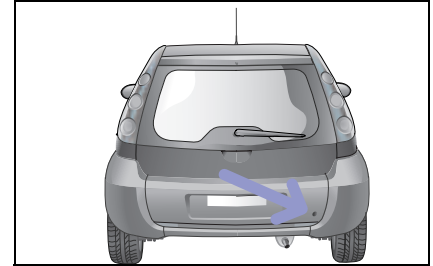
Towing

The towing lug (A) is in the luggage compartment box beneath the luggage compartment floor.



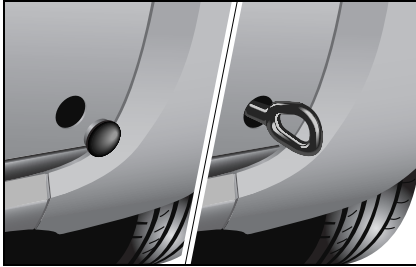
Fixing points for the towing lug

The front fixing point is for towing the vehicle.



The rear fixing points are for towing other vehicles.

Towing



Attaching the towing lug

- Lift up the luggage compartment base to do this.
- Take the towing lug from the luggage compartment box.
- Remove the cover on the vehicle.
- Screw in the towing lug to the stop and then tighten it.
- Attach the tow rope or the tow bar to the towing lug.

Towing



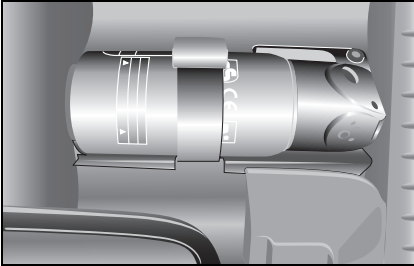
Accident risk!

Have the car towed away with a tow bar if the engine cannot be started. If the engine cannot be started, the power assistance will not be available. 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.

>Note!

- Only people with a certain amount of experience should tow.
- The ignition must be switched on.
- If the car is being towed, the gearshift lever must be set to position **N**.
- Ideally have the car towed away by a qualified specialist workshop or a qualified breakdown recovery service.
- 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 kilometres (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.

You should be aware of the following:

- Please read the safety and operating instructions on the fire extinguisher.
- Have your fire extinguisher inspected every two years.



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.





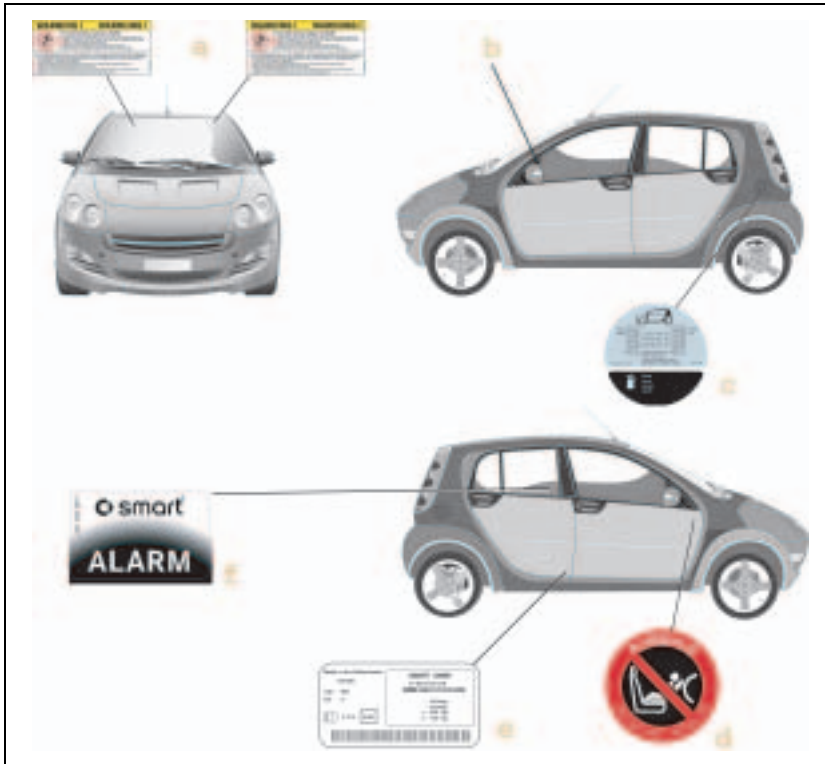
Contents

- >Information signs
- >Model plate
- >Technical data
- >Homologation number

>>Reference.

Now to finish off, you should take another few minutes and go through the smart forfour's technical data once more in peace and quiet. Have fun in doing so.

Information signs



Information signs

a Airbag information sign

b smartmove Assistance
(in glove box)

c Refuelling sign

d Airbag sticker, round

e Model plate

f Anti-theft wheel studs information
sign

Model plate



Model plate

Technical data

Technical data

The technical data are valid for all standard equipped vehicles. We recommend that you use smart original parts and original accessories.

