

JIMNY

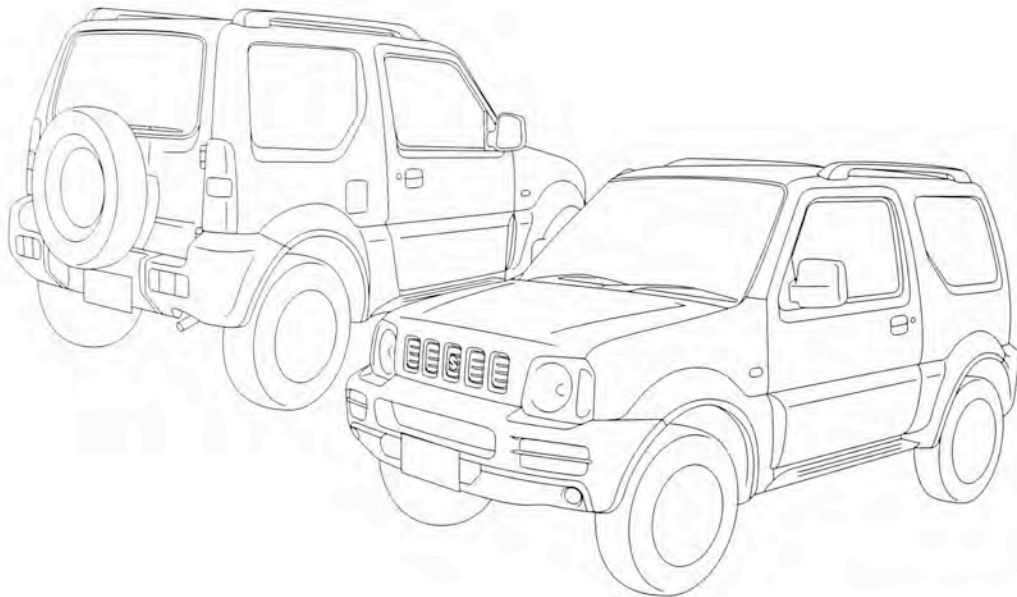
OWNER'S MANUAL

**Keep With Vehicle At All Times.
Contains Important Information
On Safety, Operation & Maintenance.**



Way of Life!

This owner's manual applies to the JIMNY series.



81A298

NOTE: The illustrated model is one of the JIMNY series.

© 2010 **SUZUKI MOTOR CORPORATION** All rights reserved.

No part of this document may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose, without the express written permission of Suzuki Motor Corporation.

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for choosing SUZUKI and welcome to our growing family. Your choice was a wise one; SUZUKI products are a great value that will give you years of driving pleasure.

This Owner's Manual was prepared to help you have a safe, enjoyable, and trouble-free experience with your SUZUKI. In it you will learn about the vehicle's operation, its safety features and maintenance requirements. Please read it carefully before operating your vehicle. Afterwards, keep this Manual in the glove box for future reference.

Should you resell the vehicle, please leave this Manual with it for the next owner.

In addition to the Owner's Manual, the other booklets provided with your SUZUKI explain the vehicle's warranties. We recommend you read them as well to familiarize yourself with this important information.

When planning the regular scheduled maintenance of your SUZUKI, we recommend you visit your local SUZUKI dealership. Their factory-trained technicians will provide the best possible service and use only genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories.

NOTE:

"SUZUKI dealer" means Authorised Suzuki Service Workshop (in Europe).

RECOMMENDATION OF GENUINE SUZUKI PARTS AND ACCESSORIES USE

SUZUKI strongly recommends the use of genuine SUZUKI parts* and accessories. Genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories are built to the highest standards of quality and performance, and are designed to fit your vehicle's exact specifications.

A wide variety of non-genuine replacement parts and accessories for SUZUKI vehicles are currently available in the market. Using these parts and accessories can affect the vehicle performance and shorten its useful life. Therefore, installation of non-genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories is not covered under warranty.

Non-Genuine SUZUKI Parts and Accessories

Some parts and accessories may be approved by certain authorities in your country.

Some parts and accessories are sold as SUZUKI-authorized replacement parts and accessories. Some genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories are sold as re-use parts and accessories. These parts and accessories are non-genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories and use of these parts is not covered under warranty.

Re-use of Genuine SUZUKI Parts and Accessories

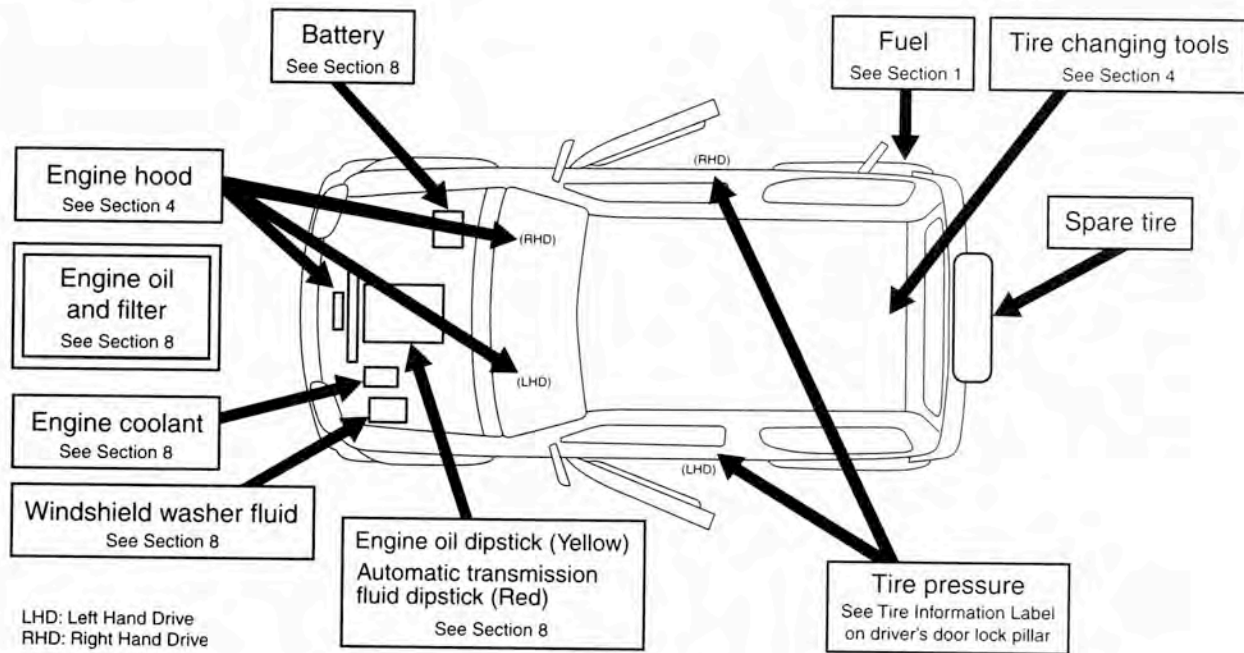
The resale or re-use of the following items which could give rise to safety hazards for users is expressly forbidden:

- Air bag components and all other pyrotechnic items, including their components (e.g. cushion, control devices and sensors)
- Seat belt system, including their components (e.g. webbing, buckles, and retractors)

The air bag and seat belt pretensioner components contain explosive chemicals. These components should be removed and disposed of properly by SUZUKI-authorized service shop or scrap yard to avoid unintended explosion before scrapping.

*The parts remanufactured under SUZUKI's approval can be used as genuine SUZUKI parts in Europe.

SERVICE STATION GUIDE

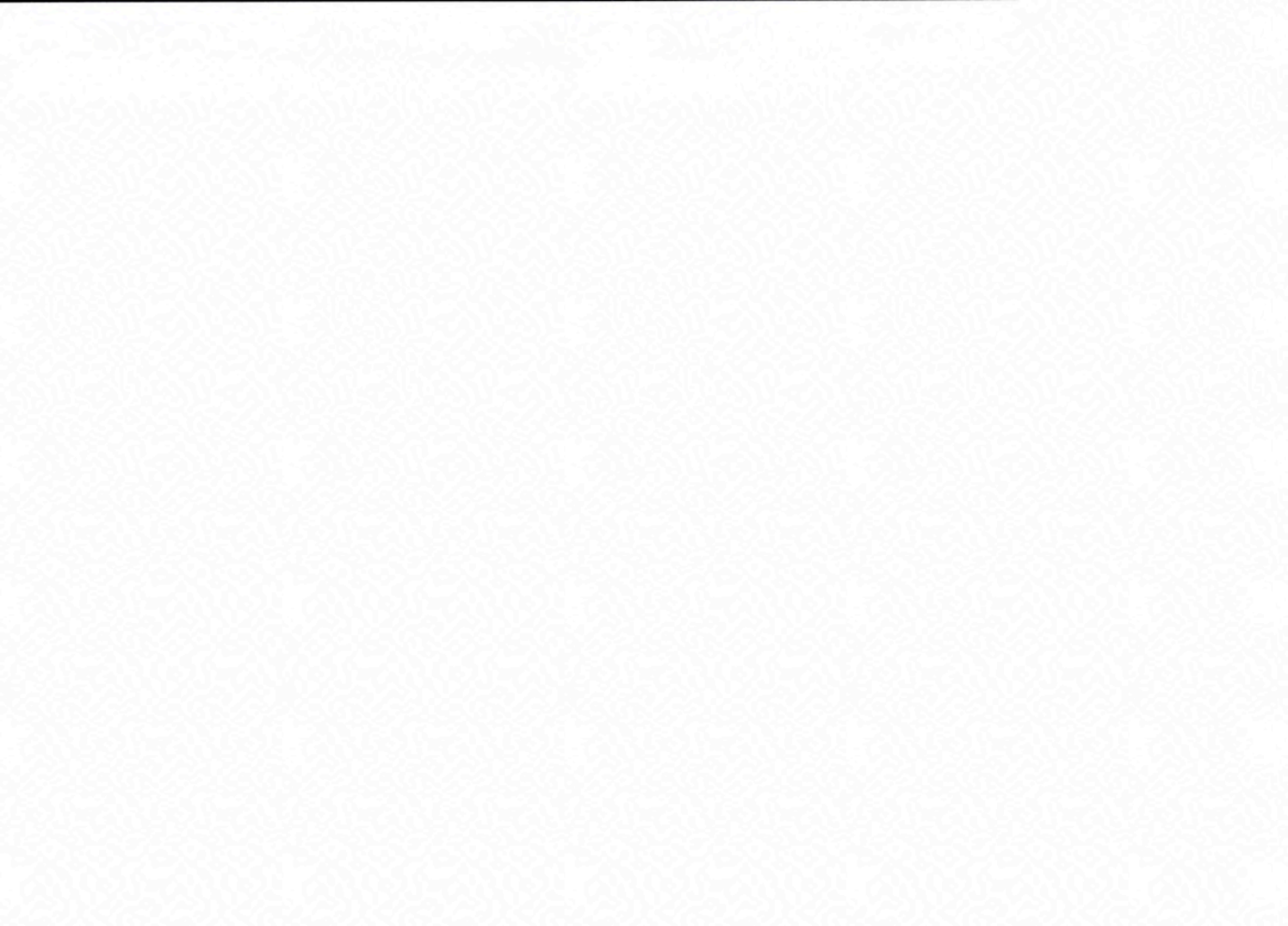


MEMO

A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BEFORE DRIVING	1
STEERING COLUMN CONTROLS	2
INSTRUMENT PANEL	3
OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT	4
OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE	5
DRIVING TIPS	6
VEHICLE LOADING AND TOWING	7
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE	8
EMERGENCY SERVICE	9
APPEARANCE CARE	10
GENERAL INFORMATION	11
SPECIFICATIONS	12
SUPPLEMENT	13
INDEX	14



FOREWORD

This manual should be considered a permanent part of the vehicle and should remain with the vehicle when resold or otherwise transferred to a new owner or operator. Please read this manual carefully before operating your new SUZUKI and review the manual from time to time. It contains important information on safety, operation and maintenance.

Your SUZUKI multipurpose vehicle is designed and built to be capable of performing both on paved road and off road. You should therefore remember that your vehicle is distinctly different from ordinary passenger cars in handling as well as in structure. As with other vehicles of this type, failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or an accident. Be sure to read "on paved road" and "off-road" driving guidelines which follow. It is very important to familiarize yourself with the proper operation of this vehicle before you start driving.

SUZUKI MOTOR CORPORATION

All information in this manual is based on the latest product information available at the time of publication. Due to improvements or other changes, there may be discrepancies between information in this manual and your vehicle. SUZUKI MOTOR CORPORATION reserves the right to make production changes at any time, without notice and without incurring any obligation to make the same or similar changes to vehicles previously built or sold.

This vehicle may not comply with standards or regulations of other countries. Before attempting to register this vehicle in any other country, check all applicable regulations and make any necessary modifications.

IMPORTANT

▲ WARNING/▲ CAUTION/NOTICE/ NOTE

Please read this manual and follow its instructions carefully. To emphasize special information, the symbol ▲ and the words **WARNING**, **CAUTION**, **NOTICE** and **NOTE** have special meanings. Pay particular attention to messages highlighted by these signal words:

▲ WARNING

Indicates a potential hazard that could result in death or serious injury.

▲ CAUTION

Indicates a potential hazard that could result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

Indicates a potential hazard that could result in vehicle damage.

NOTE:

Indicates special information to make maintenance easier or instructions clearer.

MODIFICATION WARNING



75F135

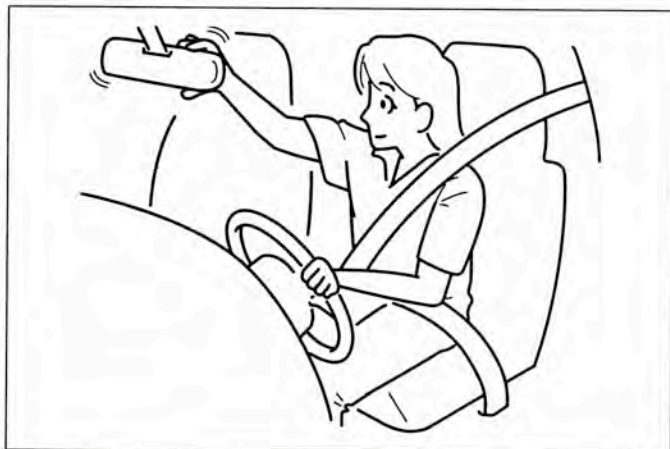
The circle with a slash in this manual means "Don't do this" or "Don't let this happen".

WARNING

Do not modify this vehicle. Modification could adversely affect safety, handling, performance, or durability and may violate governmental regulations. In addition, damage or performance problems resulting from modification may not be covered under warranty.

NOTICE

Improper installation of mobile communication equipment such as cellular telephones or CB (Citizen's Band) radios may cause electronic interference with your vehicle's ignition system, resulting in vehicle performance problems. Consult your SUZUKI dealer or qualified service technician for advice on installing such mobile communication equipment.



60G404

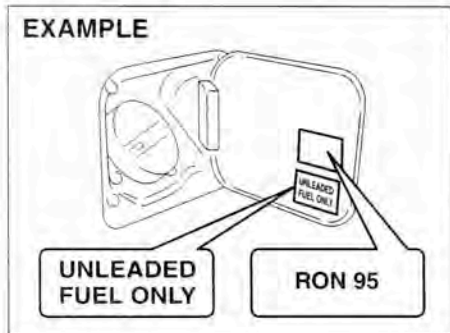
BEFORE DRIVING

1

Fuel Recommendation	1-1
Keys	1-2
Spare Tire Nut Lock (if equipped)	1-3
Door Locks	1-3
Windows	1-7
Mirrors	1-9
Seat Adjustment	1-10
Head Restraints	1-12
Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems	1-13
Child Restraint System for EU Countries	1-20
Supplemental Restraint System (air bags) (if equipped)	1-22

Fuel Recommendation

Gasoline Engine



If your vehicle is not fitted with a restrictor in the fuel filler pipe then you may use leaded or unleaded gasoline with an octane number (RON) of 85 or higher. Note, it is preferable to use unleaded gasoline.

If your vehicle is fitted with a restrictor in the fuel filler pipe then you **must** use unleaded gasoline with an octane number (RON) of 91 or higher (or RON of 95 or higher if it is stated on the fuel filler lid). These vehicles are also identified by a label attached near the fuel filler pipe that states: "UNLEADED FUEL ONLY", "NUR UNVERBLEITES BENZIN" or "ENDAST BLYFRI BENSIN".

If the "RON 95" label is attached, you must use unleaded gasoline with an octane number (RON) of 95 or higher.

Gasoline/Ethanol blends

Blends of unleaded gasoline and ethanol (grain alcohol), also known as gasohol, are commercially available in some areas. Blends of this type may be used in your vehicle if they are no more than 10% ethanol. Make sure this gasoline-ethanol blend has octane ratings no lower than those recommended for gasoline.

Gasoline/Methanol blends

Blends of unleaded gasoline and methanol (wood alcohol) are also commercially available in some areas. DO NOT USE fuels containing more than 5% methanol under any circumstances. Fuel system damage or vehicle performance problems resulting from the use of such fuels are not the responsibility of SUZUKI and may not be covered under the New Vehicle Warranty. Fuels containing 5% or less methanol may be suitable for use in your vehicle if they contain cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors.

NOTE:

If you are not satisfied with the driveability or fuel economy of your vehicle when you are using a gasoline/alcohol blend, you should switch back to unleaded gasoline containing no alcohol.

NOTICE

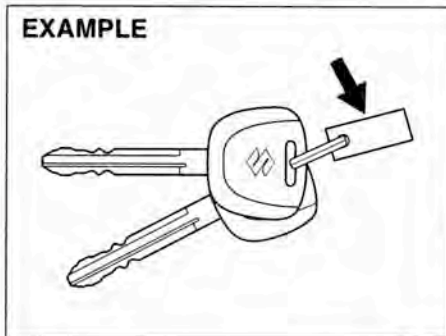
The fuel tank has an air space to allow for fuel expansion in hot weather. If you continue to add fuel after the filler nozzle has automatically shut off or an initial blowback occurs, the air chamber will become full. Exposure to heat when fully fuelled in this manner will result in leakage due to fuel expansion. To prevent such fuel leakage, stop filling after the filler nozzle has automatically shut off, or when using an alternative non-automatic system, initial vent blowback occurs.

NOTICE

Be careful not to spill fuel containing alcohol while refueling. If fuel is spilled on the vehicle body, wipe it up immediately. Fuels containing alcohol can cause paint damage, which is not covered under the New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

Keys

EXAMPLE



54G489

Your vehicle comes with a pair of identical keys. Keep the spare key in a safe place. One key can open all of the locks on the vehicle.

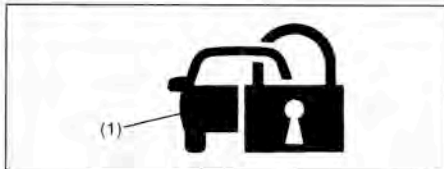
The key identification number is stamped on a metal tag provided with the keys or on the keys. Keep the tag (if equipped) in a safe place. If you lose your keys, you will need this number to have new keys made. Write the number below for your future reference.

KEY NUMBER:

Immobilizer System (if equipped)

This system is designed to help prevent vehicle theft by electronically disabling the engine starting system.

The engine can be started only with your vehicle's original immobilizer ignition key which has an electronic identification code programmed into it. The key communicates the identification code to the vehicle when the key is turned to the "ON" position. If you need to make spare keys, see your SUZUKI dealer. The vehicle must be programmed with the correct identification code for the spare keys. A key made by an ordinary locksmith will not work.



54G003

If the Immobilizer system light (1) blinks when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, there may be something wrong with your key or with the immobilizer system. Ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the system.

NOTE:

- Do not lose your immobilizer ignition key. If you lose your immobilizer ignition key, see your SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible.

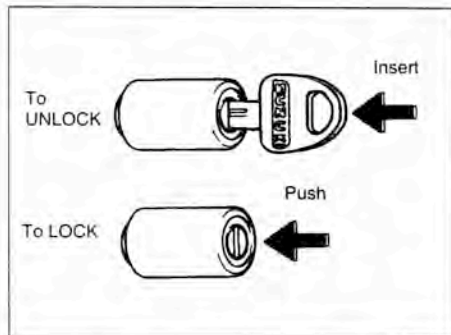
- If you own other vehicles with immobilizer keys, keep those keys away from the ignition switch when using your SUZUKI, or they may interfere with your SUZUKI's immobilizer system.

This immobilizer system, model IMB411-01 is in compliance with the essential requirements and other provisions of the Directive 1999/5/EC.

Ignition Key Reminder (if equipped)

A buzzer sounds intermittently to remind you to remove the ignition key if it is in the ignition switch when the driver's door is opened.

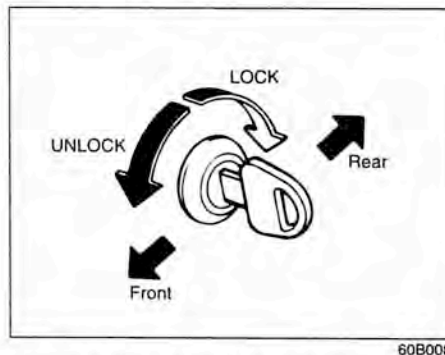
Spare Tire Nut Lock (if equipped)



A nut lock is used for the spare tire. Simply insert the ignition key into the lock as far as the key will go and remove the lock with the key in. To lock the spare tire nut, put the lock on the nut and push the lock in.

Door Locks

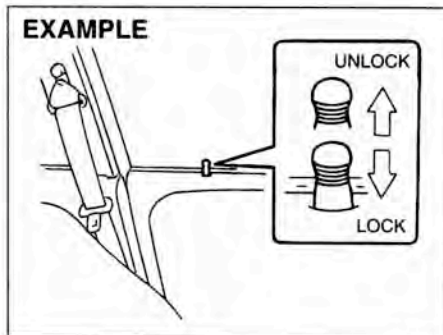
Side Door Locks



To lock a front door from outside the vehicle:

- Insert the key and turn the top of the key toward the rear of the vehicle, or
- Push the lock knob down and hold the door handle up as you close the door.

To unlock a front door from outside the vehicle, insert the key and turn the top of the key toward the front of the vehicle.

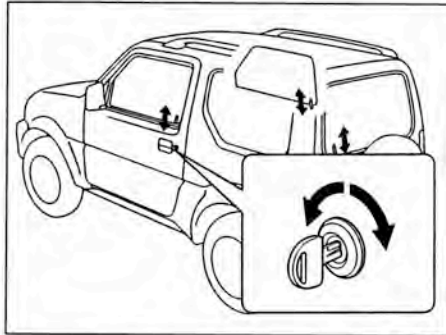


To lock a door from inside the vehicle, push the lock knob down. Pull the lock knob up to unlock the door.

NOTE:

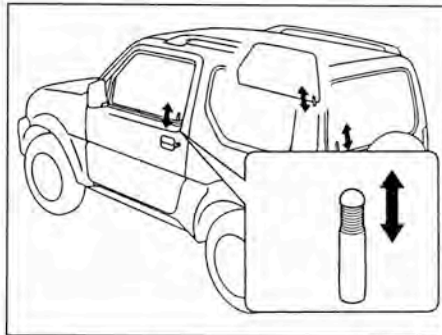
Be sure to hold the door handle up when you close a locked front door, or the door will not remain locked.

Central Door Locking System (if equipped)



81A281

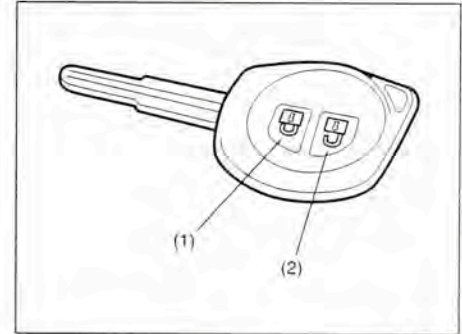
You can lock and unlock all the side doors and the tailgate simultaneously by using the key in the driver's door locks.



81A282

You can also lock and unlock all the side doors and the tailgate by pushing down or pulling up the driver's door lock knob.

Keyless Entry System (if equipped)



81A184

- (1) "LOCK" button
(2) "UNLOCK" button

You can lock or unlock all doors (including the tailgate) simultaneously by operating the transmitter near the vehicle.

- To lock the doors, push the "LOCK" button (1) on the transmitter.
- To unlock the doors, push the "UNLOCK" button (2) on the transmitter.

The turn signal lights will flash once when the doors are locked.

The turn signal lights will flash twice and the interior light will turn on for several seconds with the switch in the "DOOR" position when the doors are unlocked.

BEFORE DRIVING

Be sure the doors are locked after you operate the "LOCK" button. If no door is opened within about 30 seconds after the "UNLOCK" button is operated, the doors will automatically lock again.

NOTE:

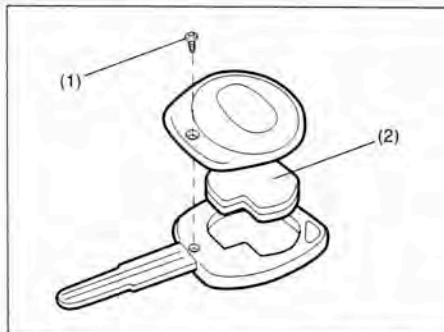
- The maximum operating distance is about 5 m (16 ft.), but this can vary depending on the surroundings, especially near other transmitting devices such as radio towers or CB (Citizen's Band) radios.
- The door locks cannot be operated with the transmitter:
 - if the ignition key is inserted in the ignition switch, or
 - if any door is open or incompletely closed.
- If you lose your transmitter, ask your SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible for a replacement and to have the lost one deactivated.

The Keyless Entry System, Transmitter model 37182-A7 and Receiver model 37190-A7 are in compliance with the essential requirements and other provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC.

NOTICE

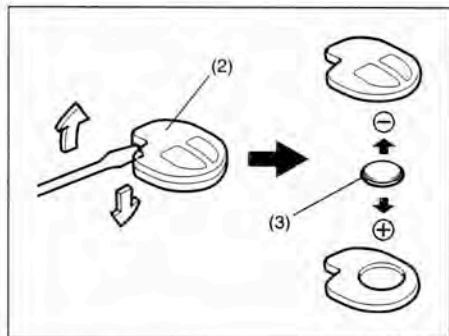
The transmitter is a sensitive electronic instrument. To avoid damaging the transmitter, do not expose it to impacts, moisture or high temperature (such as on the dashboard under direct sunlight).

Replacement of the transmitter battery
If the transmitter becomes unreliable, replace the battery.



81A185

- 1) Remove the screw (1), and open the transmitter cover.
- 2) Remove the transmitter (2).



80JM135

(3) Lithium disc type battery:
CR1616 or equivalent

- 3) Put the edge of a flat blade screwdriver in the slot of the transmitter (2) and pry it open.
- 4) Replace the battery (3) so its + terminal faces the "+" mark of the transmitter.
- 5) Close the transmitter and install it into the transmitter holder.
- 6) Close the transmitter cover, install and tighten the screw (1).
- 7) Make sure the door locks can be operated with the transmitter.
- 8) Dispose of the used battery properly according to applicable rules or regulations. Do not dispose of lithium batteries with ordinary household trash.

⚠ WARNING

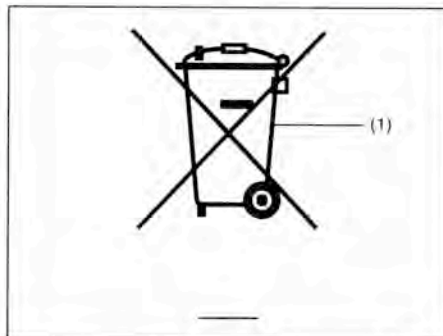
Swallowing a lithium battery may cause serious internal injury. Do not allow anyone to swallow a lithium battery. Keep lithium batteries away from children and pets. If swallowed, contact physician immediately.

NOTICE

The transmitter is a sensitive electronic instrument. To avoid damaging the transmitter, do not expose it to dust or moisture or tamper with internal parts.

NOTE:

Used batteries must be disposed properly according to applicable rules or regulations and must not be disposed with ordinary household trash.

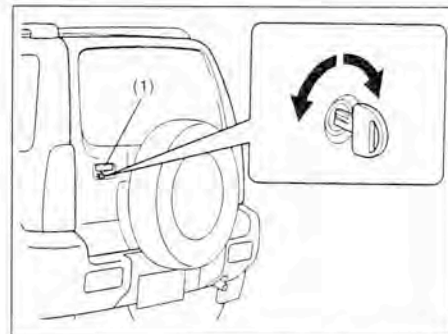


80JM133

(1) Crossed-out wheeled bin symbol

The crossed-out wheeled bin symbol (1) indicates that used battery should be collected separately from ordinary household trash.

By ensuring the used battery is disposed or recycled correctly, you will help prevent potential negative consequences for the environment and human health, which could otherwise be caused by inappropriate trash handling of the battery. The recycling of materials will help to conserve natural resources. For more detailed information about disposing or recycling of the used battery, consult your SUZUKI dealer.

Tailgate

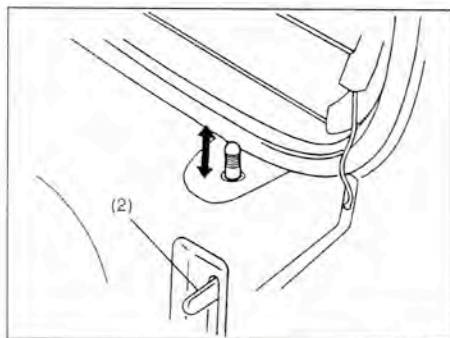
81A165

(1) Tailgate handle

You can lock and unlock the tailgate from outside by using the key in the tailgate lock.

NOTE:

When, in parked condition on a road, the tailgate is open and hides the lights, it is necessary to indicate the presence of the vehicle, for example by means of a warning triangle or other devices according to national requirements for use on the road.



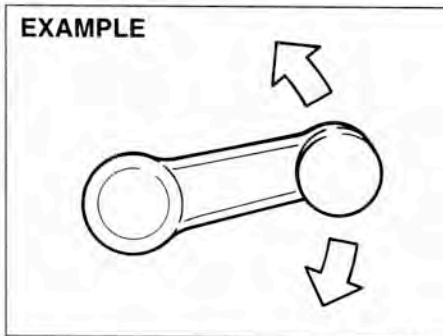
(2) Tailgate inside lever (if equipped)

You can also lock and unlock the tailgate from inside by pushing down or pulling up the lock knob.

Windows

Manual Window Control (if equipped)

EXAMPLE

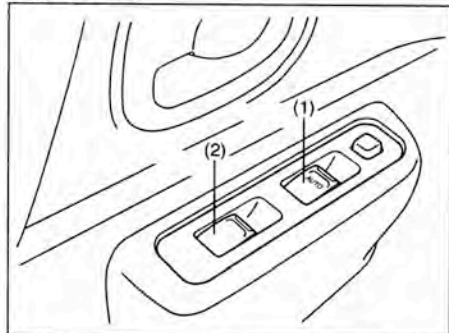


Raise or lower the door windows by turning the handle located on the door panel.

Electric Window Controls (if equipped)

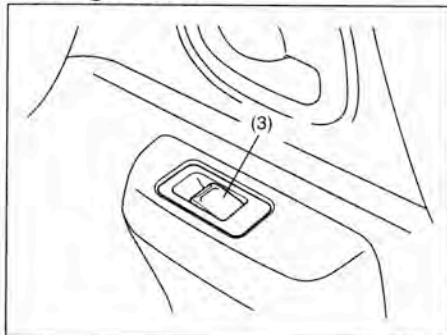
The electric windows can only be operated when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position.

Driver's side



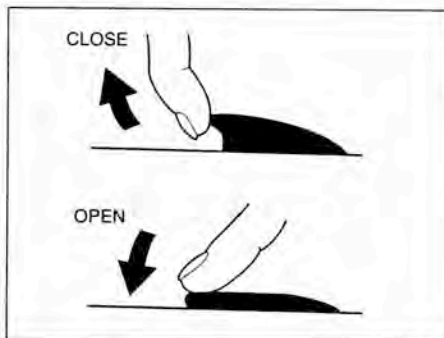
The driver's door has a switch (1) to operate the driver's window, and a switch (2) to operate the front passenger's window.

Passenger's door



81A159

The passenger's door has a switch (3) to operate the passenger's window.

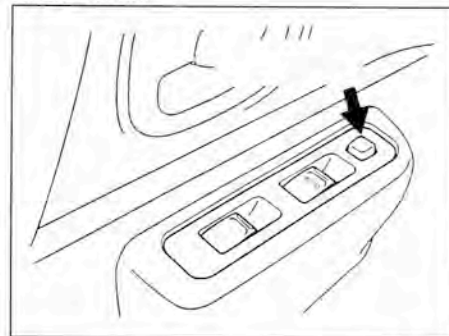


81A009

To open a window, push the top part of the switch and to close the window lift up the top part of the switch.

The driver's window has an "auto-down" feature for added convenience (at toll booths or drive-through restaurants, for example). This means you can open the window without holding the window switch in the "Down" position. Press the driver's window switch completely down and release it. To stop the window before it reaches the bottom, pull the switch up briefly.

Lock switch



81A011

The driver's door also has a lock switch for the passenger's window. When you push in the lock switch, the passenger's window cannot be raised or lowered by operating either of the switches (2) or (3). To restore normal operation, push the switch again.

▲ WARNING

- You should always lock the passenger's window operation when there are children in the vehicle. Children can be seriously injured if they get part of their body caught by the window during operation.

(Continued)

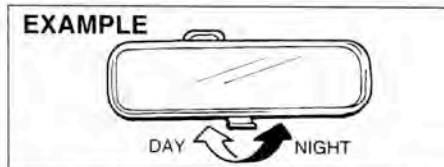
⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- To avoid injuring an occupant by window entrapment, be sure no part of the occupant's body such as hands or head is in the path of the electric windows when closing them.
- Always remove the ignition key when leaving the vehicle even if only for a short time. Also do not leave children alone in a parked vehicle. Unattended children could use the electric window switches and get trapped by the window.

Mirrors

Day-Night Rearview Mirror (if equipped)



54G241

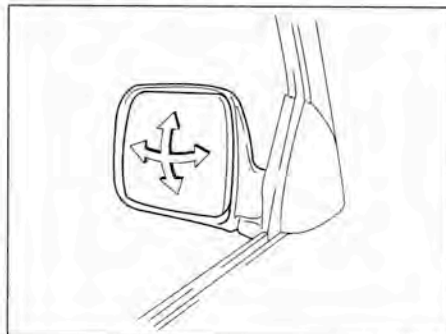
To adjust the interior rearview mirror, set the selector tab to the day position, then move the mirror up, down or sideways to obtain the best view.

When driving at night, you can move the selector tab to the night position to reduce glare from the headlights of vehicles behind you.

⚠ WARNING

- Always adjust the mirror with the selector set to the day position.
- Only use the night position if it is necessary to reduce glare from the headlights of vehicles behind you. Be aware that in this position you may not be able to see some objects that could be seen in the day position.

Outside Rearview Mirrors



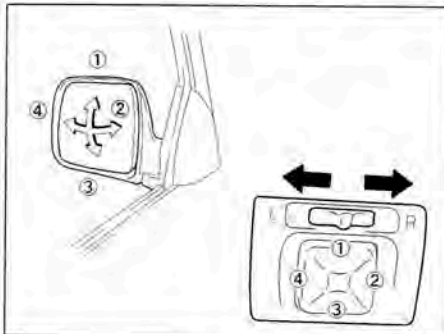
81A081

Adjust the outside rearview mirrors so you can just see the side of your vehicle in the mirrors.

⚠ WARNING

Be careful when judging the size or distance of a vehicle or other object seen in the side convex mirror. Be aware that objects look smaller and appear farther away than when seen in a flat mirror.

Electric Mirrors (if equipped)



81A160

The switch to control the electric mirrors is located on the instrument panel. You can adjust the mirrors when the ignition switch is in the "ACC" or "ON" position. To adjust the mirrors:

- 1) Move the selector switch to the left or right to select the mirror you wish to adjust.
- 2) Press the outer part of the switch that corresponds to the direction in which you wish to move the mirror.
- 3) Return the selector switch to the center position to help prevent unintended adjustment.

Seat Adjustment

⚠ WARNING

Never attempt to adjust the driver's seat or seatback while driving. The seat or seatback could move unexpectedly, causing loss of control. Make sure that the driver's seat and seatback are properly adjusted before you start driving.

⚠ WARNING

To avoid excessive seat belt slack, which reduces the effectiveness of the seat belts as a safety device, make sure that the seats are adjusted before the seat belts are fastened.

Adjusting Seat Position

Front



81A223

The adjustment lever for each front seat is located under the front of the seat. To adjust the seat position, pull up on the adjustment lever and slide the seat forward or rearward.

After adjustment, try to move the seat forward and rearward to ensure that it is securely latched.

BEFORE DRIVING

Adjusting Seatbacks

WARNING

All seatbacks should always be in an upright position when driving, or seat belt effectiveness may be reduced. Seat belts are designed to offer maximum protection when seatbacks are in the upright position.

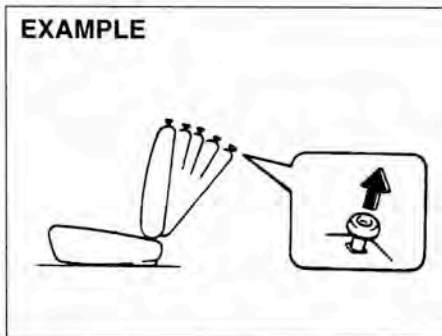
Front



To adjust the seatback angle of front seats, pull up the lever on the outboard side of the seat, move the seatback to the desired position, and release the lever to lock the seatback in place.

Rear

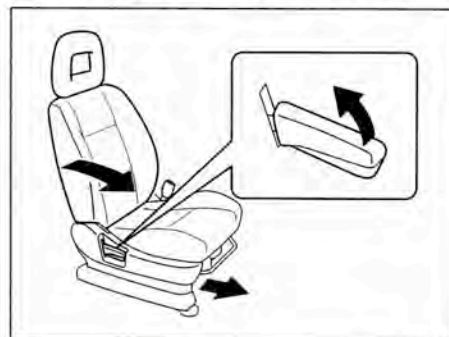
EXAMPLE



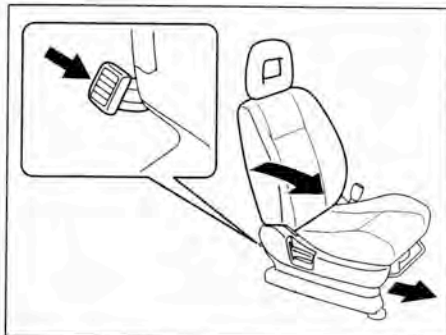
To adjust the seatback angle of the rear seats:

- 1) Pull up the knob on the top of a split folding seat.
- 2) Move the seatback to one of the lock positions. The number of the lock positions depends on the vehicle specification.
- 3) Release the knob to lock the seatback in position. After adjustment, try moving the seatback to make sure it is securely locked.

Walk-in Type Seats (if equipped)



The walk-in type seat can be moved to provide easy entry to and exit from the rear seats. You can move a walk-in seat from outside the vehicle by pulling up the lever on the outboard side of the seat.



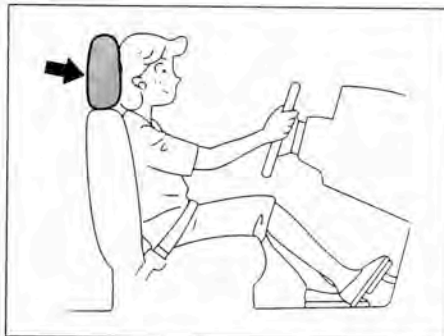
81A226

You can move the front passenger's seat from inside the vehicle by depressing the pedal on the rear of the seat.

⚠ WARNING

- After using the walk-in function, be sure to return the folded seat back to an upright position.
- Before returning a walk-in seat to its normal seating position, make sure that the feet of the passenger in the rear seat are out of the way.
- After returning the seat to its normal seating position, make sure it is securely latched.

Head Restraints



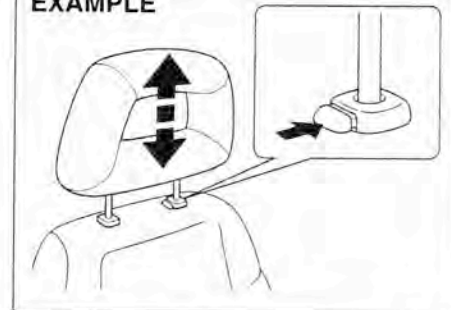
63J256

Head restraints are designed to help reduce the risk of neck injuries in the case of an accident. Adjust the head restraint to the position which places the center of the head restraint closest to the top of your ears. If this is not possible for very tall passengers, adjust the head restraint as high as possible.

⚠ WARNING

- Never drive the vehicle with the head restraints removed.
- Do not attempt to adjust the head restraint while driving.

EXAMPLE



81A017

To raise the head restraint, pull upward on the restraint until it clicks. To lower the restraint, push down on the restraint while holding in the lock lever. If a head restraint must be removed (for cleaning, replacement, etc.), push in the lock lever and pull the head restraint all the way out.

NOTE:

It may be necessary to recline the seat-back to provide enough overhead clearance to remove the head restraint.

Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems



65D231S

⚠ WARNING

Wear Your Seat Belts at All Times.

⚠ WARNING

An air bag supplements, or adds to, the frontal crash protection offered by seat belts. The driver and all passengers must be properly restrained by wearing seat belts at all times, whether or not an air bag is mounted at their seating position, to minimize the risk of severe injury or death in the event of a crash.

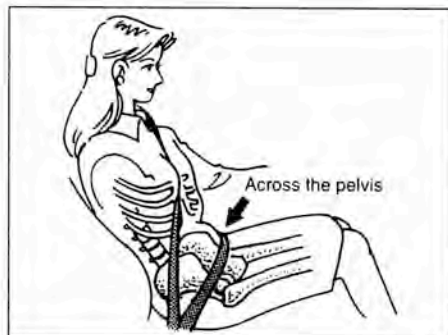


65D606

⚠ WARNING

- Never allow persons to ride in the cargo area of a vehicle. In the event of an accident, there is a much greater risk of injury for persons who are not riding in a seat with their seat belt securely fastened.
- Seat belts should always be adjusted as follows:
 - the lap portion of the belt should be worn low across the pelvis, not across the waist.
 - the shoulder straps should be worn on the outside shoulder only, and never under the arm.
 - the shoulder straps should be away from your face and neck, but not falling off your shoulder.

