

60G410

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

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⚠ WARNING

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

- To prevent damage or unintended activation of the air bag system or seat belt pretensioner system, be sure the battery is disconnected and the ignition switch has been in the "LOCK" position or the ignition mode has been "LOCK" (OFF) for at least 90 seconds before performing any electrical service work on your SUZUKI. Do not touch air bag system components, seat belt pretensioner system components or wires. The wires are wrapped with yellow tape or yellow tubing, and the couplers are yellow for easy identification.
- Do not leave the engine running in garages or other confined areas.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- When the engine is running, keep hands, clothing, tools, and other objects away from the fan and drive belt. Even though the fan may not be moving, it can automatically turn on without warning.
- When it is necessary to do service work with the engine running, make sure that the parking brake is set fully and the transaxle is in Neutral (for manual transaxle vehicles) or Park (for CVT vehicles).
- Do not touch ignition wires or other ignition system parts when starting the engine or when the engine is running, or you could receive an electric shock.
- Be careful not to touch a hot engine, exhaust manifold and pipes, muffler, radiator and water hoses.
- Do not allow smoking, sparks, or flames around fuel or the battery. Flammable fumes are present.
- Do not get under your vehicle if it is supported only with the portable jack provided in your vehicle.
- Be careful not to cause accidental short circuits between the positive and negative battery terminals.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- Keep used oil, coolant, and other fluids away from children and pets. Dispose of used fluids properly; never pour them on the ground, into sewers, etc.

Maintenance Schedule

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

WARNING

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

NOTICE

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

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Periodic Maintenance Schedule (except for Russia)

“R” : Replace or Change

“I” : Inspect, clean, adjust, lubricate or replace as necessary

NOTE:

- **Class 1: Gasoline engine**
- **Class 2: Diesel engine**

NOTE:

This table includes services as scheduled up to 240000 km (150000 miles) mileage. Beyond 240000 km (150000 miles), carry out the same services at the same intervals respectively.

NOTE:

For the Periodic Maintenance Schedule of Russian models, refer to “For Russia” in the “SUPPLEMENT” section.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

- **Class 1: Gasoline engine**
- **Class 2: Diesel engine**
- For Item 2-1. "Nickel plugs", replace every 50000 km if the local law requires.

Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.	km (x1000)	20	40	60	80	100	120
	miles (x1000)	12.5	25	37.5	50	62.5	75
	months	12	24	36	48	60	72

ENGINE							
*1-1. Engine accessory drive belt	[Class 1] Tension check, *Adjustment, *Replacement [Class 2] Ribbed belt	-		-		-	R
*1-2. Camshaft timing belt	[Class 2]	-		-	R	-	
*1-3. Valve clearance	[Class 1]	Replace every 140000 km (87500 miles) or 60 months.					
1-4. Engine oil and engine oil filter	[Class 1] ACEA Standards (#1) [Class 1] API or ILSAC Standards (#1) [Class 2] Synthetic oil	-		-		-	
1-5. Engine coolant	SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue) (#2)	R	R	R	R	R	R
	SUZUKI LLC: Standard (Green)	Replace every 15000 km (9375 miles) or 12 months. Replace when the oil change request light blinks or every 24 months.					
*1-6. Exhaust system (except catalyst)	First time only: Second time and after:	Replace at 160000 km (100000 miles) or 96 months. Replace every 80000 km (50000 miles) or 48 months. Replace every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 36 months.					
IGNITION							
2-1. Spark plugs When unleaded fuel is used	[Class 1] (Highly recommended) Iridium plug (#3) [Class 1] (Standard type) Nickel plug	Replace every 100000 km (62500 miles) or 84 months. Replace every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 36 months.					
Spark plugs When leaded fuel is used, refer to "Severe Driving Condition" schedule.							
FUEL							
3-1. Air cleaner filter element	Paved-road Dusty condition	Inspect every 20000 km (12500 miles) or 12 months. Replace every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 36 months. Refer to "Severe Driving condition" schedule.					
*3-2. Fuel lines		-		-		-	
*3-3. Fuel filter	[Class 2]	Replace every 60000 km (37500 miles).					
*3-4. Fuel tank		-		-		-	
EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM							
*4-1. PCV valve	[Class 1]	-	-	-		-	-
*4-2. Fuel evaporative emission control system	[Class 1]	-	-	-	-	-	

- #1: For further details, see "Engine Oil and Filter" in this section.
- #2: 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).
- #3: If you replace the spark plugs other than iridium plug, follow the schedule of nickel plug.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.		km (x1000)	140	160	180	200	220	240
		miles (x1000)	87.5	100	112.5	125	137.5	150
		months	84	96	108	120	132	144
ENGINE								
*1-1. Engine accessory drive belt	[Class 1] Tension check, *Adjustment, *Replacement	-		-		-	-	R
	[Class 2] Ribbed belt	-	R	-		-	-	R
*1-2. Camshaft timing belt	[Class 2]	Replace every 140000 km (87500 miles) or 60 months.						
*1-3. Valve clearance	[Class 1]	-		-		-	-	
1-4. Engine oil and engine oil filter	[Class 1] ACEA Standards (#1)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	[Class 1] API or ILSAC Standards (#1)	Replace every 150000 km (93750 miles) or 12 months.						
	[Class 2] Synthetic oil	Replace when the oil change request light blinks or every 24 months.						
1-5. Engine coolant	SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue) (#2)	First time only: Replace at 160000 km (100000 miles) or 96 months.						
		Second time and after: Replace every 80000 km (50000 miles) or 48 months.						
	SUZUKI LLC: Standard (Green)	Replace every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 36 months.						
*1-6. Exhaust system (except catalyzt)		-		-		-	-	
IGNITION								
2-1. Spark plugs When unleaded fuel is used	[Class 1] (Highly recommended) Iridium plug (#3)	Replace every 100000 km (62500 miles) or 84 months.						
	[Class 1] (Standard type) Nickel plug	Replace every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 36 months.						
	Spark plugs When leaded fuel is used, refer to "Severe Driving Condition" schedule.							
FUEL								
3-1. Air cleaner filter element	Paved-road	Inspect every 20000 km (12500 miles) or 12 months.						
	Dusty condition	Replace every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 36 months.						
		Refer to "Severe Driving condition" schedule.						
*3-2. Fuel lines		-		-		-	-	
*3-3. Fuel filter	[Class 2]	Replace every 60000 km (37500 miles).						
*3-4. Fuel tank		-		-		-	-	
EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM								
*4-1. PCV valve	[Class 1]	-		-	-	-	-	
*4-2. Fuel evaporative emission control system	[Class 1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	

#1: For further details, see "Engine Oil and Filter" in this section.

#2: 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).

#3: If you replace the spark plugs other than iridium plug, follow the schedule of nickel plug.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.	km (x1000)	20	40	60	80	100	120
	miles (x1000)	12.5	25	37.5	50	62.5	75
	months	12	24	36	48	60	72
BRAKE							
*5-1. Brake discs and pads							
Brake drums and shoes (if equipped)		-		-		-	
*5-2. Brake hoses and pipes		-		-		-	
5-3. Brake fluid	Check, *Replacement	-	R	-	R	-	R
5-4. Brake lever and cable	Check, *Adjustment (1st 20000 km only)		-	-	-	-	-
CHASSIS AND BODY							
*6-1. Clutch (Pedal and fluid level)		-		-		-	
6-2. Tires/Wheels							
*6-3. Drive axle boots/Propeller shafts (4WD)		-		-		-	
*6-4. Suspension system		-		-		-	
*6-5. Steering system		-		-		-	
*6-6. Manual transaxle oil	Genuine "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80"	Inspect every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 24 months. Replace every 160000 km (100000 miles) or 96 months.					
	Other than "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80"	-	R	-	R	-	R
6-7. Continuously variable transaxle (CVT)	Fluid level	-		-		-	
	*Fluid hose	-	-	-		-	-
*6-8. Transfer oil (4WD)		Inspect every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 24 months. Replace every 160000 km (100000 miles) or 96 months.					
*6-9. Rear differential oil (4WD)		Inspect every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 24 months. Replace every 160000 km (100000 miles) or 96 months.					
6-10. All latches, hinges and locks		-		-		-	
*6-11. Air conditioner filter element (if equipped)		-		R	-		R

⚠ WARNING

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

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.	km (x1000)	140	160	180	200	220	240
	miles (x1000)	87.5	100	112.5	125	137.5	150
	months	84	96	108	120	132	144
BRAKE							
*5-1. Brake discs and pads							
Brake drums and shoes (if equipped)		-		-		-	
*5-2. Brake hoses and pipes		-		-		-	
5-3. Brake fluid	Check, *Replacement	-	R	-	R	-	R
5-4. Brake lever and cable	Check, *Adjustment (1st 20000 km only)	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHASSIS AND BODY							
*6-1. Clutch (Pedal and fluid level)		-		-		-	
6-2. Tires/Wheels							
*6-3. Drive axle boots/Propeller shafts (4WD)		-		-		-	
*6-4. Suspension system		-		-		-	
*6-5. Steering system		-		-		-	
*6-6. Manual transaxle oil	Genuine *SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80*	Inspect every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 24 months. Replace every 160000 km (100000 miles) or 96 months.					
	Other than *SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80*	-	R	-	R	-	R
6-7. Continuously variable transaxle (CVT)	Fluid level	-		-		-	
	*Fluid hose	-		-		-	
*6-8. Transfer oil (4WD)		Inspect every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 24 months. Replace every 160000 km (100000 miles) or 96 months.					
*6-9. Rear differential oil (4WD)		Inspect every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 24 months. Replace every 160000 km (100000 miles) or 96 months.					
6-10. All latches, hinges and locks		-		-		-	
*6-11. Air conditioner filter element (if equipped)		-		R	-		R

NOTE:

4WD: 4-wheel drive

Maintenance Recommended under Severe Driving Conditions (except for Russia)

Follow this schedule if your vehicle is mainly operated under one or more of the following conditions:

- When most trips are less than 6 kilometers (4 miles).
- When most trips are less than 16 kilometers (10 miles) and outside temperature remain below freezing.
- Idling and/or low-speed operation in stop-and-go traffic.
- Operating in extremely cold weather and/or on salted roads.
- Operating in rough and/or muddy areas.
- Operating in dusty areas.
- Repeated high speed drive or high engine revolutions.
- Towing a trailer, if admitted.

Schedule should also be followed if the vehicle is used for delivery service, police, taxi or other commercial applications.

NOTE:

For the Maintenance Recommended under Severe Driving Conditions of Russian models, refer to “For Russia” in the “SUPPLEMENT” section.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

- Class 1: Gasoline engine
- Class 2: Diesel engine

Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.		km (x1000)	10	20	30	40	50	60
		miles (x1000)	6.25	12.5	18.75	25	31.25	37.5
		months	6	12	18	24	30	36
ENGINE								
*1-1. Engine accessory drive belt	Tension check, *Adjustment, *Replacement		-		-		-	R
*1-2. Camshaft timing belt	[Class 2]		Replace every 36 months.					
*1-3. Valve clearance	[Class 1]		-	-	-		-	-
1-4. Engine oil and engine oil filter	[Class 1] ACEA Standards (#1)		R	R	R	R	R	R
	[Class 1] API or ILSAC Standards (#1)		Replace every 7500 km (4687 miles) or 6 months.					
	[Class 2] Synthetic oil		Replace when the oil change request light blinks or every 12 months.					
1-5. Engine coolant	SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue) (#2)	First time only:	Replace at 160000 km (100000 miles) or 96 months.					
		Second time and after:	Replace every 80000 km (50000 miles) or 48 months.					
	SUZUKI LLC: Standard (Green)		Replace every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 36 months.					
*1-6. Exhaust system (except catalyst)			-	-	-		-	-
IGNITION								
2-1. Spark plugs	[Class 1] (Highly recommended) Iridium plug (#3)		Replace every 30000 km (18750 miles) or 24 months.					
	[Class 1] (Standard type) Nickel plug		Replace every 10000 km (6250 miles) or 8 months.					
FUEL								
3-1. Air cleaner filter element* ¹			Inspect every 2500 km (1562 miles).					
			Replace every 30000 km (18750 miles) or 24 months.					
*3-2. Fuel lines			-	-	-		-	-
*3-3. Fuel filter	[Class 2]		Replace every 60000 km (37500 miles).					
*3-4. Fuel tank			-	-	-		-	-
EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM								
*4-1. PCV valve	[Class 1]		Inspect every 80000 km (50000 miles) or 48 months.					
*4-2. Fuel evaporative emission control system	[Class 1]		-	-	-		-	-

#1: For further details, see "Engine Oil and Filter" in this section.

