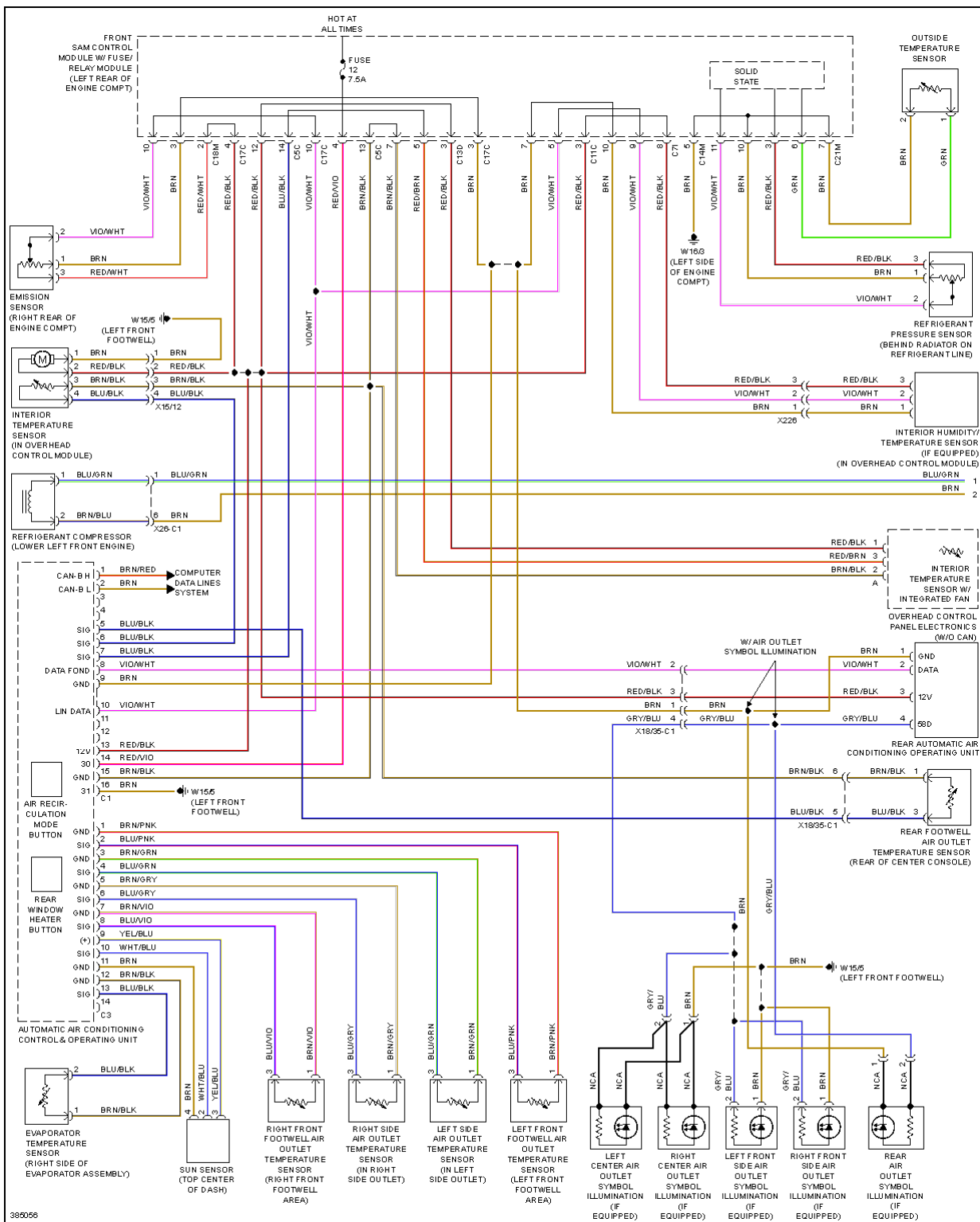
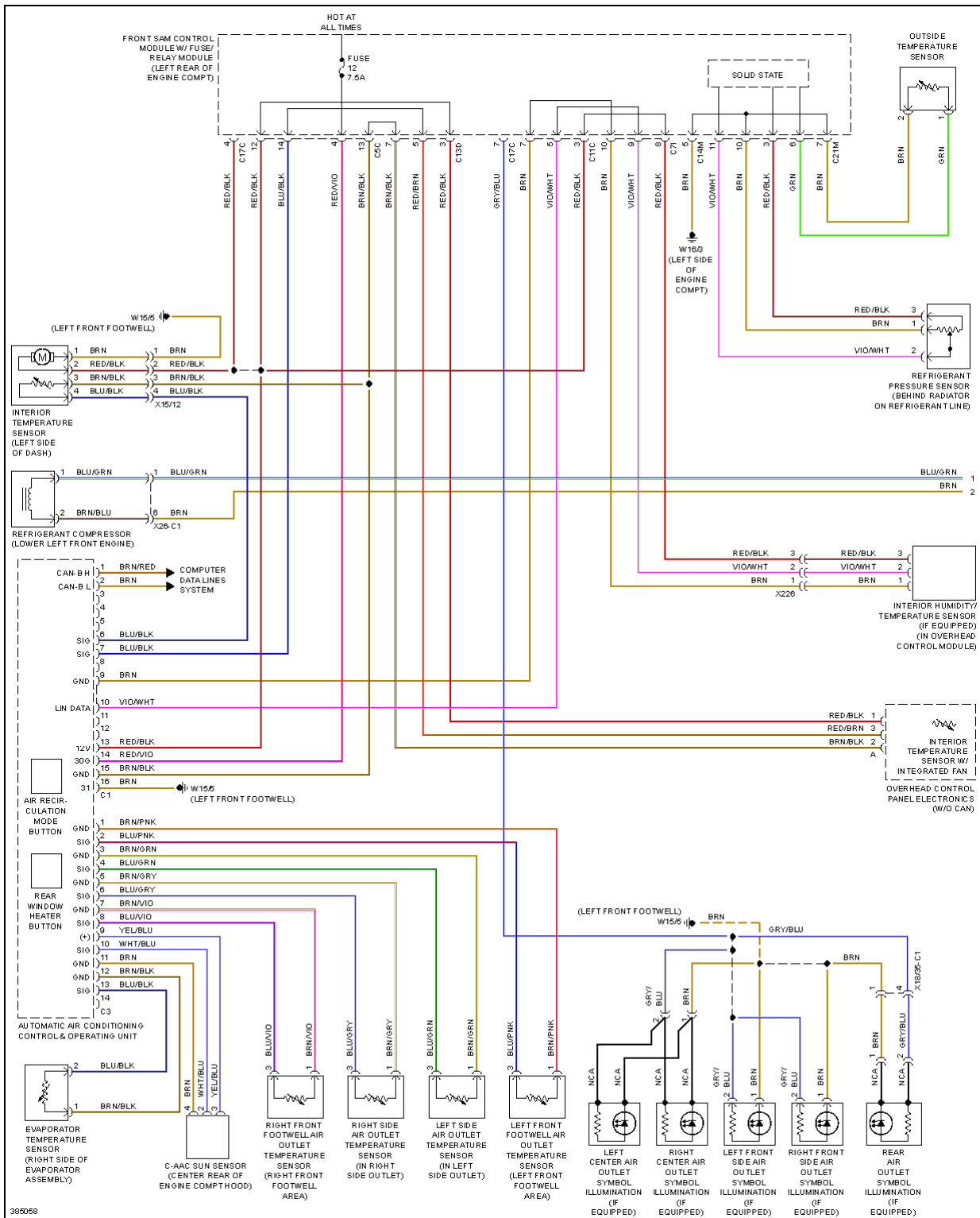