(Continued)



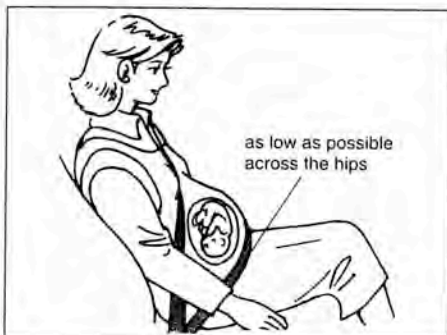
65D201

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- Seat belts should never be worn with the straps twisted and should be adjusted as tightly as is comfortable to provide the protection for which they have been designed. A slack belt will provide less protection than one which is snug.
- Make sure that each seat belt buckle is inserted into the proper buckle catch.

(Continued)



65D199

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- Pregnant women should use seat belts, although specific recommendations about driving should be made by the woman's medical advisor. Remember that the lap portion of the belt should be worn as low as possible across the hips, as shown in the diagram.
- Do not wear your seat belt over hard or breakable objects in your pockets or on your clothing. If an accident occurs, objects such as glasses, pens, etc. under the seat belt can cause injury.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- Never use the same seat belt on more than one occupant and never attach a seat belt over an infant or child being held on an occupant's lap. Such seat belt use could cause serious injury in the event of an accident.
- Periodically inspect seat belt assemblies for excessive wear and damage. Seat belts should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated, or damaged in any way. It is essential to replace the entire seat belt assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact, even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.
- Children age 12 and under should ride properly restrained in the rear seat.
- Infants and small children should never be transported unless they are properly restrained. Restraint systems for infants and small children can be purchased locally and should be used. Make sure that the system you purchase meets applicable safety standards. Read and follow all the directions provided by the manufacturer.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- Avoid contamination of seat belt webbing by polishes, oils, chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water.
- For children, if the shoulder belt irritates the neck or face, move the child closer to the center of the vehicle.
- All seatbacks should always be in an upright position when driving, or seat belt effectiveness may be reduced. Seat belts are designed to offer maximum protection when seatbacks are in the upright position.

BEFORE DRIVING

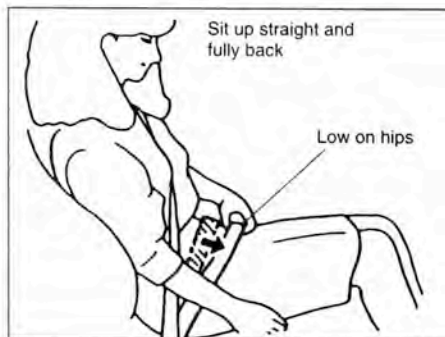
Seat Belts

Lap-shoulder belts

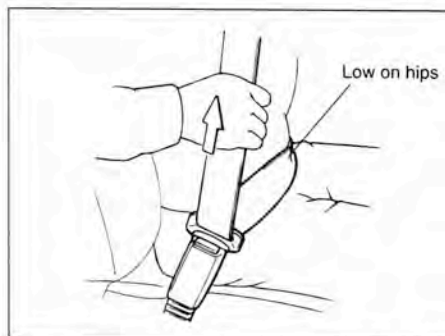
Emergency Locking Retractor (ELR)

The seat belt has an emergency locking retractor (ELR), which is designed to lock the seat belt only during a sudden stop or impact. It also may lock if you pull the belt across your body very quickly. If this happens, let the belt go back to unlock it, then pull the belt across your body more slowly.

Safety reminder



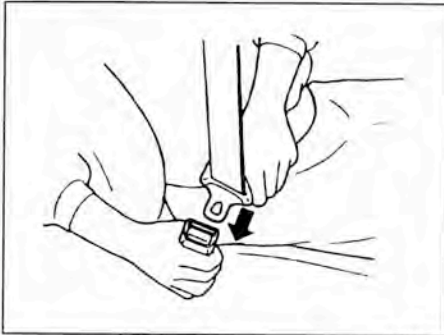
60A038



60A040

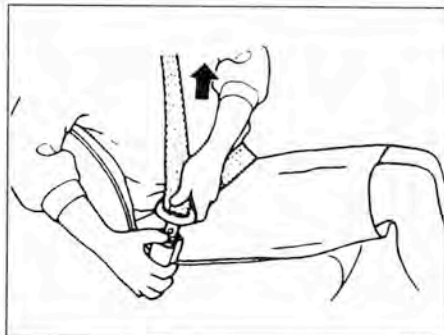
To reduce the risk of sliding under the belt during a collision, position the lap portion of the belt across your lap as low on your hips as possible and adjust it to a snug fit

by pulling the shoulder portion of the belt upward through the latch plate. The length of the diagonal shoulder strap adjusts itself to allow freedom of movement.



54G018

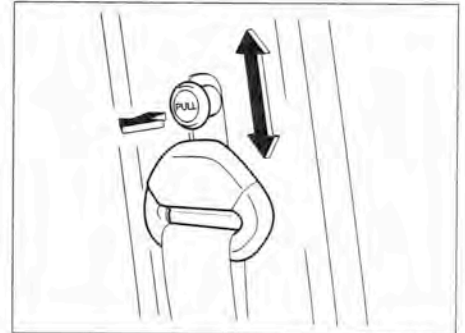
To fasten the seat belt, sit up straight and well back in the seat, pull the latch plate attached to the seat belt across your body and press it into the buckle until you hear a "click".



60A039

To unfasten the belt, push the button on the buckle and allow the belt to retract.

Shoulder anchor height adjuster (if equipped)

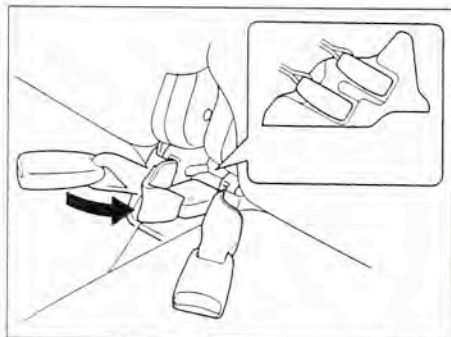


81A261

Adjust the shoulder anchor height so that the shoulder belt rides on the center of the outboard shoulder. To adjust the shoulder anchor height, slide the anchor up or down while pulling the lock knob out. After adjustment, make sure that the anchor is securely locked.

▲ WARNING

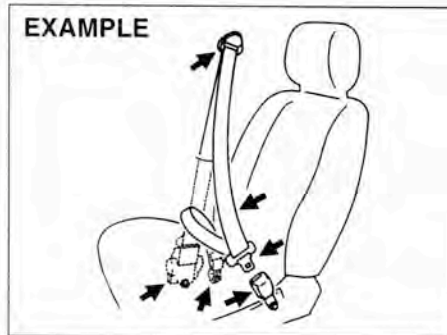
Be sure that the shoulder belt is positioned on the center of the outside shoulder. The belt should be away from your face and neck, but not falling off your shoulder. Misadjustment of the belt could reduce the effectiveness of the safety belt in a crash.



81A018

Stow the rear seat belt buckle catches in the seatback as illustrated when the seatback is folded.

Seat belt inspection



65D209S

Periodically inspect the seat belts to make sure they work properly and are not damaged. Check the webbing, buckles, latch plates, retractors, anchorages, and guide loops. Replace any seat belts which do not work properly or are damaged.

WARNING

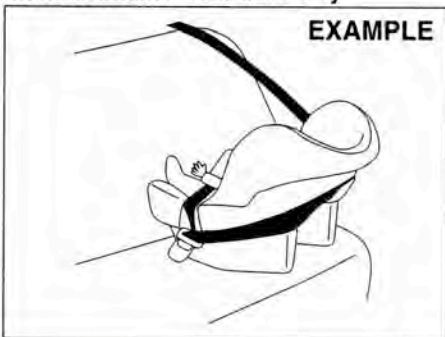
Be sure to inspect all seat belt assemblies after any collision. Any seat belt assembly which was in use during a collision (other than a very minor one) should be replaced, even if damage to the assembly is not obvious. Any seat belt assembly which was not in use during a collision should be replaced if it does not function properly, it is damaged in any way or the seat belt pretensioner was activated (that is, if the front air bags were activated).

Child Restraint Systems



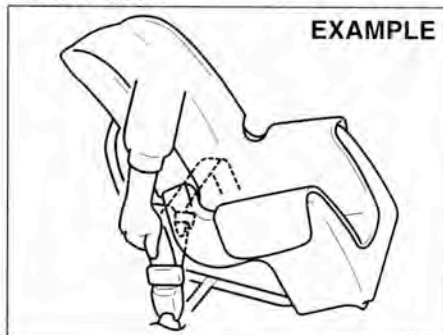
60G332S

Infant restraint - rear seat only



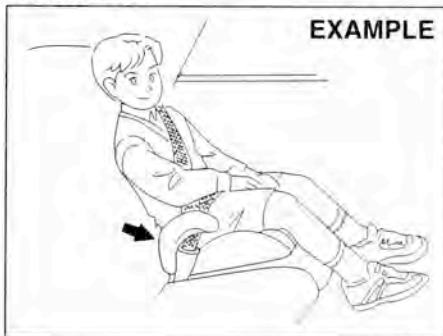
79J221

Child restraint



79J222

Booster seat



79J223

SUZUKI highly recommends that you use a child restraint system to restrain infants and small children. Many different types of child restraint systems are available; make sure that the restraint system you select meets applicable safety standards.

All child restraint systems are designed to be secured in vehicle seats by either seat belts (lap belts or the lap portion of lap-shoulder belts) or by special rigid lower anchor bars built into the seat (if equipped). Whenever possible, SUZUKI recommends that child restraint systems be installed on the rear seat. According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in rear seating positions than in front seating positions.

If you must use a front-facing child restraint in the front passenger's seat, adjust the passenger's seat as far back as possible.

(For EU countries)

When purchasing a child restraint and install it to your SUZUKI, refer to the information about suitability for child restraints shown in "Child Restraint System for EU Countries" in this section.

NOTE:

Observe any statutory regulation about child restraints.



65D607



65D608

⚠ WARNING

If your vehicle is equipped with a front passenger air bag, do not install a rear-facing child restraint in the front passenger's seat. If the passenger's air bag inflates, a child in a rear-facing child restraint could be killed or seriously injured. The back of a rear-facing child restraint would be too close to the inflating air bag.



65D609

⚠ WARNING

Children could be endangered in a crash if their child restraints are not properly secured in the vehicle. When installing a child restraint system, be sure to follow the instructions below. Be sure to secure the child in the restraint system according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Child Restraint System for EU Countries

Child Restraint

The suitability of each passenger's seat position for carriage of children and fitting of child restraint system is shown in the table below. Whenever you carry children under 12 years of age or smaller than 150 cm, properly use the child restraints which conform to ECE-R Norm 44, the standard for child restraints, referring to the table.

Age group	Seating position			
	Front passenger	Rear passenger	Rear center	Additional seats
less than 10 kg (0 to 9 months)	X	U	-	-
less than 13 kg (0 to 24 months)	X	U	-	-
9 to 18 kg (9 to 48 months)	X	U	-	-
15 to 36 kg (4 to 12 years)	X	U	-	-

KEY

U: Suitable for 'universal' category restraints approved for use in this age group.

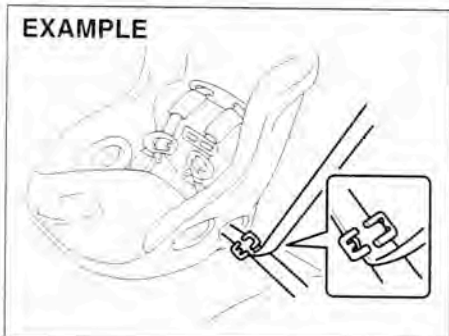
X: Seat position not suitable for children in this age group.

NOTE:

- 'universal' is the category in the ECE-R Norm 44.
- The seat back must be adjusted to the first or second locking position.

Installation with Lap-Shoulder Seat Belts

ELR type belt

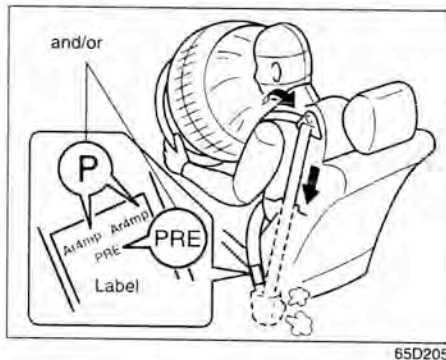


Install your child restraint system according to the instructions provided by the child restraint system manufacturer.

Make sure that the seat belt is securely latched.

Try to move the child restraint system in all directions to make sure it is securely installed.

Seat Belt Pretensioner System (if equipped)



⚠ WARNING

This section of the owner's manual describes your SUZUKI's SEAT BELT PRETENSIONER SYSTEM. Please read and follow ALL these instructions carefully to minimize your risk of severe injury or death.

To determine if your vehicle is equipped with a seat belt pretensioner system at the front seating positions, check the label on the front seat belt at the bottom part. If the letters "p" and/or "PRE" appear as illustrated, your vehicle is equipped with the seat belt pretensioner system. You can use the pretensioner seat belts in the same manner as ordinary seat belts.

Read this section and the "Supplemental Restraint System (air bags)" section to learn more about the pretensioner system.

The seat belt pretensioner system works with the SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM (Air Bags). The crash sensors and the electronic controller of the air bag system also control the seat belt pretensioners. When the air bags are triggered, the pretensioners are also triggered. For precautions and general information including servicing the pretensioner system, refer to the "Supplemental Restraint System (air bags)" section in addition to this "Seat Belt Pretensioner System" section, and follow all those precautions.

The pretensioner is located in each front seat belt retractor. The pretensioner tightens the seat belt so the belt fits the occupant's body more snugly in the event of a frontal crash. The retractors will remain locked after the pretensioners are activated. Upon activation, some noise will occur and some smoke may be released. These conditions are not harmful and do not indicate a fire in the vehicle.

The driver and all passengers must be properly restrained by wearing seat belts at all times, whether or not a pretensioner is equipped at their seating position, to minimize the risk of severe injury or death in the event of a crash.

Sit fully back in the seat; sit up straight; do not lean forward or sideways. Adjust the belt so the lap portion of the belt is worn low across the pelvis, not across the waist. Please refer to the "Seat Adjustment" section and the instructions and precautions about the seat belts in this "Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems" section for details on proper seat and seat belt adjustments.

Please note that the pretensioners along with the air bags will activate only in severe frontal collisions. They are not designed to activate in rear impacts, side impacts, roll-overs, or minor frontal collisions. The pretensioners can be activated only once. If the pretensioners are activated (that is, if the air bags are activated), have the pretensioner system serviced by an authorized SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible.

If the "AIR BAG" light on the instrument cluster does not blink or come on briefly when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, stays on for more than 10 seconds, or comes on while driving, the pretensioner system or the air bag system may not work properly. Have both systems inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible.

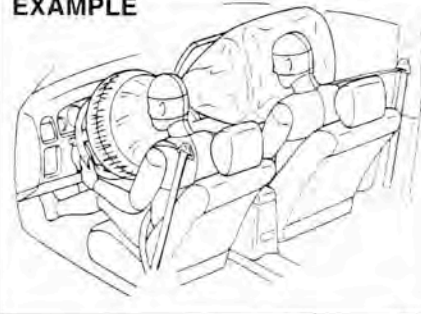
Service on or around the pretensioner system components or wiring must be performed only by an authorized SUZUKI dealer who is specially trained. Improper service could result in unintended activation of pretensioners or could render the pretensioner inoperative. Either of these two conditions may result in personal injury.

To prevent damage or unintended activation of the pretensioners, be sure the battery is disconnected and the ignition switch has been in the "LOCK" position for at least 90 seconds before performing any electrical service work on your SUZUKI.

Do not touch pretensioner system components or wiring. The wires are wrapped with yellow tape or yellow tubing, and the couplers are yellow. When scrapping your SUZUKI, ask your SUZUKI dealer, body repair shop, or scrap yard for assistance.

Supplemental Restraint System (air bags) (if equipped)

EXAMPLE



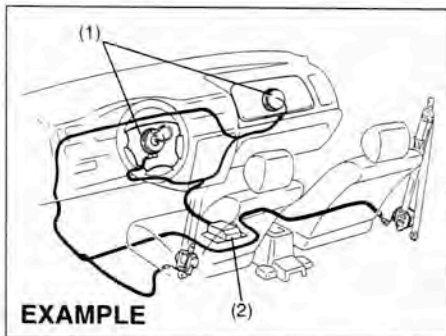
54G022

⚠ WARNING

This section of the owner's manual describes the protection provided by your SUZUKI's SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM (Air Bags). Please read and follow ALL these instructions carefully to minimize your risk of severe injury or death in the event of a collision.



65D610



EXAMPLE

54G262

- (1) Air bag
- (2) Sensor & controller

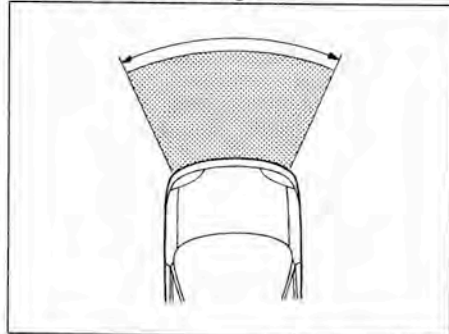
Your vehicle is equipped with a Supplemental Restraint System consisting of a driver air bag and a front passenger air bag, crash sensors, an electronic controller, and air bag inflators, in addition to a lap/shoulder belt at each front seating position.

The driver's air bag is located behind the center pad of the steering wheel and the front passenger's air bag is located behind the passenger's side of the dashboard. The words "SRS AIRBAG" are molded into the air bag covers to identify the location of the air bags.

⚠ WARNING

An air bag supplements, or adds to, the frontal crash protection offered by seat belts. The driver and all passengers must be properly restrained by wearing seat belts at all times, whether or not an air bag is mounted at their seating position, to minimize the risk of severe injury or death in the event of a crash.

Frontal collision range

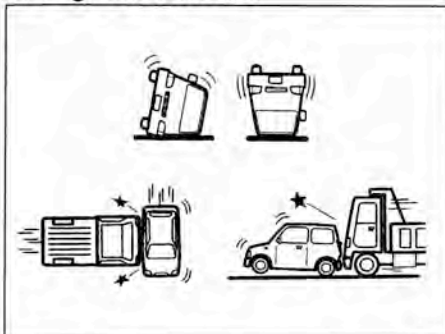


60G032

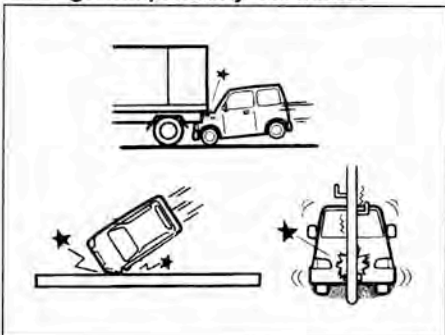
Air bags are designed to inflate only in severe frontal collisions.



60A038

Air bags will not inflate

65D236

Air bags will probably not inflate

65D237

Air bags are not designed to inflate in rear impacts, side impacts, rollovers or minor frontal collisions, since they would offer no protection in those types of accidents. Also, since an air bag deploys only one time during an accident, seat belts are needed to restrain occupants from further movements during the accident.

Therefore, an air bag is NOT a substitute for seat belts. To maximize your protection, ALWAYS WEAR YOUR SEAT BELTS. Be aware that no system can prevent all possible injuries that may occur in an accident.



63J030

If the "AIR BAG" light on the instrument cluster does not blink or come on when the ignition switch is first turned to the "ON" position, or the "AIR BAG" light stays on, or comes on while driving, the air bag system (or the seat belt pretensioner system (if equipped)) may not work properly. Have the air bag system inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible.



65D607

⚠ WARNING

Do not install a rear-facing child restraint in the front passenger's seat. If the passenger's front air bag inflates, a child in a rear-facing child restraint could be killed or severely injured. The back of a rear-facing child restraint would be too close to the inflating air bag.

If you must use a front-facing child restraint in the front passenger's seat, be sure to move the front passenger's seat as far back as possible. Please refer to the "Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems" section in the "BEFORE DRIVING" section for details on securing your child.

Air bag symbol (if equipped) meaning



60A561

You may find this label on the instrument panel. This means "Extreme Hazard! Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an air bag in front of it!"

Air bag symbol

EXAMPLE



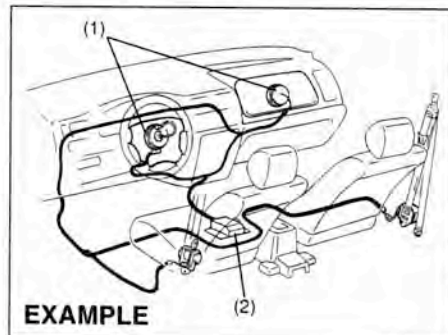
68LM270

You may find this label on the sun visor.

WARNING

Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an airbag in front of it.

How the system works



54G262

- (1) Air bag
- (2) Sensor & controller

In a frontal collision, the crash sensors will detect rapid deceleration and send a signal to the controller. If the controller judges that the deceleration represents a severe frontal crash, the controller will trigger the inflators. The inflators inflate the air bags with nitrogen or argon gas. The inflated air bags provide a cushion for your head and upper body. The air bag inflates and deflates so quickly that you may not even realize that it has activated. The air bag will neither hinder your view nor make it harder to exit the vehicle.

Air bags must inflate quickly and forcefully in order to reduce the chance of serious or fatal injuries. However, an unavoidable consequence of the quick inflation is that the air bag may irritate bare skin, such as the facial area. Also, upon inflation, a loud noise will occur and some powder and smoke will be released. These conditions are not harmful and do not indicate a fire in the vehicle. Be aware, however, that some air bag components may be hot for a while after inflation.

A seat belt helps keep you in the proper position for maximum protection when an air bag inflates. Adjust your seat as far back as possible while still maintaining control of the vehicle. Sit fully back in your seat; sit up straight; do not lean over the steering wheel or dashboard. Please refer to the "Seat Adjustment" section and the "Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems" section in the "BEFORE DRIVING" section for details on proper seat and seat belt adjustments.

▲ WARNING

- **The driver should not lean over the steering wheel. The front passenger should not rest his or her body against the dashboard, or otherwise get too close to the dashboard. In these situations, the out-of-position occupant would be too close to an inflating air bag, and may suffer severe injury.**
- **Do not attach any objects to, or place any objects over, the steering wheel or dashboard. Do not place any objects between the air bag and the driver or front passenger. These objects may interfere with air bag operation or may be propelled by the air bag in the event of a crash. Either of these conditions may cause severe injury.**

Note that even though your vehicle may be moderately damaged in a frontal collision, the collision may not have been severe enough to trigger the air bags to inflate. If your vehicle sustains ANY front-end damage, have the air bag system inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer to ensure it is in proper working order.

Your vehicle is equipped with a diagnostic module which records information about the air bag system if the air bags deploy in a crash. The module records information about overall system status, which sensors activated the deployment, and for a certain vehicle only, whether the driver's seat belt was in use.

Servicing the air bag system

If the air bags inflate, have the air bags and related components replaced by an authorized SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible.

If your vehicle ever gets in deep water and the driver's floor is submerged, the air bag controller could be damaged. If it does, have the air bag system inspected by the SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible.

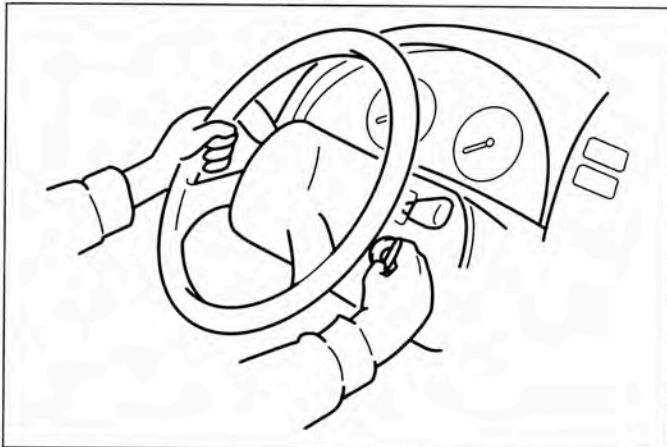
Special procedures are required for servicing or replacing an air bag. For that reason, only an authorized SUZUKI dealer should be allowed to service or replace your air bags. Please remind anyone who services your SUZUKI that it has air bags.

Service on or around air bag components or wiring must be performed only by an authorized SUZUKI dealer. Improper service could result in unintended air bag deployment or could render the air bag inoperative. Either of these two conditions may result in severe injury.

To prevent damage or unintended inflation of the air bag system, be sure the battery is disconnected and the ignition switch has been in the "LOCK" position for at least 90 seconds before performing any electrical service work on your SUZUKI. Do not touch air bag system components or wires. The wires are wrapped with yellow tape or yellow tubing, and the couplers are yellow for easy identification.

Scrapping a vehicle that has an uninflated air bag can be hazardous. Ask your dealer, body repair shop or scrap yard for help with disposal.

STEERING COLUMN CONTROLS



60G405

Ignition Switch	2-1
Lighting/Turn Signal Control Lever	2-2
Windshield Wiper and Washer Lever	2-4
Horn	2-6

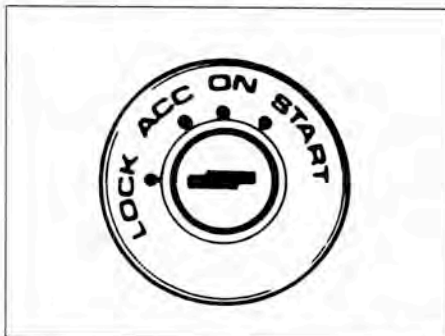


65D611

WARNING

To avoid possible injury, do not operate controls by reaching through the steering wheel.

Ignition Switch



60B041

The ignition switch has the following four positions:

LOCK

This is the normal parking position. It is the only position in which the key can be removed.

You do not need to push in the key to turn it to the "LOCK" position. It locks the ignition, and prevents normal use of the steering wheel after the key is removed.

To release the steering lock, insert the key and turn it clockwise to one of the other positions. If you have trouble turning the key to unlock the steering, try turning the steering wheel slightly to the right or left while turning the key.

If your vehicle is equipped with the automatic transmission key inter lock system, the key can be turned to the "LOCK" position only when the gearshift lever is in the "P" (Park) position.

ACC

Accessories such as the radio can operate, but the engine is off.

ON

This is the normal operating position. All electrical systems are on.

START

This is the position for starting the engine using the starter motor. The key should be released from this position as soon as the engine starts.



81A297S

⚠ WARNING

- Never remove the ignition key while the vehicle is moving. The steering wheel will lock and you will not be able to steer the vehicle.
- Always remove the ignition key when leaving the vehicle even if only for a short time. Also do not leave children alone in a parked vehicle. Unattended children could cause accidental movement of the vehicle or could tamper with power windows or power sunroof. They also could suffer from heat stroke in warm or hot weather. These could result in severe injury or even death.

NOTICE

- Do not use the starter motor for more than 15 seconds at a time. If the engine does not start, wait 15 seconds before trying again. If the engine does not start after several attempts, check the fuel and ignition systems or consult your SUZUKI dealer.
- Do not leave the ignition switch in the "ON" position if the engine is not running as the battery will discharge.

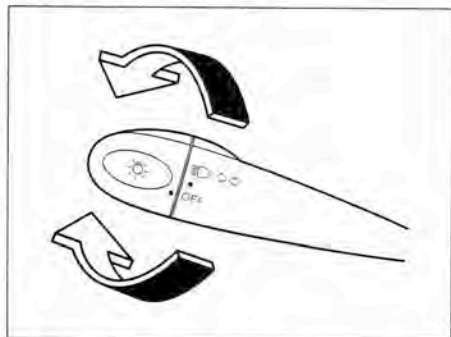
NOTICE

If you stop the engine while the vehicle is in motion, the automatic transmission may be damaged. Avoid stopping the engine while driving.

Lighting/Turn Signal Control Lever

This control lever is located on the out-board side of the steering column. Operate the lever as described below.

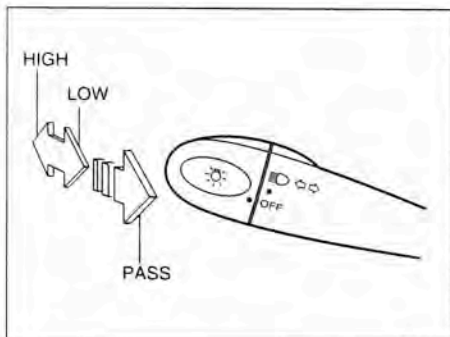
Lighting Operation



81A227

To turn the lights on or off, twist the knob on the end of the lever. There are three positions: in the "OFF" position all lights are off; in the middle position the front position lights, taillights, license plate light, and instrument lights are on, but the headlights are off; in the third position the headlights come on in addition to the other lights.

STEERING COLUMN CONTROLS



81A228

With the headlights on, push the lever forward to switch to the high beams (main beams) or pull the lever toward you to switch to the low beams. When the high beams (main beams) are on, a light on the instrument panel will come on. To momentarily activate the high beams (main beams) as a passing signal, pull the lever slightly toward you and release it when you have completed the signal.

Day time running light control (if equipped)

When the engine is started, this system turns on all lights. But this control is canceled when the light control lever is turned to any position other than "OFF".

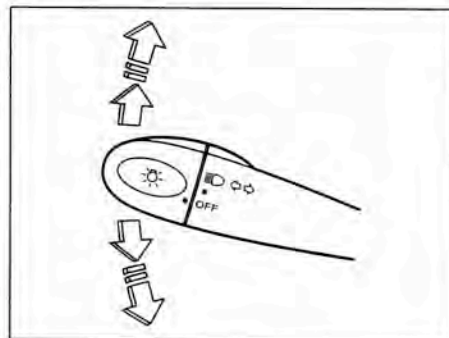
Lights "On" reminder (if equipped)

A buzzer/chime sounds to remind you to turn off the lights if they are left on when the ignition key is removed and the driver's door is opened.

Turn Signal Operation

With the ignition switch in the "ON" position, move the lever up or down to activate the right or left turn signals.

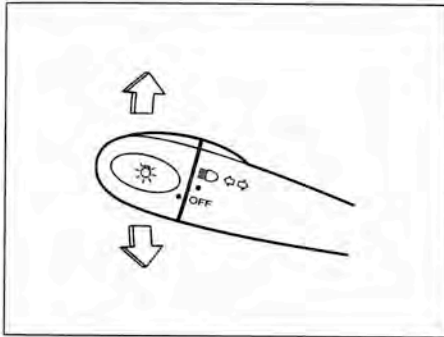
Normal turn signal



81A229

Move the lever all the way up to signal a right turn or all the way down to signal a left turn for left hand drive, and vice versa for right hand drive. When the turn is completed, the signal will cancel and the lever will return to its normal position.

Lane change signal



81A230

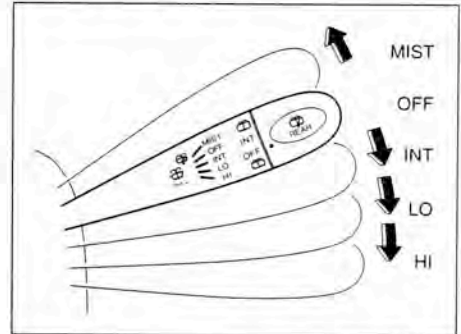
Sometimes, such as when changing lanes, the steering wheel is not turned far enough to cancel the turn signal. For convenience, you can flash the turn signal by moving the lever part way and holding it there. The lever will return to its normal position when you release it.

Windshield Wiper and Washer Lever

Wiper and Washer Operation

When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, you can use the wiper/washer lever or switch (if equipped).

Windshield Wipers

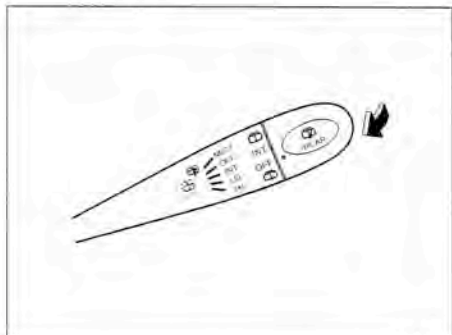


81A231

To turn the windshield wipers on, move the lever down to one of the three operating positions. In the "INT" position (if equipped), the wipers operate intermittently. The "INT" position is very convenient for driving in mist or light rain. In the "LO" position, the wipers operate at a steady low speed. In the "HI" position, the wipers operate at a steady high speed. To turn off the wipers, move the lever back to the "OFF" position.

Move the lever up and hold it to the "MIST" position, the windshield wipers will turn on continuously at low speed.

Windshield Washer



81A232

To spray windshield washer fluid, pull the lever toward you. The windshield wipers will automatically turn on at low speed if they are not already on and the "INT" position is equipped.

WARNING

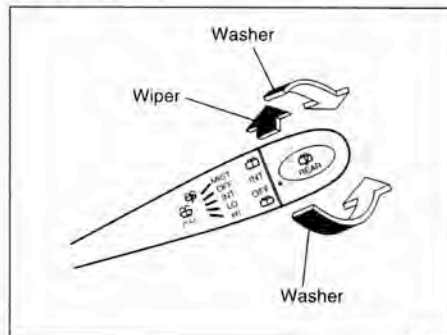
- To prevent windshield icing in cold weather, turn on the defroster to heat the windshield before and during windshield washer use.
- Do not use radiator antifreeze in the windshield washer reservoir. It can severely impair visibility when sprayed on the windshield, and can also damage your vehicle's paint.

NOTICE

To help prevent damage to the windshield wiper and washer system components, you should take the following precautions:

- Do not continue to hold in the lever when there is no windshield washer fluid being sprayed or the washer motor can be damaged.
- Do not attempt to remove dirt from a dry windshield with the wipers or you can damage the windshield and the wiper blades. Always wet the windshield with washer fluid before operating the wipers.
- Clear ice or packed snow from the wiper blades before using the wipers.
- Check the washer fluid level regularly. Check it often when the weather is bad.
- Only fill the washer fluid reservoir 3/4 full during cold weather to allow room for expansion if the temperature falls low enough to freeze the solution.

Rear Window Wiper/Washer Switch (if equipped)



81A233

With the ignition switch in the "ON" position, twist the top of the switch forward to turn on the rear wiper. To turn the wiper off, twist the top of the switch rearward.

With the wiper in the "OFF" position, twist the top of the switch rearward and hold it there to spray window washer fluid. The wiper will automatically be on while the switch is held.

With the wiper in the "INT" position, twist the top of the switch forward and hold it there to spray window washer fluid.

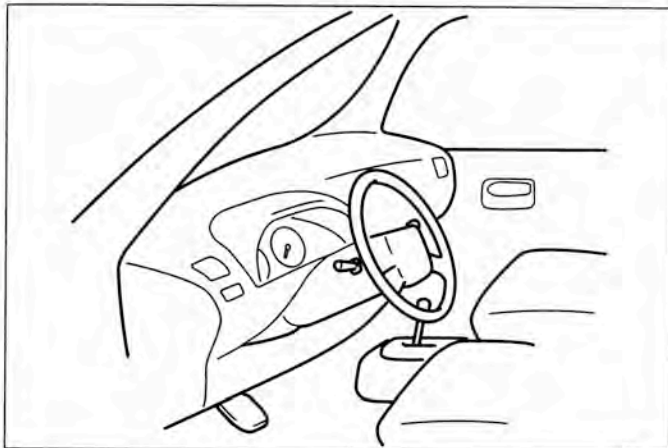
Horn

EXAMPLE



81A364

Press the horn button of the steering wheel to sound the horn. The horn will sound with the ignition switch in any position.



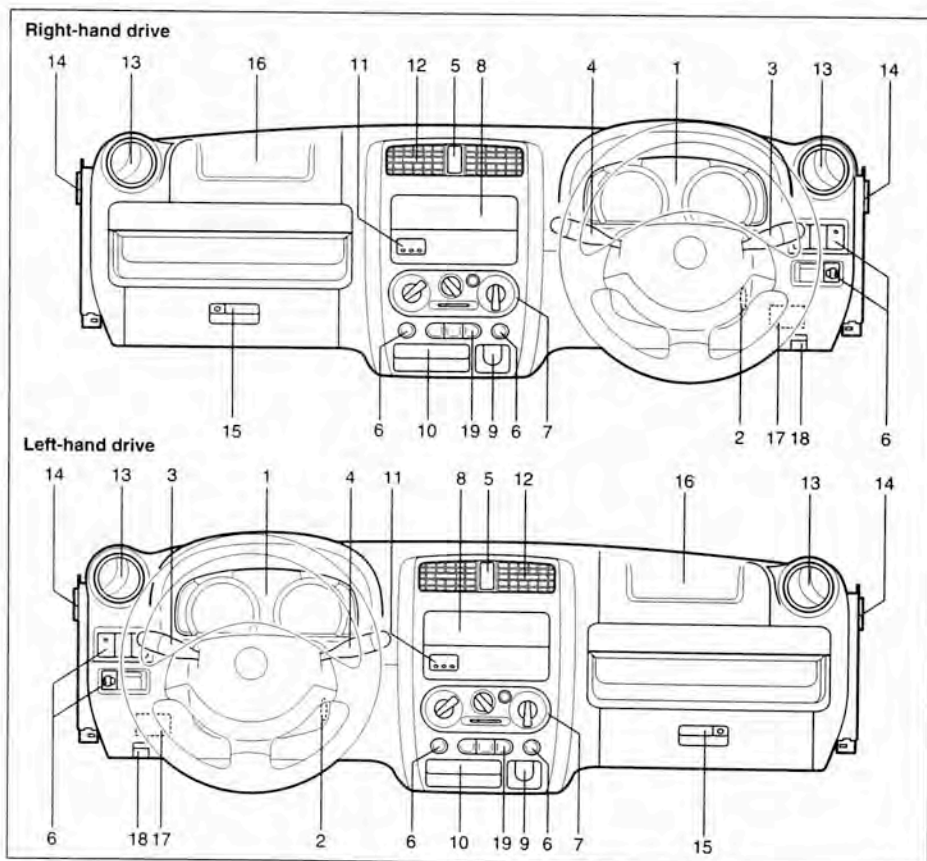
60G406

INSTRUMENT PANEL

Instrument Panel	3-1
Instrument Cluster	3-2
Warning and Indicator Lights	3-3
A/T Selector Position Indicator (if equipped)	3-7
Speedometer/Odometer/Trip meter/ Meter Illumination Control (if equipped)	3-7
Tachometer (if equipped)	3-9
Fuel Gauge	3-9
Temperature Gauge	3-10
Hazard Warning Switch	3-10
Heated Rear Window (and heated outside rearview mirrors - if equipped) Switch (if equipped)	3-11
Front Seat Heater Switch (if equipped)	3-11
2WD/4WD Switches	3-12
Headlight Leveling Switch (if equipped)	3-13
Fog Light Switch (if equipped)	3-13
Ashtray	3-14
Accessory Socket	3-14
Clock (if equipped)	3-14
Glove Box	3-15
Heating System	3-15
Air Conditioning System (if equipped)	3-18

Instrument Panel

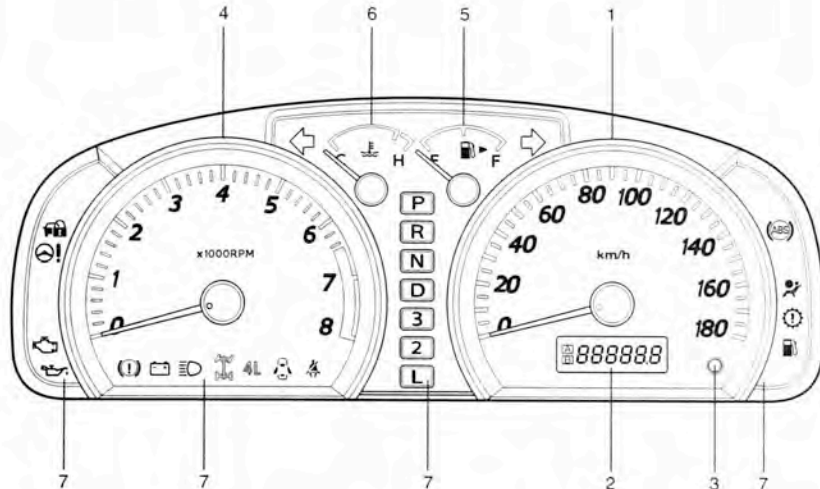
1. Instrument cluster
2. Ignition switch
3. Lighting switch/Turn signal and dimmer switch
4. Windshield wiper and washer switch/
Rear window wiper and washer switch (if equipped)
5. Hazard warning switch
6. Other switches (if equipped)
7. Heater control panel
8. Radio (if equipped)
9. Accessory socket
10. Ashtray
11. Clock (if equipped)
12. Center ventilator
13. Side ventilator
14. Side defroster
15. Glove box
16. Passenger's air bag (if equipped)
17. Fuse box
18. Hood release
19. 2WD/4WD switches



Instrument Cluster

1. Speedometer
2. Odometer/Trip meter
3. Indication selector and meter illumination control knob
4. Tachometer
5. Fuel gauge
6. Temperature gauge
7. Warning and indicator lights

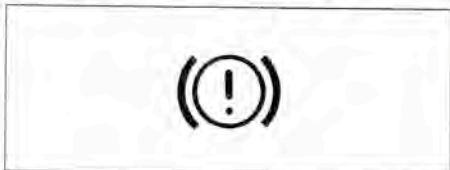
EXAMPLE



81A2002

Warning and Indicator Lights

Brake System Warning Light



60A072

Three different types of operations exist depending on the vehicle's specification.

- 1) The light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position.
- 2) The light comes on when the parking brake is engaged with the ignition switch in the "ON" position.
- 3) The light comes on when under either or both of above two conditions.

The light also comes on when the fluid in the brake fluid reservoir falls below the specified level.

The light should go out after starting the engine and fully releasing the parking brake, if the fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir is adequate.