#2: 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).

#3: If you replace the spark plugs other than iridium plug, follow the schedule of nickel plug.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.		km (x1000)	70	80	90	100	110	120
		miles (x1000)	43.75	50	56.25	62.5	68.75	75
		months	42	48	54	60	66	72
ENGINE								
*1-1. Engine accessory drive belt	Tension check, *Adjustment, *Replacement		-		-		-	R
*1-2. Camshaft timing belt	[Class 2]		Replace every 36 months.					
*1-3. Valve clearance	[Class 1]		-		-	-	-	
1-4. Engine oil and engine oil filter	[Class 1] ACEA Standards (#1) [Class 1] API or ILSAC Standards (#1)		R	R	R	R	R	R
	[Class 2] Synthetic oil		Replace every 7500 km (4687 miles) or 6 months.					
1-5. Engine coolant	SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue) (#2)	First time only:	Replace at 160000 km (100000 miles) or 96 months.					
		Second time and after:	Replace every 80000 km (50000 miles) or 48 months.					
	SUZUKI LLC: Standard (Green)		Replace every 40000 km (25000 miles) or 36 months.					
*1-6. Exhaust system (except catalyst)			-		-	-	-	
IGNITION								
2-1. Spark plugs	[Class 1] (Highly recommended) Iridium plug (#3) [Class 1] (Standard type) Nickel plug		Replace every 30000 km (18750 miles) or 24 months.					
			Replace every 10000 km (6250 miles) or 8 months.					
FUEL								
3-1. Air cleaner filter element*1			Inspect every 2500 km (1562 miles).					
			Replace every 30000 km (18750 miles) or 24 months.					
*3-2. Fuel lines			-		-	-	-	
*3-3. Fuel filter	[Class 2]		Replace every 60000 km (37500 miles).					
*3-4. Fuel tank			-		-	-	-	
EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM								
*4-1. PCV valve	[Class 1]		Inspect every 80000 km (50000 miles) or 48 months.					
*4-2. Fuel evaporative emission control system	[Class 1]		-	-	-	-	-	

#1: For further details, see "Engine Oil and Filter" in this section.

#2: 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).

#3: If you replace the spark plugs other than iridium plug, follow the schedule of nickel plug.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.	km (x1000)	10	20	30	40	50	60
	miles (x1000)	6.25	12.5	18.75	25	31.25	37.5
	months	6	12	18	24	30	36
BRAKE							
*5-1. Brake discs and pads		-		-		-	
Brake drums and shoes (if equipped)		-	-	-		-	-
*5-2. Brake hoses and pipes		-	-	-		-	-
5-3. Brake fluid	Check, *Replacement	-	-	-	R	-	-
5-4. Brake lever and cable	Check, *Adjustment (1st 20000 km only)	-		-	-	-	-
CHASSIS AND BODY							
*6-1. Clutch (Pedal and fluid level)		-	-	-		-	-
6-2. Tires/Wheels		-		-		-	
*6-3. Wheel bearings		-		-		-	
*6-4. Drive axle boots/Propeller shafts (4WD)		-	-	-		-	-
*6-5. Suspension system		-	-	-		-	-
*6-6. Steering system		-	-	-		-	-
*6-7. Manual transaxle oil	Genuine "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80"	Inspect every 20000 km (12500 miles) or 12 months.					
	Other than "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80"	Replace every 80000 km (50000 miles) or 48 months.					
6-8. Continuously variable transaxle (CVT)	Fluid level	-	R	-	R	-	R
	Fluid deterioration check ²	-		-		-	
	*Fluid hose	-	-	-	-	-	
*6-9. Transfer oil (4WD)		Inspect every 20000 km (12500 miles) or 12 months.					
		Replace every 80000 km (50000 miles) or 48 months.					
*6-10. Rear differential oil (4WD)		Inspect every 20000 km (12500 miles) or 12 months.					
		Replace every 80000 km (50000 miles) or 48 months.					
6-11. All latches, hinges and locks		-	-	-		-	-
6-12. Air conditioner filter element (if equipped) ³		-		-		-	R

WARNING

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

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.	km (x1000)	70	80	90	100	110	120
	miles (x1000)	43.75	50	56.25	62.5	68.75	75
	months	42	48	54	60	66	72
BRAKE							
*5-1. Brake discs and pads		-		-		-	
Brake drums and shoes (if equipped)		-		-	-	-	
*5-2. Brake hoses and pipes		-		-	-	-	
5-3. Brake fluid	Check, *Replacement	-	R	-	-	-	R
5-4. Brake lever and cable	Check, *Adjustment (1st 20000 km only)	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHASSIS AND BODY							
*6-1. Clutch (Pedal and fluid level)		-		-	-	-	
6-2. Tires/Wheels		-		-		-	
*6-3. Wheel bearings		-		-	-	-	
*6-4. Drive axle boots/Propeller shafts (4WD)		-		-	-	-	
*6-5. Suspension system		-		-	-	-	
*6-6. Steering system		-		-	-	-	
*6-7. Manual transaxle oil	Genuine "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80"	Inspect every 20000 km (12500 miles) or 12 months.					
	Other than "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-80"	Replace every 80000 km (50000 miles) or 48 months.					
6-8. Continuously variable transaxle (CVT)	Fluid level	-		-		-	
	Fluid deterioration check ²	-		-		-	
	*Fluid hose	-	-	-	-	-	-
*6-9. Transfer oil (4WD)		Inspect every 20000 km (12500 miles) or 12 months.					
		Replace every 80000 km (50000 miles) or 48 months.					
*6-10. Rear differential oil (4WD)		Inspect every 20000 km (12500 miles) or 12 months.					
		Replace every 80000 km (50000 miles) or 48 months.					
6-11. All latches, hinges and locks		-		-	-	-	
6-12. Air conditioner filter element (if equipped) ³		-		-		-	R

NOTE:

4WD: 4-wheel drive

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

NOTE:

This table shows the service schedule up to 120000 km (75000 miles).

Beyond 120000 km (75000 miles), perform the same services at the same intervals shown in the chart.

**1 Inspect more frequently if the vehicle is used under dusty conditions.*

**2 Check or replace as necessary if you usually drive with high speed or high engine revolutions.*

**3 Clean more frequently if the air flow from the air conditioner decreases.*

Drive Belt

⚠ WARNING

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

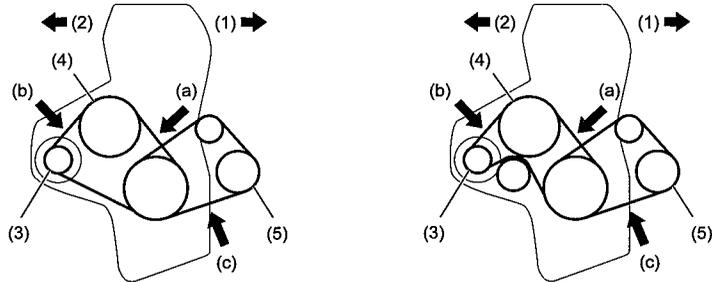
Make sure the drive belt tension is correct. If the belt is too loose, insufficient battery charging, engine overheating, poor power steering, poor air conditioning, or excessive belt wear can result. When you press the belt with your thumb midway between the pulleys, there should be a deflection according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

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

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

For Gasoline Engine Model

Without engine auto stop start system With engine auto stop start system



61MM0A029

- (1) Front
- (2) Rear
- (3) Generator
- (4) Water pump
- (5) Air conditioner compressor

Drive belt deflection (100 N (10 kg, 22 lbs) press)

M16A engine without engine auto stop and start system:

- (a) 5.6 - 6.4 mm (0.22 - 0.25 in.)
- (b) 4 - 5.5 mm (0.16 - 0.22 in.)
- (c) 7 - 8 mm (0.28 - 0.31 in.)

M16A engine with engine auto stop and start system:

- (a) 6.5 - 7.9 mm (0.26 - 0.31 in.)
- (b) 4.8 - 6.2 mm (0.19 - 0.24 in.)
- (c) 7 - 8 mm (0.28 - 0.31 in.)

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

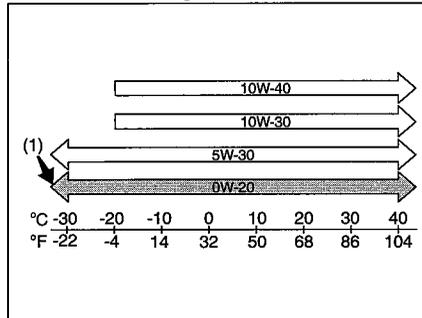
For Diesel Engine Model

The drive belts tension is adjusted automatically.

Engine Oil and Filter

Specified Oil

For Gasoline Engine Model



(1) Preferred

Be sure that the engine oil you use comes under the quality classification as listed below:

- ACEA A1/B1, A3/B3, A3/B4, A5/B5
- API SL, SM, SN
- ILSAC GF-3, GF-4, GF-5

Select the appropriate oil viscosity according to the above chart.

NOTE:

(For vehicle except Russian models)
The replacement timing will be varied with the classification of engine oil that you choose.

Refer to "Maintenance Schedule" in this section for corresponding maintenance schedule.

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

For Diesel Engine Model

Be sure that the engine oil you use comes under the quality classification of ACEA C2.

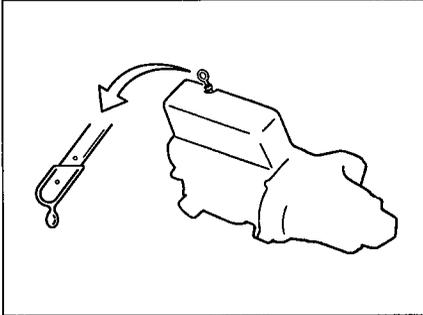
SAE 0W-30 is the best choice for good fuel economy, and good starting in cold weather.

NOTICE

Use only the recommended ACEA C2. Use of non-recommended engine oil will cause a damage of the diesel engine and DPF®.

