

Dear Reader ...

We would like to congratulate you on the purchase of your new motorhome. You have selected a top-quality vehicle which will afford you many years of enjoyment.

To enable you to always use and operate your motorhome properly and easily, your Bürstner dealer will first provide you detailed instructions for all important functions when you take delivery.

This manual, the instruction manuals from the base vehicle manufacturer as well as the instruction manuals from the appliance manufacturer will always be at hand to answer any questions you may have regarding your motorhome.

Before your first journey

Please familiarise yourself with this manual rather than relying on it strictly for reference.

Fill in the warranty cards for the appliances and special equipment in the individual instructions and send these cards to the respective manufacturers. This ensures your warranty claim for each appliance.

1	Introduction	7	4.11.1	Pleated Roman shades	37
1.1	General	8	4.11.2	Roman shades, Remis (special equipment)	38
1.2	Environmental tips	8	4.12	Refuelling	38
2	Safety	11	5	Pitching the motorhome	39
2.1	Fire prevention	11	5.1	Handbrake	39
2.1.1	Avoidance of fire risks	11	5.2	Entrance step	39
2.1.2	Fire-fighting	11	5.3	Ramps	39
2.1.3	In case of fire	11	5.4	Wheel chocks	39
2.2	General	12	5.5	Supports	40
2.3	Road safety	12	5.5.1	General instructions	40
2.4	Towing	14	5.5.2	Steady legs (SAWIKO) (special equipment)	40
2.5	Gas system	14	5.6	230 V connection	41
2.5.1	General instructions	14	5.7	Refrigerator	41
2.5.2	Gas bottles	15	5.8	Satellite unit (special equipment)	41
2.6	Electrical system	16	5.8.1	Equipment with automatic antenna alignment (Teleco)	42
2.7	Water system	16	5.8.2	Equipment with automatic antenna alignment (Oyster)	42
3	Before the journey	17	5.9	Awning (special equipment)	44
3.1	Keys	17	6	Living	45
3.2	Registration	17	6.1	Central locking system (special equipment)	45
3.3	Payload	18	6.2	Conversion door	46
3.3.1	Terms	18	6.2.1	Conversion door, outside (Hartal M1)	46
3.3.2	Calculating the payload	20	6.2.2	Conversion door, inside (Hartal M1)	47
3.3.3	Loading the vehicle correctly	21	6.2.3	Conversion door, outside (Hartal Premium) (special equipment)	47
3.3.4	Rear storage space	23	6.2.4	Conversion door, inside (Hartal Premium) (special equipment)	48
3.3.5	Bike/e-bike bike rack (special equipment)	23	6.2.5	Window of conversion door (Hartal Premium) (special equipment)	48
3.4	Towing	25	6.2.6	Folding insect screen on the conversion door (special equipment)	49
3.5	Caravan coupling (special equipment)	26	6.3	Rear flap	49
3.6	Electrically operated entrance step	26	6.4	External flaps	50
3.7	TV unit (special equipment)	27	6.4.1	Flap lock with push button	51
3.8	Sink and drain basin covers	28	6.4.2	Flap for the 230 V connection, square	51
3.9	Securing add-on parts	28	6.4.3	Cap for the drinking water filler neck	52
3.10	Snow chains	28	6.5	Furniture flaps	52
3.11	Road safety	29	6.5.1	Furniture flaps with push button	52
4	During the journey	31	6.5.2	Furniture flaps with handle and push button	53
4.1	Driving the motorhome	31	6.6	Light switch	53
4.2	Reversing camera (special equipment)	32	6.6.1	Entrance area	53
4.3	Driving speed	32	6.6.2	Interior	54
4.4	Brakes	33			
4.5	Seat belts	33			
4.5.1	General	33			
4.5.2	Fastening the seat belt correctly	34			
4.6	Child restraint systems	34			
4.7	Pilot seats for the driver's and front passenger's seats	35			
4.8	Seat heater (special equipment)	35			
4.9	Headrests	36			
4.10	Seating arrangement	37			
4.11	Roman shades in the driver's cabin	37			

Contents

6.6.3	Wardrobe light (partially special equipment)	54	8	Electrical system	83
6.7	Holder for flat screen (partially special equipment)	55	8.1	General safety instructions	83
6.7.1	Holder on the column	55	8.2	Terms	83
6.7.2	Holder with release lever	55	8.3	12 V power supply	84
6.8	Ventilation	56	8.3.1	Selector switch for radio (special equipment)	85
6.9	Windows	56	8.3.2	Starter battery	85
6.9.1	Hinged window	57	8.3.3	Living area battery	87
6.9.2	Blind and insect screen	59	8.4	Transformer/rectifier (EBL 99)	88
6.9.3	Roman shades for windscreen, driver's window and front passenger's window	60	8.4.1	Battery cut-off switch	90
6.10	Skylights	62	8.4.2	Battery selector switch	90
6.10.1	Heki skylight (mini and midi) (partially special equipment)	63	8.4.3	Battery monitor	90
6.10.2	Omni-Vent skylight with fan (special equipment)	64	8.4.4	Charging the battery	91
6.10.3	Skyroof skylight (partially special equipment)	65	8.5	Panel IT 96-2	91
6.11	Tables	68	8.5.1	12 V main switch	91
6.11.1	Suspension table with support leg	68	8.5.2	V/tank gauge for battery voltage and water or waste water levels	92
6.11.2	Swivel table	69	8.5.3	Switch for water pump	93
6.11.3	Folding worktop (dependent on model)	69	8.5.4	Battery alarm for the living area battery	94
6.12	Beds	70	8.5.5	12 V indicator lamp	94
6.12.1	Folding bed with gas-pressure spring (T 600)	70	8.5.6	230 V indicator lamp	94
6.12.2	Pull-down bed (Brevio T 601, T 641 and T 646)	70	8.6	Solar installation (special equipment)	94
6.13	Converting seating groups for sleeping (special equipment)	72	8.7	230 V power supply	95
6.13.1	Conversion of semi-dinette into guest bed	72	8.7.1	230 V connection	96
6.13.2	Conversion of rear seating group into double bed (T 645 and T 646)	72	8.7.2	Connecting the 230 V power supply	96
6.14	Removable sideboard (T 600, T 601 and T 641)	73	8.8	Fuses	97
6.15	Shower connection point for external shower (special equipment)	74	8.8.1	12 V fuses	97
7	Gas system	75	8.8.2	230 V fuse	100
7.1	General	75	8.9	External socket (special equipment)	101
7.2	Gas bottles	76	8.10	Circuit diagrams	102
7.3	Changing gas bottles	77	8.10.1	Circuit diagrams, interior	102
7.4	Gas isolator taps	78	8.10.2	Circuit diagram, exterior	104
7.5	External gas connection (special equipment)	78	9	Appliances	105
7.6	Crash protection unit switching facility (special equipment)	79	9.1	General	105
			9.2	Heater and boiler	106
			9.2.1	Models with waste gas vent on the right-hand side of the vehicle	106
			9.2.2	To heat properly	107
			9.2.3	Hot-air heater and boiler with CP plus digital operating unit	107
			9.2.4	Auxiliary heat exchanger (special equipment)	112
			9.2.5	Electrical floor warming unit (special equipment)	113
			9.3	Air conditioning unit (special equipment)	114
			9.3.1	Dometic	114
			9.3.2	Telair	115
			9.4	Gas cooker	116

9.5	Extractor hood (special equipment)	118	11.6	Winter care	143
9.6	Refrigerator	118	11.6.1	Preparations	143
9.6.1	Refrigerator ventilation grill	118	11.6.2	Winter operation	144
9.6.2	Operation (Dometic with manual power selection MES)	120	11.6.3	At the end of the winter season	144
9.6.3	Operation (Thetford with manual power selection)	122	11.7	Lay-up	144
9.6.4	Refrigerator door locking mechanism	124	11.7.1	Temporary lay-up	144
			11.7.2	Winter lay-up	146
			11.7.3	Starting up the vehicle after a temporary lay-up or after lay-up over winter	147
10	Sanitary fittings	127	12	Maintenance	149
10.1	Water supply, general	127	12.1	Inspection work	149
10.2	Water system	128	12.2	Maintenance work	149
10.2.1	Water tank	128	12.3	Doors	149
10.2.2	Drinking water filler neck with cap	128	12.4	Living area battery	150
10.2.3	Filling the water system	128	12.5	Replacing bulbs, external	150
10.2.4	Topping up the water	130	12.5.1	Front lights	151
10.2.5	Closing/opening the overflow	130	12.5.2	Rear lights	151
10.2.6	Draining water (handle with overflow)	130	12.5.3	Side lights	152
10.2.7	Emptying the water system	131	12.5.4	Types of bulbs for exterior lighting	152
10.3	Waste water tank	132	12.6	Replacing bulbs, internal	152
10.3.1	Draining waste water	132	12.7	Spare parts	153
10.3.2	Heater for waste water tank and waste water pipes (special equipment)	133	12.8	Vehicle identification plate	154
10.4	Toilet compartment	133	12.9	Warning and information stickers	154
10.5	Toilet	134	13	Wheels and tyres	155
10.5.1	Preparing toilet	134	13.1	General	155
10.5.2	Swivel toilet	135	13.2	Tyre selection	156
10.5.3	Emptying the sewage tank	136	13.3	Tyre specifications	157
11	Care	137	13.4	Handling of tyres	157
11.1	External care	137	13.5	Changing wheels	157
11.1.1	General	137	13.5.1	General instructions	157
11.1.2	Washing with a high-pressure cleaner	137	13.5.2	Tightening torque	158
11.1.3	Washing the vehicle	138	13.6	Tyre pressure	160
11.1.4	Windows of acrylic glass	138	14	Troubleshooting	163
11.1.5	Underbody	138	14.1	Braking system	163
11.1.6	Entrance step	139	14.2	Electrical system	163
11.2	Interior care	139	14.3	Gas system	166
11.3	Water system	140	14.4	Heater/boiler	166
11.3.1	Cleaning the waste water tank	140	14.4.1	Truma heater/boiler with CP plus digital operating unit	166
11.3.2	Cleaning the water tank	141	14.5	Air conditioning unit	168
11.3.3	Cleaning the water pipes	141	14.5.1	Dometic	168
11.3.4	Disinfecting the water system	142	14.5.2	Telair	169
11.4	Extractor hood	142	14.6	Gas cooker	169
11.5	Air conditioning unit	142	14.7	Refrigerator	170
11.5.1	Dometic	142	14.7.1	Dometic	170
11.5.2	Telair	143	14.7.2	Thetford	171
			14.8	Water supply	172
			14.9	Body	174

Contents

15	Special equipment	175
15.1	Weight details for special equipment	175
16	Technical data	177
16.1	View of ground plans	177
16.2	Table of linear measures	178
16.3	Power supply	179
17	Helpful notes	181
17.1	Traffic rules in foreign countries	181
17.2	Help on Europe's roads	181
17.3	Traffic rules for motorhomes	184
17.4	Sleeping in the vehicle away from camping areas	186
17.5	Gas supply in European countries	188
17.6	Toll regulations in European countries	189
17.7	Tips on staying overnight safely during travel	189
17.8	Tips for winter campers	189
17.9	Travel checklists	190
18	Inspection plan	193

Please read this instruction manual completely before using the vehicle for the first time!

Always keep this instruction manual in the vehicle. Also inform all other users of the safety regulations.



- ▶ The non-observance of this symbol can lead to personal injury.



- ▷ The non-observance of this symbol can lead to damage being caused to, or inside the vehicle.



- ▷ This symbol indicates recommendations or special aspects.



- ▷ This symbol indicates actions which lead to environmental awareness.

This instruction manual contains sections which describe model-specific equipment or special equipment. These sections are specially marked. It may be that your vehicle has not been fitted with this special equipment. In some cases, the actual equipment of your vehicle may therefore be different from that shown in some illustrations and descriptions.

However, your vehicle may be fitted with other special equipment not described in this instruction manual.

Special equipment is described when an explanation is required.

Adhere to the instruction manuals which are separately enclosed.



- ▷ The details "right", "left", "front" and "rear" always refer to the vehicle in direction of travel.
- ▷ All dimensions and weight details are "approximate".

Should the vehicle be subjected to damage due to a failure to follow the instructions in this instruction manual, then the guarantee claim is deemed invalid.

Our vehicles are subjected to continuous development. Please understand that we reserve the right to alter the form, equipment and technology. Therefore, no claims can be made against the manufacturer as a result of the contents of this instruction manual. The equipment which was known and included at the time of going to press is described.

The reprinting, translation and copying, including extracts is not permitted without prior written authorisation from the manufacturer.

1.1 General

The vehicle is constructed in accordance with the latest technology and the recognised safety regulations. Nevertheless, personal injury may result and the vehicle may be damaged if the safety instructions in this instruction manual are not followed.

Only use the vehicle in a technically impeccable condition. Follow the instructions in the instruction manual.

Malfunctions which impair the safety of persons or the vehicle should be immediately remedied by qualified personnel. To avoid further damages, observe the duty to avert, minimise or mitigate loss for the user during faults.

Have the vehicle's braking and gas systems inspected and repaired by an authorised specialist workshop only.

Alterations to the body are only to be carried out with the authorisation of the manufacturer.

When loading the vehicle, always observe the maximum permitted gross weight.

Observe the test and inspection periods stipulated by the manufacturer.

1.2 Environmental tips



- ▷ Be considerate of the environment.
- ▷ Remember that: All kinds of waste water and household waste are not to be disposed of in drains or in the open countryside.
- ▷ On board, collect waste water only in the waste water tank or – if necessary – in other containers designed for that purpose.
- ▷ Only empty the waste water tank and toilet cassette or sewage tank at disposal stations at the camping or caravan sites, which are especially provided for this purpose. When stopping in towns and communities, observe the instructions at caravan sites or ask where there are disposal stations.
- ▷ Empty waste water tank as often as possible, even when it is not completely full (hygiene).
If possible, flush out waste water tank and, if necessary, drainage pipe with fresh water every time it is emptied.
- ▷ Never allow the toilet cassette or sewage tank to become too full. Empty the toilet cassette or sewage tank frequently, at the latest as soon as the level indicator lights up.
- ▷ Separate household waste according to glass, tin cans, plastic and wet waste also when on a journey. Enquire at the town or community authority about disposal points. Household waste is not to be disposed of in waste paper baskets which are situated at car parks.
- ▷ Empty waste bins as often as possible into the containers provided for this purpose. This helps to avoid unpleasant smells and an accumulation of rubbish on board.
- ▷ When parked, do not allow the engine to run more than necessary. When running idle, a cold engine releases more contaminants than usual. The running temperature of the engine is achieved more quickly whilst the vehicle is in motion.



- ▷ Use an environmentally-friendly WC chemical agent for the WC which can also be biologically degraded and only use small doses.
- ▷ When staying in towns and communities for long periods, search for parking areas which are specially reserved for motorhomes. Enquire at the town or community authority about parking spaces.
- ▷ Always leave the parking places in a clean condition.

Chapter overview

This chapter contains important safety instructions. The safety instructions are for the protection of persons and property.

The instructions address the following topics:

- fire prevention and what to do in case of fire
- general care of the vehicle
- road safety of the vehicle
- towing
- gas system of the vehicle
- electrical system of the vehicle
- water system of the vehicle

2.1 Fire prevention

2.1.1 Avoidance of fire risks



- ▶ Never leave children in the vehicle unattended.
- ▶ Keep flammable materials clear of heating and cooking appliances.
- ▶ Halogen lamps can get very hot. When the light is switched on, there must always be a safety distance of 30 cm between light and flammable objects. Fire hazard!
- ▶ Never use portable heating or cooking appliances.
- ▶ Only authorised qualified personnel may make changes to the electrical system, gas system or appliances.

2.1.2 Fire-fighting



- ▶ Always carry a dry powder fire extinguisher in the vehicle. The fire extinguisher must be approved, tested and close at hand.
- ▶ Have the fire extinguisher tested at regular intervals by authorised qualified personnel. Observe the date of testing.
- ▶ Depending on the equipment, the fire extinguisher is included in the scope of delivery.
- ▶ Always keep a fire blanket near the cooker.

2.1.3 In case of fire



- ▶ Evacuate all passengers.
- ▶ Cut off the electrical power supply and disconnect from the mains.
- ▶ Close regulator tap on the gas bottle.
- ▶ Sound the alarm and call the fire brigade.
- ▶ Fight the fire if this is possible without risk.



- ▷ Acquaint yourself with the position and operation of the emergency exits.
- ▷ Keep escape routes clear.
- ▷ Observe the fire extinguisher instructions for use.

All windows and doors which meet the following requirements are considered as emergency exits:

- Open to the outside or can be shifted in horizontal direction
- Opening angle at least 70°
- Minimum diameter of clearance = 450 mm
- Maximum distance from the vehicle floor = 950 mm

2.2 General



- ▶ The oxygen in the vehicle interior is used up by breathing and the use of gas operated appliances. That is why the used air must be replaced permanently. For this purpose, forced ventilation systems (e.g. skylights with forced ventilation, mushroom-shaped vents or floor vents) are installed in the vehicle. Never cover or block forced ventilations from the inside or outside with objects such as e.g. a winter mat. Keep forced ventilations clear of snow and leaves. There is a danger of suffocation due to increased CO₂ levels.
- ▶ Observe the headroom of the doors.



- ▷ As far as the fitted appliances (heater, cooker, refrigerator, etc.) and the base vehicle (engine, brakes, etc.) are concerned, the instruction manuals are authoritative. It is imperative that they be observed.
- ▷ Fitting accessories or special equipment can alter the dimensions, weight and road behaviour of the vehicle. Some of the parts must be entered in the vehicle papers.
- ▷ Only use wheel rims and tyres which are approved for the vehicle. Information concerning the size of the approved wheel rims and tyres is included in the vehicle documents or can be obtained from authorised dealers and service centres.
- ▷ Firmly apply the handbrake when parking the vehicle.



- ▷ When leaving the vehicle, it is imperative that all doors, external flaps and windows are closed.
- ▷ Carry a hazard warning triangle and a first-aid kit and/or flashing hazard warning light when this is required by law.
- ▷ The vehicle may only be driven by drivers who hold a driving licence which is valid for the respective vehicle class.
- ▷ When selling the vehicle, hand over all instruction manuals for the vehicle and the fitted appliances.

2.3 Road safety



- ▶ Before commencing the journey, carry out a functional check of indicating and lighting equipment, the steering and the brakes.
- ▶ If the vehicle has been stationary for a long period (approx. 10 months) have the braking and gas systems checked by an authorised specialist workshop.
- ▶ Before commencing the journey and after short interruptions of the journey, ensure that the entrance step is completely retracted.
- ▶ Before commencing the journey, secure the pull-down bed.



- ▶ Before commencing the journey, open and secure the shades on the windscreen and on the driver's and front passenger's windows.
- ▶ Before commencing the journey, place and secure the flat screen and screen support in the initial position. If the screen holder is installed in a TV cabinet: Close TV cabinet.
- ▶ Before commencing the journey, take off the loose sink and drain basin covers and store them securely in the kitchen unit or the wardrobe.
- ▶ Carefully store all moving parts and all loose objects before starting your journey.
- ▶ Before commencing the journey, fix adjustable tables.
- ▶ Before commencing the journey, rotate all swivel seats in the direction of travel and lock in position. During the journey, the swivel seats must remain locked in place in the direction of travel.
- ▶ During the journey, persons are only to sit on the permitted seats (see chapter 4). The authorised number of seats is stipulated in the vehicle documents.
- ▶ Seat belts must be worn by all passengers.
- ▶ Fasten your seat belts before the beginning of the journey and keep them fastened during the journey.
- ▶ Always secure children with the children safety equipment prescribed for the respective height and weight.
- ▶ Only attach the child restraint system to seats that are specified for this purpose.
- ▶ The base vehicle is a commercial vehicle (small truck). Adjust your driving technique accordingly.
- ▶ In case of underpasses, tunnels or similar obstacles, note the total height of the vehicle (including the roof load).
- ▶ In winter, the roof must be free of snow and ice before commencing the journey.
- ▶ Check tyre pressure before a journey or every 2 weeks. Wrong tyre pressure causes excessive wear and can lead to damage or even to tyre burst. You can lose control of the vehicle (see section 13.6).
- ▶ Do not operate the heater at petrol stations. Danger of explosion!
- ▶ Do not operate the heater in closed spaces. Danger of suffocation!



- ▷ Before commencing the journey, distribute the payload evenly within the vehicle (see chapter 3).
- ▷ When loading the vehicle and when taking a rest from driving, in order to load luggage or food, for example, observe the maximum permissible gross weight and axle loads (refer to vehicle documents).
- ▷ Before commencing the journey, ensure that all cupboard doors, the toilet compartment door and all drawers and flaps are secure. Engage the refrigerator door securing device.
- ▷ Before commencing the journey, close windows and skylights.
- ▷ Before commencing the journey, close all external flaps and lock them.
- ▷ Before commencing the journey, remove the external supports and retract the corner steadies or steady legs, which are fitted to the vehicle.
- ▷ Before commencing the journey, put the antenna in park position.



- ▷ During the initial journey and each time after changing a wheel, re-tighten the wheel bolts/wheel nuts after 50 km (30 miles). Subsequently inspect them at regular intervals in order to ensure that they are firmly seated. See chapter 13 for tightening torque.
- ▷ Tyres should not be older than 6 years as the material becomes brittle over time (see chapter 13).
- ▷ When using snow chains, the tyres, wheel suspension and steering are subjected to an additional load. When using snow chains, drive slowly (maximum speed 50 km/h) and only on streets which are completely covered with snow. Otherwise the vehicle could be damaged.

2.4 Towing



- ▶ Care is to be taken when connecting and detaching a trailer. Risk of accident and injury!
- ▶ No persons are to be between the towing vehicle and the trailer during positioning for connecting and detaching.

2.5 Gas system

2.5.1 General instructions



- ▶ Before commencing the journey, when leaving the vehicle or when gas equipment is not in use, close all gas isolator taps and the main isolator tap on the gas bottle.
- ▶ All gas-operated devices (heater, cooker, oven, grill, refrigerator - depending on the equipment) must be switched off for refuelling, on ferries or in the garage. Danger of explosion!
- ▶ Do not use gas-operated devices in closed spaces (e.g. garages). Danger of poisoning and suffocation!
- ▶ Only have the gas system maintained, repaired or altered by an authorised specialist workshop.
- ▶ Have the gas system checked by an authorised specialist workshop according to the national regulations before commissioning. This also applies for not registered vehicles. For modifications to the gas system have the gas system immediately checked by an authorised specialist workshop.
- ▶ The gas pressure regulator and exhaust gas pipes must also be inspected. The gas pressure regulator has to be replaced after 10 years at the latest. The vehicle owner is responsible for seeing that this is carried out.
- ▶ In case of a defect of the gas system (gas odour, high gas consumption) there is danger of explosion! Close regulator tap on the gas bottle immediately. Open doors and windows and ventilate well.
- ▶ If the gas system is defective: Do not smoke; do not ignite any open flames, and do not operate electric switches (light switches etc.). Do not check tightness of gas-conducting parts and pipes with an open flame.
- ▶ Only the stipulated devices may be connected to internal connections. Do not operate any device outside the vehicle if it is connected to an internal connector.
- ▶ Before using the cooker make sure that there is sufficient ventilation. Open a window or the skylight.



- ▶ Do not use the gas cooker or gas oven for heating purposes.
- ▶ If there are several gas devices, each gas device must have its own gas isolator tap. If individual gas devices are not in use, close the respective gas isolator tap.
- ▶ Ignition safety valves must close within 1 minute after the gas flame has extinguished. A clicking sound is audible. Check function from time to time.
- ▶ The built-in gas devices are exclusively meant for use with propane or butane gas or a mixture of both. The gas pressure regulator as well as all built-in gas devices are designed for a gas pressure of 30 mbar.
- ▶ Propane gas is capable of gasification up to $-42\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, whereas butane gas gasifies at $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Below these temperatures no gas pressure is available. Butane gas is unsuitable for use in winter.
- ▶ Regularly inspect the gas tube fitted to the gas bottle connection for tightness. The gas tube must not have any tears and must not be porous. Have the gas tube replaced by an authorised specialist workshop no later than ten years after the manufacturing date. The operator of the gas system must see to it that the parts are replaced.
- ▶ Due to its function and construction, the gas bottle compartment is a space which is open to the exterior. Never cover or block up the standard forced ventilations. Otherwise gas that is emitted can not be diverted to the outside.
- ▶ The gas bottle compartment must not be used as storage space.
- ▶ Secure the gas bottle compartment against unauthorised access. To do this, lock the compartment.
- ▶ The regulator tap on the gas bottle must be accessible.
- ▶ Only connect gas-operated devices (e.g. gas grill) which have been designed for a gas pressure of 30 mbar.
- ▶ The exhaust gas pipe must be fitted tightly to the heating system and to the vent and must be sealed. The exhaust gas pipe must not show any evidence of damage.
- ▶ Exhaust fumes must be able to escape into the atmosphere unhindered and fresh air must be able to enter unhindered. For this reason, keep the exhaust pipe and intake openings clean and unobstructed (e.g. free from snow and ice). For this reason, no snow walls or aprons may lie against the vehicle.

2.5.2 Gas bottles



- ▶ Gas bottles are only to be transported within the designated gas bottle compartment.
- ▶ Place the gas bottles in vertical position in the gas bottle compartment.
- ▶ Fasten the gas bottles so that they are unable to turn or tilt.
- ▶ Connect the gas tube to the gas bottle without tension.
- ▶ If the gas bottles are not connected to the gas tube, always place the protective cap on top.
- ▶ Close the regulator tap on the gas bottle before the gas pressure regulator or gas tube are removed from the gas bottle.
- ▶ Use your hands only to connect the gas pressure regulator or the gas tube to the gas bottles. Do not use any tools.



- ▶ Only use special gas pressure regulators with a safety valve designed for vehicle use. Other gas pressure regulators are not permitted and cannot meet the demanding requirements.
- ▶ Use the gas pressure regulator defroster if the temperature falls below 5 °C.
- ▶ Use only 11 kg or 5 kg gas bottles. Camping gas bottles with built-in check valve (blue bottle with max. 2.5 or 3 kg content) are can be used in exceptional cases with a safety valve.
- ▶ Use the shortest possible tube lengths (150 cm max.) for external gas bottles.
- ▶ Never block the floor ventilation openings below the gas bottles.

2.6 Electrical system



- ▶ Only allow qualified personnel to work on the electrical system.
- ▶ Prior to carrying out work on the electrical system, switch off all devices and lights, disconnect the battery and disconnect the vehicle from the mains.
- ▶ Only use original fuses with the stipulated values.
- ▶ Only replace defective fuses when the cause of the defect is known and has been remedied.
- ▶ Never bridge or repair fuses.

2.7 Water system



- ▶ Water left standing in the water tank or in the water pipes becomes undrinkable after a short period. Therefore, before each use of the vehicle, thoroughly clean the water pipes and the water tank. After each use of the vehicle completely empty the water tank and the water pipes.
- ▶ In the case of lay-ups lasting more than a week disinfect the water system before using the vehicle (see chapter 11).



- ▷ If the vehicle is not used for several days or if it is not heated when there is a risk of frost, empty the entire water system. Make certain that the water pump is switched off on the panel. Otherwise, the water pump will overheat and may get damaged. Leave the water taps on in central position. Leave the safety/drainage valve (if there is one) and all drain cocks open. Frost damage to appliances, frost damage to the vehicle and deposits in water-carrying components can be avoided in this way.

Chapter overview

This chapter contains important information which has to be noted before commencing your journey or carrying out any tasks before the journey.

The instructions address the following topics:

- keys
- registration
- calculating the payload
- correct loading of the vehicle and bike rack
- towing
- retracting and extending the entrance step
- securing the TV unit
- storing the sink cover
- securing add-on parts
- using snow chains

At the end of the chapter there is a checklist which once again summarises the most important points.

3.1 Keys

The following keys are included with your vehicle:

Two keys for

- ignition lock
- driver's and passenger's doors
- fuel tank

Two keys for

- conversion door of the body
- drinking water filler neck
- external flaps
- rear flap

Always deposit a replacement key outside the vehicle. Make a note of the key number. Our authorised dealers and workshops can offer assistance in case of loss.

3.2 Registration

Your motorhome is a vehicle which must be registered. Observe national regulations on registration.

Please remember that certain countries require a separate national code sticker in addition to the EU plate.

3.3 Payload



- ▶ Overloading the vehicle and wrong tyre pressure can cause tyres to burst. You can lose control of the vehicle (see section 13.6).
- ▶ The permissible total weight and the weight including special equipment fitted at the factory (actual weight) is shown in the vehicle documents, but not the weight of the loaded vehicle (see section 3.3.1). For your own safety, we recommend that you have your loaded vehicle (with all passengers, luggage and personal objects) weighed on a public weigh-bridge before you set out on your journey.
- ▶ Adapt the speed to the payload. The stopping distance is increased if the payload is high.



- ▷ Do not exceed the maximum permissible gross weight (permissible total weight) stated in the vehicle documents and the maximum axle loads as a result of the payload.
- ▷ Built-in accessories and special equipment reduce the payload.
- ▷ Adhere to the axle load stated in the vehicle documents.

On loading, make sure that the payload's centre of gravity is as low as possible (directly above the floor of the vehicle). Otherwise this may affect the driving characteristics of the vehicle.

Maximum permitted payloads

Description	Load (kg)
Roof load	90
E-bike bike rack	80
Pull-down bed	200

3.3.1 Terms



- ▷ Technically speaking, the term "mass" has now replaced the term "weight". However, "weight" is still the term more frequent in common use. For better understanding, "mass" is therefore only used in the following sections for fixed formulations.

Maximum permissible gross weight in a laden condition

The maximum permissible gross weight in a laden condition is the weight that a vehicle may never exceed.

The maximum permissible gross weight in a laden condition consists of the **actual weight** and the **payload**.

In the vehicle documents, the manufacturer has specified the maximum permissible gross weight in a laden condition.

Actual weight

The actual weight consists of the mass in ready-to-drive condition and the weight of the special equipment fitted at the factory.

Mass in ready-to-drive condition

The mass in ready-to-drive condition is the weight of the ready-to-drive standard vehicle (excluding special equipment fitted at the factory).

The mass in ready-to-drive condition is made up as follows:

- Unladen weight (mass of the empty vehicle) with factory-installed standard equipment
- Driver's weight
- Basic equipment weight

Unladen weight includes lubricants such as oils and coolants which have been filled, the on-board tool set, the spare wheel and a fuel tank which has been filled up to 90 %.

75 kg are calculated for the weight of the driver, regardless of how much the driver really weighs.

Basic equipment includes all equipment and fluids required for safe and proper vehicle use. The weight of the basic equipment includes:

- A full fresh water system
- A gas bottle filled up to 90 %
- A full heating system
- The power cables for the 230 V power supply
- A full toilet flushing system
- The installation kit for an auxiliary battery if an auxiliary battery can be used

The waste water and sewage tanks are empty.

Example for calculating the basic equipment

Water tank in the ready-to-drive state with 50 l (overflow open)	50 kg
Gas bottle (11 kg _{gas} + 5.5 kg _{bottle})	+ 16.5 kg
Boiler with 12 l	+ 12 kg
230 V power cable	+ 4 kg
Installation kit for auxiliary battery	+ 20 kg
Total	= 102.5 kg

The mass in ready-to-drive condition and the actual weight are shown in the vehicle documents (e.g. 2900/2950 kg).

Payload

The payload is made up as follows:

- Conventional load
- Additional equipment
- Personal equipment



- ▷ The vehicle's payload can be increased by reducing the actual weight. To do this, it is allowed for example to empty the fluid containers or to remove the gas bottles.

You will find explanations on the individual components of the payload in the following text.

Conventional load

The conventional load is the weight specified by the manufacturer for the passengers.

Conventional load means: 75 kg are calculated for every seat specified by the manufacturer, regardless of how much the passengers actually weigh. The driver's seat is already included as part of the mass in ready-to-drive condition and must **not** be calculated as part of the conventional load.

In the vehicle documents, the manufacturer specifies the number of seats.

Additional equipment

Additional equipment includes accessories and special equipment. Examples of additional equipment include:

- Caravan coupling
- Roof rail
- Awning

- Bike or motorcycle rack
- Satellite unit
- Microwave oven

Chapter 15 lists the weights of the various items of special equipment; they may also be obtained from the manufacturer.

Personal equipment

Personal equipment includes all items in the vehicle that are not included in the conventional load or in the additional equipment. For example, personal equipment can include the following:

- Foodstuffs
- Crockery
- Television
- Radio
- Clothes
- Bedding
- Toys
- Books
- Toiletries

No matter where kept, personal equipment also includes:

- Animals
- Bikes
- Boats
- Surfboards
- Sports equipment

For the personal equipment, according to the applicable regulations, the manufacturer must use a minimum weight that is determined according to the following formula:

Formula Minimum weight M (kg) = $10 \times N + 10 \times L$

Explanation N = maximum number of people including the driver, as stated by the manufacturer
 L = total length of the vehicle in metres

3.3.2 Calculating the payload



- ▶ The payload calculation at the factory is partly based on all-inclusive weights. For safety reasons, the maximum permissible gross weight in a laden condition must not be exceeded.
- ▶ The permissible total weight and the weight including special equipment fitted at the factory (actual weight) is shown in the vehicle documents, but not the weight of the loaded vehicle (see section 3.3.1). For your own safety, we recommend that you have your loaded vehicle (with all passengers, luggage and personal objects) weighed on a public weigh-bridge before you set out on your journey.

The payload (see section 3.3.1) is the difference in weight between

- Maximum permissible gross weight in a laden condition and
- of the actual weight.

Example for calculating the payload

	Mass in kg to be calculated	Calculation
Maximum permissible gross weight according to vehicle documents	3500	
Actual weight including basic equipment as per the vehicle documents	- 3070	
This results in a permissible payload of	430	

The calculation of the payload from the difference between the maximum permissible gross weight when loaded and the actual weight specified by the manufacturer is however only a theoretical value.

Only if the vehicle is weighed with full tanks (fuel and water), full gas bottles and complete additional equipment on a public weighbridge, can the actual payload be determined.

To do this, proceed as follows:

- First only drive the vehicle on to the weighbridge with the front wheels and have it weighed.
- Then drive the vehicle on to the weighbridge with the back wheels and have it weighed.

The individual values give the current axle loads. These are important for the correct loading of the vehicle (see section 3.3.3). The sum of these values is the current weight of the vehicle.

The actual payload is the difference between the maximum permissible gross weight in laden condition and the weighed vehicle weight.

This can be used to determine the weight that remains for the personal equipment:

- Determine the weight of the passengers and subtract it from the value for the actual payload.

The result is the weight that is permitted for the actual load of the personal equipment.

3.3.3 Loading the vehicle correctly



- ▶ For safety reasons, never exceed the maximum permissible gross weight in a laden condition.
- ▶ Distribute the load evenly on the left and right sides of the vehicle.
- ▶ Distribute the load evenly on both axles. In doing so, observe the axle loads specified in the vehicle documents. Observe the permissible load-carrying capacity of the tyres.
- ▶ Heavy loads behind the rear axle can reduce the load on the front axle due to the leverage effect ($\frac{1}{2} \frac{L}{L_1}$). The release of the front axle negatively affects the driving quality, especially for front-driven vehicles.
- ▶ Store all objects in such a way that they cannot slip.
- ▶ Store heavy objects (awning, tin cans, etc.) close to the axles. Low-lying storage spaces whose doors do not open in the direction of travel are particularly suited for storing heavy objects.
- ▶ Stack light objects (laundry) in the roof storage cabinets.

The storage space at the rear is large enough to accommodate even heavy items (e.g. scooter). This might mean that the axle load on the rear axle is exceeded.

However, the individual axles may not be overloaded under any circumstances. That is why it is important, at which distance to the axles the load is stored.

To distribute the load correctly, you will need a scale, a tape measure, a calculator and some time.

Two simple formulas are needed to calculate the effect of the weight of the load on the axles:

Formulas

$A \times G : R = \text{weight on the rear axle}$

Weight on the rear axle – G = weight on the front axle

Explanation

A = distance between storage space and front axle in cm

G = weight of the load in the storage space in kg

R = wheelbase of the vehicle (distance between axles) in cm



- ▷ Measure the external distances horizontally from the centre of the front wheel to the centre of the storage space or to the centre of the back wheel.

Calculating axle loads:

- Multiply the distance between storage space and front axle (A) with the weight of the load in the storage space (G) and divide the result by the wheelbase (R). The result is the weight of the load in the storage space on the rear axle. Make a note of this weight and of the storage space.
- In a second step, subtract the weight in the storage space (G) from the weight calculated beforehand. If the result is a **positive** value (example 1), this means that the load on the front axle is **reduced** by this value. If the result is a **negative** value (example 2), this means that the load on the front axle is **increased**. Make a note of this value, too.
- Calculate all storage spaces of the vehicle in the same way.
- In a last step, add all weights calculated for the rear axle to the rear axle load and add (or subtract) all weights calculated for the front axle to (from) the front axle load.
How to determine rear axle load and front axle load is described in section 3.3.2.

If the calculated value exceeds the permissible axle load, the load must be distributed in a different way.

If the load on the front axle is too low, the grip of the tyres on the road is reduced (traction), as is the vehicle's steerability. This applies in particular to vehicles with front-wheel drive. In this case, the load must be redistributed, too.

Example calculation

		Example 1	Example 2
Distance to the front axle	A	(A1) 450 (cm)	(A2) 250 (cm)
Weight in the storage space	G	x 100 (kg)	x 50 (kg)
Wheelbase of the vehicle	R	÷ 325 (cm)	÷ 325 (cm)
Load on the rear axle (add to the axle load)		138.5 (kg)	38.5 (kg)
Weight in the storage space		- 100 (kg)	- 50 (kg)
Load relief to the front axle (subtract from the axle load)		38.5 (kg)	
Load on the front axle (add to the axle load)			-11.5 (kg)

3.3.4 Rear storage space



- ▶ Observe the permissible axle loads and maximum permissible gross weight when loading the rear garage/the rear storage space.
- ▶ Do not exceed the permissible rear axle load.



- ▷ Clamping rails are mounted in the rear storage space with clamping eyelets. Always secure loads onto the clamping eyelets. Always use tightening straps or lashing nets for securing the load, never rubber expanders.
- ▷ When clamping loads, always check that the clamping eyelets are placed tightly in the clamping rails. If the clamping eyelet is not anchored tightly in the clamping rail, the load may slide or loosen during forcible movements of the steering wheel or when braking.
- ▷ Distribute the load evenly. Excessive spot loads can lead to damages of the floor covering.
- ▷ Use the supporting system offered by your dealer if two-wheelers are transported in the rear garage.

3.3.5 Bike/e-bike bike rack (special equipment)



- ▶ Observe the permissible axle loads and maximum permissible gross weight when loading the bike rack.
- ▶ A total width of 2.55 m must not be exceeded. Adjust the attachments for the bikes accordingly. The lateral overhang must be marked with a red flag.
- ▶ Do not attach more than 2 bikes (including e-bikes, pedelecs) to the bike rack.
- ▶ Lock bike rack in drive position before starting your journey.
- ▶ Fasten bicycles using the straps provided and check to see that they are secure after you have driven a few kilometres.
- ▶ Check the secure attachment of the bicycles on the bike rack after the first 10 km and then at each break in the journey.
- ▶ Do not use the bike rack as luggage rack or ladder.



- ▷ The bike rack is designed only to carry bicycles and electrically assisted bicycles (e-bikes, pedelecs).
- ▷ The gross weight specified by the manufacturer must not be exceeded.
- ▷ The identification plate and rear lights must not be covered.
- ▷ The maximum permitted payload of the bike rack is 80 kg.
- ▷ When loading the bike rack, observe the centre of gravity. If the bike rack is only loaded with **one** bicycle, position the bicycle as closely as possible to the vehicle wall.
- ▷ Before fixing bicycles, check that the retaining arms and the wheel-holders of the bike rack are in the correct position. If necessary, adjust the retaining arm or wheel-holder to fit the bicycle.
- ▷ Driving with a folded out bike rack without bicycles is not permitted.
- ▷ Before every journey, check:
 - Is the bike rack without bicycles folded in correctly?
 - Are the bicycles securely fastened to the bike rack using the bike rack belts?

Loading the bike rack with bicycles

When loading the bike rack, observe the centre of gravity. The centre of gravity of the bicycles must be as close as possible to the rear wall of the vehicle. The bike rack should always be loaded from the inside to the outside.

Loading the bike rack correctly:

- Place the heaviest bicycle directly against the rear wall.
- Position the lighter bicycle on the outside of the bike rack.
- Secure the front and rear wheels of each bicycle with the retaining straps on the bike rack.
- Fix every bicycle to the retaining arm.

If the bike rack is only loaded with **one** bicycle, position the bicycle as closely as possible to the rear wall.

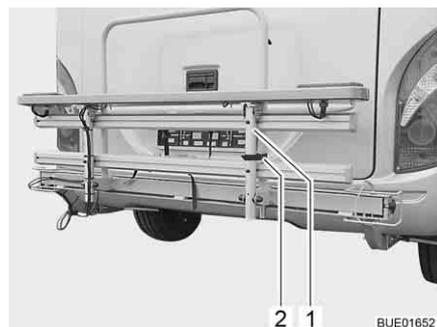


Fig. 1 Bike rack (folded up)

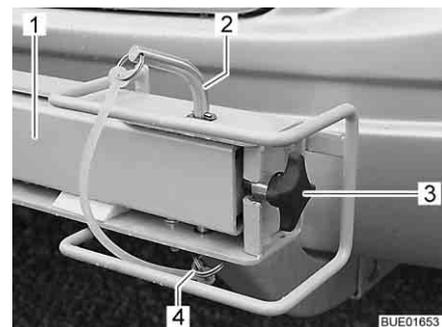


Fig. 2 Bike rack lock

- Loosen the strap (Fig. 1,2) and fold the carrier (Fig. 1,1) down.
- Lift the bicycle onto the bike rack and locate in the wheel-holders.
- Fasten the bicycle securely to the retaining arm.
- Using the straps, fix both wheels to the wheel-holders.
- If a second bicycle needs to be transported: Secure the second bicycle in exactly the same way as the first one.
- Check that both bicycles are securely fastened.

To enable the rear flap to be opened, the bike rack can be swung to one side.

Swinging the bike rack to one side:

- Pull out the cotter pin (Fig. 2,4).
- Pull the safety bolt (Fig. 2,2) out at the top.
- Loosen the hand knob (Fig. 2,3), unscrew if necessary.
- Swing the swivel arm (Fig. 2,1) to the side, keeping hold of it as you do so.

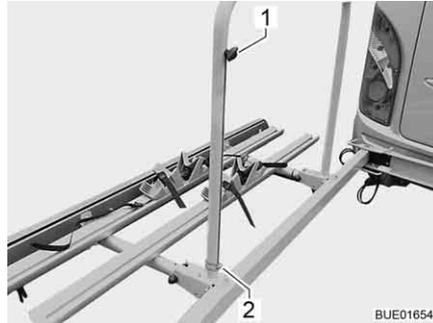


Fig. 3 Securing the support



Fig. 4 Support

Supporting the bike rack:

- Release and pull out the linch pin (Fig. 3,2).
- Undo the tommy screw (Fig. 3,1).
- Lower the support pipe (Fig. 4,2) on the tommy screw to the floor.
- Re-tighten the tommy screw (Fig. 4,1).

Bringing the bike rack into the driving position:

- Push the support upwards and secure.
- Hold the swivel arm and swing towards the vehicle.
- When the swivel arm is touching the rack correctly: Screw the hand knob hand-tight.
- Lock the swivel arm with safety bolts and cotter pins.

3.4 Towing



- ▶ Care is to be taken when connecting and detaching a trailer. Risk of accident and injury!
- ▶ No persons are to be between the towing vehicle and the trailer during positioning for connecting and detaching.
- ▶ Observe the permissible nose weight and rear axle load of the motorhome. Refer to the vehicle documents for the rear axle load.