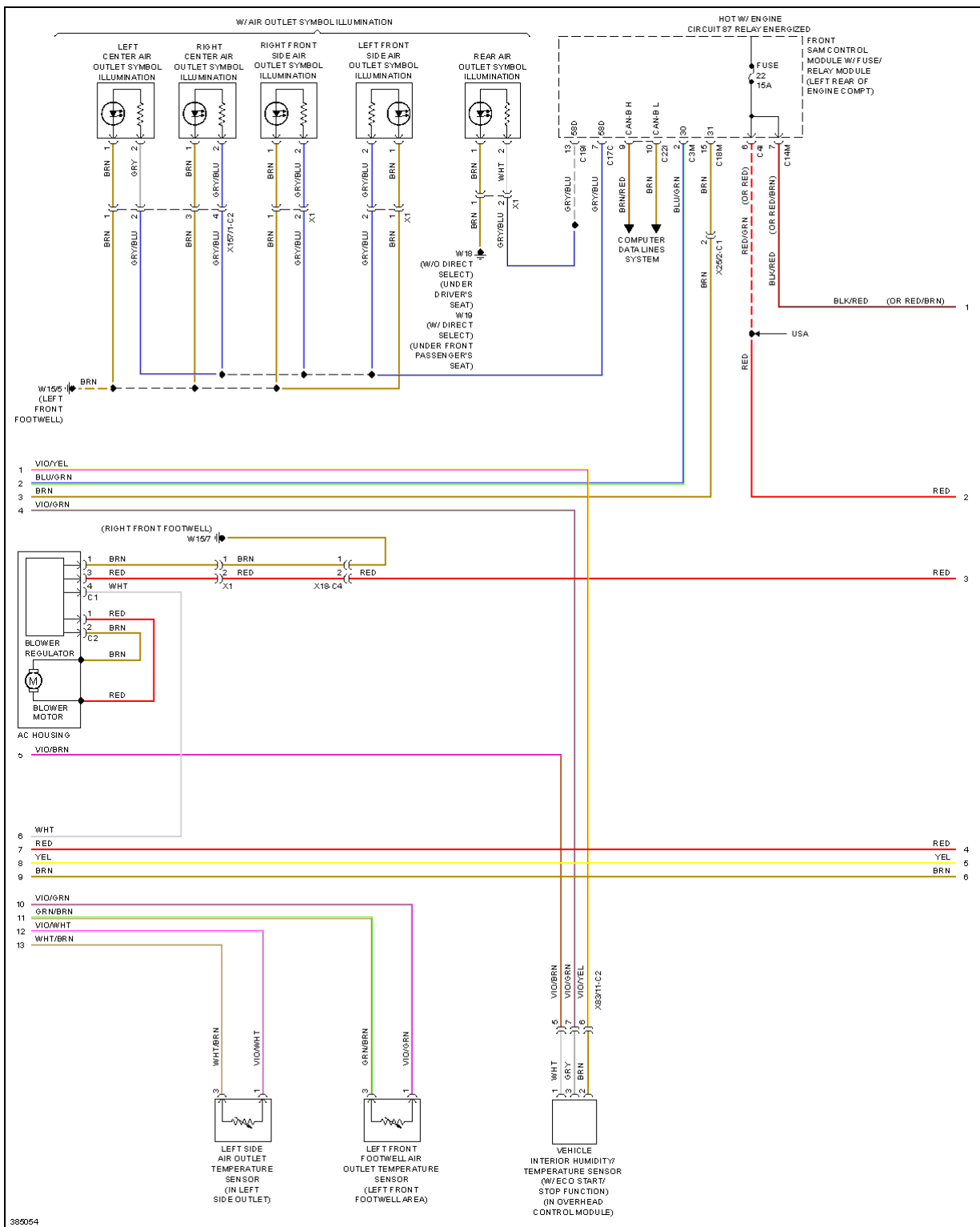
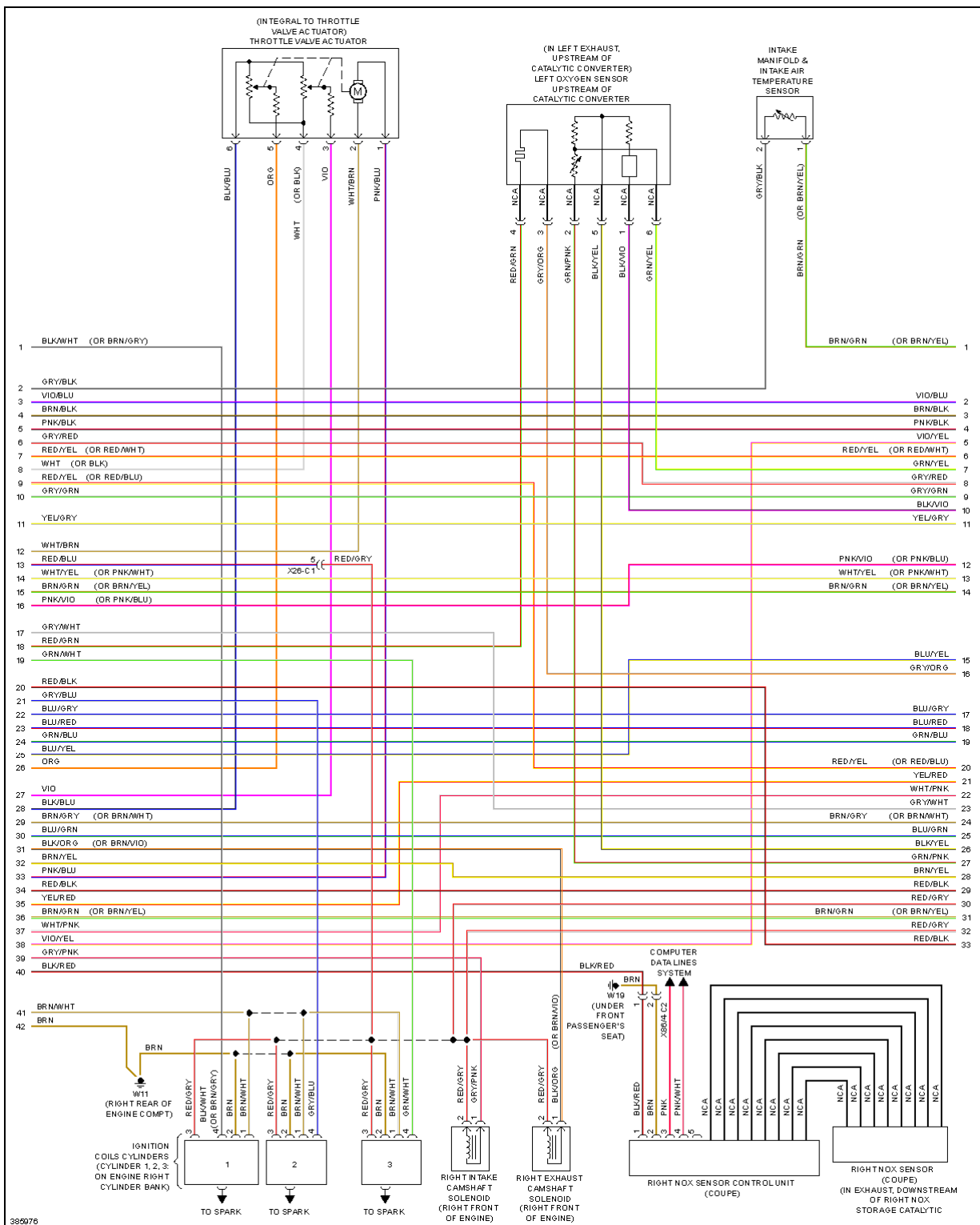


