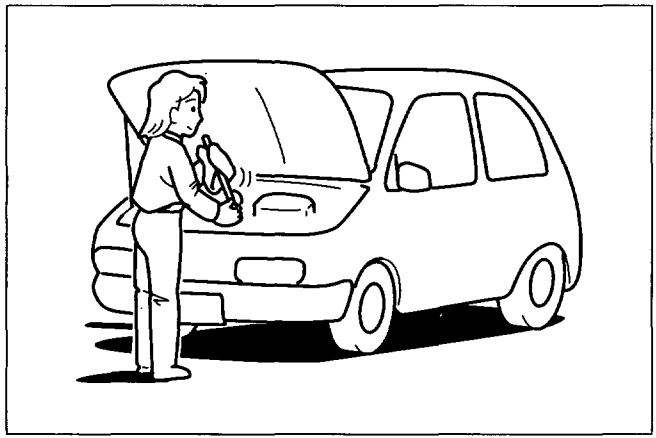
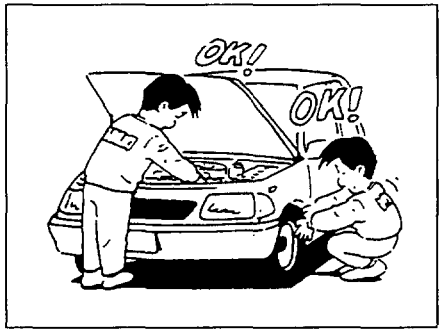
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE



60G410



60A187S

⚠ 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:

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- **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.**
- **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.**

(Continued)

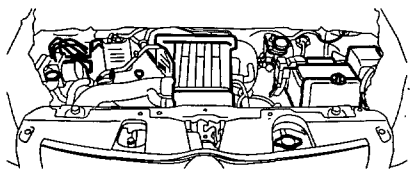
⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- **When it is necessary to do service work with the engine running, make sure that the parking brake is set fully and the transaxle is in Neutral.**
- **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 gasoline 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

EXAMPLE



52KM104

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.

CAUTION

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, clean, adjust, lubricate or replace as necessary
"L" : Lubricate

NOTE:
- ***Class 1: Gasoline engine with the oxygen sensor***
- ***Class 2: D13A/Z13DTJ Diesel engine***

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.

- **Class 1: Gasoline engine with the oxygen sensor**
- **Class 2: D13A/Z13DTJ Diesel engine**

- *Interval: For Sweden, Item 2-1, 4-1 and 4-2 should be performed by odometer reading only.

*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	[Class 1] Tension check, *Adjustment, *Replacement		–	–	I	–	–	R
	[Class 2] Ribbed belt and tensioner		Inspect every 30000 km (18000 miles) or 24 months. Replace every 150000 km (90000 miles) or 120 months.					
*1-2. Valve clearance	[Class 1]		–	I	–	I	–	I
1-3. Engine oil and engine oil filter	[Class 1]		R	R	R	R	R	R
	[Class 2] without DPF® Synthetic oil		R	R	R	R	R	R
	[Class 2] with DPF® Synthetic oil		Replace when the oil pressure light blinks or every 12 months.					
1-4. Engine coolant			–	–	R	–	–	R
*1-5. Exhaust system (except catalyst)			–	I	–	I	–	I
IGNITION								
2-1. Spark plugs								
When **unleaded** fuel is used	[Class 1] Iridium plug		Replace every 105000 km (63000 miles) or 84 months					
When **leaded** fuel is used, refer to "Severe Driving Condition" schedule.								
FUEL								
3-1. Air cleaner filter element	Paved-road [Class 1]		I	I	R	I	I	R
	[Class 2]		–	–	R	–	–	R
	Dusty condition		Refer to "Severe Driving condition" schedule					
*3-2. Fuel lines			–	I	–	I	–	I
*3-3. Fuel filter	[Class 2]		–	R	–	R	–	R
			Drain water every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months.					
*3-4. Fuel tank			–	–	I	–	–	I
EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM								
*4-1. PCV valve	[Class 1]		–	–	–	–	–	I
*4-2. Fuel evaporative emission control system			–	–	–	–	–	I

*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			I	I	I	I	I	I
Brake drums and shoes			–	I	–	I	–	I
*5-2. Brake hoses and pipes			–	I	–	I	–	I
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 pedal (cable or fluid level)			–	I	–	I	–	I
6-2. Tires/Wheels			I	I	I	I	I	I
*6-3. Drive axle boots			–	–	I	–	–	I
*6-4. Suspension system			–	I	–	I	–	I
*6-5. Steering system			–	I	–	I	–	I
*6-6. Manual transaxle oil	(I: 1st 15000 km only)		I	–	R	–	–	R
6-7. Automatic transaxle	Fluid level		–	I	–	I	–	I
	*Fluid change		Replace every 165000 km (99000 miles).					
	*Fluid hose		–	–	–	I	–	–
6-8. All latches, hinges and locks			–	I	–	I	–	I
*6-9. Air conditioner filter element (if equipped)			–	I	R	–	I	R

⚠ WARNING

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

Maintenance Recommended under Severe Driving Conditions

If the car 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 – Idling the engine frequently
H – Trailer towing (if admitted)

Severe Condition Code	Maintenance		Maintenance Operation	Maintenance Interval
– B C D – – – –	Engine accessory drive 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 (Gasoline engine)		R	Every 7500 km (4500 miles) or 6 months
A – C D E – G H	Engine oil and oil filter (Diesel engine)	Without the DPF®	R	Every 7500 km (4500 miles) or 6 months
		With the DPF®	R	Every 7500 km (4500 miles) or 6 months or when the oil pressure light blinks
A B C – E F – H	Spark plugs	Iridium plug	R	Every 30000 km (18000 miles) or 24 months

Severe Condition Code	Maintenance	Maintenance Operation	Maintenance Interval
– – C – – – – –	Air cleaner filter element *1	I	Every 2500 km (1500 miles)
		R	Every 30000 km (18000 miles) or 24 months
– B – – E – – H	Automatic transaxle fluid change	R	Every 30000 km (18000 miles) or 24 months
– B C D – – – H	Wheel bearings	I	Every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months
– B – D E – – H	Drive axle boots	I	Every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months
– B – – E – – H	Manual transaxle 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
– – C D – – – –	Air conditioner filter element (if equipped) (Clean more frequently if the air flow from the air conditioner decreases.)	I	Every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months
		R	Every 45000 km (27000 miles) or 36 months

NOTE:
I – Inspect, clean, adjust, lubricate or replace as necessary
R – Replace or change
T – Tighten to the specified torque

**1 Inspect or replace more frequently if necessary.*

Drive Belt

⚠ WARNING

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

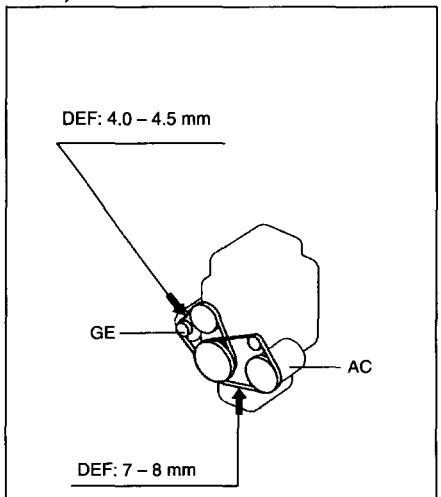
Make sure the drive belt tension is correct. If the belt is too loose, insufficient battery charging, engine overheating, poor power steering, poor air conditioning, or excessive belt wear can result. When you press the belt with your thumb midway between the pulleys, there should be a deflection according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

(For Diesel Engine Model)
The drive belts tension is adjusted automatically.