- ▷ Trailer with an overrun brake: Do not connect or detach trailer with the overrun brake on.
- ▷ Caravan coupling with detachable ball neck: If the ball neck is mounted incorrectly, there is the danger of the trailer breaking away. Observe the instruction manual for the caravan coupling.
- ▷ The tow ball only fits onto the supplied mount. If the tow ball must be replaced, the mount must also be replaced.

3.5 Caravan coupling (special equipment)



- ▶ When mounting a caravan coupling, see the vehicle documents for information on maximum nose weight and caravan load.
- ▶ Retighten the caravan coupling fixing screws after 1000 operating hours.



- ▷ If the caravan coupling is retrofitted, this must be entered in the vehicle documents. The required documents are enclosed with the caravan coupling.
- ▷ If the caravan coupling was fitted at the factory, this is entered in the vehicle documents. Always keep the appropriate documents in the vehicle.
- ▷ Also read the manufacturer's instruction manual.

Entry in the vehicle documents

Have your dealer or service centre install the add-on parts. They will also take care of all the formalities for you.

3.6 Electrically operated entrance step



- ▶ Before commencing the journey and after short interruptions of the journey, ensure that the entrance step is completely retracted.
- ▶ Do not stand in the direct range of the entrance step while it is being retracted or extended.
- ▶ Do not step on the entrance step until it has extended completely. There is a risk of injury.
- ▶ Do not under any circumstances raise or lower persons or loads with the entrance step.



- ▷ Take note of the different step heights and make certain that the ground is firm and even when exiting.
- ▷ Do not grease or lubricate the pivot bearing and joints of the entrance step (see chapter 11).



- ▷ The button to operate the entrance step is located on the inside of the vehicle in the area of the conversion door.
- ▷ If the entrance step is not retracted and locked in place correctly, a red indicator lamp lights up on the dashboard when the ignition is switched on.
- ▷ Follow the warning notice on the entrance step.

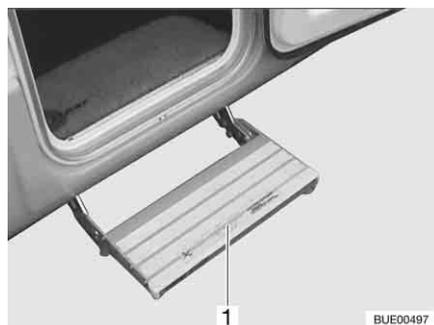


Fig. 5 Entrance step

The vehicles have a one-step, electrically extendable entrance step (Fig. 5,1).

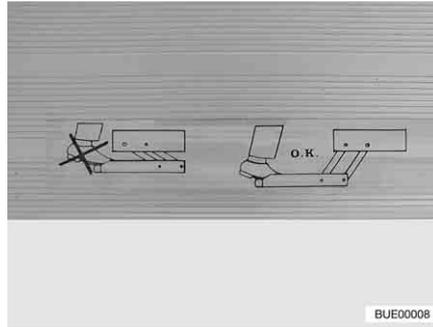


Fig. 6 Warning notice for entrance step

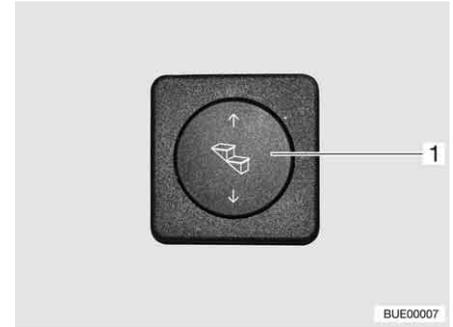


Fig. 7 Operating button for entrance step

Before stepping on the entrance step, fully extend it (Fig. 6).

Extending:

- Press the rocker button (Fig. 7,1) down and hold it pressed (at least 3 seconds) until the entrance step has extended completely.

Retracting:

- Press the rocker button (Fig. 7,1) up until the entrance step has retracted completely.

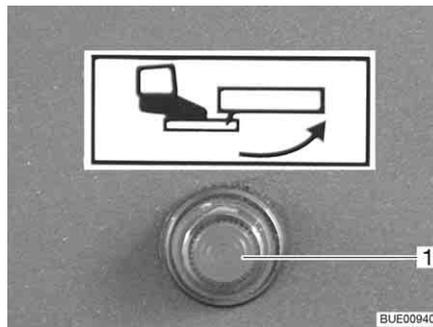


Fig. 8 Indicator lamp

When the ignition is switched on and the entrance step is extended, an indicator lamp (Fig. 8,1) is illuminated on the dashboard.

3.7 TV unit (special equipment)



- ▶ Before commencing the journey, place and secure the flat screen and screen support in the initial position. If the screen holder is installed in a TV cabinet: Close TV cabinet.
- ▶ Before commencing the journey, ensure that the antenna is in park position. Danger of accidents! Park position means: The antenna points towards the back, is fully lowered and is locked in this position.



- ▷ Further information on positioning the flat screen can be obtained from chapter 6.

3.8 Sink and drain basin covers



- ▶ In the event of an accident or emergency braking, the loose sink (Fig. 9,1) and drain basin covers could injure the occupants of the vehicle. Before commencing the journey, take the loose covers off and store them securely in the kitchen unit or wardrobe.



Fig. 9 Sink cover (example)

3.9 Securing add-on parts



- ▶ In the event of an accident or emergency braking, loose add-on parts could injure the occupants of the vehicle. Before setting off, secure loose add-on parts in the holders provided or stow them in a secure place inside the vehicle.



- ▷ Unsecured flaps and doors can spring open during the journey and damage parts of the interior. Secure all flaps and doors before setting off.

3.10 Snow chains



- ▷ Only mount snow chains if there is a clearance of at least 50 mm between the tyres and the vehicle body.
- ▷ When using snow chains, the tyres, wheel suspension and steering are subjected to an additional load. When using snow chains, drive slowly (maximum speed 50 km/h) and only on streets which are completely covered with snow. Otherwise the vehicle could be damaged.
- ▷ Observe the fitting instructions issued by the manufacturer of the snow chains.
- ▷ Do not fit snow chains on alloy wheel rims.

Only use suitable snow chains:

Tyre size	Snow chain size
215/70 R 15 C	230
225/75 R 16 C	245
235/60 R 17 C	245

The use of snow chains is subject to the legal regulations of the individual countries.

- Always mount snow chains to the drive wheels.
- After a few metres, check the tension of the snow chains.

3.11 Road safety



- ▶ Check tyre pressure before a journey or every 2 weeks. Wrong tyre pressure causes excessive wear and can lead to damage or even to tyre burst. You can lose control of the vehicle (see section 13.6).

Before commencing the journey, work through the checklist:

Base vehicle

No.	Checks	Checked
1	All vehicle documents are on board	
2	Tyres in proper condition and tyre pressure correct	
3	Vehicle lighting, brake lights and reversing lights function	
4	Oil levels for engine, gearbox and power steering controlled	
5	Coolant and fluid for windscreen washers filled up	
6	Brakes function	
7	Brakes react evenly	
8	When braking, the vehicle remains in the lane	

Housing body, outside

9	Awning completely retracted	
10	Roof free of snow and ice (in winter)	
11	External connections and lines disconnected and stored away	
12	External supports removed	
13	Fitted supports retracted and fixed in place	
14	Wheel chocks removed and stored away	
15	Entrance step retracted (observe indicator lamp)	
16	External flaps closed and locked	
17	Conversion doors locked	
18	Overall height of the vehicle including roof rack when loaded measured and noted. Keep the height information close at hand in the driver's cabin	

Housing body, inside

No.	Checks	Checked
19	Windows and skylights closed and locked	
20	Flat screen secured	
21	Television antenna retracted (if one is built in)	
22	Loose parts and add-on parts stored away or fixed in position	
23	Open storage spaces empty	
24	Store sink and drain basin covers securely	
25	Refrigerator door secured	
26	Refrigerator set to 12 V operation	
27	All drawers and flaps closed	
28	All doors secured	
29	Children's seats mounted to seats with three-point safety belts	
30	Swivel seat locking device for driver's seat and front passenger's seat locked	
31	Shades in the driver's cabin opened and secured	

Gas system

32	Gas bottles firmly fixed in the gas bottle compartment so that they are unable to turn	
33	If the gas bottles are not connected to the gas tube, always place the protective cap on top	
34	If there is no supplied crash protection unit: Regulator tap on the gas bottle and gas isolator taps are closed	

Electrical system

35	<p>Check the battery voltage of the starter and living area battery (see chapter 8). If the panel indicates that the battery voltage is too low, the respective battery will need to be recharged. Observe the notes and instructions in chapter 8</p> <p> ▷ Commence journey with fully charged starter and living area batteries.</p>	
----	--	--

Chapter overview

This chapter contains instructions on how to drive the motorhome.

The instructions address the following topics:

- reversing camera with LCD monitor
- driving speed
- brakes
- seat belts
- child restraint system
- seats and headrests
- seating arrangement
- Roman shades in the driver's cabin
- filling the tank

4.1 Driving the motorhome



- ▶ The base vehicle is a commercial vehicle (small truck). Adjust your driving technique accordingly.
- ▶ Before commencing the journey and after short interruptions of the journey, ensure that the entrance step is completely retracted.
- ▶ A seat belt is fitted for each seat which is permitted for travel. Please keep your seat belt fastened during the journey.
- ▶ Never open your seat belts when travelling.
- ▶ Passengers must remain in the seats provided.
- ▶ The doors must remain locked.
- ▶ Avoid braking with a jerk.
- ▶ If a navigation system is used, only change the destination when the vehicle is stationary. Drive to a car park or stop in a safe area when changing the destination.
- ▶ Do not play DVDs using the monitor of the navigation system during the journey.



- ▷ Drive slowly on poor roads.
- ▷ Take extreme care when driving onto ferries, crossing uneven roads and driving in reverse.



- ▷ If an accident occurs as a result of these instructions not being observed, the manufacturer will not be responsible for damages caused.
- ▷ The safety measures stipulated in chapter 2 have to be observed.
- ▷ If a reversing camera is installed in the vehicle, the camera is automatically switched on when driving in reverse gear.

4.2 Reversing camera (special equipment)

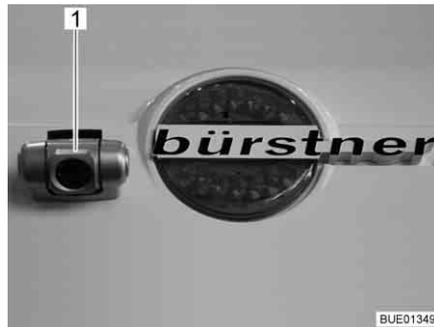


Fig. 10 Reversing camera with infrared illumination

A reversing camera (Fig. 10,1) is installed in the vehicle.

When it is dark, the infrared LEDs of the reversing camera (Fig. 10,1) illuminate the field of view.



Fig. 11 LCD monitor (Pioneer)

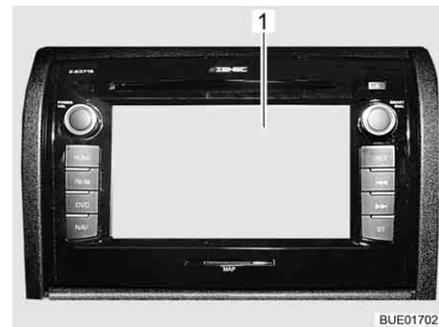


Fig. 12 LCD monitor (Zenec)

The image of the reversing camera is fed into the central multimedia/navigation system and shown on the existent LCD monitor (Fig. 11,1 or Fig. 12,1).

If the engine is running or the ignition is switched on, the reversing camera and LCD monitor switch themselves on automatically when you engage reverse.

If the engine is running or the ignition is switched on, the reversing camera and LCD monitor can also be switched on manually via a pushbutton or a switch on the display.

The system can also be switched off via a pushbutton or the "OFF" button on the display.



- ▷ Further information can be obtained in the manufacturer's instruction manual.

4.3 Driving speed



- ▶ The vehicle is equipped with a powerful engine. This means there are sufficient reserves in difficult traffic situations. This high power enables a high maximum speed and requires above-average driving ability.
- ▶ The vehicle provides a large contact surface for wind. A sudden cross-wind can be especially dangerous.
- ▶ Uneven or one-sided loading affects road performance.



- ▶ Driving on unknown streets, you may encounter hazardous road conditions and unexpected driving situations. Therefore, in the interest of safety, make sure your driving speed is appropriate to any given driving situation and environment.
- ▶ Adhere to the national legal speed limits.

4.4 Brakes



- ▶ Have defects on the braking system immediately remedied by an authorised specialist workshop.



- ▷ Avoid block brakings. Block braking gives the tyres "brake plates" of varying strength. This reduces driving comfort. It might even make the tyres unserviceable.

Before each journey

Before each journey, check by means of a braking test:

- Do the brakes function?
- Do the brakes react evenly?
- Does the vehicle remain in the lane when braking?

4.5 Seat belts

4.5.1 General

The vehicle is equipped with seat belts in the living area on the seats for which seat belts are compulsory by law. National regulations apply seat-belt fastening.



- ▶ Fasten your seat belts before the beginning of the journey and keep them fastened during the journey.
- ▶ Do not damage or trap belts. Have damaged seat belts changed by an authorised specialist workshop.
- ▶ Do not alter the belt fixing devices, automatic seat belt winders and the belt clips.
- ▶ Only use one seat belt for **one** adult person.
- ▶ Do not belt in objects together with persons.
- ▶ Seat belts are not sufficient for persons who are less than 150 cm tall. In these cases use additional restraining devices. Observe test certificate.
- ▶ Only attach the child restraint system to seats that are specified for this purpose.
- ▶ After an accident, replace the seat belts.
- ▶ During the journey, do not tilt the backrest too far backwards. Otherwise the functionality of the seat belt is no longer guaranteed.

4.5.2 Fastening the seat belt correctly



- ▶ Do not twist the belt. The belt must be positioned smoothly against the body.
- ▶ When fastening the seat belt, adopt the correct sitting position.

The seat belt is correctly fastened when the lap belt passes below your stomach and across the hip bone. The shoulder belt must pass across the chest and shoulder (not across your neck). The belt must always be taut against your body. Any bulky or padded clothing should therefore be removed before you start your journey.

4.6 Child restraint systems



- ▶ When travelling, secure children under 13 years of age that are smaller than 150 cm, with a suitable and officially approved child restraint system.
- ▶ Only attach the child restraint system to seats that are specified for this purpose.
- ▶ Fasten the childrens' seat belts before commencing the journey and make sure that their seat belts are kept fastened during the journey.
- ▶ Use a rear-facing child restraint system ("reboard system") only when the front and side air bags on the passenger side are switched off. Observe the separate operating instructions of the chassis manufacturer and the warning notices in the vehicle. If no rear-facing child restraint system is in use, switch the airbags back on again.

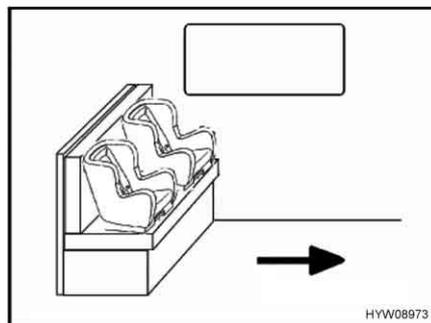


Fig. 13 Child seats on bench

The arrow in Fig. 13 shows the direction of travel.

Child restraint systems are divided into five classes:

Class	Body weight	Approximate age
0	Up to 10 kg	Up to 9 months
0+	Up to 13 kg	Up to 18 months
I	9 kg to 18 kg	9 months to 4 years
II	15 kg to 25 kg	3 years to 7 ½ years
III	22 kg to 36 kg	6 years to 12 years

The following table shows, which child restraint systems can be used on which seats.

Seats	Age groups			
	< 10 kg (0-9 months)	< 13 kg (0-24 months)	9-18 kg (9-48 months)	15-36 kg (4-12 years)
Front passenger's seat	X	U ¹⁾	U ¹⁾	U ¹⁾
Second row of seats (Fig. 13)	U ²⁾	U	U	U
Here, the following meanings apply:				
U:	Suitable for "universal" restraint systems which are authorised for this age group.			
X:	Seat is not suitable for children in this age group.			

1) This only applies without airbag or with deactivated airbag.

2) Only possible in the respective seat if the distance between the seat and the table is large enough or if the table has been removed.

4.7 Pilot seats for the driver's and front passenger's seats



- ▶ Before commencing the journey, rotate all swivel seats in the direction of travel and lock in position.
- ▶ The seats must remain fixed in position during the journey and are not to be rotated.



- ▷ Before rotating the seats in the pitched vehicle, always apply the hand-brake.



- ▷ The driver's seat and the front passenger's seat are part of the base vehicle. The adjustment of the seats is described in the instruction manual of the base vehicle.
- ▷ The possibilities of seat adjustment differ according to the model and equipment variants.

4.8 Seat heater (special equipment)



- ▷ The seat heater only works when the ignition is switched on.

Depending on equipment levels, the driver's seat and the front passenger's seat may have a 2-level seat heater.



Fig. 14 Switch for seat heater

Switching on the seat heater:

- Press the switch (Fig. 14,1) at the back on the left side of the seat console.
 - For minimal heating: Press the switch so that it is in the down position.
 - For the highest heat level: Press the switch so that it is in the up position.

The LED (Fig. 14,2) comes on when the seat heater is in use.

Switching off the seat heater:

- Set switch (Fig. 14,1) to the middle position. The LED goes out.

4.9 Headrests

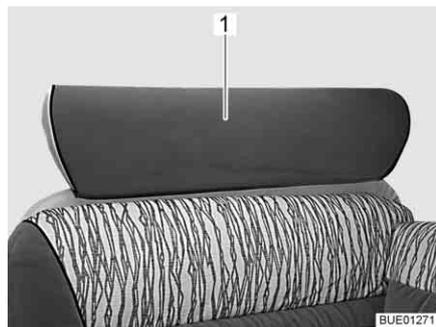


Fig. 15 Bench headrest

Before commencing the journey, adjust the headrest (Fig. 15,1) so that the back of the head is supported at approximately ear height.



Fig. 16 Symbol "Adjust headrests"

Push the headrests upwards or downwards by hand.

4.10 Seating arrangement



- ▶ During the journey, persons are only to sit on the permitted seats. The authorised number of seats is stipulated in the vehicle documents.
- ▶ During the journey sitting on the divans is not permitted.
- ▶ Seat belts must be worn by all passengers.



Fig. 17 Symbol "Do not use seat during the journey"

Seats which may not be used during the journey are equipped with a sticker (Fig. 17).

4.11 Roman shades in the driver's cabin

4.11.1 Pleated Roman shades



- ▶ When on the move, the Roman shades for the windscreen, driver's window and the front passenger's window respectively must be completely removed.



Fig. 18 Pleated Roman shades

Removing the pleated shade:

- Open the snap fasteners (Fig. 18,1), loosen the magnetic strips and detach the pleated shade from the window (shown here on the passenger window).
- Stow away the pleated shades in the living area.

4.11.2 Roman shades, Remis (special equipment)



- ▶ While travelling, the Roman shades for the windscreen, driver's window and front passenger's window must be open, in a fixed position and secured.



Fig. 19 Roman shade for the windscreen

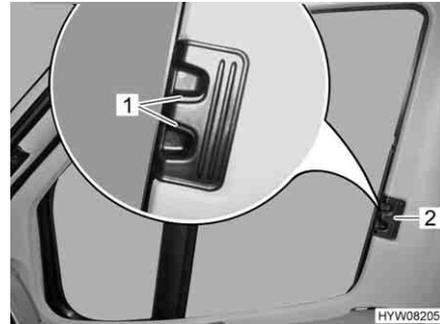


Fig. 20 Roman shade for driver's and passenger's window

Securing:

- Use the handle (Fig. 19,2) to pull the two halves of the Roman shade for the windscreen outwards as far as they will go. When doing so, move the handle horizontally in the direction of the locking recess.
- Allow the release handles (Fig. 19,1) to engage.
- Use handle (Fig. 20,2) to push in the Roman shades for the driver's and passenger's window as far as possible.
- Allow the release handles (Fig. 20,1) to engage.

4.12 Refuelling



- ▶ All gas-operated devices must be switched off for refuelling (heater, cooker, oven, grill, refrigerator - depending on the equipment). Danger of explosion!



- ▷ The fuel filler neck is part of the base vehicle.
- ▷ The fuel filler neck is labelled with the word "Diesel".

Refer to the instruction manual for the base vehicle for the position of the fuel filler neck.

Chapter overview

This chapter contains instructions on how to pitch the vehicle.

The instructions address the following topics:

- handbrake
- entrance step
- ramps
- wheel chocks
- operation of the supports
- 230 V connection
- refrigerator
- aligning the antenna
- retracting and extending the awning



- ▷ Pitch the vehicle so that it is as horizontal as possible. Use ramps where necessary. Otherwise, the water from the shower tray will not be able to drain properly.
- ▷ Secure the vehicle to prevent it from rolling.
- ▷ Animals (especially mice) can cause great damage to the interior of the vehicle. To prevent this from happening, regularly check the vehicle for damages or animal traces after pitching.

5.1 Handbrake

Firmly apply the handbrake when parking the vehicle.

5.2 Entrance step



- ▷ Observe the instructions in section 3.6.

In order to exit the vehicle, first fully extend the electrically operated entrance step. Observe the indicator lamp on the dashboard.

5.3 Ramps



- ▷ Ramps are not included in the scope of delivery. Different models are available from accessory shops.

To enable the vehicle to be parked on the level, ramps can be used for height compensation when the vehicle is parked on a hill or on uneven ground.

5.4 Wheel chocks

When parking the vehicle on slopes or inclines use the wheel chocks.

5.5 Supports

5.5.1 General instructions



- ▶ The steady legs must not be used to jack up the vehicle in order to work beneath it, e.g. to change a wheel or carry out maintenance work.
- ▶ Whilst the vehicle is in a jacked up position, persons must not lie down under it.



- ▷ Always apply the handbrake before extending the steady legs.
- ▷ Do not use the fitted supports as a vehicle jack. They supports are only for stabilising the parked vehicle to prevent the rear axle from bottoming out.
- ▷ When pitching the vehicle, ensure that the supports are evenly loaded.
- ▷ Before driving away, wind up the supports as far as they can go, fully retract and secure them.



- ▷ When the ground is soft, place a pad or block under the supports in order to prevent the vehicle from sinking into the ground.
- ▷ Pitch the vehicle so that it is as horizontal as possible. Otherwise, the water from the shower tray will not be able to drain properly.

5.5.2 Steady legs (SAWIKO) (special equipment)



- ▷ Depending on the model, the hexagonal nut has a joint, which can be used to bring the attached socket spanner into a more convenient position for turning.

In order to ensure their correct function, clean and grease the interior tubes of the steady legs regularly.

The length of the steady legs can be adjusted according to the model.

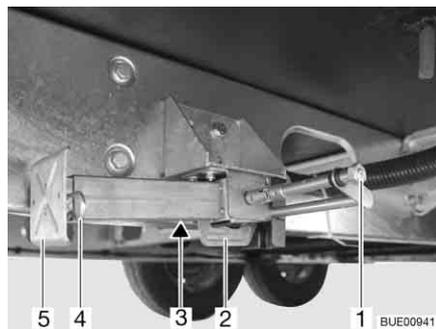


Fig. 21 Steady leg

Extending:

- Place the socket spanner on the hexagonal nut (Fig. 21,1) and rotate until the steady leg is in a perpendicular downward position.
- If the length of the steady leg can be adjusted, remove the splint (Fig. 21,4) out of the support foot extension (Fig. 21,5).
- Pull out the support foot extension until it has reached the required length.
- Insert the splint in the support foot extension.
- Rotate the hexagonal nut until the steady leg rests completely on the ground and the vehicle is in a horizontal position.

Retracting:

- Place the socket spanner on the hexagon nut (Fig. 21,1) and rotate until the steady leg is clear of the ground.
- If the length of the steady leg can be adjusted, remove the splint (Fig. 21,4) out of the support foot extension (Fig. 21,5).
- Push in the support foot extension (Fig. 21,5) and insert the splint (Fig. 21,4) in the drilled hole in the support foot extension.
- Rotate the hexagonal nut (Fig. 21,1) until the steady leg has swung upwards and the guide (Fig. 21,2) has reached the very end of the slot (Fig. 21,3).



- ▷ Before commencing the journey, observe the following: Are all steady legs and support foot extensions retracted completely and secured with the splint?

5.6 230 V connection

The vehicle can be connected to a 230 V power supply (see chapter 8).

5.7 Refrigerator



- ▶ If the refrigerator is set to 12 V operation, it will constantly consume current. Therefore, switch over to gas operation when the vehicle engine is **not** running, and the vehicle is **not** connected to the 230 V power supply.

For units with an automatic power selection, the 12 V operation of the refrigerator only functions in the automatic mode when the vehicle engine is running. When the vehicle engine is switched off, switch the refrigerator to 230 V operation or gas operation.

5.8 Satellite unit (special equipment)



- ▶ Before commencing the journey, ensure that the antenna is in park position. Danger of accidents!



- ▷ The vehicle must be still during the satellite search. Do not walk through the vehicle.
- ▷ Satellite reception is only possible, when the antenna is positioned in direct line of sight of the chosen satellite and the view is not blocked in any way.
- ▷ Further information can be obtained in the device manufacturer's instruction manual.

5.8.1 Equipment with automatic antenna alignment (Teleco)

The satellite unit is equipped with an automatic positioning unit. This automatic positioning unit ensures that the antennas are aligned accurately.

The flat screen incorporates a digital receiver.

The satellite unit is operated via remote control.

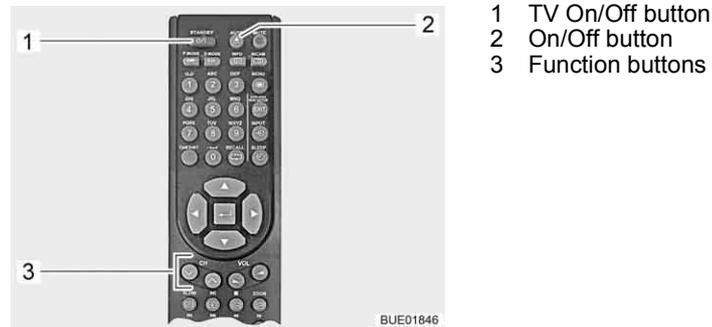


Fig. 22 Remote control

Setting up the unit:

- Switch on the television and receiver.
- Press the "On/Off" button (Fig. 22,2) on the remote control. The satellite antenna erects itself from the parked position.
- Use the function buttons (Fig. 22,3) to set the required transmitter. When the unit finds the satellite, the TV programme appears automatically.

5.8.2 Equipment with automatic antenna alignment (Oyster)



- ▶ Before commencing the journey, ensure that the antenna is in park position. Danger of accidents!



- ▷ The vehicle must be still during the satellite search. Do not walk through the vehicle.
- ▷ Satellite reception is only possible, when the antenna is positioned in direct line of sight of the chosen satellite and the view is not blocked in any way.
- ▷ Also read the manufacturer's instruction manual.

The satellite unit is equipped with an automatic positioning unit. This automatic positioning unit ensures that the antennas are precisely aligned to the desired satellites.

Operation is menu-controlled (TV screen) using the remote control.

Setting up the unit:

- Switch on the television.
- Use the mains switch to switch on the receiver. When the green LED on the receiver's infra-red receptor lights up, the receiver is ready to operate.
- Switch on the receiver with the remote control. The satellite antenna repositions itself out of the park position and into search mode.

When the system finds the satellite, the selected TV programme appears automatically.

Satellite mouse

Depending on the model, the satellite receiver is equipped with a satellite mouse. The satellite mouse's display (Fig. 23,2) shows the current channel. The two buttons can be used to operate the basic functions of the satellite unit (changing channel, switching on/off).

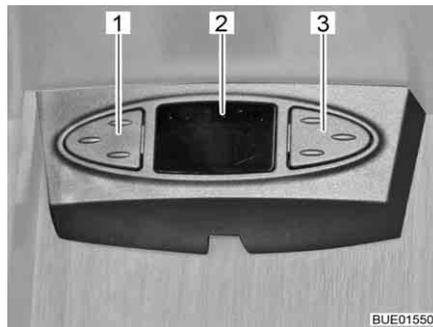


Fig. 23 Satellite mouse

Operating the satellite mouse:

- Choosing the previous channel from the list: Press left button (Fig. 23,1).
- Choosing the next channel from the list: Press right button (Fig. 23,3).
- Switching between radio and TV: Press the buttons (Fig. 23,1 and Fig. 23,3) briefly at the same time.
- Switching the receiver on/off: Press and hold the buttons (Fig. 23,1 and Fig. 23,3) at the same time.

5.9 Awning (special equipment)



- ▷ Retract the awning in strong wind, rain or snow.
- ▷ In the case of light rain, shorten one of the support legs so that water can run off.
- ▷ Only retract the awning when the fabric is dry. When the awning must be retracted while the fabric is still wet: Extend the awning as soon as possible, in order to dry out the fabric.
- ▷ Before retracting, remove leaves and coarse dirt from the awning.



- ▷ Only use the awning for protection against the sun.
- ▷ Also read the manufacturer's instruction manual.

Advantages of the awning

The advantages of an awning are:

- The awning provides shade.
- The awning creates a covered vestibule and thus expands the space.
- The vehicle thus becomes more homelike.



Fig. 24 Awning

Putting up the awning:

- Use the manual crank to open up the awning (Fig. 24,1).
- Set up the brackets (Fig. 24,2) when the awning is open.

Chapter overview

This chapter contains instructions about living in the vehicle.

The instructions address the following topics:

- opening and closing the doors and flaps
- light switches
- adjusting the spotlights
- positioning the television
- ventilation of the vehicle
- opening and closing the windows and blinds
- opening and closing the Roman shades in the driver's cabin
- opening and closing the skylights
- modifying the table surfaces
- converting tables
- use of the beds
- removal of the sideboard
- use of the external shower

6.1 Central locking system (special equipment)



- ▷ The central locking mechanism locks the driver's door, the passenger's door, the conversion door and the rear flap.
- ▷ The central locking system has no function, if the battery cut-off switch on the transformer/rectifier is switched off.
- ▷ If, after you press the release button, a door is not opened within 40 seconds, the central locking system automatically locks the doors again.



Fig. 25 Remote control for central locking system

- Unlocking:*
- Press the  button (Fig. 25,1) once briefly. The door locks are unlatched.
- Locking:*
- Press the  button (Fig. 25,2) once briefly. The door locks are locked.

6.2 Conversion door



- ▶ Only drive with locked doors.



- ▷ Locking the doors can prevent them from opening of their own accord, e.g. during an accident.
- ▷ Locked doors also prevent forced entry, e.g. when waiting at traffic lights. However, in an emergency, locked doors make it more difficult for helpers to enter the vehicle.
- ▷ When leaving the vehicle, always lock the doors.

6.2.1 Conversion door, outside (Hartal M1)

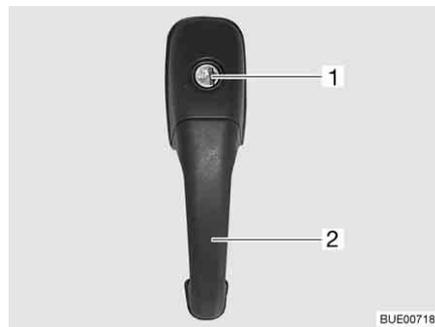


Fig. 26 Door lock of conversion door, outside

- Opening:**
- Insert the key into locking cylinder (Fig. 26,1) and turn until the door lock is unlatched.
 - Return the key to the central position and remove it.
 - Pull on the handle (Fig. 26,2). The door is open.
- Locking:**
- Insert the key into locking cylinder (Fig. 26,1) and turn until the door lock is engaged.
 - Return the key to the central position and remove it.

6.2.2 Conversion door, inside (Hartal M1)

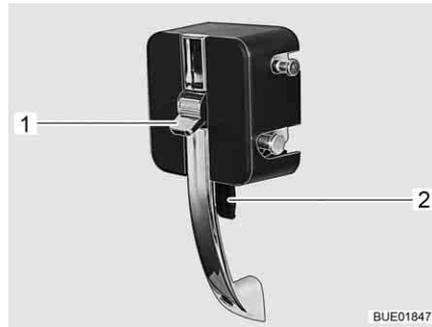


Fig. 27 Door lock of conversion door, inside

Opening: ■ Press lever (Fig. 27,2).

Locking: ■ Push the slider (Fig. 27,1) upwards. A red marking is visible.

6.2.3 Conversion door, outside (Hartal Premium) (special equipment)



Fig. 28 Door lock of conversion door, outside

Opening: ■ Insert the key into locking cylinder (Fig. 28,1) and turn until the door lock is unlatched.
 ■ Return the key to the central position and remove it.
 ■ Pull on the handle (Fig. 28,2). The door is open.

Locking: ■ Insert the key into locking cylinder (Fig. 28,1) and turn until the door lock is engaged.
 ■ Return the key to the central position and remove it.

6.2.4 Conversion door, inside (Hartal Premium) (special equipment)

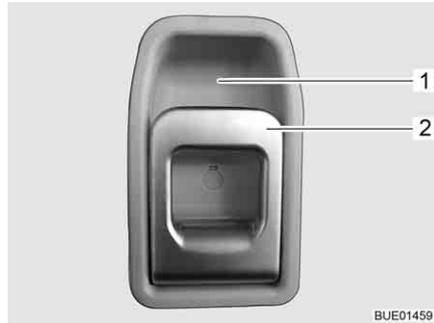


Fig. 29 Door lock of conversion door, inside

- Opening:* ■ Pull on the handle (Fig. 29,2). The door lock is unlatched.
- Locking:* ■ Press the upper part of the handle (Fig. 29,2) in the direction of the recessed handle (Fig. 29,1).

6.2.5 Window of conversion door (Hartal Premium) (special equipment)

The conversion door window is fitted with a Roman shade.



Fig. 30 Roman shade

- Closing:* ■ Grip the Roman shade (Fig. 30,2) in the middle of the holding bar (Fig. 30,1), pull it upwards and then release it at the desired height. The Roman shade will stay at this height.
- Opening:* ■ Grip the Roman shade in the middle of the holding bar and push it down.

6.2.6 Folding insect screen on the conversion door (special equipment)



- ▷ Open the insect screen completely before closing the conversion door.



Fig. 31 Insect screen

- Closing:*
- Pull out the insect screen completely by the bar (Fig. 31,1).
- Opening:*
- Push the insect screen into its initial position by the bar (Fig. 31,1).

6.3 Rear flap



- ▶ Only ever drive with the rear flap correctly locked.

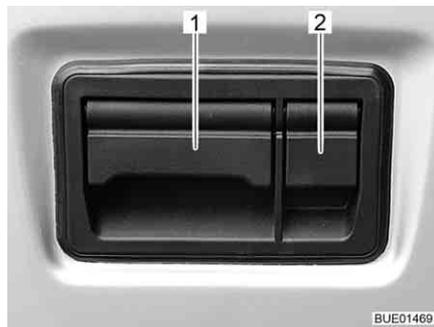


Fig. 32 Flap lock rear flap, outside

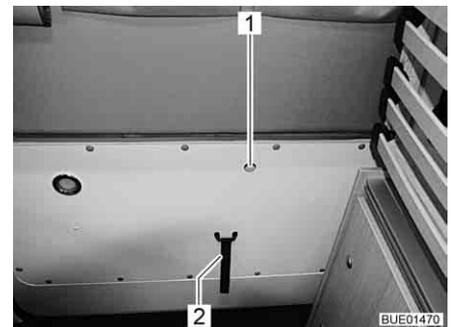


Fig. 33 Release button for rear flap, interior



- ▷ Opening of the rear flap is made easier by two gas pressure dampers. So that shorter persons can also close the rear flap, the rear flap stops before it reaches its maximum opening height. The gas pressure dampers hold the rear flap in this position.

To open the rear flap to its maximum opening height, push the rear flap upwards with your hand as far as it will go.

- ▷ For models with central locking (special equipment) the rear flap is locked and unlocked via the central locking mechanism.

- Opening from outside:*
- Open the protective flap (Fig. 32,2).
 - Insert the key into the locking cylinder and turn until the flap lock is unlocked.

- Return the key to the central position and remove it.
- Pull the flap (Fig. 32,1) upwards and open the rear flap.

Opening from inside:

- Using your finger, pull the little lever in the opening (Fig. 33,1) upwards, simultaneously pressing against the rear flap.
- ▷ The rear flap can also be opened from the inside, even when locked.



Closing:

- Hold the edge of the rear flap or strap (Fig. 33,2) and close the rear flap.

Locking:

- Open the protective flap (Fig. 32,2).
- Insert key into locking cylinder and turn until the flap lock is locked.
- Return the key to the central position and remove it.

Insect screen



- ▷ Open the insect screen completely before closing the rear flap.



Fig. 34 Insect screen

- Closing:*
- Pull out the insect screen completely by the bar (Fig. 34,1).
- Opening:*
- Push the insect screen into its initial position by the bar (Fig. 34,1).

6.4 External flaps



- ▷ Before commencing the journey, close all external flaps and lock them.
- ▷ To open and close the external flap, open or close all locks that are fitted to the external flap.



- ▷ When leaving the vehicle, close all external flaps.

The external flaps fitted to the vehicle are all fitted with identical locking cylinders. Therefore, all locks can be opened with a single key.

6.4.1 Flap lock with push button

Depending on the flap size the service flap is equipped with one or two lockable push-button locks.



Fig. 35 Push-button lock service flap

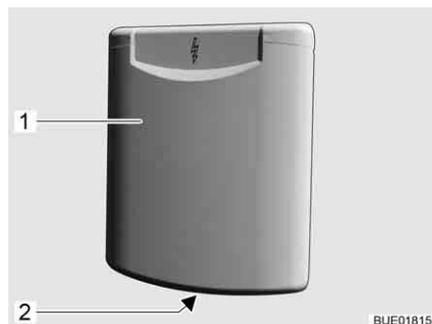
Opening:

- Insert the key into locking cylinder of the lockable push-button lock (Fig. 35,1) and turn a quarter turn. The push-button lock is unlatched.
- Remove the key.
- If equipped, unlock the second lockable push-button lock as well.
- Press the two push buttons of the push-button locks simultaneously with the thumb and open the service flap.

Closing:

- Close the service flap and press it shut. The push-button locks are now engaged but not locked.
- Insert the key into locking cylinder of the lockable push-button lock (Fig. 35,1) and turn a quarter turn. The push-button lock is locked.
- Remove the key.
- If equipped, lock the second lockable push-button lock as well.

6.4.2 Flap for the 230 V connection, square



- 1 External flap
- 2 Recessed grip

Fig. 36 Flap for the 230 V connection

Opening:

- Reach into the recessed grip (Fig. 36,2) on the external flap (Fig. 36,1) and swing the external flap upward.

Closing:

- Swivel the external flap downwards and press it shut.

6.4.3 Cap for the drinking water filler neck

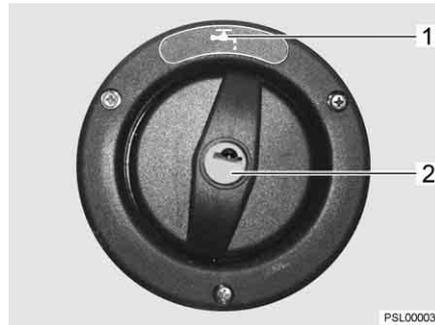


Fig. 37 Cap for the drinking water filler neck



▷ The drinking water filler neck is indicated by the symbol "☰" (Fig. 37,1).

Opening:

- Insert the key in the locking cylinder (Fig. 37,2) and turn it in an anticlockwise direction.
- Remove cap.

Closing:

- Insert the cap in the drinking water filler neck.
- Turn key in a clockwise direction.
- Remove the key.

6.5 Furniture flaps



▷ Before commencing the journey, close all furniture flaps and inner doors and lock them.

▷ The furniture flaps shown in this section are examples. Depending on the model, the locks and handles on the furniture flaps may differ to those displayed here.

6.5.1 Furniture flaps with push button



Fig. 38 Furniture flap with push button

Opening:

- Press inner part of the lock. The push button jumps out (Fig. 38).
- Hold push button and open furniture flap.

- Closing:*
- Press furniture flap shut.
 - Press push button in until it locks. The furniture flap is closed correctly when the fastener locks into place.

6.5.2 Furniture flaps with handle and push button

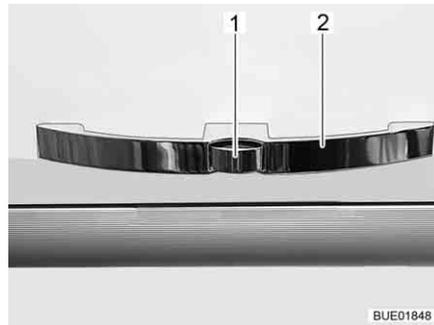


Fig. 39 Furniture flap with handle (example)

- Opening:*
- Press the release knob (Fig. 39,1) on the handle (Fig. 39,2) and hold it down.
 - Pull handle until furniture flap is open.

- Closing:*
- Press the furniture flap down until you can feel the flap hinge close and hear the lock snap into place.

6.6 Light switch

6.6.1 Entrance area



▷ The light switches shown in this section are examples. Depending on the model, the type and allocation of the light switches may differ to those displayed here.

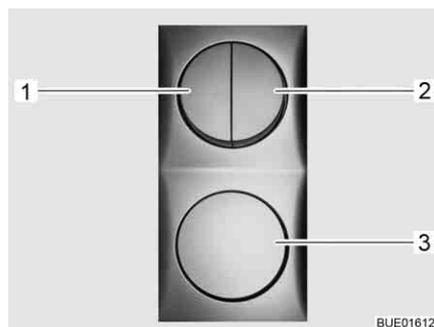


Fig. 40 Light switch



Fig. 41 Awning light

The entrance area has light switches (Fig. 40,1-3) for the following lamps:

- Entrance lights
- Awning lights
- Living area lights

6.6.2 Interior



- ▷ The lamps shown in this section are examples. Not all lamps used in the vehicle are shown. The examples are intended to clarify the possible positions for the light switches. The type and appearance of the light switches can deviate from those shown here.



Fig. 42 Switch, separate from the lamp

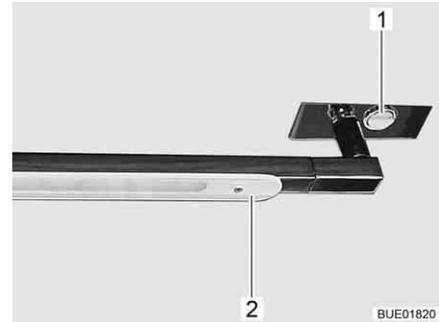


Fig. 43 Swivelling tube lamp, light switch mounted directly on the lamp

The interior light switches (Fig. 42,1 or Fig. 43,1) are close to or directly on the lamp (tube lamp example (Fig. 43,2)).

6.6.3 Wardrobe light (partially special equipment)



- ▷ The wardrobe light can be removed from its holder (Fig. 44,1) and used as a torch.
- ▷ When the wardrobe door is closed, the wardrobe light switches off automatically.
- ▷ A brightness sensor ensures that the wardrobe light comes on only when it is dark. This prevents the wardrobe light from being accidentally switched on during daylight hours, which would waste the batteries.

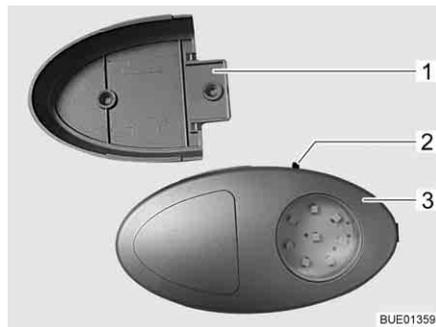


Fig. 44 Wardrobe light

The On/Off switch (Fig. 44,2) is located directly on the wardrobe light (Fig. 44,3).

6.7 Holder for flat screen (partially special equipment)



- ▶ Before commencing the journey, place and secure the flat screen and screen support in the initial position. If the screen holder is installed in a TV cabinet: Close TV cabinet.

6.7.1 Holder on the column

The holder for the flat screen is attached to a column.