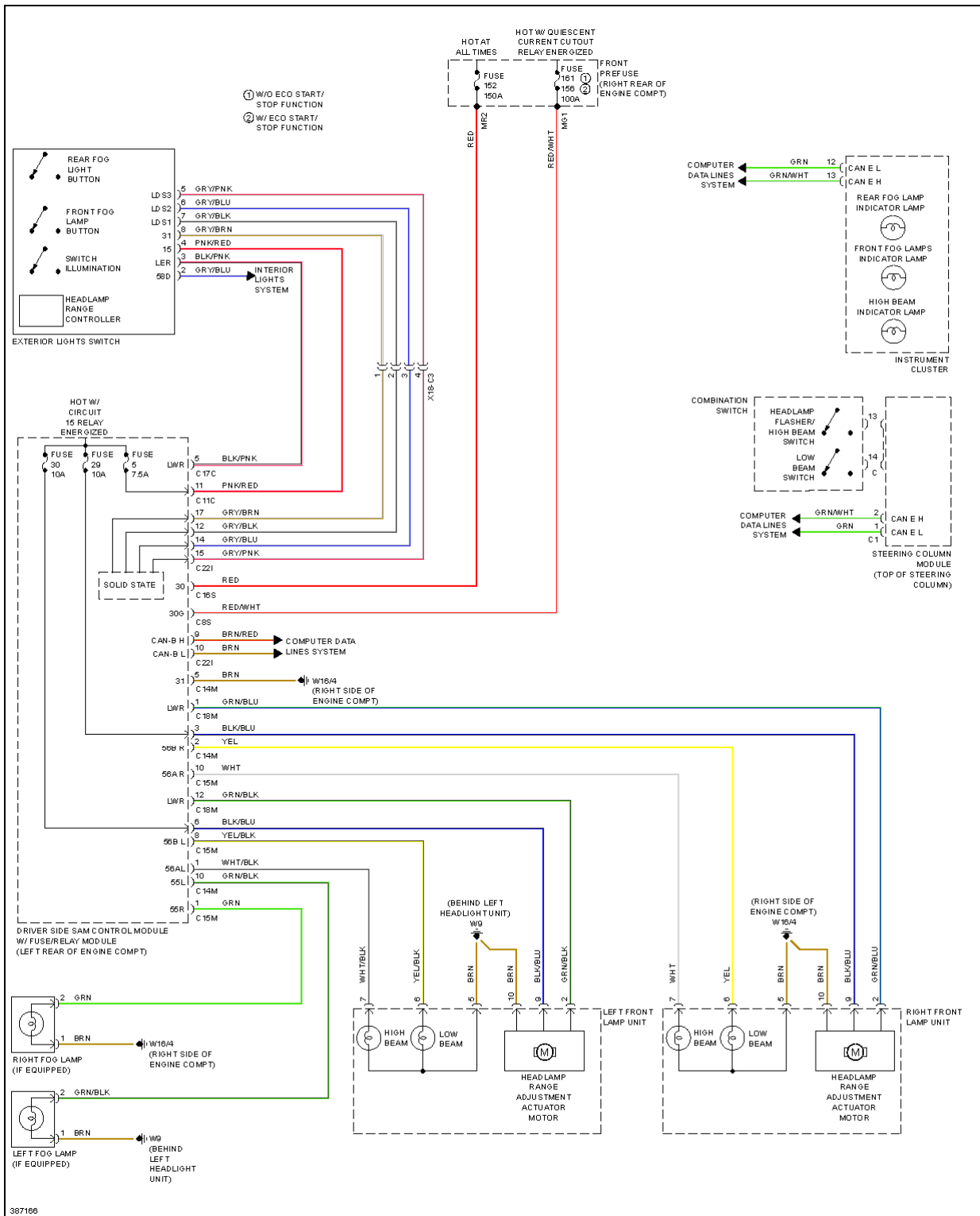












