

MEHRAN

OWNER'S MANUAL

Keep With Car At All Times.
Contains Important Information
on safety, operation & maintenance.



PART NO. 99010-56LA1
SEPTEMBER - 2012

This owner's manual applies to the following models of the SB308 series

SB308 EURO II



We would like to express our thanks to you for buying the SUZUKI SB308. The SUZUKI SB308 has been constructed on the basis of SUZUKI's wide technical experience. We feel sure that you will be fully satisfied with the vehicle. This MANUAL contains detailed information with regard to handling procedure and inspections, both daily and periodic. Having read this MANUAL carefully, you will be able to handle the vehicle in the correct manner and obtain many years of satisfaction from it.

PAK SUZUKI MOTOR CO., LTD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please read this manual and follow its instructions carefully.

*To emphasize special information the words **WARNINGS**, **CAUTION** and **NOTE** carry special and should be carefully understood*

WARNING The personal safety of the driver or occupants may be involved. Disregarding this information could result in their injury.

CAUTION These instructions point out special services procedures or precautions that must be followed to avoid damaging the vehicle.

NOTE Special information to make maintenance easier or to clarify important instructions more clear.

*Copying, quoting or reproducing any part of this manual is not permitted without explicit approval of **PAK SUZUKI MOTOR CO., LTD.***

** WE recommend that you always keep this booklet in your vehicle.*

*For any other information, assistance or complaints, please contact our Customer Relations Center at
UAN - III SUZUKI (111-789-854)*

Please note that this manual applies to all model and all specifications for all respective destinations and explains all equipments including options available from SUZUKI. Therefore your model may have different standard features than shown in this manual.

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

WARNING:

While installing any electrical accessory or optional equipments on your vehicle ensure its wiring is properly circuited through correctly related fuses and earthed, where required. All loose wires should be secured properly with clamps to avoid short circuits.

***For longer life of your Vehicle and continued satisfactory performance always use
SUZUKI GENUINE PARTS for replacement.***

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KEY

This vehicle comes equipped with a pair of identical keys. Keep the spare key in a safe place. The key can operation the following:

- Ignition switch
- Door locks
- Fuel filler lid lock
- Hatchback lid lock
- Steeping lock

The Key are stamped with an identifying number. This number is used when making replacement keys. Please write your key number in the box provided for your future reference

KEY NUMBER :

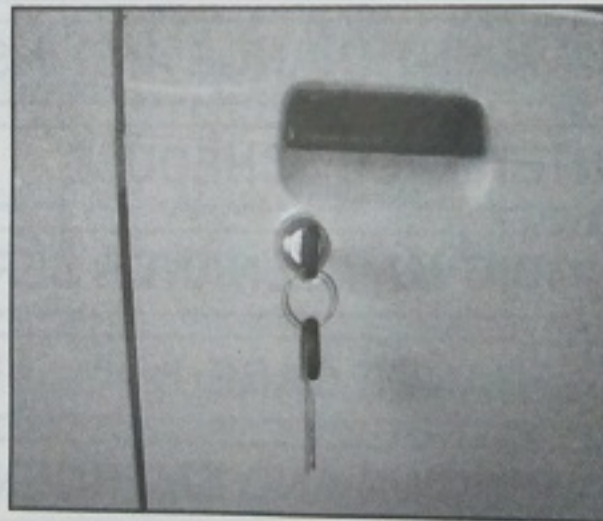


DOOR LOCK

From outside

To lock the right door, insert the key and turn it clockwise. To unlock the door, turn the key counterclockwise.

To lock the left door, insert the key and turn it counterclockwise. To unlock the door, turn the key clockwise.



From inside :

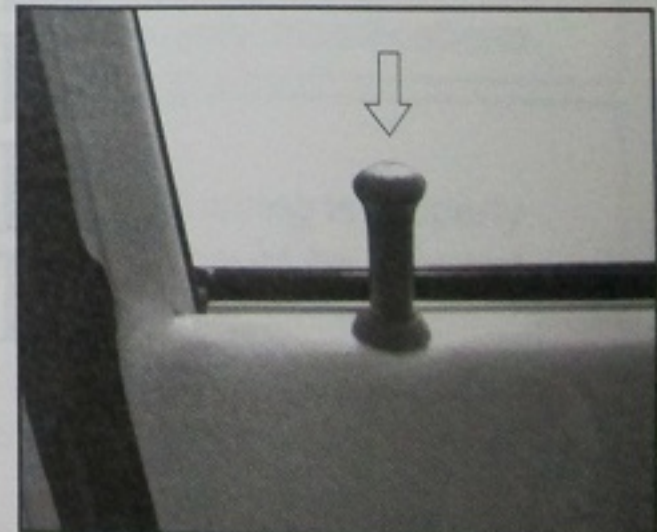
To lock the door, move the lock lever in the direction of arrow.

To unlock it, move the lock lever in opposite direction.

WARNING:

Always' lock the doors when driving. Locking the doors prevents inadvertent opening of the door by movement of the inside handle.

The door may be locked from outside without the key. To do this, first, engage the inside lock lever with the door opened, lift up the outside door handle and close the door. Be careful not to lock the key inside the vehicle.



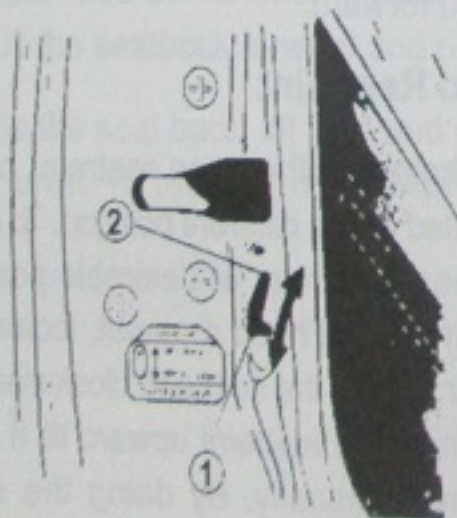
INFORMATION BEFORE DRIVING

CHILD-PROOF LOCK

As illustrated, a child-proof lock is provided for each of the right and left rear doors. When the lock lever is in position (1), the child-proof lock is locked, and when in position (2), the child-proof lock is unlocked. When the child-proof lock is in the locked position, the rear door cannot be opened from the inside even if the inside door lock is unlocked but can be opened from the outside.

WARNING:

Be sure to place the child-proof lock in the locked position whenever children are seated in the rear.



FUEL FILLER

FUEL TANK CAPACITY	30 LITERS
-------------------------------	-----------

The fuel filler lid is located on the left side of the car. For your protection the tank can be locked. To unlock the lid, turn the key clockwise. To lock, turn the Key counter clockwise.

After unlocking, open the lid and remove the fuel tank cap by turning it counter clockwise.



FUEL RECOMMENDATION

Use Gasoline with an Octane Number of 87 or higher (Research Octane number), only unleaded.

CAUTION

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

HATCHBACK LID

The hatchback lid is locked with the ignition key. To lock the hatchback lid, insert the ignition key into the lock button and turn it clockwise, and to unlock, turn it counter clockwise.

OPENING AND CLOSING DOOR WINDOWS

Turn the regulator handle clockwise to raise the right windows and counter clockwise to raise the left windows. Reserve the turning direction to lower the window.



SEAT

Front seat adjustment

By means of the seat adjuster lever located under the seat, slide the seat forward or backward. Pull the lever up and the seat will slide freely to the position you desire.

WARNING:

Do not adjust the driver's seat while driving. The seat may suddenly jerk forward or backward, which could result in loss of control.

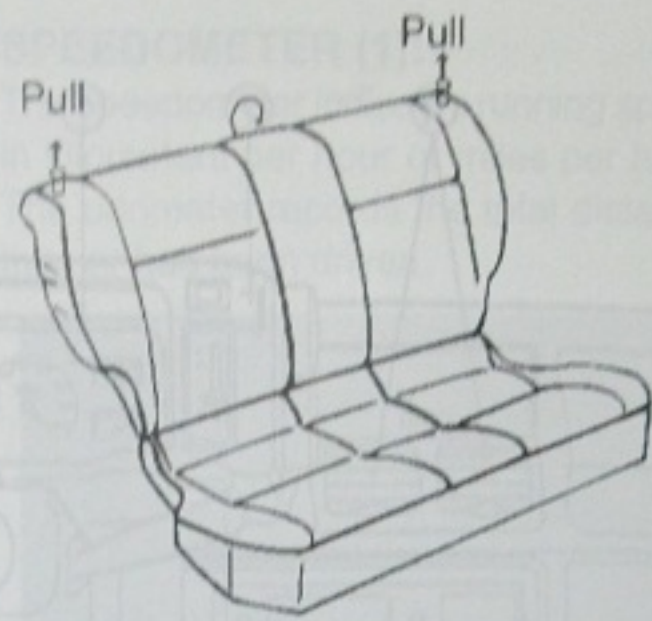
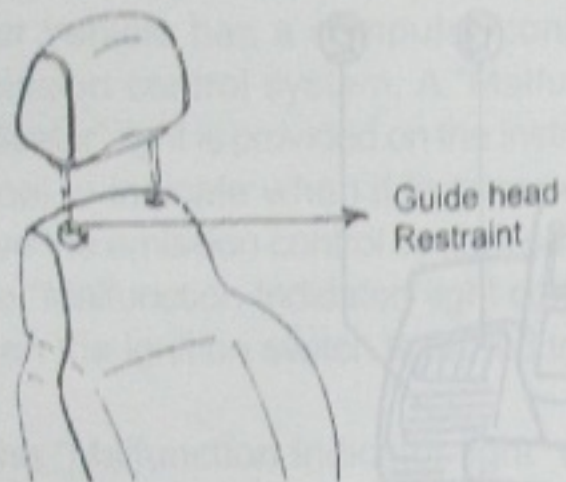


Reclining Seat

The seatback's angle can be freely controlled and adjusted to your preference. Pull the lever and the seatback moves freely, release it and the seatback instantly locks in place. The seatback can also be folded forward.

Head Restraint

The height of the head restraint can be adjusted at two different positions. To adjust the head restraint at a desirable position, turn the guide head restraint, located on the upper side of the seat, anti clockwise and pull the head restraint upward till it locks out automatically. By doing the same procedure again the head restraint can be removed.



Operating folding rear seat

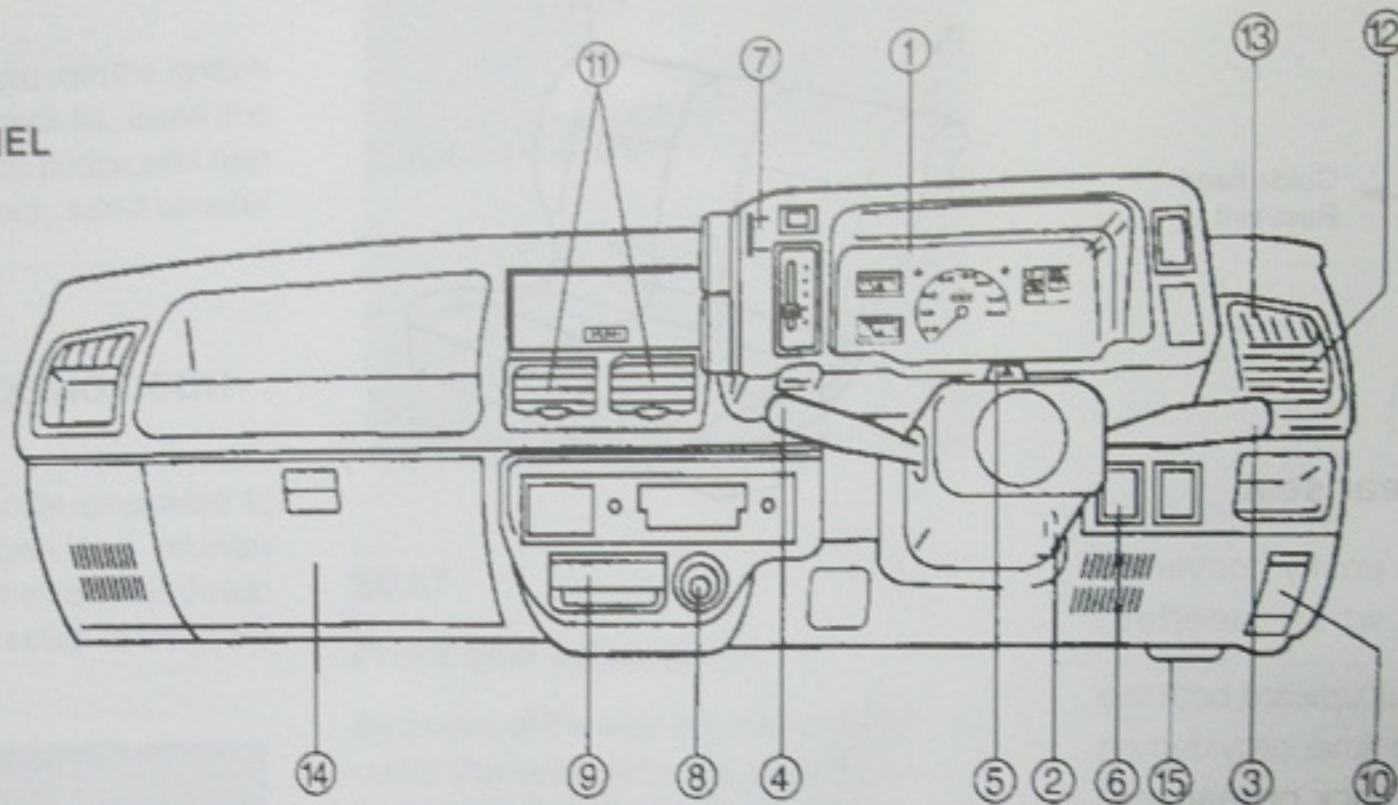
The rear seat may be easily converted into cargo space, when needed.