Engine specifications	Petrol engines						Diesel engines	
Rated output (kW/bhp)	47/64	55/75	70/95	80/109	90/122	130/177	50/68	70/95
At engine speed (rpm)	5,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,250	6,000	4,000	4,000
Nominal torque (Nm)	92	100	125	145	160	230	160	210
At engine speed (rpm)	2,500	3,500	4,000	4,000	3,800	3,500	1,600	1,800
Number of cylinders	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3
Valves per cylinder	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bore x stroke (mm)	75 x 84.8	75 x 84.8	75 x 75.4	75 x 84.8	75 x 84.8	75.5 x 82	83 x 92	83 x 92
Total displacement (cm ³)	1,124	1,124	1,332	1,499	1,499	1,468	1,493	1,493

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.

Technical data

Fuel consumption in accordance with 1999/100/EU ¹	Petrol engines										Diesel engines ⁴			
	47 kW	55 kW		70 kW		80 kW		90 kW		130 kW ⁴	50 kW		70 kW	
	MT ²	MT ²	AMT ³	MT ²	AMT ³	MT ²	AMT ³	MT ²	AMT ³	MT ⁵	MT ²	AMT ³	MT ²	AMT ³
Urban (ltrs./100 km)	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	8.2	8.3	8.9	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.5
Extra urban (ltrs./100 km)	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
Combined (ltrs./100 km)	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.8	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4
Maximum range (km)	850	850	890	810	840	770	810	750	730	690	1,020	1,070	1,020	1,070
Emissions standard	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4	EU4
CO ₂ emissions (g/km)	128	130	125	138	133	140	139	149	151	163	121	116	121	116

1 The values quoted depend on the tyre size.

2 MT = manual transmission

3 AMT = automated manual transmission (softouch plus)*

4 Provisional, calculated values

5 Only available with MT.

Technical data

Acceleration/maximum speed	Petrol engines						Diesel engines	
	47 kW	55 kW	70 kW	80 kW	90 kW	130 kW	50 kW	70 kW
0 to 100 km/h (s)	15.3	13.4	10.8	9.8	9.5	7.6	13.9	10.5
Maximum speed, km/h (mph)	158	165	180	190	195	221	160	180

Technical data

Wheels and tyres

>Notes!

- Use only tyres and wheels approved by smart gmbh.
 - > This way you ensure that your car handles perfectly and is entirely safe.
- 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 smart center will be more than willing to provide you with details and information concerning the tyres and wheels recommended for your smart.

Technical data

Tyres and wheels	Petrol engines						Diesel engines	
	47 kW	55 kW	70 kW	80 kW	90 kW	130 kW	50 kW	70 kW
Pure tyres	175/65 R14	-	-	-	-	-		
Pure wheels	5.5 x 14	-	-	-	-	-		
pulse tyres	-	175/65 R14	175/65 R14	195/50 R15	-	-	175/65 R14	175/65 R14
pulse wheels	-	5.5 x 14	5.5 x 14	6 x 15	-	-	5.5 x 14	5.5 x 14
passion tyres	-	195/50 R15	195/50 R15	195/50 R15	-	-	195/50 R15	195/50 R15
passion wheels	-	6 x 15	6 x 15	6 x 15	-	-	6 x 15	6 x 15
Tyres available as optional extras	205/45 R16	205/45 R16	205/45 R16	205/45 R16	205/45 R16	-	205/45 R16	205/45 R16
Wheels available as optional extras	6.5 x 16	6.5 x 16	6.5 x 16	6.5 x 16	6.5 x 16	-	6.5 x 16	6.5 x 16
BRABUS tyres ¹	-	Front: 205/40 ZR 17 on 7 x 17 rims Rear: 225/35 ZR 17 on 8 x 17 rims	Front: 205/40 ZR 17 on 7 x 17 rims Rear: 225/35 ZR 17 on 8 x 17 rims	Front: 205/40 ZR 17 on 7 x 17 rims Rear: 225/35 ZR 17 on 8 x 17 rims	Front: 205/40 ZR 17 on 7 x 17 rims Rear: 235/35 ZR 17 on 8 x 17 rims	Front: 205/40 R 17 on 7 x 17 rims Rear: 225/35 ZR 17 on 8 x 17 rims	Front: 205/40 ZR 17 on 7 x 17 rims Rear: 225/25 ZR 17 on 8 x 17 rims	Front: 205/40 ZR 17 on 7 x 17 rims Rear: 225/25 ZR 17 on 8 x 17 rims

¹ Only possible in conjunction with steering angle restriction. When retrofitting the vehicle, this must be additionally fitted with this tyre size.

>Note!

Adequate clearance can only be guaranteed if the manufacturer's recommended tyres and wheels are used. Other rim and tyre sizes may moreover damage the braking system.

Technical data

Snow chains*

Use only snow chains approved by smart gmbh.

>Note!

Read the detailed operating instructions for the snow chains before starting to fit them.

>Important!

Snow chains are only permissible for the following tyre sizes:

- all vehicles except 130 kW:
 - 175/65 R14
- Vehicles with 130 kW:
 - 185/55 R15 front 205/45 R15 rear



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!

The car's handling changes when driving with snow chains on any kind of road surface.



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 a risk of an accident as a result of changed handling characteristics!