If the brake system warning light comes on while you are driving the vehicle, it may mean that there is something wrong with the vehicle's brake system. If this happens, you should:

- 1) Pull off the road and stop carefully.

WARNING

Remember that stopping distance may be longer, you may have to push harder on the pedal, and the pedal may go down farther than normal.

- 2) Test the brakes by carefully starting and stopping at the side of the road.
 - If you determine that it is safe, drive carefully at low speed to the nearest dealer for repairs, or
 - Have the vehicle towed to the nearest dealer for repairs.

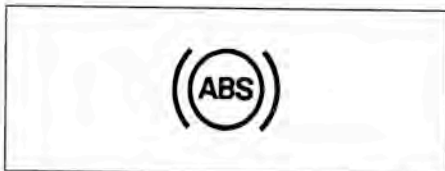
WARNING

If any of the following conditions occur, you should immediately ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the brake system.

- **If the brake system warning light does not go out after the engine has been started and the parking brake has been fully released.**
- **If the brake system warning light does not come on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position.**
- **If the brake system warning light comes on at any time during vehicle operation.**

NOTE:

Because the disc brake system is self-adjusting, the fluid level will drop as the brake pads become worn. Replenishing the brake fluid reservoir is considered normal periodic maintenance.

**Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS)
Warning Light (if equipped)**


65D529

When the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, the light comes on briefly so you can check that the light is working. If the light stays on, or comes on when driving, there may be something wrong with the ABS.

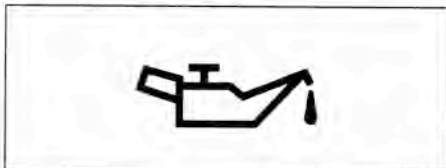
If this happens:

- 1) Pull off the road and stop carefully.
- 2) Turn the ignition switch to "LOCK" and then start the engine again.

If the warning light comes on briefly then turns off, the system is normal. If the warning light still stays on, have the system inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

If the ABS becomes inoperative, the brake system will function as an ordinary brake system that does not have this ABS system.

Oil Pressure Light



50G051

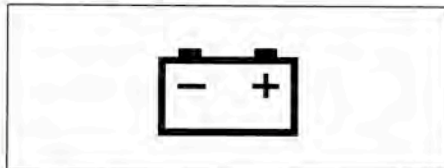
This light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, and goes out when the engine is started. The light will come on and remain on if there is insufficient oil pressure. If the light comes on when driving, pull off the road as soon as you can and stop the engine.

Check the oil level and add oil if necessary. If there is enough oil, the lubrication system should be inspected by your SUZUKI dealer before you drive the vehicle again.

NOTICE

- If you operate the engine with this light on, severe engine damage can result.
- Do not rely on the Oil Pressure Light to indicate the need to add oil. Be sure to periodically check the engine oil level.

Charging Light



50G052

This light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, and goes out when the engine is started. The light will come on and remain on if there is something wrong with the battery charging system. If the light comes on when the engine is running, the charging system should be inspected immediately by your SUZUKI dealer.

Seat Belt Warning Light (if equipped)



60G049

This light blinks as a reminder until the driver's seat belt is buckled.

Depending on vehicle's specification, at the same time the warning light is lit, a buzzer sounds for about 6 seconds as a reminder if the driver's seat belt is not buckled.

“AIR BAG” Light (if equipped)



63J030

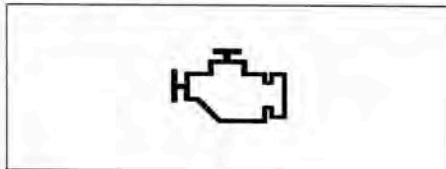
This light blinks or comes on for several seconds when the ignition switch is turned to the “ON” position so you can check if the light is working.

The light will come on and stay on if there is a problem in the air bag system or the seat belt pretensioner system (if equipped).

WARNING

If the “AIR BAG” light does not blink or come on briefly when the ignition switch is turned to the “ON” position, stays on for more than 10 seconds, or comes on while driving, the air bag system or the seat belt pretensioner system (if equipped) may not work properly. Have both systems inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer.

Malfunction Indicator Light (if equipped)



65D530

Your vehicle has a computer-controlled emission control system. A malfunction indicator light is provided on the instrument panel to indicate when it is necessary to have the emission control system serviced. The malfunction indicator light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to “ON” and goes out when the engine is started.

If the malfunction indicator light comes on or blinks when the engine is running, there is a damage in the emission control system. Bring the vehicle to your SUZUKI dealer to have the damage fixed.

NOTICE

Continuing to drive the vehicle when the malfunction indicator light is on or blinking can cause permanent damage to the vehicle's emission control system, and can affect fuel economy and driveability.

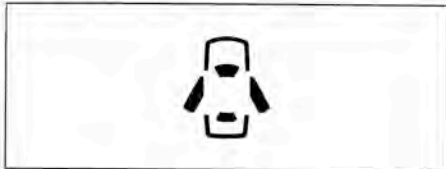
Immobilizer System Light (if equipped)



65D239

When the ignition switch is turned to the “ON” position, this light comes on to let you know the light is working. If this light blinks with the ignition switch turned to “ON”, there may be something wrong with the immobilizer system. Ask your SUZUKI dealer to have the system inspected.

**Open Door Warning Light
(if equipped)**



54G391

This light remains on until all doors are completely closed.

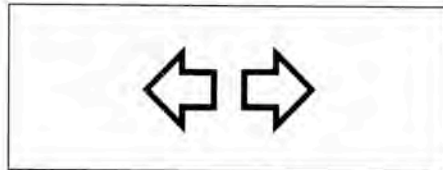
**Automatic Transmission Warning
Light (if equipped)**



81A262

This light comes on briefly when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position so you can check the light is working. If this light blinks, there is the problem with the automatic transmission system. Ask your SUZUKI dealer to have the system inspected.

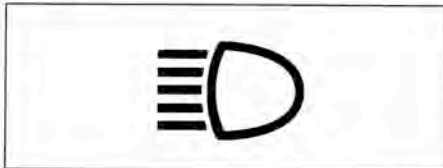
Turn Signal Indicators



50G055

When you turn on the left or right turn signals, the corresponding green arrow on the instrument panel will flash along with the respective turn signal lights. When you turn on the hazard warning switch, both arrows will flash along with all of the turn signal lights.

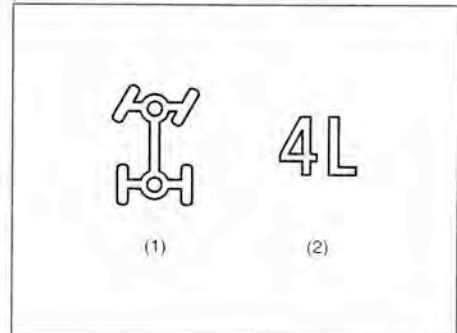
**Main Beam (high beam) Indicator
Light**



50G056

This indicator comes on when headlight main beams (high beams) are turned on.

4WD Indicator Lights



81A241

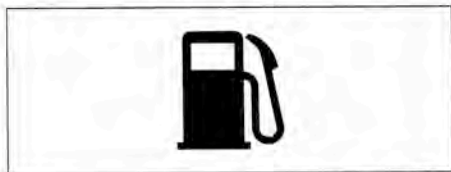
(1) 4-wheel drive high range position
(1) and (2) 4-wheel drive low range position

These indicators come on when the transfer gear and the air locking hubs are switched to 4-wheel drive condition. The 4WD indicator light (1) will blink during the shifting process between the 2WD and 4WD positions. If both indicator lights (1) and (2) continue to blink, the air locking hubs may not be actuated. If so, have the system corrected by your SUZUKI dealer.

For details on how to change the transfer position, refer to "Using the 2WD/4WD Switches" in the "OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE" section.

INSTRUMENT PANEL

Low Fuel Warning Light



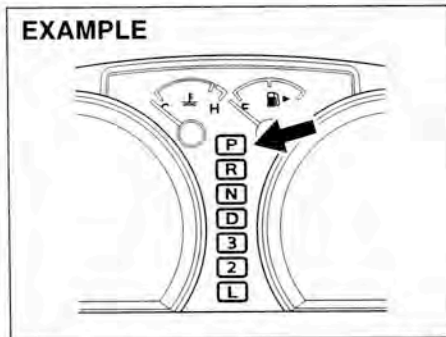
54G343

If this light comes on, fill the fuel tank immediately.

NOTE:

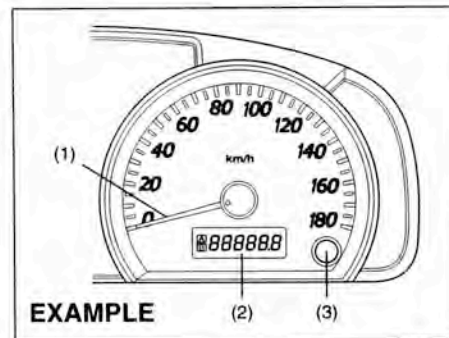
The activation point of this light varies depending on road conditions (for example, slope or curve) and driving conditions because of fuel moving in the tank.

A/T Selector Position Indicator (if equipped)



When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, this indicator shows the selector position of automatic transmission.

Speedometer/Odometer/Trip meter/Meter Illumination Control (if equipped)



- (1) Speedometer
- (2) Odometer/Trip meter/(Indication of illumination intensity)
- (3) Indication selector and meter illumination control knob

Speedometer

The speedometer indicates vehicle speed in km/h and/or miles/h.

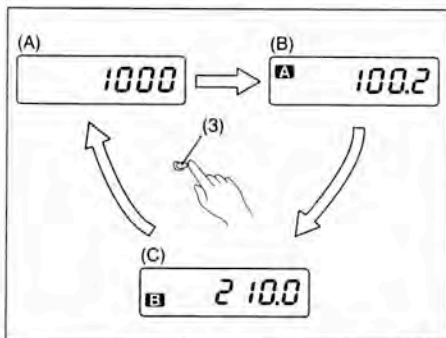
Odometer/Trip meter/(Indication of illumination intensity)

When the ignition switch is turned to "ON", the display shows the odometer or trip meter. The odometer records the total distance the vehicle has been driven. The trip

meter can be used to measure the distance travelled on short trips or between fuel stops.

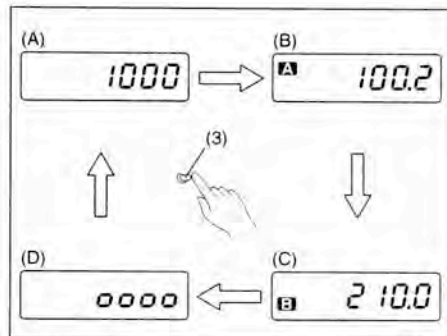
NOTICE

Keep track of your odometer reading and check the maintenance schedule regularly for required services. Increased wear or damage to certain parts can result from failure to perform required services at the proper mileage intervals.



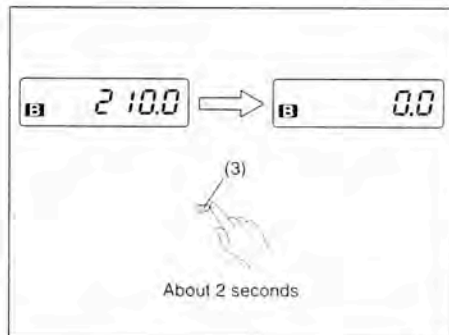
65D603

When the ignition switch is turned to "ON" with the lighting switch is in the "OFF" position, the display shows three types of indication; odometer (A), trip meter A (B) and trip meter B (C). Push the selector knob (3) quickly to switch the indication among the three.



65D532

When the ignition switch is turned to "ON" with the lighting switch is in the middle or third position, the display shows four types of indication; odometer (A), trip meter A (B), trip meter B (C) and indication of illumination intensity (D). Push the selector knob (3) quickly to switch the indication among the four. When the indication shows (D), you can control the meter illumination intensity. Refer to "Meter illumination control" section below for details on how to dim or brighten the meter illumination.

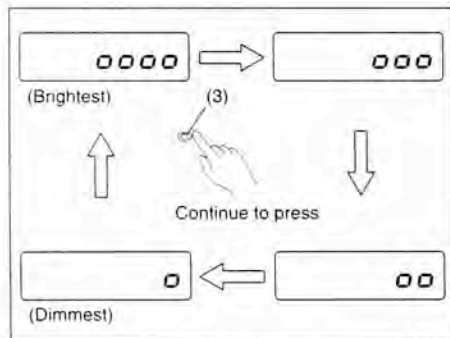


65D481

To reset the trip meter to zero, hold in the selector knob (3) for about 2 seconds.

INSTRUMENT PANEL

Meter illumination control

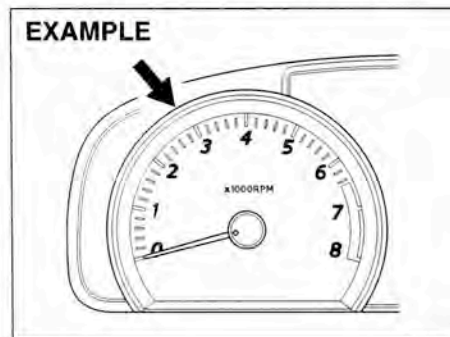


81A263

When the display shows the indication of illumination intensity (D), you can dim or brighten the meter illumination.

To change the meter illumination brightness, continue to hold in the selector knob (3). The indication will change as shown in the illustration. The illumination gets dimmer then returns to the brightest condition after it reaches the dimmest.

Tachometer (if equipped)



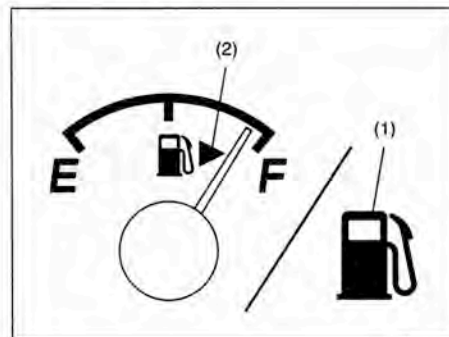
81A244

The tachometer indicates engine speed in revolutions per minute.

NOTICE

Never drive the vehicle with the engine revving in the red zone, or severe engine damage can result. Keep the engine speed below the red zone even when downshifting to a lower gear position. Refer to "Downshifting maximum allowable speeds" in the "OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE" section.

Fuel Gauge



81A245

This gauge gives an approximate indication of the amount of fuel in the fuel tank. "F" stands for full and "E" stands for empty. If the indicator gets in the red zone (if equipped), refill the tank as soon as possible.

NOTE:

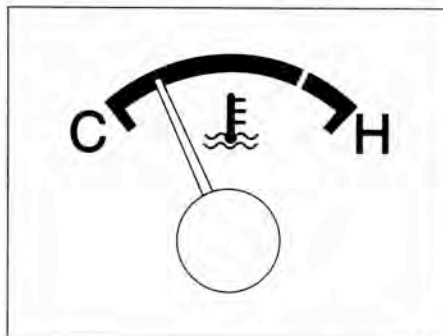
The indicator moves a little depending on road conditions (for example, slope or curve) and driving conditions because of fuel moving in the tank.

If the low fuel warning light (1) comes on, fill the fuel tank immediately.

NOTE:

The activation point of the low fuel warning light (1) varies depending on road conditions (for example, slope or curve) and driving conditions because of fuel moving in the tank.

The mark (2) indicates that the fuel filler door is located on the right side of the vehicle.

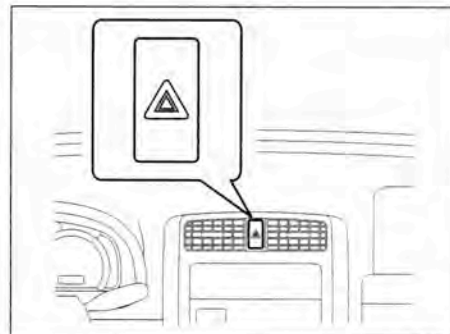
Temperature Gauge

65D052

When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, this gauge indicates the engine coolant temperature. Under normal driving conditions, the indicator should stay within the normal, acceptable temperature range between "H" and "C". If the indicator approaches "H", overheating is indicated. Follow the instructions for engine overheating in the "EMERGENCY SERVICE" section.

NOTICE

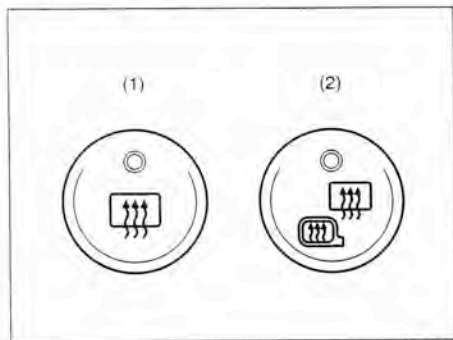
Continuing to drive the vehicle when engine overheating is indicated can result in severe engine damage.

Hazard Warning Switch

81A247

Push in the hazard warning switch to activate the hazard warning lights. All turn signal lights and both turn signal indicators will flash simultaneously. To turn off the lights, push the switch again. Use the hazard warning lights to warn other traffic during emergency parking or when your vehicle could otherwise become a traffic hazard.

Heated Rear Window (and heated outside rearview mirrors – if equipped) Switch (if equipped)



81A248

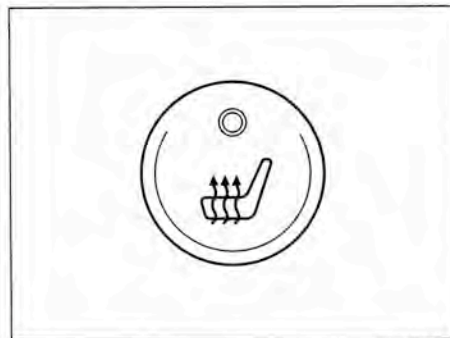
- (1) Heated rear window switch
- (2) Heated rear window and heated outside rearview mirrors switch

When the rear window is misted, push this switch to clear the window. If your vehicle is equipped with the type (2) switch, the outside rearview mirrors are cleared at the same time. An indicator light will be lit when the defroster is on. The defroster will only work when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position. To turn off the defroster, push the switch again.

NOTICE

The heated rear window (and the heated outside rearview mirrors – if equipped) uses a large amount of electricity. Be sure to turn off after the window (and mirrors) has become clear.

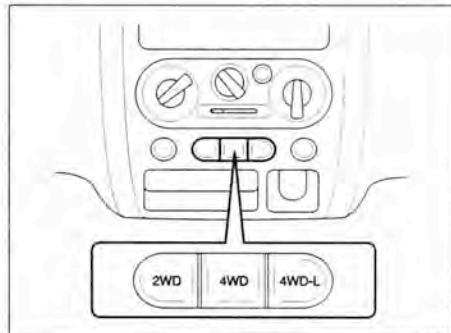
Front Seat Heater Switch (if equipped)



81A238

With the ignition switch in the "ON" position, push the seat heater switch to warm the front seats (Driver's seat/Passenger's seat). The indicator light on the switch will also come on. To turn off the seat heater, push the switch again. The indicator light on the switch will go off.

2WD/4WD Switches



81A249

The 2WD/4WD switches are located on the center of the instrument panel.

For details on how to use the 2WD/4WD switches, refer to "Using the 2WD/4WD Switches" in the "OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE" section.

NOTICE

To avoid damaging the heater element:

- Do not subject the front seats to heavy impacts, such as children jumping on them.
- Do not cover the seat with any insulating materials such as blankets or cushions.



60A163S

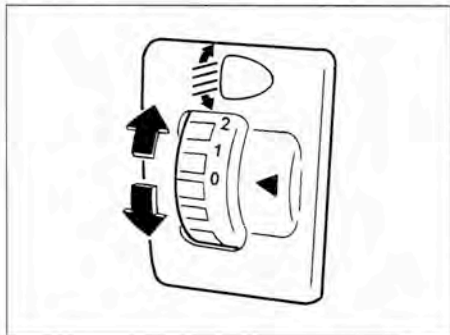
⚠ WARNING

Improperly using the seat heater can be hazardous. An occupant can suffer burns even if the heating temperature is fairly low, if the occupant is wearing thin pants, a thin skirt or shorts and leaves the heater on for long periods.

Avoid using the seat heater for these occupants:

- People who have reduced feeling in their legs, including the elderly or those with certain disabilities.
- Small children, or anyone with sensitive skin.
- People who are asleep or under the influence of alcohol or other drugs which make them tired.

Headlight Leveling Switch (if equipped)

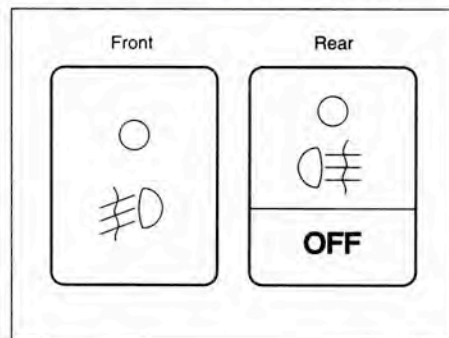


80G025

Level the headlight beam according to the load condition of your vehicle by turning this switch. The chart below shows the appropriate switch position for different vehicle-load conditions.

Vehicle Load Condition	Switch Position
Driver only	0
Driver + 1 passenger (in front seat)	0
Driver + full passengers, no cargo	1.5
Driver + full passengers, cargo added	2
Driver + full cargo	3

Fog Light Switch (if equipped)

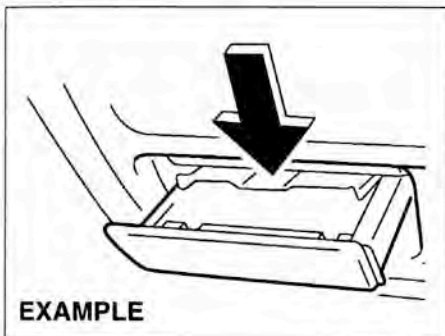


81A250

The fog light comes on when the fog light switch is pushed in with the head light switch turned to the second and/or third position.

NOTE:

In some countries the lighting operation may be different from the above description according to local regulations.

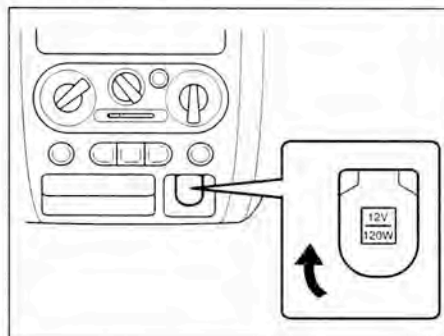
Ashtray**EXAMPLE**

81A2003

To remove the front panel ashtray for cleaning, push down on the metal plate, and pull the ashtray completely out of its holder.

⚠ WARNING

Make sure tobacco is fully extinguished before closing the ashtrays. Never throw waste in the ashtrays: it could create a fire hazard.

Accessory Socket

81A239

The accessory socket will work when the ignition switch is in the "ACC" or "ON" position.

This socket can be used to provide 12 volt/120 watt power for electrical accessories.

NOTICE

Use of inappropriate electrical accessories can cause damage to your vehicle's electrical system. Make sure that any electrical accessories you use are designed to plug into this type of socket.

Clock (if equipped)**EXAMPLE**

65D061

The clock operates as long as the battery remains connected and power is supplied to the system. To set the clock, follow the instructions below.

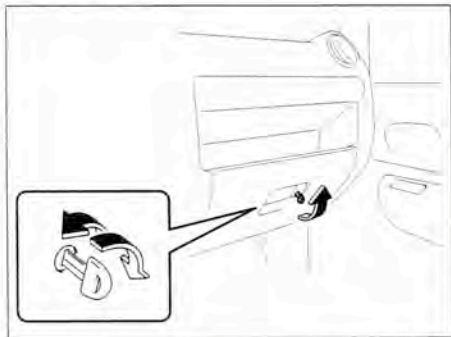
To set the minute display:

- Push the ":00" knob to reset the minute display to zero. The hour display may also be affected when the minute display is reset. For example, times between 1:01-1:29 will be reset to 1:00 and times between 1:30-1:59 will be reset to 2:00.
- Push the "M" knob to advance the minute display.

To set the hour display:

Push the "H" knob to advance the hour display.

Glove Box



81A251

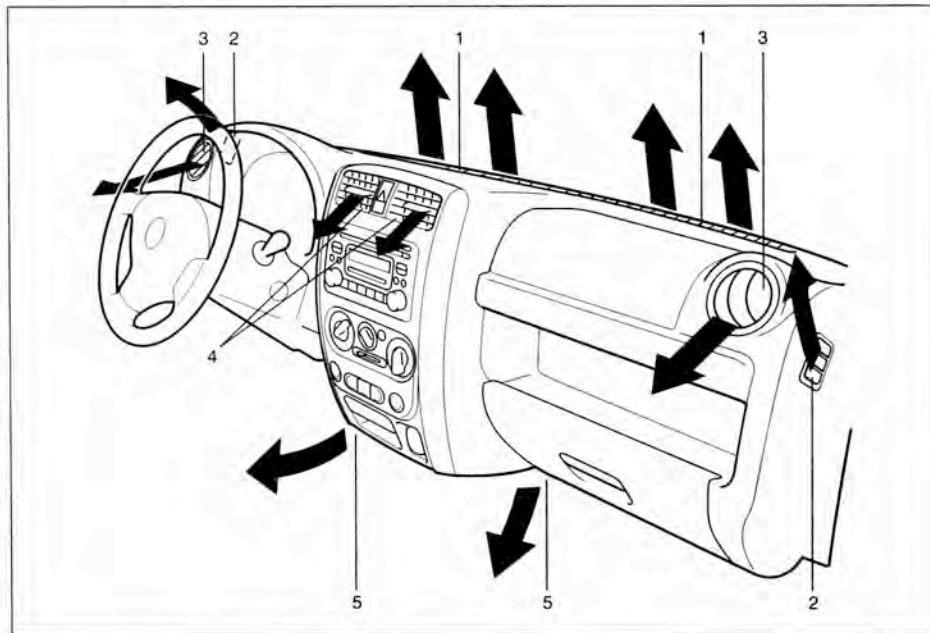
To open the glove box, pull the latch lever. To close it, push the lid until it latches securely. If a lock is equipped on the latch lever, lock the glove box by inserting the key and turning it clockwise and unlock the glove box by turning the key counterclockwise.

⚠ WARNING

Never drive with the glove box lid open. It could cause injury if an accident occurs.

Heating System

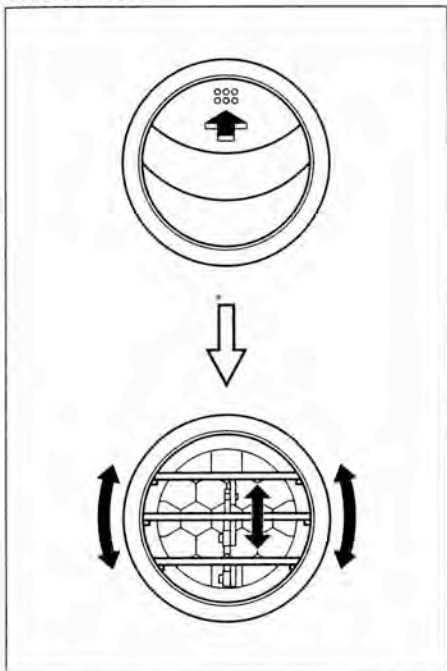
The heating system provides heating, defrosting and ventilation.



81A252

1. Windshield defroster outlet
2. Side defroster outlet
3. Side outlet
4. Center outlet
5. Floor outlet

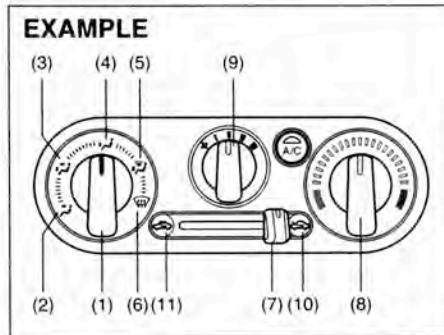
Side outlet



81A302

When "Open", air comes out regardless of the air flow selector position.

Description of Controls

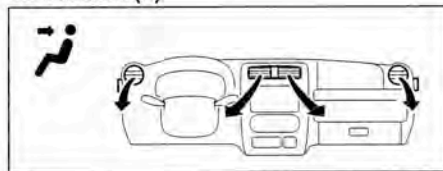


81A352

Air flow selector (1)

This selector is used to select one of the functions described below.

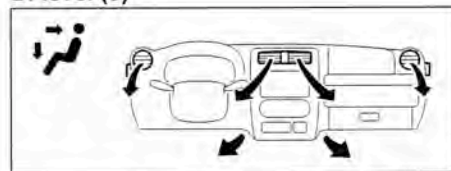
Ventilation (2)



81A254

Temperature-controlled air comes out of the center and side air outlets.

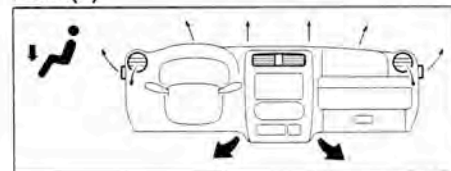
Bi-level (3)



81A255

Temperature-controlled air comes out of the floor outlets and cooler air comes out of the center and side outlets. When the temperature selector (8) is in the fully COLD position or fully HOT position, however, the air from the floor outlets and the air from the center and side outlets will be the same temperature.

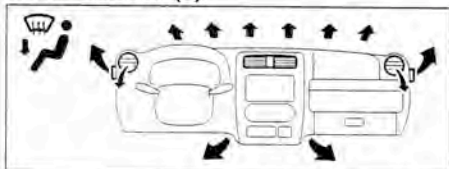
Heat (4)



81A256

Temperature-controlled air comes out of the floor outlets, also comes out of the side outlets, the windshield defroster outlets and also comes slightly out of the side defroster outlets.

Heat & defrost (5)



B1A257

Temperature-controlled air comes out of the floor outlets, the windshield defroster outlets and the side defroster outlets and side outlets.

Defrost (6)



B1A258

Temperature-controlled air comes out of the windshield defroster outlets, the side defroster outlets and side outlets.

Air intake selector (7)

This selector is used to select between circulating outside air (FRESH AIR (10)) or recirculating inside air (RECIRCULATED AIR (11)).

Temperature selector (8)

This selector is used to control the temperature of the air that comes out of the air outlets.

Blower speed selector (9)

This selector is used to turn on the blower and to select blower speed. There are five positions: OFF, LOW, MEDIUM, MEDIUM HIGH and HIGH.

System Operating Instructions

Natural ventilation

Select "VENTILATION" and "FRESH AIR", the temperature selector to the desired temperature position, and the blower speed selector to "OFF". Fresh air will flow through the vehicle during driving.

Forced ventilation

The control settings are the same as for natural ventilation except you set the blower speed selector to a position other than "OFF".

Normal heating (using outside air)

Select "HEAT" and "FRESH AIR", the temperature selector to the desired temperature position, and the blower speed selector to the desired blower speed position. Setting the blower speed selector to a higher blower speed position increases heating efficiency.

Quick heating (using recirculated air)

The control settings are the same as for normal heating except you select "RECIRCULATED AIR". If you use this heating method for an extended period of time, the air in the vehicle can become contaminated and the windows can become misty. Therefore, use this method only for quick heating and change to the normal heating method as soon as possible.

Head cooled/Feet warmed heating

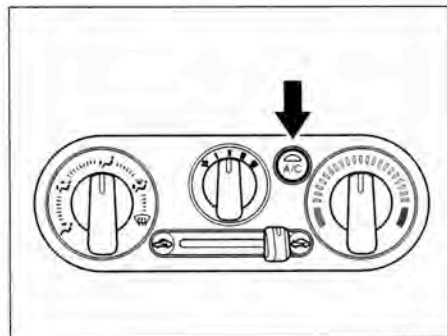
Select "BI-LEVEL" and "FRESH AIR", the temperature selector to the desired temperature position, and the blower speed selector to the desired blower speed position. Unless the temperature selector is in the fully COLD position or fully HOT position, the air that comes out of the center and side outlets will be cooler than the air that comes out of the floor outlets.

Defrosting/Feet warmed heating

Select "HEAT & DEFROST" and "FRESH AIR", the temperature selector to the desired temperature position, and the blower speed selector to HIGH. When the windshield has become clear, set the blower speed selector to the desired blower speed position.

Defrosting

Select "DEFROST" and "FRESH AIR", the temperature selector to the desired temperature position, and the blower speed selector to HIGH. Setting the temperature selector to a higher temperature position increases defrosting efficiency. When the windshield has become clear, set the blower speed selector to the desired blower speed position.

**Air Conditioning System
(if equipped)**

81A353

If your vehicle is equipped with air conditioner, it has an "A/C" switch located on the heater control panel. The air conditioning system can be used to provide cooling and dehumidifying, as described below. To turn on the air conditioning system, push in the "A/C" switch and set the blower speed selector to a position other than "OFF". With this "A/C" switch operation, a indicator light will come on when the air conditioning system is on. To turn off the air conditioning system, push the "A/C" switch again.

During operation of the air conditioner, you may notice slight changes in engine speed. These changes are normal, the system is designed so that the compressor turns on or off to maintain the desired temperature. Less operation of the compressor results in better fuel economy.

System Operating Instructions

Normal cooling

Turn on the "A/C" switch, set the air flow selector to the "VENTILATION", the temperature selector to the desired temperature position, and the blower speed selector to the desired blower speed position. Setting the blower speed selector to a higher blower speed position increases cooling efficiency.

You can switch the air intake selector to either "FRESH AIR" or "RECIRCULATED AIR" as you desire. Choosing "RECIRCULATED AIR" increases cooling efficiency.

Quick cooling (using recirculated air)

The control settings are the same as for normal cooling except you select "RECIRCULATED AIR" and the highest blower speed.

NOTE:

- If you select "RECIRCULATED AIR" for an extended period of time, the air in the vehicle can become contaminated. Therefore, you should occasionally select "FRESH AIR".
- If your vehicle has been left in the sun with the windows closed, it will cool faster if you open the windows briefly while you operate the air conditioner with the air intake selector at "FRESH AIR" and the blower at high speed.

Dehumidifying

Turn on the "A/C" switch, set the air flow selector to the desired function position, select "FRESH AIR", the temperature selector to the desired temperature position, and the blower speed selector to the desired blower speed position.

NOTE:

- *Because the air conditioning dehumidifies the air, turning it on will help keep the windows clear, even when blowing heated air using the "DEFROST" or "HEAT & DEFROST" functions.*
- *Your vehicle uses the air conditioning refrigerant HFC-134a, commonly called "R-134a". R-134a replaced R-12 around 1993 for automotive applications. Other refrigerants are available, including recycled R-12, but only R-134a should be used in your vehicle.*

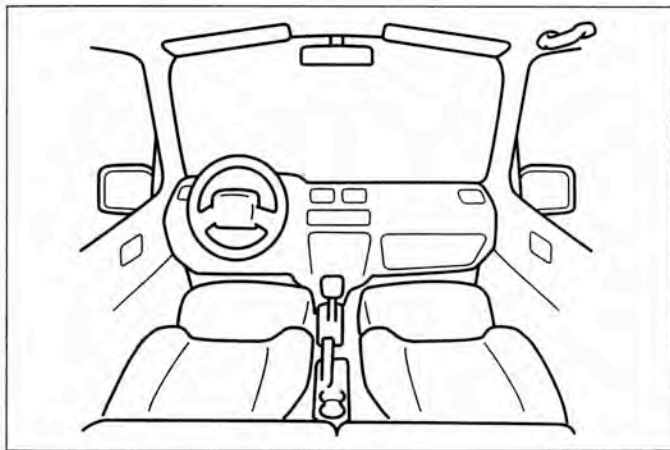
NOTICE

Using the wrong refrigerant may damage your air conditioning system. Use R-134a only. Do not mix or replace the R-134a with other refrigerants.

Maintenance

If you do not use the air conditioner for a long period, such as during winter, it may not give the best performance when you start using it again. To help maintain optimum performance and durability of your air conditioner, it needs to be run periodically. Operate the air conditioner at least once a month for one minute with the engine idling. This circulates the refrigerant and oil and helps protect the internal components.

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

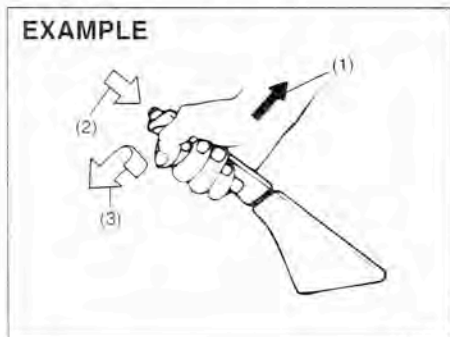


60G407

Parking Brake Lever	4-1
Pedal	4-2
Gearshift Lever	4-3
Fuel Filler Cap	4-3
Folding Seats	4-5
Sun Visor	4-7
Interior Light Switch	4-8
Assist Grips (if equipped)	4-8
Frame Hooks	4-9
Engine Hood	4-9
Cup Holder (if equipped)	4-10
Tire Changing Tool	4-11
Roof Rails (if equipped)	4-11
Installation of Radio Frequency Transmitters	4-12

Parking Brake Lever

EXAMPLE



- (1) To set
(2) To release
(3) To release

The parking brake lever is located between the seats. To set the parking brake, hold the brake pedal down and pull the parking brake lever all the way up. To release the parking brake, hold the brake pedal down, pull up slightly on the parking brake lever, push the button on the end of the lever with your thumb, and lower the lever to its original position.

For automatic transmission vehicles, always set the parking brake before moving the gearshift lever to the "P" (PARK) position. If you park on an incline and shift into "P" before setting the parking brake, the weight of the vehicle may make it difficult to shift out of "P" when you are ready to drive the vehicle.

When preparing to drive the vehicle, move the gearshift lever out of the "P" position before releasing the parking brake.

⚠ WARNING

- Never drive your vehicle with the parking brake on: rear brake effectiveness can be reduced from overheating, brake life may be shortened, or permanent brake damage may result.
- If the parking brake does not hold the vehicle securely or does not fully release, have your vehicle inspected immediately by an authorized SUZUKI dealer.

⚠ WARNING

Always set the parking brake fully before leaving your vehicle or it may move, causing injury or damage. When parking, make sure the gearshift lever for manual transmission vehicles is in 1st gear or "R" (Reverse) and the gearshift lever for automatic transmission vehicles is in "P" (Park). Remember, even though the transmission is in gear or in Park, you must set the parking brake fully.

⚠ WARNING

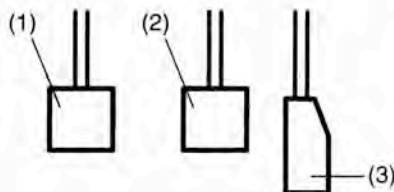
When parking the vehicle in extremely cold weather, the following procedure should be used:

- 1) Set the parking brake.
- 2) Manual transmission - turn off the engine, then shift into reverse or first gear.
Automatic transmission - shift into "P" (Park) and turn off the engine.
- 3) Get out of the vehicle and put chocks under the wheels.
- 4) Release the parking brake.
When you return to your vehicle, you must remember to first set the parking brake, then remove the wheel chocks.

Pedal

Manual transmission

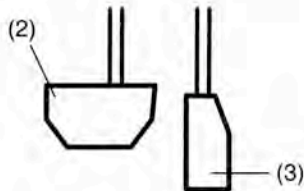
EXAMPLE



80J2121

Automatic transmission

EXAMPLE



80J2122

Clutch Pedal (1)

(For manual transmission)

The clutch pedal is used to disengage the drive to the wheels when starting the engine, stopping, or shifting the gearshift lever. Depressing the pedal disengages the clutch.

⚠ WARNING

Do not drive with your foot resting on the clutch pedal. It could result in excessive clutch wear, clutch damage, or unexpected loss of engine braking.

Brake Pedal (2)

Your SUZUKI vehicle is equipped with front disc brakes and rear drum brakes. Depressing the brake pedal applies both sets of brakes.

You may hear occasional brake squeal when you apply the brakes. This is a normal condition caused by environmental factors such as cold, wet, snow, etc.

⚠ WARNING

If brake squeal is excessive and occurs each time the brakes are applied, you should have the brakes checked by your SUZUKI dealer.

⚠ WARNING

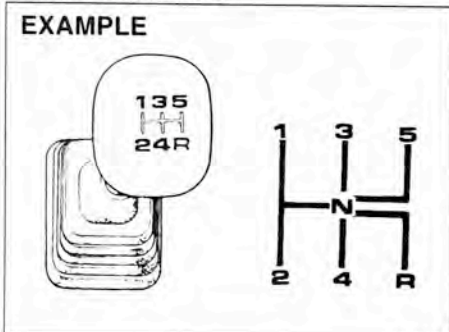
Do not "ride" the brakes by applying them continuously or resting your foot on the pedal. This will result in overheating of the brakes which could cause unpredictable braking action, longer stopping distances, or permanent brake damage.

Accelerator Pedal (3)

This pedal controls the speed of the engine. Depressing the accelerator pedal increases power output and speed.

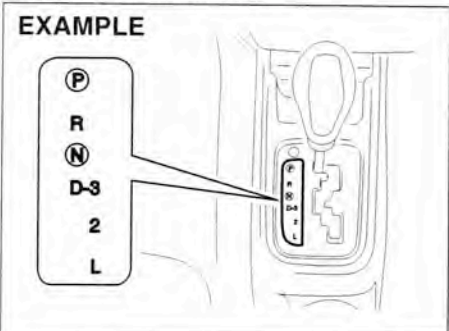
Gearshift Lever

Manual transmission

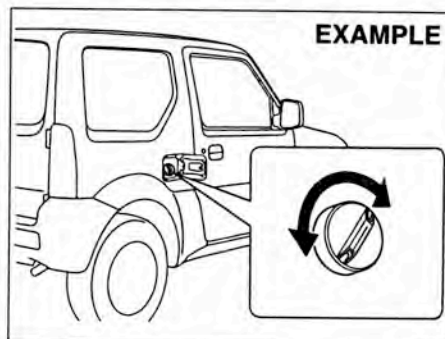


Your vehicle is equipped with either a manual transmission or automatic transmission. The gearshift lever for each transmission type is shown. For details on how to use the transmission, refer to "Using the Transmission" in the "OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE" section.

Automatic transmission



Fuel Filler Cap



81A031

The fuel filler cap is located on the right rear side of the vehicle.