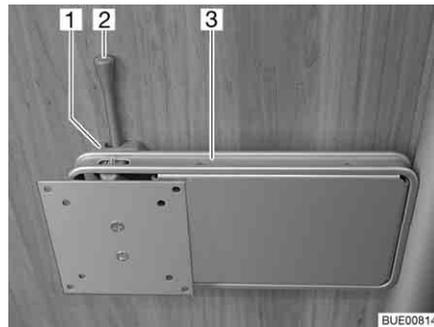


Fig. 45 Holder on the column

- Positioning:*
- Push the release lever (Fig. 45,2) to the side and turn the holder (Fig. 45,3) with the flat screen to the desired position.
 - Press flat screen slightly upward and swivel it to the desired position. Three different inclination angles may be used.
- Storing away:*
- Turn flat screen back until the holder (Fig. 45,3) engages in the lock (Fig. 45,1).

6.7.2 Holder with release lever

The holder for the flat screen is attached to the wall.

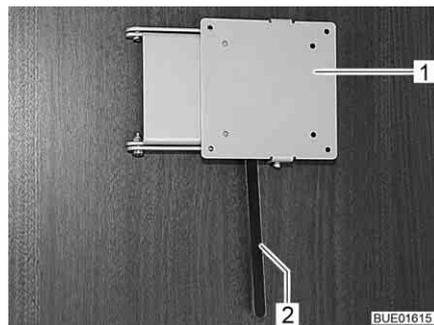


Fig. 46 Holder with release lever

- Positioning:*
- Push the release lever (Fig. 46,2) to the side and turn the holder (Fig. 46,1) with the flat screen to the desired position.
 - Press flat screen slightly upward and swivel it to the desired position. Three different inclination angles may be used.
- Storing away:*
- Turn flat screen back until the holder (Fig. 46,1) engages in the lock.

6.8 Ventilation



- ▶ The oxygen in the vehicle interior is used up by breathing and the use of gas operated appliances. That is why the used air must be replaced permanently. For this purpose, forced ventilation systems (e.g. skylights with forced ventilation, mushroom-shaped vents or floor vents) are installed in the vehicle. Never cover or block forced ventilations from the inside or outside with objects such as e.g. a winter mat. Keep forced ventilations clear of snow and leaves. There is a danger of suffocation due to increased CO₂ levels.



- ▷ Although sufficient ventilation is provided, in certain weather conditions, condensation can form on metal objects (e.g. screwed connections in the floor).
- ▷ Additional cold spots can occur at thermal "bridges" (e.g. mushroom-shaped vents, skylight edges, sockets, filler necks, flaps, etc.).

Condensation

Ensure that there is a continuous exchange of air by providing frequent and efficient ventilation. This is the only method for ensuring that condensation and resulting mould is not formed during cool weather. During the colder season, a pleasant living climate is created if heating output, air distribution and ventilation are synchronised. To avoid draft close the air outlet nozzles on the dashboard and set the air distribution of the base vehicle to air circulation.

If the vehicle is laid up for a longer period, occasionally ventilate it well, especially in summer as heat accumulation can occur. Do not only air the interior, but also the storage spaces which are accessible from the outside. Air the parking place as well if the vehicle is parked in a closed space (e.g. garage). The occurrence of condensation could lead to the formation of mould.

6.9 Windows



- ▷ The windows are fitted with a blind or Roman shade and with an insect screen or folding insect screen. After the latch has been released, the blind and insect screen automatically spring back to the initial position by tensile force. In order not to damage the tension mechanics, hold onto the blind or insect screen and allow it to slowly return to the initial position. The Roman shade and folding insect screen are made of thin woven fabric. In order not to damage the Roman shade or the insect screen, grasp the respective handle and carefully return it to the initial position.
- ▷ Do not keep blinds closed over a longer period of time as that can cause increased material wear.
- ▷ If the blind or the Roman shade is completely closed, exposure to direct sunlight can cause heat to accumulate between the blind/the Roman shade and the window. The window could be damaged.
Therefore, if the shade is installed in the bottom blind box, close the shade only 2/3 when sunlight is intense. This allows the heat to escape between the window and the shade.
If the shade is installed in the top blind box, close the shade fully and open it regularly.

Also move the window into the "continuous ventilation" position.



- ▷ Before commencing the journey, close the windows.
- ▷ Depending on the weather, close the windows far enough to prevent moisture from entering.
- ▷ To open and close the window, open or close all catch levers which are fitted to the window.



- ▷ When leaving the vehicle, always close the windows.
- ▷ In extreme weather conditions or if the temperature fluctuates strongly, a light condensation film can form on the double-glazed acrylic glass. The glass is designed in such a way that condensation can evaporate when the external temperature increases. There is no danger of the double-glazed acrylic glass being damaged by condensation.

6.9.1 Hinged window



- ▷ If windows with automatic hinges are fitted, open the window fully in order to release the lock. If the locking device is not released and the window is closed nevertheless, there is the danger of the window breaking due to the massive counter-pressure.
- ▷ When opening the hinged windows, ensure that there are no torsional forces. Open and close the hinged windows evenly.
- ▷ If the catch lever is equipped with a safety knob, press the safety knob when operating the catch lever.

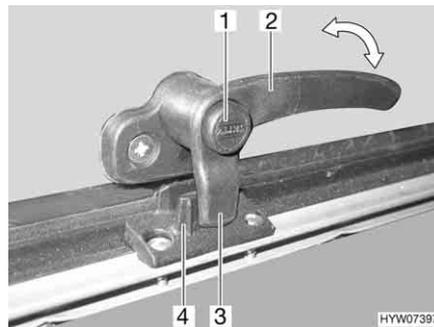


Fig. 47 Catch lever with safety knob in "closed" position

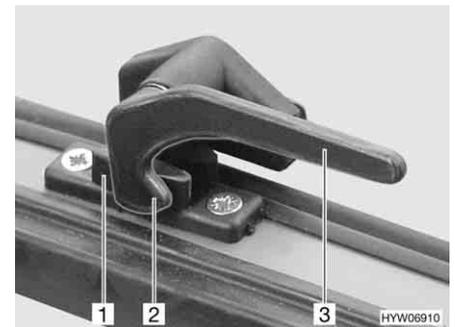


Fig. 48 Catch lever in "closed" position

Opening:

- Press and hold the security button (Fig. 47,1), if present.
- Turn the catch lever (Fig. 47,2 or Fig. 48,3) a quarter turn towards the centre of the window.



Fig. 49 Hinged window with rotary hinge

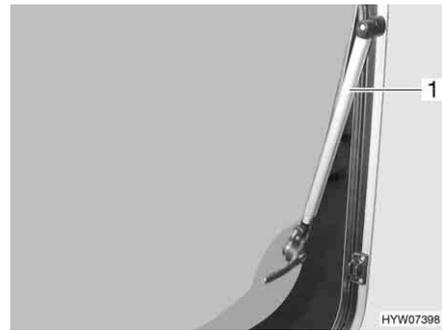


Fig. 50 Hinged window with automatic hinge

- Hinged window with rotary hinge: Open the hinged window until the required position has been reached and use knurled knob (Fig. 49,1) to secure in position.
- Hinged window with automatic hinge: Open the hinged window to the desired latched position. The automatic hinge (Fig. 50,1) locks in place automatically.

The hinged window remains locked in the required position.

Closing:

- Hinged window with rotary hinge: Turn knurled knob (Fig. 49,1) until the latch is released.
- Hinged window with automatic hinge: Open the hinged window as wide as is necessary to release the lock.
- Close the hinged window.
- Press and hold the security button (Fig. 47,1), if present.
- Turn the catch lever (Fig. 47,2 or Fig. 48,3) a quarter turn towards the window frame. The locking catch (Fig. 47,3 or Fig. 48,2) on the catch lever is entirely on the inner side of the window catch (Fig. 47,4 or Fig. 48,1).

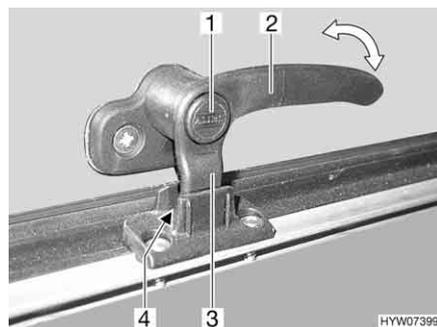


Fig. 51 Catch lever with safety knob in "continuous ventilation" position

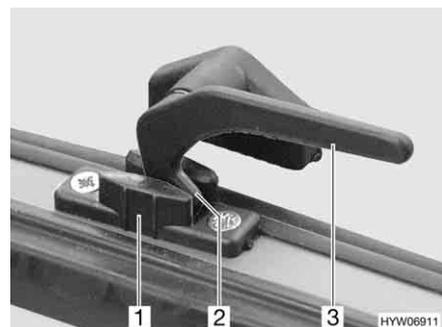


Fig. 52 Catch lever in "continuous ventilation" position

Continuous ventilation

With the catch lever, the hinged window can be placed in two positions:

- "Continuous ventilation" (Fig. 51 and Fig. 52)
- "Firmly closed" (Fig. 47 and Fig. 48)

To place the hinged window into the "continuous ventilation" position:

- Press and hold the security button (Fig. 51,1), if present.
- Turn the catch lever (Fig. 51,2 or Fig. 52,3) a quarter turn towards the centre of the window.

- Slightly open the hinged window outwards.
- Return the catch lever to its initial position. Move the locking catch (Fig. 51,3 or Fig. 52,2) on the catch lever into the recess of the window catch (Fig. 51,4 or Fig. 52,1).
- Press and hold the security button (Fig. 51,1), if present.
- Make certain that the safety knob is not pushed in but rather that it secures the catch lever.

During the journey, the hinged window may not be in "continuous ventilation" position.

If it rains, the "continuous ventilation" hinged window position could lead to splashing water penetrating the living area. Therefore, close the hinged windows completely.

6.9.2 Blind and insect screen



- ▷ Open blinds before commencing the journey. When the blinds are closed, vibrations can damage the spring shaft.

The windows are fitted with a blind and an insect screen. The blind and insect screen are adjusted separately.

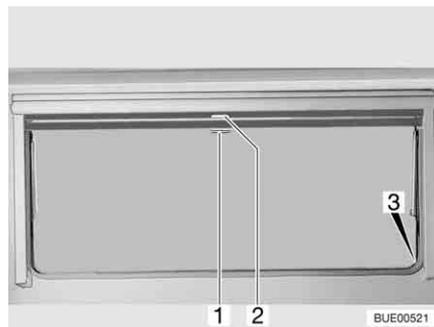


Fig. 53 Hinged window

Blind The blind is located in the upper blind box.

- Closing:*
- Pull blind at the handle (Fig. 53,2) downwards. If the blind is to be completely closed, it is suspended into the locking devices (Fig. 53,3) situated on both sides of the window frame.
- Opening:*
- If the blind is completely closed: Press handle (Fig. 53,2) downwards and, at the same time, tilt it slightly inward. The blind can be taken out of the locking devices situated on both sides of the window frame.
 - If the blind is in an intermediate position: Pull the handle (Fig. 53,2) slightly downwards until the locking device releases.
 - Use handle to return blind slowly to its initial position.

Insect screen The insect screen is located in the upper blind box.

Closing: ■ Pull insect screen at the handle (Fig. 53,1) down and hang it into the locking devices (Fig. 53,3) situated on both sides of the window frame.

Opening: ■ Press handle (Fig. 53,1) downwards and, at the same time, tilt it slightly inward. The insect screen can be taken out of the locking devices situated on both sides of the window frame.
■ Use handle to return the insect screen slowly to its initial position.

6.9.3 Roman shades for windscreen, driver's window and front passenger's window

Depending on the model, the driver's cabin is shaded either with pleated shades or with Remis Roman shades (special equipment).

Pleated shades The pleated shades are standard equipment on the vehicle.



Fig. 54 Pleated shades on passenger window



Fig. 55 Fixing of pleated shades

The pleated shades (Fig. 54,2) are fixed with snap fasteners (Fig. 54,1 and Fig. 55,1).

Remis Roman shades (special equipment)

The Roman shades are fixed with magnetic strips and are permanently fitted to the vehicle inside the frame.

Proceed as described below to open or close permanently installed Roman shades.

Windscreen



Fig. 56 Roman shade for the windscreen

Shading:

- Press the release handles (Fig. 56,1) and hold them down.
- Use the handle (Fig. 56,2) to pull the Roman shade for the windscreen towards the centre of the window.
- Close the second Roman shade for the windscreen in the same way. A magnetic catch holds both parts of the Roman shade together in the centre.

Opening the Roman shade:

- Press the release handles (Fig. 56,1) and hold them down.
- Use the handle (Fig. 56,2) to pull the two halves of the Roman shade for the windscreen outwards as far as they will go. As you do so, lift the handle up as high as the locking recess.
- Let go of the release handles (Fig. 56,1) and let them engage.

Driver's window and front passenger's window

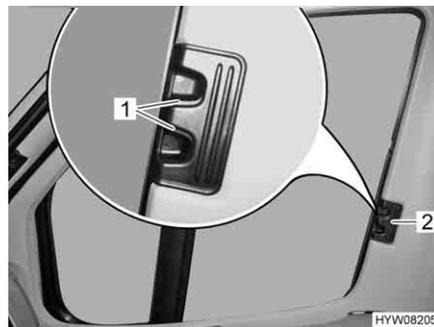


Fig. 57 Roman shade for driver's and passenger's window

Shading:

- Press the release handles (Fig. 57,1) and hold them down.
- Using the handle (Fig. 57,2), draw the Roman shades for the driver's and passenger's window to the other side of the window and secure them to the magnetic strips.

Opening the Roman shade:

- Press the release handles (Fig. 57,1) and hold them down.
- Use handle (Fig. 57,2) to push in the Roman shades for the driver's and passenger's window as far as possible.
- Let go of the release handles (Fig. 57,1) and let them engage.

6.10 Skylights

Depending on the model, skylights with or without forced ventilation are fitted to the vehicle. If a skylight is fitted without forced ventilation, the forced ventilation is performed using mushroom-shaped vents.



- ▶ The apertures for forced ventilation must always be kept open. Never cover or block forced ventilations with objects such as e.g. a winter mat. Keep forced ventilations clear of snow and leaves.



- ▷ The skylights are fitted with a blind or Roman shade and with an insect screen or folding insect screen. After the latch has been released, the blind and insect screen automatically spring back to the initial position by tensile force. In order not to damage the tension mechanics, hold onto the blind or insect screen and allow it to slowly return to the initial position. The Roman shade and folding insect screen are made of thin woven fabric. In order not to damage the Roman shade or the insect screen, grasp the respective handle and carefully return it to the initial position.
- ▷ Do not keep blinds closed over a longer period of time as that can cause increased material wear.
- ▷ If the blind or the Roman shade is completely closed, exposure to direct sunlight can cause heat to accumulate between the blind/the Roman shade and the skylight. The skylight could be damaged. For that reason, close the blind/Roman shade only 2/3 of the way in direct sunlight. Open the skylight slightly or move it to ventilation position.
- ▷ Depending on the weather, close the skylights far enough to prevent moisture from entering.
- ▷ Do not climb on the skylights.
- ▷ Before commencing the journey, close the skylights.
- ▷ Before commencing the journey, check that the skylights are closed and locked.



- ▷ When leaving the vehicle, always close the skylights.

6.10.1 Heki skylight (mini and midi) (partially special equipment)

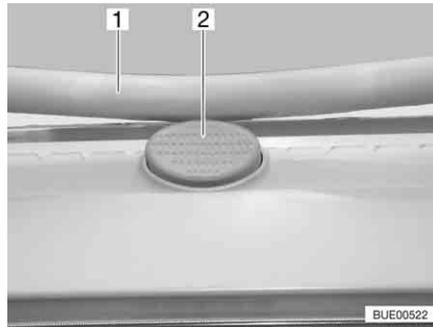


Fig. 58 Safety knob on the Heki skylight

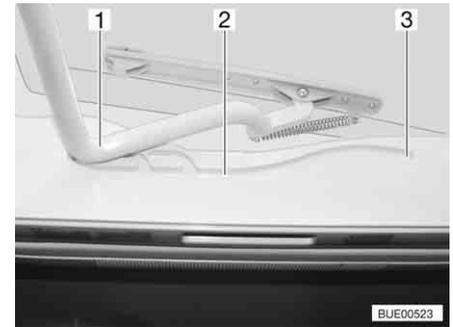


Fig. 59 Heki skylight, guide

The Heki skylight is opened on one side only.

- Opening:*
- Press the safety knob (Fig. 58,2) and pull the bar (Fig. 58,1) down with both hands.
 - Pull the bar (Fig. 59,1) in the guides (Fig. 59,2) to the rearmost position (Fig. 59,3).
- Closing:*
- Use both hands to push the bar (Fig. 59,1) slightly upwards.
 - Push the bar back in the guides.
 - Push the bar upwards with both hands until it is above the safety knob (Fig. 58,2).

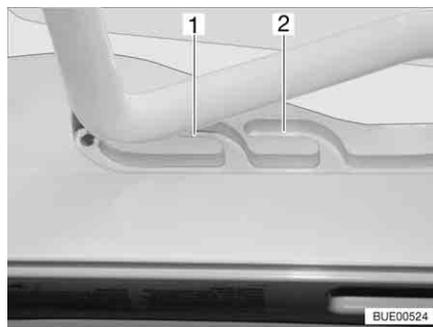


Fig. 60 Heki skylight in ventilation position

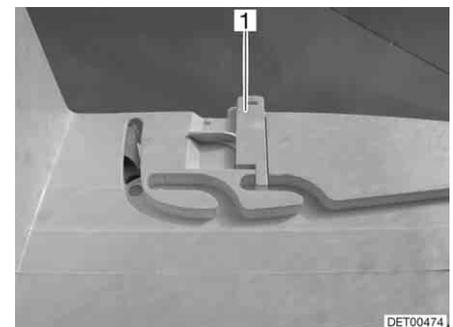


Fig. 61 Ventilation position locking mechanism

Ventilation position

The Heki skylight can be put in two ventilation positions: Bad weather position (Fig. 60,1) and central position (Fig. 60,2). Depending on the model, the skylight can be locked in the central position with both left and right latches (Fig. 61,1) on the skylight frame.

- Press the safety knob (Fig. 58,2) and pull the bar (Fig. 58,1) down with both hands.
- Pull the bar in the guides (Fig. 59,2) to the desired position.
- Push the bar slightly upwards and into the selected guide (Fig. 60,1 or 2) and lock if necessary.

Roman shade To close and open the Roman shade:

Closing: ■ Pull out Roman shade at the handle and release in the required position. The Roman shade will stay in that position.

Opening: ■ Slowly push the Roman shade at the handle to its initial position.

Insect screen To close and open the insect screen:

Closing: ■ Pull the insect screen by the handle to the opposite handle of the Roman shade.

Opening: ■ Press the rear part of the handle of the insect screen. The latch is released.
■ Use handle to return the insect screen slowly to its initial position.

6.10.2 Omni-Vent skylight with fan (special equipment)



▷ To save the battery, after one hour the fan automatically switches from level 6 down to level 1.

The skylight is equipped with an insect screen, blind and an adjustable fan for ventilation.

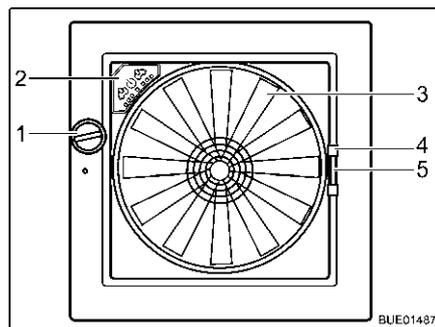


Fig. 62 Skylight Omni-Vent

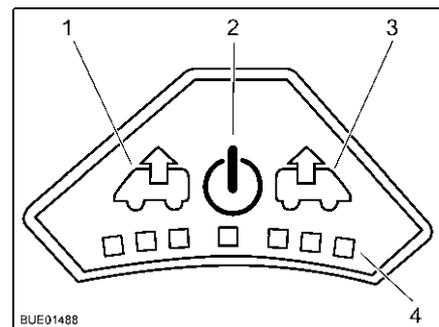


Fig. 63 Control panel for fan

Opening: ■ Turn the knob (Fig. 62,1) until the desired opening angle is reached.

Closing: ■ Turn the knob (Fig. 62,1) until the skylight is fully closed.

Insect screen To close and open the insect screen:

Closing: ■ Using the handle (Fig. 62,4) pull the insect screen across to the other side of the frame.

Opening: ■ Press the handle of the insect screen together. The latch is released.
■ Use handle to return the insect screen slowly to its initial position.

Shade To close and open the shade:

Closing: ■ Press together the handle (Fig. 62,5) of the shade.
■ Pull out the shade to the desired position and release. The shade will stay in that position.

- Opening:**
- Press together the handle of the shade.
 - Slowly return the shade to its initial position.
- Fan** If the skylight is open, the interior can be ventilated with the 6-speed fan (Fig. 62,3). The fan is operated via the operating panel (Fig. 62,2).
- Switching on:**
- Press the On/Off button (Fig. 63,2). The fan runs in comfort mode (venting at slowest fan speed).
- Venting:**
- To increase the fan speed: Press the Vent button (Fig. 63,1). The fan speed in the venting direction increases by one level. LEDs (Fig. 63,4) show the operating levels.
 - To lower the fan speed: Press the Aerate button (Fig. 63,3). The fan speed decreases by one level.
- Aerating:**
- To increase the fan speed: Press the Aerate button (Fig. 63,3). The fan speed in the aerating direction increases by one step. LEDs (Fig. 63,4) show the operating levels.
 - To lower the fan speed: Press the Vent button (Fig. 63,1). The fan speed decreases by one level.
- Boost function:**
- Press and hold the Aerate button for approx. 3 seconds. The fan switches to the maximum aeration level and then, after approximately 5 minutes, automatically switches back to the previously selected level.
 - Press and hold the Vent button for approx. 3 seconds. The fan switches to the maximum venting level and then, after approximately 5 minutes, automatically switches back to the previously selected level.
- Switching off:**
- Press the On/Off button (Fig. 63,2). The fan stops, the LEDs go out.

6.10.3 Skyroof skylight (partially special equipment)



- ▷ When opening the skylight, ensure that there are no torsional forces. Open and close the skylight evenly.
- ▷ If the catch lever is equipped with a safety knob, press the safety knob when operating the catch lever.

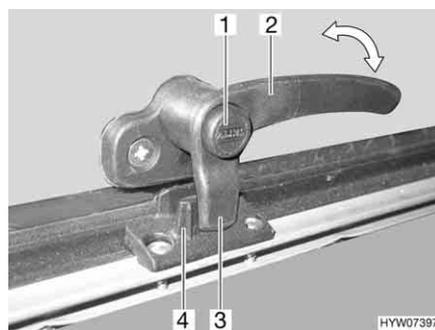


Fig. 64 Catch lever with safety knob in "closed" position

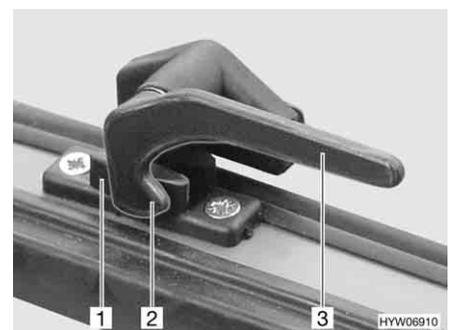


Fig. 65 Catch lever in "closed" position

- Opening:**
- Press and hold the security button (Fig. 64,1), if present.
 - Turn all catch levers (Fig. 64,2 or Fig. 65,3) a quarter turn towards the centre of the skylight.
 - Press and hold the security button, if present.

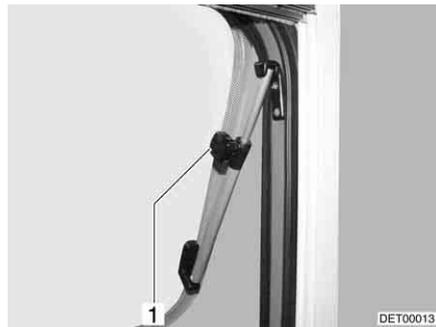


Fig. 66 Skylight with rotary hinges, open

- Open the skylight until the required position has been reached and use knurled knob (Fig. 66,1) to secure in position.

The skylight remains locked in the desired position.

Closing:

- Turn knurled knob (Fig. 66,1) until the latch is released.
- Close the skylight.
- Press and hold the security button (Fig. 64,1), if present.
- Turn all catch levers (Fig. 64,2 or Fig. 65,3) a quarter turn towards the frame. The locking catch (Fig. 64,3 or Fig. 65,2) is located on the inside of the skylight lock (Fig. 64,4 or Fig. 65,1).
- Press and hold the security button, if present.

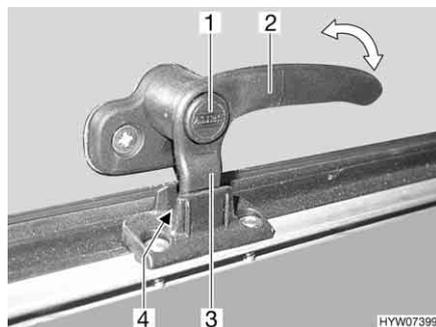


Fig. 67 Catch lever with safety knob in "continuous ventilation" position

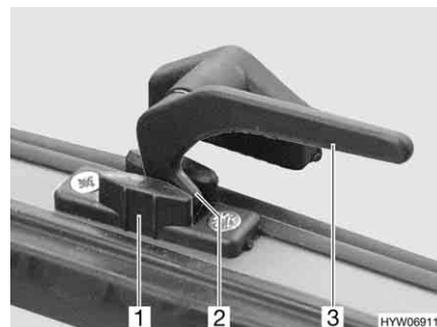


Fig. 68 Catch lever in "continuous ventilation" position

Continuous ventilation

With the catch levers, the skylight can be placed in 2 different positions:

- "Continuous ventilation" (Fig. 67 and Fig. 68)
- "Firmly closed" (Fig. 64 and Fig. 65)

To place the skylight into the "continuous ventilation" position:

- Press and hold the security button (Fig. 67,1), if present.
- Turn all catch levers (Fig. 67,2 or Fig. 68,3) a quarter turn towards the centre of the skylight.
- Slightly push the skylight outwards.
- Return all catch levers to their initial position. The locking catch (Fig. 67,3 or Fig. 68,2) has to be moved into the recess of the skylight lock (Fig. 67,4 or Fig. 68,1).
- Press and hold the security button, if present.

During the journey, the skylight may not be in the "continuous ventilation" position.

If it rains, the "continuous ventilation" skylight position could lead to splashing water penetrating the living area. Therefore, close the skylight completely.



- ▷ If the Roman shade is completely closed, heat can accumulate between the Roman shade and the glass windows when exposed to direct sunlight. The skylight could be damaged. For that reason, close the Roman shade only 2/3 of the way in direct sunlight. Open the skylight slightly or move it to ventilation position.



Fig. 69 Skyroof skylight

Roman shade The Roman shade is fitted in the frame, at the bottom.

- Closing:*
- Hold the Roman shade in the centre of the bottom rod and carefully draw it upwards.
 - Release the Roman shade at the desired position. The Roman shade will stay in that position.

- Opening:*
- Carefully return the bottom rod of the Roman shade downwards to the limit stop on the frame.

Insect screen The insect screen is fitted in the frame, at the top.

- Closing:*
- Hold the insect screen in the centre of the bottom rod and carefully pull it down.
 - Continuous adjustment of the insect screen may be made by moving the bottom rod.

- Opening:*
- Carefully return the bottom rod of the insect screen upwards to the limit stop on the frame.

6.11 Tables

6.11.1 Suspension table with support leg



Fig. 70 Suspension table with separable support leg

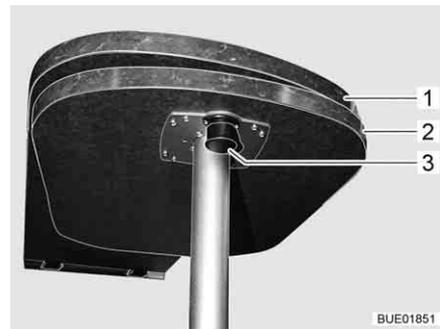


Fig. 71 Suspension table with support leg

The suspension table size can be enlarged by swinging out a table top extension.

Extending:

- Pull the knob (Fig. 70,2 or Fig. 71,3) of the lock down and swing out the table top extension (Fig. 70,1 or Fig. 71,2).

Reducing size:

- Swing the table top extension (Fig. 70,1 or Fig. 71,2) under the table top (Fig. 70,6 or Fig. 71,1) until the lock latches in place audibly.

The suspension table with separable support leg may also be used as a bed foundation.

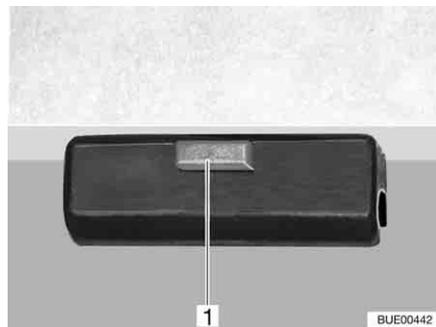


Fig. 72 Lock

Conversion to bed foundation (suspension table with separable support leg):

- Lift the front of the table top (Fig. 70,6) by approx. 45°.
- Pull out the lower part of the support leg (Fig. 70,4) down and lay aside.
- Release the lock (Fig. 72,1) on the table top.
- Remove the table top from the upper retainer.
- Hook the table top at a 45° angle to the supports into the lower retainer (Fig. 70,3) and place on the floor with the upper part of the support leg (Fig. 70,5).
- Lock the table top.

6.11.2 Swivel table



- ▷ Swivel the swivel table downward and secure it against sliding before commencing the journey.



Fig. 73 Swivel table

The swivel table's swivel mechanism enables it to be used as a bed foundation.

Conversion to bed foundation:

- Push the handle (Fig. 73,2) upwards.
- Swivel the table-top (Fig. 73,1) downward in a circular movement.
- Allow the handle (Fig. 73,2) to engage. The swivel mechanism is locked.

6.11.3 Folding worktop (dependent on model)



- ▷ The folding worktop is designed only for minimal loads (e.g. kitchen utensils). Do not use it as a repository for heavy objects.

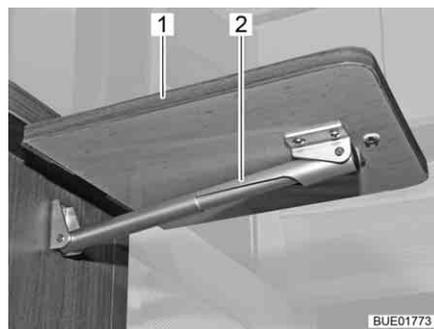


Fig. 74 Folding worktop, unfolded

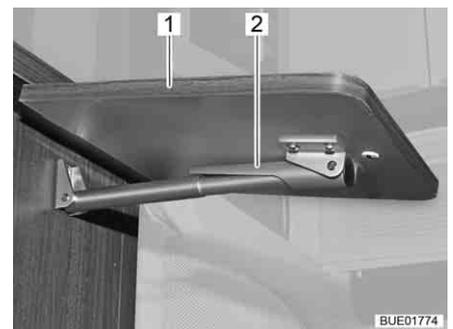


Fig. 75 Folding worktop, unlocked

To increase the size of the kitchen work surface, a folding worktop can be folded out at the side of the kitchen counter.

Bringing the folding worktop into the work position:

- Gently pull the folding worktop (Fig. 74,1) to release it from the magnetic holder.
- Swing up the worktop until the fixture of the telescopic holder (Fig. 74,2) engages.

Bringing the folding worktop into the travel position:

- Slightly lift the folding worktop (Fig. 75,1). With your other hand, push the fixture (Fig. 75,2) on the telescopic holder upwards.
- Swing the table top downwards until it is held by the magnetic holder.

6.12 Beds

6.12.1 Folding bed with gas-pressure spring (T 600)

The rear of the vehicle is equipped with two foldable single beds. To be able to use the aisle while on the move and to be able to transport awkwardly shaped objects (e.g. bicycles) the beds can be folded to one side.



Fig. 76 Bed, folded out



Fig. 77 Slatted frame

Folding out the bed:

- Swivel down the slatted frame (Fig. 77,1) slowly.
- Place the cushions on the slatted frame. The angled edge of the centre cushion must face towards the driver's cabin.

Folding the bed to the side:

- Place the cushion upright.
- Swivel the slatted frame upwards.

6.12.2 Pull-down bed (Brevio T 601, T 641 and T 646)



- ▶ Switch off the reading lamps in the pull-down bed before the bed is pushed up. Fire hazard!
- ▶ Switch off the reading lamps on the underside of the pull-down bed when the bed is lowered. Fire hazard!
- ▶ The maximum permitted pull-down bed load is 200 kg.
- ▶ Before commencing the journey, secure the pull-down bed. To do this, lock the pull-down bed.
- ▶ Before use, pull the pull-down bed into the lower end position. Ensure that the pull-down bed is not resting on obstacles such as headrests, cushions or similar.
- ▶ Only use the pull-down bed if the safety plates are inserted.
- ▶ Never allow small children to remain in the pull-down bed without supervision.
- ▶ But in particular with regard to small children less than 6 years of age, users should ensure that they cannot fall out of the pull-down bed.
- ▶ Use separate children's beds or travel cots suitable for children.



- ▷ You must be able to close the pull-down bed without any great effort, so that there is no tension in the locking position. Objects on the pull-down bed can distort the lifting mechanism on one side, resulting in damage.

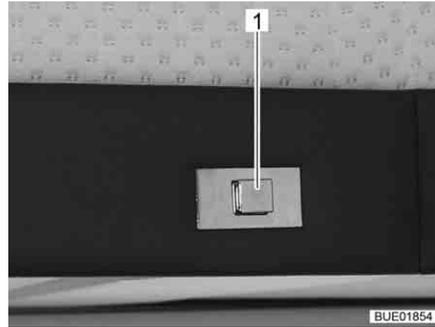


Fig. 78 Release knob

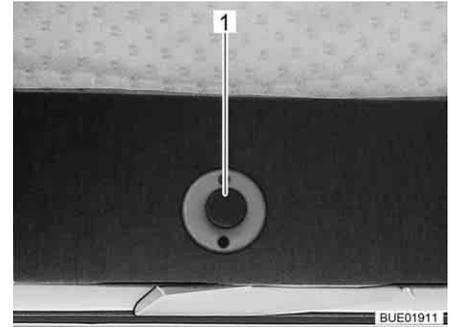


Fig. 79 Release knob (alternative)

The pull-down bed is located above the rear seating group.
The pull-down bed is steplessly adjustable.

Lowering the pull-down bed:

- Remove obstacles from the space into which the pull-down bed extends (e.g. remove or move cushions).
- Switch off the lamps underneath the pull-down bed.
- Press the release knob (Fig. 78,1 or Fig. 79,1) and hold it.
- Pull the pull-down bed down with both hands.

Lifting the pull-down bed:

- Switch off the reading lamps in the pull-down bed.
- Unhook the access ladder and store it securely.
- Press the release knob down and hold it.
- Use both hands to push pull-down bed upwards.
- Check that the pull-down bed is locked correctly. To do this, pull down the pull-down bed firmly.



Fig. 80 Safety plate

Safety plates

The safety plates are located underneath the mattress in the pull-down bed. Remove the safety plates before using the pull-down bed but do not insert them again until persons are already in the pull-down bed.

Inserting the safety plates:

- Insert the safety plates (Fig. 80,1) between the mattress and bed surround.

Access ladder

Always use the provided access ladder to climb up to the pull-down bed.

Attaching the access ladder:

- Hook the access ladder to the pull-down bed with the two brackets in the holding bar.

6.13 Converting seating groups for sleeping (special equipment)

Depending on the model and the equipment level, seating groups can be rearranged as beds.



▷ The ground plans for the individual models are shown in chapter 16.

6.13.1 Conversion of semi-dinette into guest bed

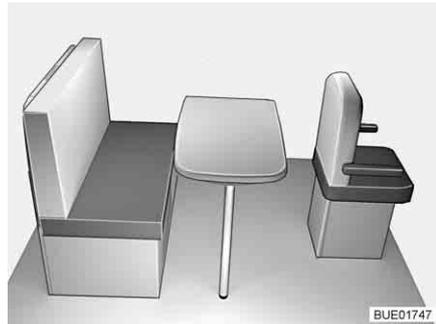


Fig. 81 Prior to conversion

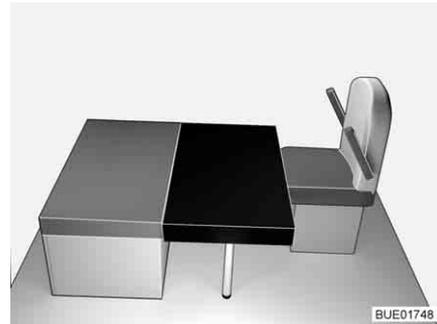


Fig. 82 After conversion

- Rotate the driver's seat towards the table.
- Push driver's seat fully forward (away from the table).
- Convert the suspension table into a bed foundation (see section 6.11.1).
- Remove the back cushion of the bench and lay it aside.
- Place the rectangular additional cushion on the table (in front of the seat cushion of the bench, see Fig. 82). When doing so, the cutout in the additional cushion is located on the frontal supporting wall.
- Push the driver's seat towards the table until a closed lying surface is created.

6.13.2 Conversion of rear seating group into double bed (T 645 and T 646)

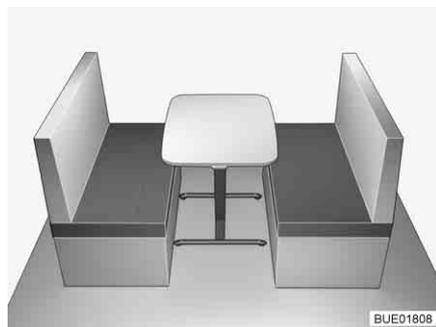


Fig. 83 Prior to conversion

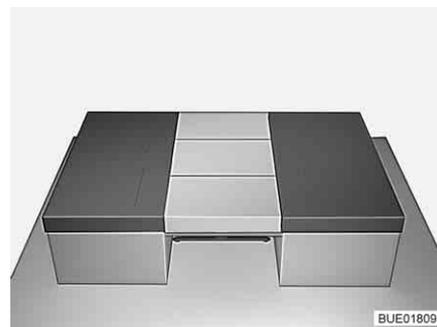


Fig. 84 After conversion

- Lay all back cushions aside.
- Convert the table to a bed foundation (see section 6.11).

- Place the additional board in front of the table, on the edges of the bench seat.
- Place three of the back cushions on the table (see Fig. 84).

6.14 Removable sideboard (T 600, T 601 and T 641)

Depending on the model, the sideboard in the rear area can be removed. This increases the storage space in the rear area.

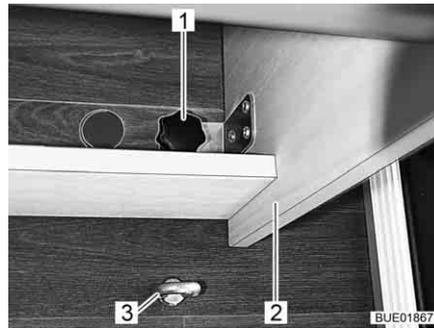


Fig. 85 Securing the sideboard and clamping eyelet



Fig. 86 Removing the sideboard

Removing the sideboard:

- Unscrew the clamping eyelets (Fig. 85,3) in front of the sideboard (Fig. 85,2).
- Open the doors on the sideboard.
- Unscrew and remove the knurled screws (Fig. 85,1) in the sideboard (Fig. 85,2).
- Close the doors on the sideboard.
- Slightly lift the sideboard and pull it forward.
- Lift out the sideboard (two persons) (Fig. 86).
- Screw the clamping eyelets back in if necessary.

Installing the sideboard:

- Unscrew the clamping eyelets if necessary.
- Place the sideboard in the intended location.
- Open the doors on the sideboard.
- Secure the sideboard with the knurled screws.
- Close the doors on the sideboard.
- Screw the clamping eyelets in front of the sideboard back in.

6.15 Shower connection point for external shower (special equipment)



- ▶ Only use the external shower if there is a gap of at least 1.20 m between the shower and the nearest electrical device or connection. Risk of electric shock!



- ▷ If decommissioned for a longer time or if there is a risk of frost, drain the water system.

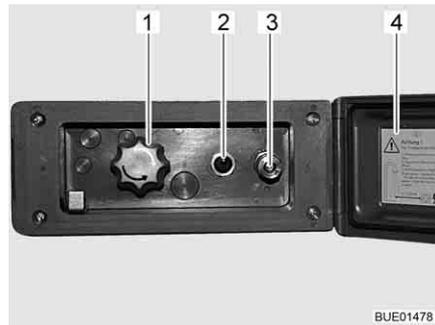


Fig. 87 External shower connection point

Connecting an external shower:

- Unlock and open the cover (Fig. 87,4).
- Attach hose of the external shower to the quick closure (Fig. 87,3).

Using the shower:

- Switch on the water pump using the switch (Fig. 87,2).
- Adjust the water temperature with the rotary knob (Fig. 87,1) as desired.
- Switch off the water pump using the switch (Fig. 87,2).

Shutting off the shower connection point:

- Switch off the water pump using the switch (Fig. 87,2).
- Disconnect the hose from the quick closure. The quick closure is equipped with a check valve to prevent any further water from escaping.
- Close the cover (Fig. 87,4) and lock with key.

Emptying:

- Attach hose of external shower to quick closure. The check valve is opened and the connections can run dry.
- Turn knob (Fig. 87,1) to the centre position.
- Empty the water system (see section 10.2.7).

Chapter overview

This chapter contains instructions regarding the gas system of the vehicle. The instructions address the following topics:

- safety
- changing the gas bottles
- gas isolator taps
- external gas connection
- automatic switching facility

The operation of the gas operation appliances of the vehicle is described in chapter 9.

7.1 General



- ▶ Before commencing the journey, when leaving the vehicle or when gas equipment is not in use, close all gas isolator taps and the main isolator tap on the gas bottle.
- ▶ All gas-operated devices (heater, cooker, oven, grill, refrigerator - depending on the equipment) must be switched off for refuelling, on ferries or in the garage. Danger of explosion!
- ▶ Do not use gas-operated devices in closed spaces (e.g. garages). Danger of poisoning and suffocation!
- ▶ Only have the gas system maintained, repaired or altered by an authorised specialist workshop.
- ▶ Have the gas system checked by an authorised specialist workshop according to the national regulations before commissioning. This also applies for not registered vehicles. For modifications to the gas system have the gas system immediately checked by an authorised specialist workshop.
- ▶ The gas pressure regulator and exhaust gas pipes must also be inspected. The gas pressure regulator has to be replaced after 10 years at the latest. The vehicle owner is responsible for seeing that this is carried out.
- ▶ In case of a defect of the gas system (gas odour, high gas consumption) there is danger of explosion! Close regulator tap on the gas bottle immediately. Open doors and windows and ventilate well.
- ▶ If the gas system is defective: Do not smoke; do not ignite any open flames, and do not operate electric switches (light switches etc.). Do not check tightness of gas-conducting parts and pipes with an open flame.
- ▶ Only the stipulated devices may be connected to internal connections. Do not operate any device outside the vehicle if it is connected to an internal connector.
- ▶ Before using the cooker make sure that there is sufficient ventilation. Open a window or the skylight.
- ▶ Do not use the gas cooker or gas oven for heating purposes.
- ▶ If there are several gas devices, each gas device must have its own gas isolator tap. If individual gas devices are not in use, close the respective gas isolator tap.
- ▶ Ignition safety valves must close within 1 minute after the gas flame has extinguished. A clicking sound is audible. Check function from time to time.