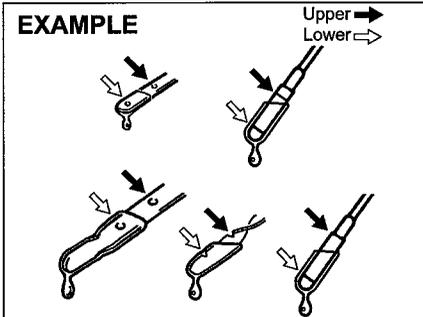
Oil Level Check

(For Gasoline Engine Model)



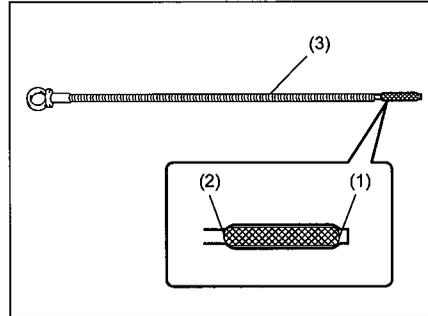
80G064

EXAMPLE



52D084

(For Diesel Engine Model)



84E012

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

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

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

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

NOTICE

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

NOTICE

**(For Diesel Engine Model)
Do not top up the oil over the MAX limit. Too much oil causes serious engine trouble.**

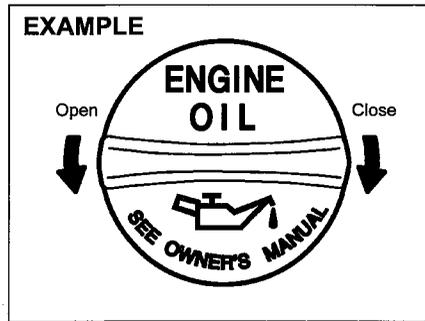
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

NOTE:

When the soot particles accumulated in the DPF[®] are combusted, the amount of the engine oil may increase due to the dilution with the fuel. This is not a vehicle malfunction. The soot particles accumulated in the DPF[®] are combusted automatically during driving. However, they may not be combusted in the following cases.

- When you drive at low speed for a long time.
 - When you repeat a short-time or short-distance driving.
- 1) When the DPF[®] warning light comes on, drive at a speed of 50 km/h (31 mph) or higher for more than 25 minutes to regenerate the DPF[®] properly. For details, refer to "Diesel Particulate Filter" in the OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE.
 - 2) When the oil change request light blinks, change the engine oil and oil filter, and reset the oil life monitoring system. To reset the oil life monitoring system, consult your SUZUKI dealer.
 - 3) When the engine oil level exceeds the MAX level on the dipstick, consult your SUZUKI dealer.

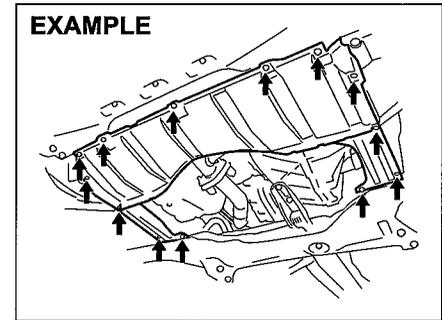
Refilling



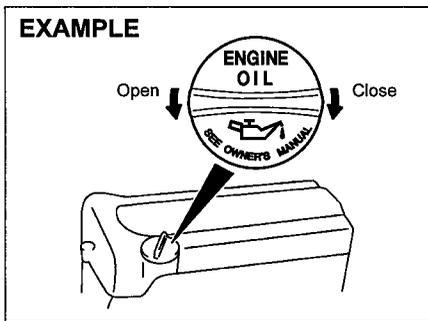
Remove the oil filler cap and pour oil slowly through the filler hole to bring the oil level to the upper limit on the dipstick. Be careful not to overfill. Too much oil is almost as bad as too little oil. After refilling, start the engine and allow it to idle for about a minute. Stop the engine, wait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

Changing Engine Oil and Filter

Drain the engine oil while the engine is still warm.



- 1) Remove the bolts and screws, then remove the engine under cover.



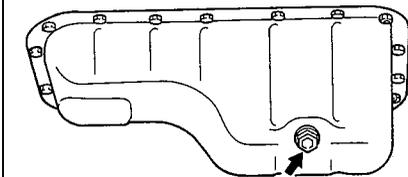
56KN054

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

⚠ CAUTION

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

EXAMPLE



60G306

Tightening torque for drain plug

Gasoline engine :

35 Nm (3.6 kg-m, 25.8 lb-ft)

Diesel engine :

20 Nm (2.0 kg-m, 14.8 lb-ft)

⚠ WARNING

New and used oil can be hazardous. Children and pets may be harmed by swallowing new or used oil. Keep new and used oil and used oil filters away from children and pets. Repeated, prolonged contact with used engine oil may cause skin cancer. Brief contact with used oil may irritate skin.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

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

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

NOTE:

(For Diesel Engine Model)

- Whenever the engine oil is changed, the oil life monitoring must be reset to monitor the next oil change timing properly whether the oil change request light blinks or not and whatever the remaining distance of oil life on the information display shows. To reset the oil life monitoring, consult your SUZUKI dealer.
- For more information of the oil change request light and oil life monitoring, refer to "Oil Change Request Light (For Diesel Engine Model)" and "Information Display" in the "BEFORE DRIVING" section.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Replace the Oil Filter

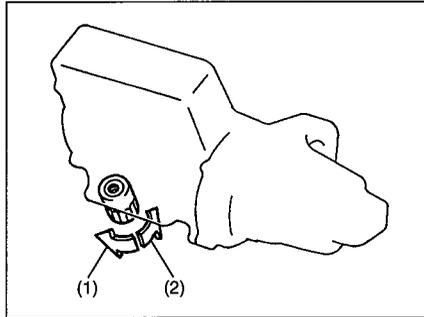
NOTE:

(For Diesel Engine Model)

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

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

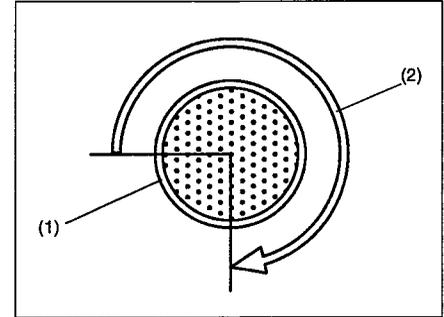
(For Gasoline Engine Model)



54G092

- (1) Loosen
- (2) Tighten

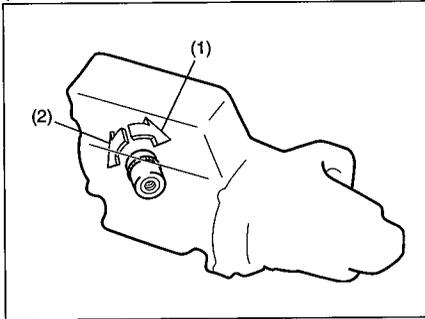
Tightening (viewed from filter top)



54G093

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

(For Diesel Engine Model)



- (1) Loosen
(2) Tighten

NOTICE

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

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

Tightening torque for oil filter**3/4 turn or****Gasoline engine :****14 Nm (1.4 kg-m, 10.3 lb-ft)****Diesel engine :****30 Nm (3.1 kg-m, 22.1 lb-ft)****NOTICE**

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

Refill with Oil and Check for Leaks

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

NOTICE

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

Selection of Coolant

NOTICE

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

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

NOTE:

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

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

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

Failure to use the proper coolant can damage your cooling system. Your authorized SUZUKI dealer can help you select the proper coolant.

NOTICE

To avoid damaging your cooling system:

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

Coolant Level Check

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

Adding Coolant

⚠ WARNING

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

NOTICE

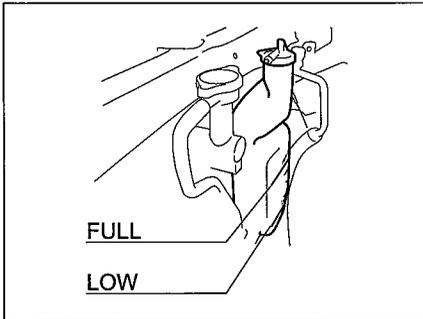
SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue) coolant; SUZUKI LLC: Super (Blue) coolant is already diluted to the proper percentage. Do not dilute with distilled water additionally. Doing so may result in the possibility of freezing coolant and/or overheating.

NOTICE

SUZUKI LLC: Standard (Green) coolant;

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

(For Gasoline Engine Model)



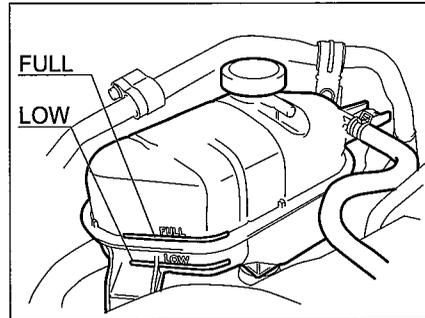
61MM0B062

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.

NOTICE

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

(For Diesel Engine Model)



61MM0A125

⚠ WARNING

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

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

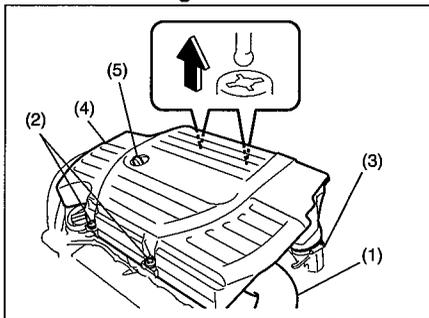
Coolant Replacement

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

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.

For Gasoline Engine Model

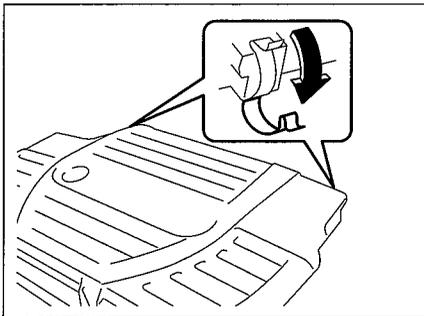


61MM0B063

- 1) Remove the air cleaner inlet hose (1).
- 2) Remove the bolts (2), loosen the bolt (3) and lift the air cleaner case (4) directly above.

NOTICE

When lifting the air cleaner, make sure the air cleaner does not interfere the engine oil dipstick (5) to avoid damage the dipstick.

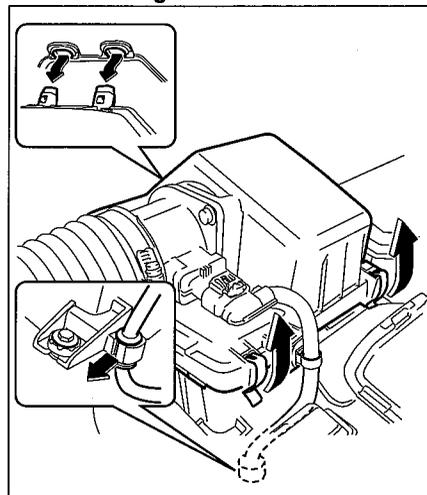


61MM0B064

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

Clamp the side clamps or tighten the bolts securely.

For Diesel Engine Model



61MM0A126

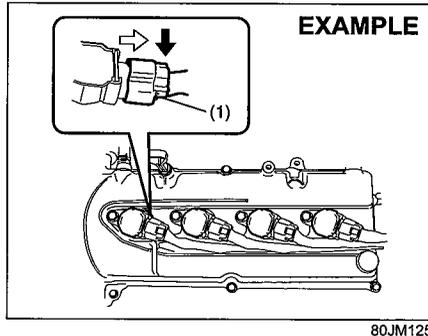
Unclamp the side clamps and remove the element from the air cleaner case. If it appears to be dirty, replace it with a new one.

Clamp the side clamps securely.

Spark Plugs

Replacing and inspection spark plugs

For Gasoline Engine Model

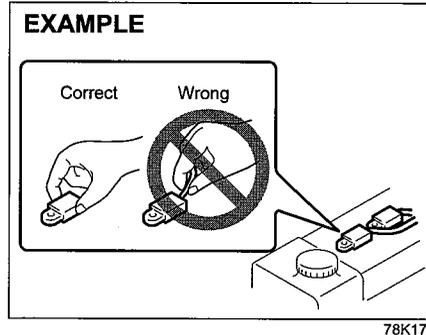


To access the spark plug:

- 1) Remove the air cleaner case. Refer to "Air Cleaner" in this section.
- 2) If necessary, disconnect the coupler (1) while pushing the release lever.
- 3) Remove the bolts.
- 4) Pull the ignition coils straight out.

