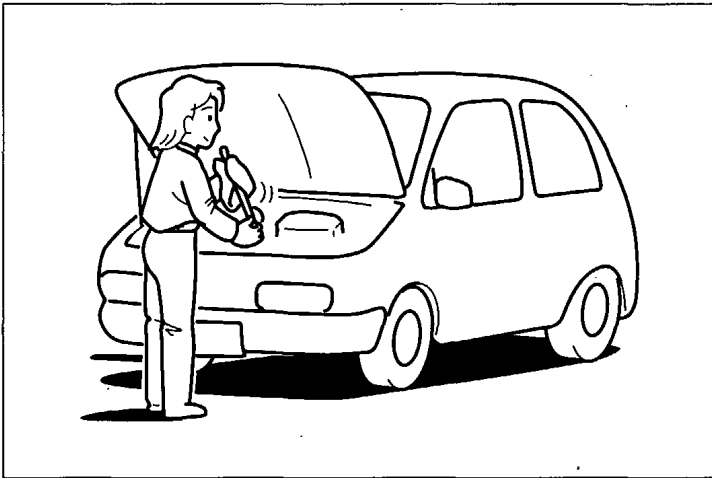


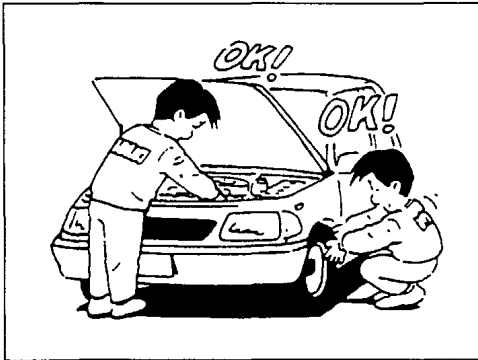


60G410

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

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INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE



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.
- 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 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

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

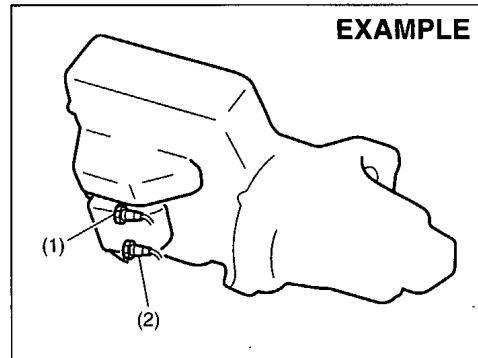
- "R" : Replace or Change
 "I" : Inspect, clean, adjust, lubricate or replace as necessary
 "L" : Lubricate

NOTE:

- **Class 1:**
Gasoline engine with air fuel ratio sensor and/or oxygen sensor
- **Class 2:**
F9Q 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.



64J150

- (1) Air fuel ratio sensor
 (2) Oxygen sensor

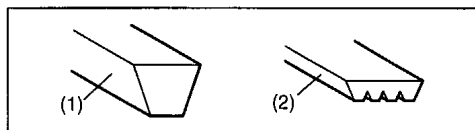
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

*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	[Class 1] 1.6 L engine: Tension check, *Adjustment, *Replacement	-	-	I	-	-	-	R
	[Class 1] Except 1.6 L engine: Inspect for damage	-	-	I	-	-	-	I
*1-2. Camshaft timing belt	[Class 2] Including tensioner, idlers	-	-	-	-	R	-	-
	[Class 2] Including tensioner	-	-	-	-	R	-	-
*1-3. Valve lash (clearance)	[Class 1] 1.6 L or 2.0 L engine	-	I	-	I	-	-	I
	[Class 1] 2.4 L engine	-	-	I	-	-	-	I
1-4. Engine oil and oil filter		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1-5. Engine coolant	[Class 1] SUZUKI LLC: Standard (Green)	-	-	R	-	-	-	R
	SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue) (#1) First time only:	Replace at 150000 km (90000 miles) or 90 months						
	Second time and after:	Replace every 75000 km (45000 miles) or 45 months						
*1-6. Exhaust system (except catalyst)	[Class 2]	-	R	-	R	-	-	R
		-	I	-	I	-	-	I
IGNITION (except Diesel engine)								
2-1. Spark plugs When unleaded fuel is used		Replace every 105000 km (63000 miles) or 84 months.						
		[Class 1] Iridium plug (or Platinum plug for 3.2 L engine)	-	-	-	R	-	-
		[Class 2] Iridium plug	-	-	-	R	-	-
When leaded fuel is used, refer to "Severe Driving Condition" schedule								
FUEL								
3-1. Air cleaner filter element	Paved-road	I	I	R	I	I	I	R
	Dusty condition	Refer to "Severe Driving condition" schedule.						
*3-2. Fuel lines		-	I	-	I	-	-	I
*3-3. Fuel filter	[Class 1]	Replace every 105000 km or 63000 miles.						
	[Class 2]							
*3-4. Fuel tank		-	-	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).

- For Sweden: Item 2-1, 4-1 and 4-2 should be performed by odometer reading only.
- For Item 2-1. Nickel spark plugs, replace every 50000 km if the local law requires.
- Some maintenance items are required to be serviced at times other than the regular maintenance times shown at the top of above table. These items can be serviced at an earlier service opportunity according to customer's maintenance convenience.

Their next maintenance service should be done within the specified period.



65D395

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

- For Item 1-4: The engine oil level should be checked regularly.
- For further details, see "Daily Inspection Checklist" in the "OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE" section.

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
EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM								
*4-1. Crankcase ventilation system	(Class 1)		—	—	—	—	—	—
*4-2. Fuel evaporative emission control system	(Class 1)		—	—	—	—	—	—
BRAKE								
*5-1. Brake discs and pads (front, rear)			I	I	I	I	I	I
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)		I	—	—	—	—	—
CHASSIS AND BODY								
*6-1. Clutch			—	—	—	—	—	—
*6-2. Tires			I	I	I	I	I	I
*6-3. Wheels			—	—	—	—	—	—
*6-4. Drive shafts/Propeller shafts			—	—	—	—	—	—
*6-5. Suspension system			—	—	—	—	—	—
*6-6. Steering system			—	—	—	—	—	—
*6-7. Manual transmission oil	(I: 1st 15000 km only)		I	—	R	—	—	R
*6-8. Transfer oil			I	—	—	—	—	—
*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)			—	—	—	—	—	—
*6-13. 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.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

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 – Low quality fuel use
- H – Trailer towing (if admitted)

Severe Condition Code	Maintenance	Maintenance Operation	Maintenance Interval
– B C D – – – –	Engine accessory drive belt (Gasoline engine)	I	Every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months
		R	Every 45000 km (27000 miles) or 36 months
– B C D – – – –	Engine accessory drive belt (Diesel engine) Including tensioner, idlers	R	Every 30000 km (18000 miles) or 24 months
A – C D E – – –	Camshaft timing belt (Diesel engine only) Including tensioner	R	Every 45000 km (27000 miles) or 36 months
A – C D E F – H	Engine oil and oil filter (Gasoline engine) (Diesel engine)	R	Every 7500 km (4500 miles) or 6 months
– – – – – G –	Engine oil and oil filter (Diesel engine)	R	Every 5000 km (3000 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	R	Every 30000 km (18000 miles) or 24 months

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

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
- - - - - G -	Fuel filter (Diesel engine) (Change each time water is detected.)	R	Every 5000 km (3000 miles)
- 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	Drive shafts and Propeller shafts	I	Every 15000 km (9000 miles) or 12 months
- B - - E - - H	Manual transmission oil/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
- - 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

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Drive Belt

⚠ WARNING

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

(For Gasoline Engine Model)

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.

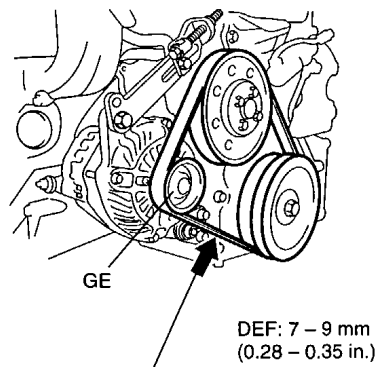
(For 2.0 L, 2.4 L or 3.2 L gasoline engine)
Check the accessory drive belt only for damage. You do not need check it for tension as it has an automatic tensioner.

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

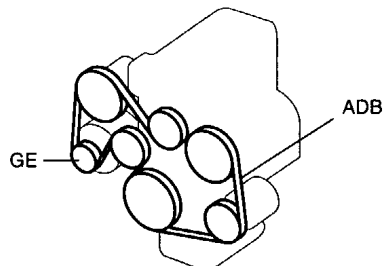
(For Diesel Engine Model)

The drive belt tension is adjusted automatically.

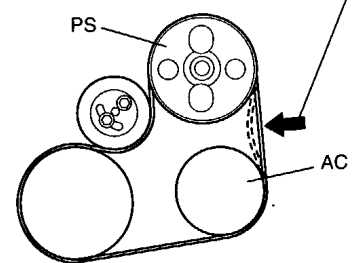
L4 1.6 L



L4 2.0 L



DEF: 9 – 10 mm
(0.35 – 0.39 in.)