To fold the rear seat, pull upward both the seat knobs at the same time, provided on the upper side of the back or rear seat and pull the seatback forward and down.

To raise the seat back, lift it up and push back until it locks into its place.

Right – hand drive

INSTRUMENT PANEL



1. Instrument cluster
2. Ignition switch
3. Lighting switch / Turn signal and dimmer switch
4. Windscreen wiper and washer switch
5. Hazard warning switch
6. Other switches (if equipped)
7. Heater control panel
8. Cigarette lighter (if equipped)

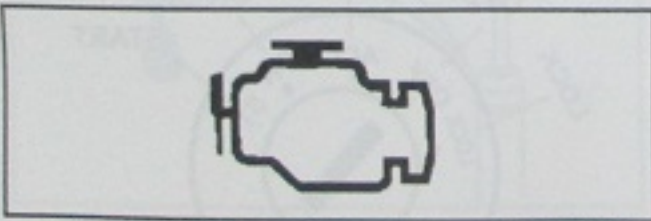
9. Ashtray
10. Bonnet release
11. Center ventilator
12. Side ventilator
13. Side defroster
14. Glove box
15. Fuse box

"Malfunction Indicator" Light

your vehicle has a computer-controlled emission control system. A "Malfunction Indicator" light is provided on the instrument panel to indicate when it is necessary to have the emission control system serviced. The "Malfunction Indicator" light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to "ON"

If the "Malfunction Indicator light" comes on when the engine is running, there is a problem with the emission control system. Take the vehicle to your SUZUKI dealer to have the problem corrected.

CAUTION
Continuing to drive the vehicle when the "Malfunction Indicator" light is on can cause permanent damage to the vehicle's emission control system, and can affect fuel economy and drivability.



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SPEEDOMETER (1):

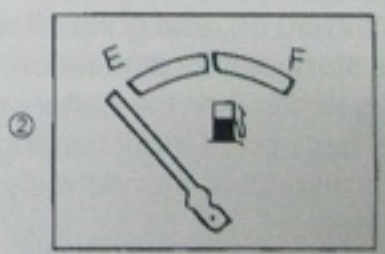
The speedometer indicates running speed in kilometers per hour or miles per hour. The odometer records the total distance the car has been driven.



- 1. Speedometer
- 2. Odometer
- 3. Fuel gauge
- 4. Temperature gauge
- 5. Warning and indicator lights
- 6. M.I.L. (Malfunction Indicator Light)

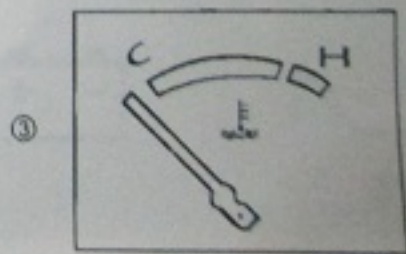
FUEL GAUGE (2) :

When the ignition switch is on, this gauge indicates the amount of gasoline in the tank. "F" stands for full and "E" means empty.



WATERTEMPERATURE GAUGE (3):

The engine coolant temperature is indicated by this gauge with the ignition switch turned on. Under normal driving conditions, the indicator should stay within the normal, acceptable temperature range shown by the line between "H" and "C". If the indicator exceeds this range and veers toward "H" overheating is indicated.



CAUTION:

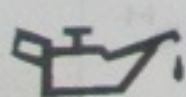
Do not continue driving with the engine overheated.

INDICATOR AND PILOT LIGHT**Oil pressure light (4) :**

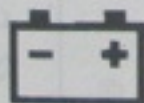
This light comes on when the ignition switch is turned on, and goes off when the engine is started. However, it will remain on if something goes wrong with the engine lubrication system. If this occurs, the lubrication system should be inspected immediately by your SUZUKI dealer.

Charging light (5) :

This light comes on when the ignition switch is turned on, and goes off when the engine is started. If it remains on, there is something wrong with the battery charging system. If this occurs, the charging system should be inspected immediately by your SUZUKI dealer.



④



⑤

Brake system light (6)

This light is lit during driving if the parking brake is not released or the brake fluid level in the reservoir has fallen below the specified level. If the light comes on during driving, take your vehicle to your SUZUKI dealer for inspection or brake fluid refill.

Turn signal pilot light (7) & (8)

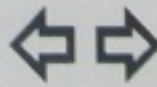
This light flashes together with the turn signal light when the turn signal is switched on. When the light on the left side flashes, light (7) flashes, and when the light on the right side flashes, light (8) flashes.

High Beam indicator light (9)

This light comes on when the headlight high beams are turned on. It does not come on when the headlights are on low beam.

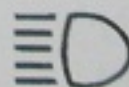


⑥



⑦

⑧



⑨

IGNITION SWITCH**LOCK**

After removing the key steering becomes lock.

OFF

Accessories and engine are off. The ignition key can be removed only at this position.

ACC

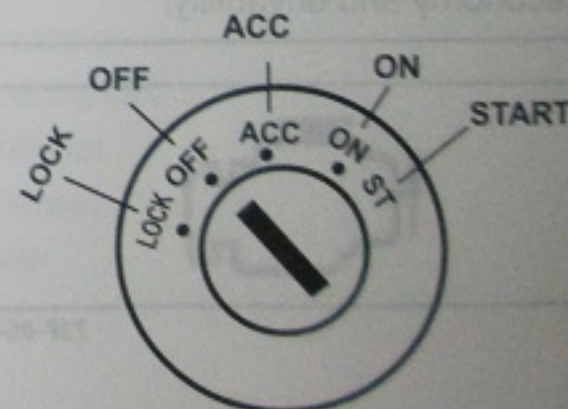
Accessories such as the radio operate, but the engine is off.

ON

This is the position at which the engine is ready to turn while all electrical systems are

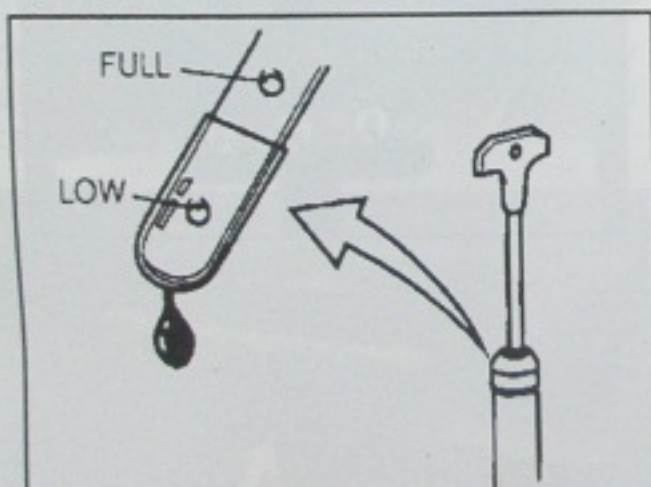
START

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



CAUTION:

- (1) Do not turn the starter for more than five seconds at a time. If the engine does not start, wait at least five to ten seconds before turning it again. If the engine still does not start after several attempts, check the fuel and ignition system, or consult your SUZUKI dealer.
- (2) Do not leave the switch at the ON position for a prolonged period unless the engine is running. Otherwise, the battery will be discharged.



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LIGHT SWITCH

There are three positions

The OFF position turns all the lights off; the middle position turns on the front parking lights, taillights, license-plate light, and dashboard meter light but not the headlights; the other position turns on the headlights.



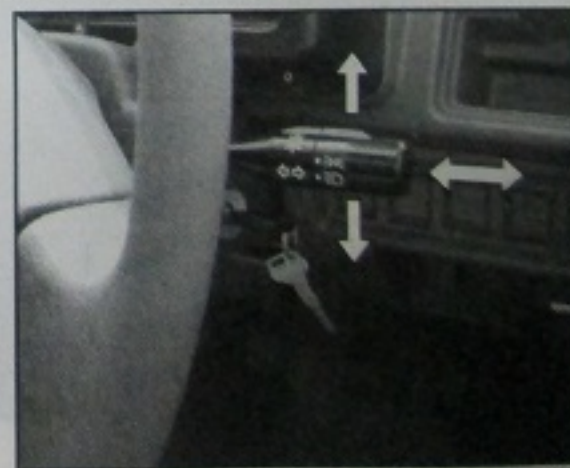
TURN SIGNAL AND DIMMER SWITCH

Turn signal:

The switch lever is located on the right side of the steering column in the right-hand drive vehicle, and on the left side of the steering column in the left-hand drive vehicle. With the ignition switch "ON" move the lever up or down, as shown, for directional signals. In the right-hand drive vehicle, push the lever up for left turn signal and pull it down for right turn signal. In the left-hand drive vehicle, pull the lever down for left turn signal and push it up for right turn signal. Once the turn has been completed, the lever will return to the neutral position.

Dimmer / Headlight flasher:

With the headlights on, push the lever forward for high beams. Pull back for low toward the steering wheel.



WINDSHIELD WIPER AND WASHER LEVER

1. To operate the wipers, turn the wiper switch lever which has three positions. In the first position "INT" (optional), the wiper blades operate intermittently. In this settings the wiper blades operate once per 5-6 seconds, which is very convenient for driving in mist or light rain. In the second position "LO" and the third "HI", the blades operate at low speed and high speed respectively.

2. Window washer fluid will spray out when the switch lever is pulled toward you.



CAUTION:

- (1) Release the switch lever when window washer fluid ceases to come out. The motor will be damaged if the washer lever is operated when there is no window washer fluid.
- (2) The windshield and the wiper blades will be damaged if dirt is attempted to be removed from the dry windshield with the wipers. Make sure always to wet the windshield with the washer fluid before operating the wipers.

Use this hazard warning switch as a warning light to the other traffic during emergency parking or when your vehicle can otherwise become a traffic hazard.

CAUTION:

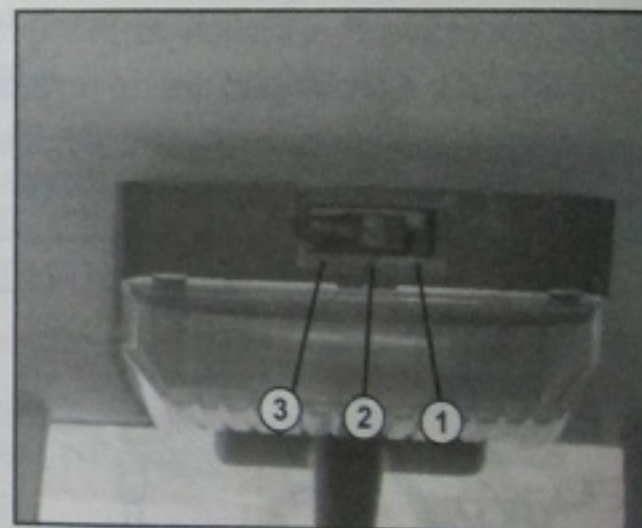
Do not use this switch except in an emergency.