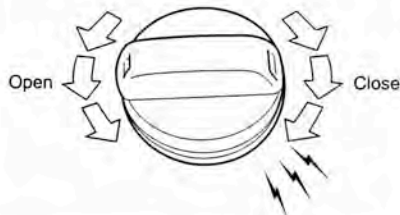
EXAMPLE



54G043

The fuel filler lid can be unlocked by pulling up the opener lever located on the outboard side of the driver's seat and locked by simply closing the lid.

EXAMPLE



68KN048

To remove the fuel filler cap:

- 1) Open the fuel filler door.
- 2) Remove the cap by turning it counter-clockwise.

▲ CAUTION

Remove the fuel filler cap slowly. The fuel may be under pressure and may spray out, causing injury.

To reinstall the fuel filler cap:

- 1) Turn the cap clockwise until you hear several clicks.
- 2) Close the fuel filler door.

▲ WARNING

Fuel is extremely flammable. Do not smoke when refueling, and make sure there are no open flames or sparks in the area.

▲ WARNING

If you need to replace the fuel cap, use a genuine SUZUKI cap. Use of an improper cap can result in a malfunction of the fuel system or emission control system. It may also result in fuel leakage in the event of an accident.

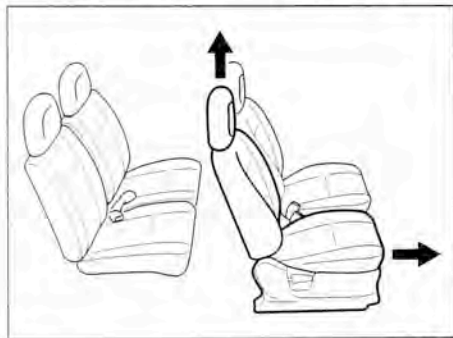
Folding Seats

NOTE:

Refer to the "Head Restraints" section for details on how to remove the head restraint. Refer to the "Seat Adjustment" section for details on how to slide the seat forward and how to recline the seatback.

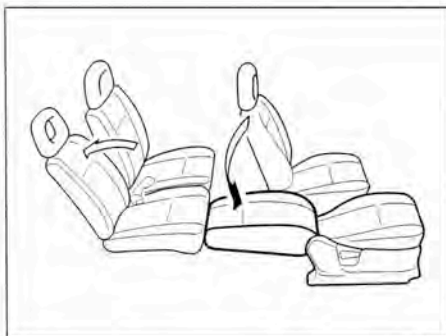
Flat folding front seats (if equipped)

The front seats of your vehicle can be reclined fully back to provide a flat resting place. To fold back a front seat so it is flat:



81A264

- 1) Remove the head restraint.
- 2) Slide the seat fully forward.



81A265

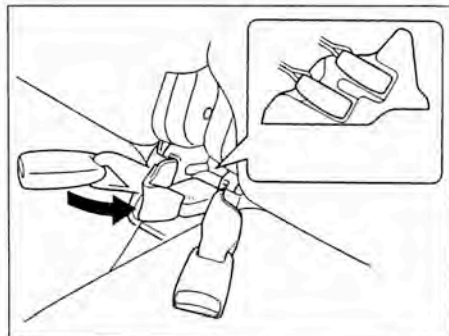
- 3) Recline the seatback fully.

▲ WARNING

Never drive the vehicle with the seats folded fully back. All seatbacks should always be in an upright position when driving, or seat belt effectiveness may be reduced. Seat belts are designed to offer maximum protection when seatbacks are in the upright position.

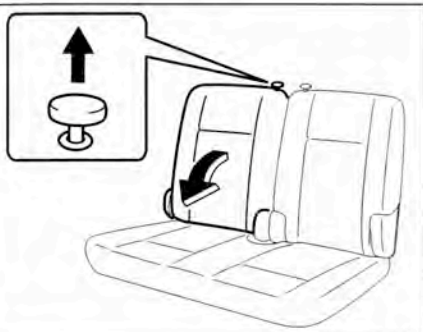
Folding rear seats

The rear seat(s) of your vehicle can be folded forward to provide additional cargo space. To fold the rear seatback(s) forward:



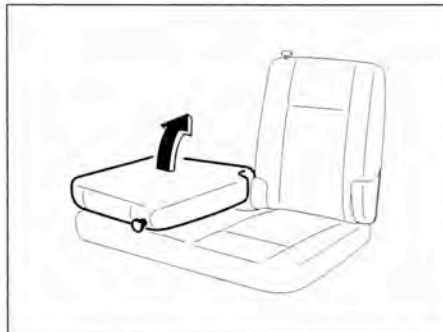
81A018

- 1) Stow the seat belt buckles in the seatback as illustrated.
- 2) Remove the rear headrest(s) (if equipped).



81A234

- 3) Pull up the release knob on the top of each split seat, and fold the seatbacks forward.



81A237

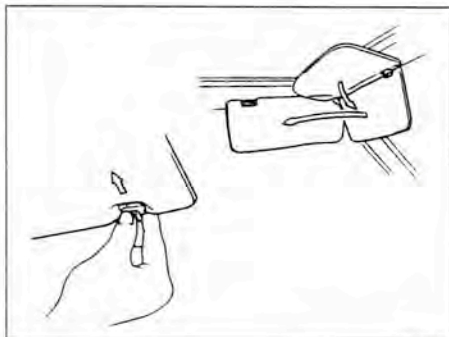
To raise the seatback(s), lift them up and push them back until they lock into place.

After returning the seatback(s) to the normal position, make sure they are securely latched. Also, make sure the seat belt buckles are properly located on the bottom cushion.

WARNING

- Luggage or other cargo should be stowed in the luggage compartment with the rear seat in an upright position, whenever possible. If you need to carry cargo in the passenger compartment with the rear seatback folded forward, be sure to secure the cargo or it may be thrown about, causing injury. Never pile cargo higher than the seatbacks.
- When returning a rear seatback to the normal position, make sure the seatback is securely latched.

Sun Visor



60A158

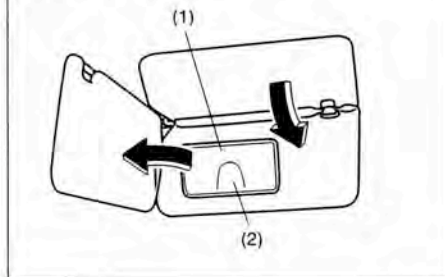
The sun visors can be pulled down to block glare coming through the windshield, or they can be unhooked and turned to the side to block glare coming through the side window.

NOTICE

When unhooking and hooking a sun visor, be sure to handle it by the hard plastic parts or the sun visor can be damaged.

Card holder (if equipped)

EXAMPLE



81A2004

- (1) Mirror cover
- (2) Card holder

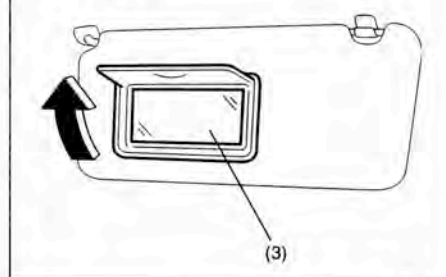
You can put a card in the card holder (2) on the back of the sun visor.

NOTICE

When you park your vehicle outdoors in direct sunlight or in hot weather, do not leave plastic cards in the holder. The heat may distort them.

Vanity mirror (if equipped)

EXAMPLE



81A2005

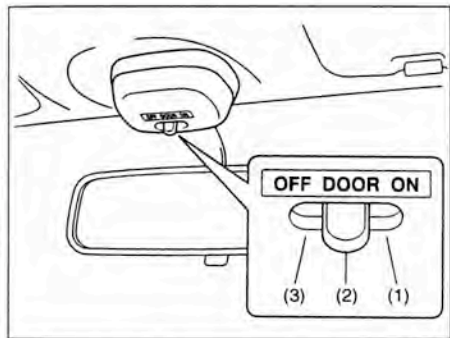
- (3) Vanity mirror

To use the vanity mirror (3) on the back of the sun visor, pull up the mirror cover (1).

⚠ WARNING

- Do not use the mirror while driving your vehicle or could lose control of the vehicle.
- When using the vanity mirror, do not move too close to a front air bag location or lean against it. If the front air bag is accidentally inflated, it could hit you hard.

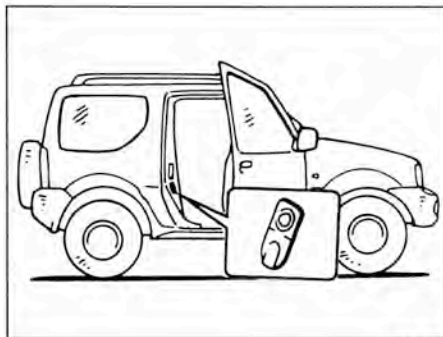
Interior Light Switch



81A175

This light switch has three positions which function as described below:

- (1) The light comes on and stays on regardless of whether the door is open or closed.
- (2) The light comes on when the door is open.
- (3) The light remains off even when the door is opened.

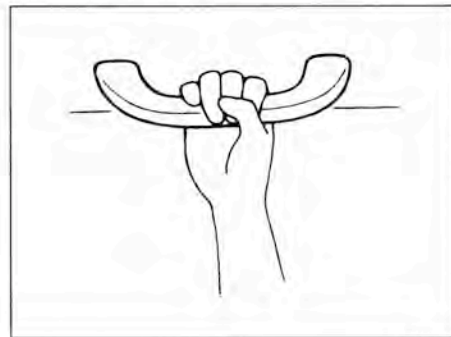


81A039

NOTE:

The number of doors involved in the lighting operation of the interior light depends on the vehicle specification. If there is a switch (rubber projection) at the door opening as shown, the door is involved in the lighting operation.

Assist Grips (if equipped)

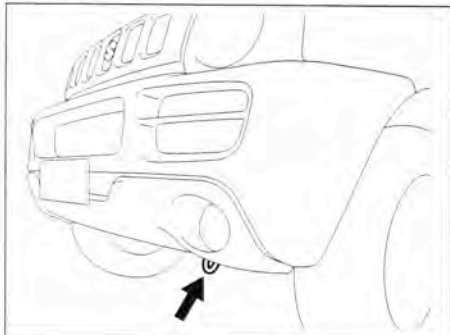


60B110

Assist grips are provided for convenience.

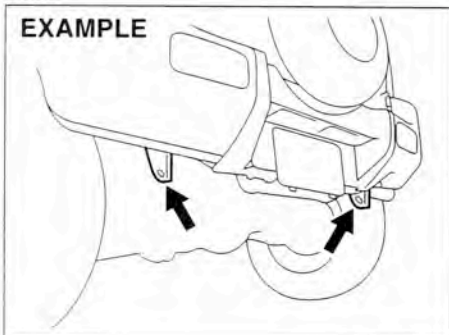
Frame Hooks

Front



81A303

Rear



81A280

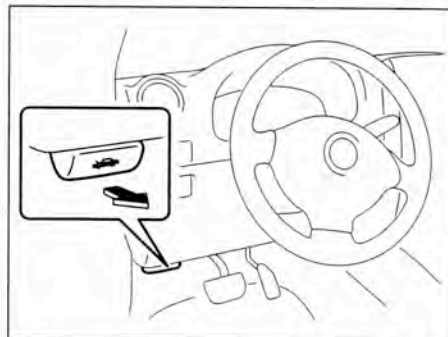
Hooks are provided on the front and rear of the vehicle for use in emergency situations.

To tow your vehicle on the road or highway, follow the instruction of "Towing" in "EMERGENCY SERVICE" section.

⚠ WARNING

Do not use these hooks to tow (or be towed by) another vehicle on the road or highway except in emergency situation.

Engine Hood



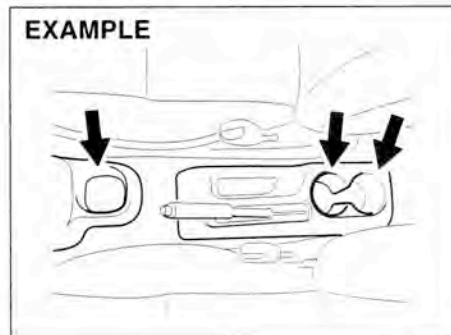
81A240

To open the engine hood:

- 1) Pull the hood release handle located on the outboard side of the driver's side of the instrument panel. This will disengage the engine hood lock halfway.

Cup Holder (if equipped)

EXAMPLE

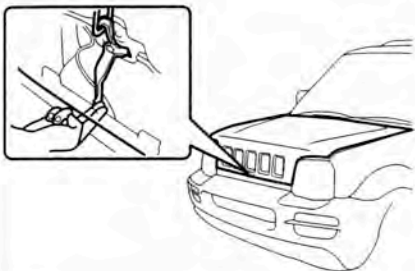


81A260

The cup holders are provided in the center console.

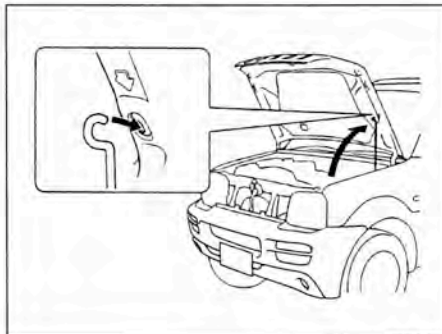
⚠ CAUTION

Do not use the cup holder to hold cups containing hot liquids, or objects other than cups. Objects in the cup holder may be thrown about during a sudden stop or impact, and could cause personal injury.



81A365

- 2) Push the under-hood release lever sideways with your finger, as shown in the illustration. While pushing the lever, lift up the engine hood.



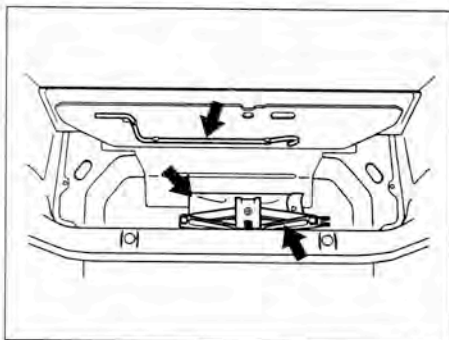
81A305

- 3) Continue to lift up the hood until it is high enough to support with the prop rod.

⚠ WARNING

Make sure the hood is fully closed and latched before driving. If it is not, it can fly up unexpectedly during driving, obstructing your view and resulting in an accident.

Tire Changing Tool



81A306

The jack, wheel brace and jack handle are stowed in the luggage compartment behind the rear seat.

To remove the jack, turn its shaft counter-clockwise and pull the jack out of the storage bracket. To stow the jack, place it in the storage bracket and turn the shaft clockwise until the jack is securely held in place.

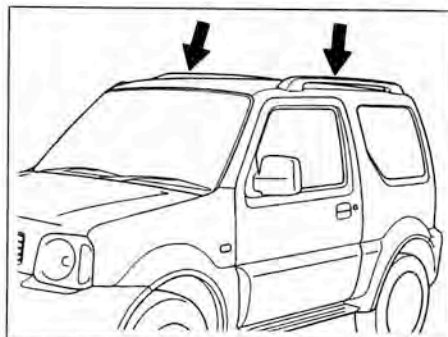
⚠ WARNING

After using the jack, jack handle, and wheel wrench, be sure to stow them securely or they can cause injury if an accident occurs.

⚠ CAUTION

The jack should be used only to change wheels. It is important to read the jacking instructions in the "EMERGENCY SERVICE" section of this manual before attempting to use the jack.

Roof Rails (if equipped)



81A307

You can use the roof rails to attach the optional roof rack which is available at your SUZUKI dealer. If you use the roof rack, observe the instructions and precautions in this section and provided with the roof rack.

- Make sure the roof rack is securely installed.
- To mount various types of cargo (such as skis, bicycles, etc.) properly, use suitable attachments which are available from your SUZUKI dealer. Be sure to install the attachments properly and securely according to the instructions provided. Do not mount cargo directly on the roof panel. The cargo can damage the roof panel.

- The gross weight of the roof rack plus cargo must not exceed the loading capacity (30 kg (65 lbs)). Also, do not let the gross vehicle weight (fully loaded vehicle including driver, passengers, cargo, roof load and trailer tongue weight) exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) listed in the "SPECIFICATIONS" section of this book.
- Mount and secure the cargo onto the roof rack properly according to the instructions provided. Be sure to stow the heaviest items at the bottom and distribute the cargo as evenly as possible.
- Do not carry items so large that they hang over the bumpers or the sides of the vehicle, or block your view.
- Secure the front and rear ends of long items--such as wood panels, surfboards and so forth--to both the front and rear of the vehicle. You should protect the painted surfaces of the vehicle from scuffing caused by tie-down ropes.
- Check periodically to make sure the roof rack is securely installed and free from damage.

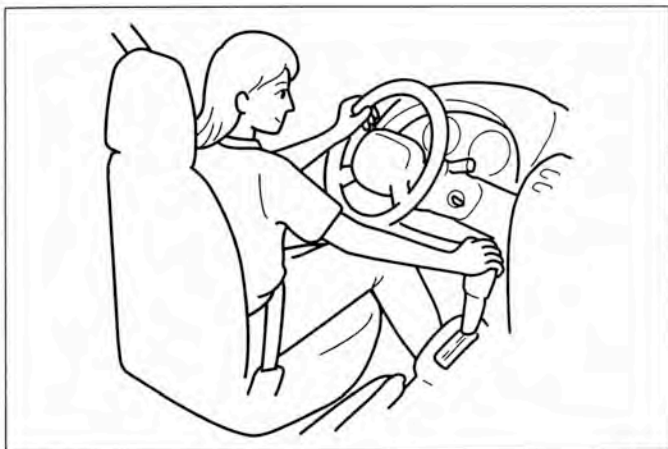
⚠ WARNING

- **Abrupt maneuvers or failure to properly secure the cargo can allow the cargo to fly off the vehicle and hit others, causing personal injury or property damage.**
- **Mount the cargo securely and avoid abrupt maneuvers (such as "jack-rabbit" starts, sharp turns, fast cornering and sudden braking). Check periodically to make sure the cargo is securely fastened.**
- **Large, bulky, long, or flat items can affect vehicle aerodynamics or be caught by the wind, and can reduce vehicle control resulting in an accident and personal injury. Drive cautiously at a safely reduced speed when carrying this type of cargo.**

Installation of Radio Frequency Transmitters

We recommend that you always ask a SUZUKI dealer about frequency band, max output power, antenna position at vehicle and specific conditions for installation and/or use before installing a radio transmitter in your vehicle. Such equipments may cause the electronic control system to malfunction if they are incorrectly installed or they are not suited for the vehicle.

MEMO

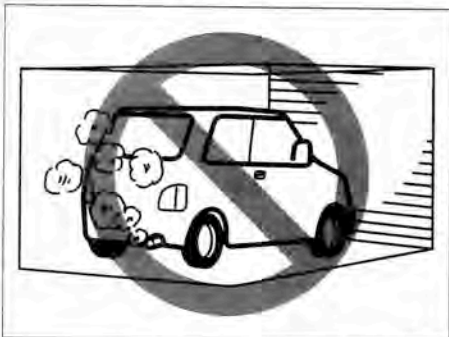


60G408

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

Exhaust Gas Warning	5-1
Daily Inspection Checklist	5-1
Engine Oil Consumption	5-2
Starting the Engine	5-3
Using the Transmission	5-4
Using the 2WD/4WD Switches (if equipped)	5-7
Braking	5-12
Running-In	5-14
Catalytic Converter (if equipped)	5-14
Improving Fuel Economy	5-15

Exhaust Gas Warning



52D334

⚠ WARNING

Avoid breathing exhaust gases. Exhaust gases contain carbon monoxide, a potentially lethal gas that is colorless and odorless. Since carbon monoxide is difficult to detect by itself, be sure to take the following precautions to help prevent carbon monoxide from entering your vehicle.

- Do not leave the engine running in garages or other confined areas.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- Do not park with the engine running for a long period of time, even in an open area. If it is necessary to sit for a short time in a parked vehicle with the engine running, make sure the air intake selector is set to "FRESH AIR" and the fan is at high speed.
- Avoid operating the vehicle with the tailgate open. If it is necessary to operate the vehicle with the tailgate open, make sure all the windows are closed, and the fan is at high speed with the air intake selector set to "FRESH AIR".
- To allow proper operation of your vehicle's ventilation system, keep the air inlet grille in front of the windshield clear of snow, leaves, or other obstructions at all times.
- Keep the exhaust tailpipe area clear of snow and other material to help reduce the buildup of exhaust gases under the vehicle. This is particularly important when parked in blizzard conditions.
- Have the exhaust system inspected periodically for damage and leaks. Any damage or leaks should be repaired immediately.

Daily Inspection Checklist

Before Driving



60A187

- 1) Make sure that windows, mirrors, lights, and reflectors are clean and unobstructed.
 - 2) Visually check the tires for the following points:
 - the depth of the tread groove
 - abnormal wear, cracks and damage
 - loose wheel nuts
 - existence of foreign material such as nails, stones, etc.
- Refer to "Tires" in "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section for details.
- 3) Look for fluid and oil leaks.

NOTE:

It is normal for water to drip from the air conditioning system after use.

- 4) Make sure the hood is fully closed and latched.
- 5) Check the headlights, turn signal lights, brake lights and horn for proper operation.
- 6) Adjust the seat and head restraint.
- 7) Check the brake pedal and the parking brake lever.
- 8) Adjust the mirrors.
- 9) Make sure that you and all passengers have properly fastened your seat belts.
- 10) Make sure that all warning lights come on as the key is turned to the "ON" position.
- 11) Check all gauges.
- 12) Make sure that the BRAKE SYSTEM WARNING light turns off when the parking brake is released.

Latches, Hinges & Locks" of "CHASSIS AND BODY" in the "Periodic Maintenance Schedule" in the "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section for lubrication schedule.

▲ WARNING

Make sure the hood is fully closed and latched before driving. If it is not, it can fly up unexpectedly during driving, obstructing your view and resulting in an accident.

Once a month, or each time you fill your fuel tank, check the tire pressure using a tire pressure gauge. Also check the tire pressure of the spare tire.

Once a week, or each time you fill your fuel tank, perform the following under-hood checks:

- 1) Engine oil level
 - 2) Coolant level
 - 3) Brake fluid level
 - 4) Power steering (if equipped) fluid level
 - 5) Windshield washer fluid level
 - 6) Battery solution level
 - 7) Hood latch operation
- Pull the hood release handle inside the vehicle. Make sure that you cannot open the hood all the way without releasing the secondary latch. Be sure to close the hood securely after checking for proper latch operation. See "All

Engine Oil Consumption

It is normal for the engine to consume some engine oil during normal vehicle operation.

The amount of engine oil consumed depends on the viscosity of the oil, the quality of the oil and the conditions the vehicle is driven under.

More oil is consumed during high-speed driving and when there is frequent acceleration and deceleration. Under high loads, your engine also will consume more oil.

A new engine also consumes more oil, since its pistons, piston rings and cylinder walls have not yet become conditioned. New engines reach the normal level of oil consumption only after approximately 5000 km (3000 miles) driving.

Oil consumption:

**Max. 1.0 L per 1000 km
(1 Qt. per 600 miles)**

When judging the amount of oil consumption, note that the oil may become diluted and make it difficult to accurately judge the true oil level.

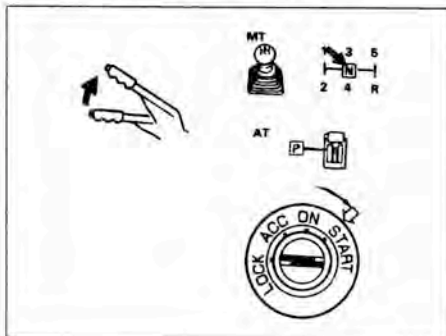
As an example, if a vehicle is used for repeated short trips, and consumes a normal amount of oil, the dipstick may not show any drop in the oil level at all, even after 1000 km (600 miles) or more of driving. This is because the oil is gradually becoming diluted with fuel or moisture,

making it appear that the oil level has not changed.

You should also be aware that the diluting ingredients evaporate out when the vehicle is subsequently driven at high speeds, such as on an expressway, making it appear that oil is excessively consumed after high-speed driving.

Starting the Engine

Before Starting the Engine



B1A154

- 1) Make sure the parking brake is set fully.
- 2) Manual transmission – Shift into “N” (Neutral) and depress the clutch pedal all the way to the floor. Hold the clutch pedal while starting the engine.
Automatic transmission – If the gear-shift lever is not in “P” (Park) position, shift into “P” (Park). (If you need to re-start the engine while the vehicle is moving, shift into “N”.)

NOTE:

Automatic transmission vehicles have a starter interlock device which is designed to keep the starter from operating if the transmission is in any of the drive positions.

⚠ WARNING

Make sure that the parking brake is set fully and the transmission is in Neutral (or Park for vehicles with an automatic transmission) before attempting to start the engine.

Starting a Cold and Warm Engine

With your foot off the accelerator pedal, crank the engine by turning the ignition key to “START”. Release the key when the engine starts.

NOTICE

- **Stop turning the starter immediately after the engine has started or the starter system can be damaged.**
- **Do not crank the engine for more than 15 seconds at a time. If the engine doesn't start on the first try, wait about 15 seconds before trying again.**

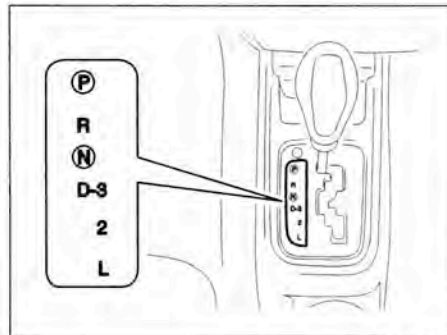
If the engine does not start after 15 seconds of cranking, wait about 15 seconds, then press down the accelerator pedal to 1/3 of its travel and try cranking the engine again. Release the key and accelerator pedal when the engine starts.

If the engine still does not start, try holding the accelerator pedal all the way to the

floor while cranking. This should clear the engine if it is flooded.

Using the Transmission

4-Speed Automatic Transmission



81A266

D:
4-speed automatic transmission mode

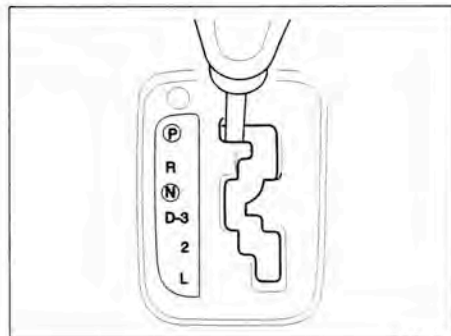
3:
3-speed automatic transmission mode

The transmission can be converted to 3-speed mode or 4-speed mode by shifting the gearshift lever from side to side between "D" and "3" positions.

NOTE:

With the 2WD/4WD switches in the "4L" position, the 4-speed automatic transmission will remain in the 3-speed mode.

Gearshift lever



B1A267

⚠ WARNING

Always depress the brake pedal before shifting from "P" (Park) (or "N" (Neutral) if the vehicle is stationary) to a forward or reverse gear, to help prevent the vehicle from moving unexpectedly when you shift.

Use the gearshift lever positions as described below:

P (Park)

Use this position to lock the transmission when the vehicle is parked or when starting the engine. Shift into Park only when the vehicle is completely stationary.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

R (Reverse)

Use this position to reverse the vehicle from stop. Make sure that vehicle is completely stationary before shifting into Reverse.

N (Neutral)

Use this position for starting the engine if the engine stalls and you need to restart it while the vehicle is moving. You may also shift into Neutral and depress the brake pedal to hold the vehicle stationary during idling.

D (Drive)

Use this position for all normal driving.

With the gearshift lever in "D" range you can get an automatic downshift by pressing the accelerator pedal. The higher the vehicle speed is, the more you need to press the accelerator pedal to get a downshift.

3 (Low 3)

Use this position for driving on moderate uphill and downhill gradients. The engine braking effect on moderate downhill can be used in this position. The transmission shifts up only to 3rd gear.

2 (Low 2)

Use this position to provide extra power when climbing hills, or to provide engine braking when going down hills.

L (Low 1)

Use this position to provide maximum power when climbing steep hills or driving

through deep snow or mud, or to provide maximum engine braking when going down steep hills.

NOTE:

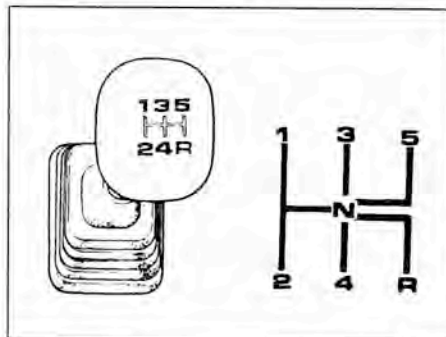
If you move the gearshift lever to a lower gear while driving faster than the maximum allowable speed for the lower gear, the transmission will not actually downshift until your speed drops below the maximum speed for the lower gear.

NOTICE

Be sure to take the following precautions to help avoid damage to the automatic transmission:

- **Make sure that the vehicle is completely stationary before shifting into "P" or "R".**
- **Do not shift from "P" or "N" to "R", "D", "3", "2", or "L" when the engine is running above idle speed.**
- **Do not rev the engine with the transmission in a drive position ("R", "D", "3", "2", or "L") and the front wheels not moving.**
- **Do not use the accelerator to hold the vehicle on a hill. Use the vehicle's brakes.**

Manual Transmission



60B095

Starting off

To start off, push in the clutch pedal and shift into 1st gear. After releasing the parking brake, gradually release the clutch. When you hear a change in the engine's sound, slowly press the accelerator while continuing to gradually release the clutch.

Shifting

All forward gears are synchronized, which provides for quiet and easy shifting. Always push in the clutch pedal fully before shifting gears.

Downshifting maximum allowable speeds

For 1.3 L engine with the transfer gear in "2H" or "4H" position

Downshifting	Km/h (mph)
2nd to 1st	40 (25)
3rd to 2nd	75 (47)
4th to 3rd	105 (65)
5th to 4th	150 (93)*

For 1.3 L engine with the transfer gear in "4L" position

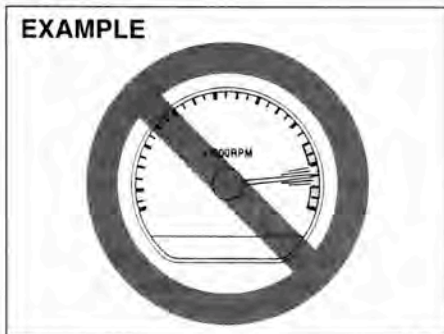
Downshifting	Km/h (mph)
2nd to 1st	20 (12)
3rd to 2nd	35 (22)
4th to 3rd	50 (31)
5th to 4th	75 (47)*

***NOTE:**

You may not accelerate to the maximum allowable speed because of the driving situation and/or the vehicle condition.

NOTICE

When downshifting to a lower gear, make sure not to downshift at the speed faster than the maximum allowable speeds, or severe engine damage can result.

EXAMPLE


54G583

Keep the engine speed so it does not get into the red zone of tachometer.

▲ WARNING

- Reduce your speed and downshift to a lower gear before going down a long or steep hill. A lower gear will allow the engine to provide braking. Avoid riding the brakes or they may overheat, resulting in brake failure.
- When driving on slippery roads, be sure to slow down before downshifting. Excessive and/or sudden changes in engine speed may cause loss of traction, which could cause you to lose control.

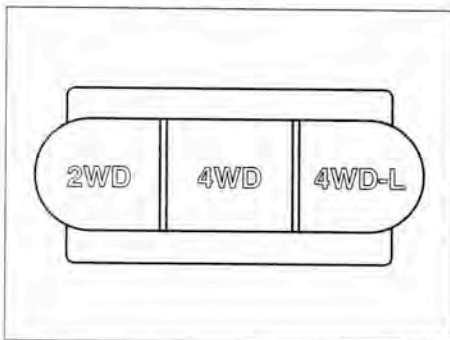
NOTICE

Make sure that the vehicle is completely stationary before you shift into reverse.

NOTICE

- To help avoid clutch damage, do not use the clutch pedal as a footrest while driving or use the clutch to keep the vehicle stationary on a hill. Depress the clutch fully when shifting.
- When shifting or starting off, do not race the engine. Racing the engine can shorten engine life and cause negative effect to smooth shifting.

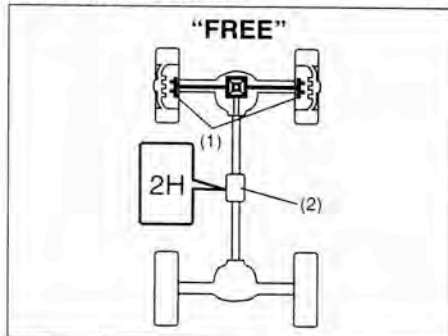
Using the 2WD/4WD Switches (if equipped)



81A268

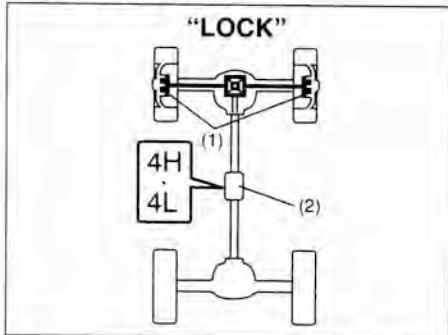
Your vehicle is equipped with the "DRIVE ACTION 4 x 4" system that consists of a transfer case with a synchronizer (between 2WD-High and 4WD-High positions) and the air locking hubs. With this feature, you can switch the drive mode between 2-wheel drive high range and 4-wheel drive high range by operating the "2WD" and "4WD" switches even when the vehicle is moving, provided the front wheels are in the straight ahead position and the speed is less than 100 km/h (60 mph).

Free axle mechanism



54G266

Fixed axle mechanism



54G267

- (1) Air locking hubs
- (2) Transfer case

Description of Transfer Case Positions

2H (2-Wheel Drive High Range)

In this position, engine power is supplied to the rear axle only. Use this position for normal driving (on dry, hard surfaces).

4H (4-Wheel Drive High Range)

In this position, engine power is supplied to the front and rear axles at normal speed, providing greater traction than 2-wheel drive. Use this position for offroad driving, or for driving on slippery roads (icy, snow-covered, muddy, etc.)

4L (4-Wheel Drive Low Range)

In this position, engine power is supplied to the front and rear axles at reduced speed. Use this position for off-road driving on soft or slippery surfaces, or for climbing or descending steep, slippery hills.

NOTICE

Never operate your vehicle in "4H" or "4L" on dry pavement and, as much as possible, avoid using "4H" or "4L" on wet pavement, as this may seriously damage the drive train.

2WD/4WD Switches Operation

Operate the 2WD/4WD switches according to the appropriate procedure described below:

How to Turn On 2WD/4WD Switches

2WD/4WD switches will activate when the ignition switch is turned on.

From 2H to 4H

The 2WD/4WD switches can be operated when the vehicle is either stopped or moving.

Position the front wheels straight ahead and push the "4WD" switch. If the vehicle is moving, the speed must be less than 100 km/h (60 mph) during this operation.

NOTE:

As the air locking hubs are actuated by engine vacuum, the drive train are switched between 2-wheel drive and 4-wheel drive conditions when the engine is running with the 2WD/4WD switches operation between "2WD" and "4WD".

From 2H/4H to 4L

Stop the vehicle completely, place the transmission in "N" (Neutral) or depress the clutch pedal fully (if equipped), then push the "4WD-L" switch.

From 4L to 2H/4H

Stop the vehicle completely, place the transmission in "N" (Neutral) or depress the clutch pedal fully (if equipped), then push the "2WD" or "4WD" switch.

From 4H to 2H

The 2WD/4WD switches can be operated when the vehicle is either stopped or moving.

Position the front wheels straight ahead and push the "2WD" switch. If the vehicle is moving, the speed must be less than 100 km/h (60 mph) during this operation.

NOTE:

- *If it is difficult to shift from "2H" to "4H" while the vehicle is moving, stop the vehicle and operate the "2WD" and "4WD" switches. If it is difficult to shift from "4H" to "2H" while the vehicle is moving, try accelerating and decelerating your vehicle several times after you push the "2WD" and "4WD" switches. Be sure to wait until traffic conditions allow you to accelerate and decelerate safely before using this procedure.*
- *The 4WD indicator light will blink during the shifting process between the "2H" and "4H" positions.*
- *A buzzer will sound intermittently while shifting to or from the "4L" position.*
- *When shifting to or from the "4L" position does not work and the "4L" indicator light blinks continuously, try the following procedure.*
 - *Move the vehicle slowly back or forth a few feet while the "4L" indicator light is blinking.*
 - When shifting to the "4L" position, gear grinding noise may be generated*

under low temperature condition. In that case, move the vehicle backward slowly.

- *You may feel a shock when you operate the 2WD/4WD switches to shift from the "4H" to the "2H" position. The shock is normal and does not indicate a malfunction.*

NOTICE

- **Never turn off the ignition switch while shifting to or from the "4L" position. If you turn off the ignition switch during this operation, you may not be able to drive the vehicle.**
- **A buzzer will sound intermittently while shifting to or from the "4L" position. Do not operate your vehicle until the buzzer stops and the "4L" indicator light either turns off or comes on.**
- **Do not operate the 2WD/4WD switches while the rear tire is spinning.**

(Continued)

NOTICE

(Continued)

- Be sure to stop the vehicle completely, then push the operation switch when shifting to or from the "4L" position. For vehicles with a manual transmission, depress the clutch pedal fully then push the operation switch, otherwise the shift function will not work. For vehicles with an automatic transmission, shift the gearshift lever into the "N" position then push the operation switch, otherwise the shift function will not work.
- Do not shift between "2H" and "4H" unless the front wheels are in the straight-ahead position and vehicle speed is less than 100 km/h (60 mph).
- Make sure that you have shifted completely into "4H" or "4L" by observing that the 4-wheel drive range position indicator is lit when the engine is running.

(Continued)

NOTICE





(Continued)

- If a problem exists during the shifting function, all lights of the 4WD indicator will blink continuously and the switch operation will not work. If the shift function does not work after trying the shifting operation several times, it may be the result of a system failure. Have the system inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer.

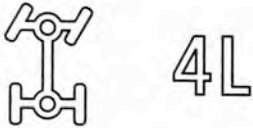

NOTICE

Unevenly worn tires can cause problems in the operation of the 2WD/4WD switches. Be sure to rotate the tires according to the maintenance schedule. Refer to "Tires" and "Maintenance Schedule" in the "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section for proper tire rotation procedures.

The basic operation for 2WD/4WD Switches

Current Position	Current Indicator	Shift Operation		Target Indicator
		Target Position	ON Switch	
2H	-	4H	4WD	
		4L	4WD-L	
4H		2H	2WD	-
		4L	4WD-L	

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

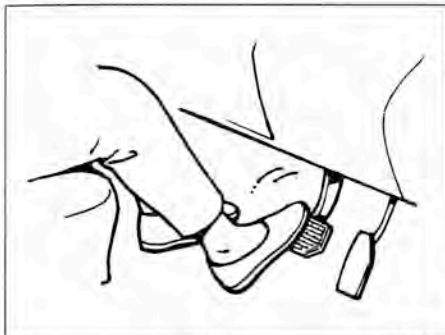
Current Position	Current Indicator	Shift Operation		Target Indicator
		Target Position	ON Switch	
4L		2H	2WD	-
		4H	4WD	

2H: 2-wheel drive position

4H: 4-wheel drive high range position

4L: 4-wheel drive low range position

Braking



60G165S

The distance needed to bring any vehicle to a halt increases with the speed of the vehicle. The braking distance needed, for example, at 60 km/h (37 mph) will be approximately 4 times greater than the braking distance needed at 30 km/h (19 mph). Start to brake the vehicle when there is plenty of distance between your vehicle and the stopping point, and slow down gradually.

 **WARNING**

If water gets into the brake drums, brake performance may become poor and unpredictable. After driving through water or washing the underside of the vehicle, test the brakes while driving at a slow speed to see if they have maintained their normal effectiveness. If the brakes are less effective than normal, dry them by repeatedly applying the brakes while driving slowly until the brakes have regained their normal effectiveness.

Power-Assisted Brakes

Your vehicle has power-assisted brakes. If power assistance is lost due to a stalled engine or other failures, the system is still fully operational on reserve power and you can bring the vehicle to a complete stop by pressing the brake pedal once and holding it down. The reserve power is partly used up when you depress the brake pedal and reduces each time the pedal is pressed. Apply smooth and even pressure to the pedal. Do not pump the pedal.

 **WARNING**

Even without reserve power in the brake system, you can still stop the vehicle by pressing the brake pedal harder than normally required. However, the stopping distance may be longer.

Brake Assist System

When you slam the brakes on, the brake assist system judges as an emergency stop and provides more powerful braking for a driver who cannot hold down the brake pedal firmly.

NOTE:

If you quickly and forcefully depress the brakes, you may hear a clicking sound in the brake pedal. This is normal and indicates that the brake assist system is activated properly.

Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) (if equipped)

ABS will help you avoid skidding by electronically controlling braking pressure. It will also help you maintain steering control when braking on slippery surfaces or when braking hard.

The ABS works automatically, so you do not need any special braking technique. Just push the brake pedal down without pumping. The ABS will operate whenever it senses that the wheels are locking up. You may feel the brake pedal moves a little while the ABS is operating.

NOTE:

The ABS will not work if vehicle speed is under about 9 km/h (6 mph).

WARNING

- On some types of loose surfaces (such as gravel, snow-covered roads, etc.) the stopping distance required for an ABS-equipped vehicle may be slightly greater than for a comparable vehicle with a conventional brake system. With a conventional brake system, skidding tires are able to "plow" the gravel or snow layer, shortening the stopping distance, ABS minimizes this resistance effect. Allow for extra stopping distance when driving on loose surfaces.
- On regular paved roads, some drivers may be able to obtain slightly shorter stopping distances with conventional brake systems than with ABS.
- In both of the above conditions, ABS will still offer the advantage of helping you maintain directional control. However, remember that ABS will not compensate for bad road or weather conditions or poor driver judgment. Use good judgment and do not drive faster than conditions will safely allow.



(1)

ABS

(2)

54G264

- (1) ABS warning light Type 1
(2) ABS warning light Type 2

WARNING

If the ABS warning light ((1) or (2)) on the instrument panel comes on and stays on while driving, there may be a problem with the ABS system. Ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the ABS system immediately. If the ABS system becomes inoperative, the brake system will function as an ordinary brake system that has no ABS.