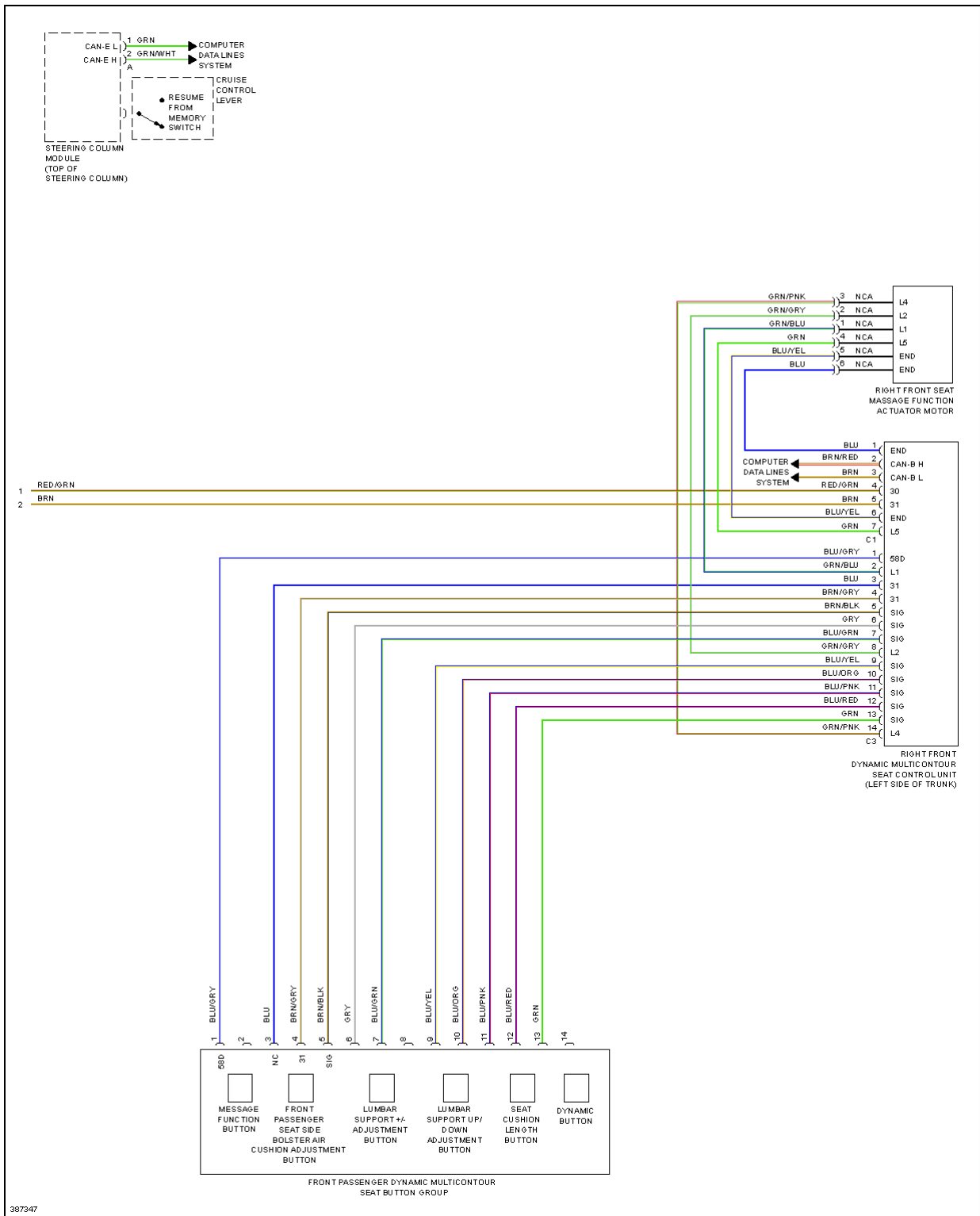
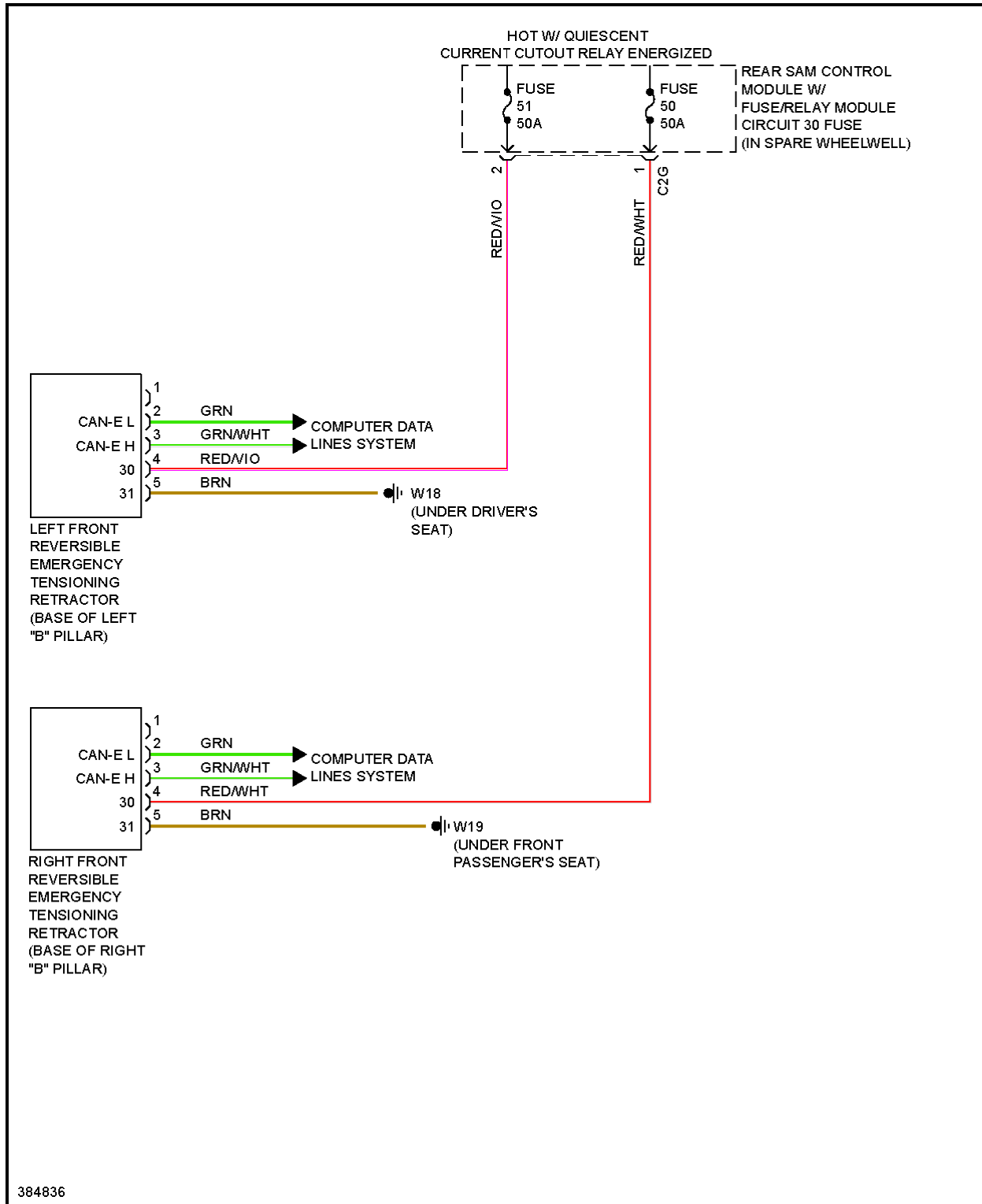