INTERIOR LIGHT SWITCH

There are three positions

- ① The light stays on regardless of whether the door is opened or closed.
- ② The light comes on while the driver's door is opened.
- ③ The light remains off even with a door opened.



CIGARETTE LIGHTER

Push the cigarette lighter into the receptacle. The tip of the lighter will get red-hot after about ten seconds. The lighter may be taken out and used after it has returned automatically to its original position.



ASHTRAY

Front ashtray

The ashtray can be used after pulling it out. To clean the ashtray, remove by pushing it downwards and pulling it completely out of its socket.



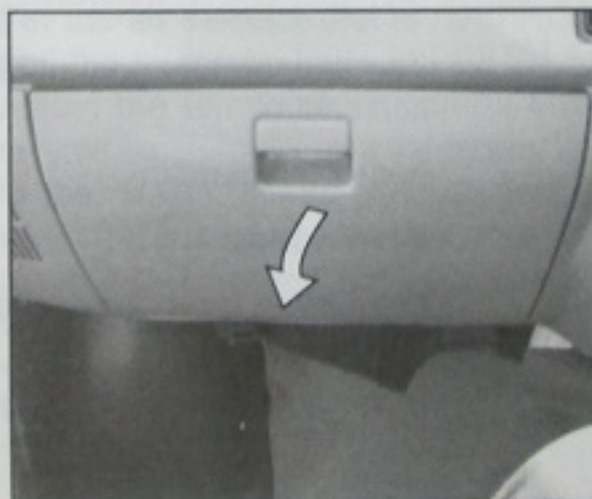
SUN VISOR

This gives protection against dazzle from the sun. If the sunlight is dazzling, pull the sun visor downwards or swing in sideways.



GLOVE BOX

This glove box will open toward you when the stopper lever in the recess is pulled.



CENTER LOUVER

This glove box will open toward you when the stopper lever in the recess is pulled.



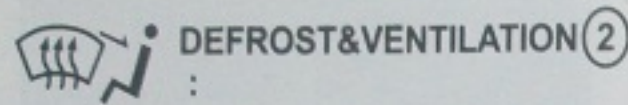
SIDE LOUVER

The wind direction is controlled by turning the ventilator.



HEATER SYSTEM (Optional)**Forced Ventilation**

The heater system includes the forced ventilation function. Operate the system according to the following:

Air Selector Dial ① :**DEFROST & VENTILATION ② :**

Air is discharged from the center outlets of the instrument panel and the side outlets. Also with this dial setting, ram-air is obtained from the windshield defrosters and side defrosters.



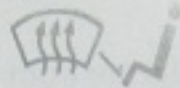
VENTILATION ③ : Air is discharged from the center outlets of the instrument panel and the side outlets.



BI-LEVEL ④ : Air is discharged from the center outlets and heated air from the floor outlets.



HEATER ⑤ : Heated air is discharged from the floor outlets.



DEFROST & HEATER ⑥ : Air is discharged from the floor outlets

and a small amount of air from the windshield and side defrosters.



DEFROST ⑦ : Heated air is discharged from the windshield defrosters and side defrosters.

Air intake control lever ⑧ :

Re-circulation or outside air intake can be selected with the air intake lever.

Temperature control dial ⑨ :

The temperature control dial can control heater temperature.

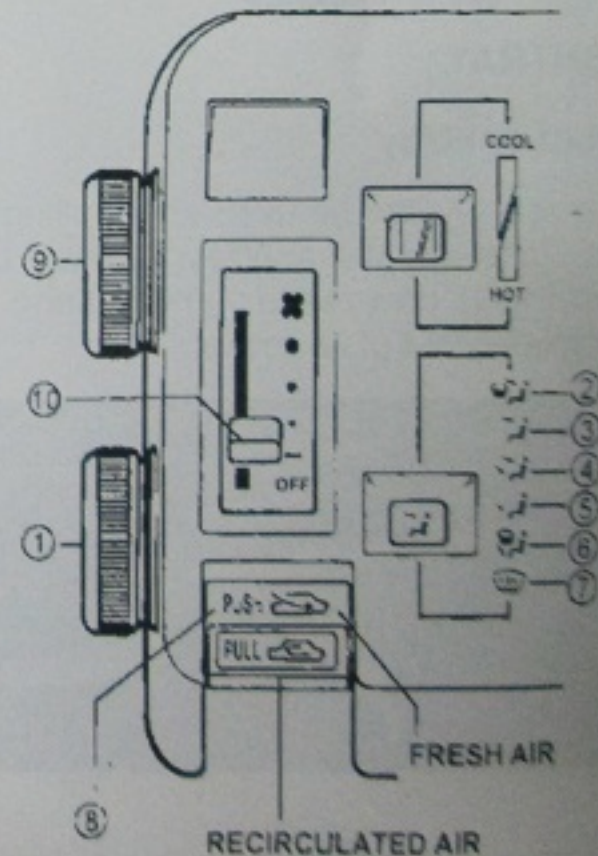
Blower lever ⑩ :

The blower lever controls fan speed.

SYSTEM OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**Natural ventilation**

Turn the air selector dial to the "VENTILATION" position, the air intake lever to "FRESH AIR" and the temperature control dial to "COOL". Set the blower lever to the OFF position.

With this lever setting, ram-air is obtained during driving.



Forced Ventilation

The lever setting is the same as for natural ventilation except that the blower lever is set at any position of your preference.

Heating by Introducing Outside Air (Regular Heating)

Turn the air selector dial to "HEATER", and the air intake lever to "FRESH AIR". Adjust the temperature control dial to regulate the temperature to your preference and set the blower lever to the desired fan speed. Setting it to a higher speed position increases the heating efficiency.

Heating by Using Interior Air (Quick Heating)

The lever setting is the same as for

"HEATING BY INTRODUCING OUTSIDE

AIR" except that the air intake lever is set to the "RE-CIRCULATED AIR" position. If this heating method is used for an extended period of time, the air in the car can become contaminated and the windows can become cloudy. Therefore,

use this method only for quick heating and change to the heating method by introducing outside air as soon as possible.

Head Cooled/Feet Warmed Heating

Turn the air selector dial to "BI-LEVEL" and the air intake lever to "FRESH AIR". Adjust the temperature control dial to the desired temperature and blower lever to the desired fan speed. This lever setting allows heated air to be discharged from the floor outlets and fresh, unheated air from the center and side ventilator outlets.

DEFROSTING

Set the air selector dial to "DEFROST" and the air intake lever to FRESH AIR. Adjust the temperature control dial to desired temperature. Set the blower lever to the "HIGH" speed position first and when the windshield has become clear, move it to a lower speed position. The defrosters are at the lower end of the windshield and the side defrosters are at the both ends of the instrument panel.

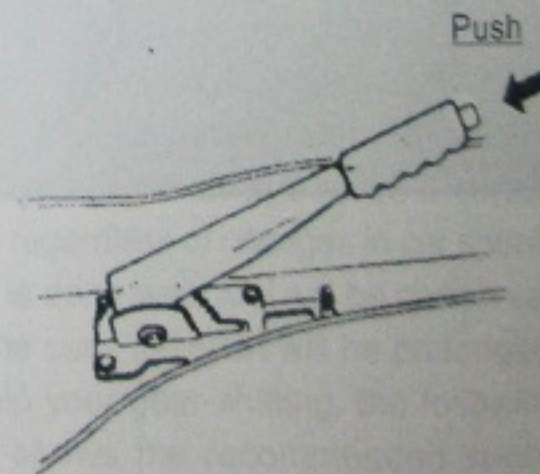
PARKING BRAKE LEVER

This lever must always be operated when parking- When the lever is pulled up, a parking brake is applied on the rear two wheels. To release the lever, raise it slightly, push the button at the end of the lever with the thumb and return the lever to its original position.

CAUTION:

The parking brake will not prevent the vehicle from moving unless the lever is fully and firmly pulled up.

When parking the vehicle in extremely cold weather, do not use the parking brake. Instead, shift the gear to either the Low or the Reverse position (the P position in automatic transmission) and apply chocks to the tires

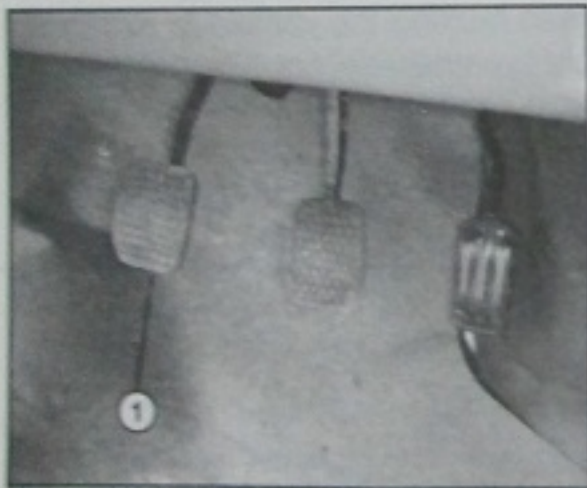


CLUTCH PEDAL : ①

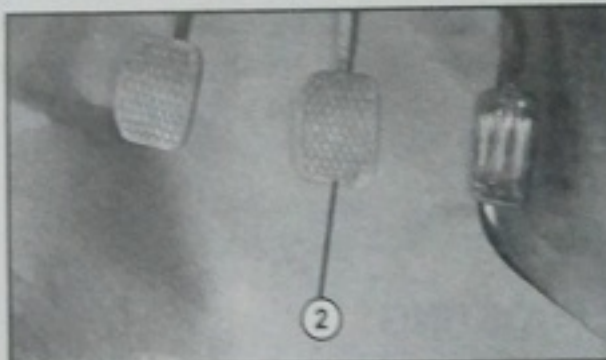
The clutch pedal is used to disengage the drive to the wheels when starting the engine, driving off or shifting the transmission gear. Pressing the pedal disengages the clutch.

CAUTION:

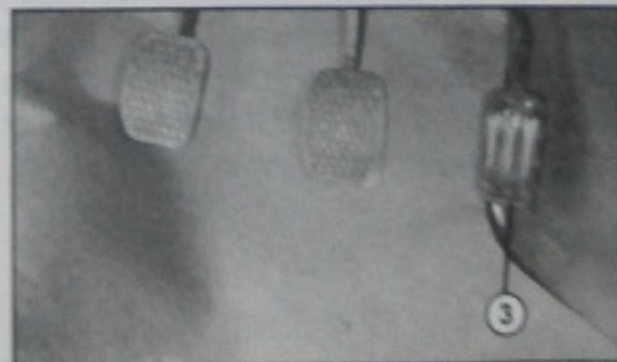
Do not drive with your foot resting on the clutch pedal. This may result in excessive clutch wear or damage.

**BRAKE PEDAL ②**

Pressing the brake pedal will apply the brakes on all the four wheels. Occasional brake squeal could be caused by environmental conditions such as cold, wet, snow, etc. This is considered normal. If squeal is excessive and occurs each time the brakes are applied, the brakes should be checked.

**ACCELERATOR PEDAL ③**

This pedal controls the revolutions of the engine. When the pedal is pressed with the foot, the revolutions increase, and the power output and speed are raised.

**GEAR SHIFT LEVER**

Manual transmission :

This lever controls gear changes.

1. Low : Move the lever to the left and then forwards.
2. Second : Move the lever to left and then back.
3. Third : Move the lever lightly to the right and then forward.
4. Top : Move the lever lightly to the right and then back.
5. Reverse : Move the lever all the way to the right until slight resistance is overcome and then pull back.



BREAK-IN

The best possible materials are used in the manufacturing process and all machine parts are finished to high standards but it is still necessary to allow the moving parts to "BREAK-IN" before subjecting the engine to maximum stresses. The future performance and reliability of the engine depends on the care and restraint exercised during its early life. The general rules are as follows:

- Never exceed the following breaking-in speed limits.
- After starting, do not race and engine, but warm up gradually.