How the ABS Works

A computer continuously monitors wheel speed. The computer compares the changes in wheel speed when braking. If the wheels slow suddenly, indicating a skidding situation, the computer will change braking pressure several times each second to prevent the wheels from locking. When you start your vehicle after a stop you may hear a momentary motor noise as the system checks itself.

⚠ WARNING

The ABS may not work properly if tires or wheels other than those specified in the owner's manual are used. This is because the ABS works by comparing changes in wheel speed. When replacing tires or wheels, use only the size and type specified in this owner's manual.

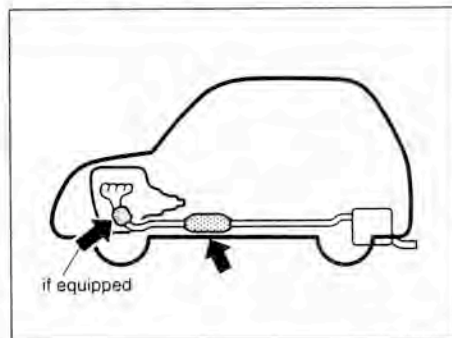
Running-In

NOTICE

The future performance and reliability of the engine depends on the care and restraint exercised during its early life. It is especially important to observe the following precautions during the initial 1000 km (600 miles) of vehicle operation.

- After starting, do not race the engine. Warm it up gradually.
- Avoid prolonged vehicle operation at a constant speed. Moving parts will break in better if you vary your speed.
- Start off from a stop slowly. Avoid full throttle starts.
- If possible, avoid hard braking, especially during the first 320 km (200 miles) of driving.
- Do not drive slowly with the transmission in a high gear.
- Drive the vehicle at moderate engine speeds.
- Do not tow a trailer during the first 1000 km (600 miles) of vehicle operation.

Catalytic Converter (if equipped)



54G236

The purpose of the catalytic converter is to minimize the amount of harmful pollutants in your vehicle's exhaust. Use of leaded fuel in vehicles equipped with catalytic converters is prohibited, because lead deactivates the pollutant-reducing components of the catalyst system.

The converter is designed to last the life of the vehicle under normal usage and when unleaded fuel is used. No special maintenance is required on the converter. However, it is very important to keep the engine properly tuned. Engine misfiring, which can result from an improperly tuned engine, may cause overheating of the catalyst. This may result in permanent heat

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

damage to the catalyst and other vehicle components.

NOTICE

To avoid damaging catalyst or other vehicle damage:

- Maintain the engine in the proper operating condition.
- In the event of an engine malfunction, particularly one involving engine misfiring or other apparent loss of performance, have the vehicle serviced promptly.
- Do not turn off the engine or interrupt the ignition when the transmission is in gear and the vehicle is in motion.
- Do not try to start the engine by pushing or towing the vehicle, or coasting down a hill.
- Do not idle the engine with any spark plug wires disconnected or removed, such as during diagnostic testing.
- Do not idle the vehicle for prolonged periods if idling seems rough or there are other malfunctions.
- Do not allow the fuel tank to get near the empty level.
- Avoid driving your vehicle at excessively high engine speed in or around the red zone of the tachometer (if equipped).



54G584S

⚠ WARNING

Be careful in areas where you park and drive; the catalytic converter and other exhaust components can get very hot. As with any vehicle, do not park or operate this vehicle in areas where combustible materials such as dry grass or leaves can come in contact with a hot exhaust system.

Improving Fuel Economy

The following instructions will help you improve fuel economy.

Avoid excessive idling

If you are to wait for more than a minute while you are parked, stop the engine and start it again later. When warming up a cold engine, allow the engine to idle until the temperature gauge pointer comes up to the "C" position (if the idling is not prohibited). In this position, the engine is sufficiently warm for starting off.

Avoid "fast" starts

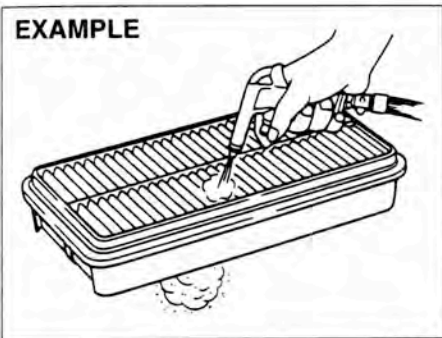
Fast starts away from lights or stop signs will consume fuel unnecessarily and shorten engine life. Start off slowly.

Avoid unnecessary stops

Avoid unnecessary deceleration and stopping. Try to maintain a slow, steady speed whenever possible. Slowing down and then accelerating again uses more fuel.

Keep a steady cruising speed

Keep as constant a speed as road and traffic conditions will permit.

Keep the air cleaner clean**EXAMPLE**

60A183S

If the air cleaner is clogged with dust, there will be greater intake resistance, resulting in decreased power output and increased fuel consumption.

Keep weight to a minimum

The heavier the load, the more fuel the vehicle consumes. Take out any luggage or cargo when it is not necessary.

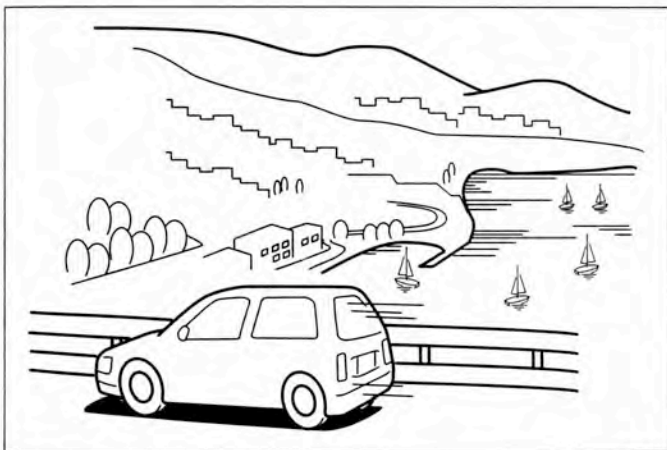
Keep tire pressures correct

Underinflation of the tires can waste fuel due to increased running resistance of the tires. Keep your tires inflated to the correct pressure shown on the label on the driver's side door or the driver's door lock pillar.

MEMO

DRIVING TIPS

Important Vehicle Design Features to Know	6-1
On-Paved Road Driving	6-2
Off-Road Driving	6-3



60G409



52D0785

▲ WARNING

- **Wear Your Seat Belts at All Times.** Even though air bags are equipped at the front seating positions, the driver and all passengers should be properly restrained at all times, using the seat belts provided. Refer to the "Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems" section for instructions on proper use of the seat belts.
- **Never drive while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.** Alcohol and drugs can seriously impair your ability to drive safely, greatly increasing the risk of injury to yourself and others. You should also avoid driving when you are tired, sick, irritated, or under stress.

Important Vehicle Design Features to Know

▲ WARNING

Your multipurpose vehicle has handling characteristics that differ from those of a conventional passenger car. For the safety of you and your passengers, please read the following section very carefully.

Multipurpose vehicles such as your new SUZUKI have higher ground clearance and a narrower track than conventional passenger cars, to make them capable of performing in a wide variety of off-road applications. Specific design characteristics give them a higher center of gravity than ordinary cars. An advantage of the higher ground clearance is a better view of the road allowing you to anticipate problems. They are not designed for cornering at the same speed as conventional passenger cars any more than low-slung sports cars are designed to perform satisfactorily under off-road conditions. If at all possible, avoid sharp turns or abrupt maneuvers. As with other vehicles of this type, failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or vehicle rollover.

Multipurpose vehicles have a significantly higher rollover rate than other types of vehicles.

In a rollover crash, an unbelted person is significantly more likely to die than a person wearing a seat belt.

Important Differences Between Your Multipurpose Vehicle and Ordinary Passenger Cars

Higher Ground Clearance

The higher ground clearance of your vehicle enables it to clear off-road obstacles, such as rocks and tree stumps, that ordinary passenger cars cannot drive over. An unavoidable result of this higher ground clearance is that the vehicle also has a higher center of gravity. Consequently, your vehicle will handle differently than a vehicle with a lower center of gravity.

Shorter Wheelbase

Along with its higher ground clearance, your vehicle has a shorter wheelbase and shorter front and rear overhangs than the typical passenger car. These features combine to allow you to drive your vehicle over hillcrests without hanging up on them or damaging the frame and chassis components. The shorter wheelbase also makes the steering of your vehicle more responsive than that of vehicles with longer wheelbases.

Narrower Body Width and Track

Your vehicle is narrower than the average passenger car so that it can pass through tight spaces.

Without the essential characteristics described above: higher ground clearance, shorter wheelbase, and narrower body width and track -your vehicle could not provide you with excellent off road driving performance. However, it is also true that on-road driving, handling, and steering will be different from what drivers experience with a conventional passenger car.

On-Paved Road Driving

The data of accidents show that most rollover accidents for multi-purpose vehicles are caused when a driver loses control of the vehicle and leaves the paved portion of the roadway striking a ditch, curb or other off-road object that causes the vehicle to overturn. The following driving practices may reduce the risk of rollover.

Vehicle Slides Off-Road

You can reduce the risk of this kind of rollover accident by always keeping the vehicle under control. Typically, drivers lose control of vehicles, often resulting in rollover accidents, when the driver is impaired because of alcohol or other drugs, falls asleep at the wheel or is otherwise inattentive, or is driving too fast for the road conditions.

Rollovers On the Roadway

If, for any reason, your vehicle slides sideways or spins out of control at highway speeds, while on the paved portion of the roadway, the risk of rollover is greatly increased. This condition can be created when two or more wheels drop off onto the shoulder and you steer sharply in an attempt to reenter the roadway. To reduce the risk of rollover in these circumstances, if conditions permit, you should hold the steering wheel firmly and slow down before pulling back into the travel lanes with controlled steering movements.

All Types of Rollover Accidents

As with many kinds of automobile accidents, rollovers can be greatly reduced by doing what all prudent drivers should do, i.e., don't drink and drive, don't drive when tired and don't do anything behind the wheel that could cause a loss of attention to the driving task.

Additional guidelines are set out below for your on-road driving.

Know Your Vehicle

Take time to familiarize yourself with the unique handling characteristics of your vehicle by first driving around in an area away from traffic. Practice turning the vehicle at a variety of speeds and in different directions. Get a feel for the greater steering response that your vehicle has over a conventional car.

Wear Your Seat Belts at All Times

The driver and all passengers should be properly restrained at all times, using the seat belts provided. Refer to the "SEAT BELTS" section for instructions on proper use of the seat belts.

Don't Make Sharp Turns

As mentioned before, small multipurpose vehicles have specific design characteristics that allow them to perform in a wide variety of applications. These characteristics also change the cornering behavior relative to conventional passenger cars.



52D078S

⚠ WARNING

- **Wear Your Seat Belts at All Times.** Even though air bags are equipped at the front seating positions, the driver and all passengers should be properly restrained at all times, using the seat belts provided. Refer to the "Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems" section for instructions on proper use of the seat belts.
- **Never drive while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.** Alcohol and drugs can seriously impair your ability to drive safely, greatly increasing the risk of injury to yourself and others. You should also avoid driving when you are tired, sick, irritated, or under stress.

Important Vehicle Design Features to Know

⚠ WARNING

Your multipurpose vehicle has handling characteristics that differ from those of a conventional passenger car. For the safety of you and your passengers, please read the following section very carefully.

Multipurpose vehicles such as your new SUZUKI have higher ground clearance and a narrower track than conventional passenger cars, to make them capable of performing in a wide variety of off-road applications. Specific design characteristics give them a higher center of gravity than ordinary cars. An advantage of the higher ground clearance is a better view of the road allowing you to anticipate problems. They are not designed for cornering at the same speed as conventional passenger cars any more than low-slung sports cars are designed to perform satisfactorily under off-road conditions. If at all possible, avoid sharp turns or abrupt maneuvers. As with other vehicles of this type, failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or vehicle rollover.

Multipurpose vehicles have a significantly higher rollover rate than other types of vehicles.

In a rollover crash, an unbelted person is significantly more likely to die than a person wearing a seat belt.

Important Differences Between Your Multipurpose Vehicle and Ordinary Passenger Cars

Higher Ground Clearance

The higher ground clearance of your vehicle enables it to clear off-road obstacles, such as rocks and tree stumps, that ordinary passenger cars cannot drive over. An unavoidable result of this higher ground clearance is that the vehicle also has a higher center of gravity. Consequently, your vehicle will handle differently than a vehicle with a lower center of gravity.

Shorter Wheelbase

Along with its higher ground clearance, your vehicle has a shorter wheelbase and shorter front and rear overhangs than the typical passenger car. These features combine to allow you to drive your vehicle over hillcrests without hanging up on them or damaging the frame and chassis components. The shorter wheelbase also makes the steering of your vehicle more responsive than that of vehicles with longer wheelbases.

Remember, small multipurpose vehicles have more responsive steering and a higher center of gravity than conventional passenger cars. If at all possible, avoid making sharp turns in your vehicle.

Slow Down on Curves

Learn to approach curves cautiously and at a conservative speed. Do not attempt to take curves at the same speeds that you would in a vehicle with a lower center of gravity. Just as you would not drive a sports car on a trail, you should not attempt to drive your vehicle around curves like a sports car.

Slow Down and Use Caution on Slippery Roads

Under wet road conditions you should drive at a lower speed than on dry roads due to possible slippage of tires during braking. When driving on icy, snowcovered, or muddy roads, reduce your speed and avoid sudden acceleration, abrupt braking, or sharp steering movements. Use 4-wheel drive high range (4H) (if equipped) for better traction.

NOTICE

Never operate your vehicle in "4H" or "4L" on dry pavement and, as much as possible, avoid using "4H" or "4L" on wet pavement, as this puts severe stress on the drive train, especially during tight cornering, and can damage it. Also, you may have some difficulty steering.

Off-Road Driving

Your vehicle has specific design characteristics for off-road driving. When you leave the paved road, you will encounter driving surfaces of all kinds which may change continually as you drive. In most cases, off-road driving requires the use of 4-wheel drive. If your vehicle is a 2-wheel drive vehicle, you should limit your off-road driving only to hard, flat, nonslippery surfaces. 2-wheel drive vehicles have far less traction on off-road surfaces than 4-wheel drive vehicles. It is important when driving off-road to follow the guidelines below.

Use Caution on Steep Inclines

Always inspect hills before you attempt to drive up them. Know what is on the other side and how you will get back down. If you have any doubt that it is safe, do not attempt to drive over a hill. Never drive your vehicle up an extremely steep incline.

Coming down a steep hill can be trickier than getting up one. Keep the vehicle heading straight down the hill and use low gear. Do not lock the brakes. If the vehicle begins to slide, accelerate slightly to regain steering control.

Do not Drive Across the Side of Hills

Driving across the side of a hill can be extremely hazardous. Most of the vehicle's weight will be transferred to the downhill tires, which could result in the vehicle rolling sideways. Whenever possible, avoid

this potential hazard. Also, if you have to exit your vehicle on a side-hill, always get out on the uphill side.

Wear Your Seat Belts at All Times

You and your passengers should use the seatbelts at all times when driving off-road. For proper seat belt use, refer to the "Seat Belts" section in this manual.

Avoid Sudden Reactions in Mud, Ice, or Snow

Be careful when off-road conditions are slippery. Reduce your speed and avoid sudden movements of the vehicle. If your vehicle is a 2-wheel drive vehicle, do not drive in deep snow or mud. If your vehicle is a 4-wheel drive vehicle, be aware that driving in deep snow or mud can cause a loss of traction and an increase in the resistance to the vehicle's forward motion. Use 4WD low gear (4L) and maintain a steady but moderate speed with a light touch on the steering wheel and brakes.

Snow Chains

If you must use snow chains to increase tire traction, observe the following precautions:

- Use SUZUKI genuine snow chains or equivalent small link chain or wire chain.
- Choose a safe place away from traffic to install the chain.
- When installing the chains carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- Install the chains on the rear tires.

- With the chains on, drive only at slow and moderate speeds.

NOTICE

If you hear the chains hitting against the vehicle body while driving, stop and tighten them.

If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck

If your vehicle gets stuck in snow, mud, or sand, follow the directions below:

- 1) Push the "4WD-L" switch in the 2WD/4WD switches.
- 2) Shift the transmission back and forth between a forward range (or first gear for manual transmission) and reverse. This will create a rocking motion which may give you enough momentum to free the vehicle. Press gently on the accelerator to keep wheel spin to a minimum. Remove your foot from the accelerator while shifting. Do not race the engine. Excessive wheel spin will cause the tires to dig deeper, making it more difficult to free the vehicle.
- 3) If your vehicle remains stuck after a few minutes of rocking, get another vehicle to pull you out.

⚠ WARNING

Do not allow anyone to stand near the vehicle when you are rocking it, and do not spin the wheels faster than an indicated 40 km/h (25 mph) on the speedometer. Personal injury and/or vehicle damage may result from spinning the wheels too fast.

NOTICE

Release the accelerator pedal when operating the gearshift lever or the 2WD/4WD switches. Operating the gearshift lever or the 2WD/4WD switches with the engine racing can damage the gears and the Free axle mechanism.

NOTICE

Do not continue rocking the vehicle for more than a few minutes. Prolonged rocking can cause engine overheating, transmission or transfer case damage, or tire damage.

NOTICE

(For limited Slip Differential Gear (LSD) (if equipped))

If your vehicle gets stuck in snow, mud or sand do not run the engine at high speeds especially with a rear wheel spinning and another one stopped. Excessive wheel spin will not only cause the tire to dig deeper but also damage the LSD.

Do not drive through deep or rushing water

Driving in deep or rushing water can be hazardous. You could lose control of the vehicle and the occupants could drown. Also, your vehicle could be seriously damaged. To avoid these risks, observe the following instructions and precautions.

- Do not drive through deep or rushing water. Deep or rushing water, such as fast-moving streams or floodwaters, could carry your vehicle away from your intended path. The water is too deep if it covers your wheel hubs, axles, or exhaust tailpipe. Know the depth of the water before you attempt to drive through it.
- If water blocks the tailpipe, the engine may not start or run. If the water is deep enough to get drawn into the engine intake system, the engine will be badly damaged.

- Submerged brakes will have poor braking performance. Drive slowly and carefully. Driving slowly will also help avoid water splashing onto the ignition system, which could cause the engine to stall.
- Even when driving through shallow or still waters, drive carefully since the water may be hiding ground hazards such as holes, ditches, or bumps.

⚠ WARNING

In addition to following the driving tips in this section, it is important to observe the following precautions for on-road and off-road driving.

- Driver and passengers should wear seat belts at all times.
- Do not let anyone else drive your vehicle unless they are also aware of the vehicle characteristics and handling differences described in this section.
- Avoid loaning your vehicle to anyone unless you accompany them.
- Make sure your tires are in good condition and always maintain the specified tire pressure. Refer to "Tires" in the "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section for details.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- Do not use tires other than those specified by SUZUKI. Never use different sizes or types of tires on the front and rear wheels. For information regarding the specified tires, refer to the "SPECIFICATIONS" section.
- Never use oversized tires or special shock absorbers and springs to raise (jack up) your vehicle. This will raise the center of gravity of the vehicle and change its handling characteristics.
- After driving through water, mud, or sandy ground, test the brakes while driving at a slow speed to see if they have maintained their normal effectiveness. If the brakes are less effective than normal, dry them by repeatedly applying the brakes while driving slowly until the brakes have regained their normal effectiveness.
- After extended operation in mud, sand, or water, have the brakes inspected by your authorized SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible.

VEHICLE LOADING AND TOWING



54G215

Vehicle Loading	7-1
Trailer Towing	7-1
Towing Your Vehicle (recreational towing)	7-6

Vehicle Loading

Your vehicle was designed for specific weight capacities. The weight capacities of your vehicle are indicated by the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) and the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR, front and rear). The GVWR and GAWR (front and rear) are listed in the "SPECIFICATIONS" section.

GVWR – Maximum permissible overall weight of the fully loaded vehicle (including all the occupants, accessories and cargo plus the trailer nose weight if towing a trailer).

GAWR – (Front and Rear) Maximum permissible weight on an individual axle.

Actual weight of the loaded vehicle and actual loads at the front and rear axles can only be determined by weighing the vehicle. Compare these weights to the GVWR and GAWR (front and rear). If the gross vehicle weight or the load on either axle exceeds these ratings, you must remove enough weight to bring the load down to the rated capacity.

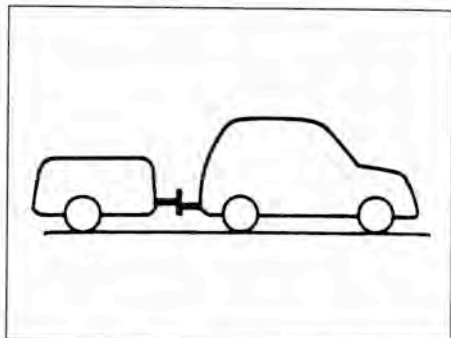
⚠ WARNING

Never overload your vehicle. The gross vehicle weight (sum of the weights of the vehicle, all the occupants, accessories, cargo plus trailer nose weight if towing a trailer) must never exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). In addition, never distribute a load so that the weight on either the front or rear axle exceeds the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR).

⚠ WARNING

Always distribute cargo evenly. To avoid personal injury or damage to your vehicle, always secure cargo to prevent it from shifting if the vehicle moves suddenly. Place heavier objects on the floor and as far forward in the cargo area as possible. Never pile cargo higher than the top of the seat backs.

Trailer Towing



60A185

Although towing a trailer can adversely affect handling, durability, and fuel economy, your SUZUKI can be used to tow a trailer which does not exceed the towing capacity specified below:

Towing capacity

If there is not any local regulation about the towing capacity (for example, registered or statutory towing capacity), the recommended general towing capacities are:

Recommended general towing capacity (trailer, cargo & tow bar)

Braked trailer: 450 kg (1000 lbs)
Unbraked trailer: 350 kg (770 lbs)

If there is a regulation which specifies maximum trailer weights greater than the capacities shown above; vehicles sold in

these countries have towing capacities which match the maximum trailer weight permitted.

Before towing, find out if your country has a specific regulation regarding maximum trailer weight (registered or statutory towing capacity, whichever is smaller), and do not exceed the maximum weight requirement for your vehicle, if one exists. If your country does not have a regulation regarding maximum trailer weight, do not exceed the towing capacities shown above.

NOTICE

Trailer towing puts additional stress on the engine, drive train, and brakes of your vehicle. Never tow a trailer during the first 1000 km (600 miles) of vehicle operation.

NOTICE

For Automatic Transmission vehicles, do not use "D" range when towing on a steep hill. Towing in "D" range when driving on a steep hill can cause automatic transmission fluid overheating without warning, which can result in transmission damage.

Tow Bars

Only use a tow bar that is designed to attach to the chassis of your vehicle, and a hitch that is designed to bolt to this bracket.

▲ WARNING

Never use a tow bar which attaches to the axle or the bumper of your vehicle.

Safety Chains

Always attach safety chains between your vehicle and trailer. Cross safety chains under the nose of the trailer so that the nose will not drop to the road if the trailer becomes separated from the tow bar. Follow the manufacturer's recommendation for attaching safety chains. Always leave just enough slack to permit full turning. Never allow safety chains to drag on the road.

▲ WARNING

Never attach safety chains to the bumper of your vehicle. Secure connections so that they cannot come loose.

Trailer Lights

Make sure your trailer is equipped with lights which meet local requirements. Always check for the proper operation of all trailer lights before you start to tow.

▲ WARNING

Never connect trailer lights directly into your vehicle's electrical system, or electrical system damage may occur.

Brakes

▲ WARNING

If trailer brakes are used, you should follow all instructions provided by the manufacturer. Never connect to the brake system of your vehicle and never take an electrical supply directly from the wiring harness.

Tires

▲ WARNING

When towing a trailer, it is very important for your vehicle and trailer to have properly inflated tires. Your vehicle's tires should be inflated to the pressures listed on your vehicles Tire Information Label. If laden pressures are listed on the label, the tires should be inflated to the laden pressures. Inflate trailer tires according to the specifications provided by the trailer manufacturer.

VEHICLE LOADING AND TOWING

Mirrors

Check to see if your vehicle's mirrors meet local requirements for mirrors used on towing vehicles. If they do not, you must install the required mirrors before you tow.

Vehicle/Trailer Loading

To load your vehicle and trailer properly, you must know how to measure gross trailer weight and trailer nose weight.

Gross Trailer Weight is the weight of the trailer plus all the cargo in it. You can measure gross trailer weight by putting the fully loaded trailer on a vehicle scale.

Nose Weight is the downward force exerted on the tow bar by the trailer coupler, with the trailer fully loaded and the coupler at its normal towing height. This weight can be measured using a bathroom scales.

The weight of your loaded trailer (Gross Trailer Weight) should never exceed the "Towing capacity".

Distribute cargo in your trailer so that nose weight is about 10% of gross trailer weight, but does not exceed "Maximum vertical load on trailer hitch point". You should measure gross trailer weight and nose weight before towing to make sure that your load is properly distributed.

WARNING

Improper weight distribution of your trailer may result in poor vehicle handling and swaying of the trailer. Always make sure that trailer nose weight is about 10% of gross trailer weight, but does not exceed "Maximum vertical load on trailer hitch point". Also make sure that the cargo is properly secured. Failure to observe this requirement may result in an accident.

WARNING

Never overload your trailer or your vehicle. Gross trailer weight must never exceed the "Towing capacity". Gross vehicle weight (sum of the weights of the vehicle, all the occupants, accessories including tow bars and a trailer hitch, cargo and trailer nose weight) must never exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) listed in the "SPECIFICATIONS" section.

Additional Trailer Towing Warnings

WARNING

Connect trailer lights and hook up safety chains every time you tow.

NOTICE

Because towing a trailer puts additional stress on your vehicle, more frequent maintenance will be required than under normal driving conditions. Follow the schedule for "Maintenance Recommended under Severe Driving Conditions".

▲ WARNING

Your vehicle will handle differently when towing a trailer. For your safety and the safety of others, you should observe the following precautions:

- Practice turning, stopping, and reversing before you begin towing in traffic. Do not tow in traffic until you are confident that you can handle the vehicle and trailer safely.
- Never exceed towing speed limits or 80 km/h (50 mph), whichever is lower.
- Never drive at a speed that causes shaking or swaying of the trailer. If you notice even the slightest sign of shaking or swaying, slow down.
- When roads are wet, slippery or rough, drive at a slower speed than you would on dry, smooth roads. Failure to slow down when road conditions are bad can result in loss of control.
- Always have someone guide you when reversing.
- Allow adequate stopping distance. Stopping distance is increased when you tow a trailer. For each 16 km/h (10 mph) of speed, allow at least one vehicle and trailer length between you and the vehicle ahead. Follow at a greater distance if roads are wet or slippery.

(Continued)

▲ WARNING

(Continued)

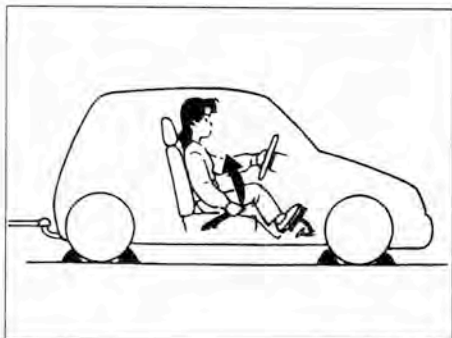
- If the trailer has over-run brakes, apply the brakes gradually to avoid snatching caused by the trailer wheels locking.
- Slow down before corners and maintain a steady speed while cornering. Deceleration or acceleration while cornering can result in loss of control. Remember that a larger than normal turning radius is needed because the trailer wheels will be closer than vehicle wheels to the inside of the turn.
- Avoid sudden acceleration and stopping of the vehicle. Do not make quick maneuvers unless they are necessary.
- Slow down in cross winds and be prepared for gusts of wind from large passing vehicles.
- Be careful when overtaking other vehicles. Be sure to allow enough room for your trailer before you change lanes, and signal well in advance.
- Slow down and shift into a lower gear before you reach long or steep downhill grades. It is hazardous to attempt downshifting while you are descending a hill.

(Continued)

▲ WARNING

(Continued)

- Avoid "riding" the brakes. This could cause the brakes to overheat resulting in reduced braking efficiency. Use engine braking as much as possible.
- Because of the added trailer weight, your engine may overheat on hot days when going up long or steep hills. Pay attention to your engine temperature gauge. If it indicates overheating, pull off the road and stop in a safe place. Refer to "If the Engine Overheats" in "Emergency Remedies" section.



60A186

⚠ WARNING

When parking your vehicle and connected trailer, always use the following procedure:

- 1) Apply the vehicle's brakes firmly.
- 2) Have another person place wheel chocks under the wheels of the vehicle and the trailer while you are holding the brakes.
- 3) Slowly release the brakes until the wheel chocks absorb the load.
- 4) Fully engage the parking brake.
- 5) Manual transmission - turn off the engine, then shift into reverse or first gear.

Automatic transmission - shift into "P" (Park) and turn off the engine.

(Continued)

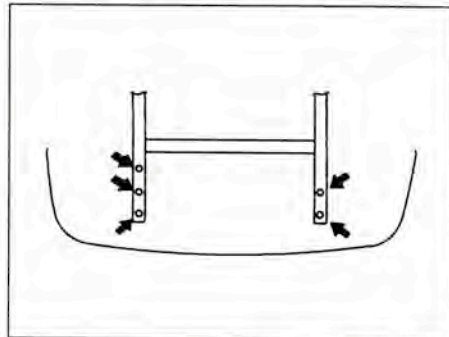
⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

When starting out after parking:

- 1) Depress the clutch (if equipped) and start the engine.
- 2) Shift into gear, release the parking brake, and slowly pull away from the chocks.
- 3) Stop, apply the brakes firmly and hold them.
- 4) Have another person remove the chocks.

Trailer hitch installation points



81A099

Registered maximum vertical load on trailer hitch point (EU):

75 kg (165 lbs)

Maximum permissible overhang:

845 mm (33.3 in.)

**Towing Your Vehicle
(recreational towing)**



54G586



54G585

NOTICE

Do not tow your vehicle with the rear wheels directly on the ground (and the transmission in neutral). If you do, the transmission will be damaged fatally.

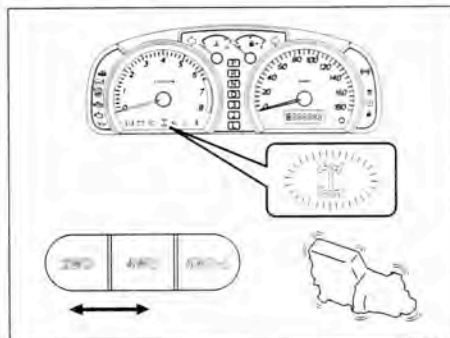
▲ WARNING

When you tow your vehicle, follow the instructions below to avoid accidents and damage to your vehicle. In addition, be sure to observe government and local requirements regarding vehicle lighting and trailer hitches or tow bars.

▲ WARNING

A safety chain should always be used when you tow your vehicle.

Before towing



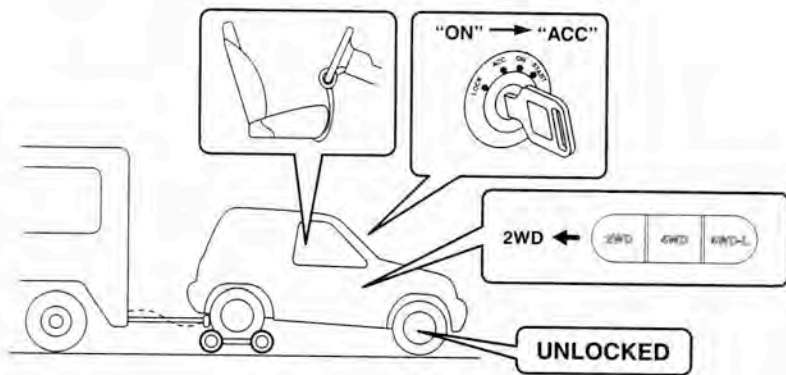
81A356

If you tow your vehicle with the front wheels on the ground, shift the transmission into Neutral and make sure the 4WD indicator on the instrument cluster comes on when you use the "4WD" switch on the 2WD/4WD switches to shift into 4-wheel drive high range position and goes off when you use the "2WD" switch on the 2WD/4WD switches to shift into 2-wheel drive position with the engine running. If the 4WD indicator does not come on or goes off, that is, the air-locking hubs cannot be locked or unlocked, the vehicle cannot be towed with the front wheels on the ground.

VEHICLE LOADING AND TOWING

(All models)

Front wheels on the ground
and rear wheels on a dolly



B1A270

Your vehicles should only be towed from the rear with the rear wheels secured to a towing dolly. Be sure to use proper towing equipment designed for recreational towing and make sure that towing speed does not exceed 90 km/h (55mph).

To tow a vehicle with the rear wheels secured to a towing dolly:

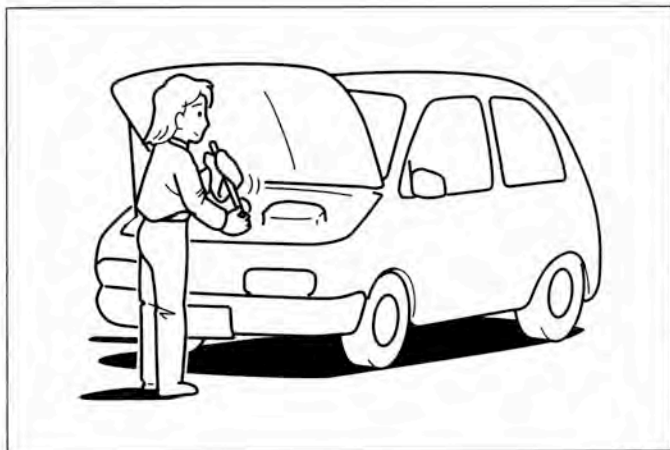
- 1) Shift the manual transmission to Neutral or the automatic transmission to "P" position and start the engine.
- 2) Push the "2WD" switch in the 2WD/4WD switches. Make sure the 4WD indicator on the instrument cluster is off.
- 3) Turn the ignition key to the "ACC" position to stop the engine and to unlocked the steering wheel.

NOTICE

The steering column lock is not strong enough to withstand shocks transmitted from the front wheels during towing.

- 4) Make sure the front wheels are facing straight forward and secure the steering wheel with a steering wheel clamping device designed for towing service.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE



60G410

Maintenance Schedule	8-2
Periodic Maintenance Schedule	8-2
Maintenance Recommended under Severe Driving	
Conditions	8-5
Drive Belt	8-7
Engine Oil and Filter	8-7
Gear Oil	8-11
Automatic Transmission (AT) Fluid	8-13
Engine Coolant	8-14
Windshield Washer Fluid	8-17
Air Cleaner	8-17
Spark Plugs	8-18
Brakes	8-19
Steering	8-22
Power Steering	8-22
Clutch Pedal	8-23
Tires	8-23
Battery	8-27
Fuses	8-29
Bulb Replacement	8-31
Wiper Blades	8-34
Air Conditioning System	8-36



60B128S

⚠ WARNING

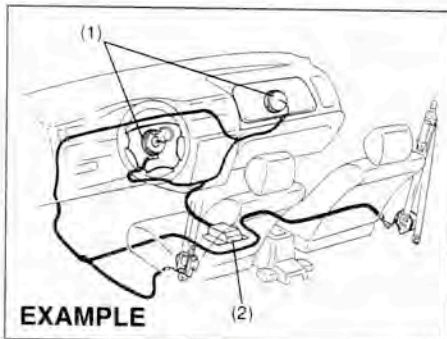
You should take extreme care when working on your vehicle to prevent accidental injury. Here are a few precautions that you should be especially careful to observe:

- To prevent damage or unintended activation of the air bag system or seat belt pretensioner system, be sure the battery is disconnected and the ignition switch has been in the "LOCK" position for at least 90 seconds before performing any electrical service work on your SUZUKI. Do not touch air bag system components, seat belt pretensioner system components or wires.

The wires are wrapped with yellow tape or yellow tubing, and the couplers are yellow for easy identification.

- Do not leave the engine running in garages or other confined areas.

(Continued)



EXAMPLE

54G262

- (1) Air bag
- (2) Sensor & controller

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- When the engine is running, keep hands, clothing, tools, and other objects away from the fan and drive belt. Even though the fan may not be moving, it can automatically turn on without warning.
- When it is necessary to do service work with the engine running, make sure that the parking brake is set fully and the transmission is in Neutral (for manual transmission vehicles) or Park (for automatic transmission vehicles).

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- Do not touch ignition wires or other ignition system parts when starting the engine or when the engine is running, or you could receive an electric shock.
- Be careful not to touch a hot engine, exhaust manifold and pipes, muffler, radiator and water hoses.
- Do not allow smoking, sparks, or flames around fuel or the battery. Flammable fumes are present.
- Do not get under your vehicle if it is supported only with the portable jack provided in your vehicle.
- Be careful not to cause accidental short circuits between the positive and negative battery terminals.
- Keep used oil, coolant, and other fluids away from children and pets. Dispose of used fluids properly; never pour them on the ground, into sewers, etc.

Maintenance Schedule

The following table shows the times when you should perform regular maintenance on your vehicle. This table shows in miles, kilometers and months when you should perform inspections, adjustments, lubrication and other services. These intervals should be shortened if driving is usually done under severe conditions (refer to "Maintenance Recommended under Severe Driving Conditions").

⚠ WARNING

SUZUKI recommends that maintenance on items marked with an asterisk (*) be performed by your authorized **SUZUKI** dealer or a qualified service technician. If you are qualified, you may perform maintenance on the unmarked items by referring to the instructions in this section. If you are not sure whether you can successfully complete any of the unmarked maintenance jobs, ask your authorized **SUZUKI** dealer to do the maintenance for you.

NOTICE

Whenever it becomes necessary to replace parts on your vehicle, it is recommended that you use genuine **SUZUKI** replacement parts or their equivalent.

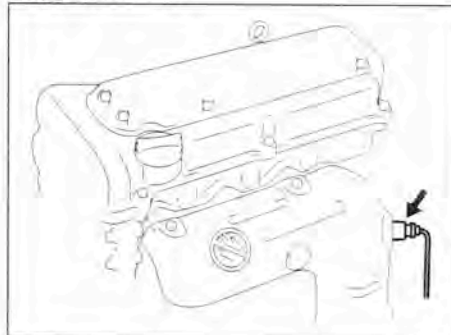
Periodic Maintenance Schedule

- "R" : Replace or Change
 "I" : Inspect and correct or replace if necessary
 "L" : Lubricate

NOTE:

- *Class 1: Gasoline engine with the oxygen sensor*
- *Class 2: Gasoline engine without the oxygen sensor*

Oxygen sensor



81A142

NOTE:

This table includes services as scheduled up to 90000 km (54000 miles) mileage. Beyond 90000 km (54000 miles), carry out the same services at the same intervals respectively.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

*Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.		km (x1000)	15	30	45	60	75	90
		miles (x1000)	9	18	27	36	45	54
		months	12	24	36	48	60	72
ENGINE								
1-1. Engine accessory drive belt	Tension check, *Adjustment, *Replacement		-	-	I	-	-	R
*1-2. Valve lash (clearance)			-	I	-	-	-	I
1-3. Engine oil and oil filter			R	R	R	R	R	R
1-4. Engine coolant	SUZUKI LLC: Standard (Green) SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue) (#1)		-	-	R	-	-	R
*1-5. Exhaust system (except catalyst)	First time only: Second time and after:		Replace at 150000 km (90000 miles) or 96 months Replace every 75000 km (45000 miles) or 48 months					
			-	I	-	I	-	I
IGNITION								
2-1. Spark plugs When unleaded fuel is used	[Class 1] Iridium spark plug (Slender tip type)		-	-	-	R	-	-
	[Class 1] Nickel spark plug (Traditional type)		-	-	R	-	-	R
	[Class 2] Iridium spark plug (Slender tip type)		-	-	R	-	-	R
	[Class 2] Nickel spark plug (Traditional type)		-	R	-	R	-	R
Spark plugs When leaded fuel is used, refer to "Severe Driving Condition" schedule.								
FUEL								
3-1. Air cleaner filter element	Paved-road Dusty condition		I	I	R	I	I	R
*3-2. Fuel lines			Refer to "Severe Driving condition" schedule.					
*3-3. Fuel filter			-	I	-	-	-	I
*3-4. Fuel tank			Replace every 210000 km or 126000 miles.					
			-	-	I	-	-	I
EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM								
*4-1. Crankcase ventilation hoses and connections	[Class 2]		-	-	I	-	-	I
*4-2. PCV valve	[Class 1]		-	-	-	-	-	I
	[Class 2]		-	-	I	-	-	I
*4-3. Fuel evaporative emission control system	[Class 1]		-	-	-	-	-	I
	[Class 2]		-	I	-	I	-	I

- #1: Be sure to perform the engine coolant level check under the daily inspection in "OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE" section.
If you replace the engine coolant other than the SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue), follow the schedule of SUZUKI LLC: Standard (Green).

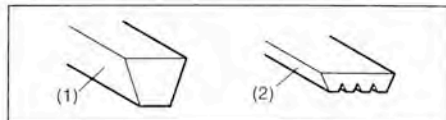
*Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.	km (x1000)	15	30	45	60	75	90
	miles (x1000)	9	18	27	36	45	54
	months	12	24	36	48	60	72
BRAKE							
*5-1. Brake discs and pads							
Brake drums and shoes (if equipped)		-		-		-	
*5-2. Brake hoses and pipes		-		-		-	
5-3. Brake fluid	Check, *Replacement	-	R	-	R	-	R
5-4. Brake lever and cable	Check, *Adjustment (1st 15000 km only)		-	-	-	-	-
CHASSIS AND BODY							
6-1. Clutch		-		-		-	
6-2. Tires							
*6-3. Wheels							
*6-4. Propeller shafts		-	-		-	-	
*6-5. Suspension system		-		-		-	
*6-6. Steering system		-		-		-	
*6-7. Manual transmission oil	Genuine "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80" (I*1: 1st 15000 km only)	I*1	-		-	-	
	Other than "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80" (I: 1st 15000 km only)		-	R	-	-	R
*6-8. Transfer oil			-		-	-	
*6-9. Differential oil	(R: 1st 15000 km only)	R or I	-		-	-	
6-10. Automatic transmission	Fluid level	-		-		-	
	* Fluid change	Replace every 165000 km (99000 miles).					
	* Fluid hose	-	-	-		-	-
6-11. All latches, hinges and locks		-		-		-	
*6-12. Power steering (if equipped)							

▲ WARNING

The shock absorbers are filled with high pressure gas. Never attempt to disassemble them or throw them into a fire. Avoid storing them near a heater or heating device. When scrapping the absorber, the gas must be released from the absorber safely. Ask your dealer for assistance.