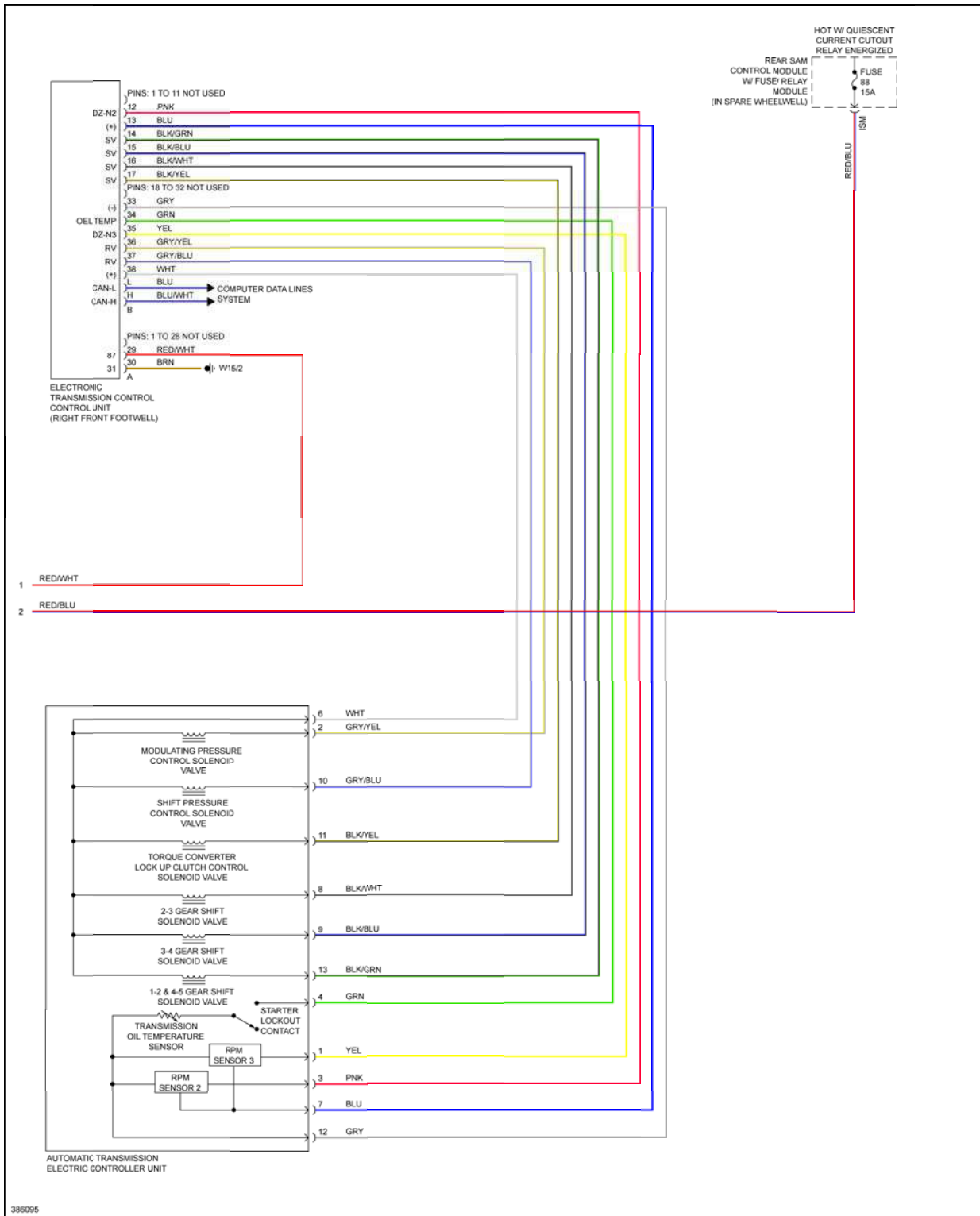