→: 100 N (10 kg, 22 lbs) press
ADB: Accessory drive belt
GE: Generator
DEF: Deflection
PS: Power steering pump
AC: Air conditioner compressor

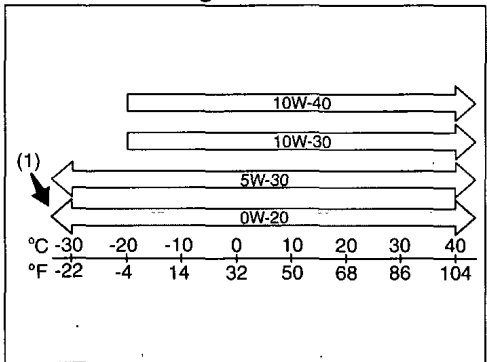
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Engine Oil and Filter

Specified Oil

(For Gasoline Engine Model)

1.6 L or 2.4 L engine

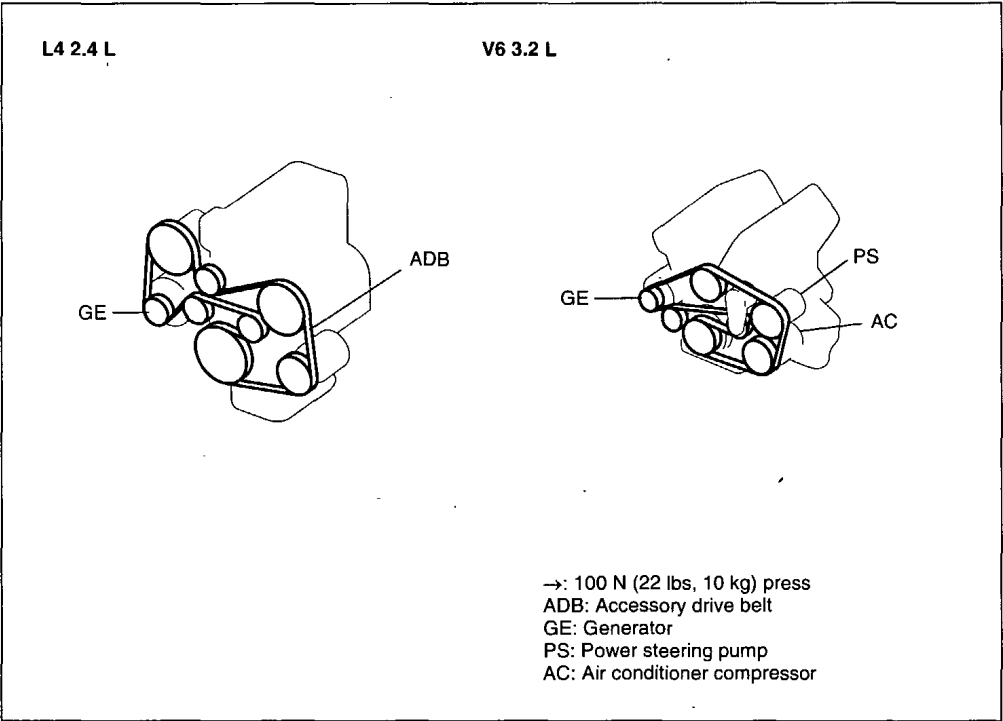


63J266

(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.

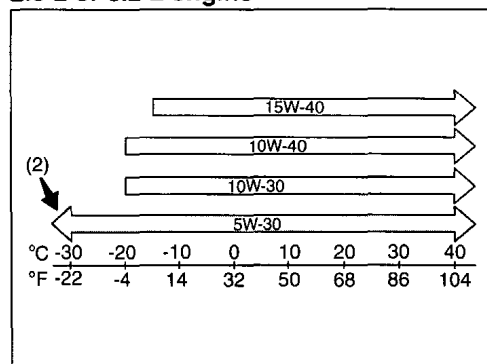
SAE 0W-20 (1) is the best choice for good fuel economy, and good starting in cold weather.



79K041

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

2.0 L or 3.2 L engine



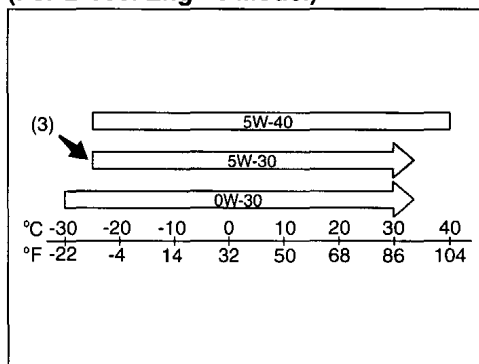
78K082

(2) 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 5W-30 (2) is the best choice for good fuel economy, and good starting in cold weather.

(For Diesel Engine Model)



78K102

(3) Preferred

Be sure that the engine oil you use comes under the quality classification of ACEA C3 or C4 which is mandatory for DPF®. Select the appropriate oil viscosity according to the above chart.

SAE 5W-30 (3) is the best choice for good fuel economy, and good starting in cold weather.

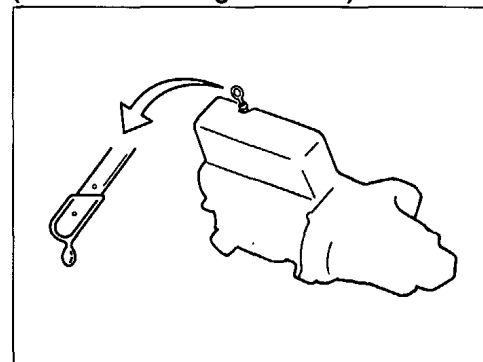
CAUTION

Use only the recommended ACEA C3 or C4. Use of non-recommended engine oil will cause a damage of the diesel engine and DPF®.

Oil Level Check

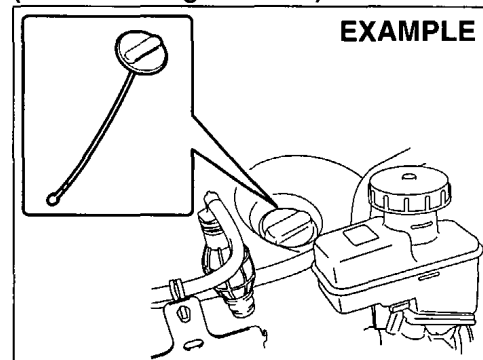
Engine oil dipstick

(For Gasoline Engine Model)

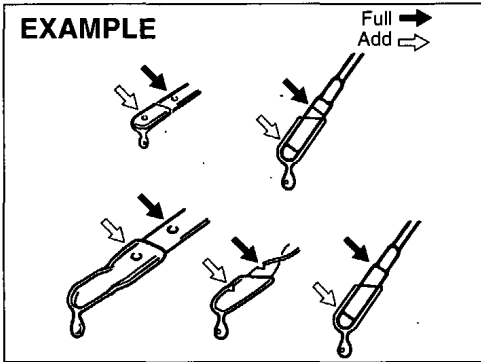


80G064

(For Diesel Engine Model)



64J227

EXAMPLE

52D084

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 warm up the engine to normal operating temperature, then stop the engine and wait at least 5 minutes (at least 10 minutes for Diesel engine model).

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 (for cap-type dipstick, screw in it fully), 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.

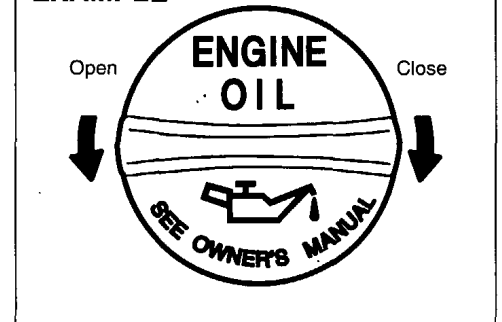
CAUTION

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

CAUTION

(For Diesel Engine Model)

- Do not top up the oil over the upper limit. Too much oil could destroy the engine.
- For cap-type dipstick, screw in it fully to check the engine oil. Otherwise, the stick does not show the correct level, and the engine oil may be filled over the upper limit.

Refilling**EXAMPLE**

81A147

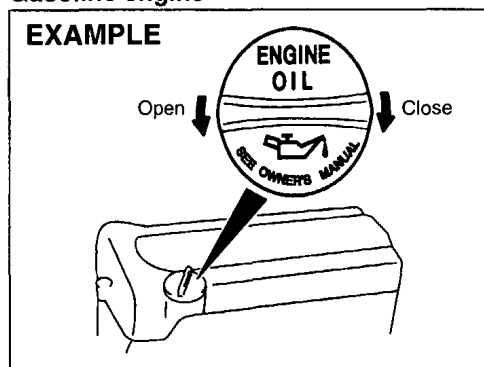
Remove the oil filler cap and pour oil slowly through the filler hole to bring the oil level to the upper limit on the dipstick. Be careful not to overfill. Too much oil is almost as bad as too little oil. After refilling, start the engine and allow it to idle for about a minute. Stop the engine, wait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

Gasoline engine



- 1) Remove the oil filler cap.
- 2) Remove the engine under cover.
- 3) Place a drain pan under the drain plug.
- 4) 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.

⚠ 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.

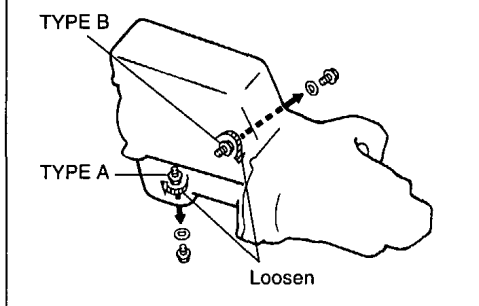
To minimize your exposure to used oil, wear a long-sleeve shirt and moisture-proof gloves (such as dish-washing gloves) when changing oil. If oil contacts your skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water.

Launder any clothing or rags if wet with oil.

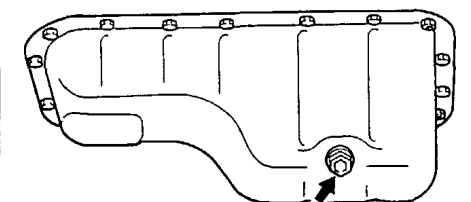
Recycle or properly dispose of used oil and filters.

- 5) Reinstall the drain plug and gasket. Tighten the plug with a wrench to the specified torque.
- 6) Reinstall the engine under cover.

EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE



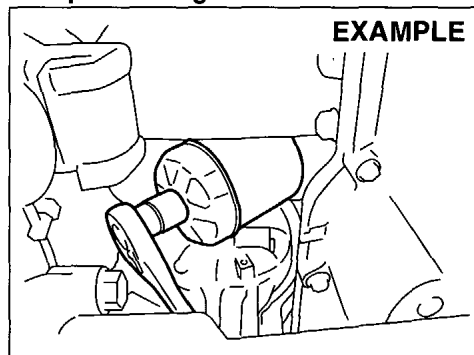
Tightening torque for drain plug:

Gasoline engine:

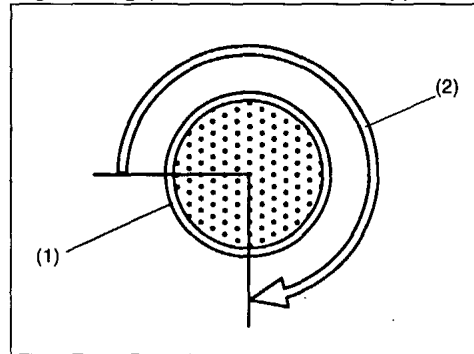
35 Nm (3.5 kg-m, 25.3 lb-ft)

Diesel engine:

35 Nm (3.5 kg-m, 25.3 lb-ft)

Replace the Oil Filter**Except 3.2 L engine**

- 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)

- (1) Oil filter
- (2) 3/4 turn or
14 Nm (1.4 kg-m, 10.1 lb-ft)

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.
- 6) Reinstall the engine under cover.