K10B, K12B



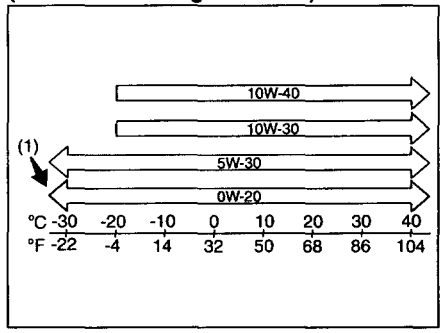
→: 100 N (10 kg, 22 lbs) press
GE: Generator
DEF: Deflection
AC: Air conditioner compressor

51KM036

Engine Oil and Filter

Specified Oil

(For Gasoline Engine Model)



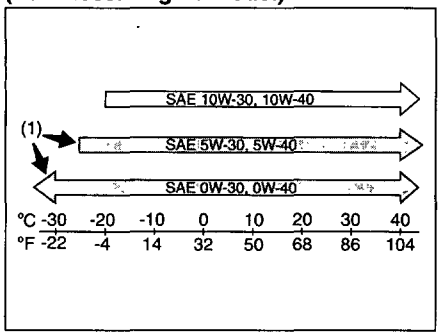
63J266

(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 (1) is the best choice for good fuel economy, and good starting in cold weather.

(For Diesel Engine Model)



62J195

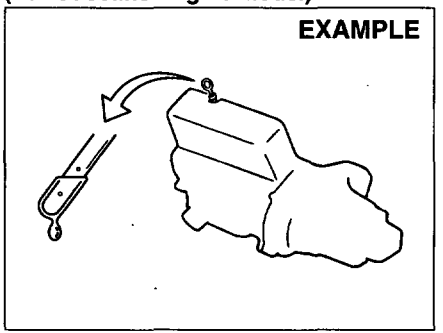
(1) Preferred

Be sure that the engine oil you use comes under the quality classification of ACEA B4. Select the appropriate oil viscosity according to the above chart.

SAE 0W-30, 0W-40, 5W-30 or 5W-40 (1) is the best choice for good fuel economy, and good starting in cold weather.

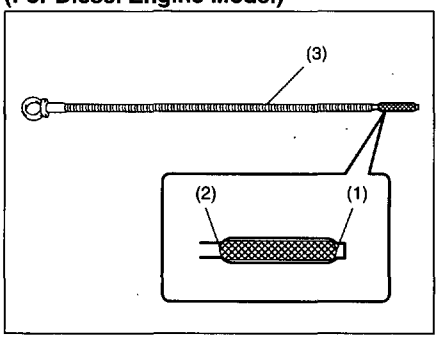
Oil Level Check

(For Gasoline Engine Model)



80G064

(For Diesel Engine Model)



84E012

(1) MIN
(2) MAX
(3) Engine oil dipstick

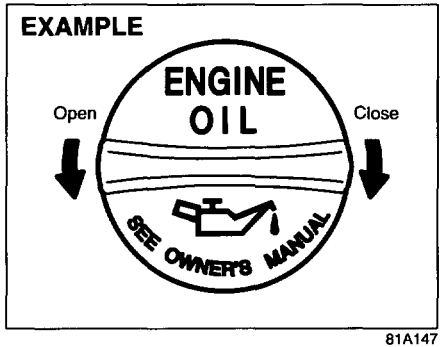
It is important to keep the engine oil at the correct level for proper lubrication of your vehicle's engine. Check the oil level with the vehicle on a level surface. The oil level indication may be inaccurate if the vehicle is on a slope. The oil level should be checked either before starting the engine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

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

CAUTION

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

Refilling

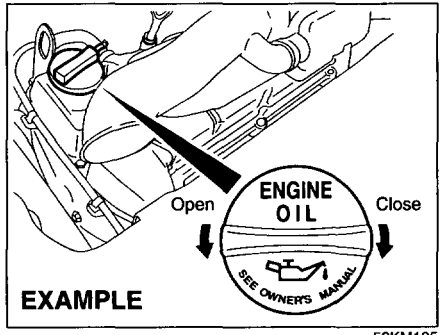


81A147

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.

Changing Engine Oil and Filter

Drain the engine oil while the engine is still warm.

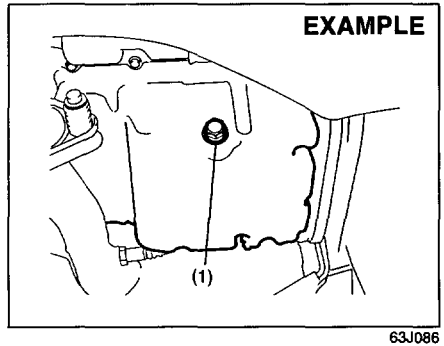


52KM105

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.

⚠ WARNING

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.



63J086

Tightening torque for drain plug (1):

- **Gasoline Engine**
  35 Nm (3.5 kg-m, 25.5 lb-ft)
- **Diesel Engine**
  20 Nm (2.0 kg-m, 14.5 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.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

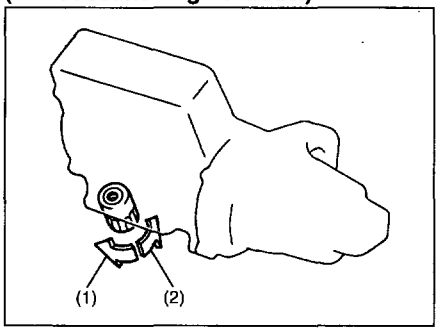
(Continued)
To minimize your exposure to used oil, wear a long-sleeve shirt and moisture-proof gloves (such as dish-washing gloves) when changing oil. If oil contacts your skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water.
Launder any clothing or rags if wet with oil.
Recycle or properly dispose of used oil and filters.

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

Replace the Oil Filter

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.

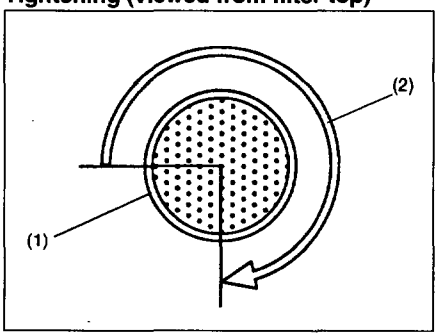
(For Gasoline Engine Model)



54G092

(1) Loosen
(2) Tighten

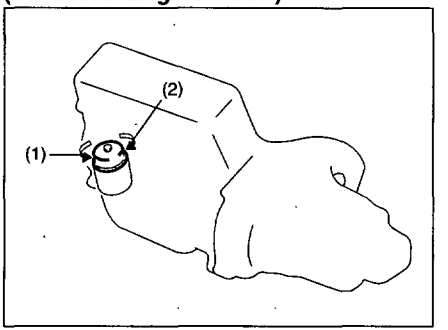
Tightening (viewed from filter top)



54G093

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

(For Diesel Engine Model)



84E016

CAUTION

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
- **Gasoline Engine**
  3/4 turn or
  14 Nm (1.4 kg-m, 10.5 lb-ft)
- **Diesel Engine**
  25Nm (2.5 kg-m, 18.1 lb-ft)

CAUTION

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

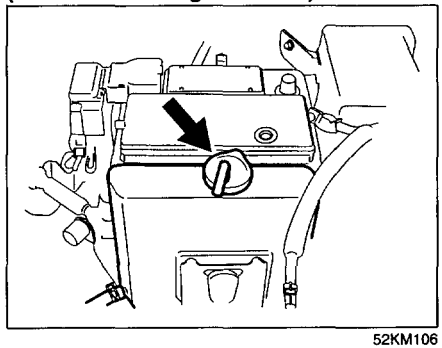
1) Pour oil through the filler hole and install the filler cap.
   For the approximate capacity of the oil, refer to the "CAPACITIES" item in the "SPECIFICATIONS" section.
2) Start the engine and look carefully for leaks at the oil filter and drain plug. Run the engine at various speeds for at least 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.

CAUTION

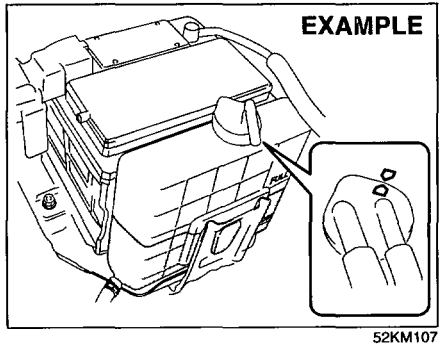
- **When replacing the oil filter, it is recommended that you use a genuine SUZUKI replacement filter. If you use an aftermarket filter, make sure it is of equivalent quality and follow the manufacturer's instructions.**
- **Oil leaks from around the oil filter or drain plug indicate incorrect installation 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.**

Engine Coolant

(For Gasoline Engine Model)

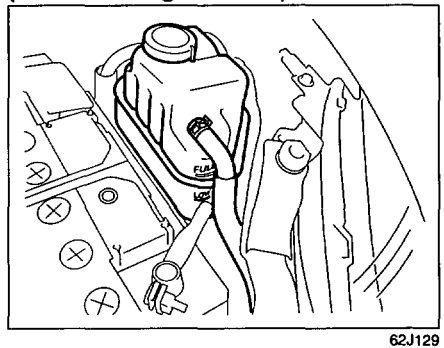


52KM106



52KM107

(For Diesel Engine Model)



62J129

Selection of Coolant

To maintain optimum performance and durability of your engine, use SUZUKI Genuine Coolant or equivalent.
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 SUZUKI dealer can help you select the proper coolant.