- ▶ The built-in gas devices are exclusively meant for use with propane or butane gas or a mixture of both. The gas pressure regulator as well as all built-in gas devices are designed for a gas pressure of 30 mbar.
- ▶ Propane gas is capable of gasification up to -42 °C, whereas butane gas gasifies at 0 °C. Below these temperatures no gas pressure is available. Butane gas is unsuitable for use in winter.
- ▶ Regularly inspect the gas tube fitted to the gas bottle connection for tightness. The gas tube must not have any tears and must not be porous. Have the gas tube replaced by an authorised specialist workshop no later than ten years after the manufacturing date. The operator of the gas system must see to it that the parts are replaced.
- ▶ Due to its function and construction, the gas bottle compartment is a space which is open to the exterior. Never cover or block up the standard forced ventilations. Otherwise gas that is emitted can not be diverted to the outside.
- ▶ The gas bottle compartment must not be used as storage space.
- ▶ Secure the gas bottle compartment against unauthorised access. To do this, lock the compartment.
- ▶ The regulator tap on the gas bottle must be accessible.
- ▶ Only connect gas-operated devices (e.g. gas grill) which have been designed for a gas pressure of 30 mbar.
- ▶ The exhaust gas pipe must be fitted tightly to the heating system and to the vent and must be sealed. The exhaust gas pipe must not show any evidence of damage.
- ▶ Exhaust fumes must be able to escape into the atmosphere unhindered and fresh air must be able to enter unhindered. For this reason, keep the exhaust pipe and intake openings clean and unobstructed (e.g. free from snow and ice). For this reason, no snow walls or aprons may lie against the vehicle.

7.2 Gas bottles



- ▶ Gas bottles are only to be transported within the designated gas bottle compartment.
- ▶ Place the gas bottles in vertical position in the gas bottle compartment.
- ▶ Fasten the gas bottles so that they are unable to turn or tilt.
- ▶ Connect the gas tube to the gas bottle without tension.
- ▶ If the gas bottles are not connected to the gas tube, always place the protective cap on top.
- ▶ Close the regulator tap on the gas bottle before the gas pressure regulator or gas tube are removed from the gas bottle.
- ▶ Use your hands only to connect the gas pressure regulator or the gas tube to the gas bottles. Do not use any tools.
- ▶ Only use special gas pressure regulators with a safety valve designed for vehicle use. Other gas pressure regulators are not permitted and cannot meet the demanding requirements.



- ▶ Use the gas pressure regulator defroster if the temperature falls below 5 °C.
- ▶ Use only 11 kg or 5 kg gas bottles. Camping gas bottles with built-in check valve (blue bottle with max. 2.5 or 3 kg content) are can be used in exceptional cases with a safety valve.
- ▶ Use the shortest possible tube lengths (150 cm max.) for external gas bottles.
- ▶ Never block the floor ventilation openings below the gas bottles.



- ▷ With some models, the gas bottle compartment is located right next to the conversion door. With these models, only open the gas bottle compartment when the conversion door is closed. Danger from damages.



- ▷ For gas-operated units the gas pressure must be reduced to 30 mbar.
- ▷ Connect gas pressure regulator complete with safety valve directly to bottle valve.

The gas pressure regulator reduces the gas pressure in the gas bottle down to the operating pressure of the gas devices.

- ▷ For filling and connecting the gas bottles in Europe the accessories shops have corresponding Euro filling sets and Euro bottle sets.
- ▷ Information available at the dealers or service centre.
- ▷ For information on the gas supply in Europe see chapter 17.

7.3 Changing gas bottles



- ▶ When changing gas bottles, do not smoke or create any open fire.
- ▶ When you have changed the gas bottle, check whether gas escapes at the connection points and unions. Use a leakage search spray to spray the relevant connection point or union. These agents are available at the accessories shop.

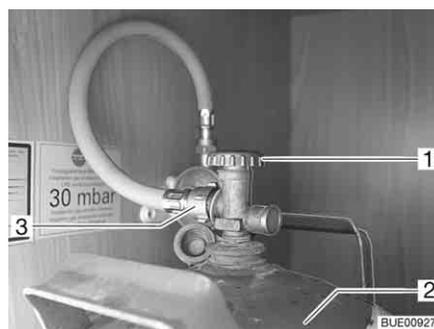


Fig. 88 Gas bottle compartment

- Open the external flap for the gas bottle compartment (see chapter 6).
- Close the regulator tap (Fig. 88,1) on the gas bottle (Fig. 88,2). Pay attention to the direction of the arrow.
- Unscrew the gas tube (Fig. 88,3) by hand from the gas bottle.
- Release the fixing belts and remove the gas bottle.

- Place a filled gas bottle in the gas bottle compartment.
- Fix gas bottle in place with the fixing belts.
- Screw gas tube on gas bottle by hand.
- Close the external flap for the gas bottle compartment.

7.4 Gas isolator taps

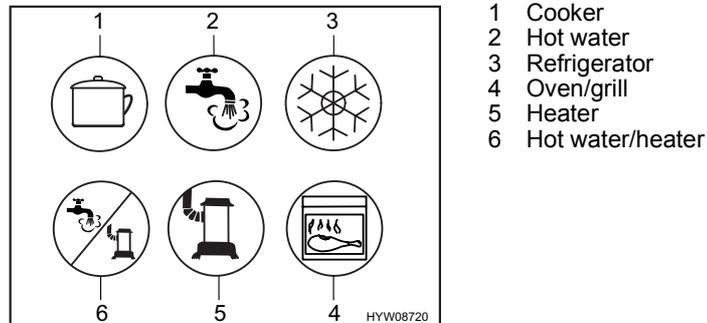


Fig. 89 Possible symbols for the gas isolator taps

A gas isolator tap (Fig. 89) for every gas device is built into the vehicle.

The gas isolator taps are located in the vehicle at different positions, and can also be fitted separately. Generally, you will have access to the gas isolator taps in the kitchen unit opening a door or a drawer.

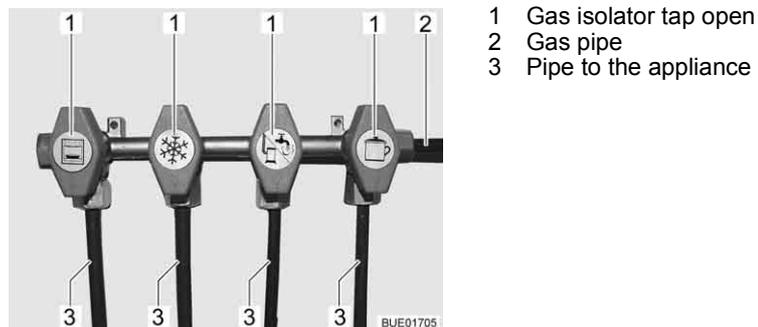


Fig. 90 Gas shut-off valves position (example)

- Opening:**
- Position the gas isolator tap of the corresponding gas device parallel (Fig. 90,1) to the pipe (Fig. 90,3) leading to the device.
- Closing:**
- Position the gas isolator tap of the corresponding gas device transverse to the pipe leading to the gas device.

7.5 External gas connection (special equipment)



- ▶ If the external gas connection is not in use, always close the gas isolator tap.
- ▶ Only gas appliances with a suitable adapter should be connected to the external gas connection.
- ▶ Connect only external gas appliances which are designed for an operation pressure of 30 mbar.



- ▶ Once you have made the connection and opened the gas isolator tap, make sure that no gas is escaping at the connection point. If there is a leak in the external gas connection, gas will escape into the open air. Immediately close the gas isolator tap and the regulator tap on the gas bottle. Have the external gas connection checked by an authorised specialist workshop.
- ▶ When connecting an external gas appliance, make sure that there is nothing near the external gas connection that could cause a spark.
- ▶ Do not use the external gas connection to fill gas bottles. Observe the information stickers on the external gas connection.

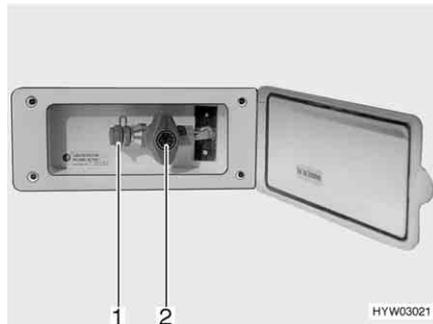


Fig. 91 External gas connection, gas isolator tap closed

The external gas connection (Fig. 91) is located at the rear or to the left or right of the vehicle depending on the model.

- Connect the external gas device to the connection point (Fig. 91,1).
- Open the gas isolator tap (Fig. 91,2).

7.6 Crash protection unit switching facility (special equipment)



- ▶ Do not use the switching facility in closed spaces.



- ▷ When the vehicle is equipped with the crash protection unit the living area heater may be operated during the journey.
- ▷ If the vehicle is equipped with a panel of the DT series and the switching facility is operated via this panel, the operating unit is redundant.
- ▷ Also read the manufacturer's instruction manual.

The crash protection unit is an automatic switching facility with a control unit for a two-bottle gas system. The switching facility automatically switches gas supply from the primary bottle to the reserve bottle as soon as the primary bottle is either empty or no longer ready for operation. The gas appliances may still continue operation. The switching facility is suitable for all commercial gas bottles from 3 kg to 33 kg. In the event of an accident or a too high angle of the vehicle the gas supply will automatically be interrupted.

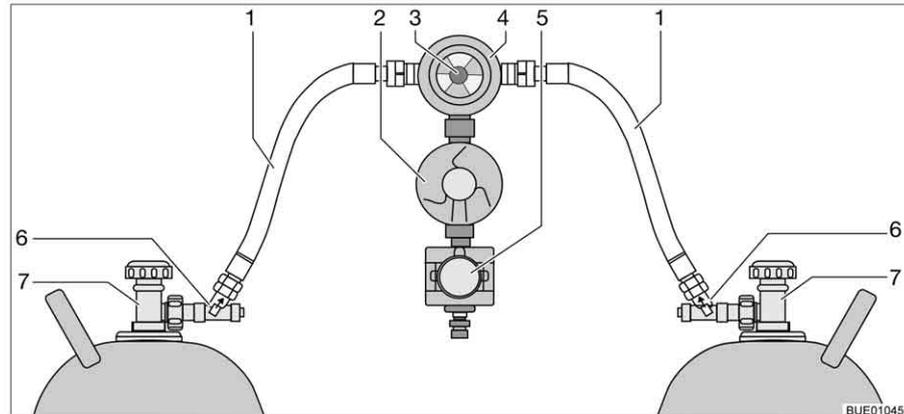


Fig. 92 Crash protection unit switching facility

Construction of the unit

The crash protection unit consists of two flow restrictors with manual release button (Fig. 92,6) a reversing valve (Fig. 92,4) with pressure regulator (Fig. 92,2), an electrovalve (Fig. 92,5) and the operating unit with tricoloured LED. The reversing valve is installed between the two gas tubes (Fig. 92,1).

Use the knob (Fig. 92,3) on the reversing valve to select which of the gas bottles is to be used as a primary bottle and which is to be used as a reserve bottle.



Fig. 93 Operating unit



Fig. 94 Operating unit with remote display

Only the electrical functions can be switched at the operating unit (Fig. 93). The regulator taps on the gas bottles (Fig. 92,7) and the release buttons (Fig. 92,6) must be opened manually.

The reversing valve provides a constant gas pressure, regardless of which gas bottle is being drawn upon. The display in the reversing valve shows the filling level of the primary bottle. The gas supply comes from the primary bottle when the display is green. When the display is red the primary bottle is empty. In this case, the reserve bottle is used for the gas supply.

Without remote display

The indicator lamp on the operating unit shows the condition of the gas system. The system is okay when the indicator lamp (Fig. 93,1) lights up green. When the indicator lamp lights up or flashes red a fault has occurred. The gas supply is interrupted.

With remote display

The indicator lamp on the operating unit (Fig. 94,1) shows the condition of the gas system:

Indicator lamp	Signification
Off	System switched off, gas supply switched off
Green	System switched on, gas supply switched on
Red	Gas supply switched off, triggered by sloping position or excessive acceleration, e.g. in the event of an accident
Yellow	System switched on, gas supply switched on, primary bottle empty
Flashes yellow	Self-check, for approx. 2 seconds, after switching on
Flashes red once	Valve not connected to control unit or internal error
Flashes red twice	Overtoltage determined, gas supply interrupted
Flashes red three times	Undervoltage determined, gas supply interrupted

Putting into operation:

- Open the regulator taps of the gas bottles (Fig. 92,7).
- Press the release buttons (Fig. 92,6) successively for 10 seconds.
- Use the knob (Fig. 92,3) on the reversing valve (Fig. 92,4) to select the gas bottle which is to be the primary source of gas (primary bottle). Always turn the knob as far as it will go.
- Switch on the switching facility on the operating unit. For this, set the rocker switch (Fig. 93,2 or Fig. 94,2) to "ON". The reversing valve is now deaerated. The indicator lamp (Fig. 93,1 or Fig. 94,1) flashes yellow (system test) and lights up green.

Switching off:

- Set the rocker switch (Fig. 93,2 or Fig. 94,2) to "OFF". The indicator lamp (Fig. 93,1 or Fig. 94,1) goes out.
- Close the regulator taps of the gas bottles (Fig. 92,7).



► When changing gas bottles, do not smoke or create any open fire.

Changing gas bottles:

- Turn the knob on the reversing valve. The display is green again. Should the display stay red the reserve bottle is also empty and has to be changed as well.
- Close regulator tap on the empty gas bottle.
- Unscrew the gas tube of the gas bottle.
- Release the fixing belts and remove the gas bottle.
- Place a new gas bottle in the gas bottle compartment.
- Fix gas bottle in place with the fixing belts.
- Connect the full gas bottle to the gas tube.
- Open regulator tap on the gas bottle.
- Press the release button for 10 seconds.
- Turn the knob on the reversing valve to the changed bottle. Open the release button when the display is green.
- Set the knob on the reversing valve with a half-turn, so that the newly replaced gas bottle will serve as a reserve bottle.



Chapter overview

This chapter contains instructions regarding the electrical system of the vehicle.

The instructions address the following topics:

- safety
- explanations of terms relating to the battery
- 12 V power supply
- the radio selector switch
- starter battery
- living area battery
- transformer/rectifier
- panel
- solar installation
- 230 V power supply
- connection to the 230 V power supply
- fuse rating
- external socket
- electrical wiring

The operation of the electrical appliances of the housing body is described in chapter 9.

8.1 General safety instructions



- ▶ Only allow qualified personnel to work on the electrical system.
- ▶ All electronic devices (e.g. mobile telephones, radios, televisions or DVD players) which have been retrofitted to the vehicle and are operated during the journey must have certain features: These are the CE certification, the EMC inspection (electromagnetic compatibility) and the "e"-inspection.

Only in this way can the functional reliability of the vehicle be ensured. Otherwise the airbag may be triggered or interference to the on-board electronics may result.



- ▷ After the vehicle is started, delays to the output or forwarding of electrical impulses are possible.

The control unit of the basic vehicle does not release the D+ signal until the engine has reached full performance. In the event of a cold start in winter, this can take up to 15 seconds.

For this reason, output of warning signals (such as "entrance step extended") may sometimes be delayed.

The automatic retraction of a SAT antenna can also be delayed.

- ▷ During a storm, to protect the electrical devices disconnect the 230 V connection and retract the antennae.

8.2 Terms

Off-load voltage

The off-load voltage is the voltage of the battery in idle condition, i.e. no current is consumed and the battery is not being charged.



- ▷ The battery must remain idle for a while before measuring. After charging the last time, or after the last current has been drained by appliances, wait approximately 2 hours before measuring the off-load voltage.

Closed circuit current Some electrical appliances, such as the clock and the indicator lamps, require continuous electric current, for this reason they are referred to as inactive appliances. This closed circuit current flows even if the device has been switched off.

Total discharge Total discharge of the battery is imminent, if a battery is completely discharged by an active appliance and by closed circuit current and the off-load voltage falls below 12 V.



- ▷ Total discharge damages the battery.

Capacity Capacity refers to the amount of electricity which can be stored in a battery. The capacity of a battery is given in ampere hours (Ah). The so-called K20 value is normally used.

The K20 value indicates how much current a battery is able to dispense over a time period of 20 hours without causing damage, or how much current is required to charge a flat battery within 20 hours.

For example, if a battery can dispense 4 amps for 20 hours, then it has a capacity of $4 \text{ A} \times 20 \text{ h} = 80 \text{ Ah}$.

If more current flows, the discharging time of the battery will decrease proportionately.

External influences, such as temperature and age may alter the storage capacity of the battery. Capacity details refer to new batteries operating at room temperature.



- ▷ Depending on battery technology, capacity details have a conversion factor of 1.3 to 1.7, which lowers the real capacity by this value.

8.3 12 V power supply



- ▷ Only connect devices with a maximum of 10 A to the sockets (Fig. 95,1) of the 12 V power supply.

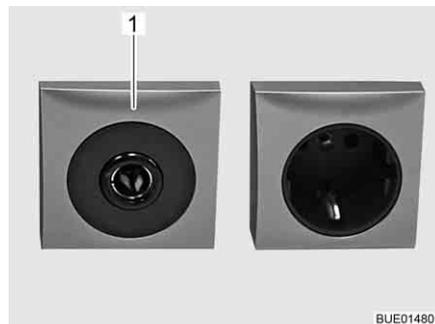


Fig. 95 12 V/10 A socket

8.3.1 Selector switch for radio (special equipment)



- ▷ Depending on the equipment level, a radio with integrated navigation device or a multimedia station will be present, referred to below simply as a "radio".
- ▷ The radio selector switch is installed in vehicles with Pioneer LCD display.



Fig. 96 Selector switch for operating behaviour

Switching the radio on and off with the ignition:

- Set the selector switch to the "0" position. The radio will be switched on and off with the ignition.

Operating the radio from the living area battery:

- Set the selector switch to the "1" position. The radio will be powered at all times from the living area battery.

8.3.2 Starter battery

The starter battery serves for starting the engine and supplies the electrical appliances of the base vehicle with voltage. See the instruction manual of the base vehicle for the position of the starter battery.



- ▷ The radio device in the driver's cabin is connected to the living area battery.

Discharging

This section contains information regarding the discharge of the starter battery.



- ▷ Total discharge damages the battery.
- ▷ Once a battery with acid is discharged, it can freeze in temperatures of below zero. This damages the battery.
- ▷ Recharge battery in good time.

The starter battery will be totally discharged via a closed circuit current (inactive appliances). Inactive appliances are optional devices such as a radio, alarm system, navigation system or a central locking system. Inactive appliances discharge the starter battery when the vehicle engine is switched off. Low temperatures outside reduce the capacity available.

Charging This section contains information regarding the charging of the starter battery.



- ▶ The acid in the battery is poisonous and corrosive. Any contact with the skin or the eyes is to be avoided.
- ▶ In the case of charging with an external charger there is danger of explosion. Sparks can be caused by attaching the battery terminals. Only charge the battery in a well ventilated area and away from naked flames or possible sources of sparks. Batteries can develop and release gases.



- ▷ Before a temporary lay-up, charge the battery fully.
- ▷ Do not connect the battery cables to the wrong poles.
- ▷ If the starter battery or living area battery are disconnected, do not apply the ignition. There is a danger of short circuit from exposed cable ends.
- ▷ Before disconnecting or connecting the terminals of the battery, switch off the vehicle engine as well as the 230 V and 12 V power supplies and all appliances. Danger of short circuit!
- ▷ Observe the instruction manuals for the base vehicle and the charger.

The starter battery can only be fully charged with an external charger. When the vehicle is connected to the 230 V power supply, the transformer/rectifier charges the starter battery with a float charge only. Even in mobile operation, the vehicle engine alternator has a limited capability of completely charging the starter battery.

When charging the starter battery with an external charger, proceed as follows:

- Turn off the vehicle engine.
- Switch off the 12 V power supply on the panel. The indicator lamps or the displays on the panel go out.
- Switch off all gas appliances, all gas isolator taps and close the regulator tap on the gas bottle.
- Disconnect the starter battery from the vehicle (e.g. remove the battery terminals). There is a danger of short circuit when disconnecting the battery poles. For this reason, first disconnect the negative terminal on the starter battery and then the positive.
- Check that the external charger is turned off.
- Connect the external charger to the starter battery. Pay attention to the polarity: First connect the positive terminal "+" to the positive terminal of the starter battery, then connect the negative terminal "-" to the negative pole of the starter battery.
- Switch on the external charger.
- See the instructions for use of the connected charger for information concerning charge period required for the battery.
- See the specifications on the battery for information concerning its strength.
- Disconnect the charger in reverse order (the negative terminal first).
- Connect the battery terminals again (first the positive terminal).

8.3.3 Living area battery



- ▷ Use only the built-in transformer/rectifier to load the living area battery.
- ▷ After the trip, charge the living area battery fully.
- ▷ Before a temporary lay-up, charge the battery fully.
- ▷ When the living area battery is changed, only use batteries of the same type and the same capacity.
- ▷ If there are several living area batteries, always change all the batteries together. The batteries must **always** be the same age and have the same capacity.
- ▷ When changing the living area battery, use only batteries which meet the minimum capacity of the charger. Observe the separate instruction manual for the charger. Lower-capacity batteries will generate a great deal of heat when they are charged. Danger of explosion!
- ▷ If the living area battery is replaced and the charging unit does not provide at least 10 % of the rating of a new battery, install an auxiliary charging unit. Example: With a battery capacity of 80 Ah, the charging unit must supply at least 8 A charging current.
- ▷ Before disconnecting or connecting the terminals of the battery, switch off the vehicle engine as well as the 230 V and 12 V power supplies and all appliances. Danger of short circuit!
- ▷ If the starter battery or living area battery are disconnected, do not apply the ignition. There is a danger of short circuit from exposed cable ends.



- ▷ If possible, begin the trip with a fully charged living area battery. Therefore, charge the living area battery before starting the trip.
- ▷ During the trip, use every available opportunity to charge the living area battery.
- ▷ The radio device in the driver's cabin is connected to the living area battery.

When the vehicle is not connected to the 230 V power supply or the 230 V power supply is switched off, the living area battery supplies the living area with 12 V DC. The living area battery has a limited power supply only. For this reason, electrical appliances such as the radio and the lights should not be operated for a long time without using the 230 V power supply.

Position See chapter 16.

Discharging The living area battery is discharged by the closed circuit current which some electrical appliances continuously require.



- ▷ Total discharge damages the battery.
- ▷ Recharge battery in good time.

Even a fully charged living area battery can, after an extended period, be fully discharged via a closed-circuit current (inactive appliances).

Low temperatures outside reduce the capacity available.

The self-discharge rate of the battery is also dependant on temperature. At 20 to 25 °C the self-discharge rate is approx. 3 % of the capacity per month. The self-discharge rate will increase with rising temperatures: At 35 °C the self-discharge rate is approx. 20 % of the capacity per month.

An older battery no longer has the complete capacity available.

The higher the number of active electrical appliances, the faster the energy of the living area battery is consumed.

Charging

The living area battery is charged via the transformer/rectifier.

If the vehicle engine is not running and the vehicle is connected to an external 230 V power supply, the living area battery will be charged via the external 230 V power supply.

When the vehicle engine is running, a relay in the transformer/rectifier connects the living area battery and the starter battery and charges them via the vehicle generator.



- ▷ Charge the battery for at least 48 hours after a total discharge.

8.4 Transformer/rectifier (EBL 99)



- ▷ Do not cover the ventilation slots. Danger of overheating!



- ▷ Depending on the model, not all slots for the fuses are occupied.
- ▷ If there are several living area batteries, use an auxiliary charging unit.
- ▷ Further information can be obtained in the manufacturer's instruction manual.

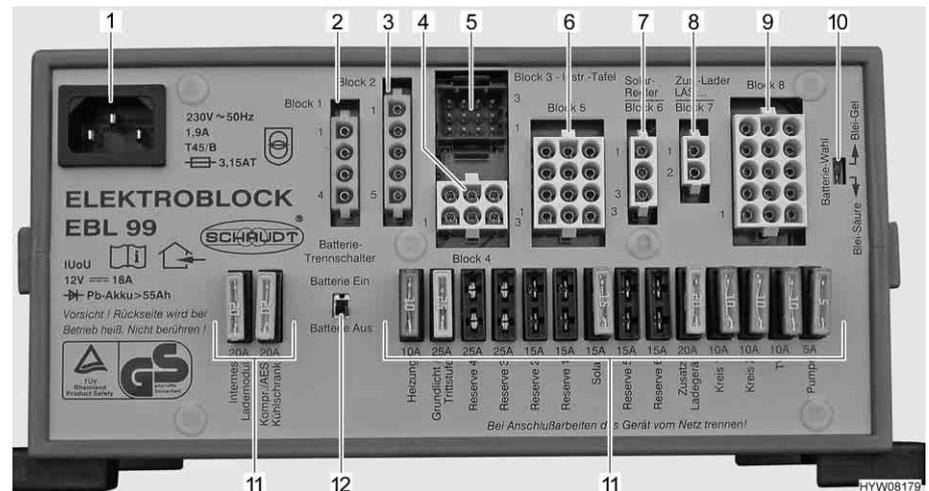


Fig. 97 Transformer/rectifier (EBL 99)

- 1 Main supply socket 230 V~
- 2 Block 1: Refrigerator output (D+, heating cartridge)
- 3 Block 2: Refrigerator output from starter battery, alternator D+
- 4 Block 4: Heating output, basic light (lighting in the entrance area), entrance step
- 5 Block 3: Panel outlet
- 6 Block 5: Reserve output 2, reserve 3, reserve 4, appliances with constant positive (e.g. satellite unit, defroster)
- 7 Block 6: Solar charge regulator input (if fitted)
- 8 Block 7: Auxiliary charging unit input, fuel cell
- 9 Block 8: Consumer circuit output 1, consumer circuit 2, TV, water pump, reserve 1, reserve 5, reserve 6
- 10 Battery selector switch ("Blei-Säure/Blei-Gel" (lead acid/dryfill))
- 11 Fuses
- 12 Battery cut-off switch ("Batterie Ein/Aus" (battery On/Off))

Functions The transformer/rectifier has the following functions:

- The transformer/rectifier charges the living area battery. The transformer/rectifier charges the starter battery with a float charge only.
- The transformer/rectifier monitors the voltage in the living area battery.
- The transformer/rectifier distributes the current to the 12 V circuits and secures them. Devices with a maximum of 10 A can be connected to the sockets.
- The transformer/rectifier provides connections for a solar charge regulator, an auxiliary charging unit, as well as other control and monitoring functions.
- When the engine is turned off, the transformer/rectifier separates the starter battery electrically from the living area battery. This prevents the 12 V living area appliances from discharging the starter battery.
- The battery cut-off switch in the transformer/rectifier separates all the appliances from the living area battery.

The transformer/rectifier only works in conjunction with a panel.

The power in the transformer/rectifier (> 18 A) is divided into charging current and current to the appliances. The charging current is always just the portion that is not being used by any appliances. If the current to the appliances exceeds the current available, then the living area battery is discharged.

Position See chapter 16.

8.4.1 Battery cut-off switch

The battery cut-off switch switches off **all** the appliances in the living area, even inactive ones. Even appliances such as the entrance step, basic lighting or the refrigerator will stop working. This prevents the living area battery from slowly discharging if the vehicle is not used for a longer period of time (e.g. temporary lay-up).

If the vehicle is connected to the 230 V power supply, the batteries can then be charged from the transformer/rectifier, even if the battery cut-off switch is switched off.

This also applies for charging via a solar installation or fuel cell.

8.4.2 Battery selector switch



- ▶ If the battery selector switch is set incorrectly, there is the danger of the formation of detonating (oxy-hydrogen gas). Danger of explosion!



- ▷ Incorrect setting of the battery selector switch damages the living area battery.
- ▷ The factory settings of the battery selector switch must not be changed.

8.4.3 Battery monitor



- ▷ You must fully recharge a discharged living area battery as soon as possible.

The battery monitor in the transformer/rectifier monitors the voltage in the living area battery.

If the battery voltage falls below 10.5 V, the battery monitor in the transformer/rectifier switches off all the 12 V appliances.

Measures:

- Switch off all electrical appliances that are not absolutely essential at the corresponding switch.
- If necessary, use the 12 V main switch to switch the 12 V power supply back on for a short while. This is only possible, however, when the battery voltage is above 11 V. If the voltage is below this level, the 12 V power supply cannot be switched on again until the living area battery has been recharged.

8.4.4 Charging the battery

When the vehicle engine is running, a relay in the transformer/rectifier alternator switches on the living area battery and the starter battery together and recharges them with the vehicle generator. When the vehicle engine is switched off, the batteries are automatically disconnected from one another again by the transformer/rectifier. This prevents the starter battery from being run down by electrical appliances in the living area. The starting capability of the vehicle is thus preserved. The terminal voltage of the living area battery or the starter battery can be read on the panel.

If the vehicle is connected to the 230 V power supply, the living area battery and the starter battery are automatically charged by the charger module on the transformer/rectifier. The starter battery is only charged with a float charge. The charging current is adapted to suit the charging condition of the battery. This ensures that it is not possible to overload the battery.

To make use of the maximum output from the charger module on the transformer/rectifier, switch off all electrical appliances during charging.

8.5 Panel IT 96-2

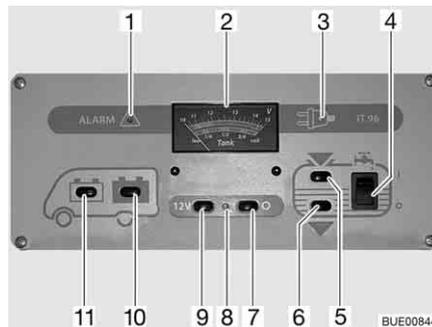


Fig. 98 Panel IT 96-2

- 1 "ALARM" warning light for the living area battery
- 2 V/tank gauge
- 3 230 V indicator lamp
- 4 Rocker switch for water pump On/Off
- 5 Switch for reading the filling level in the water tank
- 6 Switch for reading the filling level in the waste water tank
- 7 12 V main switch OFF
- 8 12 V indicator lamp
- 9 12 V main switch ON
- 10 Switch for reading the battery voltage of the living area battery
- 11 Switch for reading the battery voltage of the starter battery

8.5.1 12 V main switch

The 12 V main switch (Fig. 98,7 and 9) switches the panel and the 12 V power supply to the living area on and off.

Exception: Depending on the model, heater, basic light (lighting in the entrance area), entrance step, spare 4 and a refrigerator with automatic power selection system (AES) remain ready to operate.

Switching on: ■ Press switch (Fig. 98,9) "12 V": The 12 V living area power supply is switched on. The indicator lamp (Fig. 98,8) lights up green.

Switching off: ■ Press switch (Fig. 98,7) "O": The 12 V living area power supply is switched off. The indicator lamp (Fig. 98,8) goes out.



- ▷ When leaving the vehicle, switch off the main 12 V power supply at the panel. This prevents any unnecessary discharge of the living area battery.
- ▷ Appliances, such as control units (e.g. solar charge regulator, defroster or panel) or fitted appliances (e.g. heating, refrigerator or step) continue to take power from the battery capacity, even if the 12 V power supply on the panel is switched off. Therefore disconnect the living area battery from the 12 V power supply via the switch on the transformer/rectifier if the vehicle will not be used for a long period of time.

8.5.2 V/tank gauge for battery voltage and water or waste water levels

Battery voltage The V/tank gauge is for the indication of the battery voltage of the starter battery or the living area battery.

With the V/tank gauge (Fig. 98,2), note the top scale. The gauge automatically lights up as soon as a switch is pressed.

- Displays:*
- Press switch (Fig. 98,11) "": The battery voltage of the starter battery is displayed.
 - Press switch (Fig. 98,10) "": The battery voltage of the living area battery is displayed.

The following tables will help you correctly interpret the battery voltage of the living area battery displayed on the panel IT 96.

Danger of total discharge (battery alarm)

Battery voltage (values during operation)	Mobile operation (vehicle moving, no 230 V connection)	Battery operation (vehicle stationary, no 230 V connection)	Power operation (vehicle stationary, 230 V connection)
11 V or less ¹⁾	12 V power supply overload	If appliances are switched off: Battery flat If appliances are switched on: Battery overload	12 V power supply overload
	The battery is not charged by the alternator, the alternator's regulator is defective		The battery is not charged by the transformer/rectifier, the transformer/rectifier is defective
11.5 V to 13.2 V	12 V power supply overload ²⁾	Normal range	12 V power supply overload ²⁾
	The battery is not charged by the alternator, the alternator's regulator is defective		The battery is not charged by the transformer/rectifier, the transformer/rectifier is defective
13.3 V to 13.7 V	Battery is being charged (main charge)	Occurs only briefly after charging	Battery is being charged (main charge)
13.8 V to 14.4 V	Battery being charged (float charge)	–	Battery being charged (float charge)
Over 14.5 V	Battery is overcharged, defective alternator control	–	Battery is overcharged, defective transformer/rectifier

¹⁾ The battery guard switches all the appliances off (at 10.5 V).

²⁾ If the voltage does not exceed this range for several hours.

Values for off-load voltage	Charging condition of the battery
Less than 11 V	Totally discharged
12.0 V	0 %
12.2 V	25 %
12.3 V	50 %
12.5 V	75 %
More than 12.8 V	100 %



▷ Total discharge causes irreparable damage to the battery.



▷ Measure the off-load voltage preferably several hours after the previous charging (e.g. in the morning) and not directly after a current drain.

Volume of water/waste water

The V/tank gauge is for the indication of the quantity of water or waste water. With the V/tank gauge (Fig. 98,2), use the bottom scale. The gauge automatically lights up as soon as a switch is pressed.

Displays:

- Press switch (Fig. 98,5) "": The volume of water is displayed.
- Press switch (Fig. 98,6) "": The volume of waste water is displayed.
- ▷ Only read the tank levels briefly. Keeping the reading option on for a long time can damage the transducers.



8.5.3 Switch for water pump

Switching on: ■ Press the upper part of the rocker switch (Fig. 98,4) "I": The water supply is ON.

Switching off: ■ Press the lower part of the rocker switch (Fig. 98,4) "O": The water supply is OFF.



▷ If the vehicle is not connected to the 230 V power supply and the water pump is not used for a longer period of time: Switch off the power supply for the water pump. The pump relay uses around 4 Ah current each day.

8.5.4 Battery alarm for the living area battery

The red "ALARM" warning light (Fig. 98,1) flashes as soon as the voltage of the living area battery falls below 11 V (measured under operation) and there is a risk of a total discharge.



- ▷ Total discharge damages the battery.



- ▷ If the battery voltage falls below 10.5 V, the battery monitor in the transformer/rectifier switches off all the 12 V appliances. The battery cut-off switch is activated.

Measures:

- When the battery alarm comes on, switch off the appliances and charge the living area battery, either by mobile operation or by connection to a 230 V power supply.

8.5.5 12 V indicator lamp

The 12 V indicator lamp (Fig. 98,8) illuminates whenever the 12 V main switch (Fig. 98,9) is switched on.

8.5.6 230 V indicator lamp

The yellow 230 V indicator lamp (Fig. 98,3) illuminates whenever line voltage is available at the transformer/rectifier input.



- ▷ Further information can be obtained in the manufacturer's instruction manual.

8.6 Solar installation (special equipment)



- ▷ Protect the solar collectors (solar module) against mechanical overload.



- ▷ The solar installation supplies the most current under optimal sunlight conditions.
- ▷ Provide the solar collectors (solar module) open access to sunlight.
- ▷ Sunlight is greater in the open air than under trees and bridges.
- ▷ Tarpaulins block out sunlight.
- ▷ Always keep collector surfaces free of contamination.
- ▷ Also read the manufacturer's instruction manual.

The solar installation provides an environmentally compatible power supply independent of the mains. It converts energy from sunlight into electric current. The solar installation supplies additional current for the battery and appliances.

The solar charge regulator has an integrated overload protection as well as deep discharge protection.

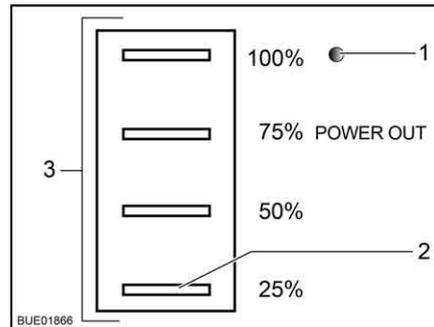


Fig. 99 Status indicator, solar charge regulator

Four LEDs (Fig. 99,3) show the current operating state. Another LED (Fig. 99,1) shows whether output voltage is present.

LED	Status	Signification
Operating state LEDs (Fig. 99,3)	Flashing cyclically	Battery being charged
	Lit up	Battery is fully charged
LED 25 % (Fig. 99,2)	Flashing	Battery is fully discharged
Output voltage LED (Fig. 99,1)	Lit up	Output voltage present
	Not lit up	Output voltage not present

8.7 230 V power supply



- ▶ Only allow qualified personnel to work on the electrical system.
- ▶ Have the vehicle's electrical system checked by a qualified electrician at least once every 3 years. If the vehicle is used frequently, an annual check is recommended.

The 230 V power supply provides electricity for:

- sockets with earth contact for appliances with maximum 16 A
- refrigerator
- transformer/rectifier
- an auxiliary charging unit
- air conditioning unit

The electrical appliances connected to the 12 V power supply of the living area are supplied with voltage by the living area battery.

Connect the vehicle to an external 230 V power supply system as often as possible. The charger module in the transformer/rectifier automatically charges the living area battery. In addition to this, the starter battery is charged with a float charge of approx. 2 A.

Depending on the equipment, the air conditioning unit and other optional devices are fuse-protected by their own safety cut-out (16 A).

8.7.1 230 V connection



- ▷ Overvoltage can damage connected devices. Overvoltage can be caused by lightning, irregular voltage sources (e.g. petrol-operated generators) or power connections on ferries for example.

Requirements concerning the 230 V connection

- The connecting cable, the plug connectors at the point of supply and the plug connector to the vehicle must comply with IEC 60309. The standard designation for the plug connectors is "CEE blue".
- Use H07RN-F rubber sheathed cable with a minimum cable cross-section of 2.5 mm² and a maximum length of 25 m.
- Earth contact connectors (safety) are not permitted. The interconnection of CEE/safety adapters is also prohibited.

8.7.2 Connecting the 230 V power supply



- ▶ The external 230 V power supply must be protected by fuse with a fault current protection switch (FI-switch, 30 mA).
- ▶ To prevent overheating, the cable must be fully uncoiled from the cable reel.
- ▶ In case of doubt or if the 230 V supply is not available or is faulty, contact the operator of the power supply device.



- ▷ The 230 V connection in the vehicle is equipped with a fault current protection switch (FI-switch).
- ▷ For the connection points on camp sites (camping distributors) fault current protection switches (FI-switches, 30 mA) are obligatory.

The vehicle can be connected to an external 230 V power supply.

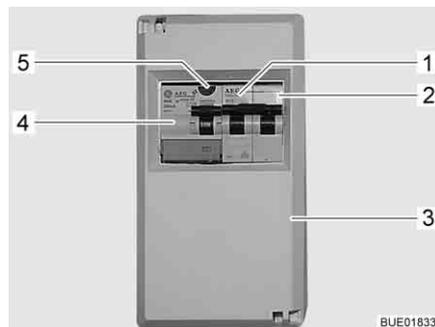


Fig. 100 230 V fuse box with safety cut-out and FI-switch



Fig. 101 230 V connection on vehicle

Connecting the vehicle:

- Check whether the power supply device is suitable regarding connection, voltage, frequency and current.
- Check whether the cables and connections are suitable.
- Check the plug connectors and cables for visible damage.
- Switch off the safety cut-out (Fig. 100,1 and 2) in the fuse box (Fig. 100,3).
- Open the cover of the 230 V connection on the vehicle (Fig. 101) and insert the plug connector. Ensure that the detent of the spring-mounted pivoting cover is engaged in position.

- Plug the connector of the connecting cable into the socket of the power supply device. Ensure that the detent of the spring-mounted pivoting cover is engaged in position.
- Switch on the safety cut-out in the fuse box.

Checking the fault current protection switch:

- When the vehicle is connected to the 230 V supply, press the test button (Fig. 100,5) of the fault current protection switch (FI-switch) (Fig. 100,4) in the fuse box (Fig. 100,3). The fault current protection switch must trip.
- Switch the fault current protection switch back on again.

Unplugging the connection:

- Switch off the safety cut-outs (Fig. 100,1 and 2) in the fuse box (Fig. 100,3).
- Loosen the detent on the power supply device and unplug the connection cable from the socket.
- Loosen the detent on the vehicle, unplug the plug connector and close the cover of the 230 V connection.

8.8 Fuses



- ▶ Only replace defective fuses when the cause of the defect is known and has been remedied.
- ▶ Replace defective fuses only after the power supply has been turned off.
- ▶ Never bridge or repair fuses.
- ▶ Only replace faulty fuses with a new fuse with the same rating.

8.8.1 12 V fuses

The appliances connected to the 12 V power supply in the living area are fused individually. The fuses can be accessed in the driver's cabin, on the batteries, on or next to the transformer/rectifier and on the appliances.

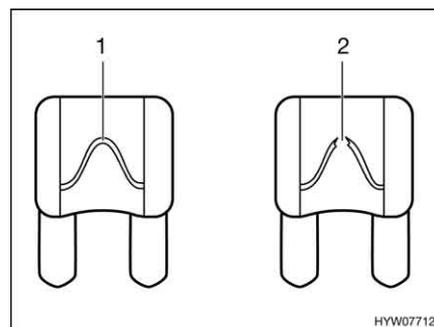


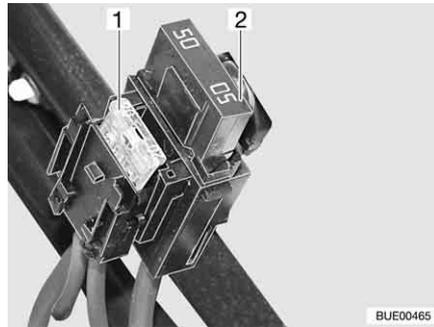
Fig. 102 12 V fuse

An intact 12 V fuse can be detected by the unbroken fuse element (Fig. 102,1). If the fuse element is broken (Fig. 102,2), change the fuse.

Before changing fuses, take the function, value and colour of the relevant fuses from the following specifications. When changing fuses, only use flat fuses with the values shown below.

Fuses on the starter battery

The fuses are installed in the vicinity of the starter battery. The starter battery is on the floor between the seats in the driver's cabin and can be accessed under a cover.

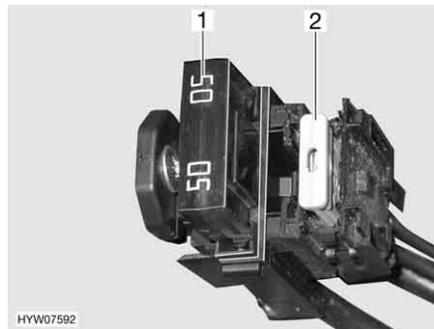


- 1 Flat fuse 20 A/yellow (for the refrigerator)
- 2 Jumbo flat fuse 50 A/red

Fig. 103 Fuses on the starter battery

Fuses on the living area battery

The fuses are fitted next to the living area battery.



- 1 Jumbo flat fuse 50 A/red (for the transformer/rectifier)
- 2 Flat fuse 2 A/grey (for battery sensor, living area battery)

Fig. 104 Fuses on the living area battery

Fuses on the relay box AD01

A relay box (AD01) is installed in one of the two seat consoles. The relay box helps generate the signals for the chassis lighting not provided by the base vehicle. The relay box can be used anywhere.

The circuit used by us can vary from the circuit provided by the manufacturer. Consequently, the circuit can also vary from the display on the relay box type plate, which the manufacturer affixed.

FuNo	Function	Value/colour
B2	Cl. 15 (ignition on)	15 A blue
B3	Cl. 30 (constant positive)	15 A blue
B5	Signal D+	Internal Polyswitch (2 A)
B6	Spare	15 A blue
B7	Front side marker lights (white/red)	5 A light brown

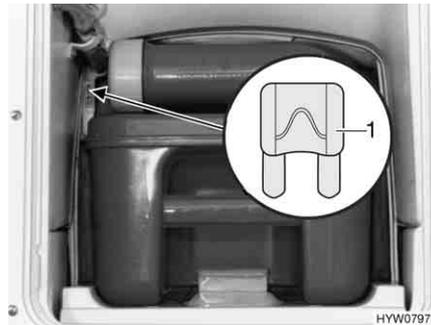
Fuses on the transformer/rectifier (EBL 99)

Function	Value/colour
Internal charger module	20 A yellow
Compressor/AES refrigerator	20 A yellow
Heater	10 A red
Basic light/electrically operated entrance step/radio	25 A white
Spare 4	25 A white

Function	Value/colour
Spare 3	20 A yellow
Spare 2	15 A blue
Spare 1	15 A blue
Solar	15 A blue
Spare 5	15 A blue
Spare 6	15 A blue
Auxiliary charging unit	20 A yellow
Circuit 1	10 A red
Circuit 2	10 A red
TV	10 A red
Water pump	5 A light brown

Fuse for the Thetford toilet (swivel toilet)

The fuse is located in the locker wall of the Thetford cassette.