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

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

NOTE:

- When it is difficult to remove the oil filter, we recommend you take your vehicle to your SUZUKI dealer for oil filter replacement.
- For 3.2 L engine, since special procedures are required, we recommend you take your vehicle to your SUZUKI dealer for oil filter replacement.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Refill with Oil and Check for Leaks

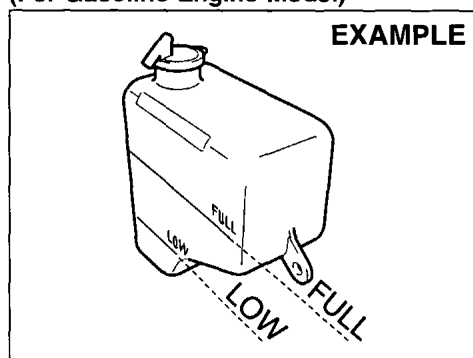
- 1) Pour oil through the filler hole and install the filler cap.
For the approximate capacity of the oil, refer to the "Capacities" item in the "SPECIFICATIONS" section.
- 2) Start the engine and look carefully for leaks at the oil filter and drain plug. Run the engine at various speeds for at least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

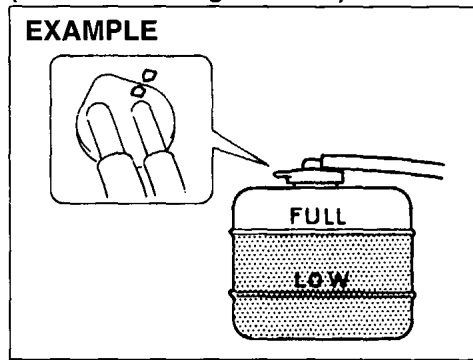
- When replacing the oil filter, it is recommended that you use a genuine SUZUKI replacement filter. If you use an aftermarket filter, make sure it is of equivalent quality and follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- Oil leaks from around the oil filter or drain plug indicate incorrect installation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

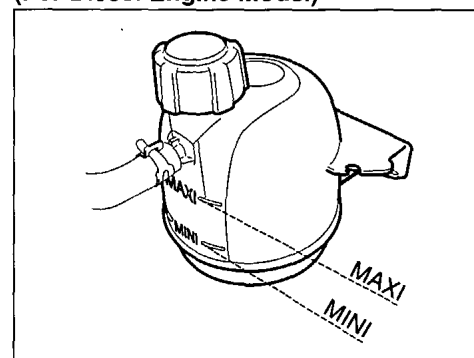
(For Gasoline Engine Model)



(For Gasoline Engine Model)



(For Diesel Engine Model)



⚠ WARNING

It is hazardous to remove the 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.

Selection of Coolant

CAUTION

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 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 (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 (MAXI)" and "LOW (MINI)" 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 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 "MINI" 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 "MAXI" mark. Never fill the degassing tank above the "MAXI" mark.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

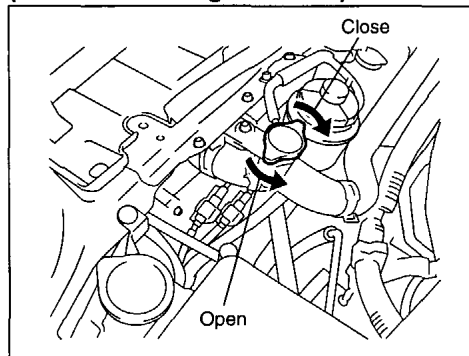
CAUTION

- 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

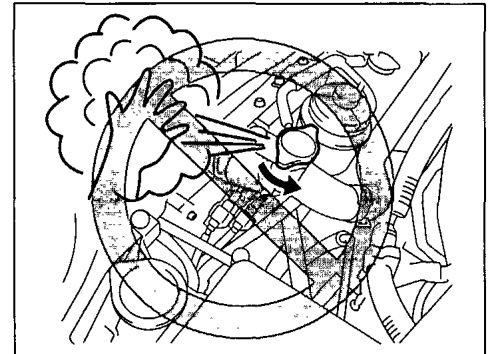
Engine coolant is harmful or fatal if swallowed or inhaled. Do not drink antifreeze or coolant solution. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Immediately contact a poison control center or a physician. Avoid inhaling mist or hot vapors; if inhaled, remove to fresh air. Wash thoroughly after handling.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

Coolant Replacement (For Gasoline Engine Model)



64J189

- 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.



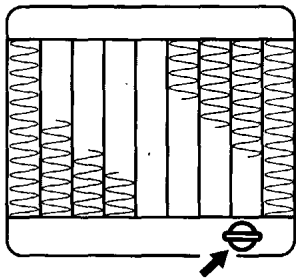
64J235

⚠ WARNING

It is hazardous to remove the radiator cap 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.

EXAMPLE



64J191

CAUTION

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

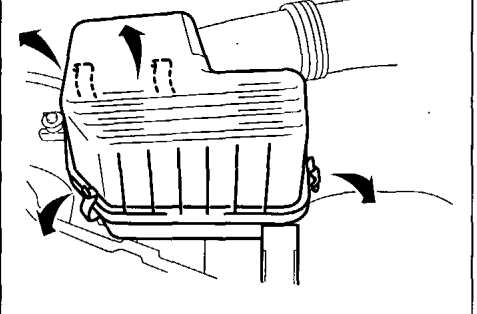
(For Diesel Engine Model)

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

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

Air Cleaner

EXAMPLE



66J167

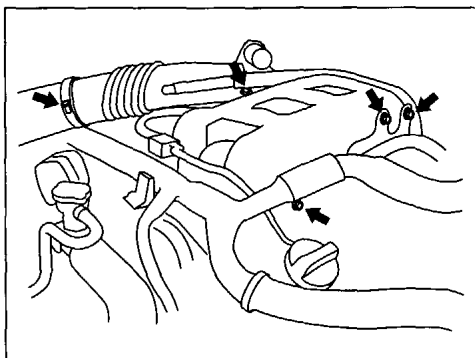
If the air cleaner is clogged with dust, there will be greater intake resistance, resulting in decreased power output and increased fuel consumption.

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.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Spark Plugs

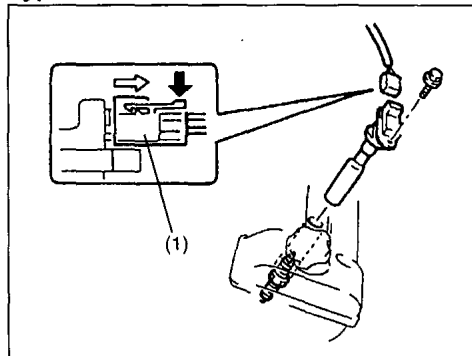


78K056

NOTE:

For 3.2 L engine, to approach the spark plugs, you need to remove the bolts shown in the illustration.

Type A

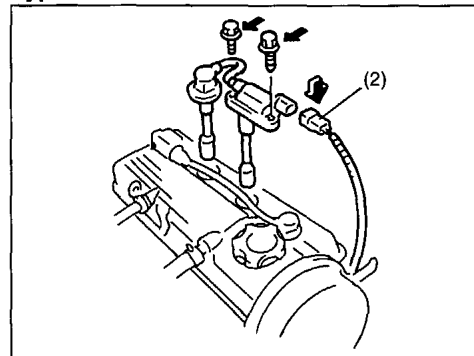


65D434

For Type A, to access the spark plugs:

- 1) Remove the ignition coil cover.
- 2) Disconnect the coupler (1) while pushing the release lever.
- 3) Remove the bolt.
- 4) Pull the ignition coil out.

Type B



65D435

For Type B, to access the spark plugs:

- 1) Disconnect the coupler (2) while pushing the release lever.
- 2) Remove the bolts.
- 3) 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.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

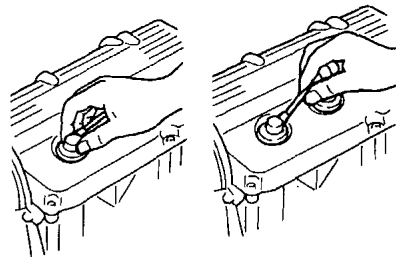
CAUTION

- (For Type B) 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.

EXAMPLE

Correct

Wrong



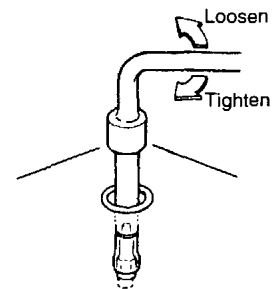
60G102

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.

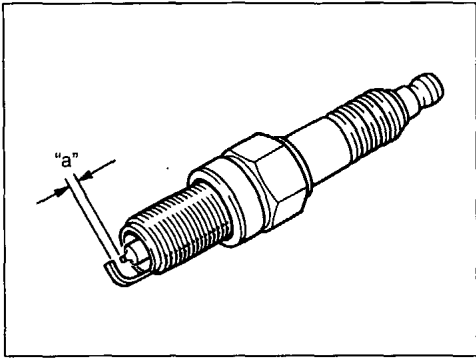
CAUTION

- 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, 18.1 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.



60G160S

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE



54G106

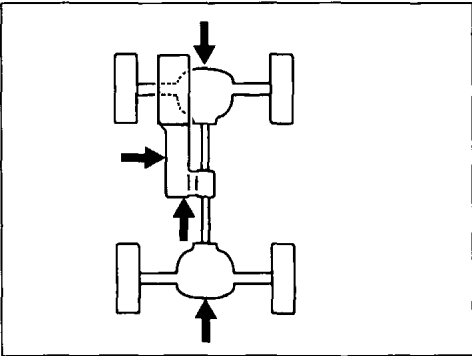
Spark plug gap "a"
IFR5J11/IFR6J11/SILFR6A11/41-990
1.0 – 1.1 mm (0.039 – 0.043 in.)

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.