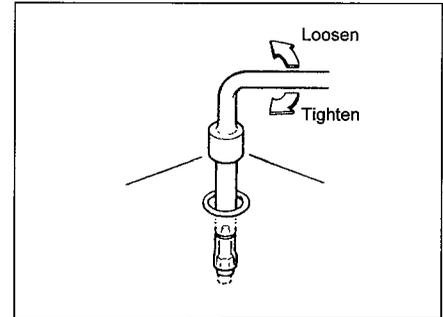
NOTE:

When installation, make sure the wires, couplers, sealing rubber of air cleaner assy and washers, are correctly returned in place.



NOTICE

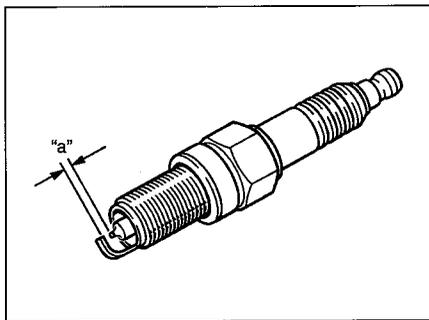
- When pulling the ignition coils out, do not pull on the cable. Pulling on the cable can damage it.
- When servicing the iridium/platinum spark plugs (slender center electrode type plugs), do not touch the center electrode, as it is easy to damage.



60G160

NOTICE

- When installing the spark plugs, screw them in with your fingers to avoid stripping the threads. Tighten with a torque wrench to 25 Nm (2.5 kg-m, 18.4 lb-ft). Do not allow contaminants to enter the engine through the spark plug holes when the plugs are removed.
- Never use spark plugs with the wrong thread size.



54G106

Spark plug gap "a"
K16HPR-U11/SILFR6A11
 1.0 – 1.1 mm (0.039 – 0.043 in.)

NOTICE

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

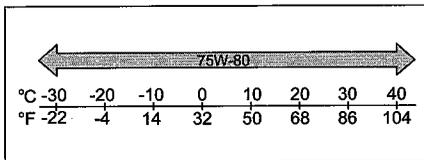
Gear Oil

Manual Transaxle Oil/Transfer Oil (4WD)/Rear Differential Oil (4WD)

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

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

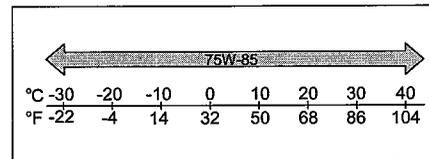
Manual transaxle oil (API GL-4)



68LM728

We highly recommend you use:
 "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-85" for transfer oil (4WD) and rear differential oil (4WD).

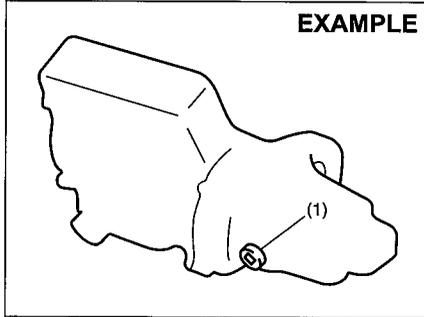
Transfer oil (4WD) Rear differential oil (4WD) (API GL-5 Hypoid)



71LMT0701

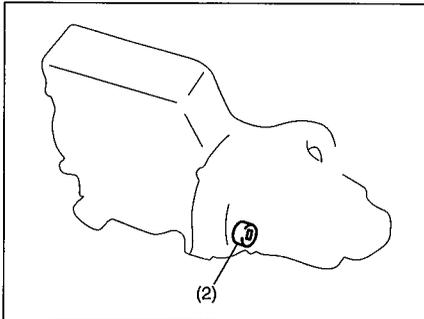
Gear Oil Level Check

5-speed manual transaxle



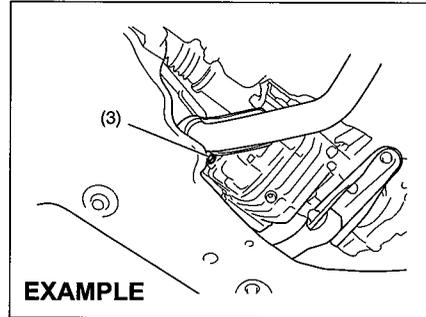
52LM021

6-speed manual transaxle



71LS10701

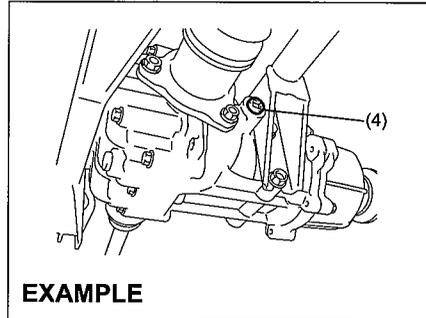
Transfer (4WD)



61MMOB065

(3) Oil filler and level plug

Rear differential (4WD)



61MMOB066

(4) Oil filler and level plug

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 and level plug.

For the manual transaxle;

- 3) If gear oil flows from the plug hole, the oil level is correct. Reinstall the plug. If gear oil does not flow from the plug hole, add oil through the filler plug hole until oil flows a little from the plug hole.

For the transfer and rear differential;

- 3) Check the inside of the hole with your finger. If the oil level comes up to the bottom of the plug hole, the oil level is correct. If so, reinstall the plug.
- 4) If the oil level is low, add gear oil through the oil filler and level plug hole until the oil level reaches the bottom of the filler hole, then reinstall the plug.

Tightening torque for oil filler and level plug

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

Transfer (2) / Rear differential (3):
23 Nm (2.3 kg-m, 17.0 lb-ft)

▲ CAUTION

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

NOTICE

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

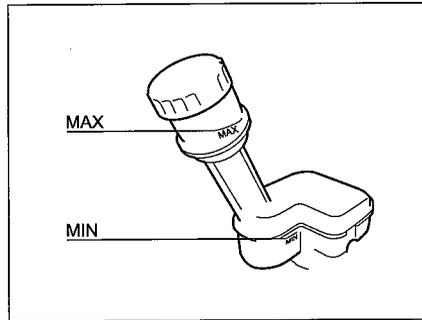
SUZUKI Bond No. "1216E" or "1217G"

Gear Oil Change

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

Clutch Pedal

Fluid Control Clutch



61MMOB067

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 J1704 or DOT4 brake fluid.

Continuously Variable Transaxle (CVT) Fluid

Specified Fluid

Use a CVT fluid SUZUKI CVT FLUID GREEN-2.

Fluid Level Check

NOTICE

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

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

To check the fluid level:

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

NOTICE

Be sure to use the specified CVT fluid. Using CVT fluid other than SUZUKI CVT FLUID GREEN-2 may damage the CVT of your vehicle.

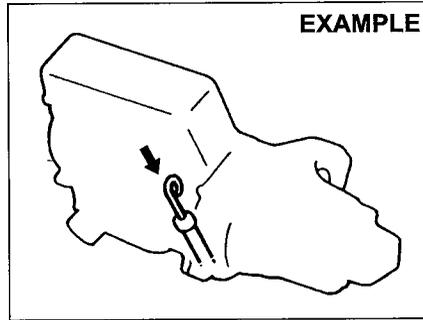
NOTE:

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

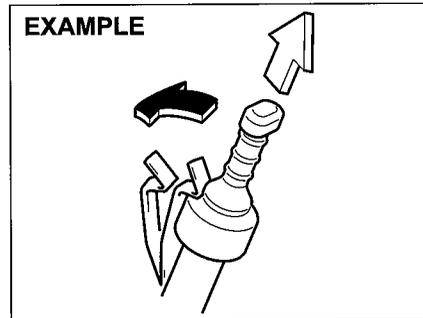
- 3) Park your vehicle on level ground.
- 4) Apply the parking brake and then start the engine in "P" (Park). Let it idle for two minutes and keep it running during the fluid level check.
- 5) With your foot on the brake pedal, move the gearshift lever through each gear, pausing for about three seconds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

⚠ WARNING

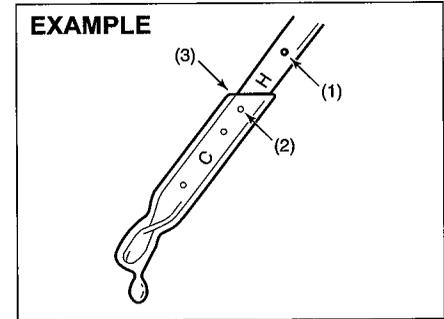
Be sure to depress the brake pedal when moving the gearshift lever, or the vehicle can move suddenly.



75F086



80J2071



57L20701

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

- 6) The handle of the CVT fluid dipstick is colored orange 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.

NOTICE

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

Deterioration Checking or Changing Oil

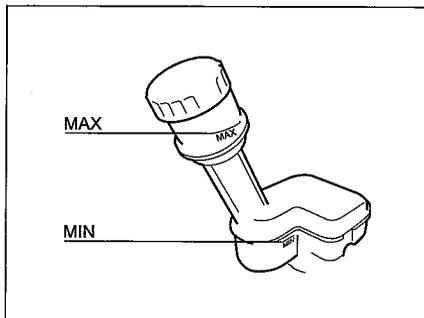
Since special procedures, materials and tools are required to check the deterioration of CVT oil or change, it is recommended that you trust this job to your authorized SUZUKI dealer.

Fuel Filter (Diesel engine)

If the fuel filter warning light comes on when driving, there is a possibility to have water in the fuel filter. Drain water as soon as possible. Have your vehicle inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer.

Brakes

Brake Fluid



61MM0B067

Check the brake fluid level by looking at the reservoir in the engine compartment. Check that the fluid level is between the "MAX" and "MIN" lines. If the brake fluid level is near the "MIN" line, fill it up to the "MAX" line with SAE J1704 or DOT4 brake fluid.

WARNING

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

- If the brake fluid in the reservoir drops below a certain level, the brake warning light on the instrument panel will come on (the engine must be running with the parking brake fully disengaged). Should the light come on, immediately ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the brake system.
- A rapid fluid loss indicates a leak in the brake system which should be inspected by your SUZUKI dealer immediately.
- Do not use any fluid other than SAE J1704 or DOT4 brake fluid. Do not use reclaimed fluid or fluid that has been stored in old or open containers. It is essential that foreign particles and other liquids are kept out of the brake fluid reservoir.

CAUTION

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

⚠ WARNING

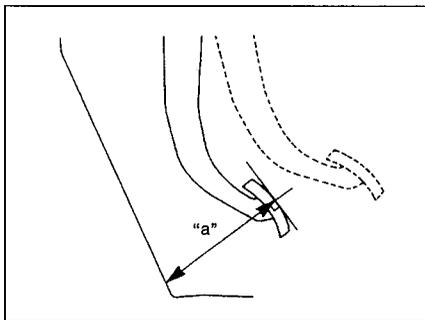
Brake fluid is harmful or fatal if swallowed, and harmful if it comes in contact with skin or eyes. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Immediately contact a poison control center or a physician. If brake fluid gets in eyes, flush eyes with water and seek medical attention. Wash thoroughly after handling.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

NOTE:

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

Brake Pedal

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



54G108

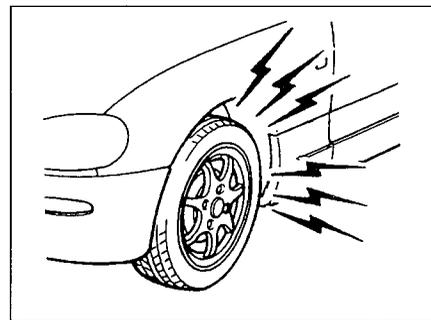
Pedal to floor carpet minimum distance "a": 59 mm (2.3 in.)