1 Flat fuse 3 A/purple

Fig. 105 Fuse for the Thetford toilet

Changing:

- Open the flap for the Thetford cassette on the outside of the vehicle.
- Pull out the Thetford cassette completely.
- Replace fuse (Fig. 105,1).

Fuses for heater for waste water pipes

The fuses are located on the regulator (Fig. 106,1).

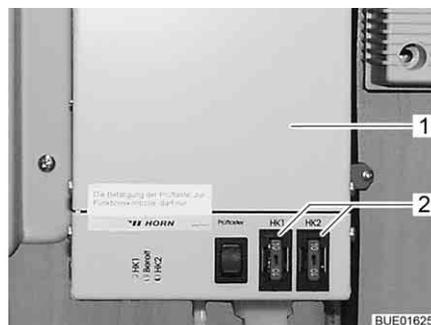


Fig. 106 Heater regulation for waste water pipes

Changing:

- Switch the heater off.
- Replace fuse (Fig. 106,2).

8.8.2 230 V fuse



- ▷ Check the fault current protection switch for each connection to the 230 V power supply, at least once every 6 months.

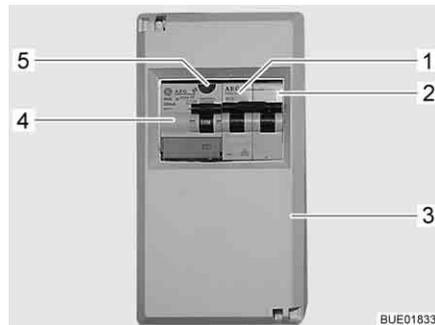


Fig. 107 230 V fuse box with safety cut-out and FI-switch

A fault current protection switch (FI-switch) (Fig. 107,4) in the fuse box (Fig. 107,3) protects the complete vehicle from fault current (0.03 A).

The downstream safety cut-out (10 A) (Fig. 107,2) secures the 230 V sockets, the power supply unit, the auxiliary charging unit and the refrigerator.

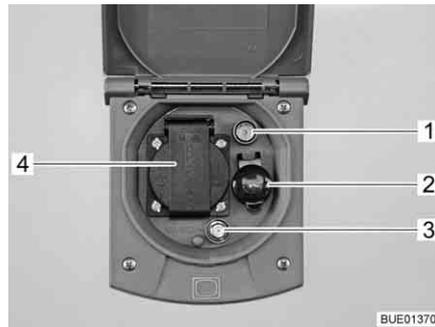
For vehicles with special equipment, e.g. air conditioning unit, an additional safety cut-out (16 A) (Fig. 107,1) secures the device.

Position See chapter 16.

Checking the fault current protection switch:

- When the vehicle is connected to the 230 V power supply, press the test button (Fig. 107,5). The fault current protection switch (FI-switch) must be activated.

8.9 External socket (special equipment)



- 1 TV socket
- 2 12 V socket
- 3 SAT socket
- 4 230 V socket

Fig. 108 External socket

The 230 V socket and the 12 V socket can be used to power electrical devices in the awning.

Connection possibilities

TV socket and SAT socket offer various possibilities for TV operation:

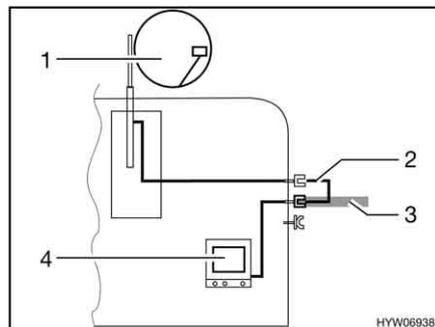


Fig. 109 TV inside the vehicle

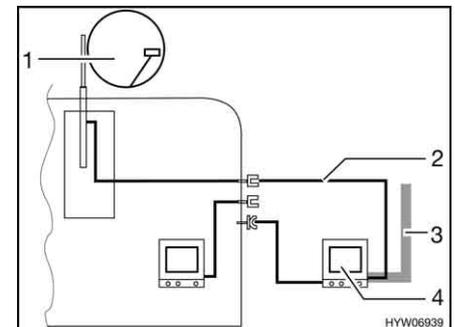


Fig. 110 TV in the awning

- TV inside the vehicle (Fig. 109,4): Connection to roof antenna (Fig. 109,1) with connection cable (Fig. 109,2)
- TV inside the vehicle (Fig. 109,4): Connection to external antenna (Fig. 109,3)
- TV inside the awning (Fig. 110,4): Connection to roof antenna (Fig. 110,1) with connection cable (Fig. 110,2)
- TV inside the awning (Fig. 110,4): Connection to external antenna (Fig. 110,3)

8.10 Circuit diagrams

8.10.1 Circuit diagrams, interior

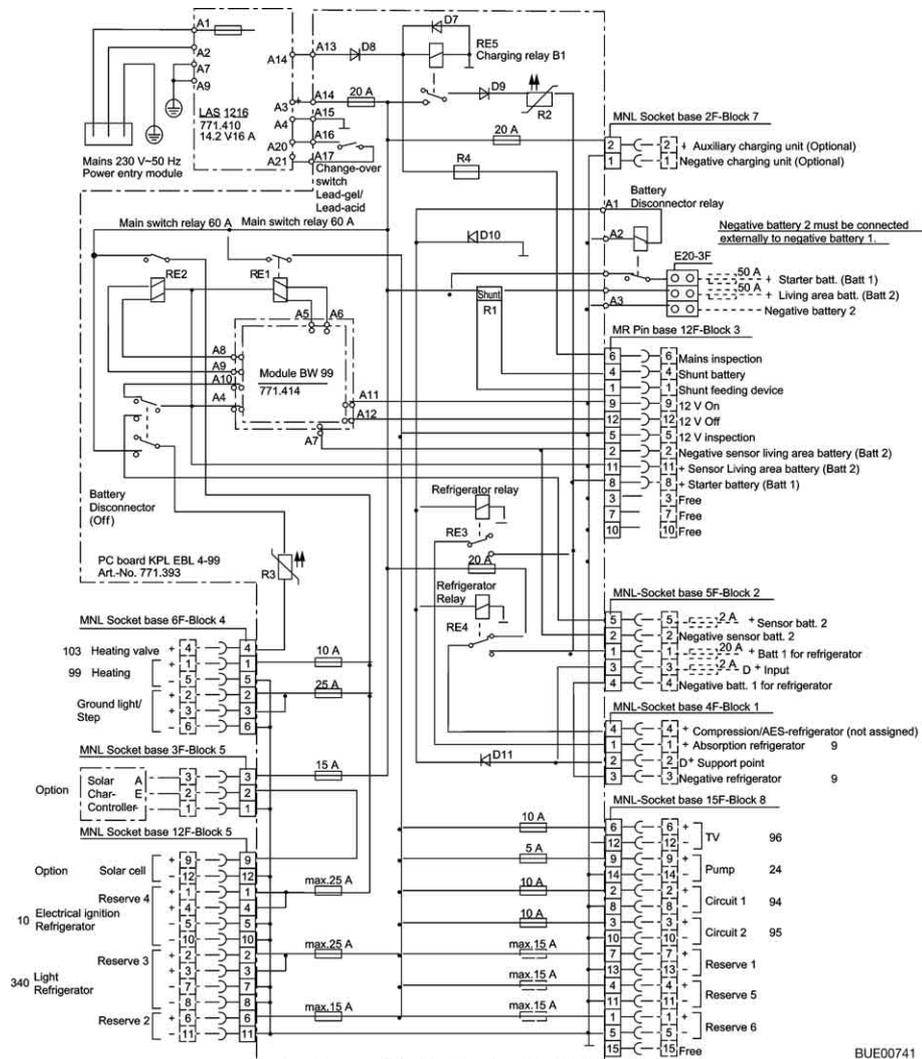
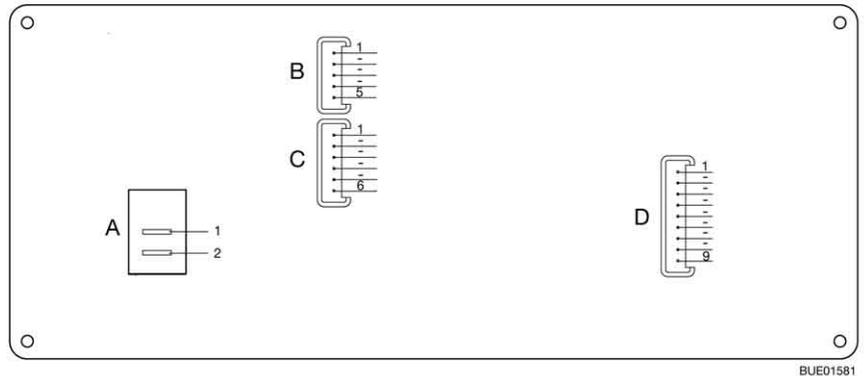


Fig. 111 Circuit diagram, interior (EBL 99)

BUE00741



BUE01581

Fig. 112 Connection diagram, panel (IT 96-2)

A	2 x AMP flat pins 4.8 x 0.8
1	+ 12 V
2	Pump
B	Lumberg MSFQ 5-pin
1	Full
2	3/4
3	1/2
4	1/4
5	Base waste water tank
C	Lumberg MSFQ 6-pin
1	Full
2	3/4
3	1/2
4	1/4
5	Base water tank
6	n. c.
D	Lumberg MSFQ 9-pin
1	12 V indicator
2	12 V main switch off
3	12 V main switch on
4	+ Starter battery 12 V
5	+ Living area battery sensor
6	Negative living area battery sensor
7	230 V indicator
8	n. c.
9	n. c.

8.10.2 Circuit diagram, exterior

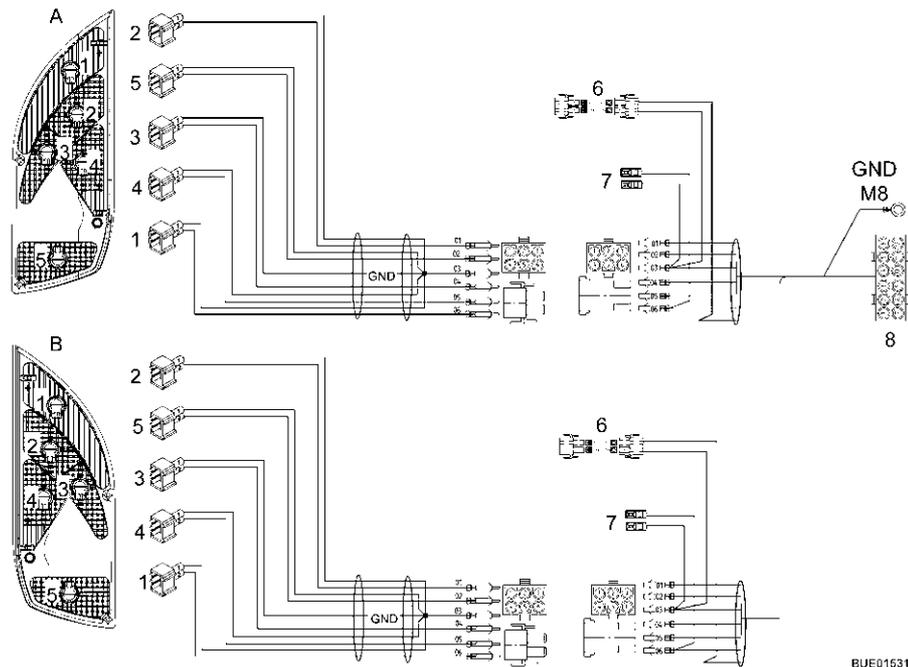


Fig. 113 Circuit diagram, exterior



▷ For the double-pole lamp sockets, Pin 1 is always GND, and Pin 2 is the function signal.

A (left side)

Pos.	Function	Cable	Terminal
1	Tail light	Grey	06
2	Left direction indicator	Yellow	01
3	Back-up light	Purple 1.5	04
4	Brake light	Red	05
5	Fog tail light	Blue	02
-	Earth return (GND)	White	03
6	Third brake light	-	-
7	Licence plate light	-	-
8	12-pole plug Fiat	-	-

B (right side)

1	Tail light	Brown	06
2	Right direction indicator	Green	01
3	Back-up light	Purple 1.5	04
4	Brake light	Orange	05
5	Fog tail light	Purple 0.5	02
-	Earth return (GND)	White	03
6	Third brake light	-	-
7	Licence plate light	-	-
8	12-pole plug Fiat	-	-

Chapter overview

This chapter contains instructions regarding the appliances of the vehicle.

The instructions refer exclusively to the operation of the appliances.

Further information about the appliances can be found in the instruction manuals for the appliances, included separately with the vehicle.

The instructions address the following topics:

- heater
- boiler
- air conditioning unit
- gas cooker
- extractor hood
- refrigerator

9.1 General



- ▷ The heat exchanger of the Truma hot-air heater has to be replaced after 30 years. The heat exchanger of the Alde hot-water heater has to be replaced after 10 years. Only the manufacturer of the heater or an authorised specialist workshop is allowed to replace the heat exchanger. The operator of the heater must see to it that the parts are replaced.
- ▷ For safety reasons, spare parts for pieces of heating appliances must correspond with manufacturer's instructions and be permitted by the manufacturer as a spare part. These spare parts may only be fitted by the manufacturer or an authorised specialist workshop.



- ▷ Further information can be obtained in the instruction manual for the respective appliance.

The heater, air conditioning unit, boiler, cooker and refrigerator are fitted depending on the model of the vehicle.

In this instruction manual a description is given only for the operation of the appliances and their particular features.

To operate gas appliances, first open the regulator tap on the gas bottle and the gas isolator tap corresponding to the appliance.

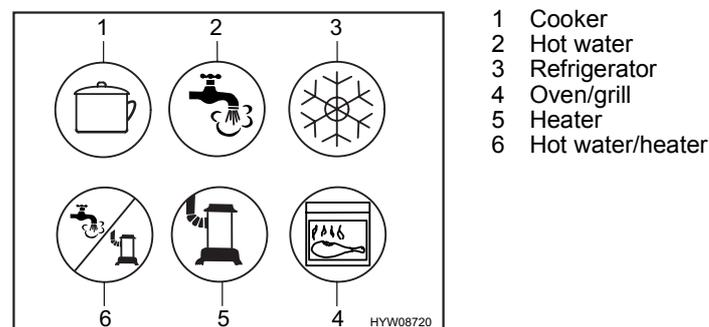


Fig. 114 Symbols for the gas isolator taps

9.2 Heater and boiler

The heater can both heat up the vehicle interior (heating the room air) and heat up the domestic water (boiler function). The following instructions are also valid if the heater is only used as boiler.



- ▶ Never let gas escape unburned due to danger of explosion.
- ▶ Never run the heater in gas operation when refuelling, on ferries or in the garage. Danger of explosion!
- ▶ Never operate the heater in gas operation in closed spaces (e.g. garages). Danger of poisoning and suffocation!
- ▶ The waste gas vent may neither be closed nor blocked.
- ▶ Do not use the space behind the heater as a storage compartment.
- ▶ The water in the boiler can be heated up to 65 °C. Risk of scalding!



- ▷ Never use boiler when empty.
- ▷ If the boiler is not being used, empty it if there is any risk of frost.
- ▷ Only operate the boiler with the maximum temperature setting if you require a large quantity of warm water. This protects the boiler against the build-up of limescale.
- ▷ The circulation fan is automatically switched on when the hot-air heater is activated, and it stays on. This puts an immense strain on the living area battery, if the vehicle is not connected to an external 230 V power supply. Take into consideration that the living area battery only has limited reserves of energy.



- ▷ Do not use the water from the boiler as drinking water.
- ▷ The hot-air heater can even run on an empty boiler.
- ▷ If the power supply to the heater was interrupted, the time must be reset.

Start-up

When lighting the heater for the first time a small amount of smoke and odour will occur. Immediately set the operating switch of the heater to its highest position. Open doors and windows and ventilate well. Smoke and odour will disappear by themselves after a while.

9.2.1 Models with waste gas vent on the right-hand side of the vehicle



- ▶ If the awning is put up and the heater or the boiler is running in gas operation, exhaust gases from the heater or boiler can escape into the awning area. Danger of suffocation! Make sure the area is sufficiently ventilated.

9.2.2 To heat properly



Fig. 115 Air outlet nozzle of the hot air distribution

Hot air distribution

Several air outlet nozzles (Fig. 115) are built into the vehicle. Pipes conduct the warm air to the air outlet nozzles. Turn the air outlet nozzles in a suitable position so the air can escape as required. To avoid draft close the air outlet nozzles on the dashboard and set the air distribution of the base vehicle to air circulation.

Adjusting the air outlet nozzles

- Fully open: Full hot air stream
- Half or partially open: Reduced hot air stream

When five air outlet nozzles are completely opened, less warm air escapes through each nozzle. However, if only three air outlet nozzles are opened, more warm air flows out of each nozzle.

9.2.3 Hot-air heater and boiler with CP plus digital operating unit



▷ If there is a risk of frost and the heater is not in operation, empty the boiler.

Operating unit

The operating unit is divided into two sections:

- Display
- Operating buttons



- 1 Display
- 2 Rotary push button
- 3 Back button

Fig. 116 Operating unit

After being switched on, the most recently set values/operating parameters are activated.

If no button is pressed, the operating unit switches to stand-by mode after a few minutes.

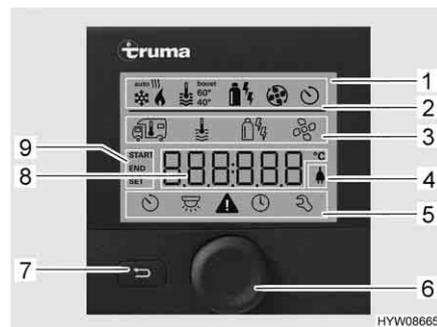
If the time is set, the display in stand-by mode alternates between the time and the room temperature set.

After being switched off, the display in the control unit may remain active for several minutes since the heater is still running.

Operating buttons

The operating buttons have the following functions:

Button	Button operation	Function
Rotary push button (Fig. 116,2)	Turn to the right	Menu is run through from left to right Values are increased
	Turn to the left	Menu is run through from right to left Values are decreased
	Press briefly	Selected value is saved Menu item is selected for changing values (selected menu item flashes)
	Press (3 seconds)	Switch on or switch off
Back button (Fig. 116,3)	Press	Return from a menu item without saving values



- 1 Display
- 2 Status line
- 3 Upper menu line
- 4 Display line voltage 230 V
- 5 Lower menu line
- 6 Rotary push button
- 7 Back button
- 8 Settings and values display area
- 9 Timer display

Fig. 117 Operating unit with displays

Display

The display is divided into four sections:

- Status line (Fig. 117,2)
- Upper menu line (Fig. 117,3)
- Display area (Fig. 117,8)
- Lower menu line (Fig. 117,5)

Switching operating unit on/off:

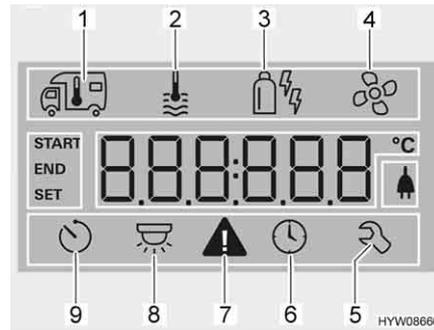
- Press and hold the rotary push button (Fig. 117,6) for approx. 3 seconds. Both menu lines (Fig. 117,3 and Fig. 117,5) are displayed. The first symbol flashes.



- ▷ Switching the operating mode on/off means switching between stand-by and setting mode. In stand-by mode, the display alternates between the room temperature and the time that have been set.

Carrying out settings:

- Turn rotary push button (Fig. 117,6) until the required menu symbol flashes.
- Press rotary push button.
- Turn rotary push button until the required value is displayed.
- Press rotary push button to save the value set. If you do not wish to change the value originally set: Press back button (Fig. 117,7).



- 1 Heater
- 2 Hot water
- 3 Operating mode
- 4 Fan
- 5 Service menu
- 6 Timer
- 7 Warning symbol
- 8 Lighting (not used here)
- 9 Setting the time

Fig. 118 Display

Switching on the heater:

- Open the regulator tap on the gas bottle and the gas isolator tap "Heater/boiler".
- Turn rotary push button (Fig. 117,6) until the heater menu symbol (Fig. 118,1) flashes.
- Press rotary push button.
- Turn rotary push button until required value is displayed.
- Press rotary push button to save the value set. The symbol in the status line (Fig. 117,2) flashes until the room temperature set is reached. If you do not wish to change the value originally set: Press back button (Fig. 117,7).

Switching off the heater:

- Turn temperature value back until OFF is displayed. Press rotary push button to save.
- ▷ The required room temperature can also be changed in stand-by mode by turning the rotary push button.



Switching on hot water production:

- Open the regulator tap on the gas bottle and the gas isolator tap "Heater/boiler".
- Turn rotary push button (Fig. 117,6) until the hot water menu symbol (Fig. 117,2) flashes.
- Press rotary push button.
- Turn rotary push button until the required value is displayed:
 - OFF: Hot water production is switched off.
 - 40°: Hot water is heated to 40 °C.
 - 60°: Hot water is heated to 60 °C.
 - BOOST: Fast heating of hot water (boiler priority) for max. 40 minutes. The water temperature is then held at a higher level for two reheating cycles (approximately 62 °C).
- Press rotary push button to save the value set. The symbol in the status line (Fig. 117,2) flashes until the hot water temperature set is reached. If you do not wish to change the value originally set: Press back button (Fig. 117,7).

Switching off hot water production:

- Turn rotary push button until OFF is displayed. Press rotary push button to save.

Safety/drainage valve

The boiler is equipped with a safety/drainage valve (Fig. 119). The safety/drainage valve prevents water in the boiler from freezing, when there is frost and the heater is not switched on.



- ▷ When the vehicle is not used for a long period of time, open the safety/drainage valve and empty the boiler.
- ▷ At temperatures below 2 °C the safety/drainage valve opens automatically. Only if the temperature of the safety/drainage valve lies above 6 °C can it be shut again.
- ▷ The water pump and the water fittings are not protected against freezing by the safety/drainage valve.



- ▷ The drainage neck of the safety/drainage valve has to be free of dirt (e.g. leaves, ice) at all times.



Fig. 119 Safety/drainage valve of the boiler

Position See chapter 16.

Filling/emptying the boiler

The boiler can be supplied with water from the water tank.

Filling the boiler with water:

- Switch on 12 V power supply on the panel.
- Close the safety/drainage valve. Turn the knob (Fig. 119,1) perpendicular to the safety/drainage valve and push the push button (Fig. 119,2) in.
- Set all the water taps to "Hot" and open them. The water pump is turned on. The warm water pipes are filled with water.
- Keep the water taps open until the water flowing out of the water taps has no bubbles in it. This is the only way to ensure that the boiler is full of water.
- Close all water taps.

Emptying the boiler:

- Switch off hot water production.
- Open the safety/drainage valve. To do this turn the knob (Fig. 119,1) parallel to the safety/drainage valve. The push button (Fig. 119,2) jumps out. The boiler is drained to the outside by the safety/drainage valve.
- Check whether the water has been drained completely from the boiler (approx. 10 litres).

Selecting operating mode:

- Turn rotary push button (Fig. 117,6) until the menu symbol operating mode (Fig. 118,3) flashes.
- Press rotary push button.
- Turn rotary push button until the desired operating mode is displayed:
 -  Gas operation
 -  Electrical operation (900 W)
 -  Electrical operation (1800 W)
 -  Gas and electrical operation (900 W)
 -  Gas and electrical operation (1800 W)
- Press the rotary push button to save the set operating mode. To revert to the original setting: Press back button (Fig. 117,7).



- ▷ 230 V electrical operation is only possible when the vehicle is connected to the 230 V power supply.
- ▷ Select the output level for 230 V electrical operation so that it corresponds to the fuse protection of the 230 V connection (900 W for 3.9 A fuse, 1800 W for 7.8 A fuse).

The combination of gas operation and 230 V electrical operation shortens the time required to heat up the vehicle.

Setting the fan:

- Turn rotary push button (Fig. 117,6) until the fan menu symbol (Fig. 118,4) flashes.
- Press rotary push button.
- Turn rotary push button until the required value is displayed:
 - OFF: Fan is switched off.
 - VENT: Air circulation
 - ECO: Low fan setting
 - HIGH: High fan setting
 - BOOST: Fast room heating. Boost is available if the current room temperature is at least 10 °C below the selected room temperature.
- Press rotary push button to save the value set. If you do not wish to change the value originally set: Press back button (Fig. 117,7).

Setting the timer:

- Turn rotary push button (Fig. 117,6) until the timer menu symbol (Fig. 118,6) flashes.
- Press rotary push button. The start time is displayed and the hour display flashes.
- Turn rotary push button until the hour of the selected start time is displayed.
- Press rotary push button. The minute display flashes.
- Turn rotary push button until the minute of the selected start time is displayed.
- Press rotary push button.
- Proceed in the same way to set the switch-off time, the required room temperature, the hot water setting and the fan setting.
- Press rotary push button. The timer is activated. The timer symbol (Fig. 118,6) flashes when the timer is programmed and active.



- ▷ The service menu contains items that generally only need to be set once (language, background brightness, calibration), as well as information for service centres (version numbers).

Fault display

The warning symbol (Fig. 118,7) flashes in the event of a warning. The heater continues to operate. In the event of only a temporary fault, the warning symbol goes out automatically.

In the event of a warning, the control unit displays the error code for the fault. The heater is switched off. Press rotary push button to restart the heater.



- ▷ Further information can be obtained in the manufacturer's instruction manual.

9.2.4 Auxiliary heat exchanger (special equipment)



- ▷ The fan on the auxiliary heat exchanger can be used for ventilation.
- ▷ The heat output is continuously adjusted.

The auxiliary heat exchanger is built into the bench seat.

The auxiliary heat exchanger may be used to provide the vehicle's living area with additional heat during the journey.

The auxiliary heat exchanger is integrated into the heat circulation of the base vehicle and is therefore only in operation when the vehicle engine is running.



Fig. 120 Operating controls for auxiliary heat exchanger

Switching on:

- Push the sliding regulator (Fig. 120,1) of the flow control downward to the desired position. The water circulation is open.
- Turn the fan switch (Fig. 120,2) for the circulation fan in a clockwise direction.

Switching off:

- Turn the fan switch (Fig. 120,2) to "0".
- Push the sliding regulator (Fig. 120,1) of the flow control upward as far as it goes.

9.2.5 Electrical floor warming unit (special equipment)



- ▶ On models with electrical floor warming unit, never drill holes in the floor or screw in any screws. Careful with sharp objects. There is danger of a power cut or a short circuit due to damage to a heater wire.



- ▷ Do not cover the transformer. Danger of overheating!



- ▷ The electrical floor warming unit only operates if the vehicle is connected to the 230 V power supply.
- ▷ The output of the electrical floor warming unit alone is not sufficient to heat the living area.



Fig. 121 Transformer for electrical floor warming unit



Fig. 122 Switch for electrical floor warming unit

The transformer (Fig. 121,1) for the electrical floor warming unit is installed either in the bench seat or in the bedding box, depending on the model.

Switching on:

- Connect the vehicle to the 230 V power supply (see chapter 8).
- Press the rocker switch (Fig. 122,2). The indicator lamp (Fig. 122,1) on the switch is illuminated.

Switching off:

- Press the rocker switch (Fig. 122,2). The indicator lamp (Fig. 122,1) on the switch goes off.

After switching off, the floor remains warm for a while, due to residual heat. If the transformer is overloaded, the overload protection is actuated. The pin (Fig. 121,2) jumps out.

Switching on overload protection:

- Press the pin (Fig. 121,2) on the overload protection when the transformer is cooled.

9.3 Air conditioning unit (special equipment)

9.3.1 Dometic



- ▷ If the unit is operating, always open at least one ventilation flap.



- ▷ In the winter, vehicle heating can be supported but not replaced by the air conditioning unit.
- ▷ Also read the manufacturer's instruction manual.

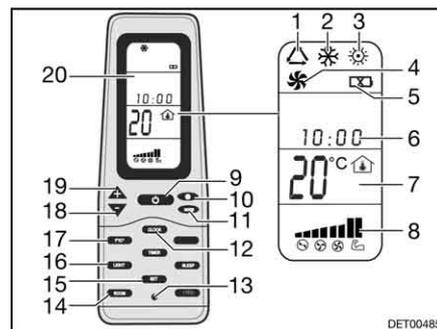


Fig. 123 Remote control

- 1 Symbol for automatic mode
- 2 Symbol for cold mode
- 3 Symbol for warm mode
- 4 Symbol for ventilation mode
- 5 Symbol for discharged batteries
- 6 Time
- 7 Temperature display
- 8 Fan speed display
- 9 ON/OFF button
- 10 Fan speed button
- 11 "MODE" button
- 12 "CLOCK" button
- 13 Reset key
- 14 Interior temperature display button "ROOM"
- 15 Store button "SET"
- 16 Light button "LIGHT" (optional)
- 17 Temperature unit change button "F/C"
- 18 Temperature decrease button "-"
- 19 Temperature increase button "+"
- 20 Display

To execute the individual switching commands, always point the remote control in the direction of the ceiling unit.

Operating modes

The air conditioning unit has the following operating modes:

- Automatic
- Ventilation, manual
- Cooling, manual
- Heating, manual

Switching on:

- Press the ON/OFF button (Fig. 123,9).
- Press the "Mode" button (Fig. 123,11) as often as required until the required mode (Fig. 123,1, 2, 3 or 4) is indicated on the display (Fig. 123,20).
- Use the "+" (Fig. 123,19) and "-" (Fig. 123,18) buttons to set the desired temperature.
- Use the fan speed button (Fig. 123,10) to select the desired fan level.

Switching off:

- Press the ON/OFF button (Fig. 123,9).



Fig. 124 Air conditioning unit (Dometic)

LED The LED (Fig. 124,4) on the ceiling unit (Fig. 124,1) displays the operating status of the air conditioning unit:

Status LED	Signification
Off	Air conditioning unit off
Orange	Air conditioning unit ready to operate
Green	Air conditioning unit in operation
Red (continuous)	No 230 V power connection
Red (flashes once intermittently)	Fault in the interior temperature gauge
Red (flashes twice intermittently)	Fault in the exterior temperature gauge

Air current The air current can be directed in different directions. The distribution of the air current toward the front or back is continuously adjustable.

Adjusting air current:

- Align the two deflectors (Fig. 124,3 and 5) in the desired position.
- Rotate knob (Fig. 124,2) on sliding regulator in an anticlockwise direction. The sliding regulator for air distribution is released.
- Slide the sliding regulator forwards or backwards to the desired position. The side on which the sliding regulator is located is closed.
- Turn the knob tight in the clockwise direction.

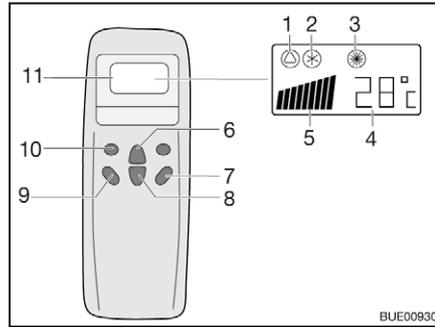
9.3.2 Telair



- ▷ Always wait at least 2 minutes between switching off and switching on again. Otherwise the compressor will be damaged.
- ▷ If the unit is operating, always open at least one ventilation flap.

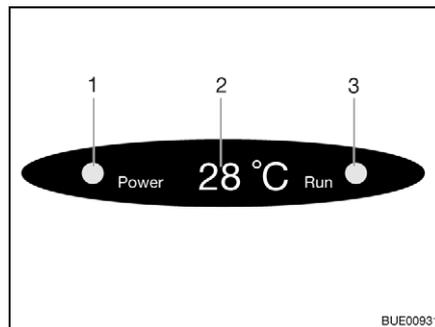


- ▷ The air conditioning unit only runs if the vehicle is connected to a 230 V power supply.
- ▷ In the winter, vehicle heating can be supported but not replaced by the air conditioning unit.
- ▷ Following switch-on the air conditioning unit needs approx. 3 minutes until the compressor starts to run and cold air or hot air is output.
- ▷ Also read the manufacturer's instruction manual.



- 1 Symbol for automatic
- 2 Symbol for cooling
- 3 Symbol for heater
- 4 Temperature (set) display
- 5 Fan speed display
- 6 Temperature increase button
- 7 "ON/OFF" button
- 8 Temperature reduction button
- 9 Ventilation speed button
- 10 "Mode" button
- 11 Display

Fig. 125 Remote control



- 1 Mains connection indicator lamp
 - 2 Temperature (current) display
 - 3 Mode indicator lamp
- Green: Cooling
Red: Heater

Fig. 126 Display on the diffuser

To execute the individual switching commands, always point the remote control in the direction of the receiver.

Operating modes

- Automatic
- Cooling
- Heater

Switching on:

- Press the "ON/OFF" button (Fig. 125,7).
- Press the "Mode" button (Fig. 125,10) as often as required until the required operating mode (Fig. 125,1, 2 or 3) is indicated on the display. The corresponding indicator lamp on the diffuser display (Fig. 126,3) lights up.
- Use the temperature increase button (Fig. 125,6) or temperature reduction button (Fig. 125,8) to set the required temperature.
- Use the ventilation speed button (Fig. 125,9) to select the required ventilation level.

Switching off:



- ▶ If the air conditioning unit has run in heating mode, the blower will run on for some minutes in order to dissipate the heat completely.

9.4 Gas cooker



- ▶ Never let gas escape unburned due to danger of explosion.
- ▶ Before using the cooker make sure that there is sufficient ventilation. Open windows or the skylight.
- ▶ Do not use gas cooker or gas oven for heating.
- ▶ Do not fit any curtains in the immediate proximity of the cooker. Fire hazard!



- ▶ Always protect your hands with cooking gloves or potholders when handling hot pots, pans and similar items. There is a risk of injury.
- ▶ During activation and operation of the gas cooker, no flammable objects or highly inflammable objects such as dishcloths, napkins etc. must be near the gas cooker. Fire hazard!
- ▶ The process of ignition must be visible from above and must not be covered by cooking pans placed on the cooker.
- ▶ The gas cooker lid is held closed by a spring. When closing there is danger of getting injured!



- ▷ Do not place hot objects such as cooking pans on the sink cover. The plastic can become deformed.
- ▷ Do not use the glass gas cooker lid as a hob.
- ▷ Do not close the gas cooker lid while the gas cooker is in operation.
- ▷ Do not apply pressure on the gas cooker lid when it is closed.
- ▷ Do not place hot cooking pans on the gas cooker lid.
- ▷ Keep the gas cooker lid open after cooking until the burners are cool. Otherwise the glass plate could shatter.



- ▷ Only use pots and pans whose diameter is appropriate for the gas cooker burners.
- ▷ When the flame goes out, the thermocouple automatically cuts the gas supply.
- ▷ Further information can be obtained in the device manufacturer's instruction manual.

The vehicle kitchen unit is fitted with a two-burner gas cooker.

The operating controls for the gas cooker are located directly at the gas cooker.

Electronic ignition

The gas cooker is equipped with a lighting knob.



Fig. 127 Gas cooker

Switching on:

- Open the regulator tap on the gas bottle and the gas isolator tap "Cooker".
- Open the gas cooker lid (Fig. 127,1).
- Turn the control knob (Fig. 127,2) on the burner you wish to use to the ignition position (large flame).
- Press the control knob down and hold it.
- Press the rocker switch (Fig. 127,3). Ignition sparks are generated at the burner.

- Once the flame is burning, the control knob must be held down for 10 to 15 seconds, until the thermocouple automatically keeps the gas supply open.
- Release the control knob and turn to the desired setting.
- If ignition is unsuccessful, repeat the entire procedure.

Switching off:

- Turn the control knob to the 0-position. The flame fades.
- Close the gas isolator tap "Cooker" and the regulator tap on the gas bottle.

9.5 Extractor hood (special equipment)

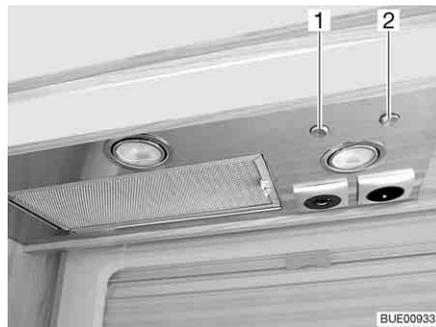


Fig. 128 Extractor hood

The cooking area is equipped with an extractor hood. The powerful fan blows the cooking steam directly outside. To switch on the extractor hood, press the right flip switch (Fig. 128,2).

Use the left flip switch (Fig. 128,1) to switch on the two lights in the extractor hood.

9.6 Refrigerator

During the journey, only operate the refrigerator via the 12 V power supply. At high ambient temperatures the refrigerator is unable to reach its full cooling power.



- ▷ When leaving the vehicle, always mount the refrigerator ventilation grill. Otherwise water can enter during rain.
- ▷ The cooling power of the refrigerator depends on the vehicle setup. The cooling power can decrease if the vehicle is inclined by 5° or more. Therefore, always park the vehicle on level ground.
- ▷ Absorption refrigerators operate at normal room temperature (approx. 21 °C) within the specified temperature range. At significantly higher ambient temperatures (> 30 °C), the cooling power is reduced. This is because the "evaporating temperature" of the refrigerant is lower in absorption refrigerators than it is in compressor refrigerators.

9.6.1 Refrigerator ventilation grill

At high external temperatures, the full cooling power of the cooling unit is only guaranteed if the refrigerator is ventilated sufficiently. In order to achieve a better ventilation the refrigerator ventilation grill can be removed.

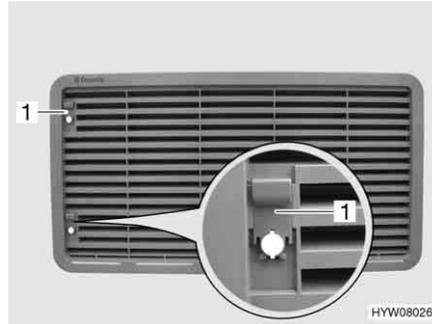


Fig. 129 Refrigerator ventilation grill (with sliding trap)



Fig. 130 Refrigerator ventilation grill (with screw)

- Removing:**
- Depending on version: Push up the sliding trap (Fig. 129,1) or turn the screw (Fig. 130,1) a quarter turn using a coin.
 - Remove refrigerator ventilation grill.

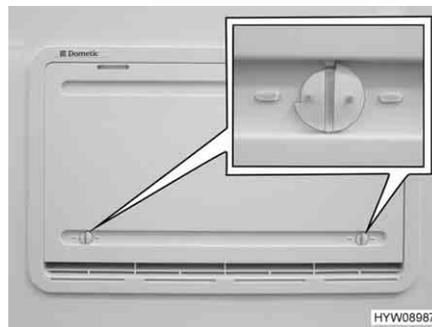


Fig. 131 Winter cover

Winter cover

If the refrigerator is to be operated at low external temperatures, the manufacturer recommends the use of a winter cover (Fig. 131) for the refrigerator ventilation grills.

The table below shows the temperature ranges in which the winter cover or the insulated winter cover may be used.

Temperature	Cover
Below 10 °C	Winter cover (for refrigerators with capacity below 130 litres: fit only on the lower ventilation grill)
Below -5 °C	Insulated winter cover (fit only on the lower ventilation grill)



- ▷ If the temperatures are higher than the indicated values, it is absolutely necessary to remove the winter cover. Otherwise the vehicle could be damaged.

Mounting:

- Open both locks (Fig. 131) (groove in horizontal position).
- Put winter cover in front of the ventilation grill.
- Lock the locks with a small coin (groove in vertical position).

Removing:

- Open both locks (Fig. 131) (groove in horizontal position).
- Remove winter cover from ventilation grill.
- ▷ The winter cover may remain mounted during the journey.



9.6.2 Operation (Dometic with manual power selection MES)

Operating modes The refrigerator has 3 operating modes:

- Gas operation
- 230 V AC
- 12 V DC

The operating mode is set with the operating controls on the refrigerator panel.



- ▷ Select only one energy source.
- ▷ The refrigerator always requires a 12 V control voltage, regardless of which type of energy it is using. The control voltage is present as soon as the transformer/rectifier is switched on. Therefore the closed circuit current always flows even if the refrigerator is switched off. Always switch off the transformer/rectifier for a temporary lay-up.

Gas operation



- ▶ Never let gas escape unburned due to danger of explosion.

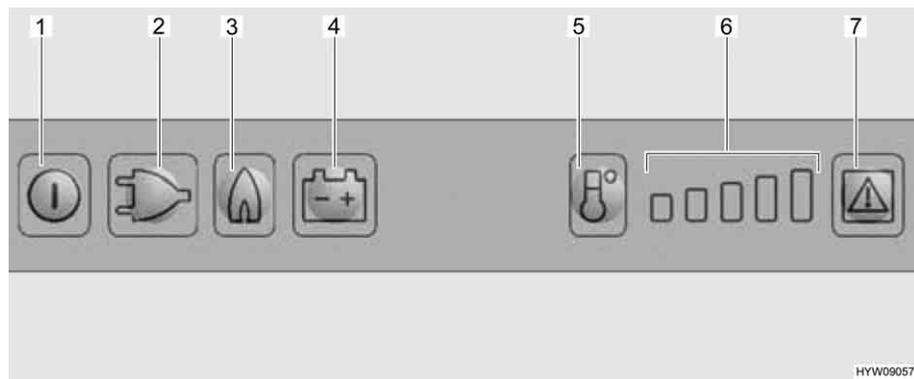


Fig. 132 Operating controls for the refrigerator

- 1 On/Off button
- 2 Illuminated button for "230 V" mode
- 3 Illuminated button for "Gas" mode
- 4 Illuminated button for "12 V" mode
- 5 Temperature range selection button
- 6 Temperature range display
- 7 Illuminated "Fault" button

Switching on:

- Open the regulator tap on the gas bottle and the gas isolator tap "Refrigerator".
- Press and hold the On/Off button (Fig. 132,1) for about 2 seconds. The refrigerator switches itself on. The button of the operating mode chosen most recently lights up.
- If necessary, press the button for the operating mode "Gas" (Fig. 132,3). The button lights up. Gas supply is open. Ignition will take place automatically. A ticking sound can be heard until ignition has been completed successfully.
- Use the temperature range selection button (Fig. 132,5) to set the refrigerating temperature.

Switching off:

- Press and hold the On/Off button for about 2 seconds. Refrigerator is switched off.
- Close the gas isolator tap "Refrigerator" and the regulator tap on the gas bottle.

Electrical operation



- ▷ Close the gas isolator tap "Refrigerator" when the refrigerator is operated electrically.

The refrigerator can be operated with the following voltages:

- 230 V AC
- 12 V DC

Switching the 230 V operation on:

- Press and hold the On/Off button (Fig. 132,1) for about 2 seconds. The refrigerator switches itself on. The button of the operating mode chosen most recently lights up.
- If necessary, press the button for the operating mode "230 V" (Fig. 132,2). The button lights up.
- Use the temperature range selection button (Fig. 132,5) to set the refrigerating temperature.

Switching the 230 V operation off:

- Press and hold the On/Off button for about 2 seconds. Refrigerator is switched off.

Switching the 12 V operation on:

- Press and hold the On/Off button (Fig. 132,1) for about 2 seconds. The refrigerator switches itself on. The button of the operating mode chosen most recently lights up.
- If necessary, press the button for the operating mode "12 V" (Fig. 132,4). The button lights up.
- Use the temperature range selection button (Fig. 132,5) to set the refrigerating temperature.

Switching the 12 V operation off:

- Press and hold the On/Off button for about 2 seconds. Refrigerator is switched off.