Gear Oil

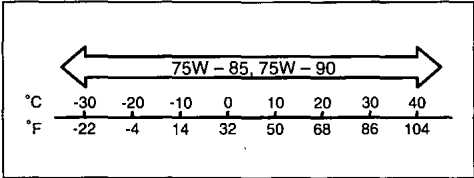
Manual Transmission Oil/Transfer Oil/Differential Oil



65D259

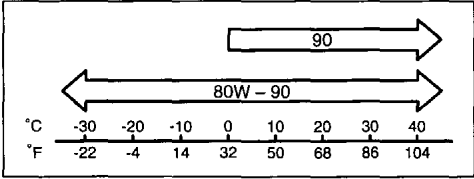
When adding gear oil, use gear oil with the appropriate viscosity and grade as shown in the chart below.
We highly recommend you use:
API GL-4 SAE 75W-90 for manual transmission gear oil
API GL-5 hypoid gear oil SAE 80W-90 for front differential oil, rear differential oil and transfer gear oil

Manual transmission oil (API GL-4)



65D571

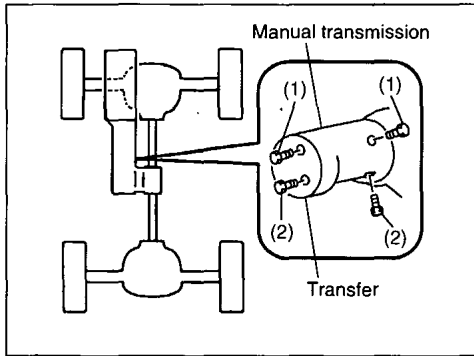
Front differential oil, rear differential oil and transfer oil (API GL-5 hypoid)



65D572

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

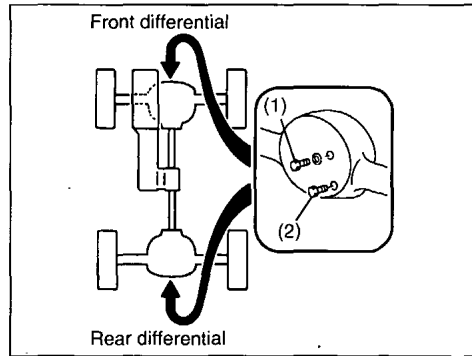
Manual transmission/Transfer



65D260

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

Front/rear differential



64J187

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

Tightening torque

		Oil Filler Plug	Oil Drain Plug
Manual transmission	Gasoline	23 Nm 2.3 kg-m (17.0 lb-ft)	23 Nm 2.3 kg-m (17.0 lb-ft)
	Diesel	35 Nm 3.5 kg-m (25.3 lb-ft)	35 Nm 3.5 kg-m (25.3 lb-ft)
Transfer		23 Nm 2.3 kg-m (17.0 lb-ft)	23 Nm 2.3 kg-m (17.0 lb-ft)
Front differential		23 Nm 2.3 kg-m (17.0 lb-ft)	23 Nm 2.3 kg-m (17.0 lb-ft)
Rear differential		23 Nm 2.3 kg-m (17.0 lb-ft)	23 Nm 2.3 kg-m (17.0 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) Check the inside of the hole with your finger. If the oil level comes up to the bottom (transfer case: within 10 mm from 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

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

the oil level reaches the bottom of the filler hole, then reinstall the plug.

⚠ WARNING

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.

CAUTION

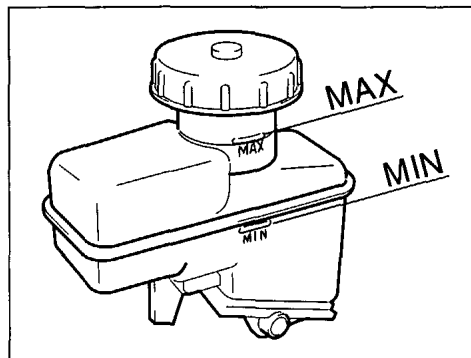
When tightening the plug, apply sealing compound "SUZUKI Bond No. 1215" or equivalent to the plug threads to prevent oil leakage.

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.

Clutch Pedal



Check the clutch pedal for smooth operation and clutch 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 clutch fluid level is near the "MIN" line, fill it up to the "MAX" line with SAE J1703 or DOT-3 brake fluid.

Automatic Transmission (AT) Fluid

Specified Fluid

Use an automatic transmission fluid SUZUKI ATF 3317 or Mobil ATF 3309.

Fluid Level Check

CAUTION

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.

CAUTION

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

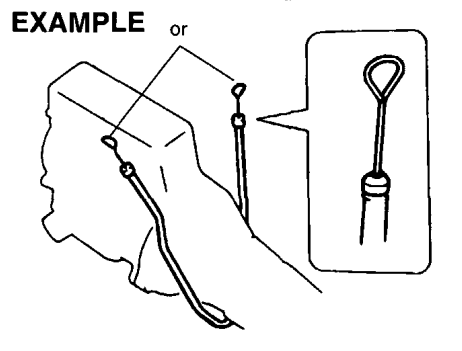
NOTE:

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.

- 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.

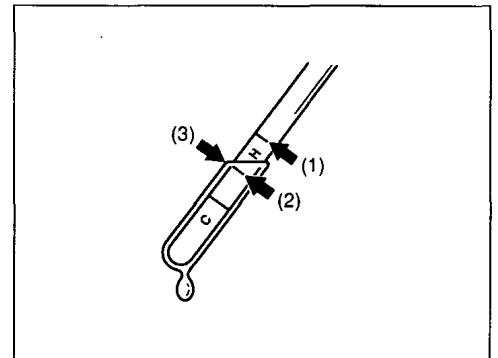
⚠ WARNING

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



60A205

- 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.



64J188

- (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.

CAUTION

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

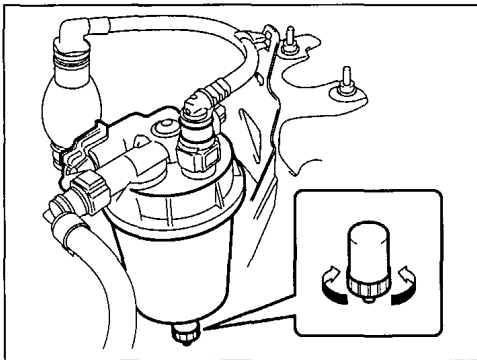
Changing Oil

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

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Fuel Filter (Diesel engine)

F9Q diesel



78K077

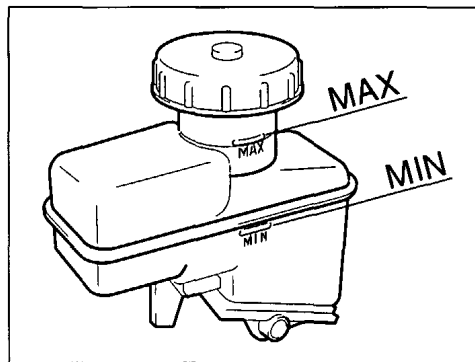
The fuel filter works as a water sedimentor as well.

Drain water when the fuel filter warning light comes on. 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



64J154

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

⚠ WARNING

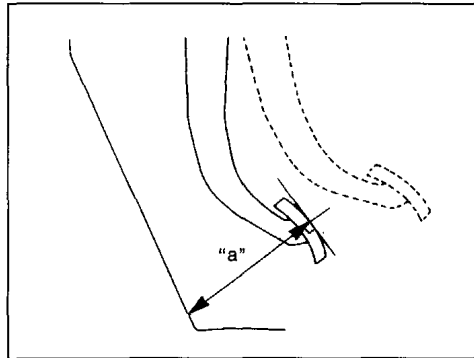
Brake fluid is harmful or fatal if swallowed, and harmful if it comes in contact with skin or eyes. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Immediately contact a poison control center or a physician. If brake fluid gets in eyes, flush eyes with water and seek medical attention. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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

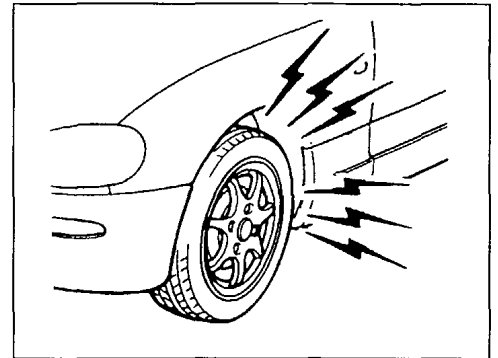
**Pedal to wall minimum distance "a":
70 mm (2.8 in.)**

With the engine running, measure the distance between the brake pedal and floor wall when the pedal is depressed with approximately 300 N (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

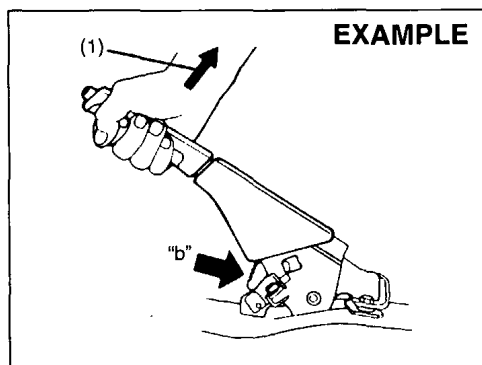
⚠ WARNING

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.)

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Parking Brake

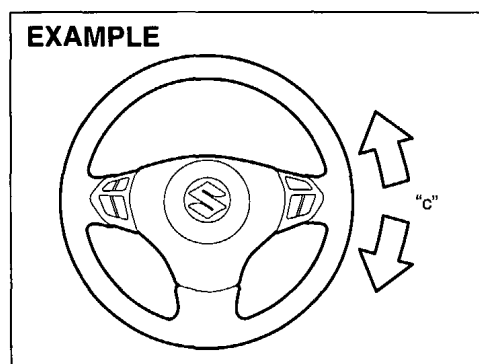


54G109

Ratchet tooth specification "b":
5th – 7th
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



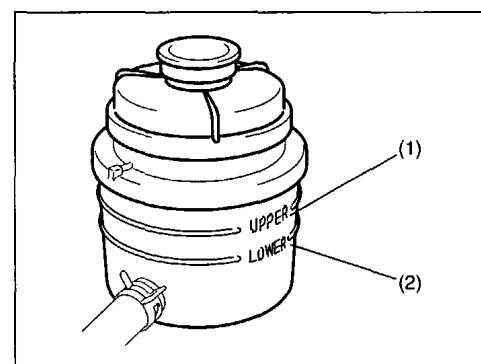
78K080

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 (if equipped)



64J155

(1) UPPER
(2) LOWER

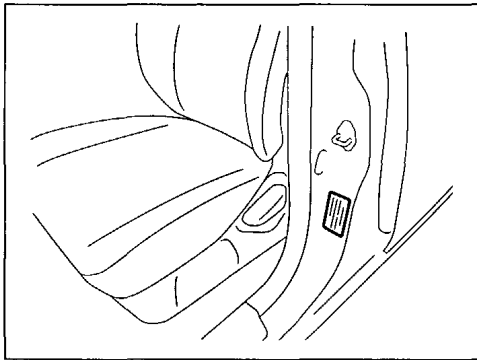
Check the steering box case, vane pump and hose connections for leaks or damage.

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 (1) and (2) lines. If the fluid level is near the (2) line, fill it up to the (1) line with an automatic transmission fluid equivalent to DEXRON®-II, DEXRON®-IIE or DEXRON®-III. Do not overfill.