CAUTION

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.**
- **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 transaxle 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

(For Gasoline Engine Model)

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.

(For Diesel Engine Model)

⚠ WARNING

It is hazardous to remove the reservoir tank cap (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.

If the coolant level is below the "LOW" mark, more coolant should be added. When the engine is cool, remove the degassing tank cap by turning it anticlockwise slowly to release any pressure. And add coolant until the degassing tank level reaches the "FULL" mark. Never fill the degassing tank above the "FULL" mark.

CAUTION

- **The mixture you use should contain 50% concentration of antifreeze.**
- **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.**
- **When putting the cap on the reservoir tank, line up the arrow on the cap and the arrow on the tank. Failure to follow this can result in coolant leakage.**

⚠ WARNING

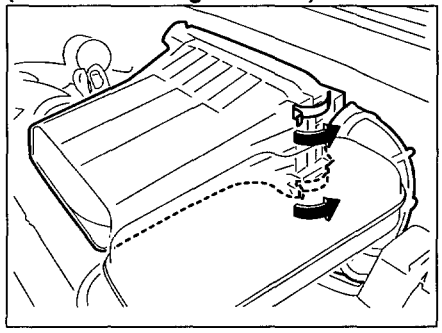
Engine coolant is harmful or fatal if swallowed or inhaled. Do not drink antifreeze or coolant solution. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Immediately contact a poison control center or a physician. Avoid inhaling mist or hot vapors; if inhaled, remove to fresh air. If coolant gets in eyes, flush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

Coolant Replacement

Since special procedures are required, we recommend you take your vehicle to your SUZUKI dealer for coolant replacement.

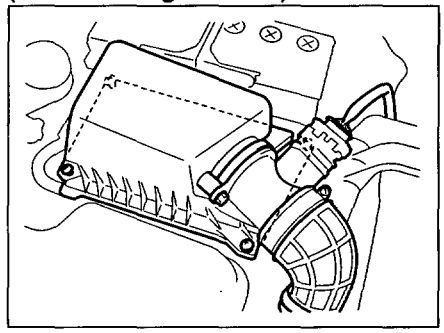
Air Cleaner

(For Gasoline Engine Model)



52KM108

(For Diesel Engine Model)

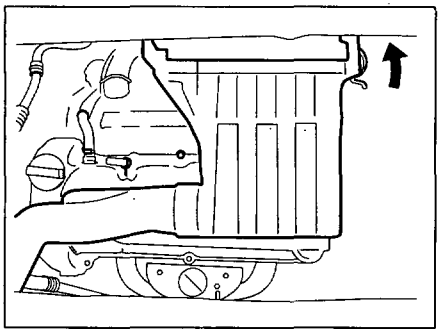


62J130

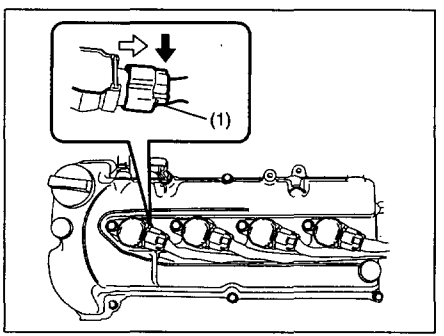
If the air cleaner is clogged with dust, there will be greater intake resistance, resulting in decreased power output and increased fuel consumption.

Unclamp the side clamps or loosen the screws, and remove the element from the air cleaner case. If it appears to be dirty, replace it with a new one.

Spark Plugs



52KM121



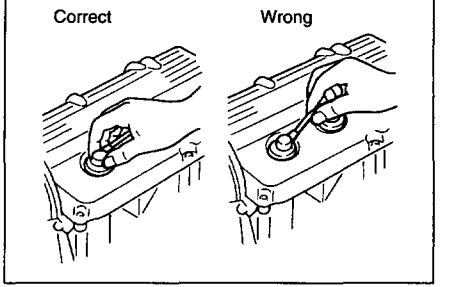
52KM122

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) Unclamp the air cleaner cover.
2) Remove the engine top cover.
3) If necessary, disconnect the coupler (1) while pushing the release lever.
4) Remove the ignitor bolts.
5) 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.

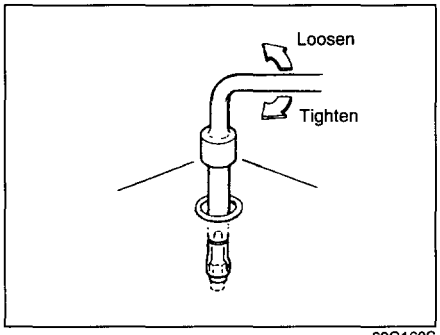
EXAMPLE



60G102

CAUTION

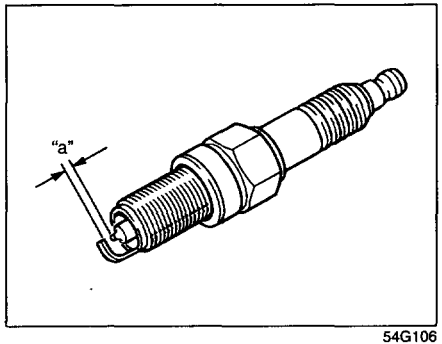
- **When disconnecting the spark plug cables, pull on the boot, not on the cable itself. Pulling on the cable can damage it.**
- **When servicing the iridium/platinum spark plugs (slender center electrode type plugs), do not touch the center electrode, as it is easy to damage.**



60G160S

CAUTION

- **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, 18.0 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.**

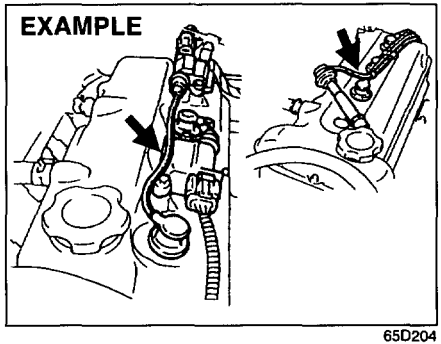


54G106

Spark plug gap "a"
ZXU20PR11 / IKR6G11:
1.0 – 1.1 mm (0.039 – 0.043 in.)

CAUTION

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.



65D204

NOTE:
If your engine is equipped with the high-tension cord type ignition wiring and you experience some firing problem of spark plugs, such as, hard engine-starting, misfire etc., the cause may be located not only on spark plugs but also on deteriorated ignition wirings (generally, used for more than 80000 km or five years). If spark plug replacement does not solve the problem, have the ignition wiring and other ignition system inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

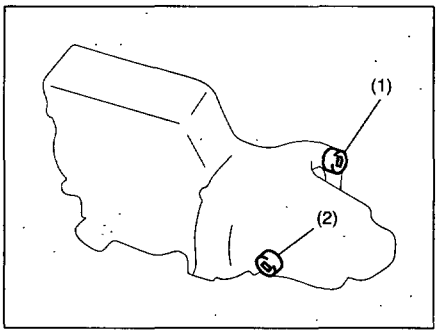
Gear Oil

Manual Transaxle Oil

When adding gear oil, use gear oil with the appropriate viscosity and grade.
We highly recommend you use:
API GL-4 SAE 75W-90 for gasoline engine manual transaxle oil.
API GL-4 SAE 75W-90 for diesel engine manual transaxle oil.

Gear Oil Level Check

Manual transaxle



62J171

(1) Oil filler and level plug
(for gasoline engine model)
(2) Oil filler and level plug
(for diesel engine model)

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) or (2)).
3) Check 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) or (2)) until the oil level reaches the bottom of the filler hole, then reinstall the plug.