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

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

NOTE:

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



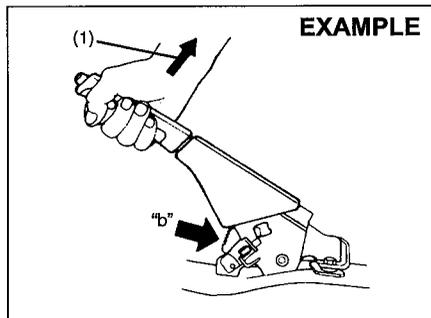
60G104S

⚠ 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

Parking Brake



54G109

Ratchet tooth specification "b":
4th – 9th
Lever pull force (1):
200 N (20 kg, 45 lbs)

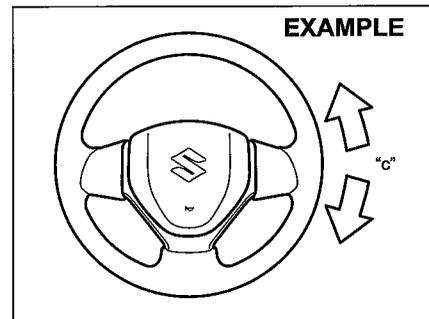
Check the parking brake for proper adjustment by counting the number of clicks made by the ratchet teeth as you slowly pull up on the parking brake lever to the point of full engagement. The parking brake lever should stop between the specified ratchet teeth and the rear wheels should be securely locked. 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.

Brake Discs

Brake location	Minimum thickness
Front wheels	20.0 mm (0.8 in.)
Rear wheels	8.0 mm (0.3 in.)

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

Steering



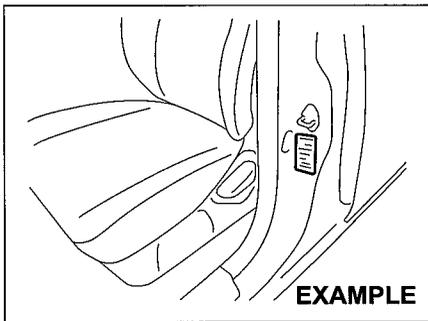
68LM708

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

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

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

Tires



80JS025

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.

NOTE:

The tire inflation pressure will change due to changes in atmospheric pressure, temperature or tire temperature when driving. To reduce the chance that the low tire pressure warning light (if equipped) will come on due to normal changes in temperature and atmospheric pressure, it is important to check and adjust the tire pressures when the tires are cold. Tires that

appear to be at the specified pressure when checked after driving, when the tires are warm, could have pressure below the specification when the tires cool down. Also, tires that are inflated to the specified pressure in a warm garage may have pressure below the specification when the vehicle is driven outside in very cold temperature. If you adjust the tire pressure in a garage that is warmer than the outside temperature, you should add 1 kPa to the recommended cold tire inflation pressure for every 0.8°C difference between garage temperature and outside temperature.

Tire Inspection

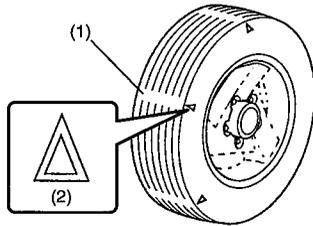
Inspect your vehicle's tires at least once a month by performing the following checks:

- 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

⚠ CAUTION

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

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

⚠ WARNING

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

NOTICE

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

NOTICE

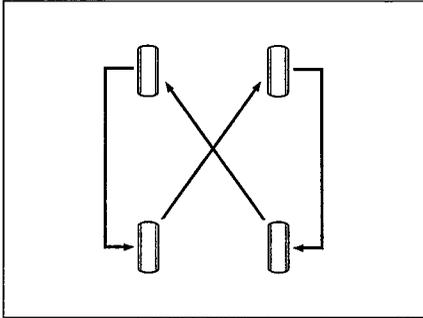
For 4WD models, replacing a tire with one of a different size, or using different brands among the four tires can result in damage to the drive train.

- (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.

Tire Rotation

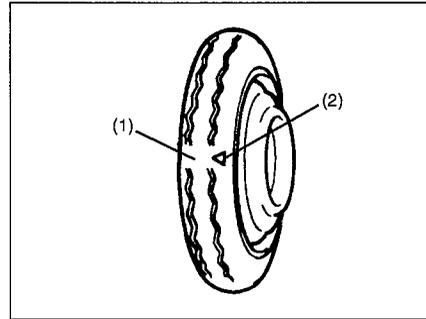
4-tire rotation



54G114

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

Compact Spare Tire (if equipped)



54G115

- (1) Wear indicator
(2) Indicator location mark

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

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

⚠ WARNING

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

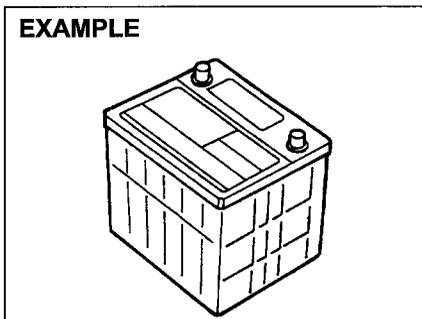
- Your vehicle will handle differently with this temporary spare.
- Do not exceed 80 km/h (50 mph) speed.
- Replace this spare with a standard tire and wheel as soon as possible.
- Use of this spare will reduce ground clearance.
- Recommended air pressure for this spare is 420 kPa (60 psi).
- Do not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

Battery

WARNING

- Batteries produce flammable hydrogen gas. Keep flames and sparks away from the battery or an explosion may occur. Never smoke when working in the vicinity of the battery.
- When checking or servicing the battery, disconnect the negative cable. Be careful not to cause a short circuit by allowing metal objects to contact the battery posts and the vehicle at the same time.
- To avoid harm to yourself or damage to your vehicle or battery, follow the jump starting instructions in the "EMERGENCY SERVICE" section of this manual if it is necessary to jump start your vehicle.
- Diluted sulfuric acid spilled from battery can cause blindness or severe burns. Use proper eye protection and gloves. Flush eyes or body with ample water and get medical care immediately if suffered. Keep batteries out of the reach of children.

EXAMPLE

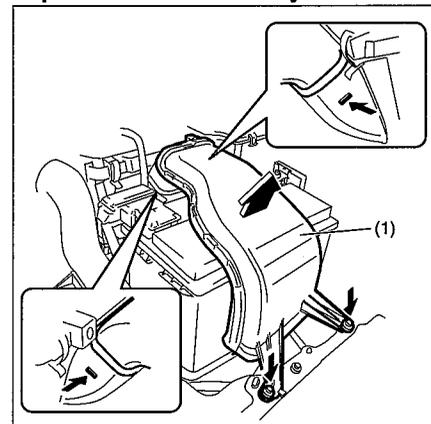


52KM160

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

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

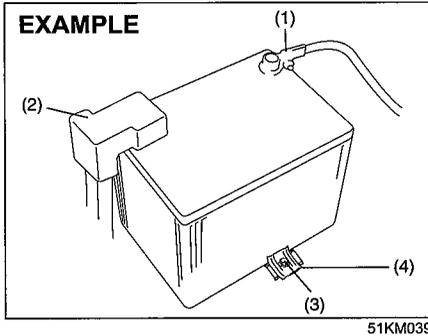


61MM0A127

NOTE:

(For Diesel Engine Model)

To approach the battery, loosen the bolts, push the locks and remove the suction pipe (1).



To remove the battery:

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

To install the battery:

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

NOTE:

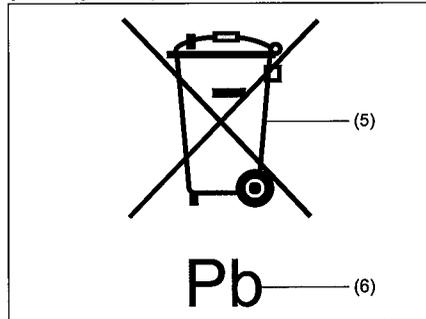
When the battery is disconnected, some of the vehicle's function will be initialized and/or deactivated.

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

⚠ WARNING

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

(Battery label)



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

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

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

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Fuses

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

Main fuse

The main fuse takes current directly from the battery.

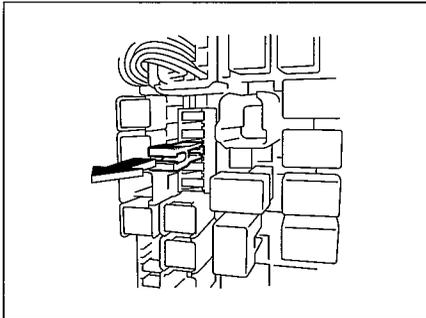
Primary fuses

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

Individual fuses

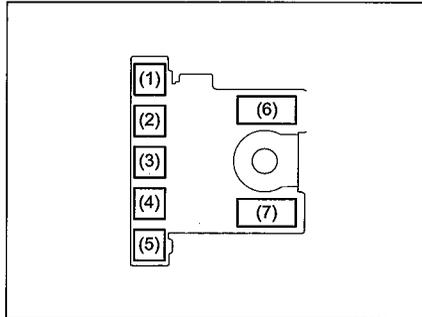
These fuses are for individual electrical circuits.

To remove a fuse, use the fuse puller provided in the fuse box.

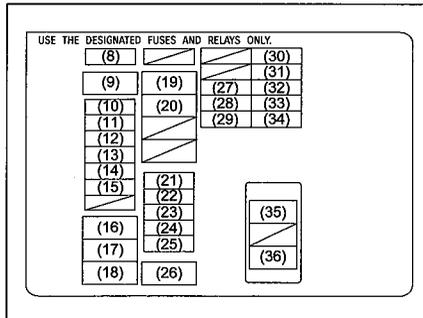


63J095

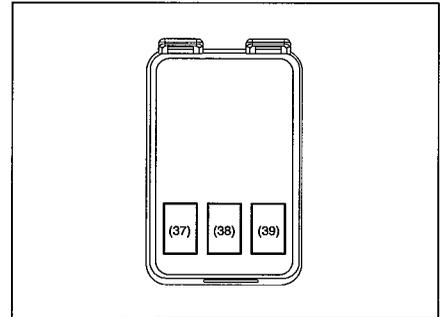
Fuses in the Engine Compartment



61MM0B068



61MM0B069



61MM0A128

MAIN FUSE / PRIMARY FUSE

(1)	50 A	FL7 (GAS)
	60 A	FL7 (DIESEL)
(2)	50 A	FL6 (GAS)
	80 A	FL6 (DIESEL)
(3)	100 A	FL5
(4)	80 A	FL4
(5)	100 A	FL3
(6)	60 A	FL2 (GAS)
	100 A	FL2 (DIESEL)
(7)	100 A	FL1 (GAS)
	120 A	FL1 (DIESEL)
(8)	7.5 A	Ignition-1 signal 2

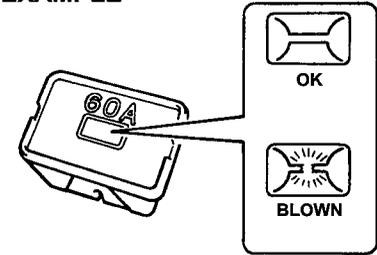
(9)	30 A	Radiator fan 2
(10)	20 A	Front fog light
(11)	7.5 A	Headlight 2
(12)	30 A	Headlight washer
(13)	25 A	ESP® control module
(14)	25 A	Headlight
(15)	30 A	Accessory
(16)	40 A	Ignition switch
(17)	40 A	ESP® motor
(18)	30 A	Starting motor
(19)	30 A	Fuel heater
(20)	30 A	Radiator fan
(21)	30 A	DCDC
(22)	30 A	FI main (DIESEL)
(23)	20 A	FI (GAS)
		Fuel pump (DIESEL)
(24)	10 A	Air compressor
(25)	15 A	CVT
(26)	30 A	Blower fan
(27)	7.5 A	Starting signal
(28)	15 A	Headlight (Left)
(29)	15 A	Headlight high (Left)
(30)	7.5 A	FI 2

(31)	20 A	INJ DRV
(32)	15 A	FI
(33)	15 A	Headlight (Right)
(34)	15 A	Headlight high (Right)
(35)	50 A	Ignition switch 2 (DIESEL)
(36)	50 A	Battery (DIESEL)
(37)	40 A	Sub heater (DIESEL)
(38)	40 A	Sub heater 3 (DIESEL)
(39)	40 A	Sub heater 2 (DIESEL)

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

To remove a fuse, use the fuse puller provided in the fuse box. The amperage of each fuse is shown in the back of the fuse box cover.