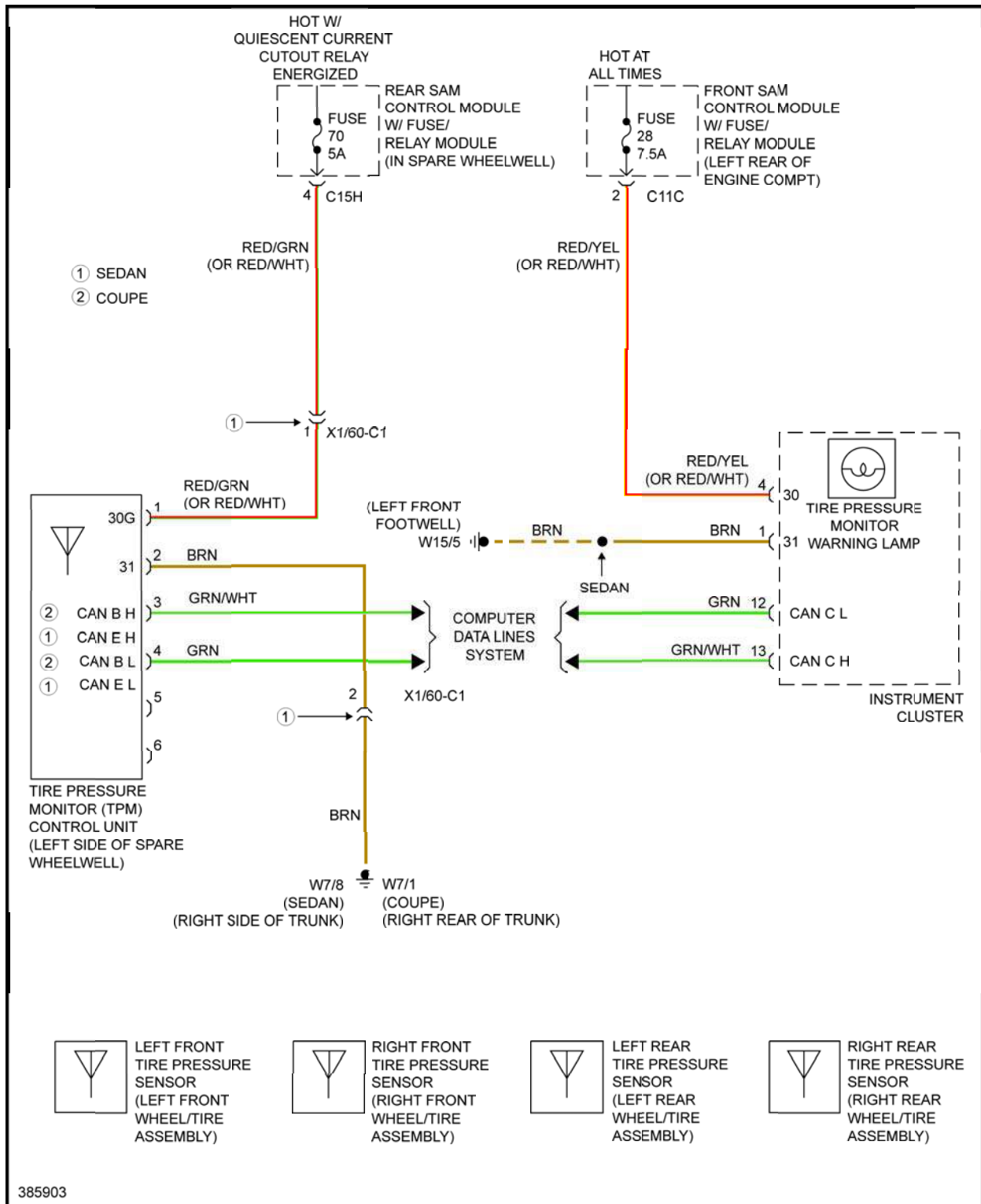
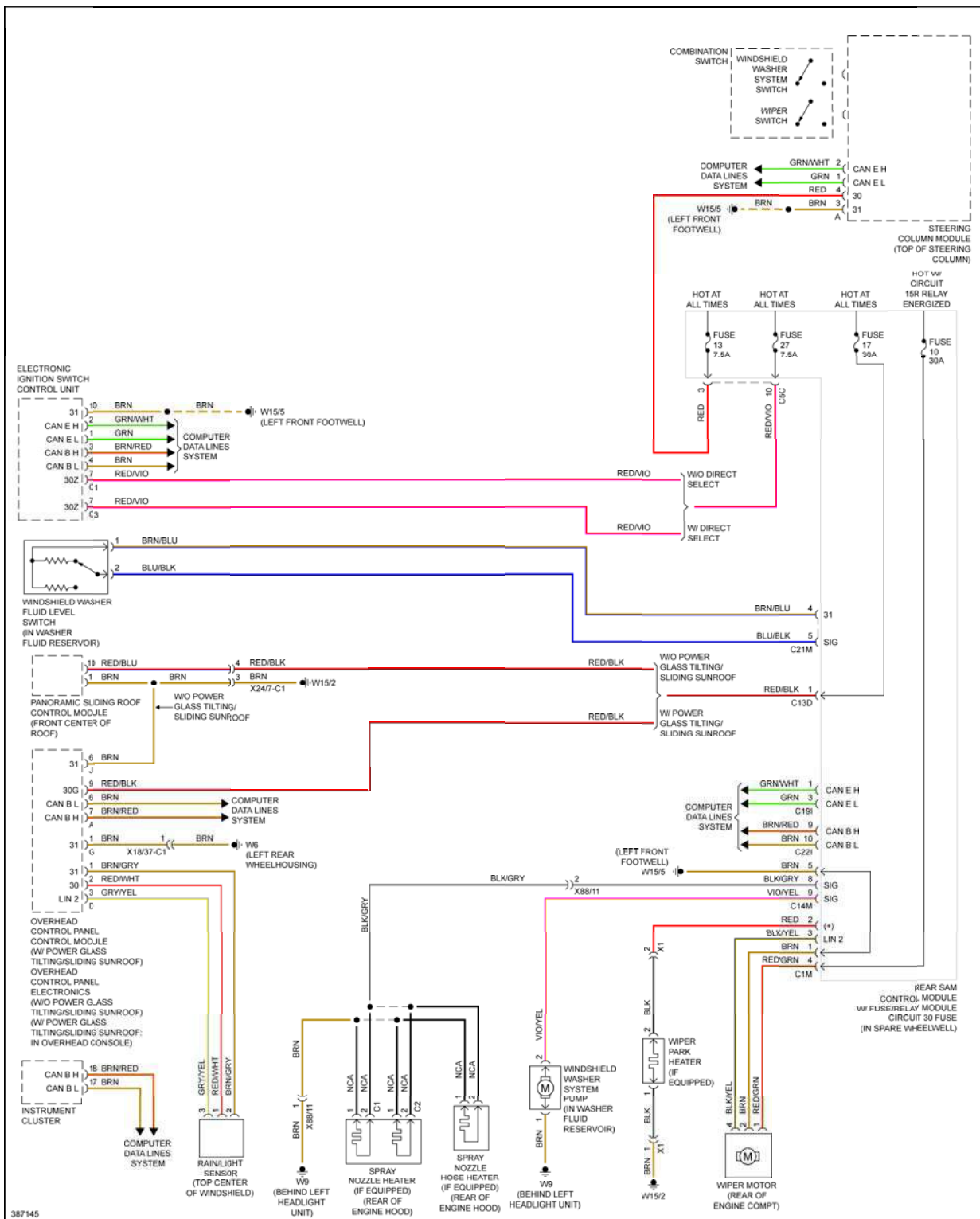


