

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

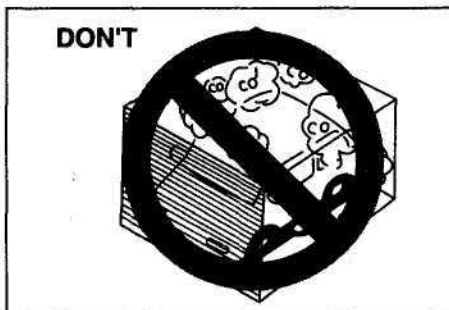
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OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

60G-74E

EXHAUST GAS WARNING



60G-07-001E

⚠ WARNING

Avoid breathing exhaust gases. Exhaust gases contain carbon monoxide, a potentially lethal gas that is colourless and odourless. Since carbon monoxide is difficult to detect by itself, be sure to take the following precautions to help prevent carbon monoxide from entering your vehicle.

- Do not leave the engine running in garages or other confined areas.
- Do not park with the engine running for a long period of time, even in an open area. If it is necessary to sit for a short time in a parked vehicle ↔

⚠ WARNING

↩ with the engine running, make sure the air intake lever is set to "FRESH AIR" and the fan is at high speed.

- To allow proper operation of your vehicle's ventilation system, keep the air inlet grille in front of the windscreen clear of snow, leaves, or other obstructions at all times.
- Keep the exhaust tailpipe area clear of snow and other material to help reduce the buildup of exhaust gases under the vehicle. This is particularly important when parked in blizzard conditions.
- Have the exhaust system inspected periodically for damage and leaks. Any damage or leaks should be repaired immediately.

DAILY INSPECTION CHECKLIST



70F-05-007

Before driving:

- 1) Make sure that windows, mirrors, lights, and reflectors are clean and unobstructed.
- 2) Check the tyres.
- 3) Look for fluid and oil leaks.

NOTE:

It is normal for water to drip from the air conditioning system after use.

- 4) Adjust the seat/head restraint.
- 5) Check the brake pedal and the parking brake lever.
- 6) Adjust the mirrors.
- 7) Make sure that you and passengers have properly fastened your seat belts.
- 8) Make sure that all warning lights come on as the key is turned to the "ON" or "START" position.
- 9) Check all gauges.
- 10) Make sure that the brake fluid level warning light is off when the parking brake is released with the ignition switch in "ON" position.

STARTING THE ENGINE

Once a week, or each time you fill your fuel tank, perform the following under-bonnet checks:

- 1) Engine oil level.
- 2) Coolant level.
- 3) Brake fluid level.
- 4) Power steering (if equipped) fluid level.
- 5) Windscreen washer fluid level.
- 6) Battery solution level.
- 7) Bonnet latch operation.

Pull the bonnet release handle inside the vehicle. Make sure that you can not open the hood all the way without releasing the secondary latch. Be sure to close the hood securely after checking for proper operation. See "All Latches, Hinges & Locks" of "PERIODIC MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE" in the "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section for lubrication schedule.

▲ WARNING

Make sure the bonnet is fully closed and latched before driving. If it is not, it can fly up unexpectedly during driving, obstructing your view and resulting in an accident.

Before starting the engine:

- 1) Make sure the parking brake is applied fully.
- 2) Manual Transmission - Shift into "N" (neutral) and depress the clutch pedal all the way to the floor. Hold it while starting the engine.

▲ WARNING

Make sure that the parking brake is applied fully and the transmission is in Neutral before attempting to start the engine.

CAUTION

- **Stop turning the starter immediately after the engine has started or the starter system can be damaged.**
- **Do not crank the engine for more than 15 seconds at a time. If the engine doesn't start on the first try, wait about 15 seconds before trying again.**

Starting a Cold Engine

Engine which is started after 6 hours should be treated as cold engine.

For Electronic fuel injection models

- With your foot off the accelerator pedal, crank the engine by turning the ignition key to "START". Release the key when the engine starts.
- If the engine does not start after 15 seconds of cranking, wait about 15 seconds, then press down the accelerator pedal to 1/3 of its travel and try cranking the engine again. Release the key and accelerator pedal when the engine starts.
- If the engine still does not start, try holding the accelerator pedal all the way to the floor while cranking. This should clear the engine if it is flooded.