EXAMPLE



60G111

⚠ WARNING

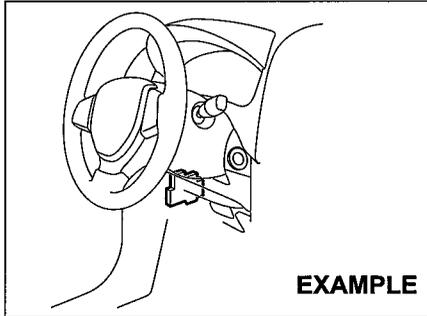
If the main fuse or a primary fuse blows, be sure to have your vehicle inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer. Always use a genuine SUZUKI replacement. Never use a substitute such as a wire even for a temporary repair, or extensive electrical damage and a fire can result.

NOTE:

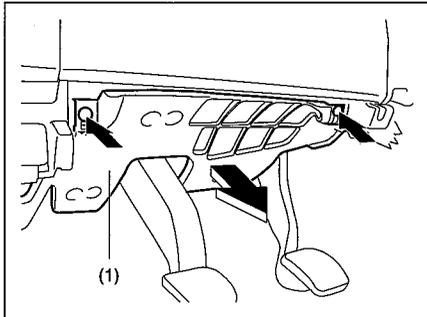
Make sure that the fuse box always carries spare fuses.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Fuses under the Dash Board



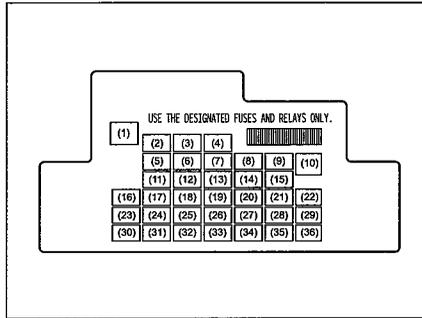
61MM0B070



61MM0B071

NOTE:

To approach the fuses, remove the screws and remove the cover (1).



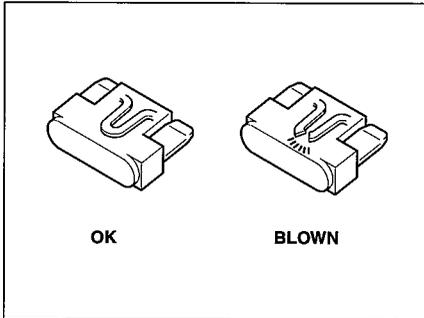
68LM701

PRIMARY FUSE

(1)	30 A	Seat belt
(2)	20 A	Power window timer
(3)	15 A	Steering lock
(4)	20 A	Rear defogger
(5)	20 A	Sunroof
(6)	10 A	DRL
(7)	10 A	Heated mirror
(8)	7.5 A	Starting signal
(9)	15 A	Accessory socket 2
(10)	30 A	Power window
(11)	10 A	Hazard

(12)	7.5 A	BCM
(13)	15 A	Ignition coil
(14)	10 A	ABS control module
(15)	15 A	Accessory socket
(16)	10 A	A-STOP controller
(17)	15 A	Horn
(18)	10 A	Stop light
(19)	10 A	Air bag
(20)	10 A	Back-up light
(21)	15 A	Wiper / Washer
(22)	30 A	Front wiper
(23)	10 A	Dome light
(24)	15 A	4WD
(25)	7.5 A	RR fog lamp
(26)	-	Blank
(27)	7.5 A	Ignition-1 signal
(28)	15 A	Radio 2
(29)	10 A	Accessory socket 3
(30)	15 A	Radio
(31)	10 A	Tail lamp
(32)	20 A	D/L
(33)	7.5 A	Cruise control

(34)	10 A	Meter
(35)	7.5 A	Ignition-2 signal
(36)	20 A	Seat heater



81A283

⚠ WARNING

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

Headlight Aiming

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

Headlight Washer Fluid

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

NOTICE

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

Bulb Replacement

▲ CAUTION

- Light bulbs can be hot enough to burn your finger right after being turned off. This is true especially for halogen headlight bulbs. Replace the bulbs after they become cool enough.
- The headlight bulbs are filled with pressurized halogen gas. They can burst and injure you if they are hit or dropped. Handle them carefully.
- To avoid injury by sharp-edged parts of the body, wear gloves and a long-sleeved shirt when replacing light bulbs.

NOTICE

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

NOTICE

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

Headlights

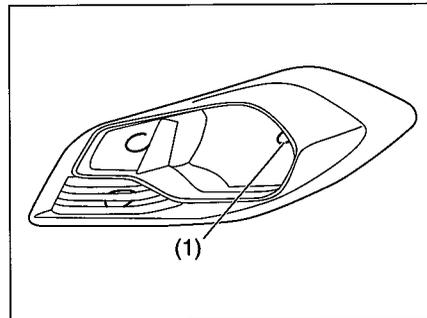
Discharge headlights

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

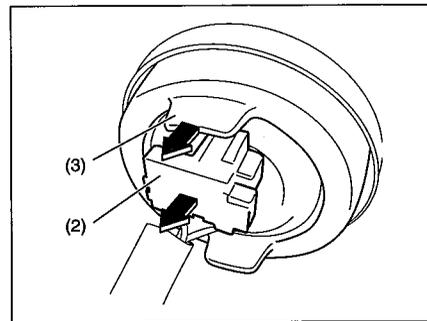
▲ WARNING

Never attempt to replace the bulb of a discharge headlight, or you could suffer an electric shock from the high-voltage circuit in the headlight system. Always have a discharge headlight bulb replaced by an authorized SUZUKI dealer.

Halogen headlights (1)

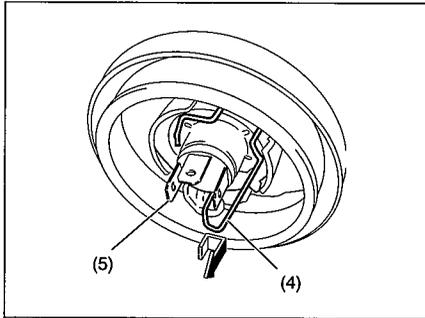


61MM0B073



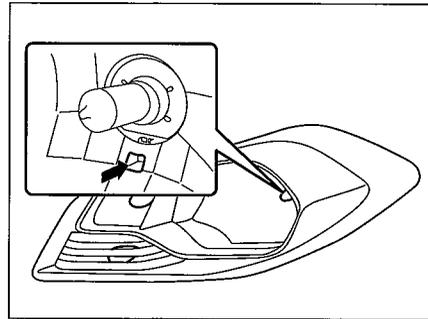
61MM0B074

- 1) Open the engine hood. Disconnect the coupler (2). Remove the sealing rubber (3).



61MM0B075

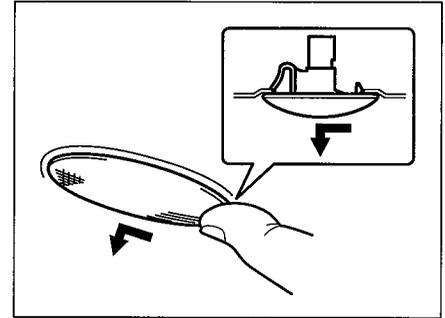
- 2) Push the retaining spring (4) forward and unhook it. Then remove the bulb (5). Install a new bulb in the reverse order of removal.



61MM0B076

NOTE:

You can see the position of retaining spring from the hole of headlight.

Side Turn Signal Light (if equipped)

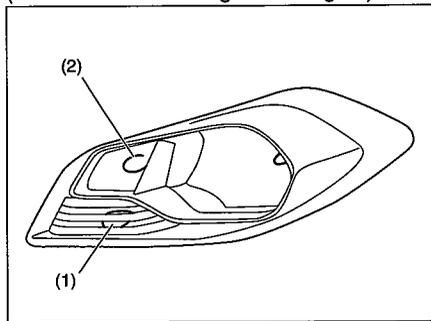
64J195

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.

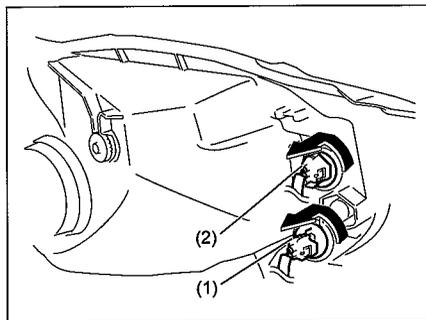
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Front Turn Signal Light (1) Front Position Light (2)

(Vehicle with the halogen headlights)



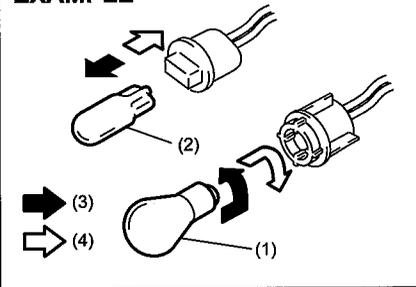
61MM0A030



61MM0B077

- 1) Open the engine hood. To remove the bulb holder of the front turn signal light (1) or the front position light (2) from the light housing, turn the holder counterclockwise and pull it out.

EXAMPLE

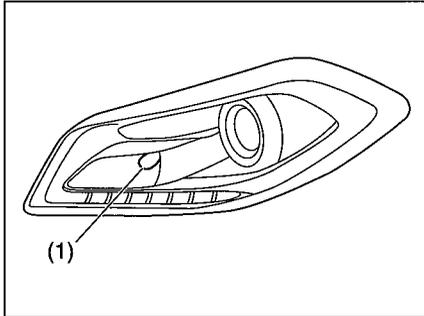


61MM0B078

- (3) Removal
- (4) Install

- 2) To remove the bulb of the front turn signal light (1) from the bulb holder, push in the bulb and turn it counterclockwise. To install a new bulb, push it in and turn it clockwise.
To remove and install the bulb of the front position light (2), simply pull out or push in the bulb.

(Vehicle with the discharge headlights)

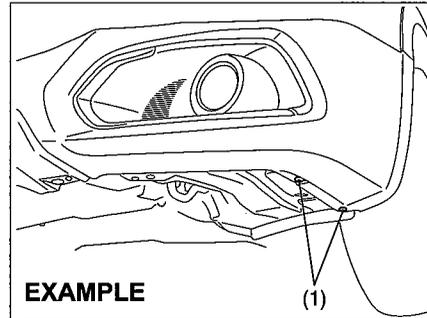


61MM0A031

To replace the bulb of the front turn signal light (1), follow the procedure for the front turn signal light bulb replacement of the vehicle with the halogen headlights.