Manual Transmission:

	Gear position	Initial 1,000 km (600 miles)
Maximum Recommended Speed	Low	25 km/h 16 mph
	Second	45 km/h 28 mph
	Third	70 km/h 43 mph
	Top	100 km/h 62 mph

Warm Engine

- Press the accelerator pedal slightly. (Do not pump the pedal).
- Turn the ignition switch to the START position.

CAUTION:

- Turn off the starter immediately after the engine has started. Otherwise, starter system damage may result.
- Do not turn the engine for more than 5 seconds at a time. If the first try fails., wait about 10 seconds (to let the batter recoup its strength) and then try again.

DRIVING WITH MANUAL TRANSMISSION

First, check all around (front, side and rear) to see if any other vehicles are coming. While pressing the clutch, shift the transmission into low gear. If you experience any difficulty, press the clutch again and try again. Once the transmission is in low gear, release the hand brake and press the accelerator slowly while releasing the clutch. Listening to the engine sound is helpful when using the clutch. As you gradually release the clutch there will be

a change in the engine's sound. It is at this time that the accelerator is to be pressed. while you continue to ease up on the clutch gradually.

Do not use your clutch pedal as a footrest while driving. Nor should you use a half-pressed clutch to keep the car stationary on a hill. Such misuse of the clutch damages it.

While driving the car the driver should at times observe the instruments and indicator lights. Avoiding sharp braking and fast acceleration whenever possible will increase fuel economy.

Use of the transmission

When changing gears or starting off do not race the engine. This shorten's the engine life and prevents smooth shifting. All forward speeds are synchronized, which provides for noiseless, easy gear-shifting. Good gearshift control refers to keeping the engine RPM always within a certain range regardless of changes in car speed. If this is done well, fuel will be conserved and the car's life span will be prolonged. To help your gear-shifting, the following chart shows the recommended speed range in each gear.

Speed range in each gear :

Low	~30 km/h ~19 mph
Second	10 - 50 km/h 6 - 31 mph
Third	20 - 90 km/h 12 - 56 mph
Top	30 km/h - 19 mph -

TIPS ON DRIVING

High-speed driving

When driving at a high-speed, pay attention to the following:

- Stopping distance progressively increases with the vehicle speed. Apply brakes ahead of time to make up for the increased stopping distance.
- On rainy days not only is poor visibility a problem but also "hydroplaning." This is the loss of the tire's direct contact with the road surface due to a water film forming between them. Steering or braking the vehicle while "hydroplaning" is almost impossible. If attempted, loss of control may result. Keep speed down when the road surface is wet.

- At high speeds, the vehicle may be affected by side winds. Therefore, reduce speed and assume the proper driving posture to prepare for unexpected shakes, which are usually experienced at the exits of tunnels, when passing by a cut of a hill, or when being overtaken by large vehicles.

DRIVING ON HILLS

Manual Transmission

- When climbing steep hills, the car may begin to slow down and show lack of power. At this point you should shift to a lower gear so that the engine will again be operating in its normal power range. Shift rapidly to prevent the car from losing momentum.
- When driving down a hill, the engine may be used for braking by shifting to a lower gear.
- Be careful, however, not to allow the engine to over rev.

DRIVING WITH FUEL ECONOMY

The following instructions will help you to improve fuel economy.

Avoid excessive idling:

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

Avoid "Jackrabbit" starts:

Fast starts away from lights or stop signs will consume unnecessary fuel and shorten the engine life. Start in a restrained manner.

Avoid sudden stops:

Avoid abrupt braking whenever possible. Fuel energy is wasted in braking. Acceleration to resume the driving speed also requires fuel energy.

Keep a steady cruising speed:

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

DRIVING

Keep air cleaner clean:

A dirty air cleaner will cause the carburetor to supply too much fuel to the engine. The result is waste of fuel due to incomplete fuel burning.

Keep weight to the minimum:

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

Keep tire pressures correct:

Under-inflation can waster fuel due to increased running resistance of tires. Keep your tires inflated to the correct pressures shown on the label on the door pillar of driver's side.

BRAKING

The distance needed to bring a car to a halt increases with speed of the car. The braking distance, for example, at 60 km/hr (37 mph) will be 4 times greater than the braking distance at 20km/h (13mph). Start to brake the car an ample distance from the stopping point and slow the car down gradually.

If water gets into the brake drums, the brake performance may become poor and unpredictable. This may occur after driving through deep water or washing the underneath. In such cases, dry the brakes by gentle, repeated pedal action while driving at low speed..

Driving on Snow

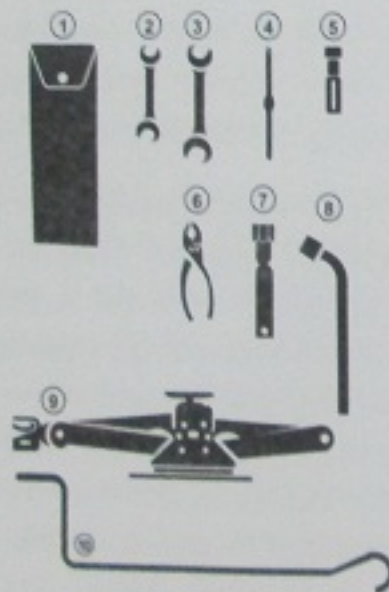
If you must fit snow chains or similar to increase the tire traction, observe the following:

- You are recommended to use SUZUKI genuine snow chains or equivalent small link chains.
- When installing, carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- When driving with chains on, limit the driving speed below 50km/h.

PORTABLE WORK TOOLS

The work tools illustrated here come with your car. These tools can be used in your checkup or for minor repairs.

- ① Tool case
- ② 8 x 10mm open end wrench
- ③ 12 x 14mm open end wrench
- ④ Combination screwdriver
- ⑤ Screwdriver handle
- ⑥ Pliers
- ⑦ Spark plug socket wrench
- ⑧ Wheel nut wrench
- ⑨ Jack
- ⑩ Jack handle



The condition of your car could change daily. Before driving every day, inspect the following items on your car. The inspection procedures are explained in the following pages.

- ① Steering operation
- ② Brakes
- ③ Tires
- ④ Chassis spring
- ⑤ Engine
 - Oil
 - Cooling system
 - Drive belt
- ⑥ Fuel
- ⑦ W Driver's equipment
- ⑧ Luggage load equipment
- ⑨ Lighting system
- ⑩ Indicator light
- ⑪ Mirrors
- ⑫ Number plate
- ⑬ Instruments and gauges

OPENING THE HOOD

To open the hood, pull the release lever at the bottom right of the instrument panel in the right-hand drive vehicle, and the bottom left of the instrument panel in the left-hand drive vehicle. Lift up the hood while pushing the safety lock. Then, hold the hood open with the prop rod as shown in the photo. To shut the hood, lift it up slightly, release and slow the prop rod, and lower the hood gently. Push the front part of the hood down and it will lock.

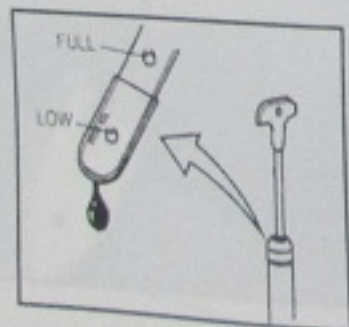
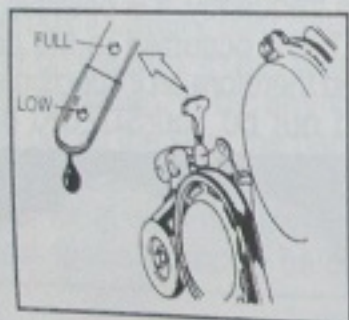


ENGINE OIL

Inspection

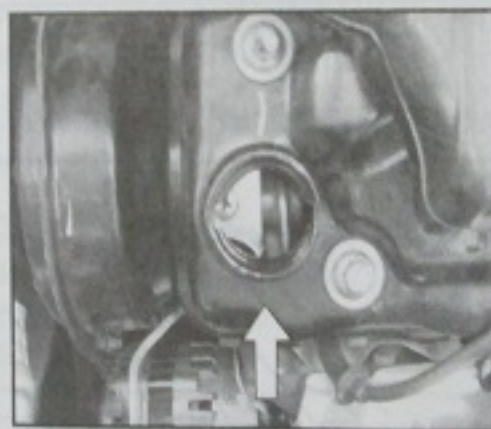
The oil level should be inspected with the car placed on a horizontal surface. Incorrect level may be shown if the car is on a slope. The oil level should be checked either before starting the engine or at least two or three minutes after stopping the engine.

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



Refilling

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



WATER PUMP DRIVE BELT

If the belt is too loose, insufficient battery charging, overheating or excessive belt wear will result. The tension of the belt should be such that there is a deflection of 6 -9 mm when midway between the pulleys is pressed by your thumb. The belt should also be examined to ensure that it is not damaged. The belt should be adjusted or replaced in the following way:

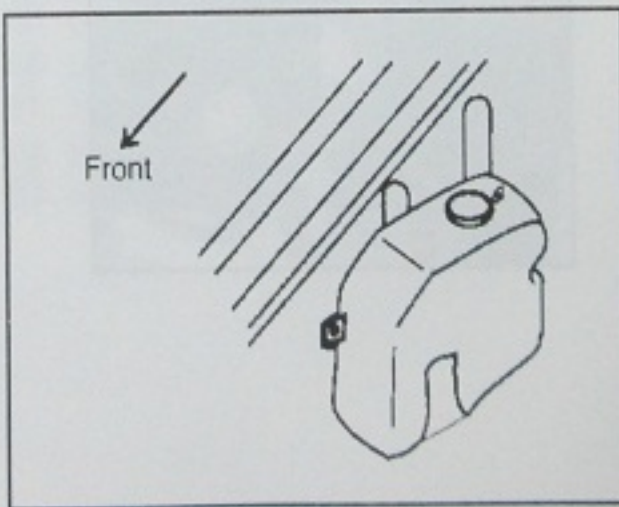
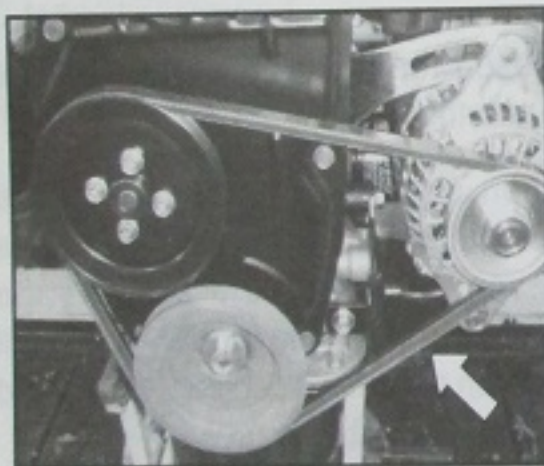
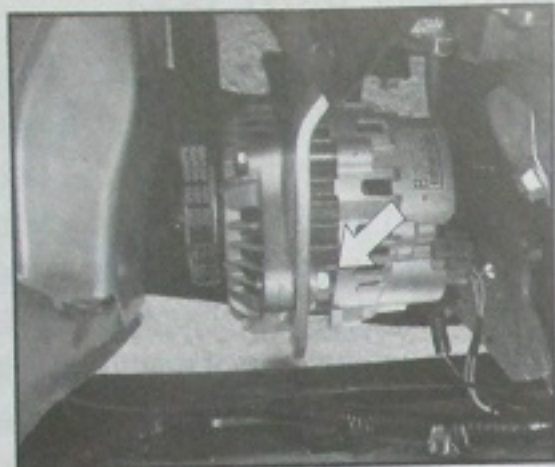
1. Loosen the three bolts securing the alternator.
2. When stretching the belt, push the alternator outwards with the bolts loosened, tighten the bolts at the position in which the tension of the belt is within the limits specified above, and fix the alternator securely.
3. To replace the belt, slide the alternator inwards with the bolts loosened and replace the belt. Having replaced it, stretch the belt as specified in "2" above.

WINDSHIELD WASHER FLUID

Check that there is washer fluid in the tank. Refill if it is not sufficient. Use good quality windshield washer fluid or mix it with water if necessary.

CAUTION:

Damage will result if the motor is operated with no fluid in the washer tank. Never use engine antifreeze as a substitute, or paint damage will result.



