

M. Measuring Intake Pipe Vacuum

The amount of intake pipe vacuum is reliable evidence of the sealing properties of the pistons and piston rings, the intake pipe, the cylinder head, the cylinder head gasket, and the valves. The intake pipe vacuum is measured in mm Hg (mercury column) by means of a vacuum measuring instrument, e. g. the instrument produced by the firm of "Sun". When measuring the vacuum, use the test take-off union on the carburetor or on the venturi control unit. (The values in the Table below refer only to these measuring points.)

When measuring the intake pipe vacuum, make sure that both cooling water and oil temperature of the engine are definitely above 80°C.

Model	Vacuum in mm Hg at engine speed rpm (no load)			
	800	1500	3000	4500
180 a	470—520	480—530	470—520	410—460
180 b	470—520	490—540	490—540	460—510
190	410—460	480—530	480—530	460—510
190 b	470—520	510—560	510—560	480—530
190 SL ¹⁾	420—470	480—530	500—550	430—480
220 a, 219	410—460	480—530	510—560	480—530
220 S	430—480	480—530	510—560	480—530
220 SE	430—480	440—490	390—450	340—390
220 SE Convertible and Coupé 1st version ²⁾				

¹⁾ For model 190 SL with the 1st and 2nd versions of the distributor (Bosch designation VJUR 4 BR 11 or VJ 4 BR 12) use the vacuum value of 450—500 mm Hg at an idle speed of 1200—1300 rpm.

²⁾ Model 220 SE Convertible and Coupé 1st version: Engine Type 127.980 (output 115 HP).