Fig. 166: Multimedia Interface Circuit, Early Production Coupe









TIRE PRESSURE MONITOR SYSTEMS

Mercedes-Benz - E-Class (207 & 212)

MODEL COVERAGE

Models Covered

Model	Chassis Code	Year(s)
E350	207	2010-13
E350	212	2010-13
E400	212	2013
E550	207	2010-13
E550	212	2010-13
E63	212	2010-13

NOTE: Chassis codes:

- 207: Coupe and Convertible
- 212: Sedan and Wagon

DESCRIPTION & OPERATION

NOTE: Whenever tire pressure has been adjusted, the TPM system must be reactivated. New tire pressure sensors are automatically detected after the vehicle has been stationary for at least 20 minutes, then driving for at least 10 minutes. See RESET PROCEDURES.

TIRE PRESSURE MONITOR (TPM) SYSTEM

The Tire Pressure Monitor (TPM) system monitors the tire inflation pressure (as selected by the driver) in the 4 road tires at vehicle speeds in excess of 6-12 mph (10-20kph). To perform this function, the system uses an electronic tire pressure sensor in each wheel, a low tire pressure warning light on the instrument cluster, and, if possible, location indication on the multifunction display.

The wheel sensor is mounted on the metal valve (not visible from outside), and measures the air pressure inside the tire. The driver warnings will occur in the following ways to indicate a low tire pressure condition or a malfunction in the TPM system:

Under the following conditions, the system may not function properly:

- Installation of incompatible replacement or alternate tires or wheels.
- Operating radio transmission equipment (i.e., wireless headsets, 2-way radios) in or near the vehicle.
- The tire pressure suddenly drops due to bursting or other causes.

