Removal and Installation of Fuel Tank

Job No. 47.

The amount of gasoline in the tank is shown on the gage on the instruent panel. When only 5—5.5 liters are left in the fuel tank, the red warning light on the gage lig's up. Model 190 has no reserve fuel line and therefore has no fuel changeover cock.

Removal:

- 1. Empty the fuel tank.
- 2. Take out the rubber mat in the trunk compartment and remove the rubber cap (5) for the indicator mechanism (Fig. 47 - 1/1).

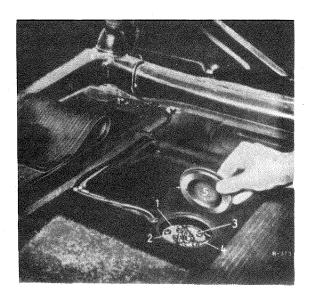


Fig. 47 — 1/1

- 1 Fuel level indicator
- 2 Connecting terminal for gage on the instrument cluster
- 3 Connecting terminal for warning light on the instrument cluster
- 4 Ground cable
- 5 Rubber cap
- 3. Disconnect the ground cable from the negative terminal of the battery, and disconnect the cables (2) and (3) and the ground cable (4) from the fuel level indicator (1) for the fuel gage (Fig. 47 - 1/1).
- 4. Take off the hose clamp (17) at the fuel filler neck and disconnect the hose (30) from the filler neck (Fig. 47 — 1/2).

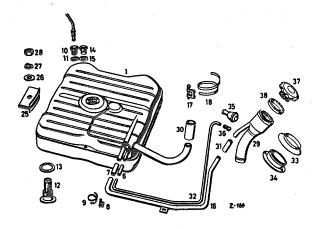


Fig. 47 — 1/2

- 1 Fuel tank
- 6 Rubber hose for vent line
- 7 Rubber hose for bleeder line
- 8 Hose clamp
- 9 Hose strap
- 10 Adapter
- 11 Sealing ring A 20 imes 26 12 Screw plug
- 13 Sealing ring A 26×34
- 14 Screw plug
- 15 Sealing ring A 20 × 26
- 16 Bleeder line
- 17 Hose clamp
- 18 Hose strap

- 25 Reinforcement plate
- 26 Washer
- 27 Lock washer
- 28 Hexagon nut
- 29 Extension for fuel filler neck
- 30 Rubber hose
- 31 Rubber hose
- 32 Vent line
- 33 Cuff upper part 34 Cuff lower part
- 35 Cuff
- 36 Screen
- 37 Screw cap
- 38 Sealing ring
- 5. Unfasten the hose clamps at both ends of the bleeder line (16). Then back out the fixing screw for the bleeder line (16). Pull out the vent and bleeder lines from the hoses (6) and (7) (Fig. 47 - 1/2) and remove the bleeder line (16) and the vent line (32).
- 6. Back out the fuel line sleeve nut (1) from the adapter (see Fig. 47 — 1/3).
- 7. Use a blunt screw driver to press upward the upper part of the cuff (33) (see Fig. 47 - 1/2).
- 8. Press down the lower part of the cuff (34), and then pull the extension (29) upward out

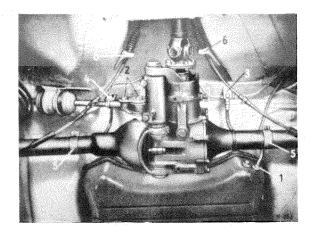


Fig. 47 — 1/3

- 1 Fuel line sleeve nut
- 2 Hexagon screws
- 3 Brake line distributor
- 4 Brake hose retaining spring
- 5 Pipe clip with bracket for brake line
- 6 Bracket for brake cable

of the fuel filler neck. Finally remove the fuel filler neck extension (29) downward.

- Unscrew the three nuts (28) for fixing the fuel tank and remove them, together with the washers (26) and lock washers (27) (see-Fig. 47 — 1/2).
- 10. Remove the fuel tank downward.
- 11. Thoroughly clean all parts, particularly the screen (36) and blow out the bleeder and vent lines with compressed air (see Fig. 47 1/2).

Remove the screw plug (12) and re-install after the screen has been thoroughly cleaned.

Note: The bleeder and vent lines must be completely free of obstruction and dirt, and the screen (36) must be absolutely clean. When the fuel tank is installed, care must be taken to ensure that the rubber hoses (6) and (7) are not kinked.

It is important to pay special attention to these points, since otherwise the air cannot escape rapidly enough from the fuel tank when the latter is being filled with gasoline. Furthermore, if a vent line should become blocked when the car is in use, the fuel supply would be cut off, and the fuel tank collapsed by the partial vacuum thus set up. 12. Examine the bitumen strips on the fuel tank and if necessary refix or replace them.

Installation:

- 13. Insert the reinforcement plates (25) in the fold of the fuel tank (see Fig. 47 1/2).
- 14. Press the fuel tank from underneath toward the base of the trunk compartment; when doing this, manipulate the reinforcement plates (25) so that they can be slid into the cheese head screws on the chassis base panel. Then install the washers (26) and the lock washers (27) and install and tighten the hexagon nuts (28) (see Fig. 47 1/2).
- 15. Screw in the fuel line sleeve nut (1) (see Fig. 47 1/3).
- 16. Slide the bleeder line (16) and the vent line (32) into the rubber hoses (6) and (7).
- Screw in and tighten the bleeder line fixing screw.
- 18. Attach the hose clamp (8) for the bleeder line (16) to the rubber hose (7).
- 19. Press the rubber hoses (30) and (31) and the lower part of the cuff (34) onto the fuel filler neck extension (29) and attach the hose clamps (see Fig. 47 1/2).
- 20. Slide the fuel filler neck extension (29) into the fender from underneath and press the rubber hoses (30) and (31) onto the filler neck and the bleeder line (16) (see Fig. 47 1/2).
- 21. Rub talc onto the upper part of the cuff (33) and press it over the fuel filler neck extension (29) and the lower part of the cuff (34).
- 22. Attach the lower hose clamps to the rubber hoses (30) and (31).
- 23. Connect up the electric cables to the fuel level indicator. When this is done pay attention to the color coding:

Connect up the brown cable (Lead No. 78) to one of the bolts of the fuel level indicator,

the blue/black cable (Lead No. 74) to terminal W (warning contact—reserve gage) and

the blue cable (Lead No. 71) to terminal G (fuel level indicator—fuel gage) (see also Job No. 54—2, Section A, Diagram of the Tail Light Wiring Harness, Cable Sheaf 3).

- 24. Press the rubber cap (5) into the base of the trunk compartment and put the rubber mat back in the trunk compartment.
- 25. Connect up the battery cable to the negative terminal and switch on the ignition.

26. Fill up with gasoline. The tank capacity is 56 liters.

Note: To check the fuel gage, fill up with fuel slowly and watch the red warning light on the gage on the instrument panel. This must go out after 5—6 liters have been put in the tank. The gage should show:

1/4 full . . . after filling up with 14 liters
1/2 full . . . after filling up with 28 liters
3/4 full . . . after filling up with 42 liters
Completely full after filling up with 56 liters

27. Check the union of the fuel line for leakage.