Tightening torque ((1) or (2)):
21 Nm (2.1 kg-m, 15.5 lb-ft)

⚠ WARNING

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

CAUTION

When tightening the plug, apply the following sealing compound or equivalent to the plug threads to prevent oil leakage.

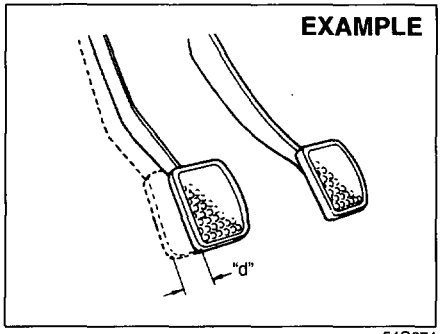
Manual transaxle sealant:
SUZUKI Bond No. "1217G"

Gear Oil Change

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

Clutch Pedal

Cable control clutch (if equipped)

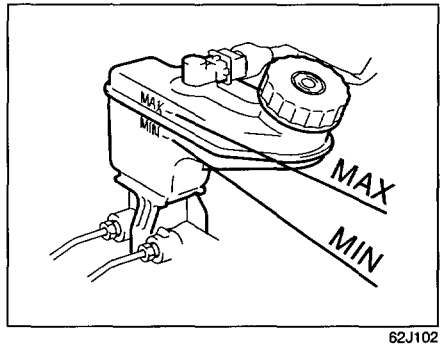


54G274

Clutch pedal play "d":
- **Gasoline Engine**
  15 - 20 mm (0.6 - 0.8 in.)
- **Diesel Engine**
  10 mm (0.4 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.

Fluid Control Clutch (if equipped)



62J102

Check the clutch pedal for smooth operation and brake fluid level from time to time. If clutch dragging is felt with the pedal fully depressed, have the clutch inspected by your SUZUKI dealer. If the brake fluid level is near the "MIN" line, fill it up to the "MAX" line with SAE J1704 or DOT4 brake fluid.

Automatic Transaxle (AT) Fluid

Specified Fluid

Use an automatic transaxle:
SUZUKI ATF 3317 or Mobil ATF 3309

Fluid Level Check

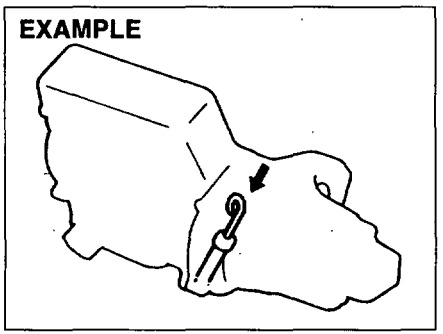
CAUTION
Driving with too much or too little fluid can damage the transaxle.

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

To check the fluid level:
1) To warm up the transaxle fluid, drive the vehicle for 20 more minutes.

CAUTION
Be sure to use the specified automatic transaxle fluid. Using automatic transaxle fluid other than SUZUKI ATF 3317 or Mobil ATF 3309 may damage the automatic transaxle of your vehicle.

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.

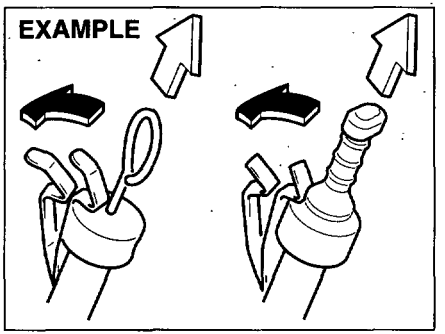


63J125

2) Park your vehicle on level ground.
3) 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.
4) 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.

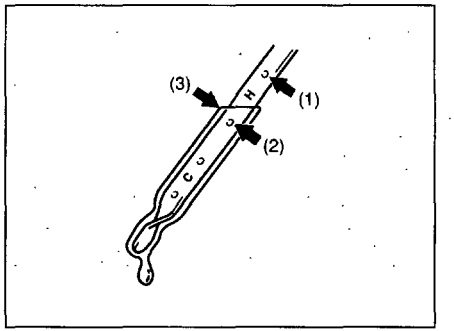
⚠ WARNING

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



52KM144

5) 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.
6) 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.



63J087

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

7) Add just enough specified fluid through the dipstick hole to fill the transaxle to the proper level.

CAUTION

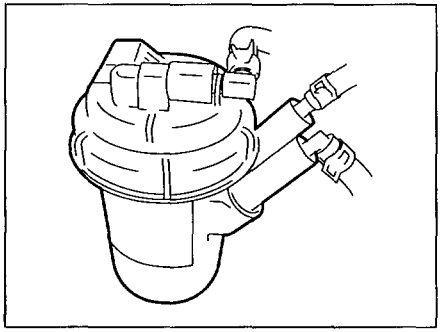
After checking or adding oil, be sure to insert the dipstick securely.

Changing Oil

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

Fuel Filter (Diesel engine)

D13A/Z13DTJ diesel



84E023

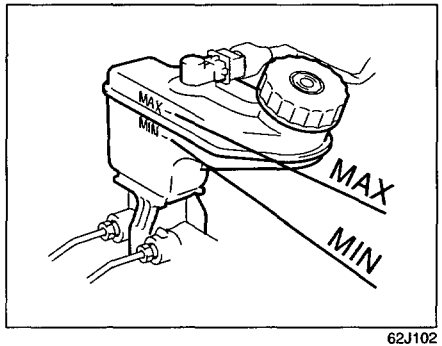
The fuel filter works as a water sedimentor as well.

Drain water according to the Periodic Maintenance Schedule. To drain water:

1) Place a pan or ample rag under the fuel filter drain nozzle.
2) Loosen the drain knob. The water will be drained.
3) Tighten the drain knob when the water changes to the diesel fuel.
4) Tighten the drain knob.

Brakes

Brake Fluid



62J102

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 J1704 or DOT4 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.**
- **Brake fluid can harm your eyes and damage painted surfaces. Use caution when refilling the reservoir.**
- **Do not use any fluid other than SAE J1704 or DOT4 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.**

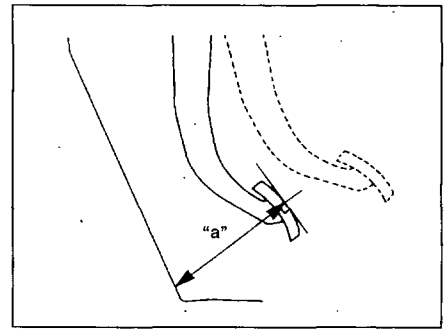
⚠ WARNING

Brake fluid is harmful or fatal if swallowed, and harmful if it comes in contact with skin or eyes. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Immediately contact a poison control center or a physician. If brake fluid gets in eyes, flush eyes with water and seek medical attention. Wash thoroughly after handling. Solution can be poisonous to animals. Keep out of the reach of children and animals.

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:

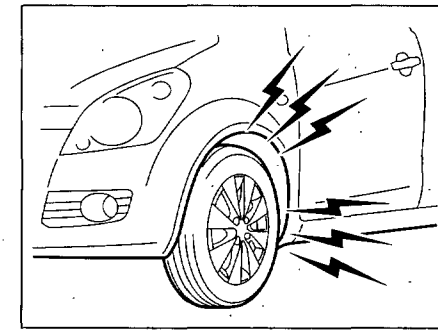


54G108

Pedal to floor carpet minimum distance "a":
75 mm (3.0 in.)

With the engine running, measure the distance between the brake pedal and floor carpet 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 carpet 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.

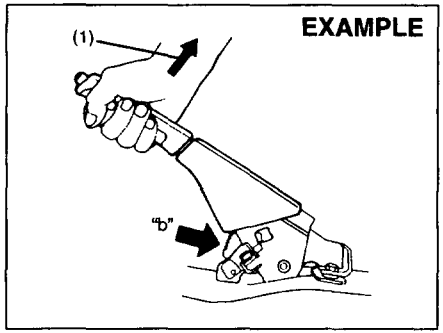


51KM013

⚠ 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.)**

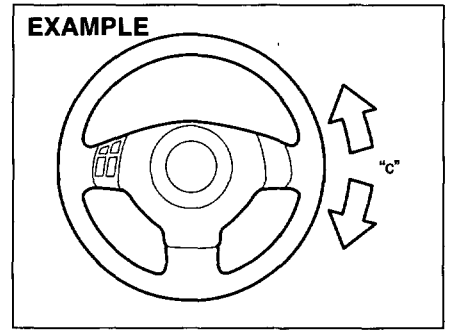
Parking Brake



Ratchet tooth specification "b":
4th – 9th
Lever pull force (1):
200 N (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.