Binding Pilot Bearing	Replace Pilot Bearing
Faulty Clutch Master Cylinder	Replace Master Cylinder
Faulty Clutch Slave Cylinder	Replace Slave Cylinder
Blown Clutch Hose	Replace Hose
Sticky Throw-Out Bearing Sleeve	Clean/Lube Sleeve
Clutch Cable Binding	Replace Clutch Cable
Broken/Loose Bellhousing	Check Bellhousing
Rattling/Squeaking	
Broken Throw-Out Lever Return Spring	Replace Return Spring
Faulty Throw-Out Bearing	Replace Throw-Out Bearing
Faulty Clutch Disc	Replace Clutch Disc
Faulty Pilot Bearing	Replace Pilot Bearing
Worn Throw-Out Bearing	Replace Throw-Out Bearing
Dry Bearing Retainer Slide For Throw-Out Bearing Sleeve	Lubricate Slide
Slipping	
Faulty Pressure Plate	Replace Clutch Assembly
Worn Clutch Disc	Replace Clutch Assembly
Incorrect Alignment	Realign Clutch Assembly
Faulty Clutch Slave Cylinder	Replace Slave Cylinder
No Pedal Pressure	
Leaky Hydraulic System	Check Clutch Master Cylinder, Check Clutch Slave Cylinder
	Check Clutch Hose
Broken Clutch Cable	Replace Clutch Cable
Faulty Throw-Out Lever	Replace Throw-Out Lever
Broken Clutch Linkage	Repair Clutch Linkage
Noisy Clutch Pedal	
Faulty Safety Switch	Check/Replace Switch
Noisy Self-Adj. Ratchet	Replace Ratchet
Dry Throw-Out Bearing	Replace Throw-Out Bearing
Dry Pilot Bearing	Replace Pilot Bearing
Worn Input Shaft	Replace Input Shaft

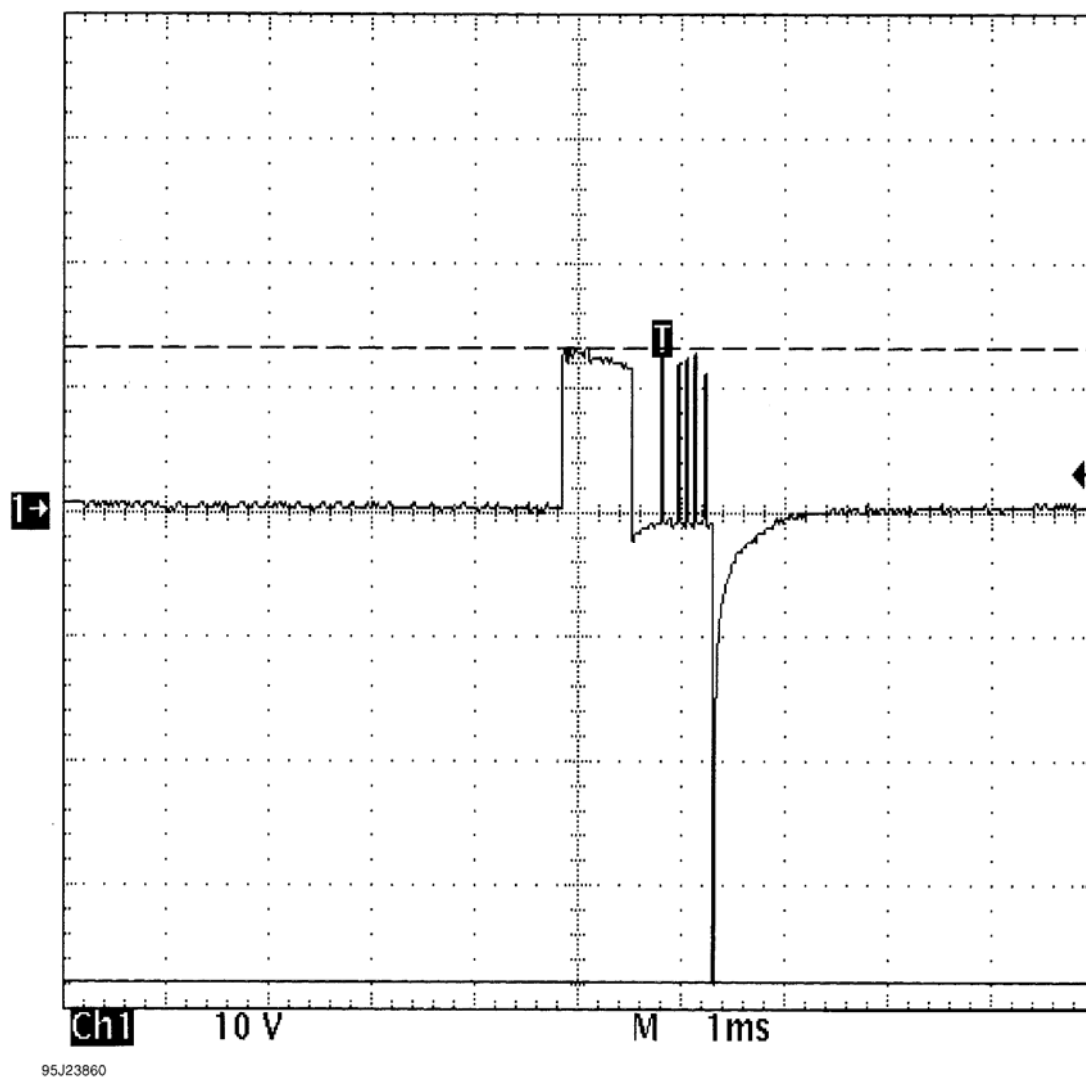


Fig. 22: Single Injector - Known Good - Voltage Pattern

EXAMPLE #5 - CURRENT CONTROLLED DRIVER

These two known-good waveform patterns are from a Chrysler 3.0L V6 VIN [3]. The first waveform, Fig. **Fig. 23**, is a dual trace pattern that illustrates how Chrysler uses the rising edge of the engine speed signal to trigger the injectors. The second waveform, Fig. **Fig. 24**, was taken during hot idle, closed loop, and no load.