ENGINE COOLANT

Inspection

With the engine cool, check the coolant level in the reservoir tank. The level should be between the "FULL" and "LOW" mark. If the level is below the "LOW" mark, replenish the coolant following the procedure below:

- (1) Remove the reservoir cap.
- (2) Pour coolant into the reservoir tank until it reaches the FULL" mark. The level must not exceed the "FULL" mark.
- (3) After the coolant has reached the "FULL" mark, refit the cap securely.

When there has been a large decrease in quantity of coolant, or when refilling has to be done frequently, it is possible that a leak may have occurred in the cooling system, and therefore an inspection should be carried out by yourSUZUKI dealer.



BATTERY :

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. Loosening and corrosion of the terminals will result in poor contact. When found on the terminal section, white powder should be washed off with warm water and then grease or vaseline should be applied. Make sure that no warm water gets into the battery.

WARNING :

Since inflammable hydrogen gas is produced by the battery, keep away from fire or sparks whenever handling it. Otherwise, an explosion can occur. It is dangerous if battery fluid gets into the eyes or on the skin. In this respect care should be taken. If by any chance it should get on the skin, the part affected must be washed immediately with plenty of water for at least five minutes, and a medical specialist should be consulted.



BRAKE FLUID

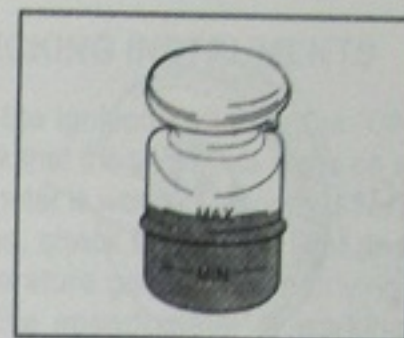
The brake fluid tank will be seen if the hood is opened. Check that the oil level is above the "MIN" line. If it is at or close to the "MIN" line, fill up with brake fluid meeting SAE J1703 or DOT3.

CAUTION:

- Since the brake system of this vehicle is factory-filled with a glycol based brake fluid, do not use or mix it with a different type of fluid when refilling, otherwise serious damage will be caused. Do not use a brake fluid taken from old, used or unsealed containers,
- The brake fluid should be replaced once every two years.
- Take every caution when filling the reservoir because brake fluid can harm your eyes and damage painted surfaces.

WARNING:

As the brake fluid level in the reservoir goes down, the brake warning light on the instrument panel comes on while the engine is running. Should the light come on, inspect the reservoir for the brake fluid level. If the fluid is found to be below the "MIN" level, immediately ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the brake system.



TIRES

The following checks should be performed:

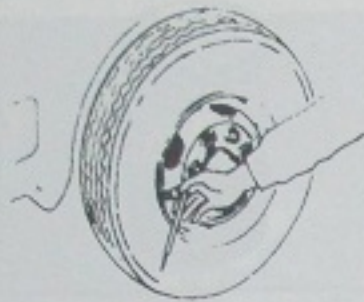
1. Measure the air pressure with a tire gauge.

	Front wheels	Rear wheels
145/70 SR12	200 k Pa (2.0 kg/cm ²) 29 psi	200 k Pa (2.0 kg/cm ²) 29 psi

CAUTION:

- (1) Air pressures should be checked when the tires are cold.
- (2) It is dangerous to give the tires too much air pressure.

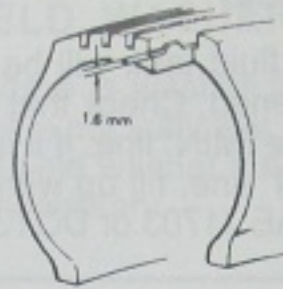
Pressure should not be in excess of 200 kpa, 2.0 kg/cm or 29 psi



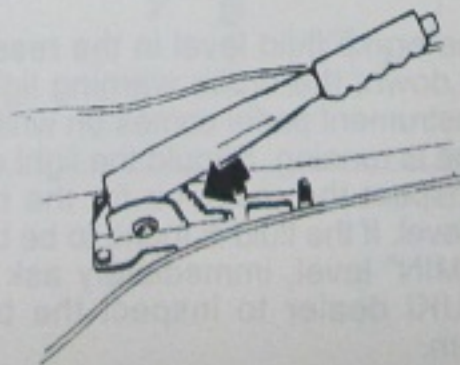
2. Check that the depth of the tread groove is more than 1.6 mm. To help you check this, the tires have molded-in tread wear indicators in the grooves. When the indicators appear on the tread surface, the remaining depth of the tread is 1.6 mm or less and the tire should be replaced.
3. Check for abnormal wear, for cracks and for damage. When there is abnormal wear, an inspection should be performed by a SUZUKI dealer. New tires should be fitted when there are cracks or damage.
4. Check for loose wheel nuts.
5. Checks that there are no nails, stones or other objects sticking into the tires.

CAUTION:

Check the inflation pressure from time to time while inflating the tire gradually, until the specified pressure is obtained.

**PARKING BRAKE**

Set the parking brake lever by pulling it all the way up and check that the rear wheels are properly locked and that the parking brake lever stops at its 3rd — 8th ratchet tooth when the parking lever grip is held at its mix-position and pulled up with approximately 20 kg (44 lbs) force. Also check that the brakes are not dragging when the brake lever is fully returned. If any of the above is found to be wrong, take your vehicle to SUZUKI dealer.

**BRAKE PEDAL**

Check the brake pedal for the distance between the pedal and wall when the pedal is pressed with approximately 30 kg (66 lbs) of force. The minimum distance required is 85mm (3.35 in).

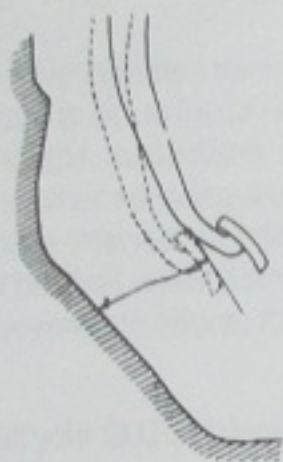
NOTE:

Measure pedal-to-metal wall distance in the pedal stroke direction. Be sure not to include the mat or rubber on the wall.

As this brakes system has a self-adjusting feature, there is no need of pedal adjustment. If, however, the pedal distance should be found abnormal, take your vehicle to your SUZUKI dealer.

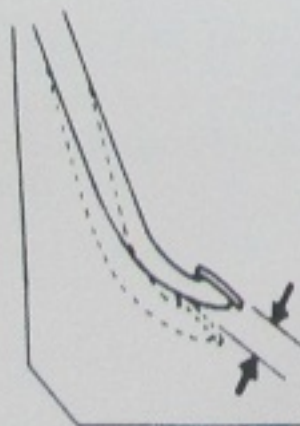
If the following troubles are found in your brake system, an inspection and repairs must be immediately performed by your SUZUKI dealer :

1. Poor braking performance
2. Uneven braking (Brakes not working uniformly on all wheels.)



CLUTCH PEDAL

The play of the clutch pedal must be within 20-30 mm (0.8-1.2 in). If the play is more or less than the above, or clutch dragging is felt with the pedal pressed, contact a SUZUKI dealer, where it will be inspected and repaired.



STEERING

Check the play of the steering wheel by gently turning it from left to right. The play of the wheel should be 0-30 mm around the circumference. When driving very slowly in an open area, turn the steering all the way to the right and the left to check that the steering wheel turns lightly and smoothly without rattle. If anything is found to be wrong, an inspection must be performed by your SUZUKI dealer.



CHECKING INSTRUMENTS

Turn the ignition switch to the "ON" position. Check that the pilot lights come on and that the fuel meter is working properly. After starting the engine, check the charge light and the water temperature gauge. When driving off, check that the speedometer is working properly.

CHECKING LIGHTS

Turn on the switches and check that the headlights, parking lights and other lights come on. Press the brake pedal and ensure that the stop lights light up. Put the shift lever into the R (reverse) position and check that the back lights come on. Finally, do not forget to check that the light lenses are not dirty or damaged.

HORN, TURN SIGNALS, WIPERS, WINDSHIELD WASHER

Check that the horn, turn signals, wipers and washer are in proper working order.

CHECKING FUEL

Make sure that there is enough gasoline for the planned driving distance.

CHECKING DOOR LOCKS

Make sure that the doors lock properly.

CHECKING REAR VIEW MIRROR

Check that rear vision is clear from the inspection driving position.

CHECKING REFLECTORS AND NUMBER PLATE

Check for dirt and damage. Check that the number plate is securely fixed and that the figures on it are clear.

CHECKING EXHAUST

Something is wrong if the exhaust is either excessively white or black. If this is the case an inspection must be performed by your SUZUKI dealer. However, the exhaust gas may be found to be white on a cold day. This is quite normal as the exhaust gas contains water vapor that turns into mist the exhaust system cold.

CAUTION:

If you feel that there may be something wrong with any of the above items, or if there is something wrong which you are unable to repair yourself, do not leave the car as it is but trust the repair works to your SUZUKI dealer.

The following table indicates the times at which regular inspections are to be carried out, in km (miles) and months. Inspections, adjustments, lubrication and other servicing must be carried out at the various intervals as indicated. These intervals must be short ended if driving is usually done under severe conditions, for example at full throttle.

Please consult your SUZUKI dealer with regard to such intervals.

CAUTION

Periodic inspection will reveal the need for replacement of one or more parts after prolonged service of your vehicle. When ever such a need arises, it is recommended that you use SUZUKI genuine replacement parts. Avoid taking chances. Do not use imitation parts.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Interval. This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.	km (x 1000)	1	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
	Months	1	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24
ENGINE										
1. Water pump drive belt (tension, wear)		A	I	I	I	I	I	I	R	A
* 2. Camshaft timing belt (damage, wear) (Replace every 1,00,000 km)		-	-	-	I	-	I	-	I	-
* 3. Valve clearance		-	A	-	A	-	A	-	A	-
* 4. Engine bolts (all cylinder head and manifold fixings)		-	-	T	-	T	-	T	-	T
* 5. Engine oil and Engine oil filter (API Grade SG)		-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6. Engine coolant (Level, Leakage)		I	I	I	R	I	R	I	R	I
7. Cooling system hoses and connections (leakage, damage, etc.)		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
* 8. Exhaust pipes and mountings (leakage, damage)		-	I	-	I	-	I	-	I	-
IGNITION										
* 9. Ignition wiring (damage, deterioration)		-	-	-	I	-	I	-	I	-
* 10. Distributor cap and rotor (wear, deterioration, etc.)		-	-	-	I	-	I	-	I	-
* 11. Spark plugs NGK BPR5ES OR ND - W16EXR-U		-	-	I	R	I	R	I	R	I
* 12. Ignition timing		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
FUEL										
13. Air cleaner	Paved road	Clean every 5000 km. Replace every 40,000 km.								
	Dusty condition	Clean every 2500 km or as required Replace every 40,000 km. More frequent replacement if dust condition is severe.								
* 14. Accelerator cable		-	I&L	I&L	I&L	I&L	I&L	I&L	I&L	I&L
* 15. Fuel tank cap, gas lines and connections		-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-
* 16. Fuel Filter (Leakage)		I	I	I	I	I	R	I	I	I
ELECTRICAL										
* 17. Wiring harness, connections and headlights		-	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
"A" : Check and / or adjust if necessary "R" : Replace or Change "I" : Inspect and correct or replace if necessary "T" : Tighten to the speified torque "L" : Lubricate "C" : Clean										

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Interval. This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.

km (x 1000)	1	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
Months	1	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24

CHASSIS AND BODY

* 18. Clutch pedal (play)									
* 19. Brake fluid (level, leakage)									
* 20. Brake pedal (travel)									
* 21. Parking Brake lever and cable (play, damage)									
* 22. Brake drums and shoes (wear)	-								
* 23. Brake hoses and pipes (leakage, damage)									
* 24. Tires (abnormal wear and pressure, Rotation, etc.)	-								
* 25. Wheel and hub nuts (damage, tightness)									
* 26. Shock absorbers (oil leakage, damage)									
* 27. Propeller shaft (tightness, damage)									
* 28. Transmission oil	-	R	Replace every 40,000 Km.						
* 30. Bolts and nuts (tightness)	T	-	T	-	T	-	T	-	T
* 31. Steering condition (play, tightness, leakage, etc)									
* 32. Test drive	Test drive on completion of each service								

"A" : Check and / or adjust if necessary

"R" : Replace or Change

"I" : Inspect and correct or replace if necessary

"T" : Tighten to the specified torque

"L" : Lubricate

"C" : Clean

NOTE: Items for daily inspections and other and other maintenance servicing are included in the above list. If you are to handle the servicing by yourself, please refer to the "PERIODIC MAINTENANCE SERVICE" Section and the "DAILY MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION" section given earlier.