NOTE:

- Class 1: with the oxygen sensor
- Class 2: without the oxygen sensor



- (1) V belt
(2) V-rib belt

65D395

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Recommended under Severe Driving Conditions

If the vehicle is usually used under the conditions corresponding to any severe condition code given below, it is recommended that applicable maintenance operation be performed at the particular interval as given in the chart below.

Severe condition code

A – Repeated short trips

B – Driving on rough and/or muddy roads

C – Driving on dusty roads

D – Driving in extremely cold weather and/or salted roads

E – Repeated short trips in extremely cold weather

F – Leaded fuel use

G – _____

H – Trailer towing (if admitted)

Severe Condition Code	Maintenance	Maintenance Operation	Maintenance Interval	
- B C D - - - -	Engine accessory drive belt (V-rib belt)	I	Every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months	
		R	Every 45000 km (27000 miles) or 36 months	
A - C D E F - H	Engine oil and oil filter	R	Every 7500 km (4500 miles) or 6 months	
- B - - - - - -	Exhaust pipe mountings	I	Every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months	
A B C - E F - H	Spark plugs	Iridium plug (Slender tip type)	R	Every 30000 km (18000 miles) or 24 months
		Nickel plug (Traditional type)	R	Every 10000 km (6000 miles) or 8 months

Severe Condition Code	Maintenance	Maintenance Operation	Maintenance Interval
- - C - - - - -	Air cleaner filter element (Inspect or replace more frequently if necessary.)	I	Every 2500 km (1500 miles)
		R	Every 30000 km (18000 miles) or 24 months
- B - - E - - H	Automatic transmission fluid change	R	Every 30000 km (18000 miles) or 24 months
- B - - - - - -	Suspension bolts and nuts	T	Every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months
- B C D - - - H	Wheel bearings	I	Every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months
- B - D E - - H	Propeller shaft	I	Every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months
- B - - E - - H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other than "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80" oil for manual transmission • Transfer oil • Differential oil 	R	First time only: 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months
			Second time and after: Every 30000 km (18000 miles) or 24 months reckoning from 0 km (0 mile) or 0 month
- B - - E - - H	Genuine "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80" oil for manual transmission	I	Every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months
		R	Every 75000 km (45000 miles) or 60 months
- B C D - - - -	Steering knuckle oil seal	I	Every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months

NOTE:

I - Inspect and correct or replace if necessary

R - Replace or change

T - Tighten to the specified torque

Drive Belt

⚠ WARNING

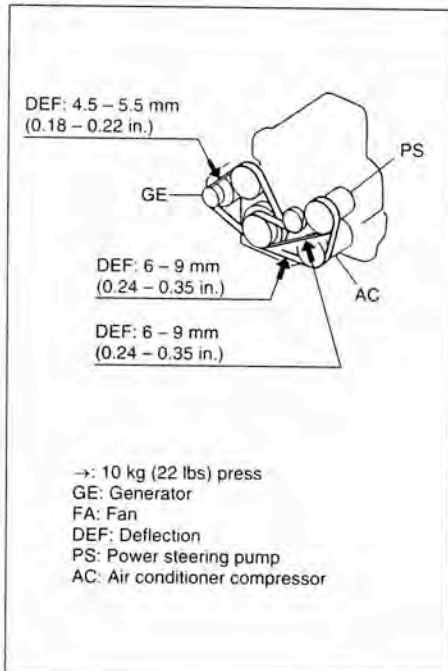
When the engine is running, keep hands, hair, clothing, tools, etc. away from the moving fan and drive belts.

Make sure the drive belt tension is correct. If the belt is too loose, insufficient battery charging, engine overheating, poor power steering, poor air conditioning, or excessive belt wear can result. When you press the belt with your thumb midway between the pulleys, there should be a deflection according to the following chart.

The belts should also be examined to ensure that they are not damaged.

If you need to replace or adjust the belt have it done by your SUZUKI dealer.

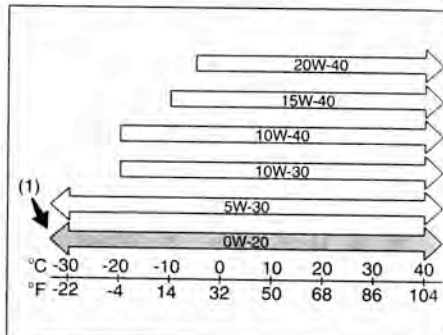
M13A



81A143

Engine Oil and Filter

Specified Oil



81A347

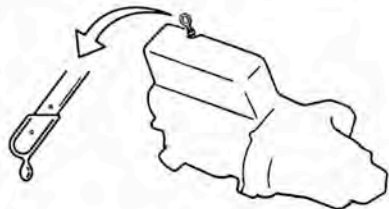
(1) Preferred

Be sure that the engine oil you use comes under the quality classification of SG, SH, SJ, SL or SM. Select the appropriate oil viscosity according to the above chart.

SAE 0W-20 is the best choice for good fuel economy, and good starting in cold weather.

Oil Level Check

EXAMPLE

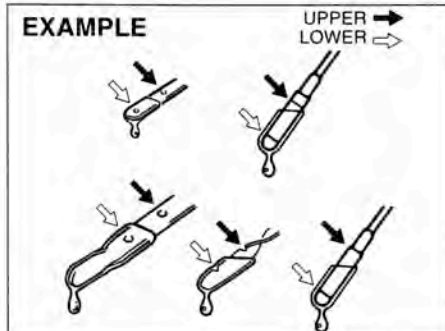


80G064

It is important to keep the engine oil at the correct level for proper lubrication of your vehicle's engine. Check the oil level with the vehicle on a level surface. The oil level indication may be inaccurate if the vehicle is on a slope. The oil level should be checked either before starting the engine or at least 5 minutes after stopping the engine.

The handle of the engine oil dipstick is colored yellow for easy identification.

EXAMPLE



52D084

Pull out the oil dipstick, wipe oil off with a clean cloth, insert the dipstick all the way into the engine, then remove it again. The oil on the stick should be between the upper and lower limits shown on the stick. If the oil level indication is near the lower limit, add enough oil to raise the level to the upper limit.

NOTICE

Failure to check the oil level regularly could lead to serious engine trouble due to insufficient oil.

Refilling

EXAMPLE



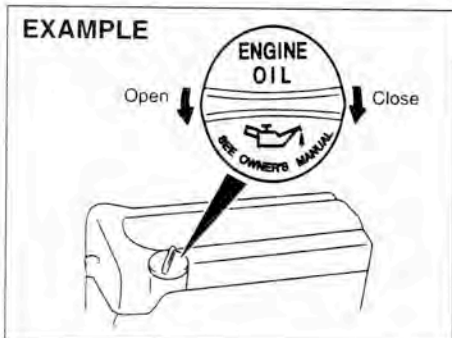
81A147

Remove the oil filler cap and pour oil slowly through the filler hole to bring the oil level to the upper limit on the dipstick. Be careful not to overfill. Too much oil is almost as bad as too little oil. After refilling, start the engine and allow it to idle for about a minute. Stop the engine, wait about 5 minutes and check the oil level again.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Changing Engine Oil and Filter

Drain the engine oil while the engine is still warm.

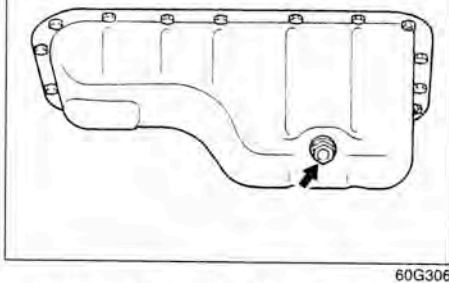


- 1) Remove the oil filler cap.
- 2) Place a drain pan under the drain plug.
- 3) Using a wrench, remove the drain plug and drain out the engine oil.

CAUTION

The engine oil temperature may be high enough to burn your fingers when the drain plug is loosened. Wait until the drain plug is cool enough to touch with your bare hands.

EXAMPLE



**Tightening torque for drain plug:
50 Nm (5.0 kg-m, 36.2 lb-ft)**

WARNING

New and used oil can be hazardous. Children and pets may be harmed by swallowing new or used oil. Keep new and used oil and used oil filters away from children and pets.

Repeated, prolonged contact with used engine oil may cause [skin] cancer.

Brief contact with used oil may irritate skin.

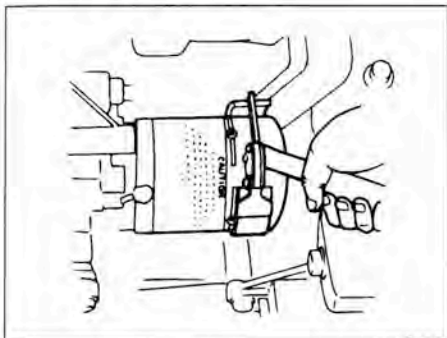
To minimize your exposure to used oil, wear a long-sleeve shirt and moisture-proof gloves (such as dish-washing gloves) when changing oil. If oil contacts your skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water.

Launder any clothing or rags if wet with oil.

Recycle or properly dispose of used oil and filters.

- 4) Reinstall the drain plug and gasket. Tighten the plug with a wrench to the specified torque.

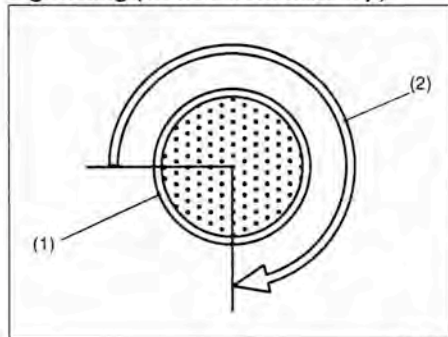
Replace the Oil Filter



60A198

- 1) Using an oil filter wrench, turn the oil filter counterclockwise and remove it.
- 2) Using a clean rag, wipe off the mounting surface on the engine where the new filter will be seated.
- 3) Smear a little engine oil around the rubber gasket of the new oil filter.
- 4) Screw on the new filter by hand until the filter gasket contacts the mounting surface.

Tightening (viewed from filter top)



54G093

- (1) Oil filter
- (2) 3/4 turn

NOTICE

To tighten the oil filter properly, it is important to accurately identify the position at which the filter gasket first contacts the mounting surface.

- 5) Tighten the filter specified turn from the point of contact with the mounting surface (or to the specified torque) using an oil filter wrench.

Tightening torque for oil filter:
 3/4 turn or
 14 Nm (1.4 kg-m, 10.1 lb-ft)

NOTICE

To prevent oil leakage, make sure that the oil filter is tight, but do not over-tighten it.

Refill with Oil and Check for Leaks

- 1) Pour oil through the filler hole and install the filler cap.
 For the approximate capacity of the oil, refer to the "CAPACITIES" item in the "SPECIFICATIONS" section.
- 2) Start the engine and look carefully for leaks at the oil filter and drain plug. Run the engine at various speeds for at least 5 minutes.
- 3) Stop the engine and wait about 5 minutes. Check the oil level again and add oil if necessary. Check for leaks again.

NOTICE

- When replacing the oil filter, it is recommended that you use a genuine SUZUKI replacement filter. If you use an aftermarket filter, make sure it is of equivalent quality and follow the manufacturer's instructions.

(Continued)

NOTICE

(Continued)

- Oil leaks from around the oil filter or drain plug indicate incorrect installation or gasket damage. If you find any leaks or are not sure that the filter has been properly tightened, have the vehicle inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

Gear Oil

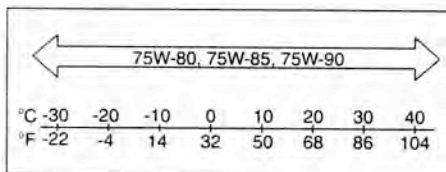
Manual Transmission Oil/Transfer Oil/Differential Oil

When adding gear oil, use gear oil with the appropriate viscosity and grade as shown in the charts below.

We highly recommend you use: "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80" for manual transmission gear oil.

We highly recommend you use: API GL-4 SAE 75W-90 for transfer gear oil.

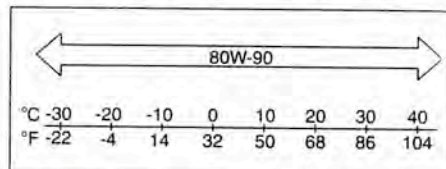
Manual transmission oil (API GL-4) Transfer oil



80J2087

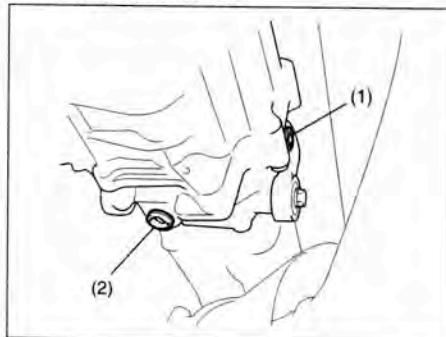
We highly recommend you use: API GL-5 hypoid gear oil SAE 80W-90 for differential oil.

Differential oil (API GL-5 Hypoid)



80J2147

Manual transmission

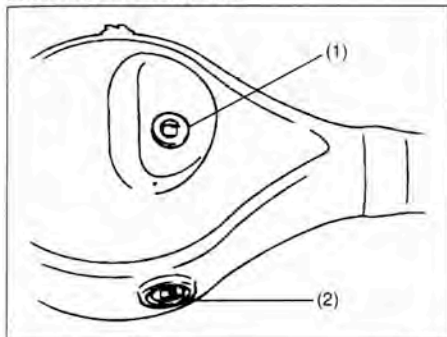


81A271

- Oil filler and level plug
- Oil drain plug

**Tightening torque (1) (2):
23 Nm (2.3 kg-m, 16.6 lb-ft)**

Front/rear differential



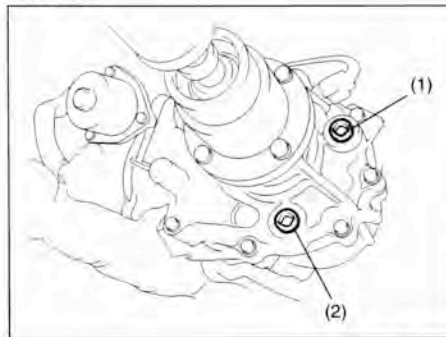
54G271

- (1) Oil filler and level plug
- (2) Oil drain plug

Tightening torque:

- (1) 50 Nm (5.0 kg-m, 36.2 lb-ft)
- (2) 27 Nm (2.7 kg-m, 19.5 lb-ft)

Transfer



81A272

- (1) Oil filler and level plug
- (2) Oil drain plug

- Tightening torque (1) (2):**
23 Nm (2.3 kg-m, 16.6 lb-ft)

Gear Oil Level Check

To check the gear oil level, use the following procedure:

- 1) Park the vehicle on a level surface with the parking brake applied. Then, stop the engine.
- 2) Remove the oil filler plug (1).
- 3) Feel the inside of the hole with your finger. If the oil level comes up to the bottom of the plug hole, the oil level is correct. If so, reinstall the plug.
- 4) If the oil level is low, add gear oil through the oil filler plug hole (1) until the oil level reaches the bottom of the filler hole, then reinstall the plug.

CAUTION

After driving the vehicle, the gear oil temperature may be high enough to burn you. Wait until the oil filler plug is cool enough to touch with your bare hands before inspecting gear oil.

NOTICE

When tightening the plug, apply sealing compound "SUZUKI Bond No. 1217G" or equivalent to the plug threads to prevent oil leakage.

Gear Oil Change

To change the gear oil in the manual transmission, transfer case or differential(s), use the following procedure:

- 1) Remove the oil filler plug (1).
- 2) Remove the drain plug (2), drain the oil, and reinstall the drain plug.
- 3) Pour new gear oil of the specified type through the filler hole until the oil level reaches the bottom of the filler hole.
- 4) Reinstall the filler plug.

Automatic Transmission (AT) Fluid

Specified Fluid

Use an automatic transmission fluid SUZUKI ATF3317 or Mobil ATF3309 or equivalent to DEXRON®-III.

Fluid Level Check

NOTICE

Driving with too much or too little fluid can damage the transmission.

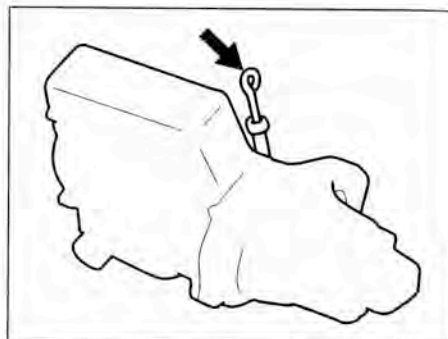
You must check the fluid level with the automatic transmission fluid at normal operating temperature.

To check the fluid level:

- 1) To warm up the transmission fluid, drive the vehicle or idle the engine until the temperature gauge indicates normal operating temperature.
- 2) Then drive for ten more minutes.

NOTE:

Do not check the fluid level if you have just driven the vehicle for a long time at high speed, if you have driven in city traffic in hot weather, or if the vehicle has been pulling a trailer. Wait until the fluid cools down (about 30 minutes), or the fluid level indication will not be correct.

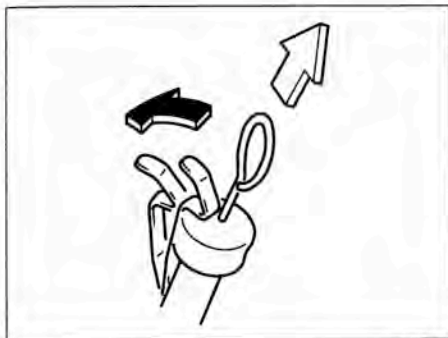


81A354

- 3) Park your vehicle on level ground.
- 4) Apply the parking brake and then start the engine in "P" (Park). Let it idle for two minutes and keep it running during the fluid level check.
- 5) With your foot on the brake pedal, move the gearshift lever through each range, pausing for about three seconds in each range. Then move it back to the "P" (Park) position.

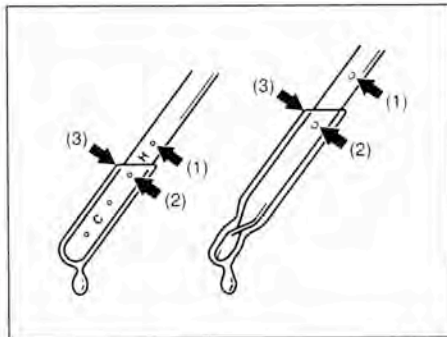
⚠ WARNING

Be sure to depress the brake pedal when moving the gearshift lever, or the vehicle can move suddenly.



B1A090

- 6) The handle of the A/T fluid dipstick is colored red for easy identification. Remove the dipstick, clean it and push it back in until the cap seats. Then pull out the dipstick.
- 7) Check both sides of the dipstick, and read the lowest level. The fluid level should be between the two marks in the "HOT" range on the dipstick.



54G273

- (1) FULL HOT
- (2) LOW HOT
- (3) The lowest point = Fluid level

- 8) Add just enough specified fluid through the dipstick hole to fill the transmission to the proper level.

NOTICE

After checking or adding oil, be sure to insert the dipstick securely.

Changing Oil

Since special procedures, materials, and tools are required to change the automatic transmission oil, it is recommended that you trust this job to your authorized SUZUKI dealer.

Engine Coolant

Selection of Coolant

NOTICE

SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue) coolant; SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue) coolant is already diluted to the proper percentage. Do not dilute with distilled water additionally. Doing so may result in the possibility of freezing coolant and/or overheating.

To maintain optimum performance and durability of your engine, use SUZUKI Genuine Coolant or equivalent.

NOTE:

If you replace the engine coolant other than the SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue), follow the schedule of SUZUKI LLC: Standard (Green). To see the detail of the maintenance schedule, refer to "Periodic Maintenance Schedule" in this section.

This type of coolant is best for your cooling system as it:

- Helps maintain proper engine temperature.
- Gives proper protection against freezing and boiling.
- Gives proper protection against corrosion and rust.

Failure to use the proper coolant can damage your cooling system. Your authorized

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

SUZUKI dealer can help you select the proper coolant.

NOTICE

To avoid damaging your cooling system:

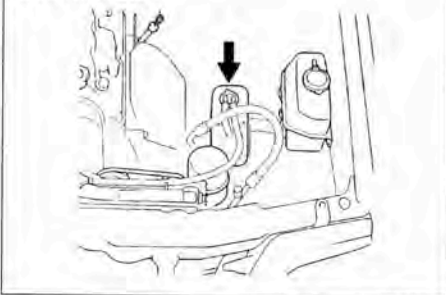
- Always use a high quality ethylene glycol base non-silicate type coolant diluted with distilled water at the correct mixture concentration.
- Make sure that the proper mix is 50/50 coolant to distilled water and in no case higher than 70/30. Concentrations greater than 70/30 coolant to distilled water will cause overheating conditions.
- Do not use straight coolant nor plain water (except SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue)).
- Do not add extra inhibitors or additives. They may not be compatible with your cooling system.
- Do not mix different types of base coolants. Doing so may result in accelerated seal wear and/or the possibility of severe overheating and extensive engine/automatic transmission damage.

Coolant Level Check

Check the coolant level at the reservoir tank, not at the radiator. With the engine cool, the coolant level should be between the "FULL" and "LOW" marks.

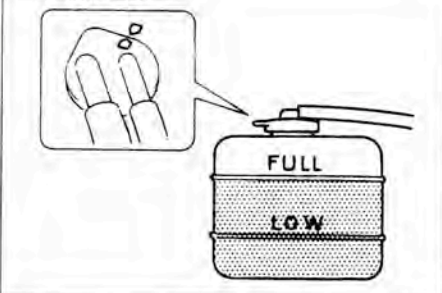
Adding Coolant

EXAMPLE



81A053

EXAMPLE



60A208S

If the coolant level is below the "LOW" mark, more coolant should be added. Remove the reservoir tank cap and add coolant until the reservoir tank level reaches the "FULL" mark. Never fill the reservoir tank above the "FULL" mark.

⚠ WARNING

Engine coolant is harmful or fatal if swallowed or inhaled. Do not drink antifreeze or coolant solution. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Immediately contact a poison control center or a physician. Avoid inhaling mist or hot vapors; if inhaled, remove to fresh air. Wash thoroughly after handling. Solution can be poisonous to animals. Keep out of the reach of children and animals.

NOTICE

SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue) coolant; SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue) coolant is already diluted to the proper percentage. Do not dilute with distilled water additionally. Doing so may result in the possibility of freezing coolant and/or overheating.

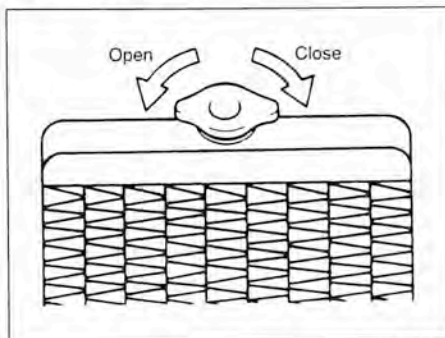
NOTICE

SUZUKI LLC: Standard (Green) coolant;

- The mixture you use should contain 50% concentration of anti-freeze.
- If the lowest ambient temperature in your area is expected to be -35°C (-31°F) or below, use higher concentrations up to 60% following the instructions on the antifreeze container.

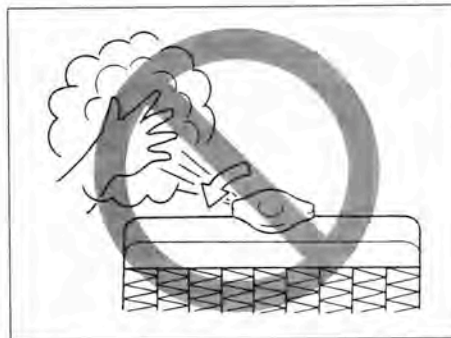
NOTICE

When putting the cap on the reservoir tank, line up the mark on the cap and the mark on the tank. Failure to follow this can result in coolant leakage.

Coolant Replacement

60G099

- 1) When the engine is cool, remove the radiator cap by turning it slowly to the left until a "stop" is felt. Do not press down while turning the cap. Wait until any pressure is released, then press down on the cap and continue turning it anticlockwise.

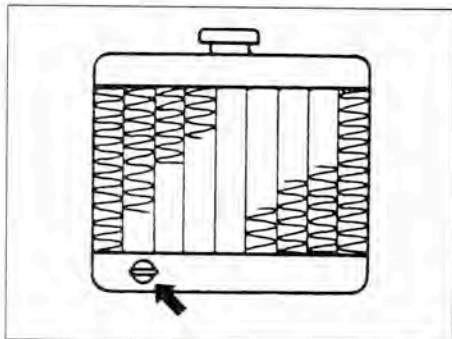


65D614

⚠ WARNING

It is hazardous to remove the radiator cap (or degassing tank cap for Diesel engine) when the water temperature is high, because scalding fluid and steam may be blown out under pressure. Wait until the coolant temperature has lowered before removing the cap.

- 2) Remove the reservoir by lifting it up, and drain the reservoir completely.



54G102

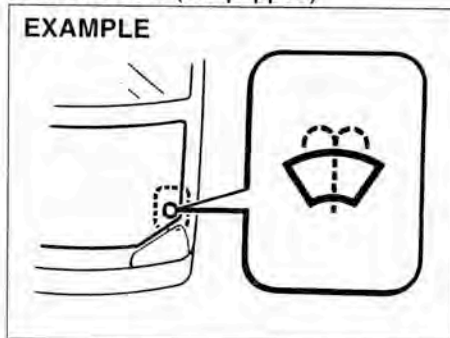
- 3) Loosen the drain plug attached to the lower part of the radiator and drain the coolant into a suitable container.
- 4) Reinstall the reservoir and fill it with coolant to the "FULL" line.
- 5) Tighten the drain plug on the radiator.
- 6) Fill the radiator with coolant and install the radiator cap.
- 7) After filling, let the engine idle for about 2–3 minutes to get rid of air in the cooling system.
- 8) Stop the engine.
- 9) Check the coolant level in the radiator again. If the level has gone down, add more coolant.

NOTICE

The coolant must be replaced with the vehicle on level ground.

Windshield Washer Fluid

Front and rear (if equipped)



54G103

Check that there is washer fluid in the tank. Refill it if necessary. Use a good quality windshield washer fluid, diluted with water as necessary.

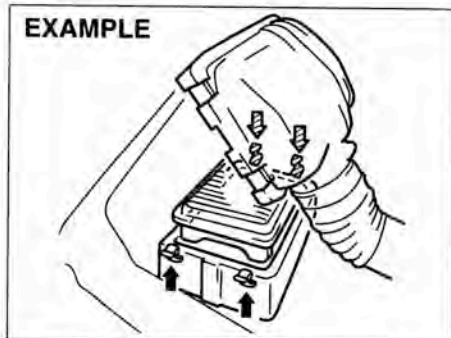
⚠ WARNING

Do not use "antifreeze" solution in the windshield washer reservoir. This can severely impair visibility when sprayed on the windshield, and can also damage your vehicle's paint.

NOTICE

Damage may result if the washer motor is operated with no fluid in the washer tank.

Air Cleaner



81A091

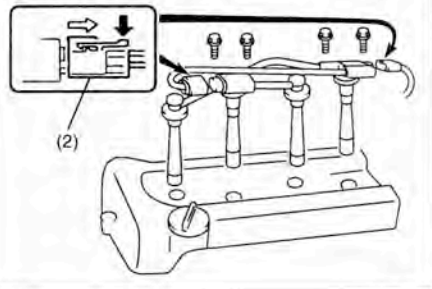
If the air cleaner is clogged with dust, there will be greater intake resistance, resulting in decreased power output and increased fuel consumption.

Check and clean periodically according to the following procedure:

- 1) Take off the air cleaner case cover. Remove the element from the air cleaner case cover.
- 2) This air cleaner element is of dry type. Remember that it needs cleaning according to the following method.
- 3) Blow off dust on cleaner element by compressed air from inside the element, or replace the element as necessary.

Spark Plugs

EXAMPLE



54G105

For nickel spark plugs (traditional type): You should inspect spark plugs periodically for carbon deposits. When carbon accumulates on a spark plug, a strong spark may not be produced. Remove carbon deposits with a wire or pin and adjust the spark plug gap.

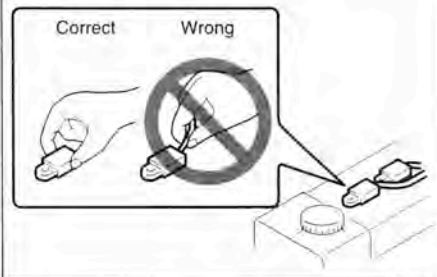
To access the spark plugs:

- 1) Remove the engine top cover.
- 2) If necessary, disconnect the coupler (2) while pushing the release lever.
- 3) Remove the ignitor bolts.
- 4) Pull the spark plug boots out.

NOTE:

When installation, make sure the wires, couplers, sealing rubber of top cover and washers, are correctly returned in place.

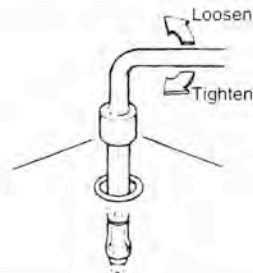
EXAMPLE



78K179

NOTICE

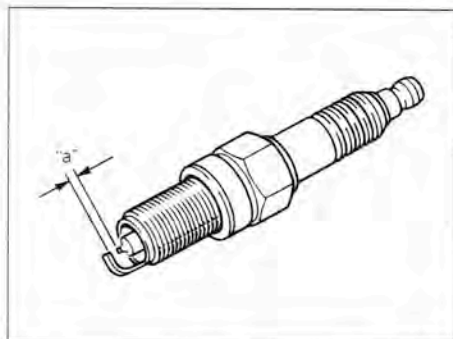
- When disconnecting the spark plug cables, pull on the boot, not on the cable itself. Pulling on the cable can damage it.
- When servicing the iridium/platinum spark plugs (slender center electrode type plugs), do not touch the center electrode, as it is easy to damage.



60G160S

NOTICE

- When installing the spark plugs, screw them in with your fingers to avoid stripping the threads. Tighten with a torque wrench to 25 Nm (2.5 kg-m, 18.1 lb-ft). Do not allow contaminants to enter the engine through the spark plug holes when the plugs are removed.
- Never use spark plugs with the wrong thread size.



54G106

Spark plug gap "a"
K20PR-U11 / BKR6E-11 / IFR6J11:
1.0 – 1.1 mm (0.039 – 0.043 in.)

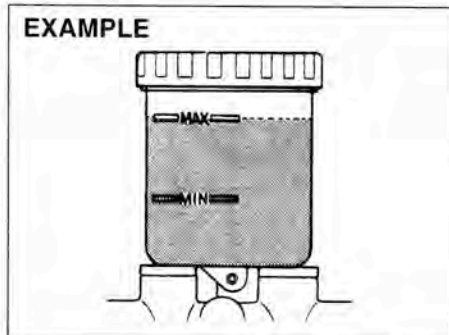
NOTICE

When replacing spark plugs, you should use the brand and type specified for your vehicle. For the specified plugs, refer to the "SPECIFICATIONS" section at the end of this book. If you wish to use a brand of spark plug other than the specified plugs, consult your SUZUKI dealer.

Brakes

Brake Fluid

EXAMPLE



60A224

Check the brake fluid level by looking at the reservoir in the engine compartment. Check that the fluid level is between the "MAX" and "MIN" lines. If the brake fluid level is near the "MIN" line, fill it up to the "MAX" line with SAE J1703 or DOT3 brake fluid.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to follow the guidelines below can result in personal injury or serious damage to the brake system.

- If the brake fluid in the reservoir drops below a certain level, the brake warning light on the instrument panel will come on (the engine must be running with the parking brake fully disengaged). Should the light come on, immediately ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the brake system.
- A rapid fluid loss indicates a leak in the brake system which should be inspected by your SUZUKI dealer immediately.
- Do not use any fluid other than SAE J1703 or DOT3 brake fluid. Do not use reclaimed fluid or fluid that has been stored in old or open containers. It is essential that foreign particles and other liquids are kept out of the brake fluid reservoir.

⚠ CAUTION

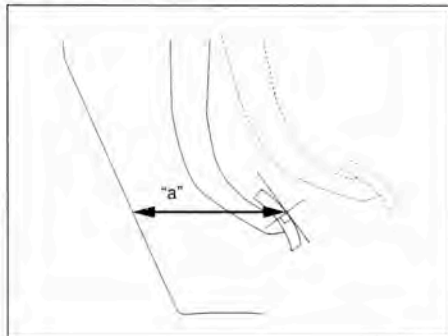
Brake fluid can harm your eyes and damage painted surfaces. Use caution when refilling the reservoir.

NOTE:

With disc brakes, the fluid level can be expected to gradually fall as the brake pads wear.

Brake Pedal

Check if the brake pedal stops at the regular height without "spongy" feeling when you depress it. If not, have the brake system inspected by your SUZUKI dealer. If you doubt the brake pedal for the regular height, check it as follows:



78K159

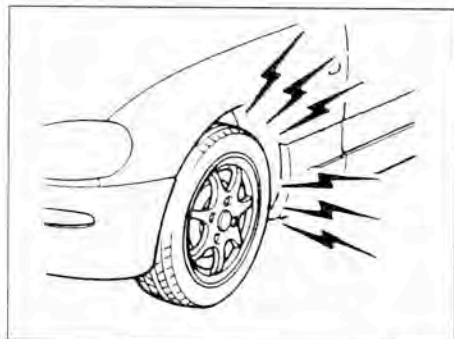
**Pedal to wall minimum distance "a":
65 mm (2.6 in.)**

With the engine running, measure the distance between the brake pedal and floor wall when the pedal is depressed with approximately 30 kg (66 lbs) of force. The minimum distance required is as specified. Since your vehicle's brake system is self-adjusting, there is no need for pedal adjustment.

If the pedal to floor wall distance as measured above is less than the minimum distance required, have your vehicle inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

NOTE:

When measuring the distance between the brake pedal and floor wall, be sure not to include the floor mat or rubber on the floor wall in your measurement.



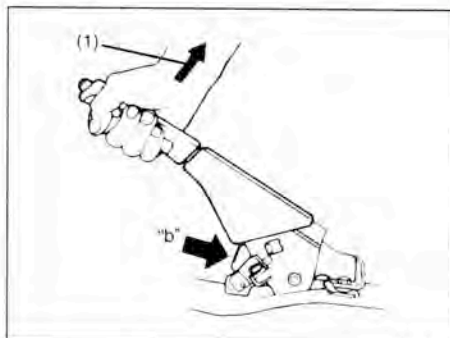
60G104S

⚠ WARNING

If you experience any of the following problems with your vehicle's brake system, have the vehicle inspected immediately by your SUZUKI dealer.

- Poor braking performance
- Uneven braking (brakes not working uniformly on all wheels.)
- Excessive pedal travel
- Brake dragging
- Excessive noise
- Pedal pulsation (pedal pulsates when depressed.)

Parking Brake



54G109

Ratchet tooth specification "b":
6th – 8th
Lever pull force (1):
20 kg (44 lbs)

Check the parking brake for proper adjustment by counting the number of clicks made by the ratchet teeth as you slowly pull up on the parking brake lever to the point of full engagement. The parking brake lever should stop between the specified ratchet teeth and the rear wheels should be securely locked. If the parking brake is not properly adjusted or the brakes drag after the lever has been fully released, have the parking brake inspected and/or adjusted by your SUZUKI dealer.

Front Brake Discs and Pads

	Standard	Limit
Brake disc thickness	10.0 mm (0.39 in)	8.0 mm (0.31 in)
Brake pad thickness	15.0 mm (0.59 in)	6.0 mm (0.24 in)

If the measured thickness of the most worn part of a brake disc or pad is smaller than the limit value indicated above, the disc or pad should be replaced with a new one. The measurement involves disassembling each brake and requires the use of a micrometer, which must be done according to the instructions described in the relevant service manual or available from the relevant repair information site.

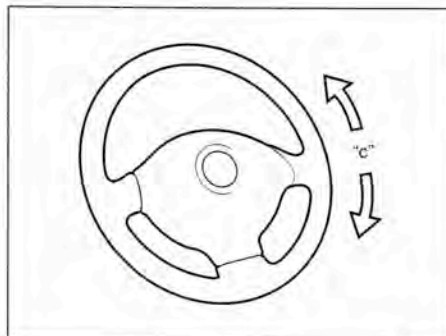
Rear Brake Drums and Shoes

	Standard	Limit
Brake drum inner diameter	220 mm (8.66 in)	222 mm (8.74 in)
Brake shoe thickness	4.5 mm (0.18 in)	1.0 mm (0.04 in)

If the measured inner diameter of the most worn part of a brake drum is larger than the limit value indicated above, the drum should be replaced with a new one. If the measured thickness of the most worn part of a brake shoe is smaller than the

limit value indicated above, the disc or shoe should be replaced with a new one. The measurement involves disassembling each brake and requires the use of a calliper or micrometer, which must be done according to the instructions described in the relevant service manual or available from the relevant repair information site.

Steering



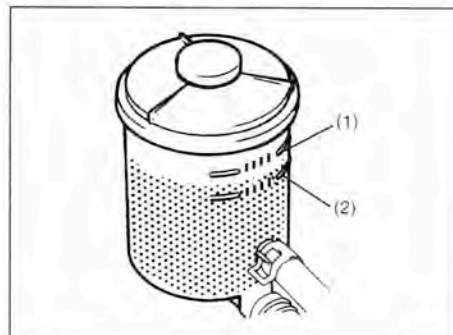
81A273

**Steering wheel play "c":
0 – 30 mm (0.0 – 1.2 in.)**

Check the play of the steering wheel by gently turning it from left to right and measuring the distance that it moves before you feel slight resistance. The play should be between the specified values.

Check that the steering wheel turns easily and smoothly without rattling by turning it all the way to the right and to the left while driving very slowly in an open area. If the amount of free play is outside the specification or you find anything else to be wrong, an inspection must be performed by your SUZUKI dealer.

Power Steering



54G225

(1) MAX
(2) MIN

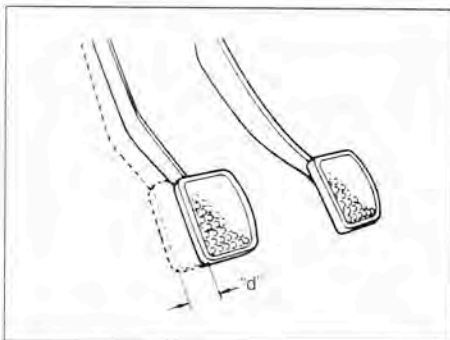
Check the steering box case, vane pump and hose connections for leaks or damage.

Power Steering Fluid

Check the fluid level by looking at the reservoir in the engine compartment when the fluid is cold (about room temperature).

Check that the fluid level is between the "MAX" and "MIN" lines. If the fluid level is near the "MIN" line, fill it up to the "MAX" line with an automatic transmission fluid equivalent to DEXRON®-II, DEXRON®-IIE or DEXRON®-III. Do not overfill.

Clutch Pedal

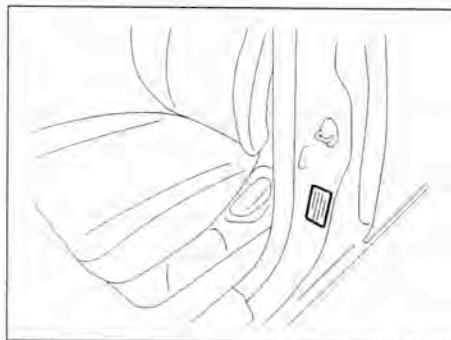


54G274

Clutch pedal play "d":
10 – 20 mm (0.4 – 0.8 in.)

Measure the clutch pedal play by moving the clutch pedal with your hand and measuring the distance it moves until you feel slight resistance. The play in the clutch pedal should be between the specified values. If the play is more or less than the above, or clutch dragging is felt with the pedal fully depressed, have the clutch inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

Tires



54G307

The front and rear tire pressure specifications for your vehicle are listed on the Tire Information Label. Both the front and rear tires should have the specified tire pressure.

Note that the value does not apply to the compact spare tire, if equipped.

Tire Inspection

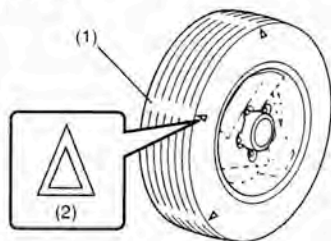
Inspect your vehicle's tires at least once a month by performing the following checks:

- 1) Measure the air pressure with a tire gauge. Adjust the pressure if necessary. Remember to check the spare tire, too.

⚠ WARNING

- Air pressures should be checked when the tires are cold or you may get inaccurate readings.
 - Check the inflation pressure from time to time while inflating the tire gradually, until the specified pressure is obtained.
 - Never underinflate or overinflate the tires.
- Underinflation can cause unusual handling characteristics or can cause the rim to slip on the tire bead, resulting in an accident or damage to the tire or rim.**
- Overinflation can cause the tire to burst, resulting in personal injury. Overinflation can also cause unusual handling characteristics which may result in an accident.**

EXAMPLE



54G136

- (1) Tread wear indicator
 (2) Indicator location mark

- 2) Check that the depth of the tread groove is more than 1.6 mm (0.06 in.). To help you check this, the tires have molded-in tread wear indicators in the grooves. When the indicators appear on the tread surface, the remaining depth of the tread is 1.6 mm (0.06 in.) or less and the tire should be replaced.
- 3) Check for abnormal wear, cracks and damage. Any tires with cracks or other damage should be replaced. If any tires show abnormal wear, have them inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

CAUTION

Hitting curbs and running over rocks can damage tires and affect wheel alignment. Be sure to have tires and wheel alignment checked periodically by your SUZUKI dealer.

- 4) Check for loose wheel nuts.
 5) Check that there are no nails, stones or other objects sticking into the tires.