Steering

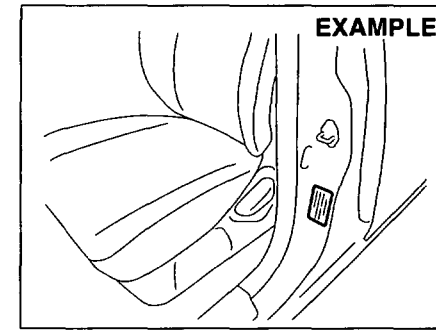


Steering wheel play "c":
0 – 30 mm (0.0 – 1.2 in.)

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.

Tires



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

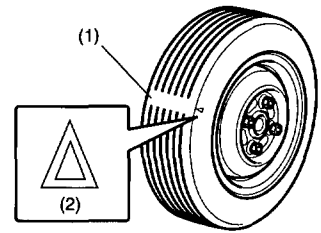
Inspect your vehicle's tires at least once a month by performing the following checks:

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



52KM110

(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.

⚠ WARNING

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 bolts.
5) Check that there are no nails, stones or other objects sticking into the tires.

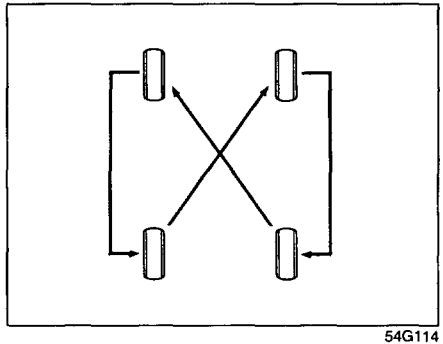
⚠ WARNING

- **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.**

CAUTION

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.

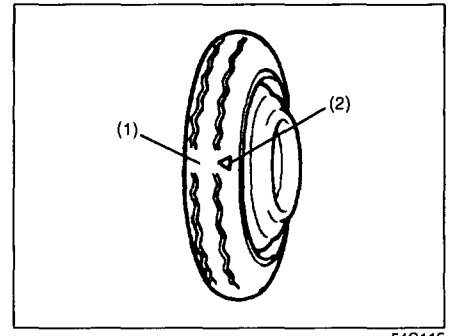
Tire Rotation



54G114

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.

Compact Spare Tire (if equipped)



54G115

(1) Wear indicator
(2) Indicator location mark

Your vehicle comes equipped with the compact spare tire. The compact spare is designed to save space in your storage area, and its lighter weight makes it easier to install if a flat tire occurs. It is only intended for temporary emergency use, until the conventional tire can be repaired or replaced. The inflation pressure of the compact spare tire should be checked at least monthly. Use a quality pocket-type inflation pressure gauge and set at 420 kPa (60 psi). At the same time, check that the tire is stored securely. If it is not, tighten it.

Note that two or more compact spare tires should not be used on one vehicle simultaneously.

⚠ WARNING

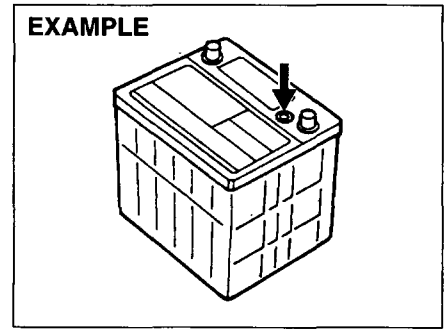
The compact spare tire and wheel are intended for temporary emergency use only. Continuous use of this spare can result in tire failure and loss of control. Always observe these precautions when using this spare:

- **Your vehicle will handle differently with this temporary spare.**
- **Do not exceed 80 km/h (50 mph) speed.**
- **Replace this spare with a standard tire and wheel as soon as possible.**
- **Use of this spare will reduce ground clearance.**
- **Recommended air pressure for this spare is 420 kPa (60 psi).**
- **Do not use tire chains on the compact spare. If you must use tire chains, rearrange the wheels so standard tires and wheels are fitted to the front axle.**
- **The compact spare tire has a much shorter tread life than the conventional tires on your vehicle. Replace the tire as soon as the tread wear indicator appears.**
- **When replacing the compact spare tire, use a replacement tire with the exact same size and construction.**

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.**



60A269

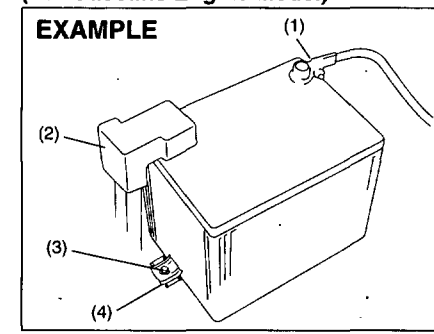
Your vehicle is equipped with a battery that requires infrequent maintenance. You will never have to add water. You should, however, periodically check the battery, battery terminals and battery hold-down bracket for corrosion. Remove corrosion using a stiff brush and ammonia mixed with water, or baking soda mixed with water. After removing corrosion, rinse with clean water.

The test indicator on the top of the battery provides information on the condition of the battery.

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.

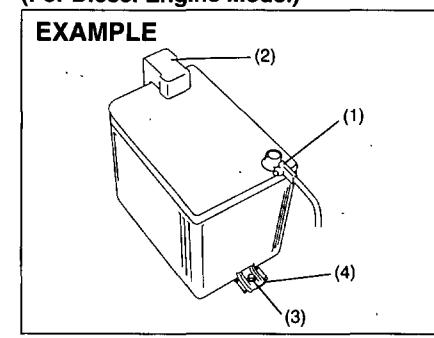
Replacement of the battery

(For Gasoline Engine Model)



51KM040

(For Diesel Engine Model)



51KM041

To remove the battery:
1) Disconnect the negative cable (1).
2) Disconnect the positive cable (2).

3) Remove the retainer bolt (3) and remove the retainer (4).
4) Remove the battery.

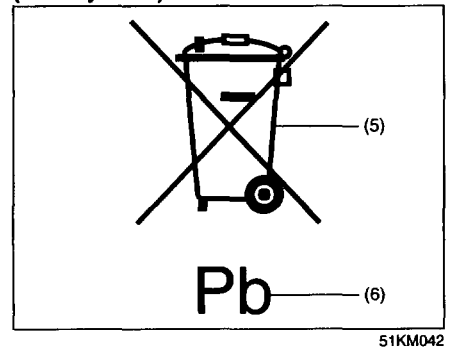
To install the battery:
1) Install the battery in the reverse order of removel.
2) Tighten the retainer bolt and battery cables securely.

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 ordinay 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)



51KM042

(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 waste.
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 waste 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.

Fuses

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

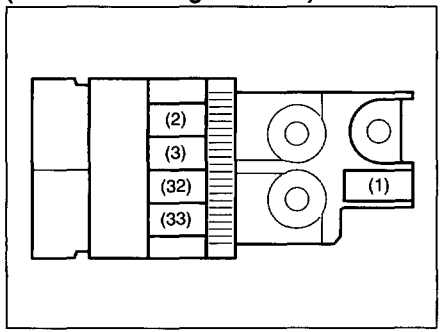
Main fuse
The main fuse takes current directly from the battery.

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

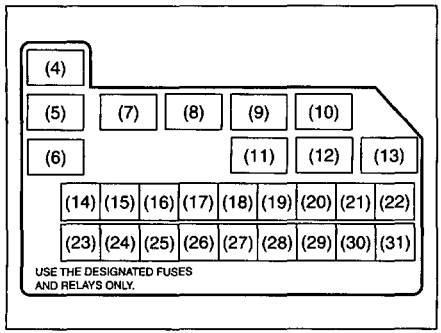
Individual fuses
These fuses are for individual electrical circuits.

