

ADVICE FOR YOUR DRIVING

What Should You Do in Case of Malfunction or Emergency?

- **Warning light turns on**
Stop immediately in a safe place and take corrective action. For details, refer to "Warning Lights and Indicators" in the "QUICK GUIDE" section or "Warning and indicator messages" in the "INSTRUMENT CLUSTER".
- **You feel strong shock from under the floor**
Immediately stop in a safe place and check whether there is brake fluid leakage or fuel leakage, and also check whether there is any abnormality in the exhaust pipe, etc. If any abnormality is found, consult with a Maruti Suzuki authorized workshop.
- **Sudden tyre puncture**
Grasp the steering wheel firmly, carefully apply the brake, slowly reduce speed, and stop in a safe place.

• **You feel that the brake pedal is heavy to use**

Via engine vacuum pressure, the vehicle utilizes a brake booster to reduce the force necessary for depressing the brake pedal. If this engine vacuum pressure decreases, you may feel as if the brakes require more force than usual to depress, but this is not abnormal. Depress the brake pedal as strongly as you need to.

• **Metallic screeching sound is heard from the brakes**

Promptly consult with a Maruti Suzuki authorized workshop. The disk brake pads (Maruti Suzuki genuine parts) are designed to emit a creaking/screeching sound as a function to warn the wear, as they have almost reached usage limit and replacement timing.

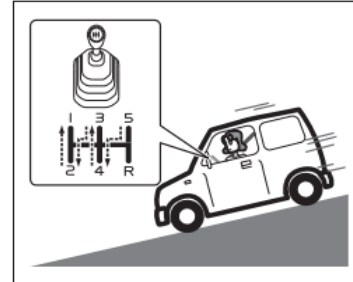
⚠ WARNING

The brakes could be losing their ability to function normally, which could result in an accident. If you hear a metallic creaking/screeching sound, do not continue driving.

Use Engine Brake on a Long Downhill Slope

Use engine braking(*) in tandem with regular braking when driving on a long downhill slope. Release the accelerator pedal and shift down according to vehicle speed.

Manual transmission vehicles

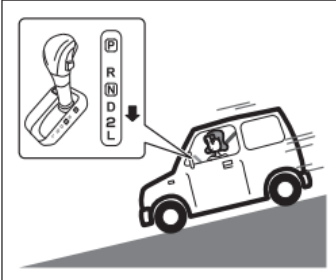


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For manual transmission vehicle, shift down to a lower gear one by one.

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Automatic transmission vehicles



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For automatic transmission vehicle, turn off the overdrive (O/D) switch or shift the gearshift lever into "2" or "L".

*: Engine braking is a braking effect that occurs when you release your foot from the accelerator pedal while driving. The lower the gear, the greater the effect of engine braking becomes.

⚠ WARNING

Continuously depressing the brake pedal could cause the brakes to overheat, possibly rendering them ineffective.

When Side Wind Is Strong



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At a tunnel exit, on a bridge, or when a large truck passes you, your vehicle might be blown slightly sideways by side wind. Do not panic. Firmly grasp the steering wheel, gradually reduce speed, and regain your intended course.

Drive Slowly on a Slippery Road Surface



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

ADVICE FOR YOUR DRIVING

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

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

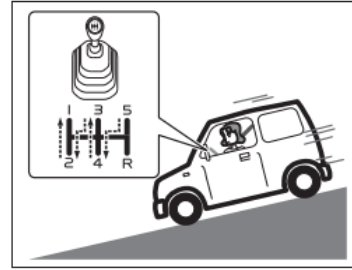
Highway Driving

When driving at highway speeds, pay attention to the following:

- Stopping distance progressively increases with vehicle speed. Apply the brakes far enough ahead of the stopping point to allow for the extra stopping distance.
- On rainy days, hydroplaning can occur. Hydroplaning is the loss of direct contact between the road surface and the vehicle's tyres due to a water film forming between them. Steering or braking the vehicle during hydroplaning can be very difficult, and loss of control can occur. Keep speed down when the road surface is wet.
- At high speeds, the vehicle may be affected by side winds. Therefore, reduce speed and be prepared for unexpected buffeting, which can occur at the exits of tunnels, when passing by a cut of a hill, or when being overtaken by large vehicles, etc.

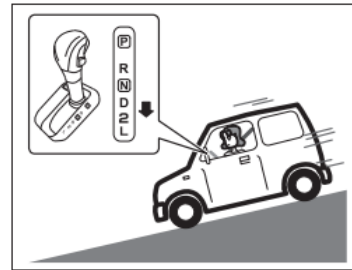
Driving on Hills

Manual transmission vehicles



80T060010

Automatic transmission vehicles



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6-9

80TH - 74E

ADVICE FOR YOUR DRIVING

- When driving on steep hills, the vehicle may begin to slow down and show a lack of power. If this happens, you should shift to a lower gear so that the engine will again be operating in its higher power range. Shift rapidly to prevent the vehicle from losing momentum.
- When driving down a hill, the engine should be used for braking by shifting to the next lower gear.