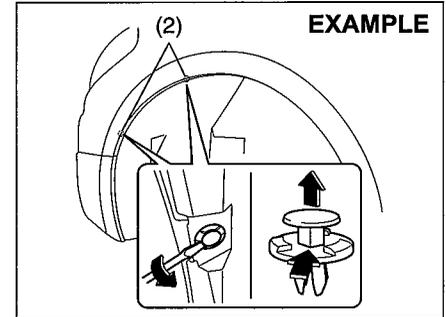
Front Fog Light (if equipped)

- 1) Start the engine. Turn the steering wheel to the opposite side of the replacing fog light to replace the bulb easily. Then turn off the engine.



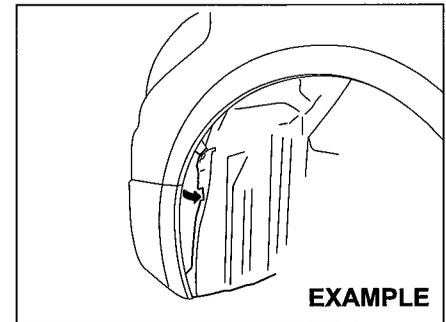
61MM0B079

- 2) Remove the screws (1).



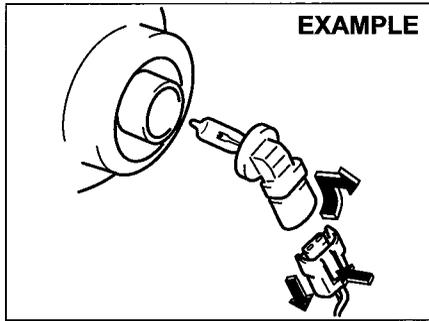
61MM0B080

- 3) Remove the clips (2) by prying it off with a flat blade screwdriver as shown in the illustration.



61MM0B081

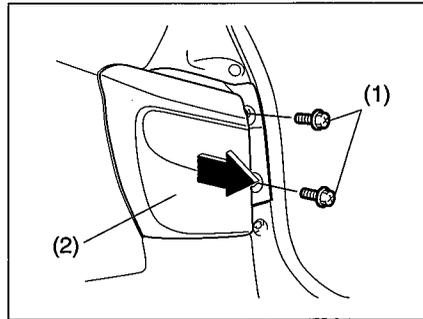
- 4) Open the end of the cover inside the fender.



80JM071

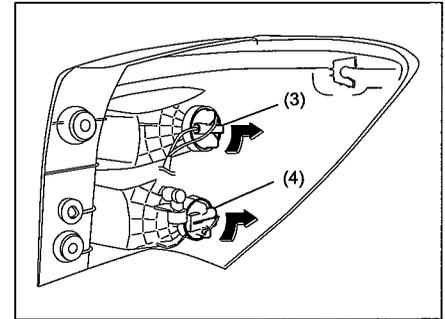
- 5) Disconnect the coupler by pushing the lock release. Turn the bulb holder counterclockwise and remove it.

Rear Combination Light



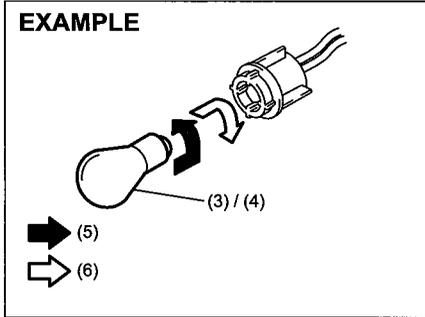
61MM0B082

- 1) Remove the bolts (1) and pull the light housing (2) straight.

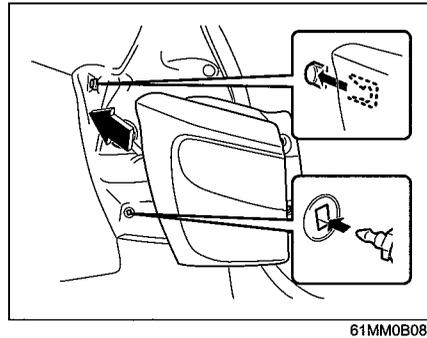


61MM0B083

- 2) To remove the bulb holder of the rear turn signal light (3) or the tail/brake light (4) from the light housing, turn the holder counterclockwise and pull it out.

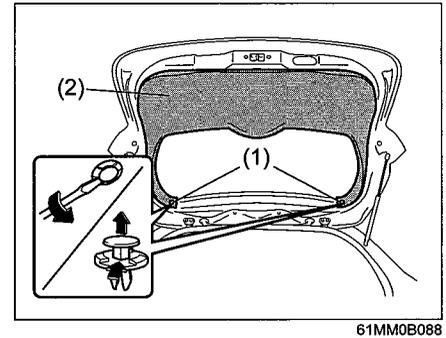


- (5) Removal
(6) Install
- 3) To remove the bulb of the rear turn signal light (3) or the tail/brake light (4) from bulb holder, push in the the bulb and turn it counterclockwise. To install a new bulb, push it in and turn it clockwise.

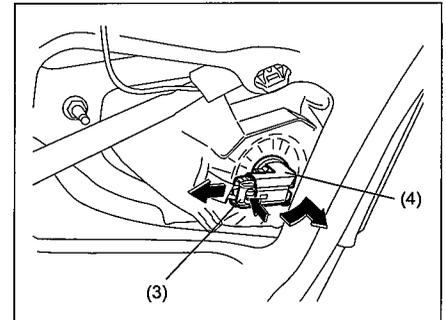


NOTE:
When reinstalling the light housing, make sure the clips are properly attached.

Reversing Light



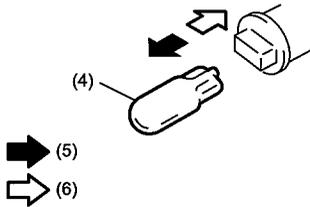
- 1) Open the tailgate. Remove the clips (1) by prying it off with a flat blade screwdriver as shown in the illustration. Then, pull out the trim (2).



INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

- 2) Disconnect the coupler (3) by pushing the lock release. Turn the bulb holder of the reversing light (4) counterclockwise and remove it.

EXAMPLE

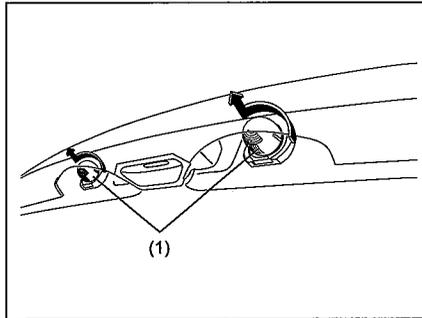


61MM0B090

- (5) Removal
- (6) Install

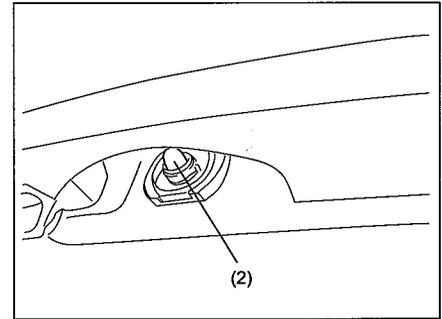
- 3) To remove and install the bulb of the reversing light (4), simply pull out or push in the bulb.

License Plate Light



61MM0B086

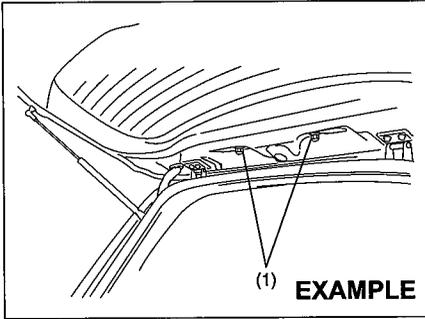
- 1) Turn the cover (1) counterclockwise to remove it.



61MM0B087

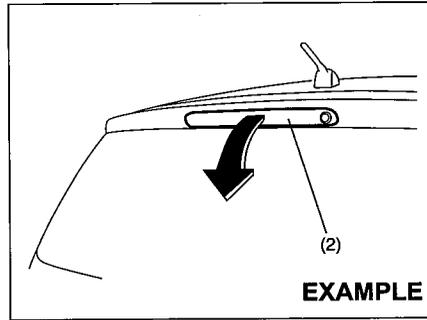
- 2) To remove and install the bulb of the license plate light (2), simply pull out or push in the bulb.

High-mount Stop Light



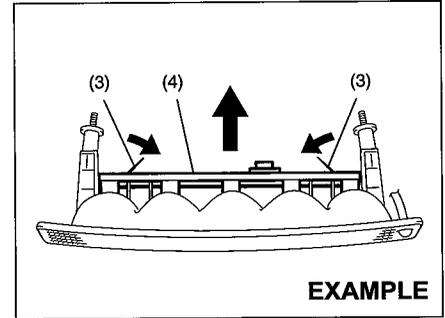
80J100

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



63J127

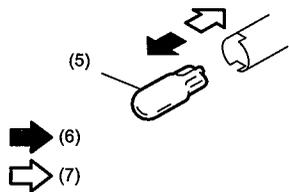
- 2) Close the tailgate. Remove the high-mount stop light housing (2) from the tailgate.



80JM076

- 3) Pushing the unguiform prongs (3) inward and remove the bulb holder (4).

EXAMPLE



61MM0B091

- (6) Removal
- (7) Install

- 4) To remove and install the bulb of the high-mount stop light (5), simply pull out or push in the bulb.

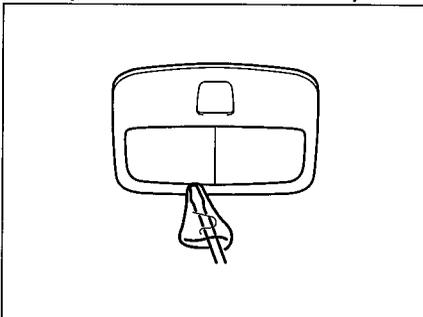
Rear Fog Light (if equipped)

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

Interior Light

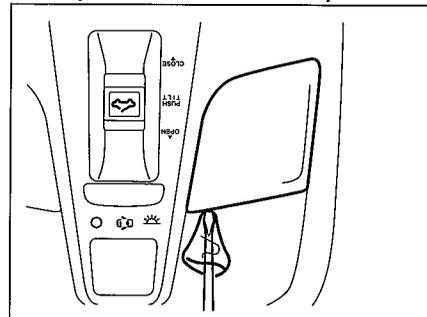
Remove the lens by using a flat blade screwdriver covered with a soft cloth as shown. To install it, simply push it back in.