When operated with 12 V, the refrigerator draws power only from the starter battery of the vehicle. The starter battery only supplies the refrigerator with 12 V when the vehicle engine is running. When the vehicle engine is not running, the refrigerator is cut off from the power supply in the living area. For this reason, change over to gas operation during prolonged driving breaks.



- ▷ Further information can be obtained from the separate instruction manual "Refrigerator".

9.6.3 Operation (Thetford with manual power selection)



- ▷ The refrigerator starts when it is switched on with the setting selected last.
- ▷ Flashing lamps on the operating unit indicate a fault (see separate instruction manual "Refrigerator").

Operating modes

The refrigerator has 3 operating modes:

- Gas operation
- 230 V operation
- 12 V operation

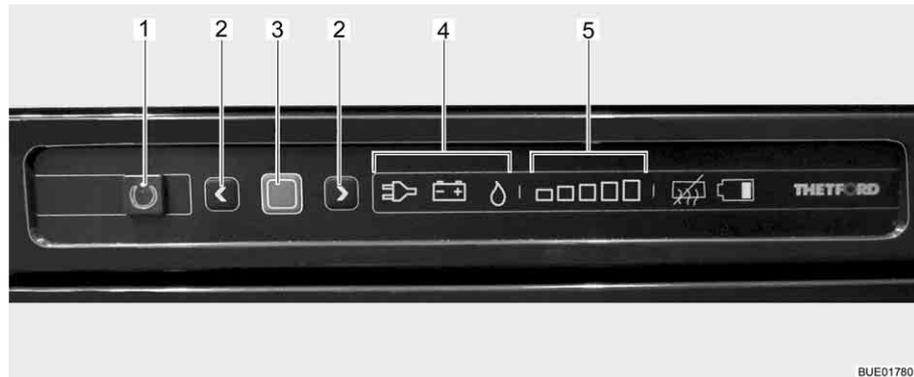


Fig. 133 Operating controls for the refrigerator

- 1 On/Off button
- 2 Arrow keys
- 3 Confirmation button
- 4 Indicator for operating mode (230 V operation/12 V operation/gas operation)
- 5 Indicator for cooling level (lowest - highest cooling level)

The current operating mode is indicated by an illuminated symbol (Fig. 133,4) on the operating unit.



- ▷ The refrigerator always requires a 12 V control voltage, regardless of which type of energy it is using. The control voltage is present as soon as the transformer/rectifier is switched on. Therefore the closed circuit current always flows even if the refrigerator is switched off. Always switch off the transformer/rectifier for a temporary lay-up.



- ▷ We recommend that the refrigerator be operated in 12 V operation when the vehicle is in motion.
When the vehicle is stationary, we advise you to operate the refrigerator in 230 V operation, assuming a 230 V connection is available.
In all other cases, the refrigerator can be operated in gas operation.

Refrigerating temperature control

When turned on the refrigerator automatically selects the thermostat position selected last. This position can be adjusted manually by using the arrow keys (Fig. 133,2). The illuminated bars of the cooling level indicator (Fig. 133,5) show the selected thermostat position. The refrigerating temperature for the three types of energy is set with the arrow keys. It takes a few hours till the refrigerator reaches its normal operating temperature. When changing over the operating mode the thermostat setting will be maintained. The refrigerating temperature is retained regardless of the type of energy being used.

Gas operation


- ▶ Never let gas escape unburned due to danger of explosion.

Switching on:

- Open the regulator tap on the gas bottle and the gas isolator tap "Refrigerator".
- Press and hold the On/Off button (Fig. 133,1) for 1 second. Button (Fig. 133,1) lights up green. To save energy, after approximately 10 seconds the display is dimmed.
- Press confirmation button (Fig. 133,3). The current setting of the operating is displayed.
- If the operating mode gas is not set: To change the setting, press and hold the confirmation button (Fig. 133,3) for approximately 2 seconds.
- Using the arrow keys (Fig. 133,2) select the operating mode gas. Gas supply is open. Ignition will take place automatically. A ticking sound can be heard until ignition has been completed successfully.
- Press and hold the confirmation button (Fig. 133,3) for about 2 seconds.
- Press confirmation button (Fig. 133,3) again. The current cooling level is shown by the illuminated bars (Fig. 133,5).
- To change the setting, press the arrow keys (Fig. 133,2) until the desired setting is displayed.

Switching off:

- Press and hold the On/Off button (Fig. 133,1) for about 2 seconds. All lights go out. Refrigerator is switched off.
- Close the gas isolator tap "Refrigerator" and the regulator tap on the gas bottle.

Electrical operation


- ▷ Close the gas isolator tap "Refrigerator" when the refrigerator is operated electrically.

The refrigerator can be operated with the following voltages:

- 230 V AC
- 12 V DC

Switching the 230 V operation on:

- Press and hold the On/Off button (Fig. 133,1) for 1 second. Button (Fig. 133,1) lights up green. To save energy, after approximately 10 seconds the display is dimmed.
- Press confirmation button (Fig. 133,3). The current setting of the operating is displayed.
- If 230 V operating mode is not set: To change the setting, press and hold the confirmation button (Fig. 133,3) for approximately 2 seconds.
- Using the arrow keys (Fig. 133,2) select the 230 V operating mode.
- Press and hold the confirmation button (Fig. 133,3) for about 2 seconds.
- Press confirmation button (Fig. 133,3) again. The current cooling level is shown by the illuminated bars (Fig. 133,5).
- To change the setting, press the arrow keys (Fig. 133,2) until the desired setting is displayed.

Switching the 230 V operation off:

- Press and hold the On/Off button (Fig. 133,1) for about 2 seconds. All lights go out. Refrigerator is switched off.

Switching the 12 V operation on:

- Press and hold the On/Off button (Fig. 133,1) for 1 second. Button (Fig. 133,1) lights up green. To save energy, after approximately 10 seconds the display is dimmed.
- Press confirmation button (Fig. 133,3). The current setting of the operating is displayed.
- If the 12 V operating mode is not set: To change the setting, press and hold the confirmation button (Fig. 133,3) for approximately 2 seconds.
- Using the arrow keys (Fig. 133,2) select the 12 V operating mode.
- Press and hold the confirmation button (Fig. 133,3) for about 2 seconds.
- Press confirmation button (Fig. 133,3) again. The current cooling level is shown by the illuminated bars (Fig. 133,5).
- To change the setting, press the arrow keys (Fig. 133,2) until the desired setting is displayed.

Switching the 12 V operation off:

- Press and hold the On/Off button (Fig. 133,1) for about 2 seconds. All lights go out. Refrigerator is switched off.

When operated with 12 V, the refrigerator draws power only from the starter battery of the vehicle. The starter battery only supplies the refrigerator with 12 V when the vehicle engine is running. If the vehicle engine is switched off, the cooling no longer operates. However the refrigerator continues to operate via the transformer/rectifier with a control voltage from the living room area battery. For this reason, change over to gas operation during prolonged driving breaks.



- ▷ Further information can be obtained from the separate instruction manual "Refrigerator".

9.6.4 Refrigerator door locking mechanism

With some models, the refrigerator has a separate freezer compartment. The specifications in this section correspondingly also apply to the door of the freezer compartment.



- ▷ During the journey the refrigerator door must always be closed and locked in the closed position.



- ▷ Lock the refrigerator door in ventilation position when the refrigerator is switched off. This prevents mould forming.

There are two positions for locking the refrigerator door in place:

- Closed refrigerator door during travel and when the refrigerator is in operation
- Slightly opened refrigerator door as a ventilation position when the refrigerator is switched off

Dometic 8 series


Fig. 134 Release button of the refrigerator door (Dometic 8 series)

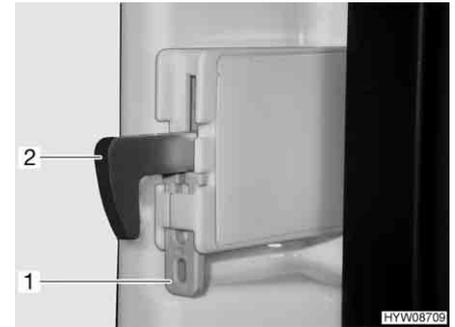


Fig. 135 Lock hook fixture

Opening: ■ Press the release button (Fig. 134,1) and open the refrigerator door.

Closing: ■ Close the refrigerator door. The lock hook engages audibly.

When the vehicle has been positioned, the lock hook can be fixed. The refrigerator door can now be opened without having to press the release button.

Fixing the lock hook: ■ Press the fixture (Fig. 135,1) upwards. The lock hook (Fig. 135,2) is pressed upwards and has no function.

Unlocking the lock hook: ■ Push the lock hook (Fig. 135,2) down. The lock hook functions again.

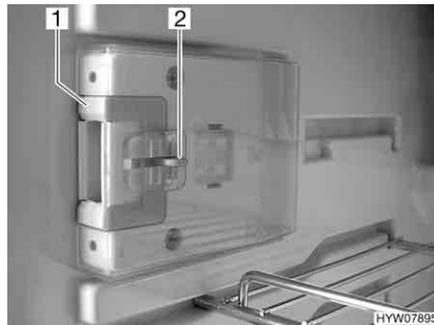


Fig. 136 Locking device in normal position

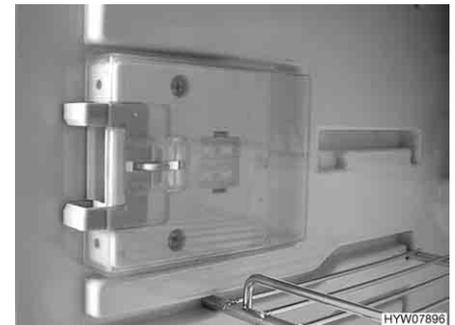


Fig. 137 Locking device in ventilation position

Locking in the ventilation position:

- Open the refrigerator door.
- Press down the unlocking device (Fig. 136,2).
- Push locking device (Fig. 136,1) forwards (Fig. 137).

If the refrigerator door is closed now, a gap will remain between the refrigerator door and the refrigerator.

Thetford The refrigerator is opened and closed with the handle on the door.

Opening: ■ Press the handle to the side, keep it pressed and open the refrigerator door.

Closing: ■ Close the refrigerator door. The lock hook engages audibly.

Ventilation position The refrigerator door may be locked in ventilation position with a swivelling bracket.

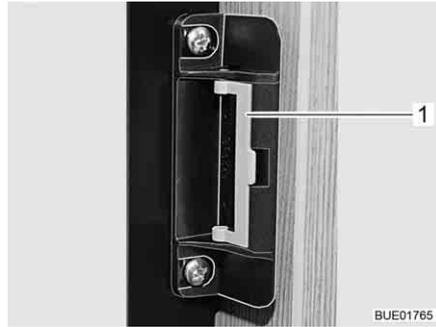


Fig. 138 Locking device in normal position



Fig. 139 Locking device in ventilation position

Locking: ■ Open the refrigerator door.
 ■ Swing the bracket (Fig. 138,1) to the front (Fig. 139).

If the refrigerator door is closed now, a gap will remain between the refrigerator door and the refrigerator.

Chapter overview

This chapter contains instructions regarding the sanitary fittings of the vehicle. The instructions address the following topics:

- complete water system
- water tank
- drinking water filler neck
- waste water installation
- waste water tank heater
- toilet compartment
- toilet

10.1 Water supply, general



- ▶ Fill water tank from supply systems that have been verified to provide drinking water quality.
- ▶ Only use such hoses or containers when filling that have been approved for use with drinking water.
- ▶ Thoroughly rinse filling hose or container with drinking water before use (2 to 3 times capacity).
- ▶ Empty filling hose or container completely after use and close openings of the filling hose or container.
- ▶ Water left standing in the water tank or in the water pipes becomes undrinkable after a short period. Therefore, before each use of the vehicle, thoroughly clean the water pipes and the water tank. After each use of the vehicle completely empty the water tank and the water pipes.
- ▶ In the case of lay-ups lasting more than a week disinfect the water system before using the vehicle (see chapter 11).



- ▷ If the vehicle is not used for several days or if it is not heated when there is a risk of frost, empty the entire water system. Make certain that the water pump is switched off on the panel. Otherwise, the water pump will overheat and may get damaged. Leave the water taps on in central position. Leave the safety/drainage valve (if there is one) and all drain cocks open. Frost damage to appliances, frost damage to the vehicle and deposits in water-carrying components can be avoided in this way.
- ▷ The water pump will overheat without water and can get damaged. Never operate water pump when the water tank is empty.

The vehicle is equipped with a fitted water tank. An electric water pump pumps the water to the individual water taps. Opening a water tap automatically switches on the water pump and pumps water to the tap.

The waste water tank collects the waste water. The water level in the water and waste water tanks can be checked on the panel.



- ▷ Before the water fittings can be used, the 12 V power supply and water pump on the panel must be turned on. Otherwise the water pump will not work.
- ▷ When the water tank is re-filled, an air bubble may form at the bottom of the pump. This air bubble will prevent water from being drawn in. Shake the water pump up and down energetically in the water.

10.2 Water system

10.2.1 Water tank



- ▷ The water tank holds 100 l. However, for mobile operation the volume has been limited to 50 l (overflow installed) for payload reasons. The panel has not been adjusted to this volume. The level indicator on the panel shows the actual amount of water in the tank.

If necessary or if there is a sufficiently large residual vehicle payload, the water tank can be filled up to its actual capacity. To do this, close overflow. The handle is on the water tank.

10.2.2 Drinking water filler neck with cap



Fig. 140 Cap for the drinking water filler neck

The drinking water filler neck is on the right or left side of the vehicle, depending on the model.

The drinking water filler neck is indicated by the symbol "⚙️" (Fig. 140,1). The cap is opened and closed using the key for the external flap locks.

- Opening:*
- Insert key into locking cylinder (Fig. 140,2) and turn a quarter turn in an anticlockwise direction.
 - Remove cap.
- Closing:*
- Place cap on the drinking water filler neck.
 - Turn key one quarter turn in a clockwise direction.
 - Remove the key.
 - Check that the cap sits firmly on the drinking water filler neck.

10.2.3 Filling the water system



- ▶ When filling the water tank, observe the maximum permissible gross weight of the vehicle. Luggage must be reduced accordingly when the water tank is full.



- ▷ The water pump will overheat without water and can get damaged. Never operate water pump when the water tank is empty.



- ▷ The Truma system (heater/boiler) has a safety/drainage valve and, depending on the model, one or two drain cocks for emptying.
- ▷ Depending on the model, the Alde system (heater/boiler) has one or two drain cocks for emptying.
- ▷ The water quantity can be monitored on the panel while the water tank is filled.

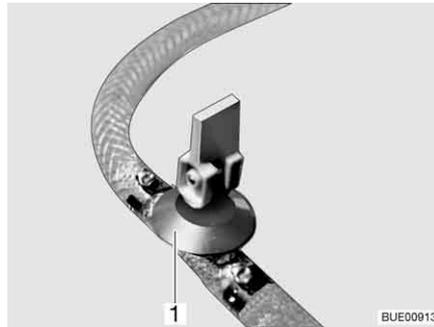


Fig. 141 Drain cock (with rocking lever)

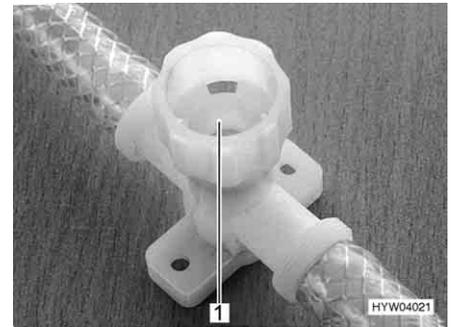


Fig. 142 Drain cock (with twist cap)

- Position the vehicle horizontally.
- Switch on 12 V power supply on the panel.
- If necessary, switch on the water pump on the panel.
- Clean or disinfect water system.
- Close the safety/drainage valve (Truma). Turn the knob perpendicular to the safety/drainage valve and press the push button in. If the temperature is below 6 °C, the safety/drainage valve cannot be closed. Therefore switch on the living area heater and wait until the temperature of the safety/drainage valve exceeds 6 °C.
- Close all drain cocks. To do this, position the drain cock's rocking lever (Fig. 141,1) horizontally or turn the drain cock's cap (Fig. 142,1) in a clockwise direction.
- Close the drainage opening of the water tank.
- Close all water taps.
- Open the drinking water filler neck on the outside of the vehicle.
- Fill the water tank with drinking water. Use a water hose, a water canister with a funnel or similar for filling.
- Set all the water taps to "Hot" and open them. The water pump is turned on. The warm water pipes are filled with water.
- Keep the taps open until the water flowing out of the taps has no bubbles in it. This is the only way to ensure that the boiler is full of water.
- Set all water taps to "Cold" and leave them open. This will fill the cold water pipes with water.
- Keep the taps open until the water flowing out of the taps has no bubbles in it.
- Close all water taps.
- Close drinking water filler neck.
- Check that the cap on the water tank is not leaking.

Position of the drain cocks and safety/drainage valve

See chapter 16.

10.2.4 Topping up the water



- ▶ When filling the water tank, observe the maximum permissible gross weight of the vehicle. Luggage must be reduced accordingly when the water tank is full.

- Open drinking water filler neck.
- Fill the water tank with drinking water. Use a water hose, a water canister with a funnel or similar for filling.
- Close drinking water filler neck.

10.2.5 Closing/opening the overflow



- ▶ When filling the water tank, observe the maximum permissible gross weight of the vehicle. Luggage must be reduced accordingly when the water tank is full.

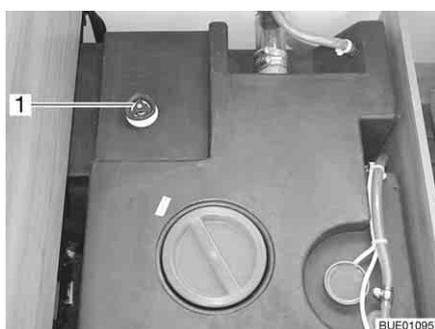


Fig. 143 Water tank with handle

- Closing:*
- Turn the handle (Fig. 143,1) on the water tank in a clockwise direction as far as it will go.
 - Fill the water tank with drinking water.
- Opening:*
- Turn the handle (Fig. 143,1) on the water tank in an anticlockwise direction as far as it will go. Excess water will drain away leaving 50 litres in the tank.

10.2.6 Draining water (handle with overflow)

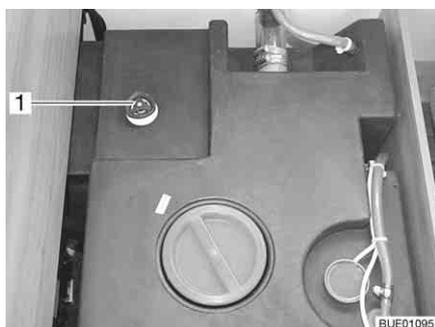


Fig. 144 Water tank with handle

- Turn the handle (Fig. 144,1) on the water tank in an anticlockwise direction as far as possible beyond the resistance to fully open the drainage opening.

10.2.7 Emptying the water system



- ▷ If the vehicle is not used for several days or if it is not heated when there is a risk of frost, empty the entire water system. Make certain that the water pump is switched off on the panel. Otherwise, the water pump will overheat and may get damaged. Leave the water taps on in central position. Leave the safety/drainage valve (if there is one) and all drain cocks open. Frost damage to appliances, frost damage to the vehicle and deposits in water-carrying components can be avoided in this way.
- ▷ If the water pump can be turned off from the panel, always turn off the water pump from the panel before you empty the water system. Otherwise the water pump runs until it overheats or the battery is empty.



- ▷ The Truma system (heater/boiler) has a safety/drainage valve and, depending on the model, one or two drain cocks for emptying.
- ▷ Depending on the model, the Alde system (heater/boiler) has one or two drain cocks for emptying.

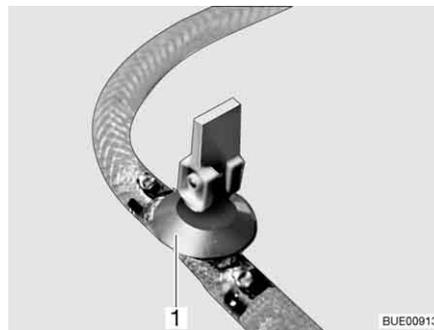


Fig. 145 Drain cock (with rocking lever)

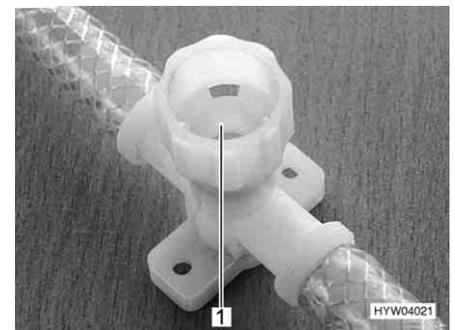


Fig. 146 Drain cock (with twist cap)

To empty and ventilate the water system, proceed as follows. This will avoid frost damage:

- Position the vehicle horizontally.
- Switch off water pump on panel.
- Switch off the 12 V power supply on the panel.
- Shut off the boiler (see section 9.2).
- Open all drain cocks. To do this, position the drain cock's rocking lever (Fig. 145,1) vertically or turn the drain cock's cap (Fig. 146,1) in an anti-clockwise direction.
- Open the safety/drainage valve (Truma). To do this turn the knob parallel to the safety/drainage valve. The push button jumps out.
- Open the water tank drain.
- Open all water taps and set to the central position.
- Hang the shower handset up in the shower position.
- Check whether the water tank is completely empty.
- Blow out the remaining water in the water pipes (max. 0.5 bar). To do this, remove the pipe from the water pump and blow into the pipe.
- Empty the waste water tank. Take note of the environmental tips in this chapter.
- Empty toilet cassette or sewage tank. Take note of the environmental tips in this chapter.
- Clean the water tank and then rinse it out thoroughly.

- Let the water system dry for as long as possible.
- After emptying, leave all water taps on in the central position.
- Leave all drain cocks open.

Position of the drain cocks and safety/ drainage valve

See chapter 16.

10.3 Waste water tank



- ▷ Never pour boiling water directly into the sink outlet. Boiling water could cause deformation and leaks in the waste water pipe system.



- ▷ Only empty the waste water tank at disposal stations, camping sites or caravan sites especially provided for this purpose.

The waste water tank holds 90 litres.

10.3.1 Draining waste water



- ▷ In case of frost add so much anti-freeze (such as kitchen salt) to the waste water tank so that the waste water cannot freeze.

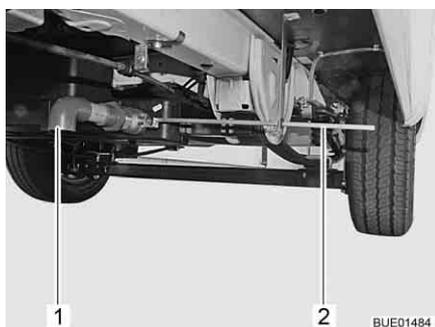


Fig. 147 Drain cock



Fig. 148 Wrench for drain cock

The waste water tank is in the rear area of the vehicle. It is located underneath the floor of the vehicle.

Waste water from the kitchen and washing unit flows through plastic pipes into the waste water tank.

The drain cock and the cleaning opening are located on the underside of the waste water tank.

Emptying:

- Attach the waste water hose to the drain pipe (Fig. 147,1).
- Attach supplied wrench (Fig. 148) to the square bolt (Fig. 147,2) and turn anti-clockwise one quarter turn.
- Completely empty waste water tank.
- Turn wrench one quarter turn in a clockwise direction.
- Remove the wrench and store it securely.
- Remove the waste water hose.

10.3.2 Heater for waste water tank and waste water pipes (special equipment)

In order to prevent waste water fittings freezing up, the waste water tank and the waste water pipes can be electrically heated separately.

When the heater is turned on, temperature sensors monitor the surface temperature of the waste water tank and ambient temperature of the waste water pipes. If the temperature falls below 5 °C, the heating elements are switched on and the waste water tank and waste water pipes are heated. If the temperature rises above a certain level, the heating elements are switched off again. The waste water pipes are at 7 °C, the waste water tank at 30 °C.



Fig. 149 Control unit



Fig. 150 Switch indicator lamps

The control unit (Fig. 149) is fitted in the wardrobe or in a bench seat. The control lamps on the control unit have the following meanings:

- Indicator lamp (Fig. 149,2) lights up in green: Regulator in operation.
- Indicator lamp (Fig. 149,1) lights up in red: Waste water tank is heated.
- Indicator lamp (Fig. 149,3) lights up in red: Waste water pipes are heated.

The on/off switch (Fig. 150) is installed at the front of the bench or bed. Press the switch up to switch on, press it down to switch off.

10.4 Toilet compartment



- ▷ Do not transport any loads in the shower tray. The shower tray or other items of equipment in the toilet compartment can be damaged.



- ▷ For ventilation purposes during or after a shower, and for drying wet clothing, close the toilet compartment door and open the window or the toilet compartment skylight. This improves the air circulation.
- ▷ Close the shower curtain completely when showering, so that no water is able to enter the area between the wash room wall and the shower tray.
- ▷ After taking a shower, rinse soap residue from the shower tray, otherwise cracks can appear in the shower tray over time.
- ▷ After using the shower, wipe it dry to prevent moisture from collecting.
- ▷ Further information about cleaning the toilet compartment can be found in the section 11.2.

10.5 Toilet



- ▷ If there is any risk of frost and the vehicle is not heated, empty the sewage tank (cassette).
- ▷ Do not sit on the lid of the toilet. The lid is not designed to bear the weight of a person and could break.
- ▷ Use a suitable chemical for this toilet. The ventilation will merely remove the odour but not germs and gases. Germs and gases will have a detrimental effect on the sealing rubbers.
- ▷ Never put the sanitary liquid directly in the toilet bowl.
- ▷ Do not drive when the sewage tank (cassette) is more than three-quarters full, as otherwise liquid may leak from the sewage tank through the ventilation system.



- ▷ Further information can be obtained in the device manufacturer's instruction manual.



- ▷ Only empty the sewage tank (cassette) at disposal stations, at camping sites or caravan sites, that are especially provided for this purpose.

The flushing of the toilet is fed directly from the water system of the vehicle.

10.5.1 Preparing toilet



- ▷ The sewage tank (cassette) can only be taken out if the sliding trap is closed.

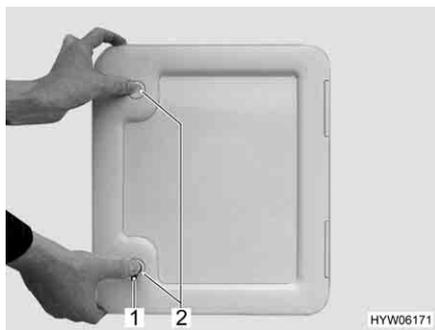


Fig. 151 Flap for sewage tank



Fig. 152 Sewage tank (example)

- Open the flap for the sewage tank on the outside of the vehicle. Insert the key into the locking cylinder of the push-button lock (Fig. 151, 1) and turn a quarter turn.
- Remove the key.
- Press both push-button locks (Fig. 151, 2) simultaneously with your thumb and open the flap.
- Pull up the retaining bracket (Fig. 152, 1) and lift the sewage tank (Fig. 152, 2) straight up as far as it will go.
- Tilt the sewage tank slightly and remove fully.

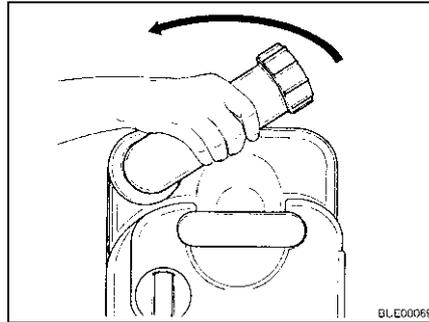


Fig. 153 Turning drainage neck

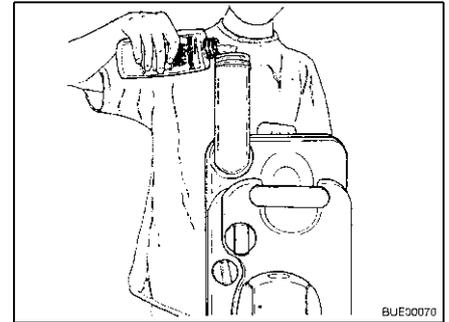


Fig. 154 Filling with sanitary liquid

- Put the sewage tank down vertically.
- Turn the drainage neck upwards (Fig. 153).
- Remove the cap of the drainage neck.
- Fill the stated amount of sanitary liquid into the sewage tank (Fig. 154).
- Then add enough water so that the bottom of the sewage tank is completely covered.
- Close drainage neck with the cap.
- Return the drainage neck to its original position.
- Push the sewage tank back to its original position without applying any force.
- Ensure that the sewage tank is secured by the retaining clip.
- Lock the flap for the sewage tank.

10.5.2 Swivel toilet

The flushing of the Thetford toilet is fed directly from the water system of the vehicle. The toilet bowl can be moved into the optimal position.



Fig. 155 Thetford toilet bowl, swivelling

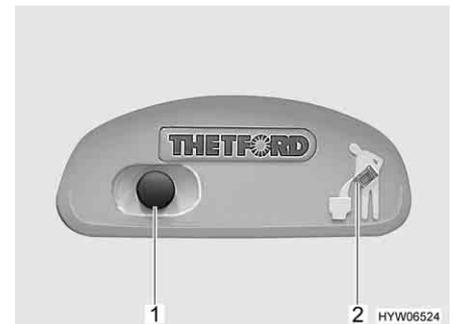


Fig. 156 Flush button/indicator lamp Thetford toilet

The operating unit is located close to the toilet bowl.

Flushing:

- Before flushing open the sliding trap of the Thetford toilet. To do this, push the slide lever (Fig. 155,1) in an anticlockwise direction.
- For flushing, press the blue flush button (Fig. 156,1).
- After flushing close the sliding trap. To do this, push the slide lever in a clockwise direction.

The indicator lamp (Fig. 156,2) lights up whenever the sewage tank has to be emptied.

10.5.3 Emptying the sewage tank



- ▷ The sewage tank can only be taken out if the sliding trap is closed.

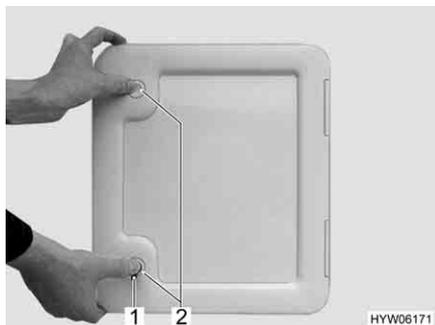


Fig. 157 Flap for the sewage tank



Fig. 158 Sewage tank (example)

- Slide the slide lever on the toilet bowl in a clockwise direction. The sliding trap is closed.
- Open the flap for the sewage tank on the outside of the vehicle. Insert the key into the locking cylinder of the push-button lock (Fig. 157, 1) and turn a quarter turn in a clockwise direction.
- Remove the key.
- Press both push-button locks (Fig. 157, 2) simultaneously with your thumb and open the flap for the sewage tank.
- Pull the retaining clip (Fig. 158, 1) upwards and pull out the sewage tank (Fig. 158, 2).
- Completely empty the sewage tank at disposal stations that are especially provided for this purpose.



- ▷ Actuate the aeration knob on the sewage tank with your thumb to empty it completely.

Chapter overview

This chapter contains instructions regarding the care of the vehicle.

The instructions address the following topics:

- exterior of the vehicle
- interior
- water system
- extractor hood
- air conditioning unit
- winter operation

At the end of the chapter there is a checklist of measures you must carry out if you are not going to use the vehicle for an extended period of time.

The checklist address the following topics:

- temporary lay-up
- winter lay-up
- start-up after a lay-up

11.1 External care

11.1.1 General

Standard external care consists of regular washing. The use and the environmental conditions will determine how often the vehicle needs to be washed. Wash the vehicle more frequently in areas which are exposed to heavy air pollution or heavy traffic or roads treated with de-icing salts. If the vehicle is exposed to salty and humid air (coastal areas, humid climates), wash the vehicle more frequently.

Do not park under trees if at all possible. The resin-like discharge which many trees secrete, give the paintwork a matt look and can promote the onset of corrosion.

Wash off bird droppings straight away and thoroughly, as the acid it contains is extremely corrosive.

11.1.2 Washing with a high-pressure cleaner



- ▷ Do not clean the tyres with a high-pressure cleaner. The tyres might be damaged.
- ▷ Do not spray external applications (deco-films) directly with the high-pressure cleaner. The external applications could come off.

Before cleaning the vehicle with a high-pressure cleaner, observe the operating instructions of the high-pressure cleaner.

When cleaning with the nozzle for circular jet between the vehicle and the cleaning nozzle, maintain a minimum distance of approx. 700 mm.

Take into consideration that the jet of water comes out of the cleaning nozzle with pressure. The vehicle may be damaged by incorrect handling of the high-pressure cleaner. The temperature of the water should not be above 60 °C. Keep the jet of water in constant movement during the washing process. Do not direct the water jet at clearances, built-in electrical parts, plugs, seals, the ventilation grill or the skylights. The vehicle may be damaged or water may enter the interior.

11.1.3 Washing the vehicle



- ▷ Never clean the vehicle in the car wash. Water can enter the refrigerator grills, the waste gas vents, the ventilation of the extractor hoods or the forced ventilations. The vehicle could be damaged.
- Wash the vehicle only on a washing site intended for this purpose. Avoid full sunshine. Observe environmental measures.
- Only clean external applications and synthetic parts with plenty of warm water, dish washing liquid and soft cloth.
- Wash down the vehicle with plenty of water, a clean sponge or a soft brush. In the case of stubborn dirt add dish washing liquid to the water.
- Painted exterior walls may also be cleaned with a caravan cleaner.
- Add-on parts made of glass-fibre reinforced plastic (GRP) require a regular follow-up treatment with a polisher. This way these parts will not turn yellow and the sealing of the surface remains intact.
- Treat rubber seals of doors and storage flaps with talc.
- Treat locking cylinder of doors and storage flaps with graphite dust.

11.1.4 Windows of acrylic glass



Acrylic glass windows are delicate and require very careful handling.

- ▷ Never rub acrylic glass windows dry as dust particles might damage the surface!
- ▷ Only clean acrylic glass windows with plenty of warm water, some dish washing liquid and a soft cloth.
- ▷ Never use glass cleaning agents with chemical, abrasive or alcohol-containing additives. Premature brittleness of the panes and associated cracks may result from their use.
- ▷ Avoid contact of cleansing agents used for the body (e.g. tar- or silicone-removing agents) with acrylic glass.
- ▷ Do not clean vehicle in car wash.
- ▷ Do not attach stickers to the acrylic glass windows.
- ▷ Having cleaned the vehicle rinse acrylic glass with sufficient clear water.
- ▷ Apply talcum powder to rubber seals.



- ▷ An acrylic glass cleanser with antistatic effect is suitable for a follow-up treatment. Small scratches can be treated with an acrylic glass polish. These agents are available at the accessories shop.

11.1.5 Underbody

The underbody of the vehicle is partly coated with an age-resistant underbody protection. Should the underbody protection be damaged, repair immediately. Do not treat areas coated with underbody protection with spray oil.



- ▷ Only use products approved by the manufacturer. Our authorised dealers and service centres will be happy to advise you.

11.1.6 Entrance step

If the entrance step is lubricated, coarse particles of dirt can settle on the lubricant during the journey and cause damage to the operating mechanism of the entrance step. Therefore, do not lubricate the moving parts of the entrance step.

11.2 Interior care



- ▷ If possible, treat stains immediately.
- ▷ Acrylic glass windows are delicate and require very careful handling (see section 11.1.4).
- ▷ Synthetic parts in the toilet and living area are very delicate and should be treated with care. Do not use solvents, alcohol-containing cleansers or scourers. This procedure will help you to avoid brittleness and formation of cracks.
- ▷ Hair colourants, nail varnish, cigarette ash and similar substances may cause permanent stains or discolouration. For this reason, you should prevent these substances from getting onto plastic parts. If they do get onto plastic parts, you should remove these substances immediately.
- ▷ Do not pour any corrosive agents into the drain holes. Never pour boiling water directly into the drain holes. Corrosive agents and boiling water cause damage to drainage pipes and siphon traps.
- ▷ Do not use vinegar based products to clean the toilet and water system, or for decalcification of the water system. Vinegar-based products may cause damage to seals or parts of the installation. Use standard decalcifying products for decalcification.
- ▷ Save water. Mop up all remaining water.
- ▷ Vacuum off carpets and cushions with a suitable brush attachment.



- ▷ For information about the use of maintenance products, our representatives and service centres will be glad to advise.
- Surface and knobs of furniture, lamps and synthetic parts in the toilet and living area should be cleaned with water and a wool cloth. A mild cleanser may be added to the water. If required, use furniture polish for the painted surfaces.
- Clean upholstery with dry foam specially manufactured for the use on upholstery or with the foam of a mild detergent. Do not wash upholstery. Always have it cleaned. Protect upholstery from direct sunlight so that it does not lose its colour.
- Clean upholstery made of novalife® with clear water only.
- Leather covers should be cleaned with a cotton cloth and a mild soap (curd soap). Make sure that the leather is not soaked through and that no water seeps through the seams of the leather covers.
- Wash panel curtains and gathered blinds. When washing observe washing instructions on the product. The sticks may be removed for washing.
- Vacuum clean the carpet, if necessary clean with carpet shampoo.
- Clean PVC-floor covering with a mild, soapy cleanser for PVC floors. Do not place carpet on wet PVC-floor covering. The carpet and the PVC-floor covering may stick together.

- Clean the sink cover manually using water and washing-up liquid. Do not clean the sink cover in the dishwasher.
- Never clean the sink or the gas cooker with a scourer. Avoid anything which may cause scratching or grooves.
- Clean the burners on the gas cooker using a damp cloth only. Prevent any water from penetrating the burner covers. Water may damage the burners on the gas cooker.
- Brush insect screens on doors, windows and skylights with a soft brush or vacuum with the brush attachment of the vacuum cleaner.
- Brush blinds with a soft brush or vacuum with the brush attachment of the vacuum cleaner. Grease or stubborn dirt may be removed with a mild soap at 30 °C (curd soap).
- Brush Roman shades with a soft brush or vacuum with the brush attachment of the vacuum cleaner. Grease or stubborn dirt may be removed with a mild soap at 30 °C (curd soap).
- Unrolled seat belts can be cleaned with warm soapsuds. The seat belt must be completely dry before being rolled up.

11.3 Water system

11.3.1 Cleaning the waste water tank

Clean the waste water tank after every use.

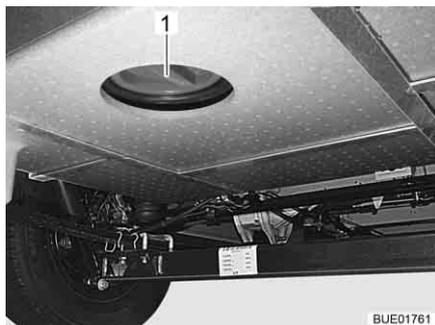


Fig. 159 Cleaning opening on the waste water tank

- Empty the waste water tank.
- Open the cleaning opening (Fig. 159,1) on the waste water tank and the drain cock.
- Thoroughly rinse out the waste water tank with fresh water.
- If possible, clean waste water sensors through the cleaning opening by hand.

11.3.2 Cleaning the water tank

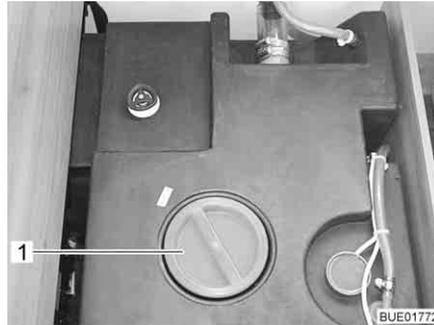


Fig. 160 Cleaning opening water tank

- Empty the water tank and close the drainage opening of the water tank.
- Remove the cap (Fig. 160,1) of the water tank.
- Fill water tank with water and some washing-up liquid (do not use any scourers).
- Using a trade standard brush for washing dishes, scrub the water tank until there is no longer any visible deposit.
- Scrub also the pump housing.
- If possible, clean fresh water sensors in the water tank manually through the cleaning openings.
- Rinse water tank with copious amounts of drinking water.

11.3.3 Cleaning the water pipes



- ▷ Only use suitable cleaning agents as sold by the specialist trade.
- ▷ The cleaning agent must meet national regulations and be approved (if required).



- ▷ Collect any emerging mixture of water and cleaning agent for correct disposal.

- Empty the water system.
- Close all drainage openings and drain cocks.
- Fill mixture of water and cleaning agent into the water tank. Observe the manufacturer's instructions regarding the mixing ratio.
- Open the drain cocks one by one.
- Leave the drain cocks open until the mixture of water and cleaning agent has reached the respective drain.
- Close the drain cocks.
- Set all the water taps to "Hot" and open them.
- Leave the water taps open until the mixture of water and cleaning agent has reached the drain.
- Set all water taps to "Cold" and open them.
- Leave the water taps open until the mixture of water and cleaning agent has reached the drain.
- Close all water taps.
- Flush the toilet several times.

- Allow the cleaning agent to act in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Empty the water system. Collect the mixture of water and cleaning agent for correct disposal.
- For rinsing fill the entire water system with drinking water and empty again several times over.

11.3.4 Disinfecting the water system



- ▷ Only use suitable disinfectants as sold by the specialist trade.
- ▷ The disinfectant must meet national regulations and be approved (if required).



- ▷ Collect any emerging mixture of water and disinfectant for correct disposal.

When disinfecting the water system, proceed the same way as when cleaning the water pipes (see section 11.3.3). Simply use disinfectant instead of cleaning agent.

11.4 Extractor hood

Clean the extractor hood filter occasionally. How often cleaning is necessary depends on how often the extractor hood is used. Do not wait to clean the filter until the performance of the extractor hood has noticeably decreased.

Cleaning the filter:

- Wash the filter with warm water and some washing-up liquid.

11.5 Air conditioning unit

11.5.1 Dometic



Fig. 161 Air conditioning unit (Dometic)

A lint filter and an activated carbon filter are each located in the lower part of the air conditioning system ceiling unit (Fig. 161,2) behind the ventilation grills (Fig. 161,1 and 3). The lint filters must be cleaned at regular intervals and replaced if necessary. The manufacturer recommends replacing the activated carbon filter yearly.

On the left side of the ceiling unit (outside of the vehicle) is located the drainage opening for the condensation. Keep the drain openings free from dirt, leaves or similar to allow the condensation to be drained.

11.5.2 Telair

Every now and then clean the filter and the ventilation grilles on the outside of the housing. How often cleaning is necessary depends on how often the air conditioning unit is used. Do not wait to clean the filter and the ventilation grill until the performance of the air conditioning unit has noticeably decreased.



- ▷ Only use mild cleaning solutions to clean the filter, never use benzene or solvents.

Cleaning the filter:

- Wash the filter with warm water and some washing-up liquid.
- Allow the filter to dry thoroughly before reassembly.

Cleaning the ventilation grill:

- Use a brush to remove coarse dirt or deposits from the external ventilation grilles. If a cleaning solution is used, ensure that no water ingresses into the inside of the housing.

11.6 Winter care

De-icing salt damages the underbody and the parts open to water spray. We recommend that you wash the vehicle more frequently during wintertime. Mechanical and surface treated parts and the underside are under particular strain, and should therefore be cleaned thoroughly.



- ▷ If there is any risk of frost, always run heater at a minimum of 15 °C. Switch the circulation fan (if there is one) to automatic. In the case of extreme external temperatures, the furniture flaps and doors should be left slightly open. The inflowing warm air can help prevent the freezing of water pipes, for example, and counteract the formation of condensation in the storage spaces.
- ▷ If there is any risk of frost, cover the outside surface of the windows with winter insulation mats.
- ▷ Keep waste gas vents and forced ventilations free of snow. Use a vent extension, if necessary.

11.6.1 Preparations

- Check the vehicle for paint and rust damage. Repair damage as necessary.
- Make certain that water cannot penetrate the automatic floor ventilation system and the heater.
- Use a wax-based rust inhibitor to protect the metal parts of the underbody.
- Use appropriate protection for external painted surfaces.