CAUTION: Whether you're an expert do-it-yourself mechanic or no, PAK SUZUKI recommends that inspection of those items marked with an asterisk (*) be performed by your authorised PAK SUZUKI dealer. Other items are relatively easy to handle and you can accomplish work by referring to the instructions set forth in this manual.

CHANGING ENGINE OIL AND FILTER

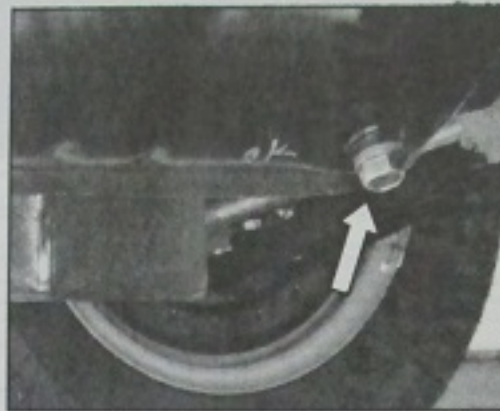
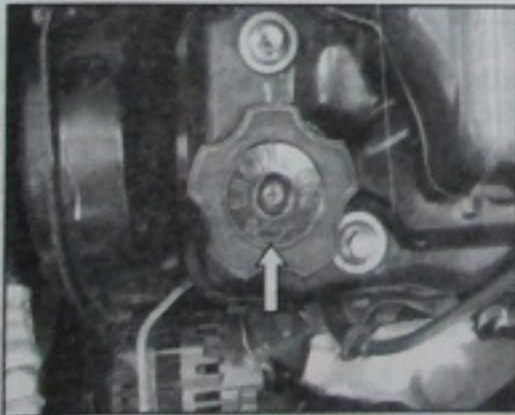
Drain the oil and reinstall the drain plug.

- Remove the oil filler cap.
- Place a drain pan under the drain plug.
- Using a wrench, remove the drain plug and drain out the engine oil while the engine is still warm.

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 bare hands.

- Reinstall the drain plug and gasket. Tighten the plug with a wrench.

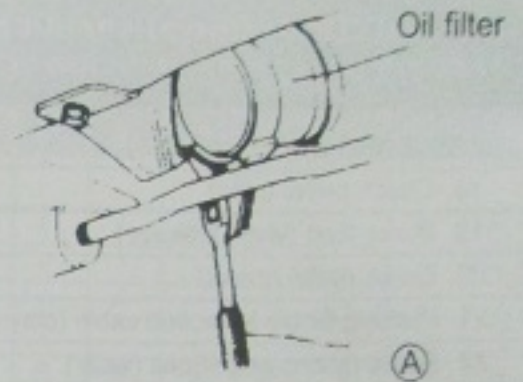


Remove the old oil filter and install a new one.

- Using an oil filter wrench, unscrew the oil filter and remove it. It turns counter clockwise.
- Using a clean rag, wipe off the mounting surface on the engine where the new filter will be seated.
- Smear a little engine oil around the rubber gasket of the new oil filter.
- Screw on the new filter by hand until the filter gasket contacts the mounting surface.

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.



Ⓐ Oil filter wrench

- Tighten the filter 2/3 turn from the point of contact with the mounting surface using an oil filter wrench.

CAUTION:

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

- Pour (2.5 L) of oil through the filler hole and install the filler cap.
- With the engine running, look carefully, for leaks at the oil filter and drain plug. Run the engine at various speeds for at least 5 minutes.
- Stop the engine and wait a few 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 good quality.

CAUTION:

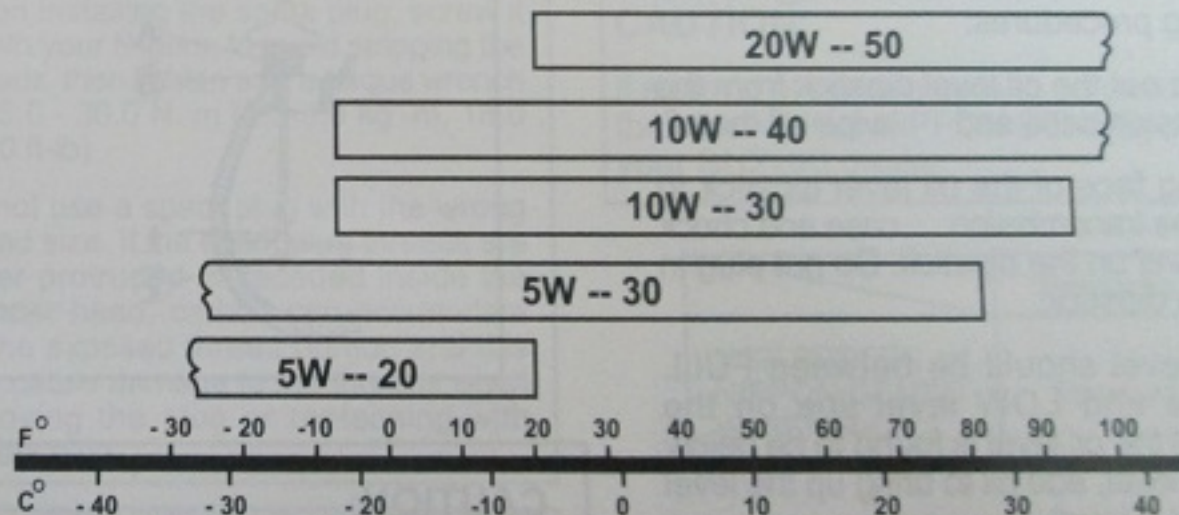
Oil leaks from around the oil filter or drain plug indicate incorrect installation or gasket damage. If you find any leaks or are not sure that the filter has been properly tightened, have the vehicle inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

CAUTION

Failure to follow the instructions above result in severe engine damage.

Specified Oil

Be sure that the engine oil you use comes under the API classification of SG. Select the oil viscosity according to this chart :



TRANSMISSION OIL

WARNING:

The cooling fan may vary under a certain coolant temperature condition. When checking the oil level, take care to keep hands, clothing, tie, scarf etc., away from the cooling fan.

Checking oil level (Manual transmission)

Check the oil level according to the following procedures:

- 1) Take out the oil level dipstick from the transmission case and wipe off the oil.
- 2) Bring face of the oil level dipstick to face of the transmission case and check the oil level on the dipstick. Do not plug in the dipstick.

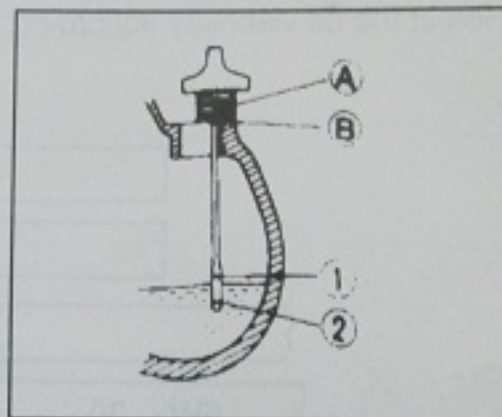
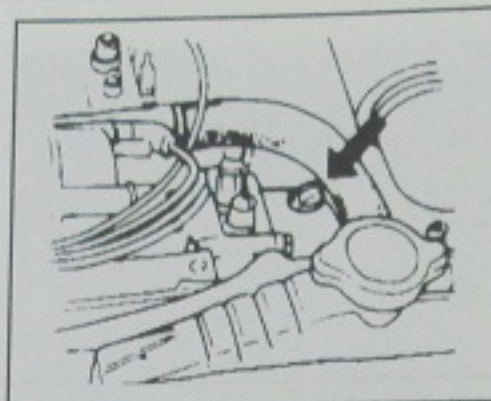
The oil level should be between FULL level line and LOW level line on the dipstick. If the oil level is found to be below the LOW level, add oil to bring up the level to the FULL level.

Oil capacity

2.0 L

Type of oil

**Gear oil, API GL-4, SAE
75W185, 80W/90 or 90**



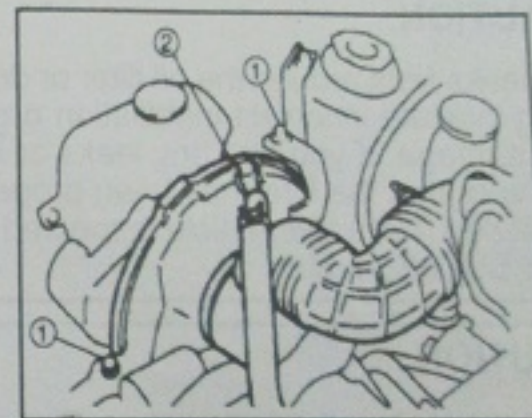
CAUTION:

- Be sure to add oil exactly to the specified level. Overfilling will result in leakage.
- After checking and adding oil, be sure to insert the dipstick securely.

Changing oil (manual transmission)

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

AIR CLEANER



If the air cleaner is clogged with dust, there will be greater intake resistance, resulting in decreased power output and increased fuel consumption. Take out the air cleaner case after opening bolts. ① Take out the air cleaner element after unhooking the clamps ② as shown in the illustration. Blow off dust on air cleaner element appears to be dirty, replace it with a new one.

Element cleaning interval

Paved road	Clean every 5,000 km
Dusty condition	Clean every 2,500 km
	or as required

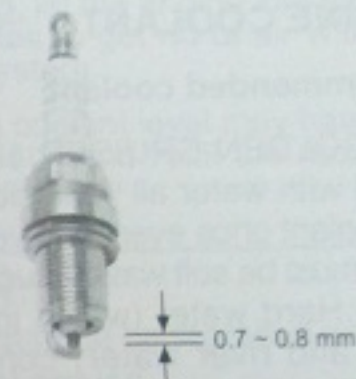
NOTE:

Replace every 10,000 km more frequent replacement if under dusty driving condition.

SPARK PLUGS

The standard spark plug for SB308 is either NGK BPR5ES or NIPPON DENSO W16EX R-U

When carbon accumulates on the spark plug, a hot, strong spark will not be produced. Remove carbon deposits with a wire or pin and adjust the spark plug gap to 0.7~0.8 mm.



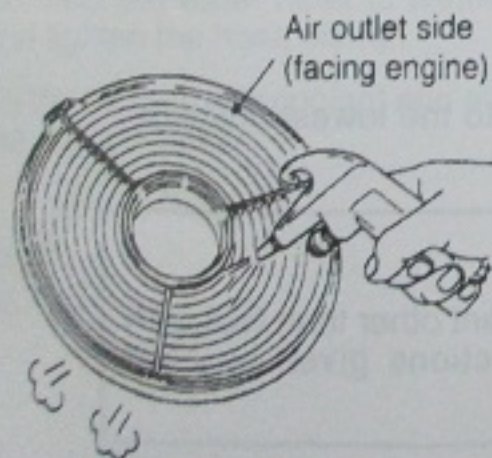
CAUTION :

- When installing the spark plug, screw it in with your fingers, to avoid stripping the threads, then tighten with a torque wrench to 25.0 - 30.0 N. m (2.5-3.0 kg -m, 18.0 -22.0 ft-lb)
- Do not use a spark plug with the wrong thread size. If the spark plug threads are either protruded or receded inside the cylinder head, carbon can accumulate on the exposed thread portion and this may cause damage to the threads when removing the plug or replacing with correct plug.

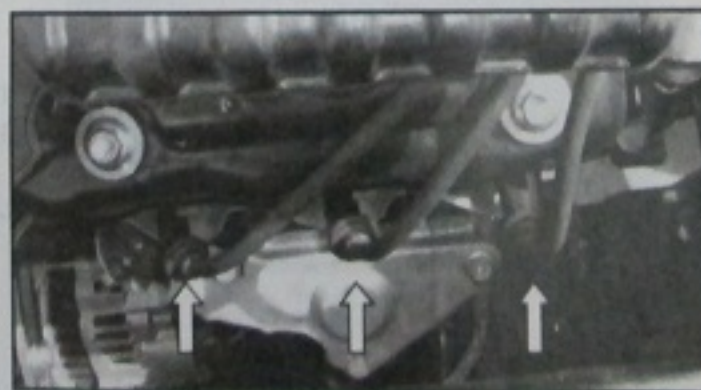
CAUTION:

if a brand of spark plug is to be used other than the NGK or NIPPON DENSO, consult your SUZUKI dealer.

INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE



843-09-024E



	Remarks
NGK BPR5ES or NIPPON DENSO W16EX R-U	Standard

ENGINE COOLANT

Recommended coolant

Use GOLDEN CRUISER 1200 properly mixed with water all year round. Change the coolant once every two years. Cooling water must be soft water - such as drinking water. Hard water (which includes well water and river water) contains many impurities (iron and the like) which may cause rust or foul inside the radiator leading to engine trouble.

GOLDEN CRUISER 1200 serves not only as an anti-freeze element, but also anti-foam, anti-rust and anti-corrosion besides being a lubricant for the water pump. To obtain these performances, it is necessary that the solution not be diluted to more than 30%.

Lowest temperature	Concentration	Coolant	Water
--15°C° (5 F) or above	30 %	1.1L (2.3/1.9)	2.5L (5.3/4.4)
--16°C° (3 F) or below	50 %	1.8L (3.8/3.2)	1.8L (3.8/3.2)

When you replace the coolant, follow the instructions below.

Coolant mixture ratio

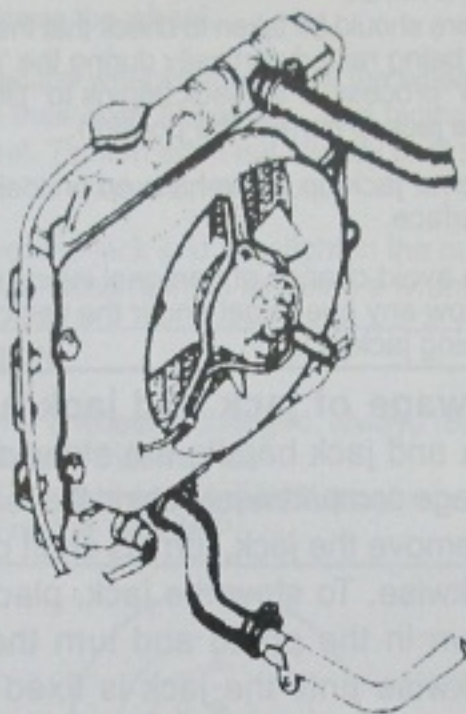
- Prepare the cooling solution according to the lowest ambient temperature expected in your area.

CAUTION

If you use anti-freeze and summer coolant other than GOLDEN CRUISER 1200, observe the instructions given by each manufacturer.

Coolant replacement

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 the remaining pressure is released, then press down on the cap and continue turning it to the left.
2. Remove the reservoir by lifting it up and drain completely.
3. Disconnect the terminal from the battery
4. Disconnect the water hose (radiator outlet) from water pipe (13 to drain coolant.
5. Fill the reservoir with coolant to the "FULL" line.
6. Connect the water hose to water pipe and tighten the hose clamp.
7. Fill the radiator with coolant and attach the radiator cap.



8. After filling, let the engine idle for about 2-3 minutes to get rid of air within the cooling system.
9. Since the coolant level may have gone down, check and refill the radiator to the filler inlet.

CAUTION:

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

WARNING:

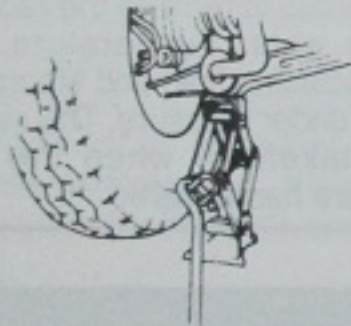
It is dangerous to remove the radiator cap when the water temperature is high, because scalding fluid and steam may be blown out under pressure. The cap should only be taken off when the coolant temperature has lowered.



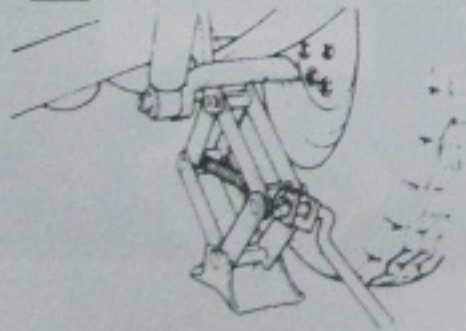
JACKING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Place the vehicle on level, hard ground.
2. Set the parking brake firmly. Block front and rear of the wheel diagonally opposite to the wheel being lifted.
3. Set the jack vertically and raise it until the jack-head fits under the bulge of suspension arm (for front wheel) or the spring seat (for rear wheel) as illustrated.
4. Operate the jack slowly and smoothly until the tire clears the ground. Do not raise more than necessary.

Front



Rear

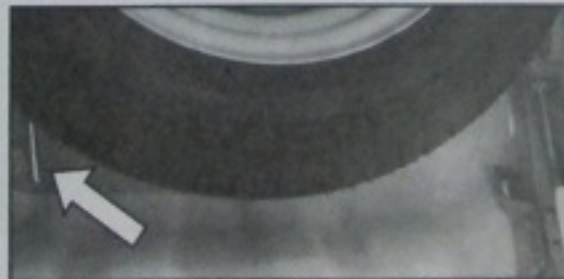


WARNING:

1. Care should be taken to check that the vehicle is being raised vertically during the "jacking-up" process. If the jack begins to "tilt," lower the jack to correct the position.
2. Never jack-up the vehicle on an inclined surface.
3. To avoid chance of personal injury, never allow any one to get under the vehicle while being jacked up.

Stowage of jack and jack handle

Jack and jack handle are stowed in the luggage compartment behind the rear seat. To remove the jack, turn its shaft counter clockwise. To stow the jack, place it as shown in the photo and turn the shaft clockwise until the jack is fixed firmly.

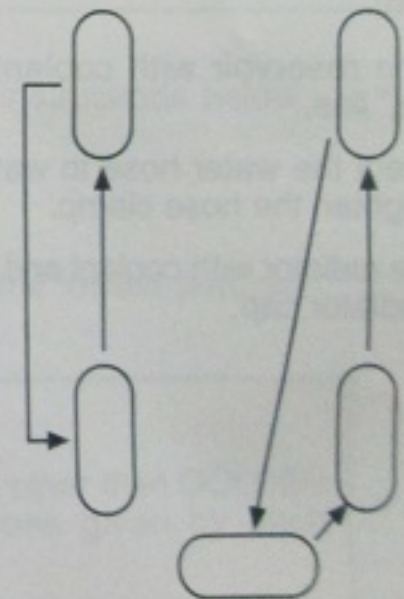


TIRES

Tire rotation

To avoid unbalanced wear of your tires and to prolong their lifespan, rotate tires, as illustrated. Tires should be rotated every 10,000 km as recommended in the periodic maintenance schedule. After rotation, adjust the front and rear tires pressure to the specification (see label on the driver's door).

RADIAL TIRES



Spare wheel stowage

The spare wheel is stowed in the luggage compartment behind the rear seat.

CAUTION:

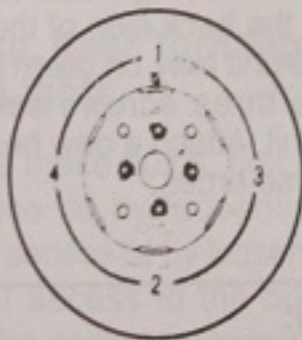
At least monthly, check the spare tire to be sure that it is stowed securely and properly inflated.



4. Remove the wheel.
5. Install the wheel and replace the wheel nuts with their cone shaped end facing the wheel. Tighten each nut slightly until the wheel is seated on the hub.
6. Lower the jack and fully tighten the nuts in a criss-cross fashion by using a wrench.

CAUTION:

Whenever a wheel is changed, always remove any corrosion that may be present inside the wheel and wheel mounting surface on the vehicle



FUSES

There are two basic types of fuse. One is the main fuse (fusible link), which takes the current directly from the battery. The other is the fuse present in each electrical circuit.

Main fuse (fusible link)

As mentioned above, the fusible link takes current directly from the battery. When this link has blown, no electrical component will function. If this happens, check the fusible link located at the battery positive terminal. When replacing the fusible link, use a SUZUKI genuine replacement.

CAUTION:

If the fusible link blows, be sure to have an inspection carried out by a SUZUKI dealer. Always use a genuine SUZUKI fusible link for replacement. Never use a substitute such as wire even for a temporary fix. It can cause extensive electrical damage, possibly a fire.

Fuse box

This fuse box is located under the driver's side of the dashboard. To remove the fuse box cover. To identify the amperage and location, refer to the fuse list shown on the fuse box cover.

Changing wheel

Follow the procedure below:

1. Remove jack, tools and spare wheel from the vehicle.
2. Loosen, but do not remove the wheel nuts.
3. Jack up the vehicle (follow the "jacking instructions" in this manual.).



Fuses

10 A HEAD R	10 A HEAD L	10 A ROOM	10 A STOP	15 A HAZARD	15 A RADIO CIGAR
20 A IG. COIL REG	15 A WIPER TURN	15 A HORN HEATER	10 A LICENCE	5 A TAIL R	5 A TAIL L

CAUTION:

Always be sure to replace a blown fuse with a fuse of the correct amperage. Never use a substitute, for example aluminum foil or wire, to replace a blown fuse, if the spare fuse installed blows in a short period of time it means that you could have a major electrical problem. You should consult your SUZUKI dealer immediately.

NOTE:

Make sure to replace the spare fuses if they are used so that the fuse box cover always carries three spare fuses, 10A, 15A and 20A.

BULB REPLACEMENT

Headlights

Take out the screws securing the front grille and remove it. The headlights will come off if they are slid to sideways while pushing in the headlight unit. Remove the coupler on the back side of the headlight unit and the unit may be taken out. Do not loosen the three screws securing the headlight unit. Attach a new headlight unit in the reverse order.

CAUTION:

Adjustment of the headlight beam is necessary after replacing the headlight unit. If you have performed the replacement work yourself, make sure you take the vehicle to your authorized SUZUKI dealer for proper adjustment.

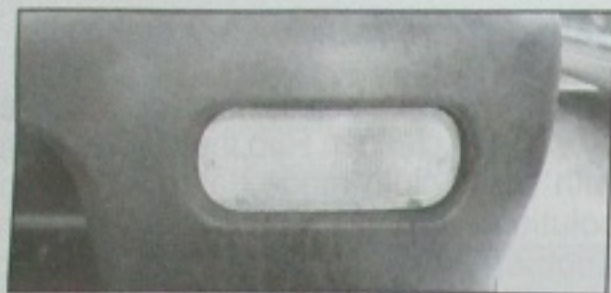


Front Turn Signal and Clearance Lights

Undo the two screws holding in the lens and remove it. The bulb located closer to the vehicle center is the clearance light, and that on the outside is the turn signal light. When replacing a bulb take it out by pushing it in and turning it counterclockwise. A new bulb is installed by performing the same action in reverse order.

Side Turn Signal Lights

Pull out the lens by hand. The bulb can be removed by pushing it in and turning it counterclockwise. A new bulb is installed by performing the same actions in reverse order.



License Plate Light

Undo the two screws holding the metal cap and remove it. The bulb can be removed by pushing it in and turning it counterclockwise. A new bulb is installed by performing the same actions in reverse order.



Tail/Brake, Rear Turn Signal and Backup Lights

To remove these bulbs, first remove the rear service lid by loosening its fixing screws for service lid by loosening its fixing screws for access to the bulb sockets. Remove the socket by turning it counterclockwise and remove the bulb from the socket by twisting it counter clockwise while pushing. Restore the removed parts in the reverse sequence of removal.



Interior Light

Pull down on the rear part of lens to remove it. The bulb can be removed by simply pulling it down. When replacing the bulb, make sure that the contact springs are holding the bulb securely.



CAUTION:

When cleaning the interior or exterior of the vehicle, NEVER USE volatile solvents such as lacquer thinners, gasoline, benzene or such cleaning materials as bleaches, strong household detergents. Some of the above materials may be poisonous or flammable and their improper use may cause personal injury or damage to the vehicle.