Fuses in the Engine Compartment

(For Gasoline Engine Model)



63J156

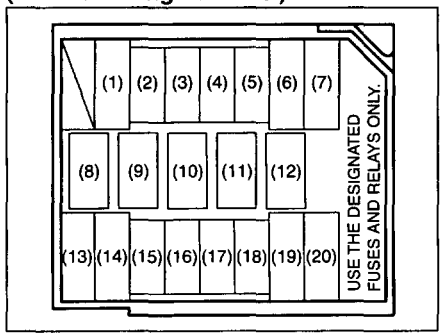


63J092

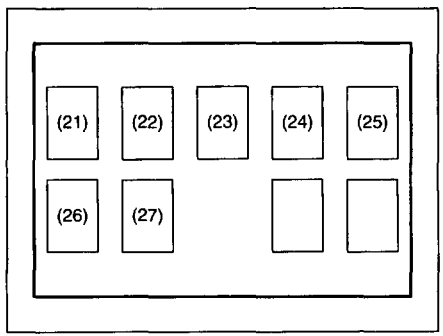
(For Gasoline Engine Model)

MAIN FUSE/PRIMARY FUSE		
(1)	80A	All electric load
(2)	50A	Power window, Ignition, Wiper, Starter
(3)	50A	Tail light, Rear defogger, Door lock, Hazard/Horn, Dome
(4)	–	Radiator fan relay #1
(5)	–	Radiator fan relay #2
(6)	–	Radiator fan relay #3
(7)	–	Starting motor relay
(8)	–	Main relay
(9)	–	Throttle motor relay
(10)	–	Front fog light relay
(11)	–	Fuel pump relay
(12)	–	Air compressor relay
(13)	–	Automatic transaxle relay
(14)	30A	Heater fuse
(15)	15A	Fuel injection fuse
(16)	10A	Air compressor fuse
(17)	15A	Automatic transaxle fuse
(18)	15A	Brake light switch fuse
(19)	30A	ABS control module fuse
(20)	30A	Starting motor fuse
(21)	–	Blank
(22)	50A	Power steering control module fuse
(23)	30A	Ignition switch fuse
(24)	30A	Radiator fan fuse
(25)	–	Blank
(26)	30A	ABS control module fuse
(27)	–	Blank
(28)	15A	Throttle motor fuse
(29)	15A	Front fog light fuse
(30)	15A	Headlight (Left) fuse
(31)	15A	Headlight (Right) fuse
(32)	80A	Heater, Air compressor, Power steering
(33)	80A	Radiator fan, Front fog light, Head light

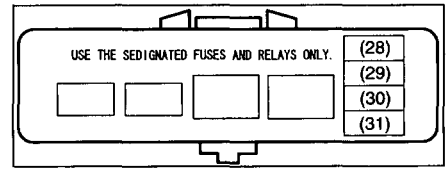
(For Diesel Engine Model)



62J124



62J125

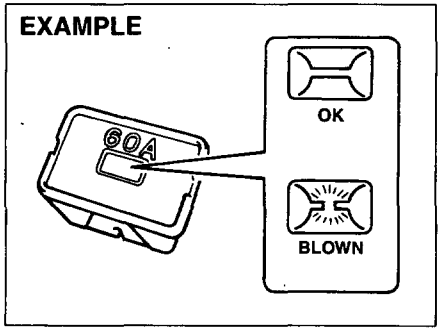


52KM134

(For Diesel Engine Model)

MAIN FUSE/PRIMARY FUSE		
(1)	30A	Starting motor fuse
(2)	10A	Air compressor fuse
(3)	15A	Fuel pump fuse
(4)	30A	FI fuse
(5)	30A	Heater fuse
(6)	30A	Radiator fan fuse
(7)	50A	Power steering control module fuse
(8)	–	Radiator fan relay #1
(9)	–	Radiator fan relay #2
(10)	–	Radiator fan relay #3
(11)	–	Air compressor relay
(12)	–	Starting motor relay
(13)	30A	ABS control module fuse
(14)	30A	ABS control module fuse
(15)	15A	Brake light switch fuse
(16)	15A	Headlight (Right) fuse
(17)	15A	Headlight (Left) fuse
(18)	15A	Front fog light fuse
(19)	30A	Ignition switch fuse
(20)	50A	Power window, Ignition, Wiper, Starter
(21)	80A	Glow
(22)	30A	Fuel heater
(23)	100A	All electric load
(24)	50A	Light
(25)	30A	WTP heater
(26)	30A	WTP heater
(27)	30A	WTP heater
(28)	–	Blank
(29)	20A	FI fuse
(30)	10A	FI2 fuse
(31)	10A	FI3 fuse

The main fuse, primary fuses and some of the individual 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, a primary fuse or an individual fuse, use a genuine SUZUKI replacement. To remove a fuse, use the fuse puller provided in the fuse box. The amperage of each fuse is shown in the back of the fuse box cover.



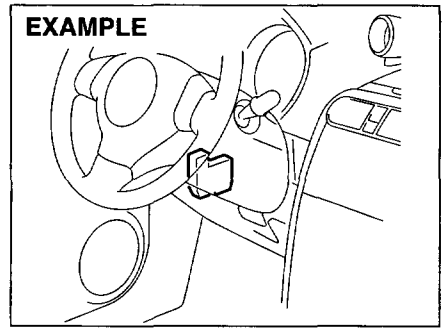
60G111

⚠ WARNING

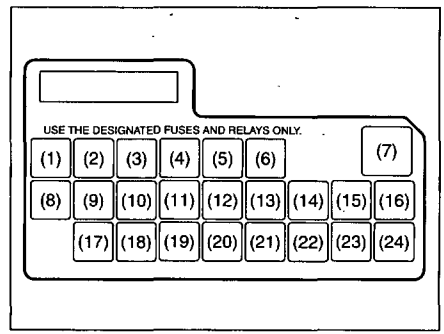
If the main fuse or a primary fuse blows, be sure to have your vehicle inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer. Always use a genuine SUZUKI replacement. Never use a substitute such as a wire even for a temporary repair, or extensive electrical damage and a fire can result.

NOTE:
Make sure that the fuse box always carries spare fuses and fuse puller.

Fuses under the Dash Board



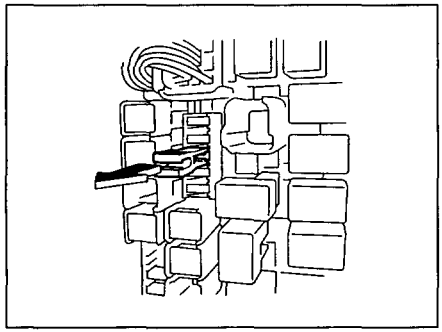
52KM111



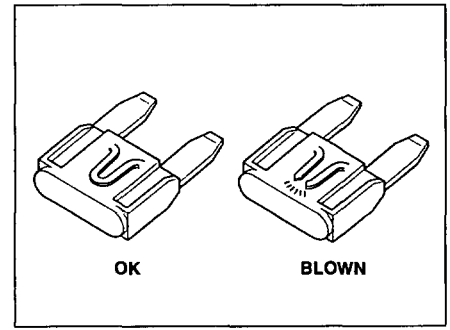
63J093

MAIN FUSE/PRIMARY FUSE		
(1)	–	Blank
(2)	15A	Ignition coil
(3)	10A	Back-up light
(4)	10A	Meter
(5)	15A	Accessory 1
(6)	15A	Accessory 2
(7)	30A	Power window
(8)	15A	Wiper / Washer
(9)	10A	IG1 SIG
(10)	15A	Air bag
(11)	10A	Anti-lock brake system
(12)	10A	Tail light
(13)	–	Blank
(14)	20A	Door lock
(15)	–	Blank
(16)	10A	ST SIG
(17)	15A	Seat heater
(18)	10A	IG2 SIG
(19)	15A	Deicer / Rear fog light
(20)	15A	Radio
(21)	20A	Rear defogger
(22)	15A	Horn / Hazard
(23)	–	Blank
(24)	20A	Power window timer

The fuse box is located under the driver's side of the dashboard.
Remove the fuse box cover by pushing in at both ends and pulling off the cover.
To remove a fuse, use the fuse puller provided in the fuse box.



63J095



65D046

⚠ 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.