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

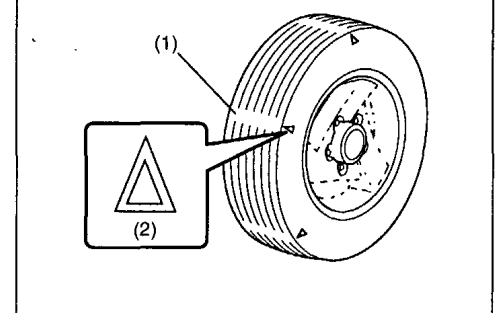
Inspect your vehicle's tires at least once a month by performing the following checks:

- 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.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

⚠ 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 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.

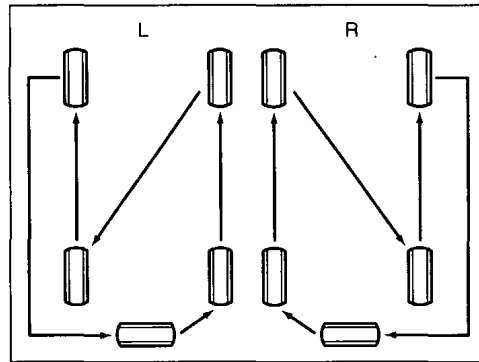
CAUTION

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

Vehicle equipped with 225/70R16 tires have a spare wheel and tire that are the same size as the wheels and tires on the vehicle, and can use a 5-tire rotation as shown in the example below.

5-tire rotation



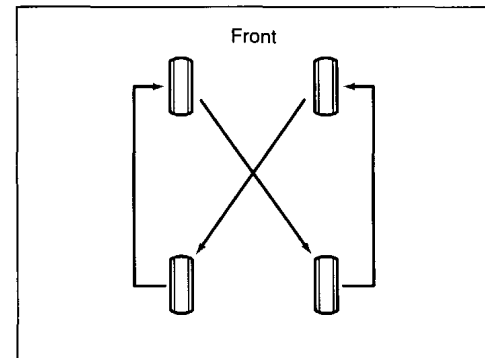
L: Left hand drive
R: Right hand drive

⚠ WARNING

Never perform a 5-tire rotation when the type and size of the spare wheel and tire are not the same as the other wheels and tires equipped on your vehicle.

Vehicle equipped with 225/65R17 tires have a spare wheel and tire that are a different size than the wheels and tires on the vehicle, and must use a 4-tire rotation as shown in the example below.

4-tire rotation



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.

⚠ WARNING

Vehicle equipped with 225/65R17 tires have a spare wheel and tire that are a different size than the wheels and tires on the vehicle. The spare wheel and tire on these vehicles are intended for temporary emergency use only. The wheel is painted yellow to remind you that the wheel and tire are for temporary use only. Continuous use of this spare can result in tire failure and loss of control. Always observe these precautions when using this spare:

- Be aware that your vehicle will handle differently with this temporary spare.
- Do not exceed 80 km/h (50 mph) speed.
- Replace the temporary spare with a standard tire and wheel as soon as possible.
- Do not operate your vehicle in "4H LOCK" or "4L LOCK" with this temporary spare.
- Do not use tire chains on the spare tire. If you must use tire chains, rearrange the wheels so standard tires and wheels are fitted to the rear axle.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

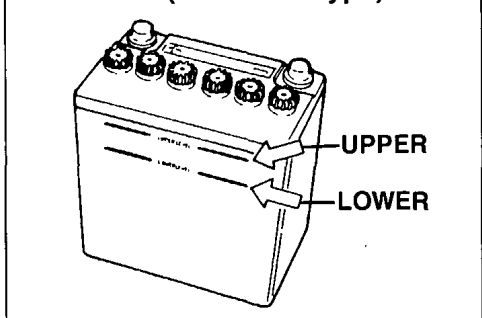
- Replace the spare tire with a new one as soon as the tread wear indicator appears.
- When replacing the spare tire, use a replacement tire with the exact same size and construction.

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.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

EXAMPLE (traditional type)



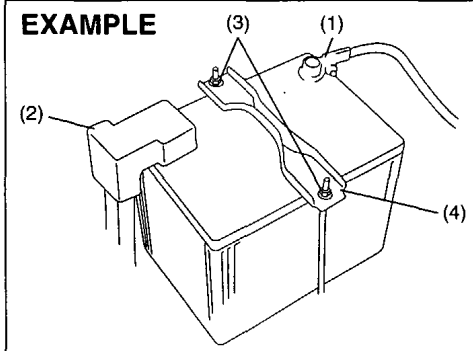
54G118

For maintenance-free battery (cap-less type), you need not add water. For traditional type battery, which has water filler caps, 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

EXAMPLE



51KM038

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:

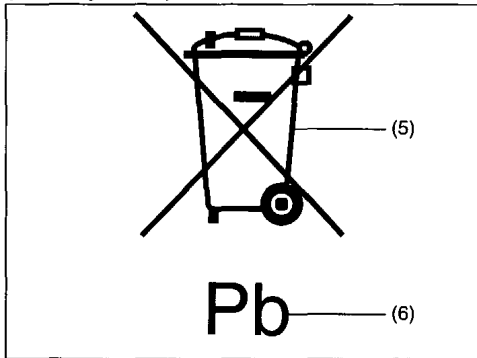
When the battery is disconnected, some of the vehicle's function will be initialized and/or deactivated.

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)



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.

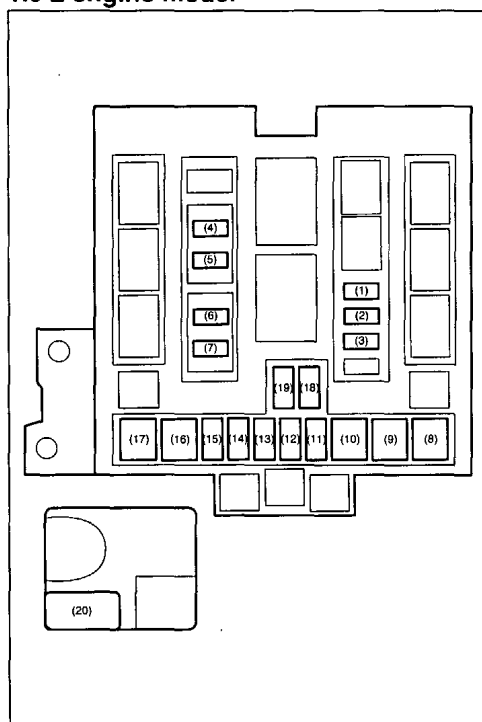
The main fuse and primary fuses are located in the engine compartment. If the main fuse blows, no electrical component will function. If a primary fuse blows, no electrical component in the corresponding load group will function. When replacing the main fuse or a primary fuse, use a genuine SUZUKI replacement.

PRIMARY FUSE	INDIVIDUAL FUSE
60A LAMP	Head light, Accessory, Dome light, Sunroof, Hazard light, Door lock, Rear fog light, Stop lamp, Tail light
50A IGN 2	Wiper/Washer, Power window, Seat heater
40A 4WD	4WD actuator
30A RDTR 1	Radiator fan
30A RDTR 2	Radiator fan

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Fuses in the Engine Compartment (For Gasoline Engine Model)

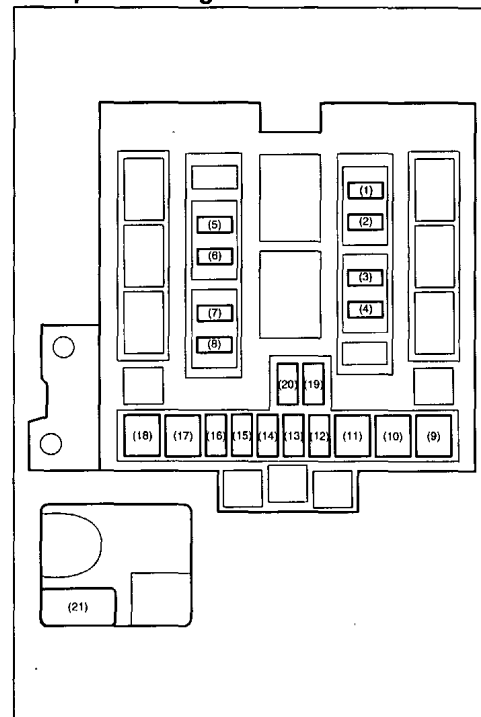
1.6 L engine model



64J231

Main Fuse / Primary Fuse			
(1)	15A	CPRSR	A/C compressor fuse
(2)	20A	O2 HTR	O ₂ sensor heater fuse
(3)	15A	THR MOT	Throttle motor fuse
(4)	25A	RR DEF	Rear defogger fuse
(5)	15A	HORN	Horn fuse
(6)	20A	FR FOG	Front fog light fuse
(7)	20A	MRR HTR	Mirror heater fuse
(8)	40A	FR BLW	Front blower motor fuse
(9)	30A	ABS 2	ABS actuator fuse
(10)	50A	ABS 1	ABS actuator fuse
(11)	20A	FI	Main fuse
(12)	30A	H/L CLNR	Head light cleaner fuse
(13)	10A	H/L L	Head light fuse, left
(14)	10A	H/L R	Head light fuse, right
(15)	10A	H/L	Head light fuse
(16)	40A	ST	Starter motor fuse
(17)	40A	IGN	Ignition fuse
(18)	15A	H/L LO L	Blank
(19)	15A	H/L LO R	Blank
(20)	80A	All electric load	

Except 1.6 L engine model



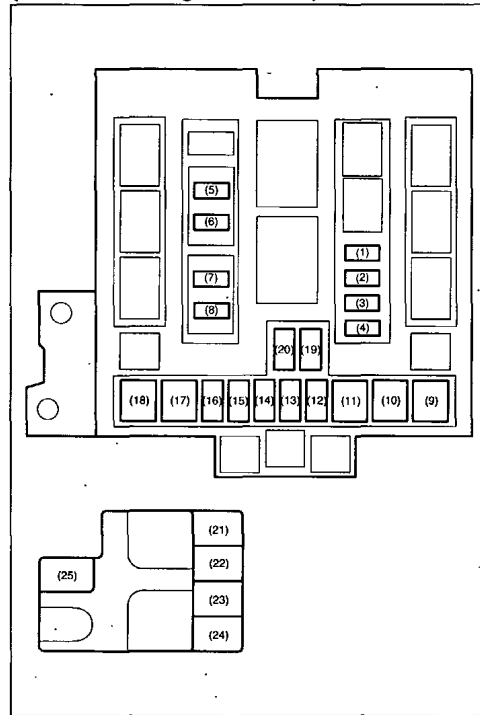
64J232

Main Fuse / Primary Fuse			
(1)	15A	CPRSR	A/C compressor fuse
(2)	20A	O2 HTR	O ₂ sensor heater fuse