⚠ WARNING

Do not hold the brake pedal down too long or too often while going down a steep or long hill. This could cause the brakes to overheat, resulting in reduced braking efficiency. Failure to take this precaution could result in loss of vehicle control.

NOTICE

When descending a downhill, Never turn the ignition key to "LOCK" position or press the engine switch to change the ignition mode to LOCK (OFF). Emission control system and automatic transmission damage may result.

Off-road Driving

Your vehicle has specific design characteristics for off-road driving. When you leave the paved road, you will encounter driving surfaces of all kinds which may change continually as you drive. In most cases, off-road driving requires the use of 4-wheel drive.

Use Caution on Steep Inclines

Always inspect hills before you attempt to drive up them. Know what is on the other side and how you will get back down. If you have any doubt that it is safe, do not attempt to drive over a hill. Never drive your vehicle up an extremely steep incline. Coming down a steep hill can be trickier than getting up one. Keep the vehicle heading straight down the hill and use low gear. Do not lock the brakes. If the vehicle begins to slide, accelerate slightly to regain steering control.

Do not Drive Across the Side of Hills

Driving across the side of a hill can be extremely hazardous. Most of the vehicle's weight will be transferred to the downhill tyres, which could result in the vehicle rolling sideways. Whenever possible, avoid this potential hazard. Also, if you have to exit your vehicle on a side-hill, always get out on the uphill side.

Wear Your Seat Belts at All Times

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

Avoid Sudden Reactions in Mud, Ice, or Snow

Be careful when off-road conditions are slippery. Reduce your speed and avoid sudden movements of the vehicle. Be aware that driving in deep snow or mud can cause a loss of traction and an increase in the resistance to the vehicle's forward motion. Use 4WD low gear (4L) and maintain a steady but moderate speed with a light touch on the steering wheel and brakes.

6-10

80TH - 74E

⚠ WARNING

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

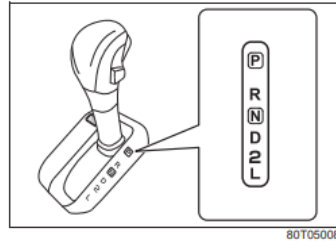
NOTICE

- Check that the vehicle is completely stationary before you shift into reverse.
- To help avoid clutch damage, do not use the clutch pedal as a foot-rest while driving or use the clutch to keep the vehicle stationary on a slope. Depress the clutch fully when shifting.
- When shifting or starting off, do not race the engine. Racing the engine can shorten engine life and cause negative effect to smooth shifting.

NOTE:
If it is difficult to engage reverse gear [R], follow below procedure.

- Put gear lever in neutral [N] position.
- Release clutch pedal once.
- Again depress the clutch pedal and shift from [N] to [R].

**Automatic Transmission
Gearshift lever**



The gearshift lever is designed so that it cannot be shifted out of "P" position unless the ignition switch is in "ON" position and the brake pedal is depressed.

Use the gearshift lever positions as follows:

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

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

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

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

D (Drive)
Use this position for all normal driving.

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

2 (Low 2)
Use this position to provide extra power when climbing hills, or to provide engine braking when going down hills.

L (Low 1)
Use this position to provide maximum power when climbing steep hills or driving through deep snow or mud, or to provide maximum engine braking when going down steep hills.

⚠ WARNING

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

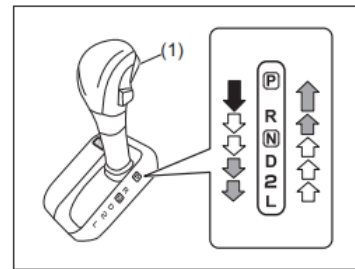
⚠ CAUTION

For the vehicles with the keyless push start system, if you cannot press the engine switch firmly, the engine may not start. Even if you shift the gearshift lever into "R" or "D" position without the engine running, the vehicle does not move. If you try to move your vehicle under the above-mentioned condition, the vehicle may move in unexpected directions on a slope, etc. This may cause an accident. When starting the engine, press the engine switch firmly. Also, make sure that the engine is running by checking engine sound or warning and indicator lights.

NOTE:
When you shift the gearshift lever into "P" and stop the engine before depressing the parking brake pedal, if you try to restart the engine and shift the gearshift lever into the

position other than "P", it may reduce gearshift lever capability, or unusual sound and shock may occur. However, this is not abnormal.

The gearshift lever has a lock mechanism to help prevent accidental shifting. Shift the gearshift lever as follows:



(1) knob button

	Shift with the knob button (1) pushed in and the brake pedal depressed.
	Shift with the knob button (1) pushed in.
	Shift without the knob button (1) pushed in.