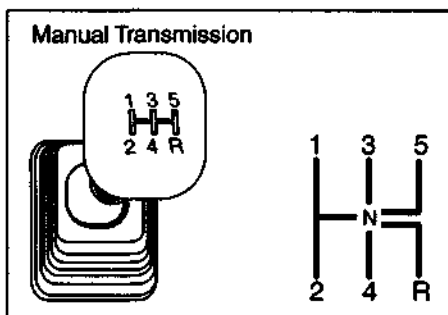
Starting a Warm Engine

For Electronic fuel injection models:

Use the same procedure as for "Starting a cold Engine".

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

USING THE TRANSMISSION



70F-04-005E

Starting off

To start off, depress and maintain pressure upon the clutch pedal and change into 1st gear. After releasing the parking brake, gradually release the clutch. When you hear a change in the engine's sound (speed), gently apply pressure to the accelerator to keep the engine sound (speed) constant whilst continuing to gradually release the clutch.

Gear changing

All forward gears are synchronized, which provides for quiet, easy changing. Always depress the clutch pedal fully before changing gears. The following table shows the maximum allowable speed for each gear.

GEAR	MAXIMUM SPEED
First	50 km/h
Second	95 km/h
Third	140 km/h
Fourth	Top Speed
Fifth	Top Speed

⚠ WARNING

- Reduce your speed and change down 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, be sure to slow down before changing down. Excessive and or sudden changes in engine speed may cause loss of traction, which could cause you to lose control.
- Make sure that the vehicle is completely stationary before you change into reverse.

CAUTION

- To help avoid clutch damage, do not use the clutch pedal as a footrest while driving or use the clutch to keep the vehicle stationary on a hill. Depress the clutch fully when changing gear.
- When changing gears or starting off, do not race the engine. Racing the engine can shorten engine life and prevent smooth operation.

BRAKING

The distance needed to bring any vehicle to a halt increases with the speed of the vehicle. The braking distance needed, for example, at 60 km/h will be approximately 4 times greater than the braking distance needed at 20 km/h. Start to brake the vehicle when there is plenty of distance between your vehicle and the stopping point, and slow down gradually.

⚠ WARNING

If water gets into the brake drums, brake performance may become poor and unpredictable. After driving through water or washing the underside of the vehicle, 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.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE**Servo assisted brakes**

Your vehicle has servo assisted brakes which works with the assistance of engine vacuum.

⚠ WARNING

Do not switch off the engine while vehicle is in motion, for example, while driving down a hill as this will cause loss of vacuum assistance leading to reduction of braking efficiency substantially.

If servo assistance is lost due to a stalled engine or other failures, the system is still fully operational on reserve power and you can bring the vehicle to a complete stop by pressing the brake pedal once and holding it down. The reserve power is partly used up each time you depress the brake pedal. Apply smooth and constant pressure to the pedal. Do not pump the pedal.

⚠ WARNING

Even without reserve power in the brake system, you can still stop the vehicle by pressing the brake pedal harder than normally required. However, the stopping distance may be longer.

⚠ WARNING

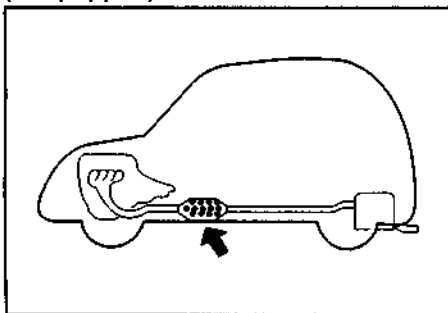
On loose surface where the wheels can easily lose traction (such as gravel, etc.), the stopping distance required for your vehicle may be greater than for a comparable vehicle with a conventional brake system. Allow for extra stopping distance when driving on loose surfaces.

CAUTION

The future performance and reliability of the engine depends on the care and restraint exercised during its early life. It is especially important to observe the following precautions during the initial 1000 km of vehicle operation.