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

(3)	15A	THR MOT	Throttle motor fuse
(4)	20A	AT	Automatic transmission fuse
(5)	25A	RR DEF	Rear defogger fuse
(6)	15A	HORN	Horn fuse
(7)	20A	FR FOG	Front fog light fuse
(8)	20A	MRR HTR	Mirror heater fuse
(9)	40A	FR BLW	Front blower motor fuse
(10)	30A	ABS 2	ABS actuator fuse
(11)	50A	ABS 1	ABS actuator fuse
(12)	20A	FI	Main fuse
(13)	30A	H/L CLNR	Head light cleaner fuse
(14)	10A	H/L L	Head light fuse, left
(15)	10A	H/L R	Head light fuse, right
(16)	10A	H/L	Head light fuse
(17)	40A	ST	Starter motor fuse
(18)	40A	IGN	Ignition fuse
(19)	15A	H/L LO L	Head light low beam fuse, left
(20)	15A	H/L LO R	Head light low beam fuse, right
(21)	80A	All electric load	

(For Diesel Engine Model)

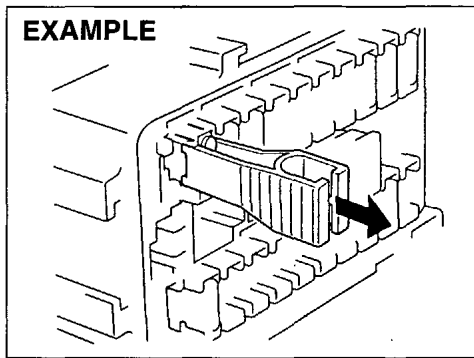


Main Fuse / Primary Fuse

(1)	30A	F/HTR	Fuel heater
(2)	10A	C PUMP	Turbo charger pump
(3)	15A	CPRSR	Air conditioner

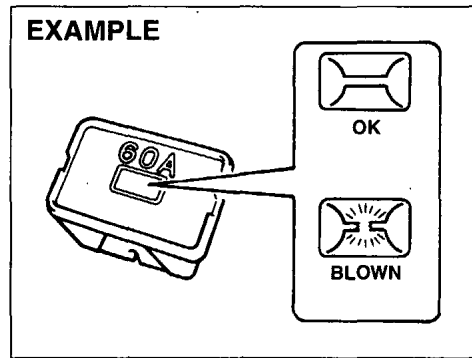
(4)	10A	F/P	Fuel pump
(5)	25A	RR DEF	Rear defogger fuse
(6)	15A	HORN	Horn fuse
(7)	20A	FR FOG	Front fog light fuse
(8)	20A	MRR HTR	Mirror heater fuse
(9)	40A	FR BLW	Front blower motor fuse
(10)	30A	ABS 2	ABS actuator fuse
(11)	50A	ABS 1	ABS actuator fuse
(12)	30A	FI	Main fuse
(13)	30A	H/L CLNR	Head light cleaner fuse
(14)	10A	H/L L	Head light fuse, left
(15)	10A	H/L R	Head light fuse, right
(16)	10A	H/L	Head light fuse
(17)	40A	ST	Starter motor fuse
(18)	40A	IGN	Ignition fuse
(19)	15A	H/L LO L	Blank
(20)	15A	H/L LO R	Blank
(21)	50A	Water thermo plug	
(22)	50A	Water thermo plug	
(23)	50A	Water thermo plug	
(24)	80A	Glow relay	
(25)	150A	All electric load	

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

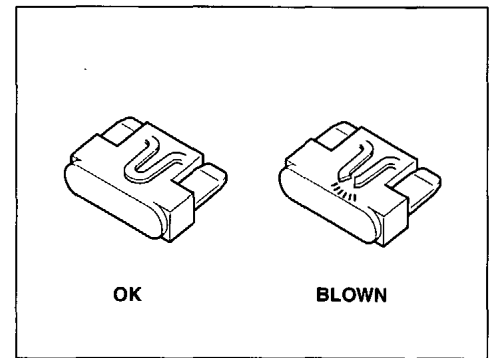


65D045

The individual fuse box is located under the driver's side of the dashboard. The amperage is shown on the each fuse.



60G111



81A283

⚠ 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.

⚠ 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.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Headlight Aiming

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

Head Light Washer Fluid

Check that there is washer fluid in the tank. Refill it if necessary.

CAUTION • In winter season, be sure to remove snow or ice on the nozzle holder at the front bumper before operating head light washer. • To avoid the frozen damage to the nozzle of the head light washer, be sure to use the specific washer fluid.

Bulb Replacement

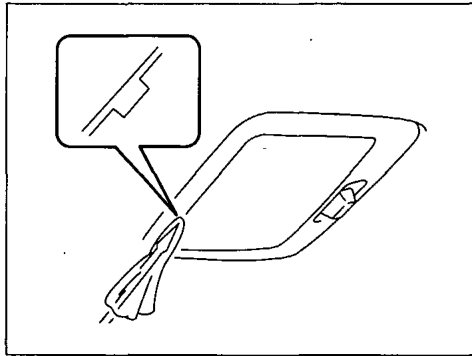
⚠ WARNING • Light bulbs can be hot enough to burn your finger right after being turned off. This is true especially for halogen headlight bulbs. Replace the bulbs after they become cool enough. • The headlight bulbs are filled with pressurized halogen gas. They can burst and injure you if they are hit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

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Center Interior Light (if equipped)

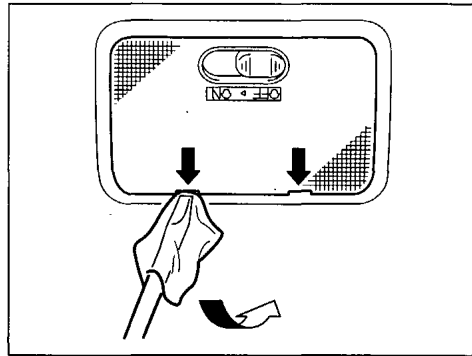


64J159

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.

Rear Interior Light (if equipped)



64J160

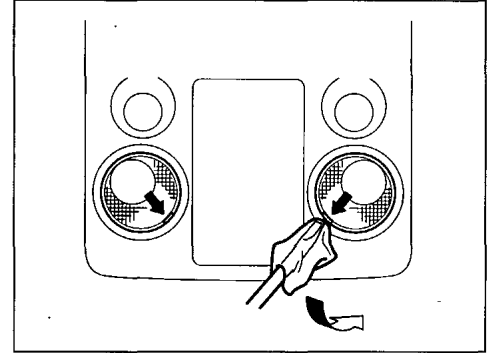
Pull down the lens by using a plane screw driver covered with a soft cloth as shown. To install it, simply push it back in.

The bulb can be removed by simply pulling it out.

Spot Light (if equipped)

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

Ceiling-mount type (if equipped)



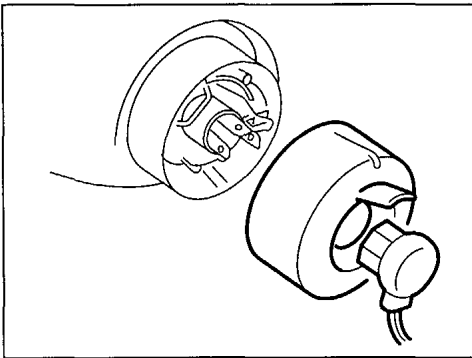
79K061

Remove the bulb holder by turning it counterclockwise. Pull out the bulb.

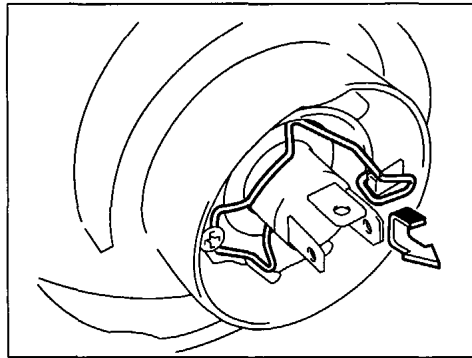
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Headlight

For 3 door model



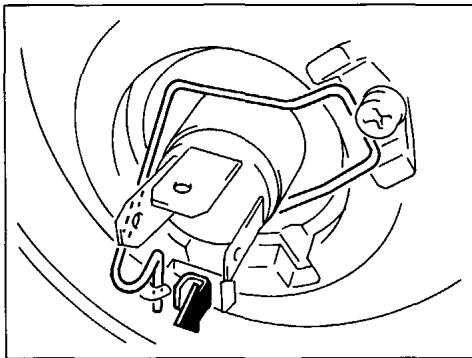
65D149



65D150

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.

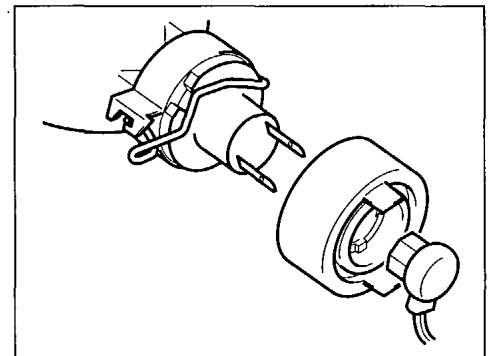


81A092

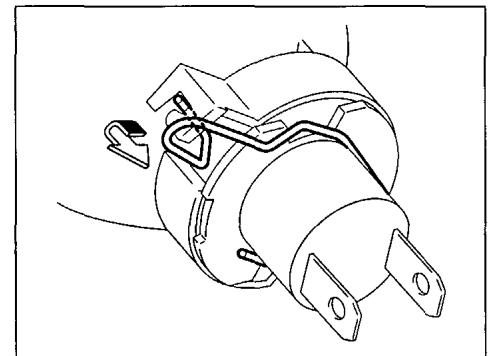
For 5 door model

Low beam

- Halogen headlamp



79K089



66J108

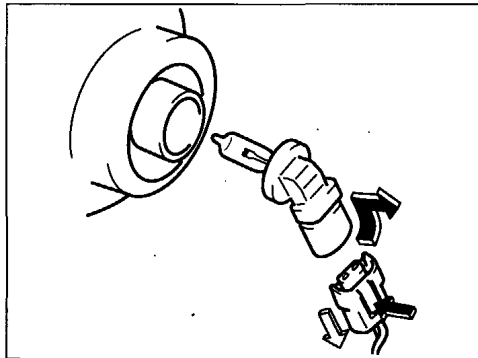
Open the engine hood. Disconnect the coupler. Remove the sealing rubber.