>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	Petrol engines										Diesel engines				
	47 kW		55 kW		70 kW		80 kW		90 kW		130 kW	50 kW		70 kW	
	MT ¹	MT ¹	AMT ²	MT ¹	AMT ²	MT ¹	AMT ²	MT ¹	AMT ²	MT ¹	MT ¹	AMT ²	MT ¹	AMT ²	
Curb weight (kg)	965	965	970	970	975	975	980	975	980	1,090	1,085	1,090	1,085	1,090	
Load capacity (kg)	485	485	485	485	485	485	480	485	480	480	485	480	485	480	
Permissible gross vehicle weight (kg)	1,450	1,450	1,455	1,455	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	
Maximum permitted tongue weight (kg)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	

1 MT = manual transmission

2 AMT = automated manual transmission (softouch plus)*

Loads	Petrol engines						Diesel engines	
	47 kW	55 kW	70 kW	80 kW	90 kW	130 kW	50 kW	70 kW
Maximum permissible axle weight, front axle (kg)	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850
Maximum permissible axle weight, rear axle (kg)	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
Maximum permissible roof load (kg) ¹	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Trailer load limit with trailer unbraked (kg)	-	500	500	500	500	-	500	500
Trailer load limit with trailer braked (kg)	-	750	750	750	750	-	750	750

1 Including roof rack (preparation)

Technical data

Vehicle dimensions	Petrol engines						Diesel engines	
	47 kW	55 kW	70 kW	80 kW	90 kW	130 kW	50 kW	70 kW
Length (mm)	3,752	3,752	3,752	3,752	3,752	3,752	3,752	3,752
Width (mm)	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684
Height (mm)	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
Wheelbase (mm)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Tread width, front/rear (mm)	1,460/ 1,445	1,460/ 1,445	1,460/ 1,445	1,460/ 1,445	1,456/ 1,441	1,456/ 1,441	1,460/ 1,445	1,460/ 1,445
Luggage compartment, l (cu.ft)	268 - 330	268 - 330	268 - 330	268 - 330	268 - 330	268 - 330	268 - 330	268 - 330
Luggage compartment with backrests of rear bench seat folded down (ltrs.)	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620
Luggage compartment with rear bench seat folded down (ltrs.)	910	910	910	910	910	910	910	910
Turning circle, m (ft/in)	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.0	10.5	10.5

Technical data

Refuelling	Petrol engines						Diesel engines	
	47 kW	55 kW	70 kW	80 kW	90 kW	130 kW	50 kW	70 kW
Fuel tank								
Capacity (ltrs.)	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
of which re-serve capacity (ltrs.)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fuel	Premium unleaded petrol, EN 228, at least 95RON ¹ /85MON					Unleaded premium plus, EN 228, at least 98RON ¹ /88MON	Diesel fuel, EN590	

¹ The petrol engines are designed to run on unleaded petrol of at least 95RON/85MON (130 kW: 98RON/88MON). In countries in which unleaded fuel with at least 95RON/85MON (130 kW: 98RON/88MON) is not available, you can use unleaded fuel with 91RON (130 kW: 95RON) in emergencies. This, however, can reduce engine output and increase fuel consumption. When subjected to heavy loads while burning grade 91RON fuel (130 kW: 95RON), engine damage could result. smart recommends that you always run your petrol engine on unleaded petrol with a minimum grade of 95RON/85MON (130 kW: 95RON/88MON).

Fluid capacities	Petrol engines						Diesel engines	
	47 kW	55 kW	70 kW	80 kW	90 kW	130 kW	50 kW	70 kW
Coolant system								
Coolant capacity, l (Imp. pints)	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	6.6	6.6
Anti-corrosion agent/anti-freeze (ltrs.)	50:50	50:50	50:50	50:50	50:50	50:50	50:50	50:50
Windscreen washer system								
Total fluid capacity (ltrs.)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Technical data

Tyre inflation pressure (summer and winter)	Petrol engines						Diesel engines	
	47 kW	55 kW	70 kW	80 kW	90 kW	130 kW	50 kW	70 kW
Front wheels, unladen/fully laden (bar)	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5
Rear wheels, unladen/fully laden (bar)	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5	2.2/2.5

Engine oil	Petrol engines						Diesel engines	
	47 kW	55 kW	70 kW	80 kW	90 kW	130 kW	50 kW	70 kW
Oil quantity (ltrs.)	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.4
Oil grade (recommended)	SAE 10W-30	SAE 10W-30	SAE 10W-30	SAE 10W-30	SAE 10W-30	SAE 10W-30	SAE 10W-40 SAE 5W-30	SAE 10W-40 SAE 5W-30

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)	Maximum 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)

	Electronic immobiliser	Remote control (car key)
Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Spain, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden	5WK4 5107	5WK4 5109
Czech Republic	5WK4 5107	5WK4 5109
Slovakia	5WK4 5107	5WK4 5109
Croatia	5WK4 5107	5WK4 5109
Hong Kong	5WK4 5107	5WK4 5109
Lebanon	5WK4 5107	5WK4 5109
Poland	5WK4 5107	5WK4 5109
South Africa	5WK4 5107	5WK4 5109

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