11.6.2 Winter operation

During winter operation, condensation develops when the vehicle is occupied under low-temperature conditions. To ensure good interior air quality and avoid vehicle damage from condensation, sufficient ventilation is essential.

- When heating the vehicle, the heater should be at the highest setting and roof storage cabinets, curtains and blinds should be opened. This ensures optimal ventilation.
- Only heat if the circulation system is switched on.
- In the morning, lift up all cushions, air out storage boxes and dry any damp areas.



- ▷ If condensation has still developed, just wipe it off.
- ▷ It is only possible to guarantee unrestricted operation during winter for models without double floor in connection with the "winter package" from the original equipment.

11.6.3 At the end of the winter season

- Thoroughly clean the underbody of the vehicle and the engine. When this is done, corrosion-inducing anti-freeze agents (salts, alkaline residues) are removed.
- Clean the exterior and use regular car wax to protect metal surfaces.

11.7 Lay-up

11.7.1 Temporary lay-up



- ▶ If the vehicle has been stationary for a long period (approx. 10 months) have the braking and gas systems checked by an authorised specialist workshop.
- ▶ Take into consideration that water is undrinkable after only a short time.
- ▶ Animal damage to cables can lead to short circuits. Fire hazard!

Before laying up the vehicle, go through the following checklist:

Base vehicle

Activities	Done
Completely fill fuel tank. This prevents corrosion damage within the fuel tank system	
Jack up vehicle so that the wheels do not bear any load, or move vehicle every 4 weeks. This prevents any pressure points from occurring on tyres and wheel bearings	
Protect the tyres from direct exposure to the sun. Danger of formation of cracks!	
Inflate tyres up to the recommended maximum pressure	
Always provide for sufficient ventilation in the underbody area	
▷ Humidity or lack of oxygen e.g. by covering with plastic film may cause optical irregularities to the underbody.	
In addition observe the notes in the operating manual of the base vehicle	

	Activities	Done
Body	All vents should be sealed with the appropriate caps and all other openings (apart from forced ventilations) should also be sealed. This prevents animals (e.g. mice) from gaining entry	
	Air the interior, all storage spaces accessible from the outside, and the parking space (e.g. garage) every 3 weeks in order to prevent the occurrence of condensation and resulting mould formation	
Interior	Place upholstery in an upright position for ventilation, and cover	
	Clean refrigerator	
	Allow refrigerator and freezer compartment doors to remain slightly open	
	Search for traces of animals that have gained entry	
	Disconnect the flat screen from the mains and, if necessary, remove it from the vehicle	
Gas system	Close regulator tap on the gas bottle	
	Close all gas isolator taps	
	Always remove gas bottles from the gas bottle compartment, even if they are empty	
Electrical system	Fully charge living area and starter battery	
	 ▷ Charge the battery for at least 20 hours before laying up. Disconnect the living area battery from the 12 V power supply. To do this, switch off the battery cut-off switch on the transformer/rectifier (see chapter 8)	
Water system	Empty the entire water system. Blow out the residual water from the water pipes (0.5 bar max.). Leave the water taps on in central position. Leave the safety/drainage valve (if there is one) and all drain cocks open. Observe the notes in chapter 10	

11.7.2 Winter lay-up

Additional measures are required if laying up the vehicle over winter:

	Activities	Done
Base vehicle	Clean body and underbody thoroughly and spray with hot wax or protect with varnish	
	Fill fuel tank with winter diesel	
	Check antifreeze in the cooling water	
	Rectify damage to the paintwork	
	Fill in washer fluid with frost protection	
Body	Clean vehicle from outside thoroughly	
	Keep the forced ventilation open	
	Clean and grease installed supports	
	Clean and grease all door and flap hinges	
	Brush oil or glycerine on all locking mechanisms	
	Rub all rubber seals with talc	
	Use graphite dust to treat locking cylinders	
Interior	Position de-humidifiers	
	Remove upholstery from the vehicle and store in a dry place	
	Air the interior every 3 weeks	
	Empty all cabinets and storage compartments, open flaps, doors and drawers	
	Thoroughly clean the interior	
	If there is a risk of frost, do not leave the flat screen in the vehicle	
Electrical system	Remove the starter battery and the living area battery and store them in a place protected from frost (see chapter 8) or connect the vehicle to a 230 V supply	
Water system	Clean the water system using a cleaning agent from a specialised store	
Complete vehicle	Arrange the tarpaulins in such a way that the ventilation openings are not covered, or use porous tarpaulins	

11.7.3 Starting up the vehicle after a temporary lay-up or after lay-up over winter

Go through the following checklist before start-up:

	Activities	Done
Base vehicle	Check the tyre pressure on all tyres	
	Check the tyre pressure of the spare wheel	
Body	Clean the pivot bearing of the entrance step	
	Check the functioning of the fitted supports	
	Check that the doors, windows and skylights are working properly	
	Check that all the external locks are working, such as the storage flaps, the filler neck and the conversion door	
	Remove the cover from the waste gas vent of the heater (if there is one)	
	Remove the winter cover from the refrigerator grills (if there is one)	
Gas system	Put the gas bottles in the gas bottle compartment, tie down and connect to the gas pressure regulator	
Electrical system	Connect to 230 V power supply using the external socket	
	Fully charge living area and starter battery	
	 ▷ Charge the battery for at least 20 hours after lay-up.	
	Connect the living area battery with the 12 V power supply. To do this, switch on the battery cut-off switch on the transformer/rectifier (see chapter 8)	
	Check that the electrical system are working, e.g. interior light, socket and all installed electrical appliances	
Water system	Disinfect water pipes and water tank	
	Check the functionality of the operating lever for the waste water tank	
	Close safety/drainage valve (if there is one), drain cocks and water taps	
	Check water system for leaks	
Appliances	Check the function of the appliances	

Chapter overview

This chapter contains instructions about inspection and maintenance work concerning the vehicle.

The maintenance instructions address the following topics:

- doors
- living area battery
- replacing light bulbs

At the end of the chapter you will find important instructions on how to obtain spare parts.

12.1 Inspection work

Like any technical appliance, the vehicle must be inspected at regular intervals.

This inspection work must be carried out by qualified personnel.

Special technical knowledge, which cannot be taught within the framework of this instruction manual, is required for these tasks. Personnel possessing this technical knowledge are available for assistance at all our service centres. Their experience and regular technical instruction by the factory as well as equipment and tools guarantee expert and up-to-date inspection of the vehicle.

Have the "First Programmed Inspection" carried out at one of our service centres 12 months after initial registration.

Further inspections should be carried out once a year.

The service centre in charge will confirm the work performed.

Have chassis inspections confirmed in the chassis manufacturer's customer service booklet.



- ▷ Observe the inspections indicated by the manufacturer and have them carried out at the specified intervals. The value of the vehicle is thus preserved.
- ▷ The confirmation of the inspection work carried out serves as valid proof in the event of damage and guarantee claims.

12.2 Maintenance work

As with every machine, this vehicle requires maintenance. The extent and frequency of the maintenance work required depend on conditions of operation and use. More difficult operating conditions make it necessary to service the vehicle more often.

Have the base vehicle and the appliances serviced at the intervals specified in the corresponding instruction manuals.

12.3 Doors

To maintain gliding capability between springs and hinges, grease the conversion door hinges occasionally.



- ▷ We recommend either Molykote PG 65 or Vaseline as lubricants.

12.4 Living area battery



- ▷ When replacing the battery, only use the same type of battery (same capacity and voltage, cycle stability).
- ▷ Never use conventional car batteries (starter batteries). A lead acid battery must not be replaced by a dryfill battery.
- ▷ Do not use so-called improvers.

Observe the following to extend battery life:

- Keep the battery surface clean and dry.
- Check the acid level periodically and top up with desalinated or distilled water as necessary. Never top up with acids.
- If water loss is considerable, have the controller voltage checked by an authorised specialist workshop.
- Use an acid density measurement to check the battery's charging condition.

Acid density

- The battery must be recharged if the acid density falls below 1.21 kg/l. If battery acid with a density of 1.23 kg/l is used, the battery must be recharged when the acid density falls below 1.18 kg/l.
- With acid density of 1.21 kg/l, the battery is protected against freezing at temperatures up to -15 °C (at 1.28 kg/l up to -70 °C).

The battery has cycle stability and is thus particularly suited for vehicle power supply. Cycle stability means that several discharge/charging processes are possible.

12.5 Replacing bulbs, external



- ▶ Bulbs and light fittings can be extremely hot. Therefore, allow lights to cool down before changing bulbs.
- ▶ Store bulbs in a safe place inaccessible to children.
- ▶ Do not use any bulb that has been dropped or which shows scratches in its glass. The bulb might burst.



- ▷ A new bulb should not be touched with the fingers. Use a cloth when installing the new bulb.
- ▷ Use only bulbs of the same type and with the correct wattage (see section 12.5.4 "Types of bulbs for exterior lighting").
- ▷ If LEDs in lights are defect, contact an authorised dealer or service centre.

Types of bulbs

Different types of bulbs are used in the vehicle. Below, we have described how to change the different types of bulbs.

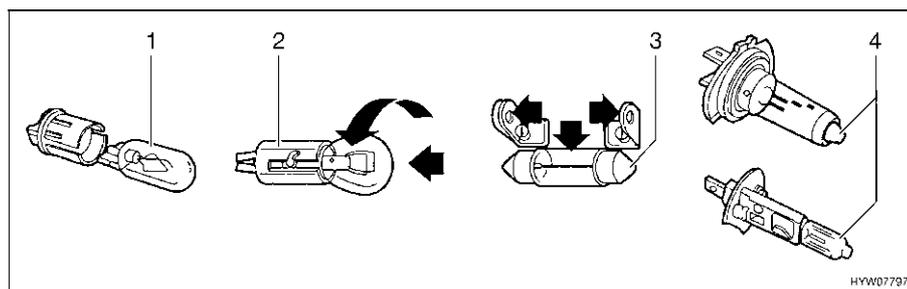


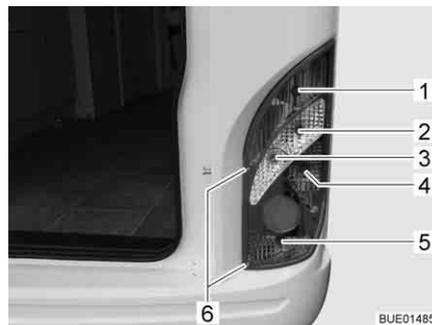
Fig. 162 Types of bulbs

Pos. in Fig. 162	Fixture type/bulb type	Changing
1	Plug-in fixture	To remove, pull out the bulb
		To mount, push the bulb into the socket with gentle pressure
2	Bayonet socket	To remove, press the bulb down and turn in an anticlockwise direction
		To insert, place the bulb in the socket and turn in a clockwise direction
3	Cylindrical bulbs	To remove and to insert, carefully bend the contacts of the lamp holder outwards
4	Halogen bulb	To remove, release retaining springs
		After inserting, hook the retaining springs again

12.5.1 Front lights

The lamps for low beam, main beam and parking light as well as for the direction indicator are part of the basic vehicle. Replacement of light bulbs is described in the instruction manual of the base vehicle.

12.5.2 Rear lights

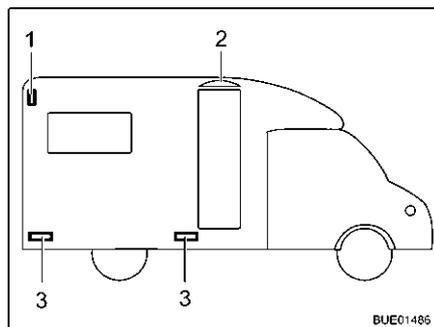


- 1 Rear light
- 2 Direction indicator
- 3 Reverse light
- 4 Brake light
- 5 Fog tail light
- 6 Housing screws

Fig. 163 Rear lights

- Undo the two housing screws (Fig. 163,6).
- Remove housing.
- Remove bulb.
- Put in a new bulb.
- Reassemble the lamp in the reverse order.

12.5.3 Side lights



- 1 Side marker light
- 2 Awning light
- 3 Marker light

Fig. 164 Side lights

Side marker light

The side marker light (Fig. 164,1) is located at the top of the side wall area at the back of the vehicle.

Marker lights

The marker lights (Fig. 164,3) are fitted in the lower part of the vehicle.

Awning light

The awning light (Fig. 164,2) is located above the conversion door.



- ▷ The lights have LEDs. To change the LEDs, contact an authorised dealer or a service centre.

12.5.4 Types of bulbs for exterior lighting

	Exterior lighting	Type of bulb
Rear	Brake light	P 21 W
	Rear light	R 10 W
	Direction indicator	PY 21 W
	Fog tail light	P 21 W
	Licence plate light	LED
	Reverse light	P 21 W
	Third brake light	LED
Side	Side marker light	LED
	Awning light	LED
	Marker light	LED

12.6 Replacing bulbs, internal



- ▷ If LEDs in lights are defect, contact an authorised dealer or service centre.

12.7 Spare parts



- ▶ Every alteration of the original condition of the vehicle can alter road behaviour and jeopardize road safety.
- ▶ The special equipment and original spare parts recommended by us have been specially developed and supplied for your vehicle. These products are available at the authorised dealer or service centre. The authorised dealer or service centre is informed about admissible technical details and carries out the required work correctly.
- ▶ The use of accessories, parts and fittings not supplied by us may cause damage to the vehicle and jeopardize road safety. Even if an expert's report, a general type approval or a design certification exists, there is no guarantee for the proper quality of the product.
- ▶ No liability can be assumed for damage caused by products which have not been released by us. This also applies to impermissible alterations to the vehicle.

For safety reasons, spare parts for pieces of equipment must correspond with manufacturer's instructions and be permitted by the manufacturer as a spare part. These spare parts may only be fitted by the manufacturer or an authorised specialist workshop. The authorised dealers and service centres are available for any spare parts requirement.

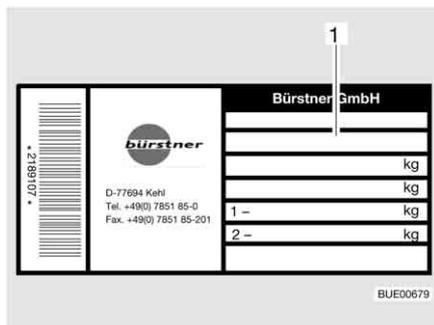
Here are some suggestions of important spare parts:

- Fuses
- V-belt
- Windscreen blades
- Bulbs
- Water pump (submerged pump)

When ordering spare parts please indicate the chassis number and the vehicle type to the dealer.

The vehicle described in this instruction manual is built and equipped to factory standards. Special equipment is offered depending on its purpose or use. When fitting special equipment check if such equipment has to be entered in the vehicle documents. Observe the max. permissible gross weight. The authorised dealer or service centre will be happy to advise you.

12.8 Vehicle identification plate



1 Chassis number

Fig. 165 Vehicle identification plate

The vehicle identification plate (Fig. 165) with the chassis number is located inside in the entrance area.

Do not remove the vehicle identification plate. The vehicle identification plate:

- Identifies the vehicle
- Helps with the procurement of spare parts
- Together with the vehicle documents identifies the vehicle owner



- ▷ Always include the **chassis number** with all inquiries for the customer service office.

12.9 Warning and information stickers

There are warning and information stickers on and inside the vehicle. Warning and information stickers are for the sake of safety and must not be removed.



- ▷ Replacement stickers can be obtained from an authorised dealer or a service centre.

Chapter overview

This chapter contains instructions regarding the tyres of the vehicle.

The instructions address the following topics:

- tyre selection
- handling of tyres
- changing wheels

At the end of the chapter there is a table you can use to find the correct tyre pressure for your vehicle.

13.1 General



- ▶ Check tyre pressure before a journey or every 2 weeks. Wrong tyre pressure causes excessive wear and can lead to damage or even to tyre burst. You can lose control of the vehicle (see section 13.6).



- ▷ Check the tyre pressure on cold tyres. Do not reduce the higher tyre pressure when the tyres are warm.
- ▷ Tubeless tyres have been installed on the vehicle. Never install tubes in these tyres.
- ▷ Read the instruction manual for the base vehicle.



- ▷ Depending on the base vehicle and model the vehicles are only equipped with tyre repair kit as standard.
- ▷ In the case of a puncture, pull over to the side of the road. Make vehicle safe with a hazard warning triangle. Switch on the warning lights.
- ▷ Tyres should not be older than 6 years because the material will become brittle over time. Have the tyres inspected after 6 years. The four-digit DOT number on the tyre flank indicates the date of manufacture. The first two digits designate the week, the last two digits the year of manufacture.

Example: 0115 Week 01, year of manufacture 2015.

- Observe:**
- Check the tyres regularly (every 2 weeks) for equal tread wear, tread depth and external damage.
 - Replace tyres at the latest, when the minimum depth of tread stipulated by law is reached.
 - We recommend always using tyres of the same model, same brand and same version (summer and winter tyres).
 - Only use tyres approved for the wheel rim type fitted. The permitted rim and tyre sizes are quoted in the vehicle documents and the authorised dealer or service centre will always be glad to give you advice.
 - Run-in new tyres for approx. 100 km (60 miles) at low speed since only then do they reach full strength.

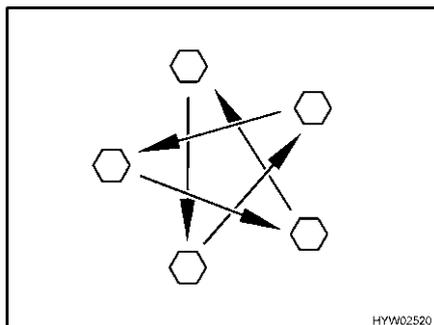


Fig. 166 Tighten the wheel nuts or wheel bolts cross-wise

- Check regularly that the wheel nuts or wheel bolts are firmly seated. Retighten the wheel nuts or wheel bolts of a changed wheel cross-wise (Fig. 166) after 50 km (30 miles). See section 13.5.2 for tightening torque.
- When using new or newly painted rims, re-tighten the wheel nuts or wheel bolts once again after approx. 1,000 to 5,000 km (600 miles to 3,000 miles).
- For lay-ups or long periods of inactivity of the vehicle, keep the tyres and tyre bearings free from pressure points: Jack up the vehicle so that the wheels do not bear any load, or move the vehicle every 4 weeks in such a way that the position of the wheels is changed.

13.2 Tyre selection



- ▶ A wrong tyre can damage the tyres during the journey and even cause it to burst.



- ▷ If tyres that are not approved for the vehicle are used, then the type approval for the vehicle and subsequently the insurance coverage can lapse. The authorised dealer or service centre will be happy to advise you.

The tyre sizes approved for the vehicle are given in the vehicle documents or can be obtained from the authorised dealers or service centres. Each tyre must fit the vehicle on which it will be driven. This applies to the external dimensions (diameter, width), which are indicated with the standardised size designations. In addition, the tyres must meet the requirements of the vehicle with regard to weight and speed.

Weight refers to the maximum permissible axle load which can be distributed on two tyres. The maximum load-carrying capacity of a tyre is indicated by its load index (= LI, load index code).

The axle geometry of a vehicle, such as wheel camber and track, is also important for tyre selection. The maximum permissible speed for a tyre (with full load-carrying capacity) is indicated by the speed index (= SI). Together, load index and speed index form the operating code of a tyre. This is an official component of the complete, standardised dimensions description which appears on every tyre. The information on the tyres must correspond to the specifications which appear in the vehicle papers.

13.3 Tyre specifications

215/70 R 15C 109/107 Q
(example)

Description	Explanation
215	Tyre width in mm
70	Height-to-width proportion in percent
R	Tyre design (R = radial)
15	Rim diameter in inches
C	Commercial (transporter)
109	Load index code for single tyres
107	Load index code for twin tyres
Q	Speed index (Q = 160 km/h)

13.4 Handling of tyres

- Drive over kerbs at an obtuse angle. Otherwise the flanks of the tyres may get pinched. Driving over a kerb at a sharp angle can damage the tyre and result in it getting ruptured.
- Drive over high manhole covers at a slow speed. Otherwise the tyres may get pinched. Driving over a high manhole cover at high speed can damage the tyre and result in it getting ruptured.
- Check the shock absorbers regularly. Driving with poor shock absorbers significantly increases wear.
- If the tread wear is uneven, have the toe-in and the wheel camber checked. Driving with an incorrectly set toe-in or a one-sided wheel camber leads to a significant increase in wear.
- Avoid block brakings. Block braking gives the tyres "brake plates" of varying strength. This reduces driving comfort. It might even make the tyres unserviceable.
- Do not clean the tyres with a high-pressure cleaner. The tyres can suffer serious damage within just a few seconds and rupture as a result.
- Drive in such a way as to protect your tyres. Avoid braking sharply, revving up too strongly and long journeys on poor roads.

13.5 Changing wheels

13.5.1 General instructions



- ▶ The vehicle must be on level, firm ground, secure from slipping.
- ▶ Go into first gear. In the case of automatic transmission, change gear to "P" position.
- ▶ Before jacking up the vehicle firmly apply the handbrake.
- ▶ Prevent the vehicle from rolling away by blocking the opposite wheel with the wheel chocks.
- ▶ Under no circumstances jack the vehicle with the fitted supports.
- ▶ If a trailer is connected: Detach the trailer before lifting the vehicle.
- ▶ Position the vehicle jack underneath the axle, not under any circumstances on the bodywork.



- ▶ Never overload the vehicle jack. The maximum permissible load is specified on the vehicle jack's identification plate.
- ▶ Use the vehicle jack only for lifting the vehicle briefly while changing the tyre.
- ▶ No persons may be in the vehicle while it is raised.
- ▶ Do not start the motor while the vehicle is jacked up.
- ▶ Whilst the vehicle is in a jacked up position, persons must not lie down under it.



- ▷ Do not damage the thread of the thread bolt or wheel bolt when changing the wheel.
- ▷ Tighten the wheel nuts or wheel bolts cross-wise (Fig. 166).
- ▷ When changing wheels (e.g. alloy wheel rims or wheels with winter tyres), use the correct wheel bolts of the correct length and shape. Otherwise the wheels may not be securely fixed or the braking system may not work correctly.
- ▷ The use of wheel rims or tyres that are not approved for the vehicle can make it less than fully roadworthy; such wheel rims or tyres must be separately inspected and approved by an accredited test centre.
- ▷ Do not replace wheels cross-wise.



- ▷ Protect the vehicle according to the national regulations, e.g. with a hazard warning triangle.
- ▷ Before changing the wheel, check the wheel rim and tyre size, the max. tyre load and the speed index on the tyres. Only use the wheel rim and tyre sizes stated in the vehicle documents.
- ▷ Further information can be found in the instruction manual of the base vehicle.

13.5.2 Tightening torque

Depending on the wheel rim type and the wheel manufacturer, the wheels must be tightened with different tightening torques.

Steel wheel rims

Description	Tightening torque
15"	160 Nm
16" Fiat X250 Light	160 Nm
16" Fiat X250 Heavy	180 Nm



Fig. 167 Steel wheel rim (standard)

Alloy wheel rims

Description	Tightening torque
15" Tomason TN3F-6515	180 Nm
16" Tomason TN3F-6516	180 Nm
15" Irmischer IC-Line	180 Nm
16" Irmischer IC-Line	180 Nm
17" Irmischer wave star	180 Nm
16" Fiat X250 Light	160 Nm
16" Fiat X250 Heavy	180 Nm



Fig. 168 Tomason



Fig. 169 Irmischer IC-Line



Fig. 170 Irmischer wave star



Fig. 171 Fiat Light



Fig. 172 Fiat Heavy

13.6 Tyre pressure



- ▶ Tyres overheat if the tyre pressure is too low. This can cause serious tyre damage.
- ▶ Check tyre pressure before a journey or every 2 weeks. Wrong tyre pressure causes excessive wear and can lead to damage or even to tyre burst. You can lose control of the vehicle.
- ▶ Use only valves that are approved for the specified tyre pressure.

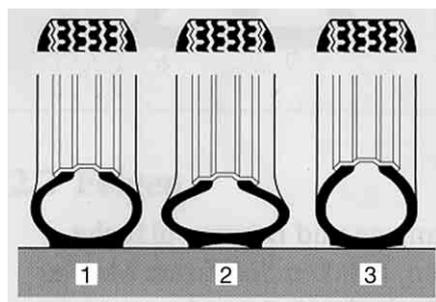


- ▷ Check the tyre pressure on cold tyres. Do not reduce the higher tyre pressure when the tyres are warm.

The payload and the durability of tyres is directly dependent on the tyre pressure. Air is a volatile medium. It is unavoidable that it will escape from tyres.

As a rule of thumb it can be assumed that a filled tyre loses pressure at a rate of 0.1 bar every two months. To prevent the tyres becoming damaged or burst, check the tyre pressure regularly.

The contact surface of the tyre changes, depending on the tyre pressure.



- 1 Correct tyre pressure
- 2 Tyre pressure too low
- 3 Tyre pressure too high

BUE00098

Fig. 173 Contact surface of the tyre



- ▷ The information on pressure levels is valid for cold tyres and loaded vehicles.
- ▷ Pressure in hot tyres must be 0.3 bar higher than in cold tyres. Recheck the pressure when the tyres are cold.
- ▷ Tyre pressures in bar.
- ▷ The tyre pressure tolerance is +/- 0.05 bar.

Types	Tyre size	Front air pressure in bar	Rear air pressure in bar
All types	215/70 R 15 C (109/107) Q	4.1	4.5
All types with motorhome tyres	215/70 R 15 CP (109/107) Q	5.0	5.5
All types with winter tyres (M+S)	215/70 R 15 C (109/107) Q or 215/70 R 15 CP (109/107) Q	4.3	4.75
All types	225/70 R 15 C (109/107) Q	4.1	4.5
All types with motorhome tyres	225/70 R 15 CP (109/107) Q	5.0	5.5
All types with winter tyres (M+S)	225/70 R 15 C (109/107) Q or 225/70 R 15 CP (109/107) Q	4.3	4.75
All types	225/75 R 16 C (116/114) Q	4.5	5.0
All types with motorhome tyres	225/75 R 16 CP (116/114) Q	5.5	5.5
All types with winter tyres (M+S)	225/75 R 16 C (116/114) Q or 225/75 R 16 CP (116/114) Q	5.2	5.2
All types with Pirelli Chrono	235/60 R 17 C (117) R	4.5	4.5

The vehicles are constantly brought up to the newest technical standards. It is possible that new tyre sizes are not yet included in this table. If this is the case, any authorised dealer or service centre will be happy to provide the newest values.

Chapter overview

This chapter contains instructions about possible faults in your vehicle. The faults are listed with their possible causes and corresponding remedies. The instructions address the following topics:

- braking system
- electrical system
- gas system
- heater
- boiler
- air conditioning unit
- gas cooker
- refrigerator
- water supply
- body

The specified faults can be remedied with relative ease and without a great deal of specialised knowledge. In the event that the remedies detailed in this instruction manual should not be successful, an authorised specialist workshop must find and eliminate the cause of the fault.

14.1 Braking system



- ▶ Have defects on the braking system immediately remedied by an authorised specialist workshop.

14.2 Electrical system



- ▷ When the living area battery is changed, only use batteries of the same type and the same capacity.



- ▷ See chapter 8 for changing the fuses.

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Road light system does no longer work correctly	Bulb is defective	Replace bulb. Note volts and watts specifications
Interior lighting does no longer work correctly	Bulb is defective	Replace bulb. Note volts and watts specifications
	Plug connector or cable defective	Contact customer service
The electrically operated entrance step cannot be moved in or out	Fuse on the transformer/rectifier is defective	Replace fuse on the transformer/rectifier
	Fuse on the transformer/rectifier is defective	Replace fuse on the transformer/rectifier

Fault	Cause	Remedy
230 V indicator lamp does not light up even though 230 V mains supply is connected	The mains connection is de-energised	Check mains connection (e.g. campsite)
No 230 V power supply despite connection	230 V automatic circuit breaker has triggered	Switch on the 230 V automatic circuit breaker
Starter or living area battery is not charged when operated in 230 V mode	Jumbo flat fuse (50 A) on the starter or living area battery is defective	Replace jumbo flat fuse (50 A) on the starter or living area battery
	Charger module in the transformer/rectifier is defective	Contact customer service
Living area battery is not charged during vehicle operation	Fuse on terminal D+ of the alternator is defective	Replace fuse
	Disconnecter relay in the transformer/rectifier is defective	Contact customer service
Living area battery overloaded ("hot")	Battery selection switch set wrongly	Move position of battery selection switch
	Defective load sensor or relay	Contact customer service
12 V power supply does not work	12 V power supply is switched off	Switch 12 V power supply on
	Battery cut-off switch on the transformer/rectifier is switched off	Set battery cut-off switch to on
	Living area battery is discharged	Charge the living area battery
	Jumbo flat fuse (50 A) on the living area battery is defective	Replace jumbo flat fuse (50 A) on the living area battery
	Disconnecter relay in the transformer/rectifier is defective	Contact customer service
12 V power supply does not work in 230 V operation	12 V power supply is switched off	Switch 12 V power supply on
	Battery cut-off switch on the transformer/rectifier is switched off	Set battery cut-off switch to on
	Charger module in the transformer/rectifier is defective	Contact customer service
	230 V automatic circuit breaker has triggered	Contact customer service
	Jumbo flat fuse (50 A) on the living area battery is defective	Replace jumbo flat fuse (50 A) on the living area battery

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Starter battery is discharged in 12 V operation	Disconnecter relay in the transformer/rectifier is defective	Contact customer service
	Battery cut-off switch on the transformer/rectifier is switched off	Set battery cut-off switch to on
No voltage is supplied by the living area battery	Living area battery is discharged	Charge living area battery immediately  ▷ Total discharge damages the battery. If the vehicle is to be laid up for a long period, fully charge the living area battery beforehand Discharging is caused by inactive appliances (see chapter 8)
	12 V indicator lamp does not light up	12 V power supply is switched off
12 V indicator lamp does not light up	Battery cut-off switch on the transformer/rectifier is switched off	Set battery cut-off switch to on
	Starter or living area battery is not charged	Charge the starter or living area battery
	Disconnecter relay in the transformer/rectifier is defective	Contact customer service
	Flat fuse (2 A) in the living area battery is defective	Replace flat fuse (2 A) in the living area battery
	Extractor hood does not work	230 V automatic circuit breaker is switched off
Extractor hood does not work	Fuse (15 A) at the transformer/rectifier is defective	Replace fuse (15 A)
	Extractor hood is defective	Contact customer service

14.3 Gas system



- ▶ In case of a defect of the gas system (gas odour, high gas consumption) there is danger of explosion! Close regulator tap on the gas bottle immediately. Open doors and windows and ventilate well.
- ▶ If the gas system is defective: Do not smoke; do not ignite any open flames, and do not operate electric switches (light switches etc.). Do not check tightness of gas-conducting parts and pipes with an open flame.
- ▶ Have the defective gas system repaired by an authorised specialist workshop.

Fault	Cause	Remedy
No gas	Gas bottle is empty	Change gas bottle
	Gas isolator tap closed	Open the gas isolator tap
	Regulator tap on the gas bottle is closed	Open regulator tap on the gas bottle
	External temperature is too low (-42 °C for propane gas, 0 °C for butane gas)	Wait for higher external temperatures
	Built-in appliance is defective	Contact customer service

14.4 Heater/boiler

In the event of a defect contact the nearest customer service workshop of the relevant appliance manufacturer. The list of addresses is enclosed with the accompanying appliance documentation. Only authorised qualified personnel may repair the appliance.

14.4.1 Truma heater/boiler with CP plus digital operating unit

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Heater does not ignite	Temperature sensor on operating unit or remote sensor defective	Pull out plug on operating unit. The heater then works without thermostat. Contact the customer service as soon as possible
No display on the operating unit	Fuse on the transformer/rectifier is defective	Replace fuse on the transformer/rectifier
	Fuse in the electronic control unit has been triggered	Contact customer service
	Living area battery defective	Charge or replace the living area battery (or have it charged or replaced)
Fault with error code is displayed	See table "Fault search instruction"	See table "Fault search instruction"

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Boiler empties, safety/drainage valve has opened	Internal temperature below 8 °C	Heat inside
Safety/drainage valve cannot be closed	Temperature at safety/drainage valve below 8 °C	Heat inside
Fan wheel runs noisily or not steadily	Fan wheel is soiled	Contact Truma service department

Fault search instruction

Error code	Cause	Rectification
# 17	Summer operation with empty water container	Switch off the device and allow it to cool down. Fill the boiler with water
	Warm air louvres blocked	Check outlet openings
	Air circulation suction system blocked	Remove blocking of air circulation suction system
# 18	Gas pressure regulator iced up	Use regulator heater (defroster if available)
	Proportion of butane gas in gas bottle too high	Use propane gas (butane gas is unsuitable for heating especially for temperatures under 10 °C)
# 21	Room temperature sensor or cable defective	Contact customer service
# 24	Risk of undervoltage Battery voltage too low < 10.4 V	Charge the battery
# 29	Short circuit in heating element for frost control	Remove plug of heating element on electronic control unit. Replace heating element
# 41	Electronics blocked	Contact customer service
# 42	Safety switch has triggered	(Not used here)
# 43	Overvoltage > 16.4 V	Check battery voltage and voltage sources (e.g. charging unit)
# 44	Undervoltage Battery voltage too low < 10.0 V	Charge battery. Replace outdated battery if required
# 45	No 230 V power supply	Check external mains connection
	230 V automatic circuit breaker has triggered	Switch on the 230 V automatic circuit breaker
	Overheating protection has triggered	Reset overheating protection. Allow heater to cool, remove connection cover and press reset button

Error code	Cause	Rectification
#112, #202, #121, #211	Lack of gas	Open regulator tap and gas iso- lator tap
		Connect a full gas bottle
#122, #212	Combustion air inlet or exhaust gas outlet closed	Check openings for dirt (slush, ice, leaves etc.) and clean if necessary
#255	No connection between heater and operating unit	Contact customer service
	Cable defective	Contact customer service

14.5 Air conditioning unit

14.5.1 Dometic

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Air conditioning unit does not start up	No 230 V power supply	Connect the vehicle to the local power supply
	230 V automatic circuit breaker has triggered	Switch on the 230 V au- tomatic circuit breaker
	Remote control batteries empty	Change remote control batteries
Air conditioning unit does not cool	Temperature below 16 °C	–
	Temperature has been set incorrectly	Adjust the temperature
	Thermostat defective	Contact customer service
Air conditioning unit does not warm up	Temperature above 30 °C	–
	Temperature has been set incorrectly	Adjust the temperature
	Thermostat defective	Contact customer service
Water is entering the ve- hicle	Drainage holes for con- densation are clogged	Clean air conditioning unit
	Seal is defective	Contact customer service
No more air circulation	Air filter clogged	Clean air filter
	Fan wheel defective	Contact customer service

14.5.2 Telair

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Air conditioning unit does not start up	No 230 V power supply	Connect 230 V power supply
	230 V automatic circuit breaker has triggered	Switch on the 230 V automatic circuit breaker
	Remote control batteries empty	Change batteries (2 x AAA)
Air conditioning unit does not cool	Room temperature is lower than the preset temperature	Reset temperature
Air conditioning unit does not heat	Room temperature is higher than the preset temperature	Reset temperature
Insufficient ventilation rating	Ventilation flaps closed	Open at least one ventilation flap
	Filter dirty	Clean the filter
Water is entering the vehicle	Drainage holes for condensation are clogged	Clean air conditioning unit

14.6 Gas cooker

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Ignition fuse does not operate (flame does not burn after the control knobs are released)	Heat-up time is too short	Keep control knob pressed for approx. 15 to 20 seconds after ignition
	Ignition fuse is defective	Contact customer service
Flame extinguishes when being reduced to its minimum setting	Thermocouple sensor is incorrectly set	Correctly reset thermocouple sensor (do not bend). The sensor tip should protrude by 5 mm beyond the burner. The sensor neck should not be more than 3 mm away from the burner ring; if necessary, contact customer service

14.7 Refrigerator

In the event of a defect contact the nearest customer service workshop of the relevant appliance manufacturer. The list of addresses is enclosed with the accompanying appliance documentation. Only authorised qualified personnel may repair the appliance.

14.7.1 Dometic



- ▷ In the event of a fault, the "Fault" indicator lamp will always light up as well and an acoustic signal will sound for about 20 seconds.

Fault	Cause	Remedy
LED "⚡" flashes	No 230 V power supply	Connect the 230 V power supply
	230 V automatic circuit breaker has triggered	Switch on the 230 V automatic circuit breaker
	230 V operating voltage too low	Have the 230 V power supply checked by an authorised specialist workshop
LED "⚡" flashes	Fuse on the transformer/rectifier is defective	Replace fuse on the transformer/rectifier
	Disconnecter relay in the transformer/rectifier is defective	Contact customer service
	12 V operating voltage too low	Have the 12 V power supply checked by an authorised specialist workshop
	No D+ signal	Contact customer service
LED "🔥" flashes ¹⁾	Lack of gas	Open regulator tap and gas isolator tap
		Connect a full gas bottle
	Cobwebs or burnt residue in the burning chamber	Remove the ventilation grill on the outside of the vehicle and clean the burning chamber
LEDs for display of the temperature range flash	Temperature sensor defective	Contact customer service
LED "⚡" and LEDs for display of the temperature range flash	230 V heater element defective	Contact customer service
LED "⚡" and LEDs for display of the temperature range flash	12 V heater element defective	Contact customer service

Fault	Cause	Remedy
LED "🔥" and LEDs for display of the temperature range flash Refrigerator does not refrigerate sufficiently	Faulty burner or power unit	Contact customer service unit
	Insufficient ventilation of unit	Check if ventilation grills are covered; remove covers if necessary
		Remove ventilation grills and clean the space behind them (of leaves etc.)
Ambient temperatures are too high	Remove the ventilation grills periodically	

1) After fixing the issue, press the illuminated button for "Fault"/"Reset".

14.7.2 Thetford

For certain faults, indicators also flash on the operating panel.

Fault	Cause	Remedy
230 V operation faulty	No 230 V power supply	Connect 230 V power supply
	230 V automatic circuit breaker has triggered	Switch on the 230 V automatic circuit breaker
	230 V operating voltage too low	Have the 230 V power supply checked by an authorised specialist workshop
12 V operation faulty	12 V operation is only possible when engine is running	Start the engine or select a different operating mode
	Fuse on the transformer/rectifier is defective	Replace fuse on the transformer/rectifier
	Disconnecter relay in the transformer/rectifier is defective	Contact customer service
	12 V operating voltage too low	Have the 12 V power supply checked by an authorised specialist workshop
Gas operation faulty	Lack of gas	Open regulator tap and gas isolator tap
		Connect a full gas bottle
	Air in the gas pipe	Start refrigerator between 2 and 3 times
	Cobwebs or burnt residue in the burning chamber	Remove the ventilation grill on the outside of the vehicle and clean the burning chamber

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Refrigerator does not refrigerate sufficiently	Insufficient ventilation of unit	Check if ventilation grills are covered; remove covers if necessary
		Remove ventilation grills and clean the space behind them (of leaves etc.)
	Ambient temperatures are too high	Remove the ventilation grills periodically
	Refrigerator is at too much of an angle	Position the vehicle horizontally
	Too much ice on the cooling fins	Defrost the refrigerator

14.8 Water supply

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Leakage water inside the vehicle	A leak has occurred	Identify leak, re-connect water pipes
No water	Water tank is empty	Replenish drinking water
	Drain cock not closed	Close drain cock
	12 V power supply switched off	Switch 12 V power supply on
	Fuse of the water pump is defective	Replace fuse on the transformer/rectifier
	Water pump defective	Exchange water pump (have it exchanged)
	Water pipe snapped off	Straighten water pipe or replace
	Transformer/rectifier defective	Contact customer service
Toilet has no flush water	Water pump switched off on panel	Switch water pump on
	Water tank is empty	Replenish drinking water
Display for water and waste water indicates a wrong value	Fuse for toilet is defective	Replace fuse
	Measuring probe in the waste water or water tank is soiled	Clean water/waste water tank
Waste water tank cannot be emptied	Measuring probe is defective	Replace measuring probe
	Drain cock is clogged	Open the cleaning cap on the waste water tank and drain the waste water. Rinse the waste water tank well
Drain on the single lever mixer tap is clogged	Perlator calcified	Unclip the perlator, decalcify in vinegar water (only for products made from metal)

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Water jets on the shower nozzle clogged	Water jets calcified	De-calcify shower nozzle in vinegar water (only for products made from metal) or rub off soft nozzle burling
Water drains from the shower tray slowly or does not drain at all	The vehicle is not in a horizontal position	Position the vehicle horizontally
Milkieness of the water	Tank filled with dirty water	Clean water tank mechanically and chemically; then disinfect and rinse copiously with drinking water
	Residues in the water tank or water system	Clean water system mechanically and chemically; then disinfect and rinse copiously with drinking water
Any change in the taste or odour of the water	Tank filled with dirty water	Clean water system mechanically and chemically; then disinfect and rinse copiously with drinking water
	Fuel filled into the water tank by mistake	Clean water system mechanically and chemically; then disinfect and rinse copiously with drinking water. If not successful: Contact a specialist workshop
	Microbiological deposits in the water system	Clean water system mechanically and chemically; then disinfect and rinse copiously with drinking water
Deposits in the water tank and/or water-carrying components	Water excessively long in the water tank and in water-carrying components	Clean water system mechanically and chemically; then disinfect and rinse copiously with drinking water

14.9 Body

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Flap hinges/door hinges are difficult to operate	Flap/door hinges are not sufficiently lubricated	Lubricate flap hinges/door hinges with acid-free and resin-free grease
Hinges/joints in the bathroom unit/toilet compartment are difficult to operate/make a grating noise	Hinges/joints are not sufficiently lubricated	Lubricate hinges/joints with solvent-free and acid-free grease  ▷ Spray cans often contain solvents
Storage compartment hinges are difficult to operate/make a grating noise	Storage compartment hinges are not sufficiently lubricated	Lubricate storage compartment hinges with acid-free and resin-free grease



- ▷ The authorised dealers and service centres are available for any spare parts requirement.

15.1 Weight details for special equipment



- ▶ The use of accessories, parts and fittings not supplied by us may cause damage to the vehicle and jeopardize road safety. Even if an expert's report, a general type approval or a design certification exists, there is no guarantee for the proper quality of the product.
- ▶ Every alteration of the original condition of the vehicle can alter road behaviour and jeopardize road safety.
- ▶ No liability can be assumed for damage caused by products which have not been released by us. This also applies to impermissible alterations to the vehicle.

Weight details for factory-provided special equipment are listed in the table below. If these objects are either carried in or on the vehicle and are not part of the standard equipment, they must be taken into consideration when calculating the payload.

All weight details are approximate.

Observe the max. permissible gross weight.

Item designation	Surplus weight (kg)
Heatable waste water tank	6
Airbag (front passenger)	3
Alloy wheel rims	-15
Caravan coupling	50
Single-section conversion door with window and insect screen	4
External shower	1
External mirrors, electric	2
External socket	1
Automatic transmission	17
Car radio and CD	1-2
Heki midi skylight	5
Omni-Vent skylight	4
Skyroof skylight	13
Extractor hood	4
Electrical stability program (ESP)	1
External gas connection	1
Bike rack, swivelling	35
Roman shade, driver's cabin	15
CPU remote display	1
Floor warming unit	8
Gas bottle (11 kg) made of aluminium	11
Gas alarm system	1
Holder for flat screen	1
Truma Combi 4E heater	5

Item designation	Surplus weight (kg)
Truma Combi 6E heater	5
Insect screen, door (full height)	4
Air conditioning unit (Dometic)	35
Driver's cabin air conditioning unit	9
Air conditioning unit (Telair)	34
Fuel tank 120 l	28
Awning 300 cm	28
Awning 350 cm	49
Minisafe	5
Pioneer multimedia system incl. reversing camera	5
Zenec navigation system incl. reversing camera	4
Navigation addition Pioneer	1
Fog light	2
Reversing camera	2
Satellite unit	16
Solar installation 1 x 100 W	11
Solar installation 2 x 100 W	20
Front steadies	11
Rear steadies	6
Bedsread	2
Tempomat	1
Carpet in driver's cabin	3
Carpet in living area and driver's cabin	14
Switching facility, gas	2
Winter insulation mat, outside	7
Conversion door central locking mechanism	1
Auxiliary battery	26
Additional cushion (guest bed)	3

Engine variants

The vehicle mass in a ready-to-drive state relates to the base vehicle. If a more powerful engine is fitted, the mass increases in a ready-to-drive state.