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

• Discharge headlamp

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

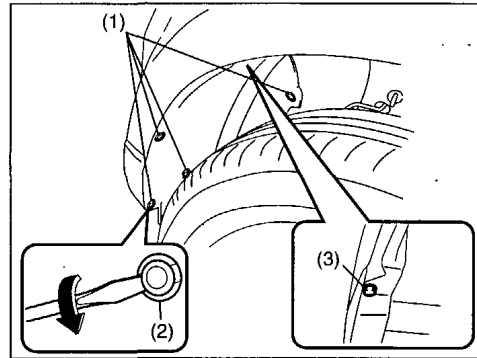
High beam



78F072

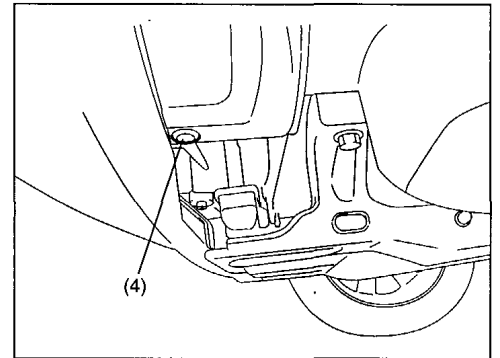
Open the engine hood. Disconnect the coupler while pushing the lock release. Turn the bulb holder counterclockwise to remove it.

Front Fog Light



79K090

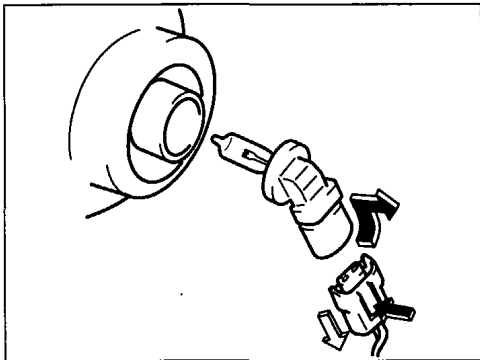
- 1) Insert a flat blade screw driver into the hole (2) and remove the clips (1) by twist the driver as shown in the illustration.
- 2) Remove the bolt (3) by a Phillips-head screw driver.



79K091

- 3) Remove the clip (4) with the same way as No.1).

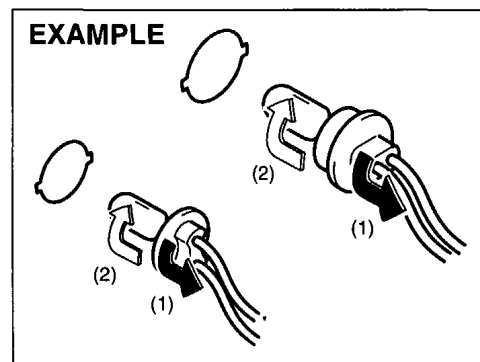
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE



- 4) Open the fender cover. Disconnect the coupler with pushing the lock release. Turn the bulb holder counterclockwise and remove it.

Other General Lights

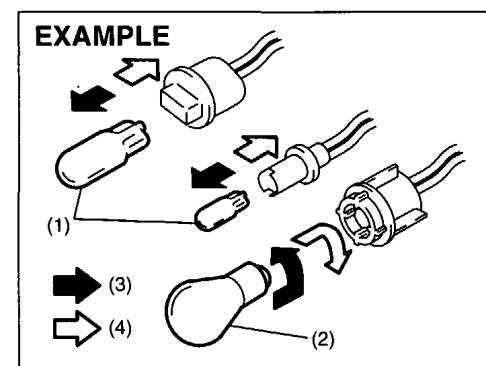
Bulb holder



- (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



- (3) Removal
(4) Installation

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

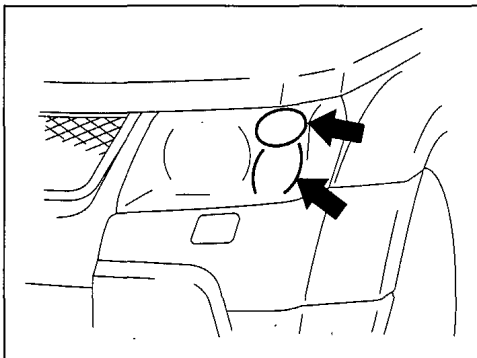
To remove and install a full glass type bulb (1), simply pull out or push in the bulb.

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.

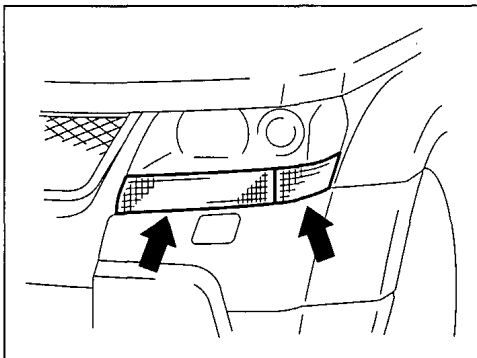
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Parking light Front turn signal light For 3 door model



64J193

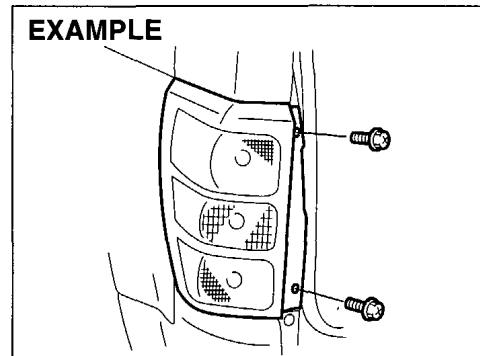
For 5 door model



64J163

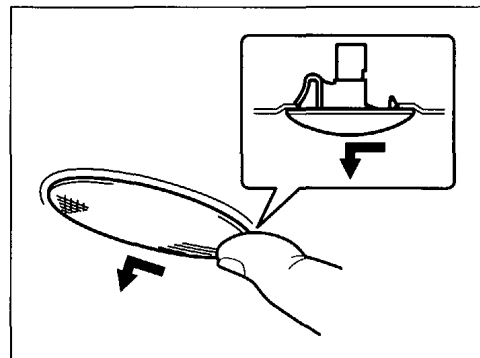
To replace the bulb of parking/turn signal light, follow the procedure for the bulb replacement of the "Front Fog Light".

Rear combination light



78K124

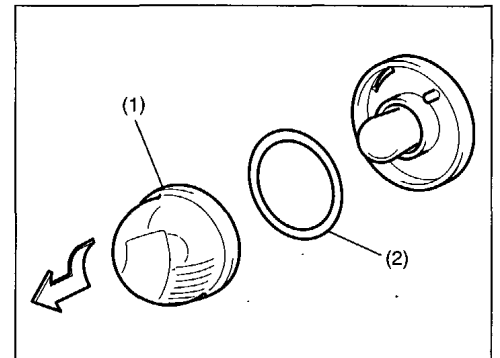
Side turn signal light



64J195

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

License plate light



65J345

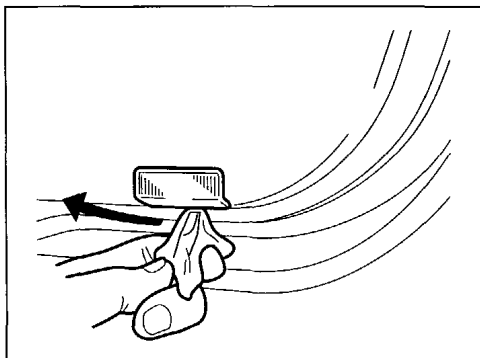
Turn the cover (1) counterclockwise to remove it.

NOTE:

When reinstalling, put the packing (2) between the cover and bulb holder.

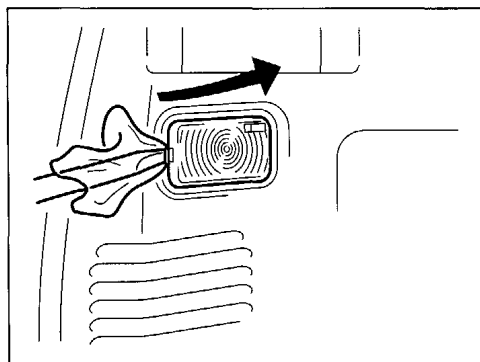
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Door illumination light (for 5 door model)



64J165

Luggage compartment light

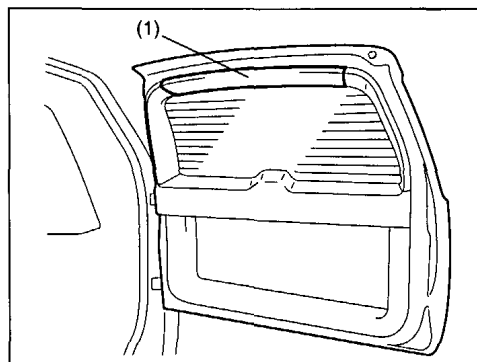


64J166

High-mount stop light (if equipped)

The followings are the general procedure for replace the bulbs of high-mount stop light.

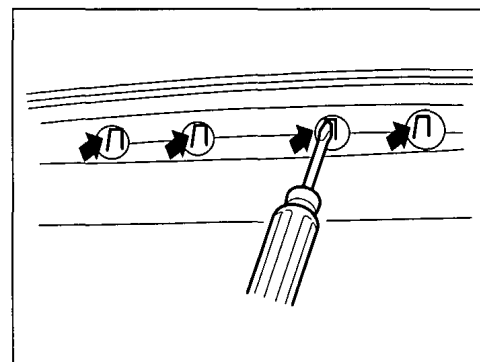
Since special procedures are required, we recommend you take your vehicle to your SUZUKI dealer for the bulbs of high-mount stop light replacement.



64J181

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

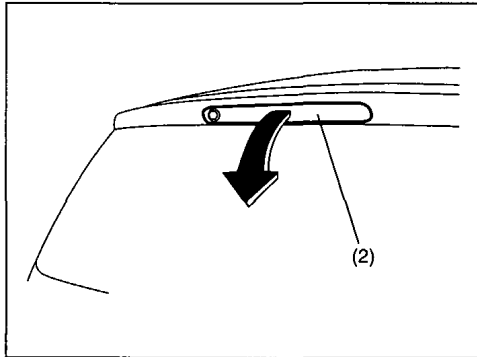
- 1) Open the tailgate, and remove the trim (1) as shown in the illustration.