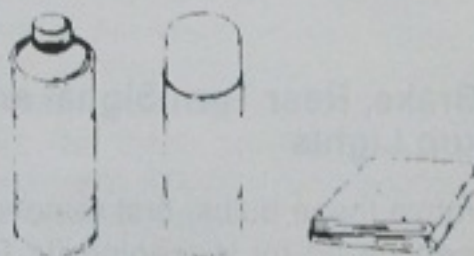
CLEANING INTERIOR

Vinyl Upholstery

Prepare a solution of soap or neutral detergent mixed with warm water. Apply solution to the vinyl with a sponge or soft cloth and let it soak for a few minutes to loosen dirt. Rub the surface with a clean, damp cloth to remove dirt and soap solution. If some dirt still remains on the surface, repeat the procedure.

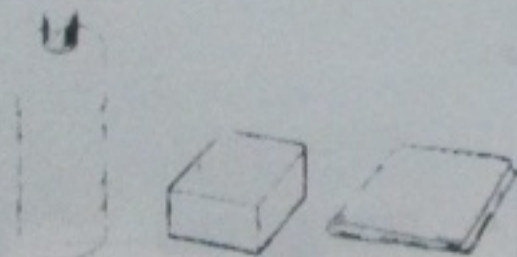
Fabric Upholstery

Remove loose dirt by vacuum cleaner. Rub the stained area with a clean cloth made damp with soap solution and then wipe by rubbing with another cloth slightly wet with water to absorb and remove soap. Repeat this until the stain is cleaned. You may use commercially available fabric cleaner. In this case, carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions.



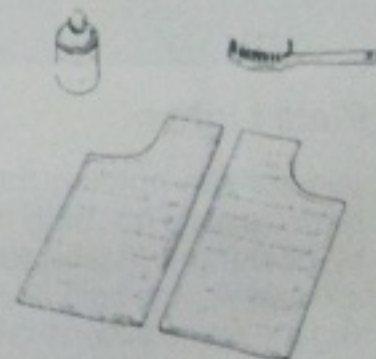
Vinyl Floor Mats

Ordinary dirt can be removed from vinyl with water and mild soap. Use a brush to help loosen dirt. After dirt is loosened, rinse the mat thoroughly with water and dry it in the shade.



Carpets

Remove dirt and soil as much as possible by vacuum cleaner. Rub the stained area with clean cloth made damp with soap solution and then wipe by rubbing with another cloth slightly wet with water to absorb and remove soap. Repeat this until the stain is cleaned. You may use commercially available carpet cleaners. In this case, carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions.

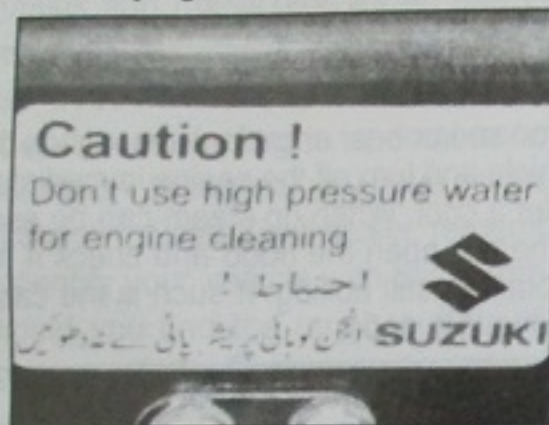


CLEANING EXTERIOR

Dirt or any other foreign material on the painted surfaces can cause such problems as the following, as time goes on:

1. Faded paint.
2. Body rust due to deteriorated paint film.
3. Body rust due to scratches possibly caused by dirt or foreign material.
4. Body rust due to contact with damp dirt trapped in the body.

Therefore, it is important that your SUZUKI vehicle should always be kept clean and free from dirt in order to maintain the paint in a good condition and to protect the entire body against corrosion.



Washing

When washing the vehicle, follow the instructions below:

1. Flush the underside of body and Wheel housings with pressurized water to remove mud and debris. Use plenty of water to loosen and thoroughly remove dirt.
2. Remove dirt and mud from the body exterior with running water. You may use a soft sponge, brush or the like with water. Do not use hard materials which can scratch the paint.
3. Wash the entire exterior with neutral detergent or car-wash soap lightly rubbing with sponge or soft cloth. The sponge or cloth should be frequently soaked in the solution.

CAUTION:

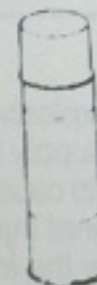
With using commercial car-wash products, observe the precautions as specified by the manufacturers. Never use strong household detergents or soaps.



4. Once the dirt has been completely removed, wash off the detergent with the running hose water.
5. After rinsing, wipe off the body lightly with a wet chamois or cloth and allow the body to dry in the shade.
6. Check carefully for damage to the painted surfaces. If any is found, "touch up" the damage, following the procedure below.
 - 1). Clean all damaged spots and allow them to dry.
 - 2). Stir the paint and "touch-up" the damaged spots lightly with a small brush.
 - 3). After painting, allow them properly dry.

WARNING:

After washing, check that the brakes are dry. If the brakes are not dry, dry them by gently and repeatedly applying brakes while driving at low speed.



Waxing

After washing the vehicle, waxing and polishing are recommended to further protect and beauty of paint.

- Only use waxes and polishes of goods quality.
- When using waxes and polishes, observe the precautions specified by this manufacturers.
- Chrome parts should also be waxed.



Jump starting instructions:

If the engine will not start due to a discharged battery, a well charged, separate battery or one in another vehicle may be connected to the system to help supply enough electric energy.

WARNING:

Batteries produce explosive gasses, contain corrosive acid and supply levels of electrical current high enough to cause burns. To lessen the chance of personal injury when working near a battery, follow the instructions below:

- Always shield your eyes and avoid leaning over the batter.
- Do not expose the battery to open flames or sparks.
- Do not allow battery acid to contact eyes or skin. if any part of your skin does come into contact with battery acid, wash the affected area with water immediately and thoroughly, and meet medical help.



1. When connecting a battery for jump starting, follow the instructions below:
2. Place a good 12V battery close the vehicle so that the jumper cables will reach the vehicle's battery. When using bring both the vehicles close to each other but do not let the vehicles touch.
3. Clamp one end of the first jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on one battery and the other end to the positive (+) terminal on the other part.
4. Clamp one end of the second jumper cable to the negative (-) terminal of the good battery and the final connection to an unpainted, heavy metal part of the engine that has the discharged battery. make sure that the cables are not on or near pulleys, belt or fans.
5. Start the engine of the vehicle with the good battery. Then, start the engine that has the discharged battery.
6. Remove the jumper cables by reversing the above installation sequence.

When engine overheats:

The engine could overheat temporarily during severe driving conditions. If the engine coolant temperature gauge indicates overheating during driving:

- Turn off air-conditioner, if equipped.
- Take the vehicle to a safe place and park.
- Let the engine run at normal idle speed for few minutes until the gauge temperature goes down to the safe zone.

WARNING:

If you see or hear escaping steam, stop the vehicle and turn off the engine immediately to let it cool. When no steam can be seen or heard, open the hood and check if the coolant is still boiling. If such is the case, wait until it stops.

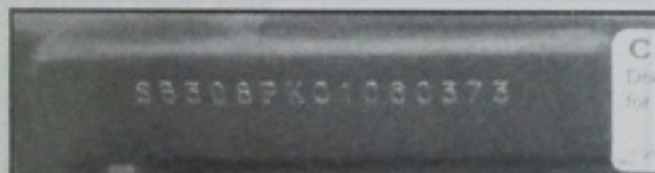
If the temperature does not go down, check the following:

- Check that water pump belt and pulleys are not damaged or slipping, and the fan operates with the ignition switch on. If any abnormality is found, adjust or correct the trouble.
- Check the coolant level in the reservoir. If it is found to be lower than the "LOW" line, look for leaks at the radiator, water pump, and radiator and heater hoses. If you locate the leaks that may have caused the overheating, do not run the engine until these problems have been corrected.
- If you do not find a leak, carefully add coolant to the reservoir and then radiator, if necessary. (See "ENGINE COOLANT" in "PERIODIC MAINTENANCE SERVICE" section for proper antifreeze and mixture.)

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION

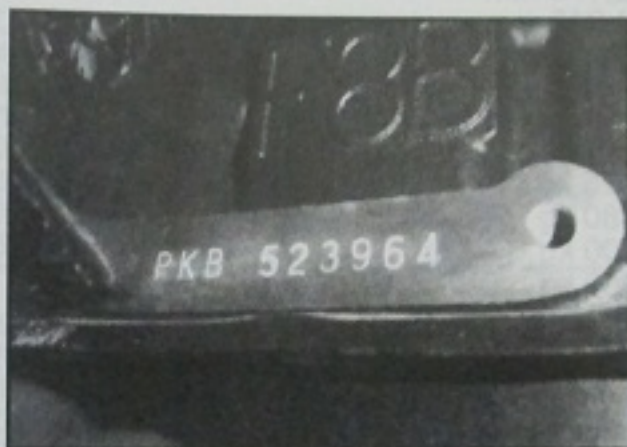
CHASSIS SERIAL NUMBER

The chassis serial number is stamped on the body as shown in the photo. The chassis and / or engine serial numbers are used to register the vehicle. They are also used to assist your dealer when ordering or referring to special service information. Whenever you have occasion to consult your SUZUKI dealer, remember to identify your vehicle with this number. Should you find the number difficult to read, you will also find it on the identification plate.



ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER

The engine serial number is stamped on the cylinder block as shown in the photo



SPECIFICATIONS

Note : Specification are subject to change without notice.

ITEM	SB-308 (EURO II)
DIMENSIONS Overall length Overall width Overall height Wheel base Tread: front rear Ground clearance	3,300 mm 1,405 mm 1,410 mm 2,175 mm 1,215 mm 1,200 mm 170 mm
WEIGHT Curb Weight Gross axle weight rating : front rear Gross vehicle weight rat seating capacity	625 kg 480 kg 500 kg 980 kg 4 persons
ENGINE Type Numbers of cylinders Lubricatoin systems Bore Stroke Piston displacement Compression ration Air cleaner	Four-stroke cycle, water-cooled 3 wet sump 68.5 mm 72.0 mm 796 cm ³ 8.7 : 1 Synthetic fibre element (dry type)
ELECTRICAL Ignition timing Standard spark plug Headlight Turn signal light Clearnace light Tail/stop light Side turn signal light License palte light Backup light	5°±1°B.T.D.C at 900 r/min NGK BPR5ES or ND W16EXR-U 12 B 65/55W 12 V 21 W 12 V 5 w 12 V 5/21W 12 V 5w 12 V 5w 12 V 21w

ITEM	
Interior light Meter pitor lights Main fuse Fuse box Battery Starter Generator	SB-308 (EURO II) 12 V 5W 12 V 3.4W 0.5 mm ³ (fusible link) 10/10/10/15/15/15/15/15/10/10A 12 V 83.4 kC (24AH) 5HR Magnetic shift type Alternator
TRANMISSION Manual Tranmission: Clutch type Transmission type Final reduction ratio Gear ratio, low 2nd 3rd top Reverse	Dry, single disc 4-forward all synchromesh, 1 reverse 4.351 3.583 2.166 1.333 0.900 3.363
STEERING Turning radius Steering gear box Toe-in Camber angle Caster angle Trail King pin angle	4.4 m (14.4 ft) Rack and pinion 1 ± 2 mm (0.04 ± 0.08 in) 0° 30' 3° 30' 24 mm (0.94 in) 12° 20'
WHEEL AND SUSPENSION Tire size, front and rear Tire pressure front rear Suspension type: front rear	145/70 SR12 200 kPa (2.0 kg/cm ² 29 Psi) 200 kPa (2.0 kg/cm ² 29 Psi) Strut Leaf spring
BRAKE SYSTEM Type Wheel brake: front rear	4-wheel, hydraulic Disc brake (floating caliper type) Drum brake (leading and trailing) Mechanical actuated on rear wheel
CAPACITIES Cooling solution Fuel tank Engine Oil Manual transmission oil	3.6 L 30 L 2.5 L 2.0 L

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