WARNING

- Your SUZUKI is equipped with tires which are all the same type and size. This is important to ensure proper steering and handling of the vehicle. Never mix tires of different size or type on the four wheels of your vehicle. The size and type of tires used should be only those approved by SUZUKI as standard or optional equipment for your vehicle.
- Replacing the wheels and tires equipped on your vehicle with certain combinations of aftermarket wheels and tires can significantly change the steering and handling characteristics of your vehicle.
- Therefore, use only those wheel and tire combinations approved by SUZUKI as standard or optional equipment for your vehicle.

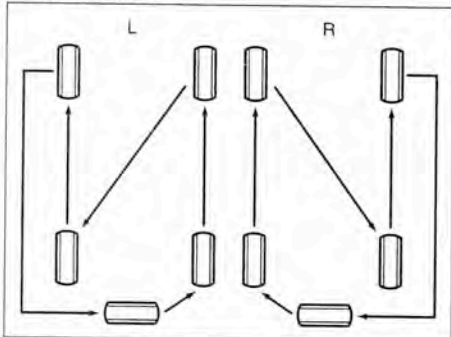
NOTICE

Replacing the original tires with tires of a different size may result in false speedometer or odometer readings. Check with your SUZUKI dealer before purchasing replacement tires that differ in size from the original tires.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Tire Rotation

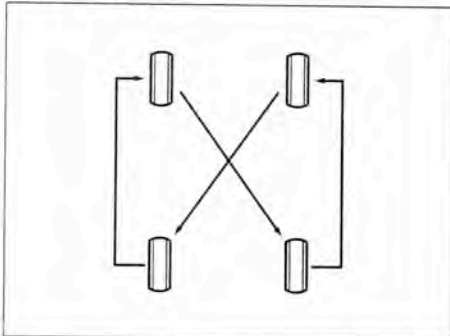
5-tire rotation



65D445

L: Left hand drive
R: Right hand drive

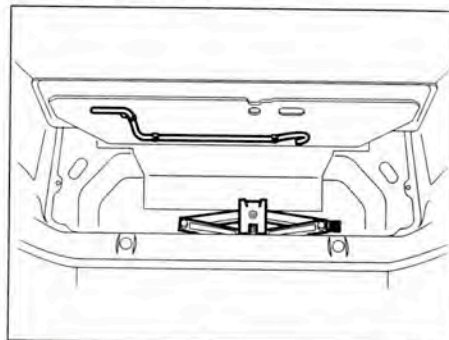
4-tire rotation



65D459

To avoid uneven wear of your tires and to prolong their life, rotate the tires as illustrated. Tires should be rotated every 10000 km (6000 miles). After rotation, adjust front and rear tire pressures to the specification listed on your vehicle's Tire Information Label.

Changing Wheels

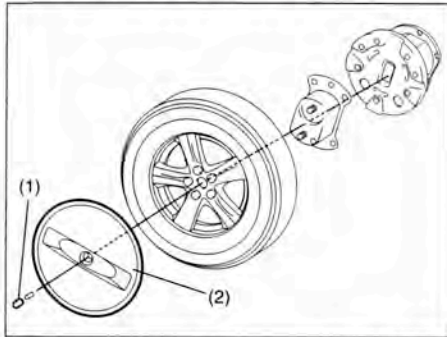


81A310

To change a wheel, use the following procedure:

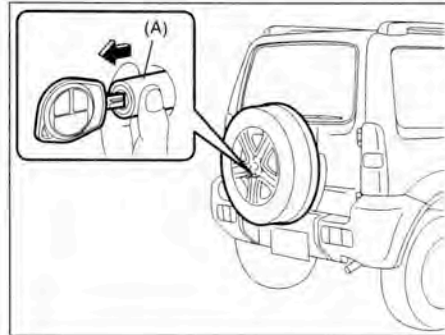
- 1) Remove the jack, tools and spare wheel from the vehicle.

NOTE:
How to remove the spare wheel:



81A350

1. Remove the center bolt (1), then remove the spare wheel half cover (2).

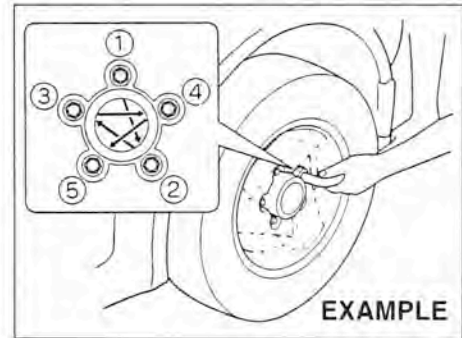


81A349

2. (with Spare tire nut lock)
Pull out the lock cover (A) fitted on the lock nut of the spare wheel while inserting the key full into the key hole of the lock cover (A).
3. Remove the wheel nuts of the spare wheel, then remove the spare wheel with both hands.

- 2) Loosen, but do not remove the wheel nuts.
- 3) Jack up the vehicle (follow the jacking instructions in the "EMERGENCY SERVICE" section in this manual)
- 4) Remove the wheel nuts and wheel.
- 5) Before installing the new wheel, clean any mud or dirt off from the surface of the wheel and hub with a clean cloth. Clean the hub carefully; it may be hot from driving.

- 6) Install the new wheel and replace the wheel nuts with their cone shaped end facing the wheel. Tighten each nut snugly by hand until the wheel is securely seated on the hub.



EXAMPLE

81A057

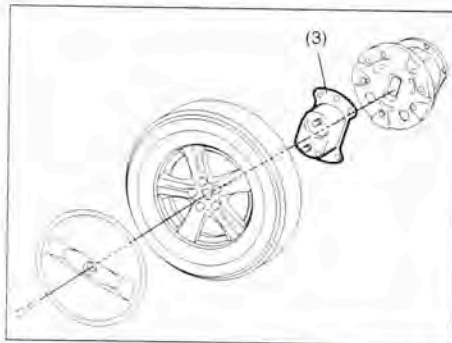
Tightening torque for wheel nut:
100 Nm (10.0 kg-m, 72.3 lb-ft)

- 7) Lower the jack and fully tighten the nuts in a crisscross fashion with a wrench as shown in the illustration.

⚠ WARNING

Use genuine wheel nuts and tighten them to the specified torque as soon as possible after changing wheels. Incorrect wheel nuts or improperly tightened wheel nuts may come loose or fall off, which can result in an accident. If you do not have a torque wrench, have the wheel nut torque checked by an authorized SUZUKI dealer.

NOTE:
How to install the spare wheel:



B1A351

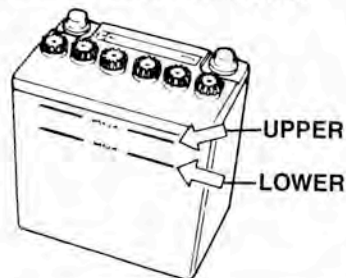
When you install a 205/70R15 spare wheel to the vehicle, set the spare tire bracket (3) with the mark of "205" on up position, and handle it in the reverse order of removal.

Battery

⚠ WARNING

- Batteries produce flammable hydrogen gas. Keep flames and sparks away from the battery or an explosion may occur. Never smoke when working in the vicinity of the battery.
- When checking or servicing the battery, disconnect the negative cable. Be careful not to cause a short circuit by allowing metal objects to contact the battery posts and the vehicle at the same time.
- To avoid harm to yourself or damage to your vehicle or battery, follow the jump starting instructions in the "EMERGENCY SERVICE" section of this manual if it is necessary to jump start your vehicle.

EXAMPLE (traditional type)

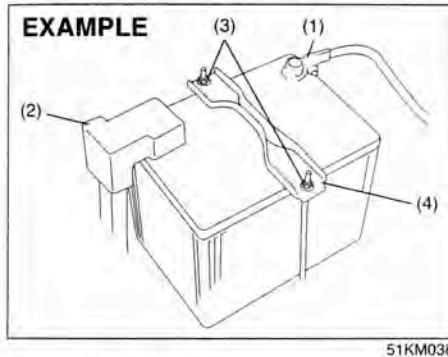


54G118

For maintenance-free battery (cap-less type), you need not add water. The level of the battery solution must be kept between the "UPPER" and the "LOWER" level lines at all times. If the level is found to be below the "LOWER" level line, add distilled water to the "UPPER" level line. You should periodically check the battery, battery terminals, and battery hold-down bracket for corrosion. Remove corrosion using a stiff brush and ammonia mixed with water, or baking soda mixed with water. After removing corrosion, rinse with clean water.

If your vehicle is not going to be driven for a month or longer, disconnect the cable from the negative terminal of the battery to help prevent discharge.

Replacement of the battery



To remove the battery:

- 1) Disconnect the negative cable (1).
- 2) Disconnect the positive cable (2).
- 3) Remove the retainer nuts (3) and remove the retainer (4).
- 4) Remove the battery.

To install the battery:

- 1) Install the battery in the reverse order of removal.
- 2) Tighten the retainer nuts and battery cables securely.

NOTE:

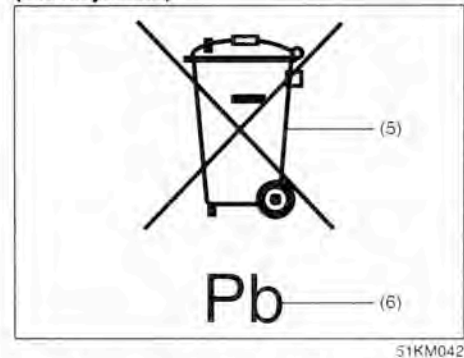
When the battery is disconnected, some of the vehicle's function will be initialized and/or deactivated.

These function are required to reset after the battery is reconnected.

▲ WARNING

Batteries contain toxic substances including sulfuric acid and lead. They could have potential negative consequences for the environment and human health. Used battery must be disposed or recycled according to the local law and must not be discarded with ordinary household waste. Make sure not to tip over the battery when you remove it from the vehicle. Otherwise, sulfuric acid could run out and you might get injury.

(Battery label)



- (5) Crossed-out wheeled bin symbol
 (6) Chemical symbol of "Pb"

The crossed-out wheeled bin symbol (5) located on the battery label indicates that used battery should be collected separately from ordinary household trash. The chemical symbol of "Pb" (6) indicates the battery contains more than 0.004% lead.

By ensuring the used battery is disposed or recycled correctly, you will help prevent potential negative consequences for the environment and human health, which could otherwise be caused by inappropriate trash handling of the battery. The recycling of materials will help to conserve natural resources. For more detailed information about disposing or recycling of the used battery, consult your SUZUKI dealer.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Fuses

Your vehicle has three types of fuses, as described below:

Main fuse

The main fuse takes current directly from the battery.

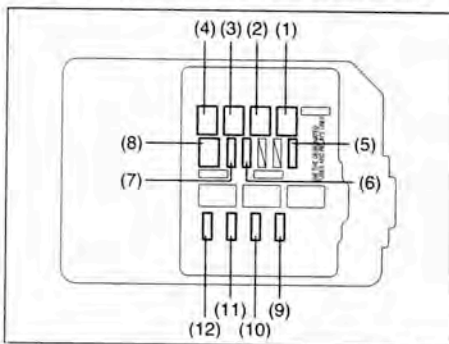
Primary fuses

These fuses are between the main fuse and individual fuses, and are for electrical load groups.

Individual fuses

These fuses are for individual electrical circuits.

Fuses in the Engine Compartment

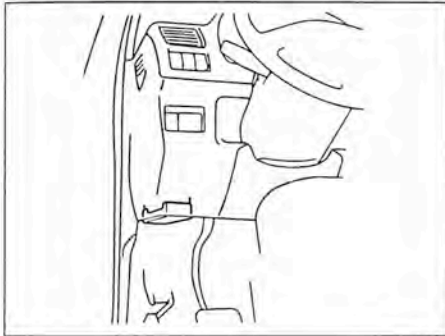


81A2009

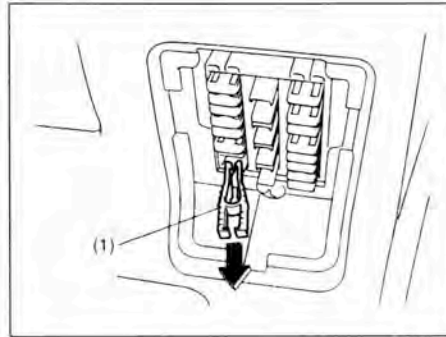
The main fuse and primary fuses are located in the engine compartment. If the main fuse blows, no electrical component will function. If a primary fuse blows, no electrical component in the corresponding load group will function. When replacing the main fuse or a primary fuse, use a genuine SUZUKI replacement.

MAIN FUSE / PRIMARY FUSE		
(1)	50A	IGN2
(2)	40A	ABS motor fuse
(3)	40A	IGN1
(4)	30A	ABS solenoid fuse
(5)	15A	EPI system
(6)	15A	Head light L
(7)	15A	Head light R
(8)	50A	LAMP
(9)	15A	Front fog light
(10)	20A	Blower fan
(11)	30A	Starting motor
(12)	20A	A/C system

Fuse under the Dash Board

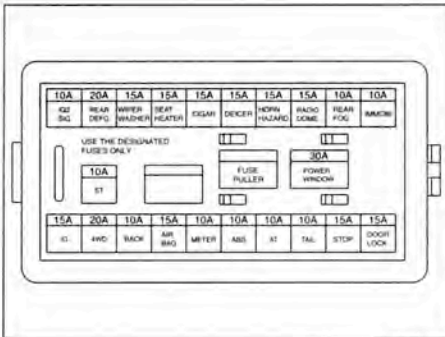


81A067



54G256

(1) Fuse puller



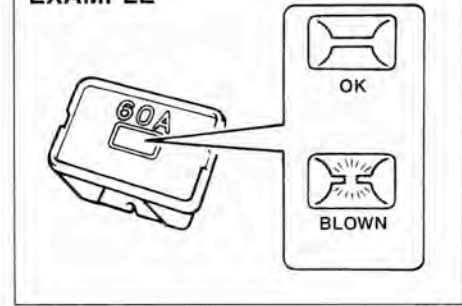
81A312

The individual fuse box is located under the driver's side of the dashboard. The amperage of each fuse is shown on the top of the fuse box cover. Remove the fuse box cover by pushing in at both ends and pulling off the cover.

NOTE:

The fuse puller is located in either the fuse box in the engine compartment or the fuse box under the dashboard.

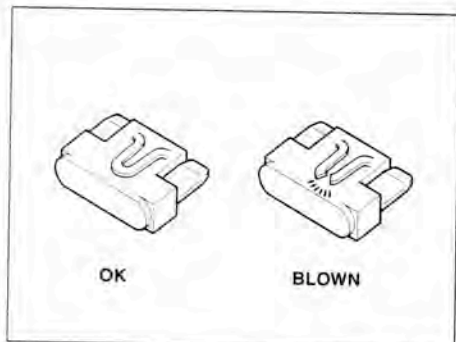
EXAMPLE



60G111

⚠ WARNING

If the main fuse or a primary fuse blows, be sure to have your vehicle inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer. Always use a genuine SUZUKI replacement. Never use a substitute such as a wire even for a temporary repair, or extensive electrical damage and a fire can result.



81A283

⚠ WARNING

Always be sure to replace a blown fuse with a fuse of the correct amperage. Never use a substitute such as aluminum foil or wire to replace a blown fuse. If you replace a fuse and the new one blows in a short period of time, you may have a major electrical problem. Have your vehicle inspected immediately by your SUZUKI dealer.

NOTE:

Make sure that the fuse box always carries spare fuses.

Bulb Replacement

⚠ CAUTION

- Light bulbs can be hot enough to burn your finger right after being turned off. This is true especially for halogen headlight bulbs. Replace the bulbs after they become cool enough.
- The headlight bulbs are filled with pressurized halogen gas. They can burst and injure you if they are hit or dropped. Handle them carefully.

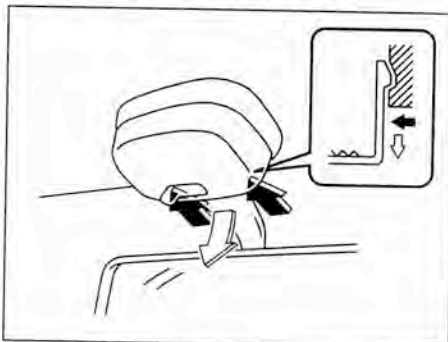
NOTICE

The oils from your skin may cause a halogen bulb to overheat and burst when the lights are on. Grasp a new bulb with a clean cloth.

NOTICE

Frequent replacement of a bulb indicates the need for an inspection of the electrical system. This should be carried out by your SUZUKI dealer.

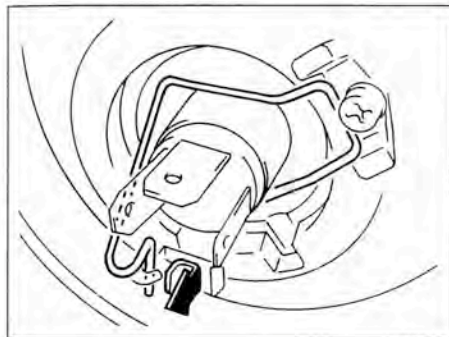
Interior Light (if equipped)



81A093

Press the front part of the lens toward you and pull down the lens. To install it, simply push it back in.

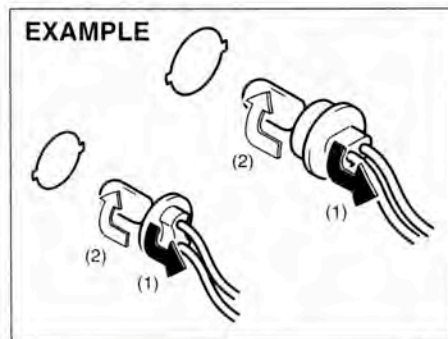
The bulb can be removed by simply pulling it out. When replacing the bulb, make sure that the contact springs are holding the bulb securely.

Headlight

81A092

Open the engine hood. Disconnect the coupler. Remove the sealing rubber.

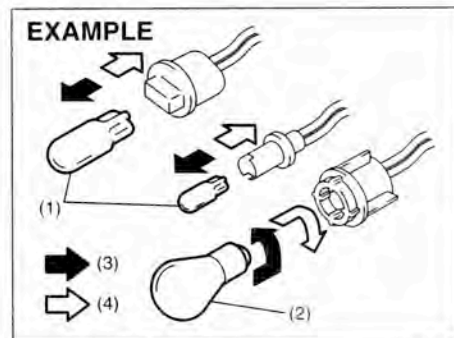
Push the retaining spring forward and unhook it. Then remove the bulb. Install a new bulb in the reverse order of removal.

Other General Lights**Bulb holder**

54G123

- (1) Removal
(2) Installation

To remove a bulb holder from a light housing, turn the holder counterclockwise and pull it out. To install the holder, push the holder in and turn it clockwise.

Bulb

54G124

- (3) Removal
(4) Installation

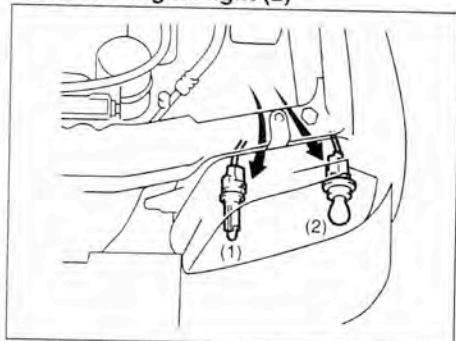
There are two types of bulb, "Full glass type" (1) and "Glass/metal type" (2).

To remove and install a full glass type bulb (1), simply pull out or push in the bulb.

To remove a glass metal type bulb (2) from a bulb holder, push in the bulb and turn it counterclockwise. To install a new bulb, push it in and turn it clockwise.

You can access the individual bulb or bulb holders as follows.

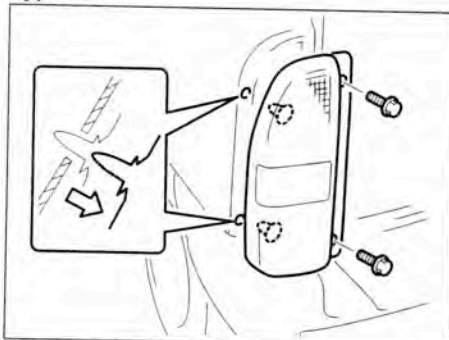
Front position light (1)
Front turn signal light (2)



54G276

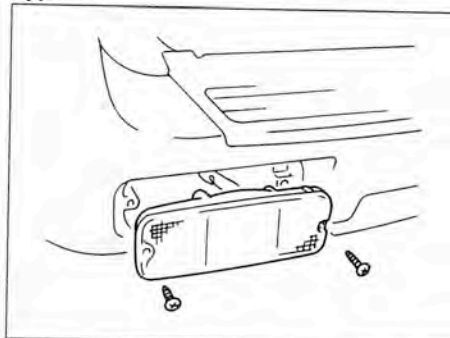
Rear combination light

Type A



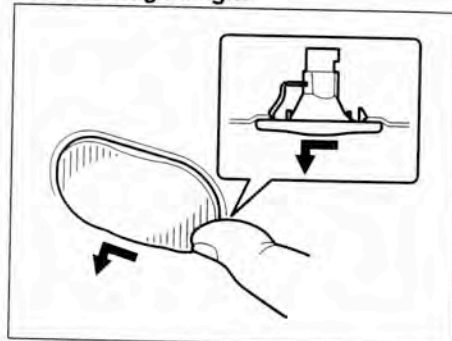
81A366

Type B



65D092

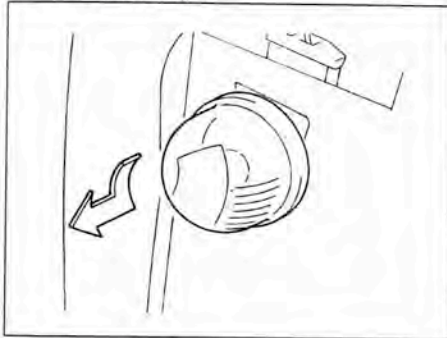
Side turn signal light



81A367

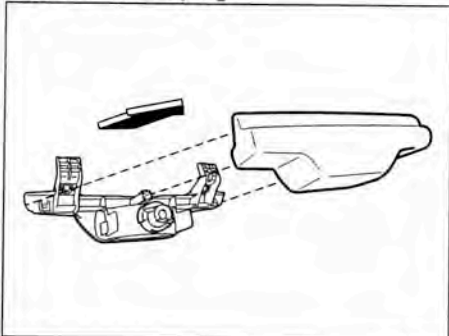
As the bulb is built-in type, the light assembly must be replaced. Remove the light assembly by sliding the light housing leftward with your finger.

License plate light



75F087

High-mount stop light



81A368

Wiper Blades



54G129

If the wiper blades become brittle or damaged, or make streaks when wiping, replace the wiper blades.

To install new wiper blades, follow the procedures below.

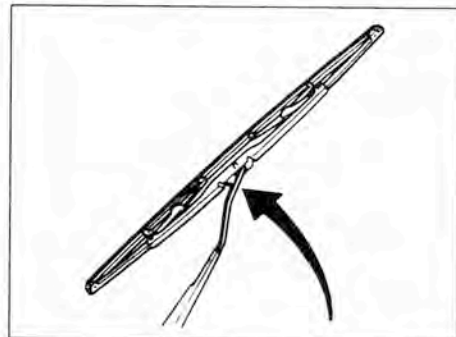
NOTICE

To avoid scratching or breaking the window, do not let the wiper arm strike the window while replacing the wiper blade.

NOTE:

Some wiper blades may be different from the ones described here depending on vehicle specifications. If so, consult your SUZUKI dealer for proper replacement method.

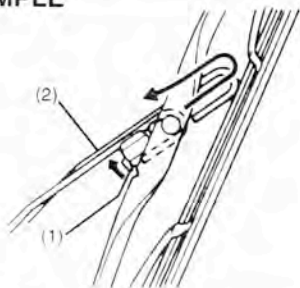
For windshield wipers and some rear wipers:



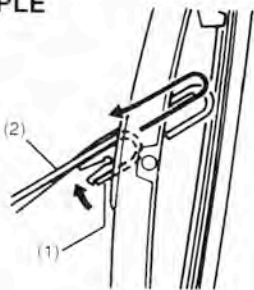
70G119

- 1) Hold the wiper arm away from the window.

EXAMPLE



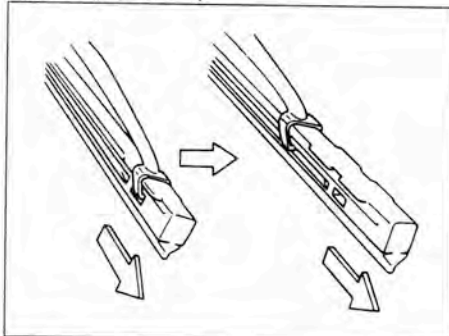
EXAMPLE



54G130

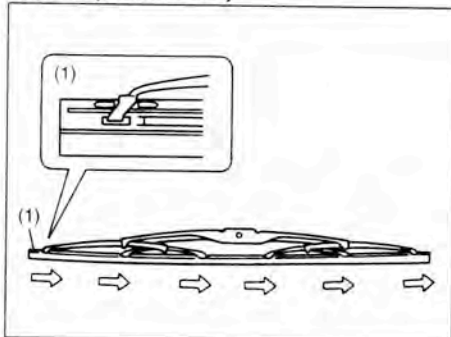
- 2) Squeeze lock (1) towards wiper arm (2) and remove the wiper frame from the arm as shown.
- 3) Unlock the lock end of the wiper blade and slide the blade out as shown.

Type A (Removal)



60A260

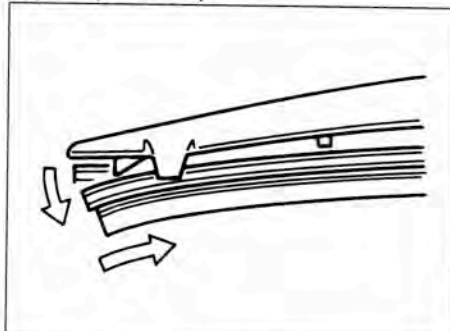
Type A (Installation)



54G132

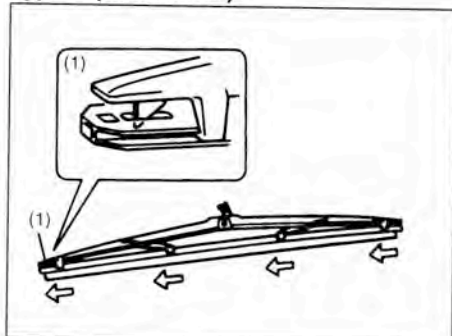
(1) Locked end

Type B (Removal)



54G133

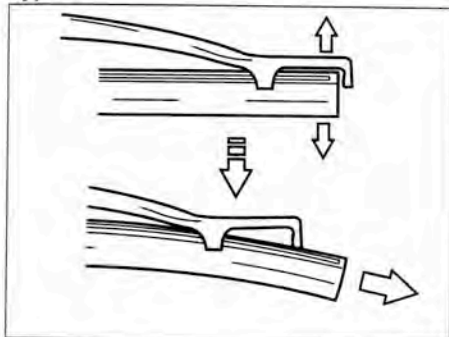
Type B (Installation)



54G134

(1) Locked end

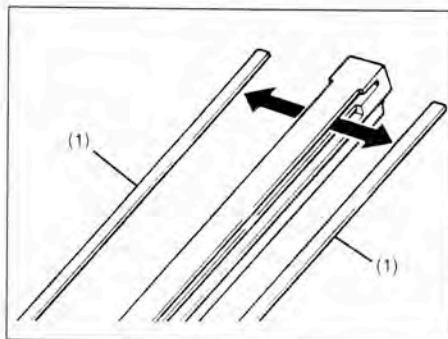
Type C



65D151

NOTE:

For Type C, do not flex the wiper blade frame end more than necessary. If you do, it can break off.



54G135

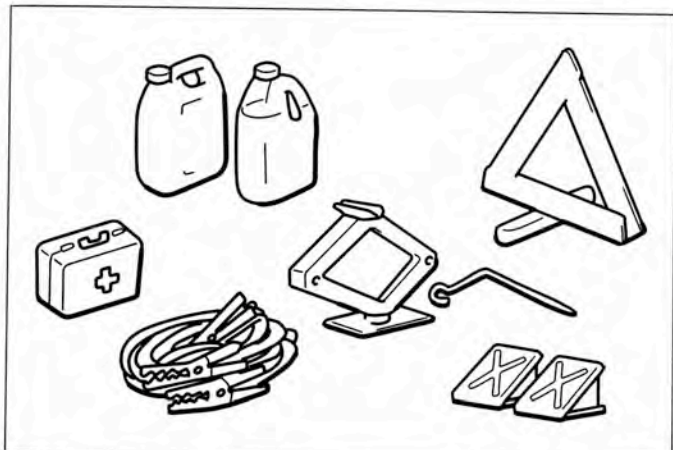
(1) Retainer

- 4) If the new blade is provided without the two metal retainers, move them from the old blade to the new one.
- 5) Install the new blade in the reverse order of removal, with the locked end positioned toward the wiper arm (except Type C).
Make sure the blade is properly retained by all the hooks. Lock the blade end into place.
- 6) Reinstall wiper frame to arm, making sure that the lock lever is snapped securely into the arm.

Air Conditioning System

If you do not use the air conditioner for a long period, such as during winter, it may not give the best performance when you start using it again. To help maintain optimum performance and durability of your air conditioner, it needs to be run periodically. Operate the air conditioner at least once a month for one minute with the engine idling. This circulates the refrigerant and oil and helps protect the internal components.

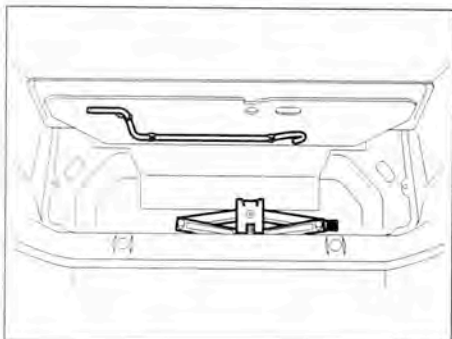
EMERGENCY SERVICE



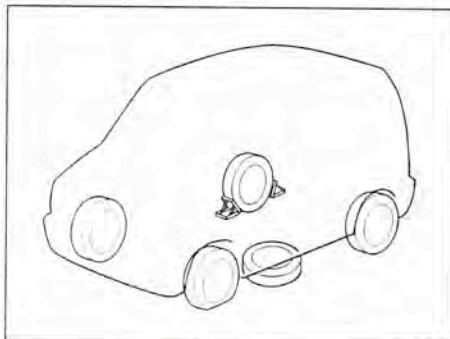
60G411

Jacking Instructions	9-1
Jump Starting Instructions	9-2
Towing	9-4
Emergency Remedies	9-6

Jacking Instructions

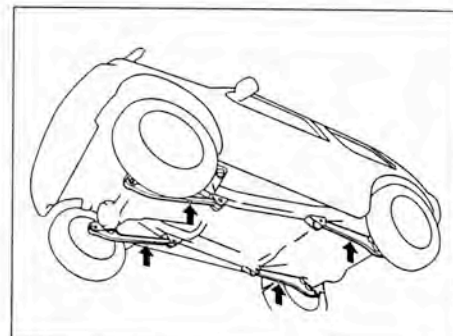


81A310



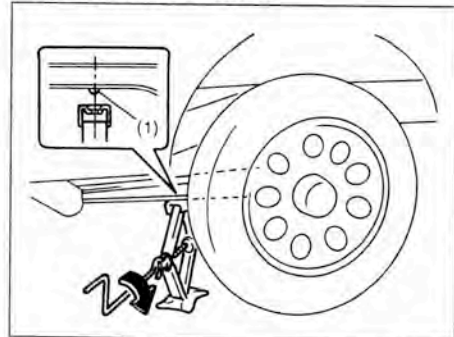
75F062

- 1) Place the vehicle on level, hard ground.
- 2) Set the parking brake firmly and shift into "P" (Park) if your vehicle has an automatic transmission, or shift into "R" (Reverse) if your vehicle has a manual transmission.
- 3) Turn on the hazard warning flasher if your vehicle is near traffic.
- 4) Block the front and rear of the wheel diagonally opposite of the wheel being lifted.
- 5) Place the spare wheel near the wheel being lifted as shown in the illustration in case that the jack is slipped.



81A061

Front wheel/Rear wheel



54G277

(1) Boss

- 6) Position the jack vertically and raise the jack by turning the jack handle clockwise until the jack head recess fits

around the flange of the body between two bosses as the illustration.

- 7) Continue to raise the jack slowly and smoothly until the tire clears the ground. Do not raise the vehicle more than necessary.

⚠ WARNING

- Use the jack only to change wheels on level, hard ground.
- Never jack up the vehicle on an inclined surface.
- Never raise the vehicle with the jack in a location other than between the frame bosses near the wheel to be changed.
- Make sure that the jack is raised at least 51 mm (2 inches) before it contacts the flange. Use of the jack when it is within 51 mm (2 inches) of being fully collapsed may result in failure of the jack.
- No person should place any portion of their body under a vehicle that is supported by a jack.
- Never run the engine when the vehicle is supported by the jack and never allow passengers to remain in the vehicle.

Jump Starting Instructions

⚠ WARNING

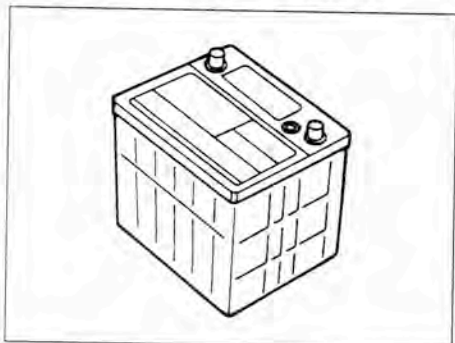
- Never attempt to jump start your vehicle if the battery appears to be frozen. Batteries in this condition may explode or rupture if jump starting is attempted.
- When making jump lead connections, be certain that your hands and the jump leads remain clear from pulleys, belts, or fans.
- Batteries produce flammable hydrogen gas. Keep flames and sparks away from the battery or an explosion may occur. Never smoke when working in the vicinity of the battery.
- If the booster battery you use for jump starting is installed in another vehicle, make sure the two vehicles are not touching each other.
- If your battery discharges repeatedly, for no apparent reason, have your vehicle inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer.
- To avoid harm to yourself or damage to your vehicle or battery, follow the jump starting instructions below precisely and in order. If you are in doubt, call for qualified road service.

NOTICE

Your vehicle should not be started by pushing or towing. This starting method could result in permanent damage to the catalytic converter. Use jump leads to start a vehicle with a weak or flat battery.

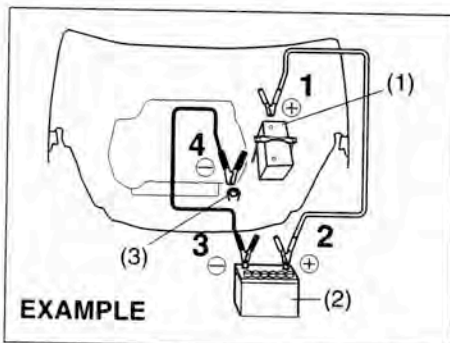
EMERGENCY SERVICE

When Jump Starting Your Vehicle,
Use the Following Procedure:



60A269

- 1) Use only a 12-volt battery to jump start your vehicle. Position the good 12-volt battery close to your vehicle so that the jump leads will reach both batteries. When using a battery installed on another vehicle, **DO NOT LET THE VEHICLES TOUCH**. Set the parking brakes fully on both vehicles.
- 2) Turn off all vehicle accessories, except those necessary for safety reasons (for example, headlights or hazard lights).



EXAMPLE

68LM813

- 3) Make jump lead connections as follows:
 1. Connect one end of the first jump lead to the positive (+) terminal of the flat battery (1).
 2. Connect the other end to the positive (+) terminal of the booster battery (2).
 3. Connect one end of the second jump lead to the negative (-) terminal of the booster battery (2).
 4. Make the final connection to an unpainted, heavy metal part (i.e. engine hook (3)) of the engine of the vehicle with the flat battery (1).

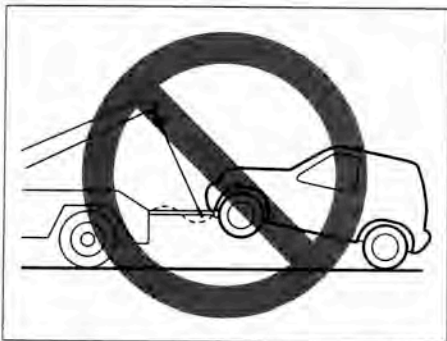
⚠ WARNING

Never connect the jump lead directly to the negative (-) terminal of the discharged battery, or an explosion may occur.

- 4) If the booster battery you are using is fitted to another vehicle, start the engine of the vehicle with the booster battery. Run the engine at moderate speed.
- 5) Start the engine of the vehicle with the flat battery.
- 6) Remove the jump leads in the exact reverse order in which you connected them.

Towing

If you need to have your vehicle towed, contact a professional service. Your dealer can provide you with detailed towing instructions.



54G587

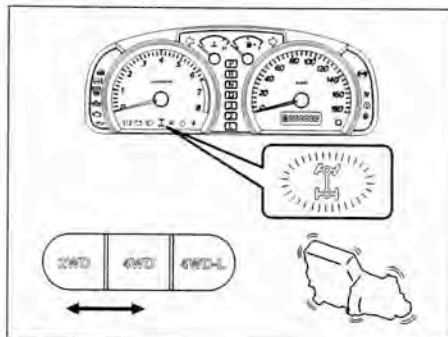
NOTICE

Do not tow your vehicle with the rear wheels directly on the ground (and the transmission in neutral). If you do, the transmission will be damaged fatally.

NOTICE

To help avoid damage to your vehicle during towing, proper equipment and towing procedures must be used.

Before towing



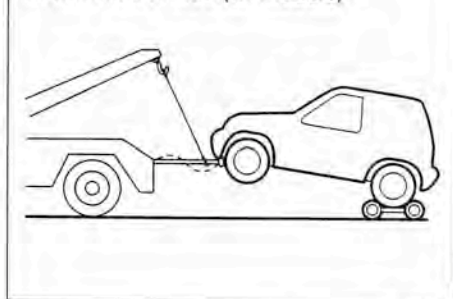
81A356

If you tow your vehicle with the front wheels on the ground, shift the transmission into Neutral and make sure the 4WD indicator on the instrument cluster comes on when you use the "4WD" switch on the 2WD/4WD switches to shift into 4-wheel drive high range position and goes off when you use the "2WD" switch on the 2WD/4WD switches to shift into 2-wheel drive position with the engine running. If the 4WD indicator does not come on or it does not go off, that means, the air-locking hubs cannot be locked or unlocked, the vehicle must be towed with the front wheels lifted and the rear wheels on a dolly.

Towing a Disabled Vehicle

If your vehicle is disabled, and if the steering and drive train are in good condition (and the engine can be started for 4WD vehicles), the vehicle can be towed according to the instructions in the "Towing Your Vehicle (recreational towing)" section. Your vehicle may also be towed by a tow truck with the front or rear wheels lifted, according to the instructions below.

Front wheels lifted (all models)

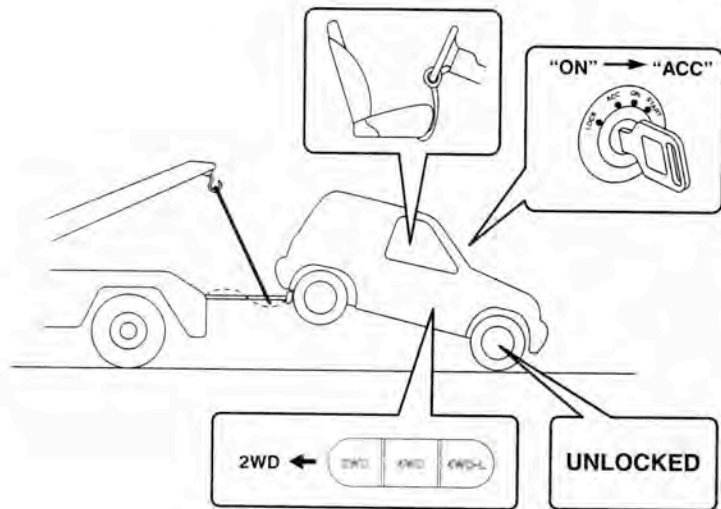


54G279

Front wheels lifted

Your vehicle may be towed by a tow truck with the front wheels lifted and a dolly under the rear wheels.

Rear wheels lifted (all models)



81A274

Rear wheels lifted

Your vehicle may be towed by a tow truck with the rear wheels lifted and the front wheels on the ground. Towing speed should not exceed 90 km/h (55 mph).

For this type of towing:

- 1) Shift the manual transmission to Neutral or the automatic transmission to "P" position and start the engine.
- 2) Push the "2WD" switch in the 2WD/4WD switches.
- 3) Make sure the 4WD indicator on the instrument cluster is off.

NOTICE

If the air-locking hubs cannot be unlocked, tow the vehicle with the rear wheels lifted and a dolly under the front wheels.

- 4) Turn the ignition key to the "ACC" position to stop the engine and to unlock the steering wheel.

NOTICE

The steering column lock is not strong enough to withstand shocks transmitted from the front wheels during towing.

- 5) Make sure the front wheels are facing straight forward and secure the steering wheel with a steering wheel clamping device designed for towing service.

Emergency Remedies

If the Starter Does Not Operate

- 1) Try turning the ignition switch to the "START" position with the headlights turned on to determine the battery condition. If the headlights go excessively dim or go off, it usually means that either the battery is flat or the battery terminal contact is poor. Recharge the battery or correct battery terminal contact as necessary.
- 2) If the headlights remain bright, check the fuses. If the reason for failure of the starter is not obvious, there may be a major electrical problem. Have the vehicle inspected by your authorized SUZUKI dealer.

If the Engine is Flooded

If the engine is flooded with gasoline, it may be hard to start. If this happens, press the accelerator pedal all the way to the floor and hold it there while cranking the engine. (Do not operate the starter motor for more than 15 seconds).

If the Engine Overheats

The engine could overheat temporarily under severe driving conditions. If the engine coolant temperature gauge indicates overheating during driving:

- 1) Turn off the air conditioner, if equipped.
- 2) Take the vehicle to a safe place and park.