Bulb Replacement

⚠ WARNING

- **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.**

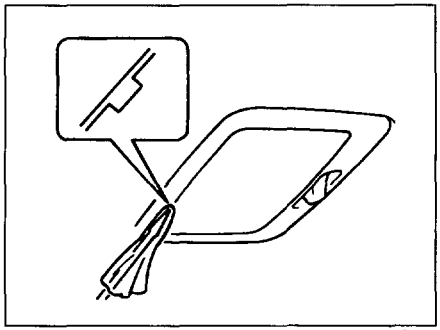
CAUTION

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.

CAUTION

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

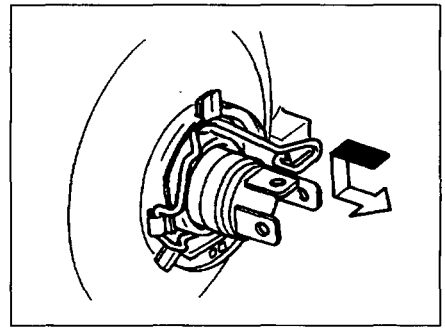


60G115

Pull down the lens by using a plane screw driver covered with a soft cloth as shown. 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



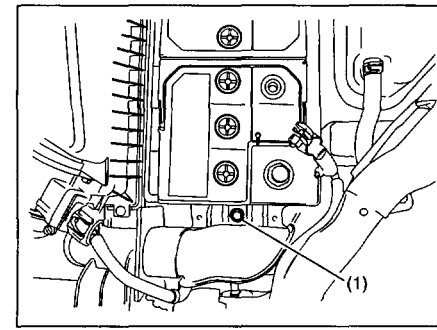
70G135

Remove the sealing rubber. Disconnect the coupler.

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

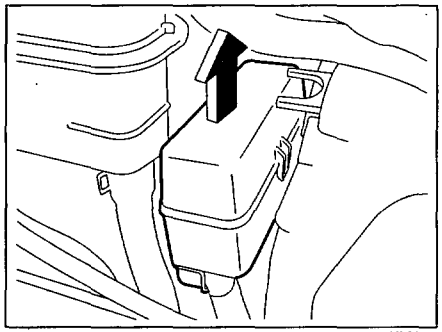
For Diesel Engine Model

To approach the battery side headlight, you need to remove the battery and the fuse box. Follow the instructions below:



52KM124

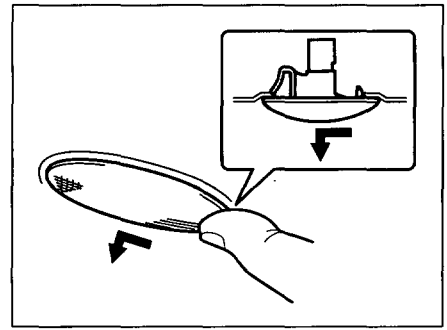
1) Disconnect the both terminals of the battery, then unscrew the bolt (1) and remove the battery.



52KM125

2) Pull up the fuse box.

Side Turn Signal Light



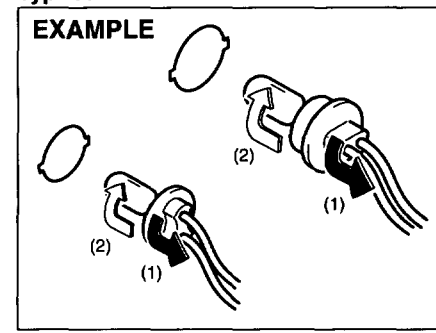
64J195

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

Other General Lights

Bulb holder

Type A

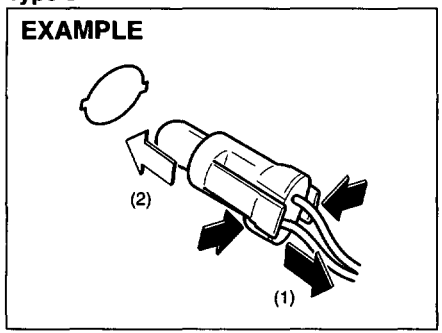


54G123

(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.

Type B

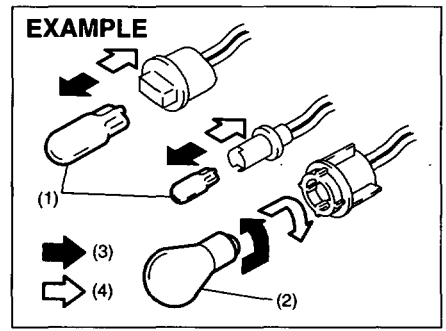


52KM146

(1) Removal
(2) Installation

To remove a bulb holder from a light housing, pinch both side of the holder and pull it out. To install the holder, push the holder in the light housing.

Bulb



54G124

(3) Removal
(4) Installation

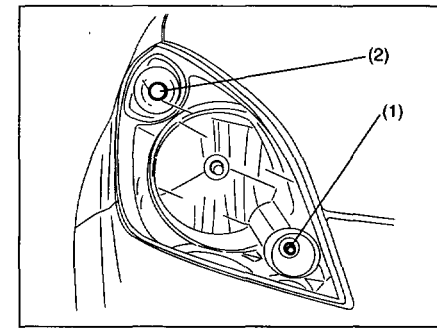
There are two types of bulb, "Full glass type" (1) and "Glass/metal type" (2).

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.

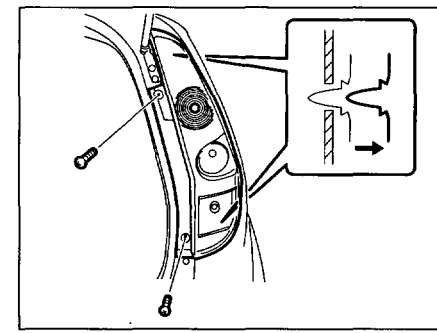
You can access the individual bulb or bulb holders as follows.

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



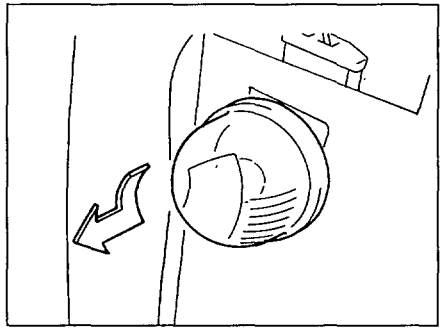
51KM032

Rear combination light



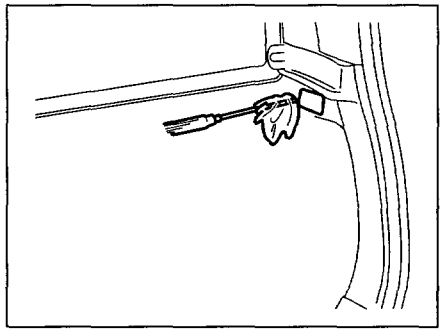
51KM033

License plate light



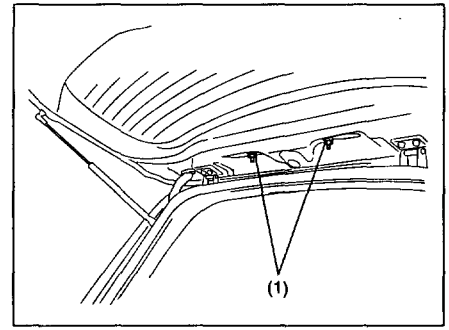
75F087

Luggage compartment light



52KM112

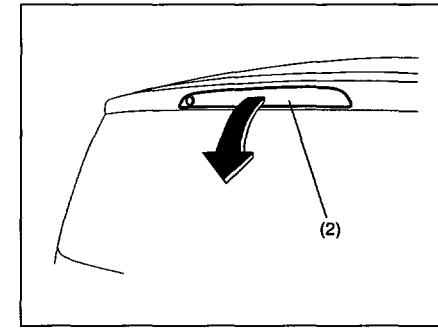
High-mount stop light (if equipped)



63J106

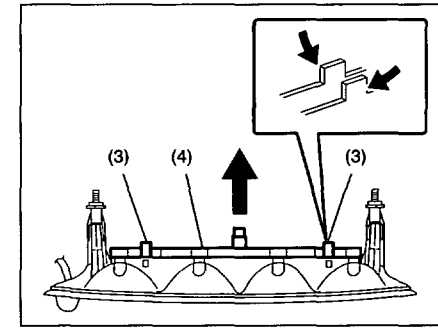
To remove a high-mounted stop light housing the following procedure:

1) Open the tailgate, and remove the nuts (1) as shown in the illustration.