Engine variant	Surplus weight (kg)
2.3 Mjet	15
3.0 Mjet	50
2.3 Mjet Maxi	55
3.0 Mjet Maxi	90

Equipment packages

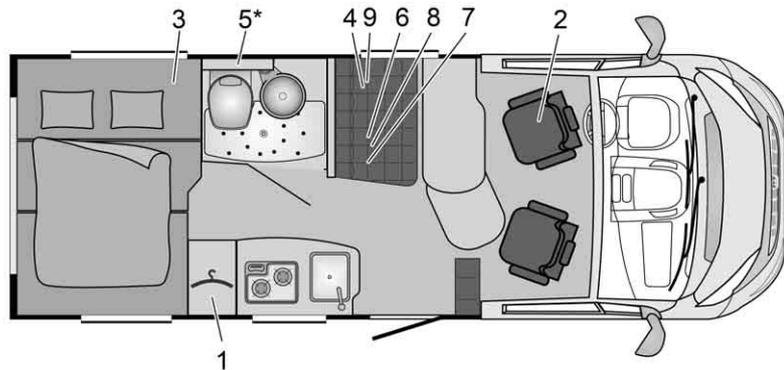
The equipment packages depend on the model. To calculate the additional weight, add the additional weights of the individual special equipment per package.

16.1 View of ground plans

Explanations

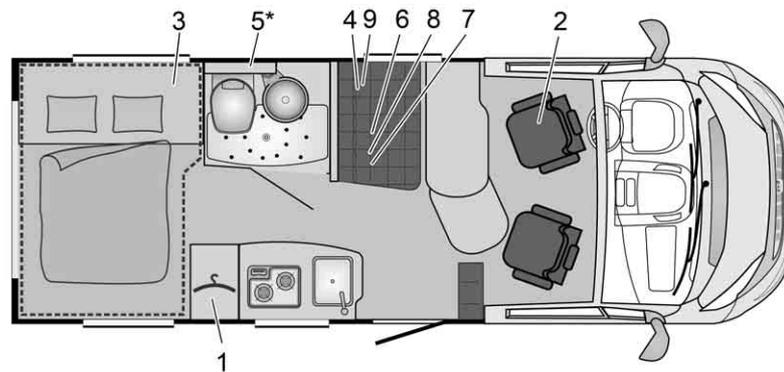
- (1) 230 V fuse
- (2) Transformer/rectifier with 12 V fuses
- (3) Living area battery with main fuse
- (4) Water pump mounted in the tank area
- (5) Drain cock, waste water tank
- (6) Safety/drainage valve
- (7) Boiler/heater
- (8) Water drain cock
- (9) Water tank
- * Beneath the vehicle

Specifications without guarantee



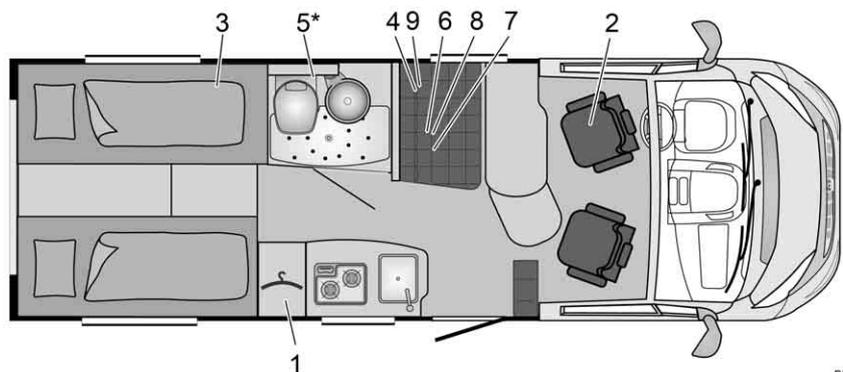
BUE01905

Fig. 174 Ground plan T 600 Brevio



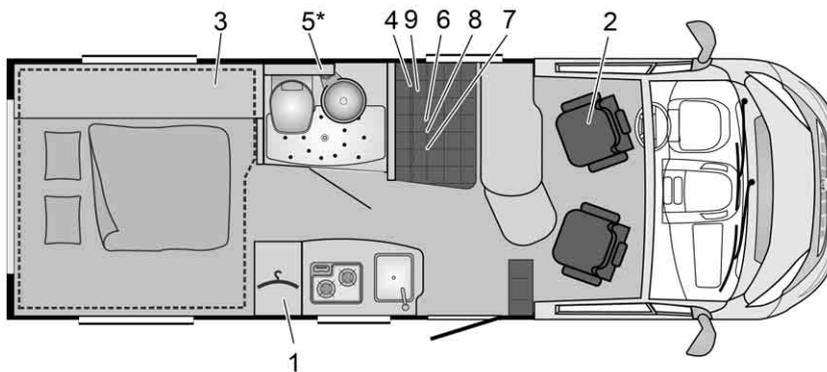
BUE01906

Fig. 175 Ground plan T 601 Brevio



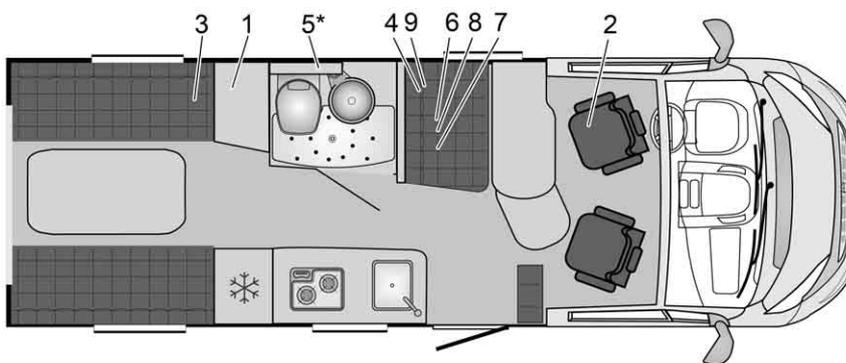
BUE01907

Fig. 176 Ground plan T 640 Brevio



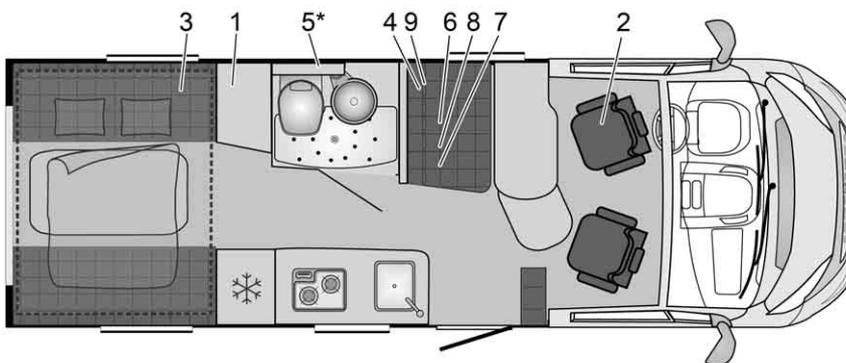
BUE01908

Fig. 177 Ground plan T 641 Brevio



BUE01909

Fig. 178 Ground plan T 645 Brevio



BUE01910

Fig. 179 Ground plan T 646 Brevio

16.2 Table of linear measures

Type	Body width, exterior	Total length	Wheelbase	Overall height without antenna
T 600	2100	5990	3800	2750
T 601	2100	5990	3800	2750
T 640	2100	6530	3800	2750
T 641	2100	6530	3800	2750
T 645	2100	6530	3800	2750
T 646	2100	6530	3800	2750

16.3 Power supply

Mains connection	Protection class I	230 V ($\pm 10\%$), 47 - 63 Hz
Mains power rating		400 VA
Appropriate batteries	6-cell lead acid and lead acid gel batteries from 55 Ah	
Charging characteristics	IUoU	
Final charge voltage		14.3 V
Charging current	18 A throughout entire supply voltage range, electronically restricted	18 A
Trickle charge voltage	Automatic switching	13.8 V
Repeated charging cycle (switchover to "Main charging")	At < approx. 13.8 V battery voltage (with approx. 5 seconds delay)	
Reflux (without mains and with connected battery)	After approx. 3 minutes "Mains Off"	< 0.3 mA
Guard circuits	Short-circuit protection provided by built-in car fuse (FKS)	
	Safety fuse, 3.15 AT at power input	
	Overtemperature protection	
Charging current distribution at mains connection	Starter battery float charge with max. 2 A	max. 2 A
	Living area battery charge with max. 18 A	max. 18 A
Charging current distribution during the journey	Simultaneous charging of starter and living area batteries by means of the alternator	50 A
	Parallel battery switching via disconnecter relay	
	Maximum permitted alternator charging current to the living area battery: 50 A (see block diagram)	
Battery monitor	Disconnection	10.5 V \pm 0.1 V
Battery monitor	Minimum voltage for connection	11.0 V \pm 0.1 V



Chapter overview

This chapter contains helpful tips for the journey.

The instructions address the following topics:

- road assistance in European countries
- traffic rules in European countries
- gas supply in European countries
- toll regulations in European countries
- safe ways to spend the night during travel
- camping in winter

At the end of the chapter there is a checklist containing the most important equipment for the journey.

17.1 Traffic rules in foreign countries



- ▷ The vehicle driver is required to inform himself as to the traffic rules of the countries in which he plans to travel before beginning the trip. Contact your automobile club or embassy for further information.
- ▷ In some European countries, warning vests must be worn when exiting the vehicle outside of towns in the case of vehicle failures or accidents.
- ▷ Depending on the country, different rules and regulations apply (e.g. different warning signs for rear carriers, obligation to carry breathalyzer kits, spare bulbs, high-visibility vests, size of reserve canister). The driver of the vehicle must familiarise him or herself with these rules before every journey.
- ▷ Up-to-date information can generally be found on the web pages of the national automobile associations.

Information about traffic regulations is especially important as state law applies in case of damage. For your own safety, always observe the following rules when travelling abroad:

- Carry your insurance certificate with you.
- Always register accidents with the police.
- Never sign documents that you have not read and understood completely.

17.2 Help on Europe's roads

Country	+ Emergency services ★ Police	☎ Breakdown service
Belgium	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ TCB Brussels (02) 2 33 22 11 RACB Brussels (02) 2 87 09 11
Bosnia-Herzegovina	+ 124 ★ 122	☎ BI HAMK 33 21 27 72
Bulgaria	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ UAB (02) 9 35 79 35 UAB (02) 9 11 46/146 ¹⁾
Denmark	+ 112 free of charge ★ 112 free of charge	☎ FDM 45 27 07 07

Country	+ Emergen- cy services ★ Police	☎ Breakdown service
Germany	+ 112 ★ 110	☎ ADAC Munich (01 80) 2 22 22 22 ADAC 22 22 22 ¹⁾
Estonia	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ EAK 69 79 10 0 EESTI (0) 6 97 91 88/18 88 ¹⁾
Finland	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ ATCF Helsinki (09) 77 47 64 00
France	+ 15/112 ★ 17	☎ AIT-Assistance (08 00) 08 92 22
Greece	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ ELPA (021) 06 06 88 00
Great Britain	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ AA (0 87 05) 44 88 66
Ireland	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ AA Dublin (0) 16 17 99 99
Iceland	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ F.I.B 414 99 99
Italy	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ TC1 (0 02) 8 52 61 (0 06) 4 99 81
Croatia	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ HAK (01) 6 61 19 99
Latvia	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ LAMB (0 67) 56 62 22
Lithuania	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ LAS (0 52) 10 44 33
Luxembourg	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ ACL (04) 50 04 51
Macedonia	+ 194 ★ 192	☎ AMSM (02) 3 18 11 81
Montenegro	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ AMS CG (0 20) 23 49 99
Netherlands	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ ANWB (0 88) 2 69 71 47 KNAC (0 70) 3 83 16 12
Norway	+ 113 ★ 112	☎ NAF (092) 60 85 05 KNA (0 21) 60 49 00
Austria	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ ÖAMTC (01) 71 19 90
Poland	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ PZM (0 22) 8 49 93 61
Portugal	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ ACP (02 13) 18 01 00

Country	+ Emergency services ★ Police	☎ Breakdown service
Romania	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ ACR (0 21) 3 15 55 10
Russia	+ 03 ★ 02	☎ RAS (04 95) 6 29 07 07 ACAR (04 95) 9 25 50 00
Sweden	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ M Stockholm (08) 6 90 38 00
Switzerland	+ 144 ★ 112	☎ TCS (0 22) 4 17 27 27 ACS (0 31) 3 28 31 11
Serbia	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ AMSS (0 11) 3 33 11 00
Slovakia	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ SATC (02) 68 24 92 11
Slovenia	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ AMZS (01) 5 30 51 00
Spain	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ RACE 9 02 40 45 45
Czech Republic	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ UAMK (02 61) 10 41 11
Turkey	+ 112 ★ 155	☎ TTOK (02 12) 2 82 81 40
Ukraine	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ 112 UA (0 32) 2 97 01 12
Hungary	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ MAK (01) 3 45 18 00
Cyprus	+ 112 ★ 112	☎ CAA (0 22) 31 32 33

¹⁾ In the mobile communication network

Date 07/2014

Specifications without guarantee

17.3 Traffic rules for motorhomes

For your information, the speed limits (in km/h), alcohol limits and daylight running light requirements in the most-visited countries are the following:

Country	Speed limit in km/h					Alcohol limit	Day-time running lights compulsory
	In built-up areas	Out of town		Motorway			
	Up to/over 3.5 t ¹⁾	Up to 3.5 t	Over 3.5 t ¹⁾	Up to 3.5 t	Over 3.5 t ¹⁾		
Belgium	50	90	90	120	90	0.5	No
Bosnia-Herzegovina	50	80	80	130	80	0.3	Yes
Bulgaria	50	90	70	130/ 140	100	0.5	Yes
Denmark	50	80	70	130	80	0.5	Yes
Germany	50	100	80	130 ²⁾	100	0.5	No
Estonia	50	90	70	110	90	0.2	Yes
Finland	50	80/ 100 ³⁾	80/ 100 ³⁾	80/ 100 ³⁾	80/ 100 ³⁾	0.5	Yes
France	50	90 ⁴⁾	80	130 ⁴⁾	110	0.5	No
Greece	50	90- 110 ⁵⁾	80	130	80	0.5	No
Great Britain	48	96	80	112	112	0.8	No
Ireland	50	60- 80 ⁵⁾	60- 80 ⁵⁾	120	80	0.5	No
Italy	50	90	80	130 ⁶⁾	100 ⁷⁾	0.5 ⁸⁾	Yes
Croatia	50	90 ⁹⁾	90 ⁹⁾	130 ¹⁰⁾	90	0.5 ¹¹⁾	Yes ¹²⁾
Latvia	50 ¹³⁾	90	90	90 ⁵⁾	90 ⁵⁾	0.5 ¹⁴⁾	Yes
Lithuania	50	90 ⁵⁾ 15)	80 ¹⁵⁾ 5)	110	90	0.4 ¹⁴⁾	Yes
Luxembourg	50	90	75	130 ¹⁶⁾	90	0.5 ¹⁴⁾	No
Macedonia	50 ⁵⁾	80	80	80	80	0.5 ¹⁷⁾	Yes
Montenegro	50	80	80	100 ¹⁸⁾	80 ¹⁸⁾	0.3	Yes
Netherlands	50	80- 100 ¹⁸⁾	80	130	80	0.5 ¹⁹⁾	No
Norway	50	80- 100 ¹⁸⁾	80	90- 110 ⁵⁾	80	0.2	Yes
Austria	50	100	70	110- 130 ⁵⁾	80	0.5 ²⁰⁾	No

Country	Speed limit in km/h					Alcohol limit	Day-time running lights compulsory
	In built-up areas	Out of town		Motorway			
	Up to / over 3.5 t ¹⁾	Up to 3.5 t	Over 3.5 t ¹⁾	Up to 3.5 t	Over 3.5 t ¹⁾		
Poland	50 ²¹⁾	90-100 ⁵⁾ 18)	70-80 ⁵⁾	140	80	0.2	Yes
Portugal	50	90-100 ⁵⁾	70-90 ⁵⁾	120	110	0.5 ²²⁾	No
Romania	50	80-90 ¹⁸⁾ 23)	80-90 ¹⁸⁾ 23)	120 ²³⁾	110 ²³⁾	0.0	Yes
Sweden	_ 5)	_ 5)	_ 5)	_ 5)	_ 5)	0.2	Yes
Switzerland	50	80-100 ¹⁸⁾	80-100 ¹⁸⁾	120	100	0.5	Yes
Serbia	50	80	80	80	80	0.3 ²⁴⁾	Yes
Slovakia	50	90	80	130	90 ²⁵⁾	0.0	Yes
Slovenia	50	90-100 ¹⁸⁾	80	100	80	0.5 ²⁶⁾	Yes
Spain	50	80-90 ¹⁸⁾	80-90 ¹⁸⁾	100 ²⁷⁾	90 ²⁷⁾	0.5 ²⁸⁾	No
Czech Republic	50	90-130 ¹⁸⁾	80	130	80	0.0	Yes
Turkey	50	80	80	90	90	0.0	No
Ukraine	60 ¹³⁾	80 ²⁹⁾	80 ²⁹⁾	80 ²⁹⁾	80 ²⁹⁾	0.0	Yes ³⁰⁾
Hungary	50	90-110 ¹⁸⁾	70	130	80	0.0	Out of town, on motorways
Cyprus	50	65-80 ¹⁸⁾	68-80 ¹⁸⁾	100	100	0.5	No

- 1) Motorhomes up to 7.5 t gross weight
- 2) Recommended speed
- 3) Vehicles registered after 01/01/1995 and unladen weight up to 1875 kg, motorhomes up to 3.5 t permissible gross weight with the following equipment: ABS brakes, driver's airbag, seat belts on every seat, approved by the manufacturer for speed of 100 km/h.
- 4) In wet conditions in non-urban areas 80, on motorways 110 km/h
- 5) As signposted
- 6) When raining or snowing on dual expressways 90 km/h, on motorways 110 km/h
- 7) On motorways with green signs
- 8) For drivers with less than 3 years driving experience the blood alcohol limit is 0.0.
- 9) For drivers younger than 25 years 80 km/h generally apply.

- 10) For drivers younger than 25 years 120 km/h generally apply.
- 11) For drivers younger than 25 years, drivers of vehicles over 3.5 t and professional drivers a blood alcohol limit of 0.0 applies.
- 12) From the last Sunday in October to the last Sunday in March
- 13) 20 km/h in residential areas
- 14) For drivers holding their driving license less than 2 years, a blood alcohol limit of 0.2 applies.
- 15) On non-asphalt roads 70 km/h
- 16) 110 km/h when wet
- 17) For drivers holding their driving license less than 2 years, a blood alcohol limit of 0.0 applies.
- 18) On expressways
- 19) For drivers holding their driving license less than 5 years, a blood alcohol limit of 0.2 applies.
- 20) For drivers holding their driving license less than 2 years, a blood alcohol limit of 0.1 applies.
- 21) Between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. 60 km/h
- 22) For drivers holding their driving license less than 3 years, a blood alcohol limit of 0.2 applies.
- 23) For drivers holding their driving license less than one year, maximum speeds reduced by 20 km/h apply out of town, on expressways and motorways.
- 24) For drivers holding their driving license less than one year, a blood alcohol limit of 0.0 applies.
- 25) 80 km/h on urban motorways
- 26) For drivers holding their driving license less than 2 years or are younger than 21 years, a blood alcohol limit of 0.0 applies.
- 27) On roads resembling motorways. In some countries, special rules apply for newly qualified drivers.
- 28) For drivers holding their driving license less than 2 years, a blood alcohol limit of 0.3 applies.
- 29) For drivers holding their driving license less than 2 years, a maximum speed of 70 km/h applies.
- 30) From October 1st to April 30th

Date 08/2014

Source: ADAC

Specifications without guarantee

17.4 Sleeping in the vehicle away from camping areas

Country	Sleeping on roads and fields		Sleeping on privately owned lands		Comments
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Belgium		X	X		On highway rest areas max. 24 hours permitted
Bulgaria		X		X	
Denmark		X	X		
Germany	X		X		Staying overnight for one night to restore driving ability is permitted. There may be regional and local limitations

Country	Sleeping on roads and fields		Sleeping on privately owned lands		Comments
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Finland		X		X	Possible with the permission of the land owner
France	(X)		X		Permission from the local authorities or the owner of the land is required. Parking and staying overnight on free areas is prohibited
Greece		X		X	One-off overnight stays in designated areas are permitted
Great Britain		X	X		Regulated by local rules
Ireland		X	X		Regulated by local rules
Italy	X		X		Staying overnight for one night at car parks and service stations is allowed. Observe the local regulations. Parking and staying overnight on free areas is prohibited
Croatia		X		X	
Luxembourg		X		X	
Macedonia		X		X	
Netherlands		X		X	Overnight stays on streets and squares is allowed in some boroughs
Norway	X		X		Officially prohibited on rest areas and cultivated grounds. Driving on dirt tracks prohibited; observe local regulations
Austria		X		X	Staying overnight for one night to restore driving ability is permitted, but not in nature reserves. Observe regional and local restrictions. Generally forbidden in Tyrol
Poland		X	X		Requires property owner's permission
Portugal		X		X	Staying overnight for one night on motorway service stations and car parks under 10 hours are tolerated
Romania		X		X	
Russia		X		X	
Sweden	X		X		Not on agriculture areas or in the vicinity of houses. Driving on rough terrain prohibited; observe local regulations

Country	Sleeping on roads and fields		Sleeping on privately owned lands		Comments
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Switzerland		X	X		One overnight stay at highway rest areas and in some cantons is tolerated
Serbia and Montenegro		X		X	
Slovakia		X	X		Overnight stays on private land are only allowed if a toilet is present
Slovenia		X		X	
Spain	X		X		Some regional prohibitions apply, especially on beaches
Czech Republic		X	X		Overnight stays on private land are only allowed if a toilet is present
Turkey	X		X		
Ukraine	X		X		
Hungary		X	X		Staying overnight on privately owned land is permitted only with police certification

Specifications without guarantee

17.5 Gas supply in European countries



- ▷ In Europe, there are several different connection systems for gas bottles. It is not always possible to fill or exchange your gas bottles in a foreign country. Get information about the connection system in the country you are travelling to before embarking on your journey, e.g. at a motoring club or in the trade press.

General tips

Always observe the following instructions:

- Only go on vacation with completely filled gas bottles.
- Use all of the gas bottles' capacity.
- Take along adapter sets (available in camping supply stores) for filling gas bottles in foreign countries and for connecting the gas pressure regulator to foreign gas bottles.
- During the cold time of the year observe filling with propane gas component (butane does not gas below 0 °C).
- Use blue bottles from the firm Campingaz (distributed world-wide). Only use gas bottles with safety valves.
- When bottles from other countries are used, check the gas bottle compartments to see if the gas bottles fit into them. Gas bottles from other countries do not always display the same size as your own gas bottles.
- The web site www.mylpg.eu provides an overview of gas suppliers in Europe.

17.6 Toll regulations in European countries

Many European countries have introduced a mandatory toll system. The toll regulations and how they are collected vary greatly from country to country. Nevertheless, ignorance is no excuse. Penalties can be quite severe.

As is the case with traffic regulations, the vehicle driver is required to be familiar with the toll formalities before starting out on a trip. For example, in Austria the vignette does not meet the toll requirements for vehicles that weigh more than 3.5 t. There, a so-called "Go-Box" must be obtained and charged.

Contact your automobile club or the Internet for further information.



- ▷ Windscreens with solar filters can affect the functioning of automatic toll collection systems (e.g. Go-Box). This must be taken into account when acquiring the appropriate device (e.g. Split-Go-Box).

17.7 Tips on staying overnight safely during travel

Prudent behaviour is the most important protective measure for insuring a safe night in the motorhome.

The risk of thievery is reduced to a minimum when the following basic rules are observed:

- Before commencing the journey, close and lock all windows, doors and skylights.
- During high season do not spend the night at highway rest stops or parking areas located along typical vacation routes.
- Several vehicles on one site at the same time do not necessarily decrease the chances of thievery occurring. Consult your own feelings about the parking site.
- Even if it is just for one night, go to a camping site.
- When parking on open space keep emergency routes clear. The way to the driver's seat should be clear. The ignition key should always be within reach.
- Only take with you those valuables which are absolutely necessary for the journey. If possible, store valuables in a small safe and not in the immediate vicinity of windows or doors.
- Always lock up the vehicle.

17.8 Tips for winter campers

The following tips will help make your winter camping experience as agreeable as possible.

- Reserve your parking place in good time. Good winter camping sites are often booked up early.
- Do not start your trip without winter tyres.
- Bring snow chains.
- Choose your parking place with care. Observe the ground beneath you. Snow and ice may melt.
- When the vehicle has been positioned, release the handbrake to prevent freezing.
- No snow walls should be allowed to cover the built-in forced ventilation.
- Keep the built-in forced ventilation free from snow and ice.
- Make sure the air circulation is good. Good air circulation prevents moisture from collecting and makes it easier to heat the living area.
- Cover the single-paned driver's cabin window with insulation mats to avoid thermal bridges.

- Follow the instructions in the section "Gas supply in European countries".
- Use a two-bottle system with automatic controller for the gas system, so that the supply does not run out during the night.
- Only operate the gas system using propane gas.
- Do not use the space behind the heater as a storage compartment.
- Never operate catalytic ovens or infra-red gas radiators in the interior of the vehicle, since they consume oxygen for burning.
- Lay the 230 V power cable in such a way that the cable cannot be frozen or be damaged (e.g. during snow removal).
- When it is snowing heavily, clear the roof of the vehicle of snow regularly. A few centimetres of powdery snow serves as insulation, but wet snow quickly becomes a heavy burden.
- Before embarking on the return journey, remove all the snow from the roof to avoid impeding vehicles behind you with a "snow flag".

17.9 Travel checklists

The following checklists will help that nothing important is left at home although not everything on the checklists might be necessary.



- ▷ Do not leave checking of documents (e.g. vehicle papers and information) as well as checking the condition of the vehicle until just before commencing the trip. Planning and checking documents well in advance will save unnecessary trouble.

Kitchen area

✓	Object	✓	Object	✓	Object
	Wiping cloth		Cleansing agent (detergent)		Salad servers
	Silverware		Dishcloths		Chopping board
	Turnspit		Glasses		Brush to wash the dishes
	Can opener		Set of knives and forks for grilling		Cloth to wash the dishes
	Ice cube tray		Corkscrew		Matches
	Lighter		Kitchen paper		Thermos jug
	Bottle opener		Garbage bags		Pots
	Air-tight storage boxes		Frying pans		
	Crockery		Stirring spoons		

Bathroom/sanitary items

	Towels		Sanitary items		Toilet paper
	Hygiene products		Toilet brush		Toothbrush glass

Living area

	Dustbin		Deck of cards		Rucksack
	Road atlas		Broom		Sleeping bags
	Bath towels		Dust pan		Pencils and paper
	Bath shoes		Candles		Shoes
	Batteries		Coat-hangers		Shoe polish
	Bed linen		Clothes brush		Sports equipment
	Laundry bag		Pillow		Vacuum cleaner

✓	Object	✓	Object	✓	Object
	Books		Map		Flash light
	Camping guide / parking space directory		Medicine		Pocket knife
	Binoculars		Mobile phone		Table cloth
	Fire extinguisher		Sewing kit		Drinking bottle
	Gas bottle		Rain clothes		Clothes pins
	Insect lamp		First aid kit		Clothesline
	Insect repellent		Travel guide		

Vehicle/tools

	Waste water container		Gas tube		Snow chains (winter)
	Adapter socket		Fabric tape		Screwdriver
	CEE adapter		Watering can for drinking water		Current-measuring instrument
	Wire		Cable reel		Step
	Spare wheel		V-belt		Wheel chocks
	Spare lamps		Glue		First-aid kit
	Spare fuses		Universal pliers		Vehicle jack
	Replacement water pump		Compressor		Hazard warning triangle
	Hammer		Loops		Warning sign
	Flat wrench		Tube adapter		Warning vest(s)
	Gas filling adapter		Hose clips		Flashing hazard warning light

Outside

	Stay rope		Camping table		Lock
	Bellows		Luggage racks		String
	Camping chairs		Grill		Tent pegs/tightening ropes

Documents

	List of addresses		Registration book		Passport
	Registration confirmation(s)		Driving licence		Writ of protection
	Allergy certificate		Vaccination certificate		Insurance documents
	Instruction manuals		Credit card		Vignette/toll card
	Instruction leaflets for medicines		Identity card		Visa

Pos.	Component	Activity	Interval
1	Auxiliary support	Lubrication	Annually
2	Tyres and wheel rims	Air pressure check (see section 13.6). Visual check for damage	Annually
3	Outside lighting	Function check	Annually
4	Joints, hinges	Lubrication	Annually
5	Refrigerator, heater, boiler, cooker, lighting, flap and door closures, toilet, seat belts	Function check	Annually
6	Windows, skylights	Function check, water ingress test	Annually
7	Cushions, curtains, blinds	Visual check	Annually
8	Sealing strips, edges, rubber	Check for damage	Annually
9	Water supply	Water ingress test	Annually
10	Hot-air system	Function check, clean fan wheel as necessary	Annually
11	Underbody protection, floor skirt attachment	Visual check	Annually
12	Pull-down bed suspension	Function check	Annually
13	Electrical system	Function check	Annually
14	Gas system	Official gas inspection	Every two years
15	Connections between the chassis and body	Check	Every two years
16	Underbody	Visual check, repair underbody protection as necessary	Every two years



Delivery _____	Pos. 1-13
Stamp of the Bürstner dealer	
Date	Signature

1st year _____	Pos. 1-13
Stamp of the Bürstner dealer	
Date	Signature

2nd year _____	Pos. 1-16
Stamp of the Bürstner dealer	
Date	Signature

3rd year _____	Pos. 1-13
Stamp of the Bürstner dealer	
Date	Signature

4th year _____	Pos. 1-16
Stamp of the Bürstner dealer	
Date	Signature

5th year _____	Pos. 1-13
Stamp of the Bürstner dealer	
Date	Signature

6th year _____	Pos. 1-16
Stamp of the Bürstner dealer	
Date	Signature

7th year _____	Pos. 1-13
Stamp of the Bürstner dealer	
Date	Signature

8th year _____	Pos. 1-16
Stamp of the Bürstner dealer	
Date	Signature

12 V fuses	97	Appliances	105
For Thetford toilet	99	Manuals	12
Heater for waste water pipes	99	Warranty cards	1
On the living area battery	98	Auxiliary heat exchanger	
On the relay box AD01	98	Switching off	112
On the starter battery	98	Switching on	112
On the transformer/rectifier	98	Awning	44
12 V indicator lamp	94		
12 V main switch	91	B	
12 V power supply	84	Basic equipment	19
Switching on	91	Battery alarm	94
Troubleshooting	164	Battery cut-off switch	90
230 V connection	41, 96	Battery monitor	90
External flap	51	Battery see starter battery or	
Troubleshooting	164	living area battery	85, 87
230 V fuse	100	Battery selector switch	90
Position	177	Battery voltage, displaying	92
230 V fuse box	100	Bed extension, securing	28
230 V indicator lamp	94	Beds	70
230 V power supply	95	Before the journey	17
		Bike rack	
A		Load	23
Accessories, fitting	12	Travelling with a loaded bike rack	23
Actual weight	18	Blind, cleaning	140
Additional equipment	19	Blind, window	
Add-on parts see special equipment	12	Closing	59
Add-on parts, securing	28	Opening	59
Air conditioning unit (Dometic)		Boiler	106, 107
Air current, adjusting	115	Boiler (Truma)	
Care	142	Emptying	110
LED	115	Position	177
Maintenance	142	Safety/drainage valve	110
Operating modes	114	Troubleshooting	166
Switching off	114	Water, filling with	110
Switching on	114	Brakes	33
Troubleshooting	168	Check	33, 163
Air conditioning unit (Telair)		Braking system, troubleshooting	163
Care	143	Breakdown services in Europe	181
Filter, cleaning	143	Bulbs, changing	150
Operating modes	116	Exterior lighting	150
Switching off	116	Interior lighting	152
Switching on	116	Rear lights	151
Troubleshooting	169	Side lights	152
Ventilation grill, cleaning	143	Types of external bulbs	152
Air outlet nozzles, adjustment	107	Butane gas	15, 76
Antenna alignment	42		
Automatic	42		

C	
Cable reel	96
Camping gas bottles, use	16, 77
Camping in winter	189
Cap, drinking water filler neck	52
Capacity of the battery	84
Caravan coupling	26
Tow ball	25
With detachable ball neck	25
Care	137
Air conditioning unit (Dometic)	142
Air conditioning unit (Telair)	143
Blind	140
Carpet	139
Curtains	139
Entrance step	139
External care	137
Extractor hood	142
Furniture surfaces	139
Gas cooker	140
High-pressure cleaner, washing with	137
In the winter	143
Insect screen	140
Interior care	139
Lamps	139
Leather covers	139
Net curtains	139
PVC-floor covering	139
Roman shade	140
Seat belt	140
Sink	140
Synthetic parts, interior	139
Temporary lay-up	144
Underbody	138
Upholstery	139
Washing	138
Waste water tank	140
Water pipes	141
Water system	141
Windows	138
Winter lay-up	146
Carpet, cleaning	139
Central locking system	45
Locking	45
Remote control	45
Unlocking	45
Changing wheels	157
Tightening torque	158
Charging condition, displaying	
Living area battery	92
Starter battery	92
Chassis number	154
Checklist	
Before the journey	29
For the journey	190
Initial start-up after temporary lay-up	147
Road safety	29
Temporary lay-up	144
Winter lay-up	146
Checks see checklist	29, 144
Child restraint systems	34
Children's beds	70
Circuit diagram	
Exterior	104
Interior	102
Circulation fan	106
Cleaning	
Waste water tank	140
Water tank	141
Cleaning see care	137
Closed circuit current	84
Condensation	56
On the double acrylic glass pane	57
On the screwed connections	
in the floor	56
Condensation water see condensation	57
Connecting cable see 230 V power supply	96
Connection diagram, panel (IT 96)	102
Conventional load	19
Conversion door	46, 48
Roman shade, closing	48
Roman shade, opening	48
Conversion door, inside	
Locking	47, 48
Opening	47, 48
Conversion door, outside	
Locking	46, 47
Opening	46, 47
Cooker see gas cooker or gas oven	116
Curtains, cleaning	139
D	
Danger of suffocation	12, 56
Dimensions see table of linear measures	178
Dimensions, permissible	184
Direction indicator	151

Displays			
Battery voltage	92		
Waste water tank level	93		
Water tank level	93		
Disposal			
Household waste	8		
Sewage	8		
Waste water	8		
Door lock	46, 47		
Doors			
Conversion door	46		
Lock	46, 47		
Maintenance work	149		
Troubleshooting	174		
Drain cock, waste water tank	132		
Position	177		
Drain cocks, position	177		
Drinking water filler neck	128		
Closing	128		
Opening	128		
Driver's seat	35		
Driving speed	32		
Driving the motorhome	31		
During the journey	31		
E			
Electrical system	83		
230 V connection, troubleshooting	164		
Entrance step, troubleshooting	163		
Explanation of terms	83		
Lighting, troubleshooting	163		
Safety instructions	16		
Troubleshooting	163		
Entrance step	39		
Care	139		
Electrically operated	26		
Extending	27		
Indicator lamp	26, 27		
Retracting	27		
Troubleshooting	163		
Environmental tips	8		
Exterior lighting			
Bulbs, changing	150		
Checking	29		
Troubleshooting	163		
External care	137		
External connection see 230 V connection	41		
External flaps	50		
Flap lock	50, 51		
External gas connection	78		
External shower	74		
Connection	74		
Emptying	74		
External socket	101		
Extractor hood	118		
Care	142		
Filter, cleaning	142		
F			
Fault current protection switch	96		
Check	100		
Filling level of the waste water tank, displaying	93		
Filling level of the water tank, displaying	93		
Filling the tank	38		
Fire			
Behaviour in the event of	11		
Extinguishing	11		
Fire prevention	11		
Fire risks, avoidance	11		
FI-switch see fault current protection switch	100		
Flap lock			
Closing	51, 52		
Opening	51, 52		
Service flap	51		
Flat screen with holder	55		
Positioning	55		
Storing	55		
Floor warming unit, electrical			
Overload protection	113		
Switching off	113		
Switching on	113		
Folding bed	70		
Forced ventilation	12, 56		
Front passenger's seat	35		
Fuel filler neck	38		
Furniture flaps	52		
Closing	53		
Opening	52, 53		
Furniture flaps, troubleshooting	174		
Furniture surfaces, cleaning	139		
Fuse box	100		

P

Panel (IT 96)	91
12 V indicator lamp	94
12 V main switch	91
230 V indicator lamp	94
Battery voltage, displaying	92
Connection diagram	102
Filling level of the waste water tank, displaying	93
Filling level of the water tank, displaying ...	93
Switch for water pump	93
Panel see also displays	91
Parking light	151
Payload	18
Calculation	20
Composition	19
Example calculation	19, 21
Payload see also load	18
Permissible gross weight see maximum permissible gross weight	18
Personal equipment	20
Pilot seat see driver's seat and front passenger's seat	35
Pleated Roman shades	37
Power supply	179
Propane gas	15, 76
Pull-down bed	70
Access ladder	71
Lifting	71
Lowering	71
Safety plates, inserting	71
PVC-floor covering, cleaning	139

R

Radio	85
Ramps	39
Rear axle load	25
Rear flap	49
Rear seating group, sleeping conversion	72
Rear storage space	23
Refrigerator	41, 118
12 V operation, switching off	124
12 V operation, switching on	124
12 V operation, switching on/off	121
230 V operation, switching off	124
230 V operation, switching on	123
230 V operation, switching on/off	121
Door lock	124

Gas operation, switching off	121, 123
Gas operation, switching on	120, 123
Operating modes	120, 122
Troubleshooting	170
Ventilation grill, removal	118
Refrigerator door locking mechanism	
Closing	125
Locking in the ventilation position	125
Opening	125
Refrigerator door, locking in the ventilation position	126
Refrigerator ventilation grill, removal	118
Registration	17
Remote control, central locking system	45
Reversing camera	32
Risk of frost damage	16, 127, 131
Road safety	29
Checklist	29
Notes for	12
Roman shade, cleaning	140
Roman shade, driver's window	
Closing	61
Opening	61
Roman shade, front passenger's window	
Closing	61
Opening	61
Roman shade, Heki skylight	
Closing	64
Opening	64
Roman shade, Skyroof skylight	
Closing	67
Opening	67
Roman shade, window of conversion door	
Closing	48
Opening	48
Roman shade, windscreen	
Closing	61
Opening	61
Roman shades in the driver's cabin	37
Roman shades, Remis	38

S

Safety cut-out	100
Safety instructions	11
Changing wheels	157
Electrical system	16
Fire prevention	11
Gas bottles	76
Gas system	14, 75

Road safety	12	Sleeping conversion	
Towing	14	Rear seating group	72
Water system	16	Seating group	72
Safety knob, hinged window	57, 65	Semi-dinette	72
Safety plate, pull-down bed	71	Snow chains	28
Safety switch (FI)	100	Sockets	
Safety/drainage valve boiler	110	External socket	101
Position	110, 177	SAT socket	101
Sanitary fittings	127	TV socket	101
SAT socket	101	Solar charge regulator	94
Satellite mouse	43	Solar installation	94
Satellite unit	41, 42	Spare parts	153
Satellite mouse	43	Special equipment	175
With automatic antenna alignment	42	Description	7
Seat belts	33	Marking	7
Cleaning	140	Safety instructions	12
Fastening correctly	34	Weight details	175
Seat heater	35	Speed limits	184
Seating arrangement	37	Starter battery	85
Seating group, sleeping conversion	72	Charging	86
Selector switch for radio	85	Discharging	85
Semi-dinette, sleeping conversion	72	Fuses	98
Serial number	154	Instructions	85
Setting up the bed	72	Troubleshooting	164
Sewage tank		Voltage, displaying	92
Emptying	136	Start-up	
Removing	136	After temporary lay-up	147
Retaining clip	136	After winter lay-up	147
Shade, Omni-Vent skylight		Staying overnight	
Closing	64	Away from camping areas	186
Opening	65	During travel	189
Shower	133	Steady legs	40
Shower connection point, external shower	74	Extending	40
Shower partition, securing	28	Length, adjustment	40
Side marker light	152	Retracting	41
Sideboard		Supports see steady legs	40
Installing	73	Switching automatics, gas system	79
Removing	73	Swivel table	69
Sink, cleaning	140	Conversion to bed foundation	69
Skylight Omni-Vent	64	Symbols	
Closing	64	For instructions	7
Opening	64	Gas isolator taps	78, 105
Skylights	62	Synthetic parts in the toilet	
Skyroof skylight	65	and living areas, cleaning	139
Closing	66		
Continuous ventilation	66	T	
Insect screen	67	Table of linear measures	178
Opening	65	Tables	68
Roman shade	67	Tank lid see fuel filler neck	38

Index

Technical data	
Dimensions	178
Power supply	179
Television	27
Tightening torque, wheels	158
Tips	181
Toilet	134
Flushing	135
Fuse	99
Indicator lamp	135
Preparing	134
Troubleshooting	172
Toilet compartment	133
Light switch	54
Ventilation	133
Toll regulations in European countries	189
Total discharge	84
Towing	14
General instructions	25
Safety instructions	14
Traffic rules in foreign countries	181
Transformer/rectifier (EBL 99)	88
Circuit diagram	102
Functions	89
Position	89
Transformer/rectifier, position	177
Travel checklists	190
Travel cots suitable for children	70
Troubleshooting	163
12 V power supply	164
230 V connection	164
Air conditioning unit (Dometic)	168
Air conditioning unit (Telair)	169
Battery	164
Body	174
Boiler (Truma)	166
Braking system	163
Electrical system	163
Entrance step	163
Extractor hood	165
Furniture flaps	174
Gas cooker	169
Gas system	166
Heater	166
Hot-air heater	166
Inner door	174
Lighting	163
Living area battery	164
Refrigerator	170
Starter battery	164
Toilet	172
Water supply	172
TV socket	101
Tyre change see changing wheels	157
Tyre specifications	157
Tyres	155
Excessive wear	13, 29, 155, 160
General instructions	155
Handling	157
Identification	157
Load-carrying capacity	158
Tyre pressure	160
Tyre selection	156
U	
Underbody, maintenance	138
Unladen weight	19
Upholstery, cleaning	139
V	
Vehicle identification plate	154
Vehicle lighting see exterior lighting	150
Vehicle, washing	138
Ventilation	56
Toilet compartment	133
Volume of waste water, displaying	93
Volume of water, displaying	93
W	
Wardrobe light	54
Warning stickers	154
Warranty cards	1
Washing with a high-pressure cleaner	137
Waste gas vent on the right hand side of the vehicle	106
Waste water hose	132
Waste water tank	132
Care	140
Cleaning	140
Cleaning opening	132
Emptying	132
Filling level, displaying	93
Heater	133
Troubleshooting	172
Water pipes, cleaning	141

Water pump	127, 128
Position	177
Switch	93
Water supply	
General	127
Troubleshooting	172
Water system	128
Care	140, 141
Cleaning	140
Disinfecting	142
Drinking water filler neck	128
Emptying	131
Filling	128
Safety instructions	16
Water tank	128
Cleaning	141
Filling level, displaying	93
Overflow	130
Position	177
Volumes	128
Water, draining	130
Water, refilling	130
Weight details for special equipment	175
Wheel chocks	39
Wheel rim size	158
Wheel rim type	155
Wheels	155
Window, conversion door	
Roman shade, closing	48
Roman shade, opening	48
Windows	56
Blind	59
Cleaning	138
Insect screen	59
Roman shade	60
Shade	60
Winter care	143
Winter operation	144