- After starting, do not race the engine. Warm it up gradually.
- Avoid prolonged vehicle operation at a constant speed. Moving parts will bed in better if you vary your speed.
- Do not exceed 100 km/h.
- Start off from a stop slowly. Avoid full throttle starts.
- If possible, avoid hard braking, especially during the first 300 km of driving.
- Do not drive slowly with the transmission in a high gear.
- Drive the vehicle at moderate engine speeds.

CATALYTIC CONVERTER (if equipped)



70F-05-005

The purpose of the catalytic converter installed on your vehicle is to convert exhaust pollutants to harmless water vapour, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen. Use of leaded fuel in vehicles equipped with catalytic converters is prohibited, because lead deactivates the pollutant-reducing components of the catalyst system.

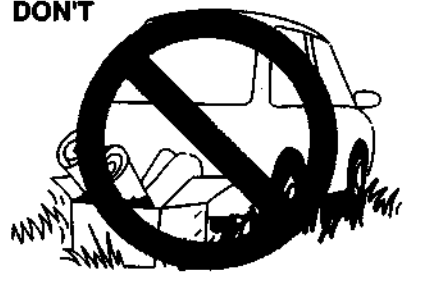
It is very important to keep the engine properly tuned. Engine misfiring, which can result from an improperly tuned engine, may cause overheating of the catalyst. This may result in permanent heat damage to the catalyst and other vehicle components.

CAUTION

To minimize the possibility of catalyst or other vehicle damage:

- Maintain the engine in the proper operating condition.
- In the event of an engine malfunction, particularly one involving engine misfire or other apparent loss of performance, have the vehicle serviced promptly.
- Do not turn off the engine or interrupt the ignition when the transmission is in gear and the vehicle is in motion.
- Do not try to start the engine by pushing or towing the vehicle, or coasting down a hill.
- Do not idle the engine with any spark plug wires disconnected or removed, such as during diagnostic testing.
- Do not idle the vehicle for prolonged periods if idling seems rough or there are other malfunctions.
- Do not allow the fuel tank to get near the empty level.

DON'T



60Q-07-002E

⚠ WARNING

Be careful where you park and drive; the catalytic converter and other exhaust components can get very hot. As with any vehicle, do not park or operate this vehicle in areas where combustible materials such as dry grass or leaves can come in contact with a hot exhaust system.

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OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

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IMPROVING FUEL ECONOMY

The following instructions will help you improve fuel economy.

Avoid excessive idling:

If you are to wait for more than a minute while you are parked, stop the engine and start it again later. When warming up a cold engine, allow the engine to idle until the temperature gauge pointer comes up to the "C" position. In this position, the engine is sufficiently warm for starting off.

Avoid "fast" starts:

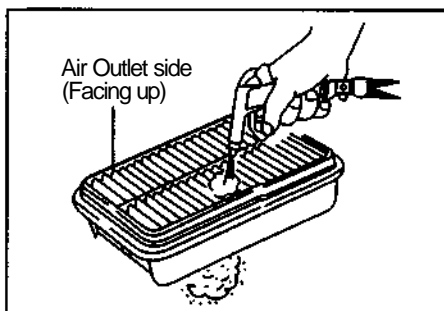
Fast starts away from lights or stop signs will consume fuel unnecessarily and shorten engine life. Start off slowly.

Avoid unnecessary stops:

Avoid unnecessary deceleration and stopping. Try to maintain a slow, steady speed whenever possible. Slowing down and then accelerating again uses more fuel.

Keep a steady cruising speed:

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



60G-09-010

Keep the air cleaner clean:

A dirty air cleaner will cause the carburation system to supply too much fuel to the engine for the amount of air being supplied. The result is waste of fuel due to incomplete combustion.

Keep weight to a minimum:

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

Keep tyre pressures correct:

Under-inflation of the tyres can waste fuel due to increased running resistance of the tyres. Keep your tyres inflated to the correct pressure shown on the label on the driver's side door or door lock pillar.

TRAILER TOWING

Your MARUTI was originally designed to carry people and a normal amount of cargo, not to tow a trailer. Maruti does not recommend you use your vehicle to tow a trailer. Towing a trailer can adversely affect handling, durability, and fuel economy.