- 3) Let the engine run at normal idle speed for a few minutes until the indicator is within the normal, acceptable temperature range between "H" and "C".

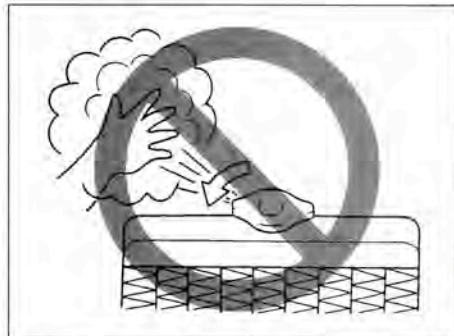
▲ WARNING

If you see or hear escaping steam, stop the vehicle in a safe place and immediately turn off the engine to let it cool. Do not open the hood when steam is present. When the steam can no longer be seen or heard, open the hood to see if the coolant is still boiling. If it is, you must wait until it stops boiling before you proceed.

If the temperature indication does not come down to within the normal, acceptable range:

- 1) Turn off the engine and check that the water pump belt and pulleys are not damaged or slipping. If any abnormality is found, correct it.
- 2) Check the coolant level in the reservoir. If it is found to be lower than the "LOW" line, look for leaks at the radiator, water pump, and radiator and heater hoses. If you locate any leaks that may have caused the overheating, do not run the engine until these problems have been corrected.
- 3) If you do not find a leak, carefully add coolant to the reservoir and then the radiator, if necessary. (Refer to "Engine

Coolant" in the "Inspection and Maintenance" section.)



65D614

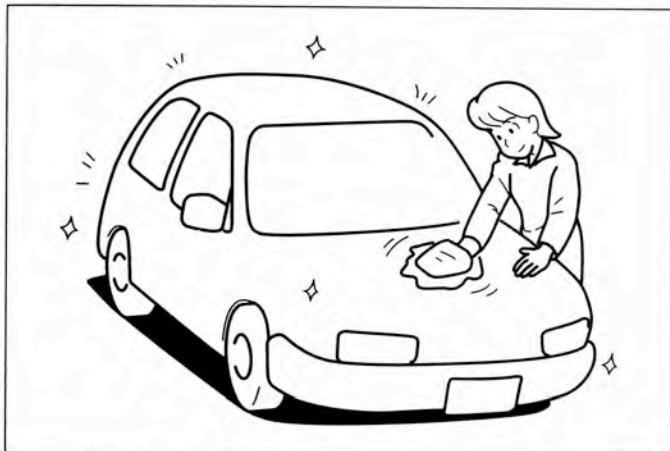
▲ WARNING

- It is hazardous to remove the radiator cap (or degassing tank cap for a diesel engine) when the water temperature is high, because scalding fluid and steam may be blown out under pressure. The cap should only be taken off when the coolant temperature has lowered.
- To help prevent personal injury, keep hands, tools and clothing away from the engine cooling fan and air-conditioner fan (if equipped). These electric fans can automatically turn on without warning.

MEMO

APPEARANCE CARE

Corrosion Prevention	10-1
Vehicle Cleaning	10-2



60G412

Corrosion Prevention

It is important to take good care of your vehicle to protect it from corrosion. Listed below are instructions for how to maintain your vehicle to prevent corrosion. Please read and follow these instructions carefully.

Important Information About Corrosion

Common causes of corrosion

- 1) Accumulation of road salt, dirt, moisture, or chemicals in hard-to-reach areas of the vehicle underbody or frame.
- 2) Chipping, scratches and any damage to treated or painted metal surfaces resulting from minor accidents or abrasion by stones and gravel.

Environmental conditions which accelerate corrosion

- 1) Road salt, dust control chemicals, sea air or industrial pollution will all accelerate the corrosion of metal.
- 2) High humidity will increase the rate of corrosion particularly when the temperature range is just above the freezing point.
- 3) Moisture in certain areas of a vehicle for an extended period of time may promote corrosion even though other body sections may be completely dry.
- 4) High temperatures will cause an accelerated rate of corrosion to parts of the

vehicle which are not well ventilated to permit quick drying.

This information illustrates the necessity of keeping your vehicle (particularly the underbody) as clean and dry as possible. It is equally important to repair any damage to the paint or protective coatings as soon as possible.

How to Help Prevent Corrosion

Wash your vehicle frequently

The best way to preserve the finish on your vehicle and to help avoid corrosion is to keep it clean with frequent washing.

Wash your vehicle at least once during the winter and once immediately after the winter. Keep your vehicle, particularly the underside, as clean and dry as possible.

If you frequently drive on salted roads, your vehicle should be washed at least once a month during the winter. If you live near the ocean, your vehicle should be washed at least once a month throughout the year.

For washing instructions, refer to the "Vehicle Cleaning" section.

Remove foreign material deposits

Foreign material such as salts, chemicals, road oil or tar, tree sap, bird droppings and industrial fall-out may damage the finish of your vehicle if it is left on painted surfaces. Remove these types of deposits as quickly as possible. If these deposits are difficult to wash off, an additional cleaner may be

required. Be sure that any cleaner you use is not harmful to painted surfaces and is specifically intended for your purposes. Follow the manufacturer's directions when using these special cleaners.

WARNING

Foreign material can lodge between the fuel tank of your vehicle and the skid plate which covers it. You should periodically clean out any foreign material which has accumulated in this area, since it could create a fire hazard.

Repair finish damage

Carefully examine your vehicle for damage to the painted surfaces. Should you find any chips or scratches in the paint, touch them up immediately to prevent corrosion from starting. If the chips or scratches have gone through to the bare metal, have a qualified body shop make the repair.

Keep passenger and luggage compartments clean

Moisture, dirt or mud can accumulate under the floor mats and may cause corrosion. Occasionally, check under these mats to ensure that this area is clean and dry. More frequent checks are necessary if the vehicle is used off road or in wet weather.

Certain cargos such as chemicals, fertilizers, cleaners, salts, etc. are extremely cor-

rosive by nature. These products should be transported in sealed containers. If a spill or leak does occur, clean and dry the area immediately.

Use mud and gravel shields

The use of mud and gravel shields will help protect your vehicle, especially if you frequently drive on gravel or salted roads. Full-size shields, which extend as close to the road as is practical, are the best. The fittings for such shields should also be corrosion resistant. Please check with your authorized SUZUKI dealer for information on these shields.

Store your vehicle in a dry, well-ventilated area

Do not park your vehicle in a damp, poorly ventilated area. If you often wash your vehicle in the garage or if you frequently drive it in when wet, your garage may be damp. The high humidity in the garage may cause or accelerate corrosion. A wet vehicle may corrode even in a heated garage if the ventilation is poor.

▲ WARNING

Do not apply additional undercoating or rust preventive coating on or around exhaust system components such as the catalytic converter, exhaust pipes, etc. A fire could be started if the undercoating substance becomes overheated.

Vehicle Cleaning



76G044S

▲ WARNING

When cleaning the interior or exterior of the vehicle, NEVER USE flammable solvents such as lacquer thinners, gasoline, benzene or cleaning materials such as bleaches or strong household detergents. The materials could cause personal injury or damage to the vehicle.

Cleaning the Interior

Vinyl upholstery

Prepare a solution of soap or mild detergent mixed with warm water. Apply the solution to the vinyl with a sponge or soft cloth and let it soak for a few minutes to loosen dirt.

Rub the surface with a clean, damp cloth to remove dirt and the soap solution. If some dirt still remains on the surface, repeat this procedure.

Fabric upholstery

Remove loose dirt with a vacuum cleaner. Using a mild soap solution, rub stained areas with a clean damp cloth. To remove soap, rub the areas again with a cloth dampened with water. Repeat this until the stain is removed, or use a commercial fabric cleaner for tougher stains. If you use a fabric cleaner, carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions.

Leather upholstery

Remove loose dirt with a vacuum cleaner. Using a mild soap or saddle soap solution, wipe dirt off with a clean damp soft cloth. To remove soap, wipe the areas again with a soft cloth dampened with water. Wipe the areas dry with a soft dry cloth. Repeat this until the dirt or stain is removed, or use a commercial leather cleaner for tougher dirt or stains. If you use a leather cleaner, carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions

APPEARANCE CARE

and precautions. Do not use solvent type cleaners or abrasive cleaners.

Seat belts

Clean seat belts with a mild soap and water. Do not use bleach or dye on the belts. They may weaken the fabric in the belts.

Vinyl floor mats

Ordinary dirt can be removed from vinyl with water or mild soap. Use a brush to help loosen dirt. After the dirt is loosened, rinse the mat thoroughly with water and dry it in the shade.

Carpets

Remove dirt and soil as much as possible with a vacuum cleaner. Using a mild soap solution, rub stained areas with a clean damp cloth. To remove soap, rub the areas again with a cloth dampened with water. Repeat this until the stain is removed, or use a commercial carpet cleaner for tougher stains. If you use a carpet cleaner, carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions.

Cleaning the Exterior

NOTICE

It is important that your vehicle be kept clean and free from dirt. Failure to keep your vehicle clean may result in fading of the paint or corrosion to various parts of the vehicle body.

Caring for Aluminum Wheels

NOTE:

- *Do not use an acidic or alkaline detergent to wash aluminum wheels. These types of detergent will cause permanent spots, discoloration and cracks on finished surfaces.*
- *Do not use a bristle brush and soap containing an abrasive material. These will damage finished surfaces.*
- *Use the same wax you use for the body surfaces also for waxing aluminum wheels to protect their clear finish.*

Washing



60B212S

⚠ WARNING

- **Never attempt to wash and wax your vehicle with the engine running.**
- **When cleaning the underside of the body and fender, where there may be sharp-edged parts, you should wear gloves and a long-sleeved shirt to protect your hands and arms from being cut.**
- **After washing your vehicle, carefully test the brakes before driving to make sure they have maintained their normal effectiveness.**

When washing the vehicle, park it where direct sunlight does not fall on it and follow the instructions below:

- 1) Flush the underside of body and wheel housings with pressurized water to remove mud and debris. Use plenty of water.

NOTICE

When washing the vehicle:

- Avoid directing steam or hot water of more than 80°C (176°F) on plastic parts.
- To avoid damaging engine components, do not use pressurized water in the engine compartment.

- 2) Rinse the body to loosen the dirt. Remove dirt and mud from the body exterior with running water. You may use a soft sponge or brush. Do not use hard materials which can scratch the paint or plastic. Remember that the headlight covers or lenses are made of plastic in many cases.

NOTICE

To avoid damage to the paint or plastic surface, do not wipe the dirt off without ample water. Be sure to follow above procedure.

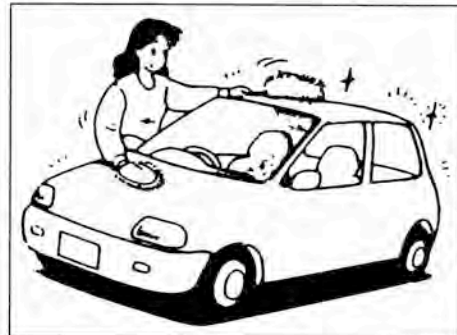
- 3) Wash the entire exterior with a mild detergent or car wash soap using a sponge or soft cloth. The sponge or cloth should be frequently soaked in the soap solution.

NOTICE

When using a commercial car wash product, observe the cautions specified by the manufacturer. Never use strong household detergents or soaps.

- 4) Once the dirt has been completely removed, rinse off the detergent with running water.
- 5) After rinsing, wipe off the vehicle body with a wet chamois or cloth and allow it to dry in the shade.
- 6) Check carefully for damage to painted surfaces. If there is any damage, "touch-up" the damage following the procedure below:
 1. Clean all damaged spots and allow them to dry.
 2. Stir the paint and "touch-up" the damaged spots lightly using a small brush.
 3. Allow the paint to dry completely.

Waxing



60B211S

After washing the vehicle, waxing and polishing are recommended to further protect and beautify the paint.

- Only use waxes and polishes of good quality.
- When using waxes and polishes, observe the precautions specified by the manufacturers.

MEMO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Vehicle Identification	11-1
Fuel Consumption (for Europe Euro V)	11-2
Fuel Consumption (for Europe Euro IV)	11-3

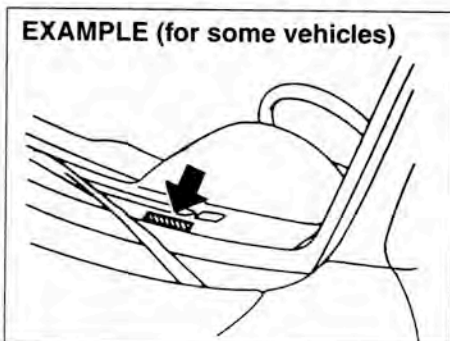
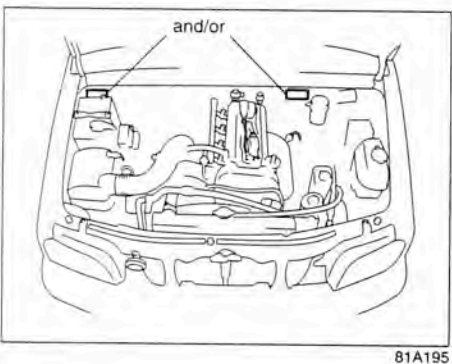
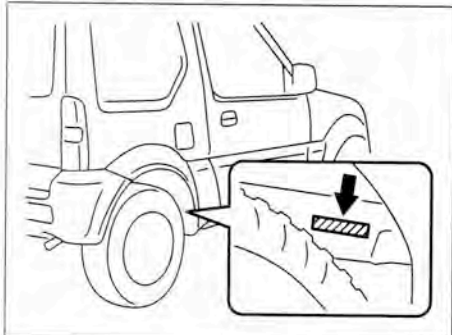


54G072

GENERAL INFORMATION

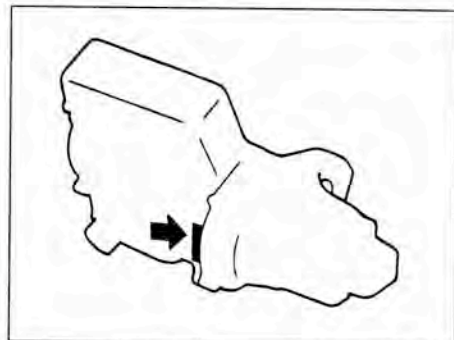
Vehicle Identification

Chassis Serial Number



The chassis and/or engine serial numbers are used to register the vehicle. They are also used to assist your dealer when ordering or referring to special service information. Whenever you have occasion to consult your SUZUKI dealer, remember to identify your vehicle with this number. Should you find the number difficult to read, you will also find it on the identification plate.

Engine Serial Number



The engine serial number is stamped on the cylinder block as shown in the illustration.

Fuel Consumption (for Europe Euro V)

M/T: Manual transmission
A/T: Automatic transmission

		M13A
Urban (L/100km)/CO ₂ (g/km)	M/T	8.9/204
	A/T	9.0/207
Extra-urban (L/100km)/CO ₂ (g/km)	M/T	6.0/138
	A/T	6.3/144
Combined (L/100km)/CO ₂ (g/km)	M/T	7.1/162
	A/T	7.3/167

NOTE:

As these data are obtained under certain specific conditions, actual fuel consumption of your vehicle will be different from these data.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Fuel Consumption (for Europe Euro IV)

M/T: Manual transmission

A/T: Automatic transmission

		M13A
Urban (L/100km)/CO ₂ (g/km)	M/T	9.1/216
	A/T	9.6/229
Extra-urban (L/100km)/CO ₂ (g/km)	M/T	6.1/144
	A/T	6.4/154
Combined (L/100km)/CO ₂ (g/km)	M/T	7.2/171
	A/T	7.6/181

NOTE:

As these data are obtained under certain specific conditions, actual fuel consumption of your vehicle will be different from these data.

SPECIFICATIONS

NOTE:

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

M/T: Manual transmission

A/T: Automatic transmission

ITEM: Dimensions		UNIT: mm (in.)
Overall length		3645 (143.5)
Overall length (with hard spare tire cover)		3665 (144.3)
Overall width		1600 (63.0)
Overall height (without roof rails)		1670 (65.7)
Overall height (with roof rails)		1705 (67.1)
Wheelbase		2250 (88.6)
Track	Front	1355 (53.3)
	Rear	1365 (53.7)
Ground clearance		190 (7.5)

ITEM: Mass (weight)		UNIT: kg (lbs)
Curb mass (weight)		1060 – 1105 (2337 – 2436)
Gross vehicle mass (weight) rating		1420 (3131)
Gross axle mass (weight) rating	Front	680 (1499)
	Rear	790 (1742)

SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM: Engine	
Type	M13A (16 valve DOHC)
Number of cylinders	4
Bore	78.0 mm (3.07 in.)
Stroke	69.5 mm (2.74 in.)
Piston displacement	1328 cm ³ (1328 cc, 81.0 cu.in)
Compression ratio	9.5 : 1

ITEM : Electrical		
Standard spark plug	Iridium plug	NGK IFR6J11
	Nickel plug	DENSO K20PR-U11, NGK BKR6E-11
Battery	12V 38B20R or 12V 55B24R (cold area)	
Fuses	See "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section.	

ITEM: Light	WATTAGE	BULB No.
Headlight	12V 60/55W	H4
Turn signal light	Front	PY21W
	Rear	W16W
Side turn signal light	12V 5W	–
Position light	12V 5W	W5W
Brake/tail light	12V 21/5W	W21/5W
License plate light	12V 5W	W5W
Reversing light	12V 21W	W21W
Dome light	12V 8W	–
Rear fog light	12V 21W	W21W
High mount stop light	12V 21W	P21W
Luggage compartment light	12V 5W	W5W

ITEM: Wheel and Suspension	
Tire size, front and rear	205/70 R15
Rim size	15 x 5 1/2JJ
Tire pressures	For the specified tire pressure under the normal condition, see the Tire Information Label located on the driver's door lock pillar. If towing a trailer, use the following value: Front 160 kPa (1.60 kg/cm ² , 23 psi) Rear 220 kPa (2.20 kg/cm ² , 31 psi)
Recommended snow chain (for Europe)	99000-99072-995 (SUZUKI P/NO.): 205/70 R15 99000-99072-005 (SUZUKI P/NO.): 205/70 R15

SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM: Steering

Toe-in	Front	4 ± 2 mm (0.16 \pm 0.08 in.)
Camber angle	Front	0° 30'
Caster angle	Front	1° 55'

ITEM: Capacities (approx.)

Coolant		5.9 L (10.4 Imp pt) (fully empty condition)
Fuel tank		40 L (8.8 Imp gal) (fully empty condition/not when refilling)
Engine oil		4.0 L (7.0 Imp pt) (replacement with oil filter)
Transmission oil	M/T	1.3 L (2.3 Imp pt) (when replaced)
	4-speed A/T	5.7 L (10.0 Imp pt) (when overhauling)
Differential gear oil	Front	1.65 L (2.9 Imp pt) (when replaced)
	Rear	1.35 L (2.4 Imp pt) (when replaced)
Transfer oil		1.13 L (2.0 Imp pt) (when new)

SUPPLEMENT

For Australia	13-1
For GCC Countries	13-4

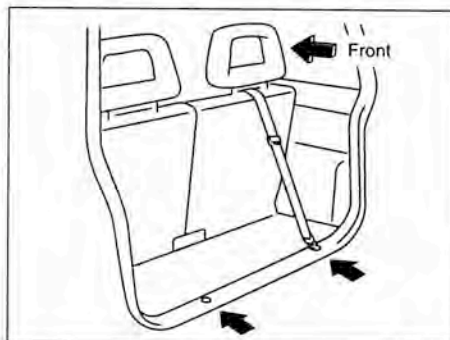
For Australia

Built Date

Built date is located on Vehicle Identification plate.

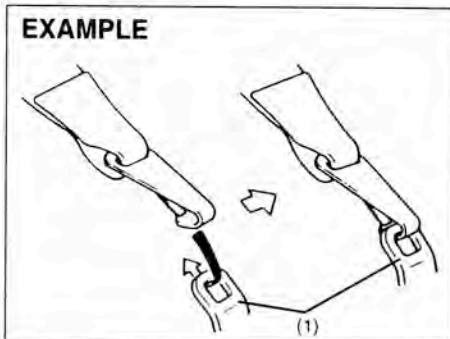
"Built Date" means – the calendar month and the year in which the body shell and power train sub-assemblies are conjoined and the vehicle is driven or moved from the production line.

Child Restraint



81A2006

EXAMPLE



54G174

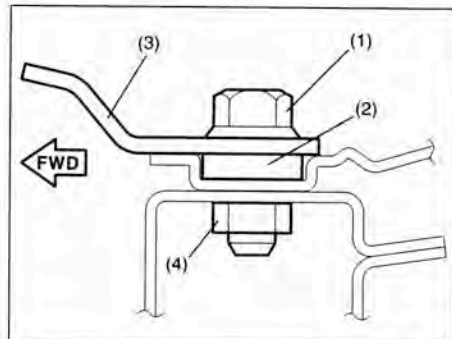
(1) Anchor fitting

Your vehicle is designed to accommodate a child restraint on the rear seat. When using a child restraint, carefully read and

follow the Installation Instructions attached to it.

Anchorage location

Anchorage are located on the floor of the rear cargo area, along the outside edge.



81A196

- (1) 5/16" UNC-2B x 25 mm bolt (Optional)
- (2) 5 mm thick spacer (Optional)
- (3) Anchor fitting (Optional)
- (4) Welded nut

According to ADR regulation, some anchor point is originally equipped with the anchor fitting and some isn't. If the anchor point is not equipped with the anchor fitting and you install a child restraint in that seating position, it is essential to use the following parts according to the requirements indicated below.

- Spacer as shown in the illustrations.

Anchor fitting installation

- 1) Remove the cap or cut off the trim board if necessary.
- 2) Install the spacer and anchor fitting.

If you have any queries regarding the installation of a child restraint, please see your SUZUKI dealer for advice.

⚠ WARNING

Child restraint anchorages are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraints. Under no circumstances are they to be used for adult seat belts, harnesses or for attaching other items or equipment to the vehicle.

Rear-facing Child Restraint

65D607

⚠ WARNING

Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an air bag in front of it.

⚠ WARNING

Do not install a rear-facing child restraint in the front passenger's seat. If the passenger's front air bag inflates, a child in a rear-facing child restraint could be killed or severely injured. The back of a rear-facing child restraint would be too close to the inflating air bag.

If you must use a front-facing child restraint in the front passenger's seat, be sure to move the front passenger's seat as far back as possible. Please refer to the "Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems" section in the "BEFORE DRIVING" section for details on securing your child.

Air bag symbol (if equipped) meaning



60A561

You may find this label on the instrument panel. This means "Extreme Hazard! Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an air bag in front of it!"

Air bag symbol

EXAMPLE



68LM270

You may find this label on the sun visor.

⚠ WARNING

Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an airbag in front of it.

Seat Belt Warning

Follow this WARNING in addition to the SEAT BELT instruction in this book.

⚠ WARNING

Seat belts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis or the pelvis, chest and shoulders, as applicable; wearing the lap section of the belt across the abdominal area must be avoided.

- Seat belts should be adjusted as firmly as possible, consistent with comfort, to provide the protection for which they have been designed. A slack belt will greatly reduce the protection afforded to the wearer.
- Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.
- It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.
- Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- Each belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.

In the case where a "Seat Belt Assembly" incorporates an "Automatic Length Adjusting and Locking Retractor" or an "Emergency Locking Retractor".

⚠ WARNING

- No modifications or additions should be made by the user which will either prevent the seat belt adjusting devices from operating to remove slack, or prevent the seat belt assembly from being adjusted to remove slack.
- Referring to the SEAT BELT instruction in this book, adjust the seat belt so that the lap and sash portions of the *Seat Belt Assembly* fit as firmly as possible consistent with comfort.

For GCC Countries

Technical data

Max power : 60 kw/5500 rpm

Max torque : 110 Nm/4500 rpm

Max speed : 140 km/h (M/T)

135 km/h (A/T)

بطارية بأغطية في الأعلى

احتياطات في إعادة شحن البطارية

حيث أن غاز الهيدروجين الملتهب يتولد في البطارية ويخرج منها عند الشحن، لهذا تأكد من اتباع الاجراءات أدناه قبل إعادة الشحن.

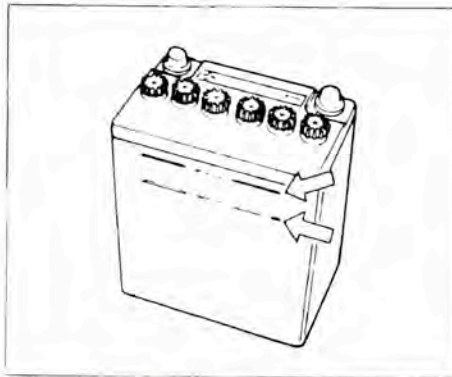
١ - انزع المفتاح من مفتاح الاشعال وأوقف تشغيل كل الملحقات.

٢ - افصل الكبل من الطرف السالب للبطارية اذا كانت البطارية في السيارة.

٣ - انزع اغطية البطارية اذا كانت الاغطية مبرودة وتيار الشحن الكهربائي هو ٦ أمبير أو أكثر في هذه الحالة لا تتجاوز ٦ أمبير.

استعمل تياراً كهربائياً ٥ أمبير أو أقل حين عدم نزع الاغطية أو اذا كانت البطارية غير مزودة بالاطية أصلاً

٤ - أوقف تشغيل الشاحن عند وصل وفصل كبلات الشاحن من البطارية.



يجب ابقاء مستوى محلول البطارية بين خطي المستوى العلوي "UPPER" والسفلي "LOWER" في كل الأوقات. اذا وجدت أن المستوى هو تحت خط المستوى "LOWER"، عندها أضف ماء مقطراً إلى خط المستوى "UPPER". ينبغي أن تفحص دورياً البطارية وأطراف وصل البطارية ومسند تثبيت البطارية بالنسبة للصدأ. أزل الصدأ مستعملاً فرشاة قاسية ونشادر ممزوجة بالماء، أو صودا الخبز الممزوجة بالماء. بعد ازالة الصدأ، اشطف بماء نظيف.

اذا كان لن يتم قيادة سيارتك لشهر أو أطول، عندها افصل الكبل من الطرف السالب للبطارية للمساعدة في منع التفريغ.

⚠ تحذير

تنتج البطاريات غاز الهيدروجين الملتهب. لهذا أبعد اللهب والشرر عن البطارية والا قد يحدث انفجار. كذلك لا تدخن أبداً حين العمل قرب البطارية.

⚠ تحذير

عند فحص أو صيانة البطارية، افصل الكبل السالب. احرص ألا تسبب دائرة قصر بتك أجسام معدنية تمس أقطاب البطارية والسيارة في نفس الوقت.

⚠ تحذير

لتجنب الأذى الشخصي أو اتلاف السيارة أو البطارية، اتبع تعليمات بدء الحركة بكبلات العبور المذكورة في قسم خدمة الطوارئ من هذا الدليل اذا كان من الضروري بدء حركة السيارة بكبلات العبور.

⚠ تحذير

لا تشحن البطارية أبداً في مناطق محصورة مثل المراب. أبعد اللهب والشرر عن البطارية والا قد يحدث انفجار. كذلك لا تدخن أبداً حين العمل قرب البطارية.

INDEX

Symbols

"AIR BAG" Light 3-5

Numerics

2WD/4WD Switches 3-12

4-Speed Automatic Transmission 5-4

4WD Indicator Lights 3-6

A

A/T Selector Position Indicator 3-7

Accelerator Pedal 4-2

Accessory Socket 3-14

Adding Coolant 8-15

Adjusting Seat Position 1-10

Adjusting Seatbacks 1-11

Air Cleaner 8-17

Air Conditioning System 3-18, 8-36

Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) 5-13

Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) Warning Light 3-3

Ashtray 3-14

Assist Grips 4-8

Automatic Transmission (AT) Fluid 8-13

Automatic Transmission Warning Light 3-6

B

Battery 8-27

Brake Fluid 8-19

Brake Pedal 4-2, 8-20

Brake System Warning Light 3-3

Brakes 8-19

Braking 5-12

Bulb Replacement 8-31

C

Caring for Aluminum Wheels 10-3

Catalytic Converter 5-14

Central Door Locking System 1-4

Changing Engine Oil and Filter 8-9

Changing Oil 8-14

Changing Wheels 8-25

Charging Light 3-4

Chassis Serial Number 11-1

Child Restraint 1-20, 13-1

Child Restraint System for EU Countries 1-20

Child Restraint Systems 1-18

Clock 3-14

Clutch Pedal 4-2, 8-23

Coolant Level Check 8-15

Coolant Replacement 8-16

Corrosion Prevention 10-1

Cup Holder 4-10

D

Daily Inspection Checklist 5-1

Day time running light control 2-3

Day-Night Rearview Mirror 1-9

Differential Oil 8-11

Door Locks 1-3

Drive Belt 8-7

E

Electric Mirrors 1-10

Electric Window Controls 1-7

Emergency Locking Retractor (ELR) 1-15

Emergency Remedies 9-6

Engine Coolant 8-14

INDEX

Engine Hood.....	4-9
Engine Oil and Filter	8-7
Engine Oil Consumption.....	5-2
Engine Serial Number	11-1
Exhaust Gas Warning.....	5-1
F	
Fluid Level Check	8-13
Fog Light Switch.....	3-13
Folding Seats	4-5
For Australia.....	13-1
For Saudi Arabia (GCC) Specification Vehicle.....	13-4
Frame Hooks	4-9
Front Seat Heater Switch	3-11
Fuel Consumption (for Europe Euro IV)	11-3
Fuel Consumption (for Europe Euro V)	11-2
Fuel Filler Cap	4-3
Fuel Gauge	3-9
Fuel Recommendation	1-1
Fuse under the Dash Board.....	8-30
Fuses	8-29
Fuses in the Engine Compartment	8-29
G	
Gasoline Engine.....	1-1
Gasoline/Ethanol blends.....	1-1
Gasoline/Methanol blends	1-1
Gear Oil	8-11
Gear Oil Change.....	8-13
Gear Oil Level Check.....	8-12
Gearshift Lever	4-3
Glove Box	3-15

H	
Hazard Warning Switch	3-10
Head Restraints	1-12
Headlight Leveling Switch.....	3-13
Heated Rear Window (and heated outside rearview mirrors) Switch	3-11
Heating System	3-15
Horn.....	2-6
How the ABS Works.....	5-14
I	
If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck	6-4
Ignition Key Reminder	1-2
Ignition Switch.....	2-1
Immobilizer System	1-2
Immobilizer System Light.....	3-5
Important Vehicle Design Features to Know.....	6-1
Improving Fuel Economy	5-15
Installation of Radio Frequency Transmitters	4-12
Installation with Lap-Shoulder Seat Belts	1-21
Instrument Cluster	3-2
Instrument Panel	3-1
Interior Light Switch	4-8
J	
Jacking Instructions	9-1
Jump Starting Instructions	9-2
K	
Keyless Entry System.....	1-4
Keys.....	1-2
L	
Lap-shoulder belts	1-15

Lighting Operation.....	2-2
Lighting/Turn Signal Control Lever	2-2
Lights "On" reminder	2-3
Low Fuel Warning Light	3-7
M	
Main Beam (high beam) Indicator Light	3-6
Maintenance Recommended under Severe Driving Conditions	8-5
Maintenance Schedule	8-2
Malfunction Indicator Light.....	3-5
Manual Transmission	5-5
Manual Transmission Oil	8-11
Manual Window Control.....	1-7
Meter Illumination Control	3-7
Mirrors	1-9
O	
Odometer	3-7
Off-Road Driving	6-3
Oil Level Check	8-8
Oil Pressure Light.....	3-4
On-Paved Road Driving.....	6-2
Open Door Warning Light.....	3-6
Outside Rearview Mirrors	1-9
P	
Parking Brake.....	8-21
Parking Brake Lever	4-1
Pedal	4-2
Periodic Maintenance Schedule	8-2
Power Steering.....	8-22
Power Steering Fluid.....	8-22
Power-Assisted Brakes.....	5-12

R	
Rear Window Wiper/Washer Switch.....	2-5
Refill with Oil and Check for Leaks	8-10
Refilling.....	8-8
Replace the Oil Filter	8-10
Replacement of the transmitter battery	1-5
Roof Rails	4-11
Running-In	5-14
S	
Seat Adjustment.....	1-10
Seat belt inspection	1-17
Seat Belt Pretensioner System	1-21
Seat Belt Warning	13-3
Seat Belt Warning Light.....	3-4
Seat Belts.....	1-15
Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems	1-13
Selection of Coolant	8-14
Shoulder anchor height adjuster.....	1-16
Side Door Locks	1-3
Spare Tire Nut Lock	1-3
Spark Plugs	8-18
SPECIFICATIONS	12-1
Specified Fluid.....	8-13
Specified Oil	8-7
Speedometer	3-7
Starting the Engine	5-3
Steering.....	8-22
Sun Visor	4-7
Supplemental Restraint System (air bags).....	1-22
T	
Tachometer.....	3-9

INDEX

Tailgate	1-6	Windshield Wipers	2-4
Temperature Gauge	3-10	Wiper and Washer Operation	2-4
Tire Changing Tool	4-11	Wiper Blades	8-34
Tire Inspection	8-23		
Tire Rotation	8-25		
Tires	8-23		
Towing	9-4		
Towing capacity	7-1		
Towing Your Vehicle (recreational towing)	7-6		
Trailer hitch installation points	7-5		
Trailer Towing	7-1		
Transfer Oil	8-11		
Trip meter	3-7		
Turn Signal Indicators	3-6		
Turn Signal Operation	2-3		
U			
Using the 2WD/4WD Switches	5-7		
Using the Transmission	5-4		
V			
Vehicle Cleaning	10-2		
Vehicle Identification	11-1		
Vehicle Loading	7-1		
W			
Walk-in Type Seats	1-11		
Warning and Indicator Lights	3-3		
Washing	10-3		
Waxing	10-4		
Windows	1-7		
Windshield Washer	2-5		
Windshield Washer Fluid	8-17		
Windshield Wiper and Washer Lever	2-4		



MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION

HIMEJI WORKS

840, CHUYODA-MACHI, HIMEJI, HYOGO 670-8677, JAPAN

Tel: 81-79-298-8994 , Fax: 81-79-298-9929

DECLARATION of CONFORMITY

We, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation Himeji Works of the above address, hereby declare, at our sole responsibility, that the following product conforms to the Essential Requirements of the Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive 1999/5/EC in accordance with the tests conducted to the appropriate requirements of the relevant standards, as listed herewith.

Product: Immobilizer system

Model/ Type Number: IMB411-01

Directive and Standards used: Radio: EN 300 330-1 V1.3.2: 2002-12
EN 300 330-2 V1.3.1: 2006-04

EMC: EN 301 489-1 V1.8.1: 2008-04
EN 301 489-3 V1.4.1: 2002-08

LYD: EN60065: 2002+Amd.1: 2008

Year of affixing CE marking: 2010



Signature

: *Toshio Koga*

Name

: Toshio Koga

Position

: Manager
Body Control Units Design Section 1
Electronic Control Modules Dept. B

Date

: January 21, 2010

English	<p>Herby, Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works, declares that this Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC.</p>
Finnish	<p>Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works vakuuttaa täten että Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) tyyppihen läite on direktiivin 1999/5/EY oleellisten vaatimusten ja sitä koskevien direktiivin muiden ehtojen mukainen.</p>
Dutch	<p>Hierbij verklaart Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works dat het toestel Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) in overeenstemming is met de essentiële eisen en de andere relevante bepalingen van richtlijn 1999/5/EG.</p>
	<p>Bij deze verklaart Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works dat deze Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) voldoet aan de essentiële eisen en aan de overige relevante bepalingen van Richtlijn 1999/5/EC.</p>
French	<p>Par la présente Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works déclare que Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) est conforme aux exigences essentielles et aux autres dispositions pertinentes de la directive 1999/5/CE</p>
	<p>Par la présente, Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works déclare que ce Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) est conforme aux exigences essentielles et aux autres dispositions de la directive 1999/5/CE qui lui sont applicables</p>
Swedish	<p>Härmed intygar Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works att denna Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) står i överensstämmelse med de väsentliga egenskapskrav och övriga relevanta bestämmelser som framgår av direktiv 1999/5/EG.</p>
Danish	<p>Undertegnede Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works erklærer herved, at følgende udstyr Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) overholder de væsentlige krav og øvrige relevante krav i direktiv 1999/5/EF.</p>
German	<p>Hiermit erklart Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works, dass sich dieser/diese/dieses Gerätes Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) in Übereinstimmung mit den grundlegenden Anforderungen und den anderen relevanten Vorschriften der Richtlinie 1999/5/EG befindet". (BMWV)</p>
Greek	<p>Ημενί εκφάρι Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works die Übereinstimmung des Gerätes Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) mit den grundlegenden Anforderungen und den anderen relevanten Festlegungen der Richtlinie 1999/5/EG. (Wien)</p>
	<p>ΜΕ ΤΗΝ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΑ Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works ΔΗΛΩΝΕΙ ΟΤΙ Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) ΣΥΜΜΟΡΦΩΝΕΤΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΣ ΟΥΣΙΩΔΕΙΣ ΑΠΑΙΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΛΟΙΠΕΣ ΣΥΝΕΤΙΚΕΣ ΔΙΑΤΑΞΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΟΔΗΓΙΑΣ 1999/5/ΕΚ</p>
Italian	<p>Con la presente Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works dichiara che questo Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) è conforme ai requisiti essenziali ed alle altre disposizioni pertinenti stabilite dalla direttiva 1999/5/CE.</p>
Spanish	<p>Por medio de la presente Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works declara que el Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) cumple con los requisitos esenciales y cualesquiera otras disposiciones aplicables o exigibles de la Directiva 1999/5/CE.</p>
Portuguese	<p>Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works declara que este Immobilizer system (IMB411-01) está conforme com os requisitos essenciais e outras disposições da Directiva 1999/5/CE.</p>

Czech	Společnost Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works (limo prohlašuje, že Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) splňuje základní požadavky a další příslušné ustanovení Direktivy 1999/5/EC.
Estonian	Selleja kinnitab Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works, et see Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) vastab direktiiv 1999/5/EC põhilistele nõuandistele ja muudele asjakohastele määrustele.
Latvian	Ar šo, Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works, apstiprina, ka Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) atbilst Direktīvas 1999/5/EC galvenajām prasībām un citiem tās nosacījumiem.
Lithuanian	Šiuo, Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works, patvirta, kad šis Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) atitinka pagrindinius Direktivos 1999/5/EB reikalavimus ir kitas svarbias nuostatas.
Hungarian	Auliroli, Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works, kijelenti, hogy a jelen Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) megfelel az 1999/5/EC irányelvben meghatározott alapvető követelményeknek és egyéb vonatkozó előírásoknak.
Maltese	Hawitnekk, Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works, iddikjura li Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) josserra l-Inglijiet essenzjali u disponzjonijiet rilevanti oħra tad-Direttiva 1999/5/KE.
Polish	Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works niniejszym oświadcza, że Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) spełnia zasadnicze wymogi oraz inne istotne postanowienia dyrektywy 1999/5/EC.
Slovenian	S tem Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works izjavlja, da je ta Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) v skladu z osnovnimi zahtevami in ostalimi ustreznimi predpisi Direktive 1999/5/EC.
Slovakian	Spoločnosť Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works (lmo vyhlasuje, že Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) spĺňa základné požiadavky a ďalšie príslušné ustanovenia Direktívy 1999/5/EC.
Bulgarian	С настоящия документ Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works деklарира, че Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) е в съгласие с основните изисквания и съответните постановления на Директива 1999/5/EC.
Rumanian	Prin prezenta, Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works declară că acest Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) este conform cu cerințele principale și cu celelalte prevederi relevante ale Directivei 1999/5/EC.
Turkish	(Şu bu belge ile Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works, bu Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) 'in 1999/5/EC Yönelimle ilgili esas gereksinimleri ve diğer şartlarla uygun olduğunu beyan eder.
Icelandic	Hér með lýsir Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works yfir því að Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) er í samræmi við grunnkröfur og aðrar kröfur, sem gerdar eru í tilskpun 1999/5/EC.
Norwegian	Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Himeji Works erklærer herved at utstyret Imobilizier system (IMB411-01) er i samsvar med de grunnleggende krav og øvrige relevante krav i direktiv 1999/5/EF.

ALPS

ALPS ELECTRIC CO., LTD. Automotive Division
6-3-36, Nakazato, Furuikawa, Osaka-city, Miyagi-pref, 989-6181, Japan
Phone +81 229-23-5111 Fax +81 229-22-3755

DECLARATION of CONFORMITY


We, ALPS ELECTRIC CO., LTD. of the above address, hereby declare, at our sole responsibility, that the following product conforms to the Essential Requirements of the Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive 1999/5/EC in accordance with the tests conducted to the appropriate requirements of the relevant standards, as listed herewith.

Product : Keyless Entry System for Vehicle

Model/Type Number : 37182-A7 for Transmitter
37190-A7 for Receiver

Directive and Standards used : Radio: EN 300 220-1; V.2.1.1 (2006-04)
EN 300 220-2; V.2.1.2 (2007-06)
EMC : EN301 489-1; V.1.8.1 (2008-04)
EN301 489-3; V.1.4.1 (2002-08)
ISO7637-2; 2004
LVD: EN60065_2002+Amd.1; 2006
Incl. EN60065_2002+Amd.1.1; 2008

Year of affixing CE marking : 2001







Signature : 

Name : Tomosuke Takata

Position : RKE Design Group Manager

Date : November 20, 2009

BATTERY LABEL SYMBOL MEANINGS

	No smoking, no naked flames, no sparks		Battery acid
	Shield eyes		Note operating instructions
	Keep away from children		Explosive gas

Prepared by
SUZUKI MOTOR CORPORATION

September, 2010

Part No. 99011-81A2B-01E

Printed in Japan

TP184

SERVICE STATION INFORMATION

Fuel recommendation:

See page 1-1

Engine oil recommendation:

Quality: SG, SH, SJ, SL or SM

Viscosity: SAE **0W-20**, 5W-30, 10W-30, 10W-40,
15W-40 or 20W-40

For further details, see "Engine Oil and Filter" in the
"INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section.

Brake fluid:

DOT3 or SAE J1703

Automatic transmission fluid:

SUZUKI ATF3317 or Mobil ATF3309 or equivalent to
DEXRON® -III.

Tire cold pressure:

See the "Tire Information Label" located on the
driver's door lock pillar.