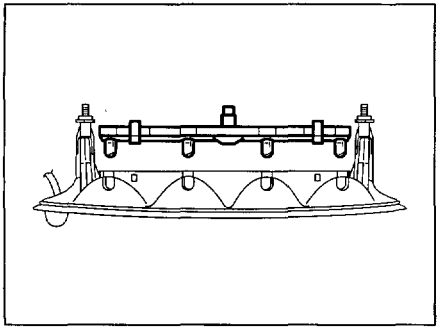


52KM113

2) Close the tailgate. Remove a high-mounted stop light housing (2) from the tailgate.



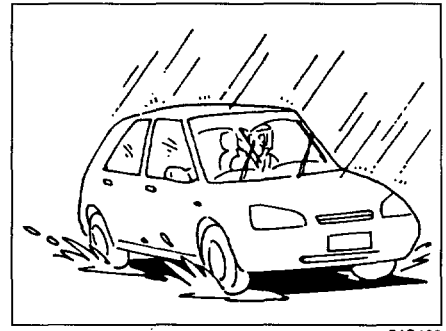
52KM114



52KM115

3) Pinch the unguiform prongs (3) toward inside from both side as illustration and remove the bulb holder (4).
4) Replace the bulbs.
   To install a high-mounted stop light housing in the reverse order of removal.

Wiper Blades



54G129

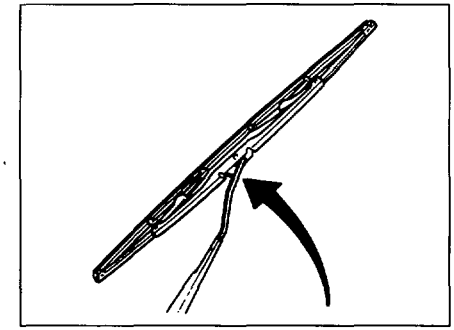
If the wiper blades become brittle or damaged, or make streaks when wiping, replace the wiper blades.

To install new wiper blades, follow the procedures below.

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

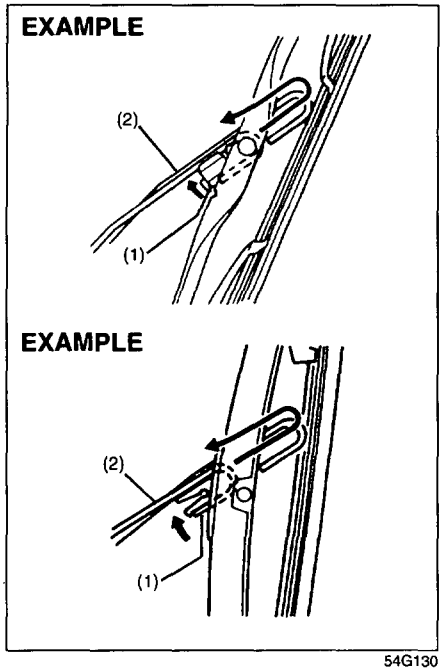
NOTE:
Some wiper blades may be different from the ones described here depending on vehicle specifications. If so, consult your SUZUKI dealer for proper replacement method.

For windshield wipers:



70G119

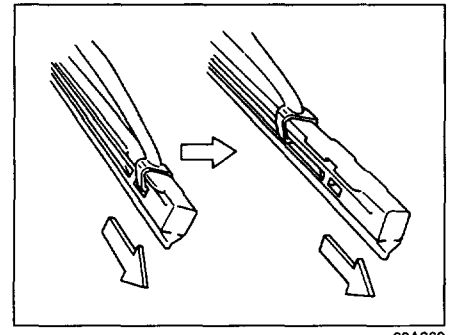
1) Hold the wiper arm away from the window.



54G130

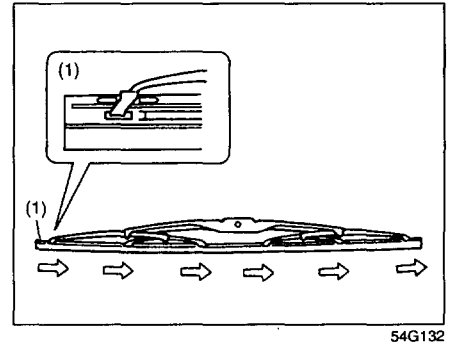
2) Squeeze lock (1) towards wiper arm (2) and remove the wiper frame from the arm as shown.
3) Unlock the lock end of the wiper blade and slide the blade out as shown.

Removal



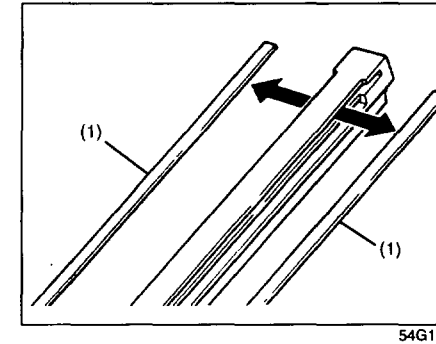
60A260

Installation



54G132

(1) Locked end

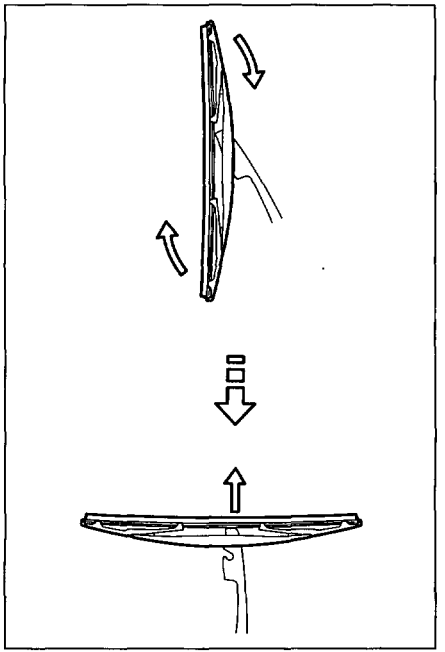


54G135

(1) Retainer

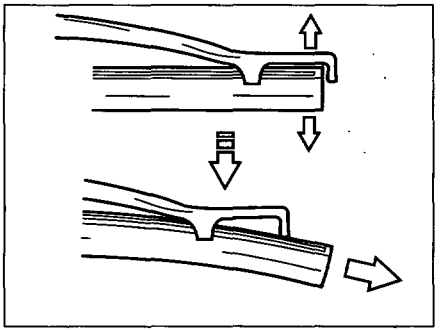
4) If the new blade is provided without the two metal retainers, move them from the old blade to the new one.
5) Install the new blade in the reverse order of removal, with the locked end positioned toward the wiper arm.
   Make sure the blade is properly retained by all the hooks. Lock the blade end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

For rear wipers:



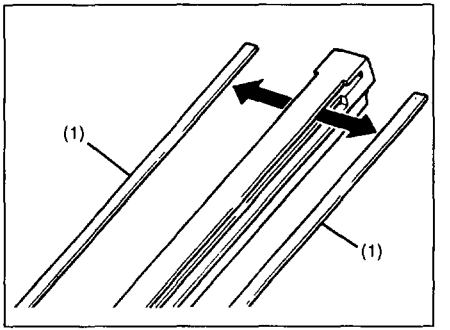
80G146

1) Hold the wiper arm away from the window.
2) Remove the wiper frame from the arm as shown.
3) Slide the blade out as shown.



65D151

NOTE:
Do not flex the wiper blade frame end more than necessary. If you do, it can break off.



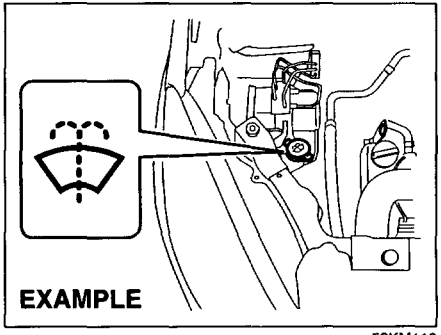
54G135

(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.
   Make sure the blade is properly retained by all the hooks.
6) Reinstall wiper frame to arm in the reverse order of removal.

Windshield Washer Fluid

Front and rear



52KM116

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.

CAUTION

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

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.