 If all speed markers flash twice, there are already 6 desired speeds memorised. Delete at least one of them. ◀

Deleting a desired speed

Select the desired speed **5** which you wish to delete.

Press button **4** for approx. 3 seconds. The desired speed is deleted.

Active Cruise Control*

The principle

Active Cruise Control enables you to select a speed which the car will then maintain automatically, assuming your progress is not obstructed.

Subject to reasonable limits, the system automatically adjusts the speed of your car if you come up behind a slower vehicle in front. You can adjust the distance which the system maintains between your own car and the vehicle in front in four stages. For safety reasons, this distance depends on the speeds in question. To maintain sufficient distance, the system automatically closes down the throttle, applies the brakes if necessary, and speeds up again if the vehicle in front accelerates. As soon as the road ahead becomes clear, it accelerates to your desired speed again.



Active Cruise Control is no substitute for the driver's individual responsibility to keep a safe distance from other vehicles.

You should decide on the basis of the road, traffic and visibility conditions whether and how to use the system.

Only use the system in traffic that is flowing at a steady speed; do not use it on roads with tight bends, on slippery surfaces, in heavy rain or in fog.

Check your road speed and stopping distance, to avoid committing a traffic offence or running the risk of causing an accident. ◀

Displays in the info display



- 1 Display for memorised desired speed
- 2 Display for vehicle detected. Lights up when there is a vehicle in front
- 3 Selected distance from vehicle in front
- 4 Digital speed display. Is displayed briefly if you select your desired speed, see page 72.



1, 2 and 3 are displayed when the system is activated. ◀



The system is activated. The display appears as soon as the system is activated and no preceding vehicle is detected.



Vehicle detected. The display lights up when there is a vehicle in front.



The system instructs you to intervene by braking and, if necessary, taking evasive action. The display flashes.

Active Cruise Control is unable to restore the distance between your car and the vehicle in front automatically. For further details, see page 74.



Automatic intervention of ABS or DSC, or you apply the parking brake while on the move. Active Cruise Control will only intervene by applying the brakes. For further details, see page 74.


differences in speed between your car and a preceding vehicle, e.g. if you approach a heavy goods vehicle at high speed or if another vehicle turns out into your lane. ◀

Activating the system

Operating Active Cruise Control




- 1 Activating the system:
Memorising and increasing the desired speed
- 2 Activating the system:
Memorising and reducing the desired speed
- 3 Interrupting the system
- 4 With the system interrupted:
Briefly press the button to call up the memorised speed
- 4 With the system activated:
Increase the desired speed by 1 mph each time the button is pressed
- 5 Selected distance from vehicle in front.
You can choose between four distance levels. For further details, see page 72.

 Adjust your desired speed in line with the traffic conditions, and always remain ready to apply the brakes. The system is unable to compensate for high

You can activate the system from a speed of 20 mph. Press the lever forward or pull it back. You can now use the system.

The current speed is simultaneously memorised as the desired speed and briefly displayed in the speedometer, see arrow.

The ideal operating conditions are main roads, dual carriageways and motorways where you are able to drive at speeds of between approx. 50 and 90 mph. Always observe the speed limit for the road on which you are driving.

 If the system cannot be activated, the display ACC --- mph appears briefly in the speedometer. The system may have been interrupted automatically, see Interrupting the system, or there may be a malfunction.

Calling up Check Control messages, see page 79. ◀

De-activating the system

Whenever the ignition is switched off, the system is de-activated and the desired speed stored in the memory is deleted.

1 Memorising and increasing the desired speed

Press the lever forwards:

Your momentary road speed is adopted as your desired speed, and memorised. The speedometer displays this speed.

If the lever is pressed forwards a further time, the desired speed is increased to the nearest 5-mile step.

Each subsequent time the lever is pressed forward, the desired speed increases by 5 mph up to a maximum of 110 mph.

Press the lever forwards and hold it pressed:

The desired speed runs up in increments of 5 mph until you release the lever. The speed that is then shown is memorised and will be achieved on a clear road.

2 Memorising and reducing the desired speed

Pull the lever back:

Your momentary road speed is rounded down to the nearest five miles, displayed and memorised.

Each subsequent time the lever is pulled back, the desired speed decreases by 5 mph down to a minimum of 20 mph.

Pull the lever back and hold it pulled:

The desired speed is reduced by the system in increments of 5 mph until you release the lever. The speed that is then shown is memorised and will be achieved on a clear road.


3 Interrupting the system

When the system is active, press the lever up or down. The displays in the speedometer go out. You can use the system again when required.

In addition, you interrupt the system automatically:

- ▷ When braking

- ▷ When you engage transmission position N (neutral) of the automatic transmission
- ▷ If you switch off the Dynamic Stability Control (DSC)
- ▷ If you operate the parking brake while the car is moving
- ▷ If the system reduces the car's speed to below 20 mph in view of the traffic conditions.

 The system is shut down automatically if the car's speed is regulated down to less than 20 mph. A gong sounds and a message appears in the Check Control. The driver's active intervention is required. ◀

Background lighting

You can switch off the background lighting of the speedometer and revolution counter when the system is interrupted if no other functions are displayed, e.g. the advance warning field in the revolution counter, see page 76, or route guidance for the navigation system.

To do this, press the lever up or down for approx. 1 second.

4 Recalling the memorised desired speed

Press button 4:

The displays appear in the speedometer.