Front (without overhead console)



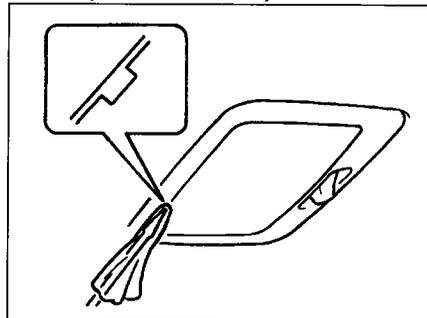
61MM0A207

Front (with overhead console)



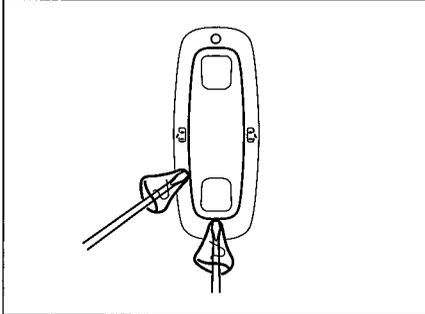
61MM0A129

Center (without sunroof)



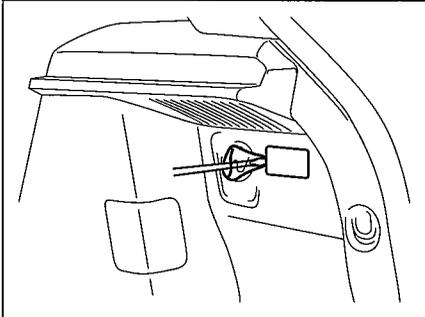
60G115

Center (with sunroof)



61MM0A130

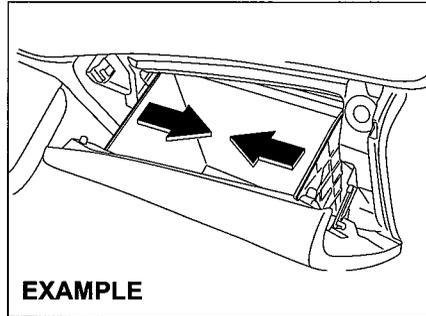
Luggage compartment (if equipped)



61MM0B072

Glove Box Light (if equipped)

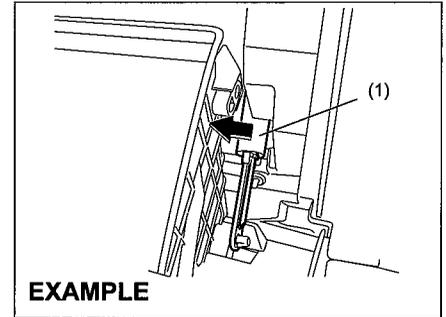
Since special procedures are required, we recommend you take your vehicle to your SUZUKI dealer for bulb replacement.



EXAMPLE

61MM0B095

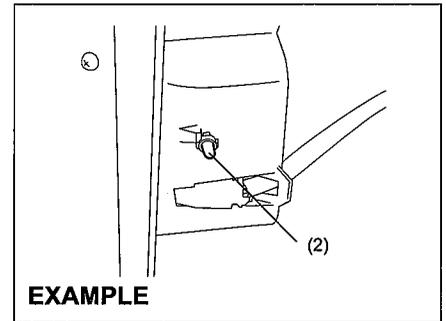
- 1) Press inward on both side of the glove box to unclamp it.



EXAMPLE

61MM0B096

- 2) Push the damper (1) leftward to remove the grove box.

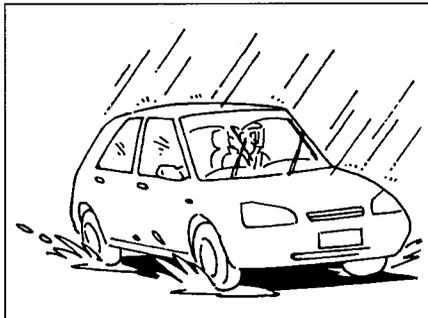


EXAMPLE

61MM0B097

- 3) To remove and install the bulb of the glove box light (2), simply pull out or push in the bulb.

Wiper Blades



54G129

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

To install new wiper blades, follow the procedures below.

NOTICE

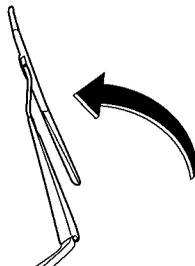
To avoid scratching or breaking the window, do not let the wiper arm strike the window while replacing the wiper blade.

NOTE:

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

For windshield wipers:

EXAMPLE

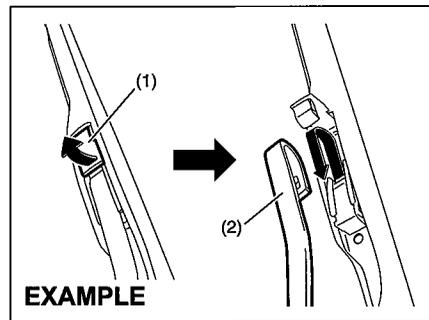


61MM0A208

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

NOTE:

When raising both of the front wiper arms, pull the driver's side wiper arm up first. When returning the wiper arms, lower the passenger's side wiper arm first. Otherwise, the wiper arms may interfere with each other.

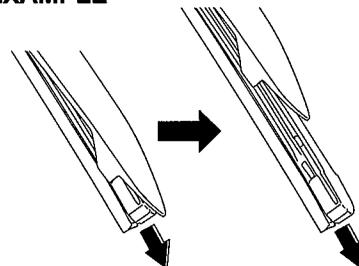


EXAMPLE

61MM0A210

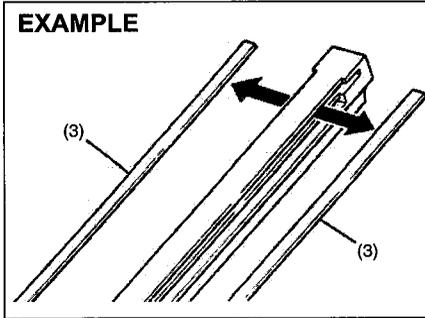
- 2) Open the lock (1), slide the wiper frame and remove it from the arm (2) as shown.

EXAMPLE



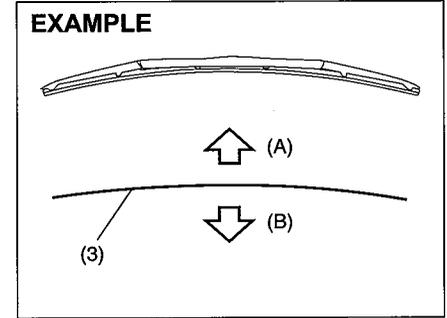
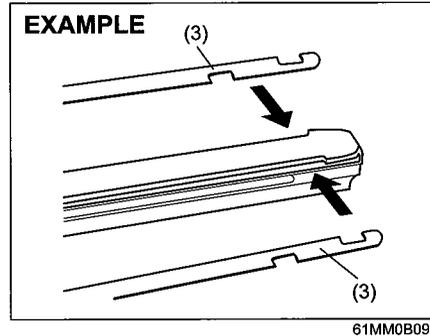
61MM0A211

- 3) Pull the locked end of the wiper blade firmly to unlock the blade and slide the blade out as shown.



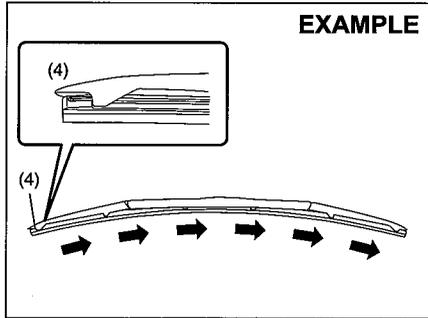
(3) Retainer

- 4) If the new blade is provided without the two metal retainers (3), move them from the old blade to the new one.



- (A) Up
(B) Down

NOTE:
When you install the metal retainers (3), make sure the direction of metal retainers as shown in the above illustrations.

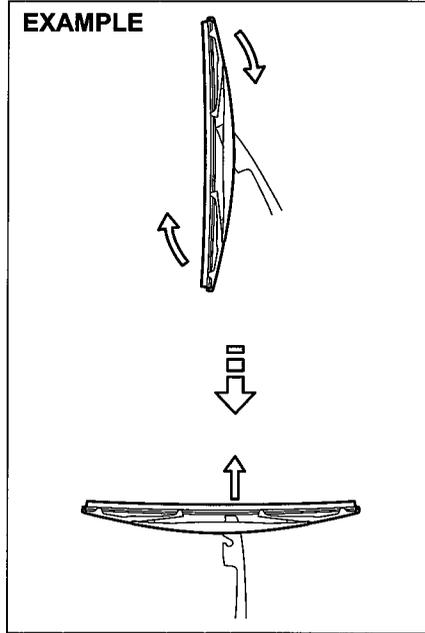


61MM0A213

(4) Locked end

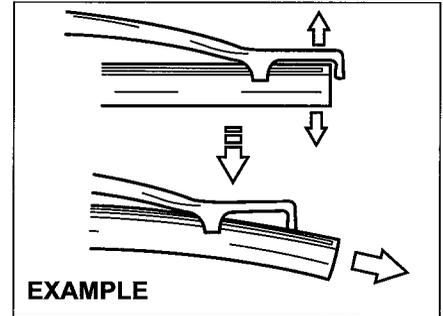
- 5) Install the new blade in the reverse order of removal, with the locked end (4) positioned toward the wiper arm. Make sure the blade is properly retained by all the hooks. Lock the blade end into place.
- 6) Reinstall wiper frame to arm, making sure that the lock lever is snapped securely into the arm.

For rear wipers:



80G146

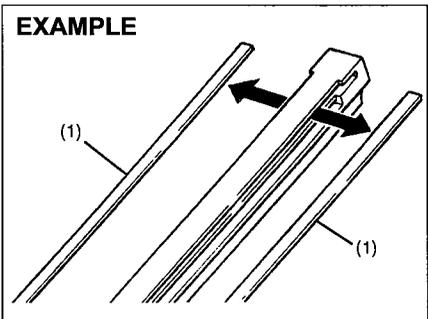
- 1) Hold the wiper arm away from the window.
- 2) Remove the wiper frame from the arm as shown.
- 3) Slide the blade out as shown.



65D151

NOTE:

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

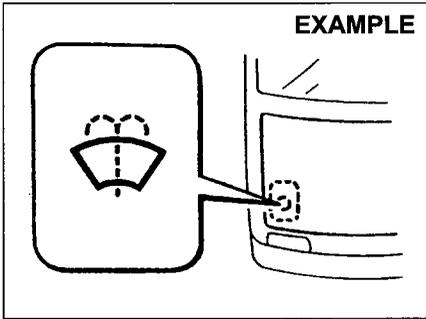


54G135

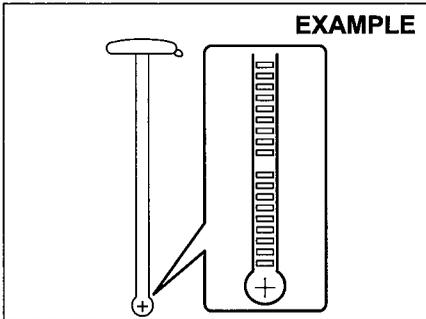
(1) Retainer

- 4) If the new blade is provided without the two metal retainers, move them from the old blade to the new one.
- 5) Install the new blade in the reverse order of removal. Make sure the blade is properly retained by all the hooks.
- 6) Reinstall wiper frame to arm in the reverse order of removal.

Windshield Washer Fluid



80JM078



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 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 "anti-freeze" solution in the windshield washer reservoir. This can severely impair visibility when sprayed on the windshield, and also damage your vehicle's paint.

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

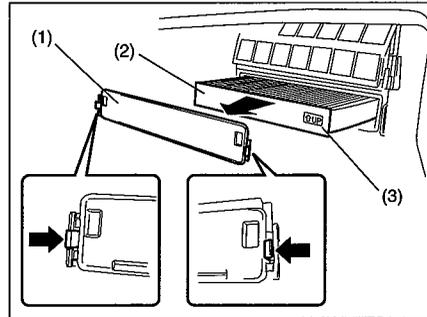
Air Conditioning System

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

Replacement of the Air Conditioner Filter (if equipped)

Since special procedures are required, we recommend you take your vehicle to your SUZUKI dealer for the air conditioner filter replacement.

- 1) To approach the air conditioner filter, remove the glove box. Refer to the procedure for the bulb replacement of the "Glove Box Light" in this section.



61MM0A131

- 2) Remove the cover (1) and pull out the air conditioner filter (2).

NOTE:

When you install a new filter, make sure the UP mark (3) faces upward.