64J182

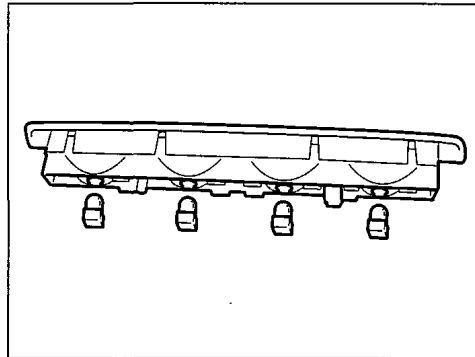
- 2) Release the claws of the light housing by the flat head etc. through the service holes as shown in the illustration.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE



64J183

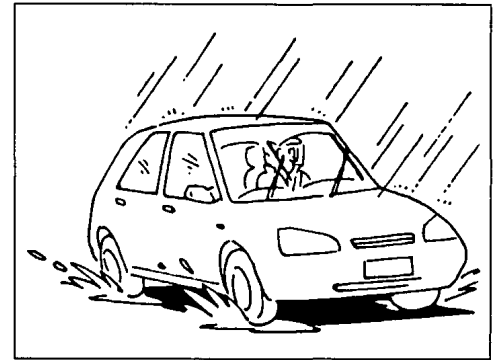
- 3) Close the tailgate. Remove a high-mounted stop light housing (2) from the tailgate.



64J184

- 4) Remove the each bulb.
5) 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

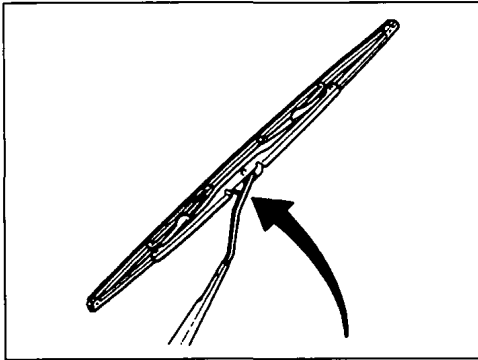
To avoid scratching or breaking the window, do not let the wiper arm strike the window while replacing the wiper blade.

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.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

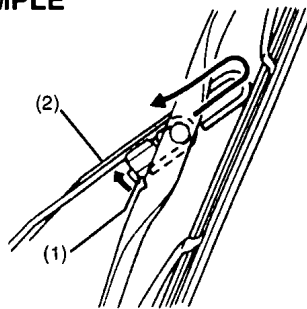
For windshield wipers:



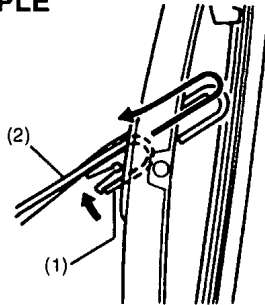
70G119

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

EXAMPLE



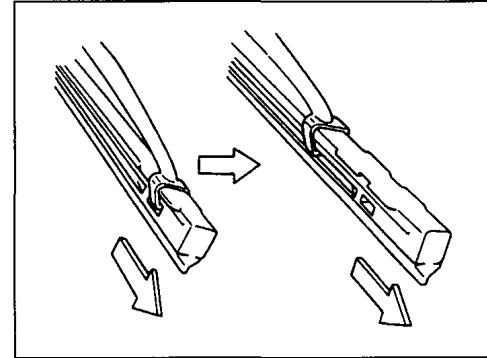
EXAMPLE



54G130

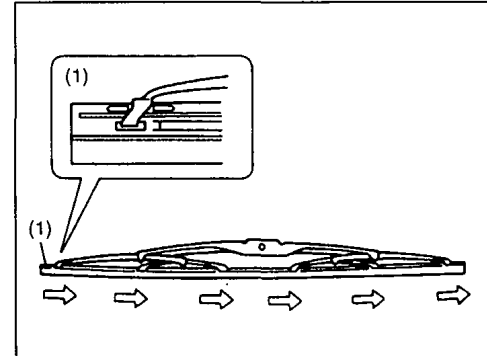
- 2) Squeeze lock (1) towards wiper arm (2) and remove the wiper frame from the arm as shown.
- 3) Unlock the lock end of the wiper blade and slide the blade out as shown.

Type A (Removal)



60A260

Type A (Installation)

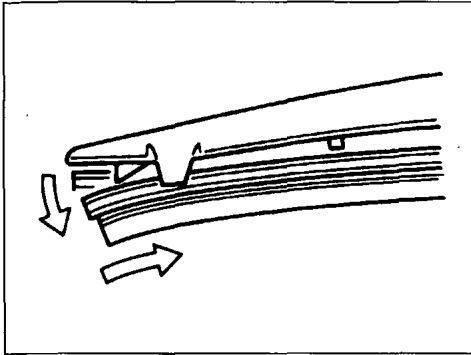


54G132

- (1) Locked end

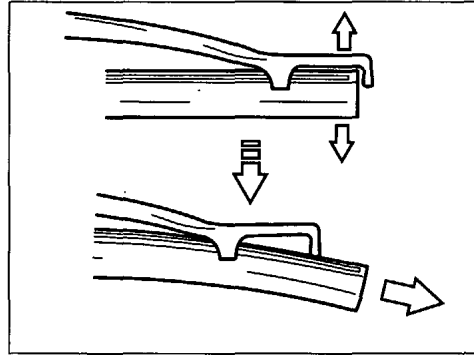
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Type B (Removal)



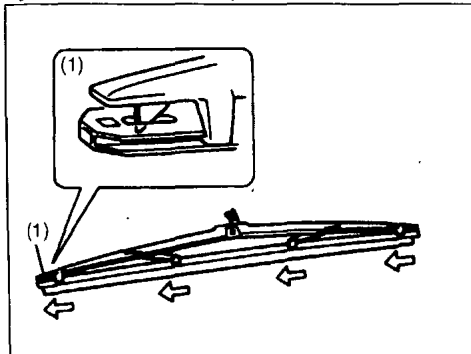
54G133

Type C



65D151

Type B (Installation)

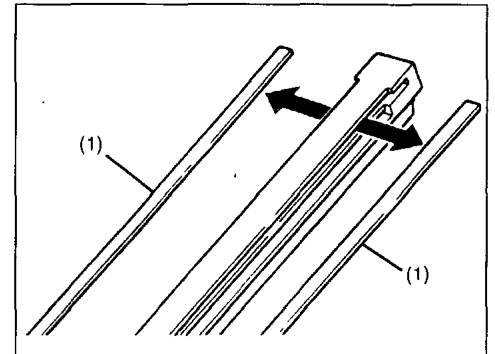


54G134

(1) Locked end

NOTE:

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



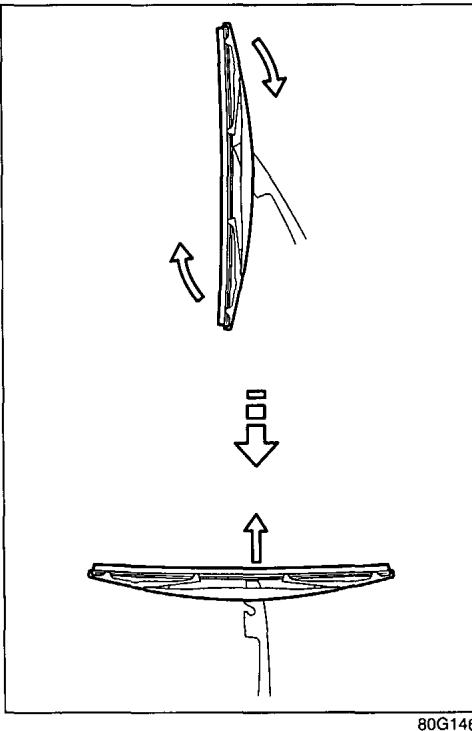
54G135

(1) Retainer

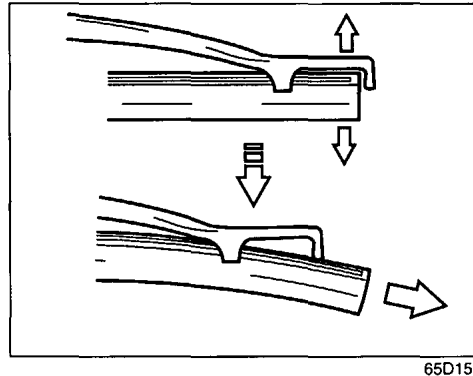
- 4) If the new blade is provided without the two metal retainers, move them from the old blade to the new one.
- 5) Install the new blade in the reverse order of removal, with the locked end positioned toward the wiper arm (except Type C).
Make sure the blade is properly retained by all the hooks. Lock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

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

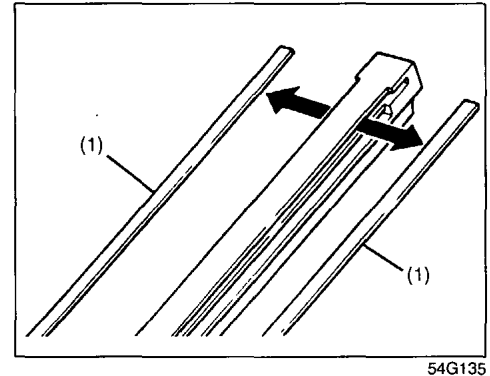
For rear wipers:



- 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.



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



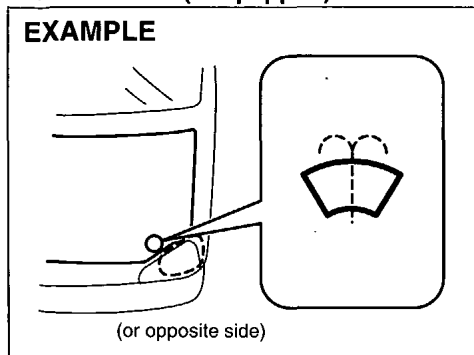
(1) Retainer

- 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 (if equipped)

EXAMPLE



66J008

fluid tank. If the fluid level is near empty, refill it.

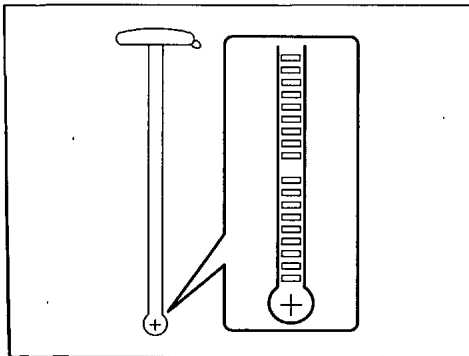
Use a good quality windshield washer fluid, diluted with water as necessary.

⚠ 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.



66J116

Check that there is washer fluid in the tank by looking at the washer fluid level gauge which is attached to the cap of the washer

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.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

MEMO