4 Fine adjustment of desired speed

With the system active, each time button 4 is pressed briefly, the desired speed is increased by 1 mph.

5 Selecting distance



You can choose between four distance levels.

▷ Knurled wheel turned upwards:

To increase the distance

▷ Knurled wheel turned downwards:

To reduce the distance

The selected distance is displayed in the speedometer.



Distance 1



Distance 2



Distance 3

When you switch on the system for the first time after starting the engine, this distance is always preset.



Distance 4

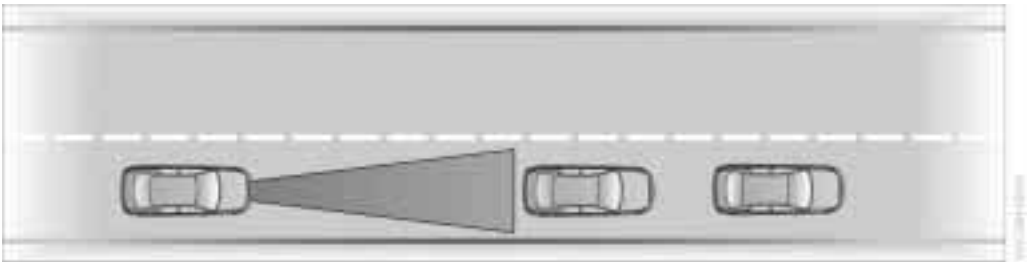


Select the distance category in line with the traffic and weather conditions. The driver is responsible for selecting the correct distance. ◀

When to use it

Please study the instructions for Active Cruise Control carefully before using it. Read and observe the following notes closely, so that you will be able to use the system safely and to maximum benefit.

Braking – by the system and by the driver



The system is capable of braking the car as you approach a slower-moving vehicle or if the car is travelling downhill. It will also brake the car if you reduce the desired speed abruptly. It is nevertheless your responsibility as the driver to keep reassessing the traffic situation and to apply the brakes yourself if necessary.

Situations may arise in which the driver's active intervention is essential. The range of the sensor and the system's capacity for braking the car automatically are limited.

The system will bring the car's speed down to approx. 20 mph, below which the car must be actively braked by the driver.

The system will not brake the car if you approach a stationary obstruction on your side of the road, e.g. a vehicle standing at red traffic lights or the end of a tailback. It likewise does not respond to oncoming vehicles.

Bends in the road

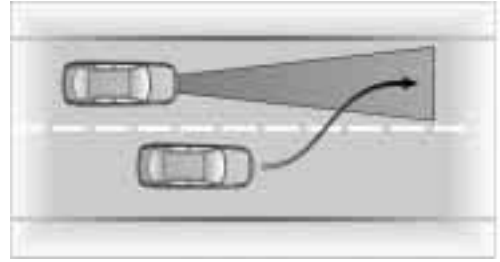


If the desired speed selected is excessive for a bend, the system will reduce the speed while the car is taking the bend. However, it is unable to anticipate how sharp a bend in the road is. It is therefore the driver's responsibility to select an appropriate speed before entering a bend. Due to the sensor's restricted range, the situation may arise where a preceding vehicle may not be detected on a bend in the road, or detected very late.




When your car is approaching a bend, in view of its curvature the system may respond temporarily to vehicles in the other lane. If your car decelerates in such a situation, the accelerator can be used briefly to counteract this effect. When the accelerator is released again, the system will resume control of the car's speed.

Vehicles pulling out



If a vehicle pulls out in front of you, e.g. after overtaking, the system will not identify the vehicle until it has moved entirely into the same lane as your car.

 If another vehicle suddenly pulls over in front of you, the system may not be able to re-establish the selected distance of its own accord. There is a risk of a bumper-to-bumper collision. The system instructs the driver to intervene by applying the brakes and, if necessary, taking evasive action, by the flashing display in the speedometer. ◀

Braking sensation

As a result of the system's automatic application of the brakes, the sensation produced when the car is braked differs somewhat from the feeling if the driver were to apply the brakes in the same situation. Unaccustomed noises when the car is braked automatically are normal.

Displays to alert you



The display in the speedometer flashes to alert you to situations in which the system has identified that the driver needs to intervene by applying the brakes. This display does not relieve you of the responsibility to adapt your desired speed and driving style to the traffic conditions.



The display appears in the speedometer if ABS or DSC intervene automatically or you apply the parking brake while the car is being driven on Active

Cruise Control. The system will only intervene by applying the brakes.

In such situations, the system can also be interrupted by pressing the accelerator. You can resume use of the system as desired, as soon as the road conditions and the traffic situation permit.

The driver retains control

The driver's actions always take precedence. If the driver operates the accelerator while Active Cruise Control is in use, the automatic braking function is temporarily interrupted. When the accelerator is released, the desired speed is re-established or the selected distance from the vehicle in front maintained.



Do not leave your foot on the accelerator pedal, otherwise the system will be overridden when it needs to reduce the car's speed, and it will not be possible for the system to apply the brakes.

Make sure that the accelerator pedal is not being pressed permanently by floor mats or other objects. ◀

Malfunctions

If a malfunction occurs, a message appears in the Check Control. Also observe the supplementary information provided in the control centre.

Heavy rain, dirt, snow and ice may impair the system's ability to detect preceding vehicles.

If necessary, clean the radar sensor at the front of the car, beneath the bumper. Take particular care when removing snow and ice.