

**SUZUKI**

**SWIFT**

**SERVICE MANUAL**  
**1300 GTi**

**SUZUKI** *SWIFT* **GTi**

**SERVICE MANUAL** 99500-64B00-33E

**SUZUKI MOTOR CO.,LTD.**

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## FOREWORD

This manual contains procedures for diagnosis, maintenance adjustments, minor service operations, replacement of components (Service) and for disassembly and assembly of major components (Unit Repair-Overhaul).

The contents are classified into sections each of which is given a section number as indicated in the Table of Contents on this page. And on the first page of each individual section is an index of that section.

This manual should be kept in a handy place for ready reference of the service work. Strict observance of the so specified items will enable one to obtain the full performance of the vehicle.

When replacing parts or servicing by disassembling, it is recommended to use SUZUKI genuine parts, tools and service materials (lubricants, sealants, etc.) as specified in each description.

All information, illustrations and specifications contained in this literature are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication approval. And used as the main subject of description is the vehicle of standard specifications among others. Therefore, note that illustrations may differ from the vehicle being actually serviced. The right is reserved to make changes at any time without notice.

### CAUTION:

It is important to note that, during any vehicle maintenance procedures, replacement fasteners must have the same measurements as those removed.

Mismatched or incorrect fasteners can result in vehicle damage or malfunction, or possible personal injury.

Therefore, fasteners removed from the vehicle should be saved for re-use whenever possible.

Where the fasteners are not satisfactory for re-use, care should be taken to select a replacement that matches the original.

Additional information concerning this subject will be found in the section 0A (METRIC INFORMATION).

**SUZUKI MOTOR CO.,LTD.**

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT  
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE DIVISION

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# SECTION 0A

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### CONTENTS

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### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION

The vehicle identification number is on the left front top of the instrument panel. Refer to Fig. 0A-1 for its location and Fig. 0A-2 for detailed VIN code information.

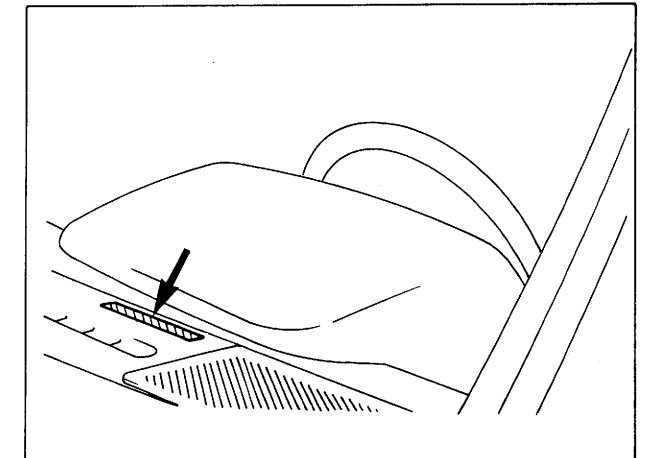


Fig. 0A-1 Vehicle Identification Number Location

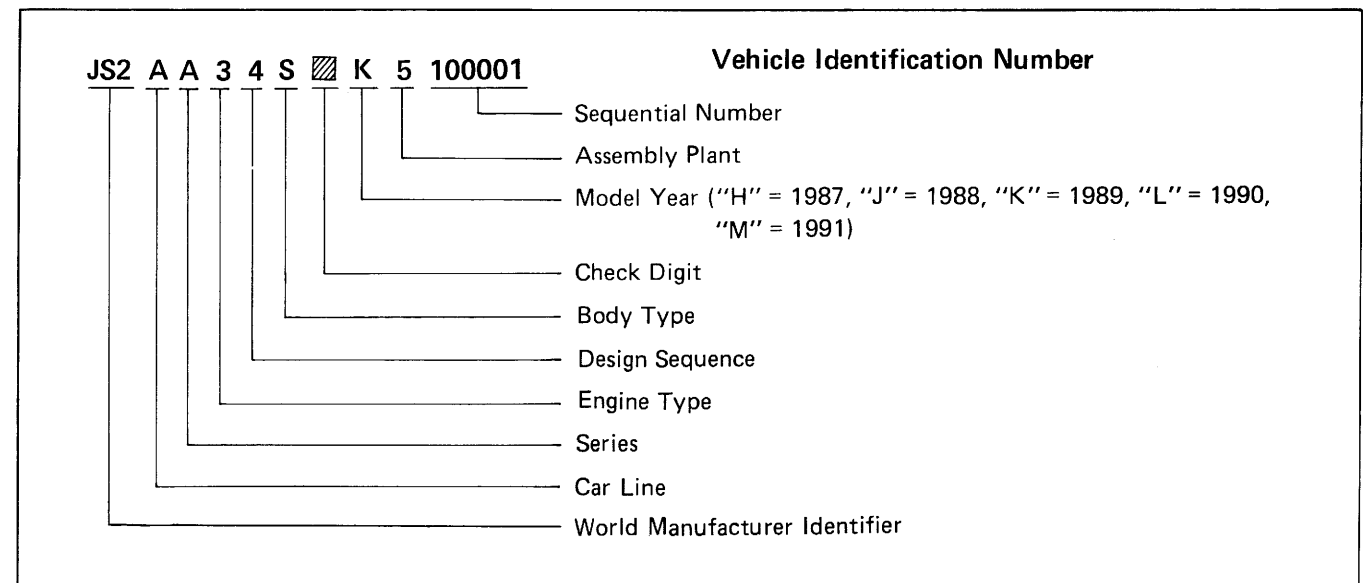


Fig. 0A-2 Vehicle Identification Number

### ENGINE AND TRANSMISSION IDENTIFICATION

Refer to Fig. 0A-3 and 0A-4 for engine and transmission identification numbers and their locations.

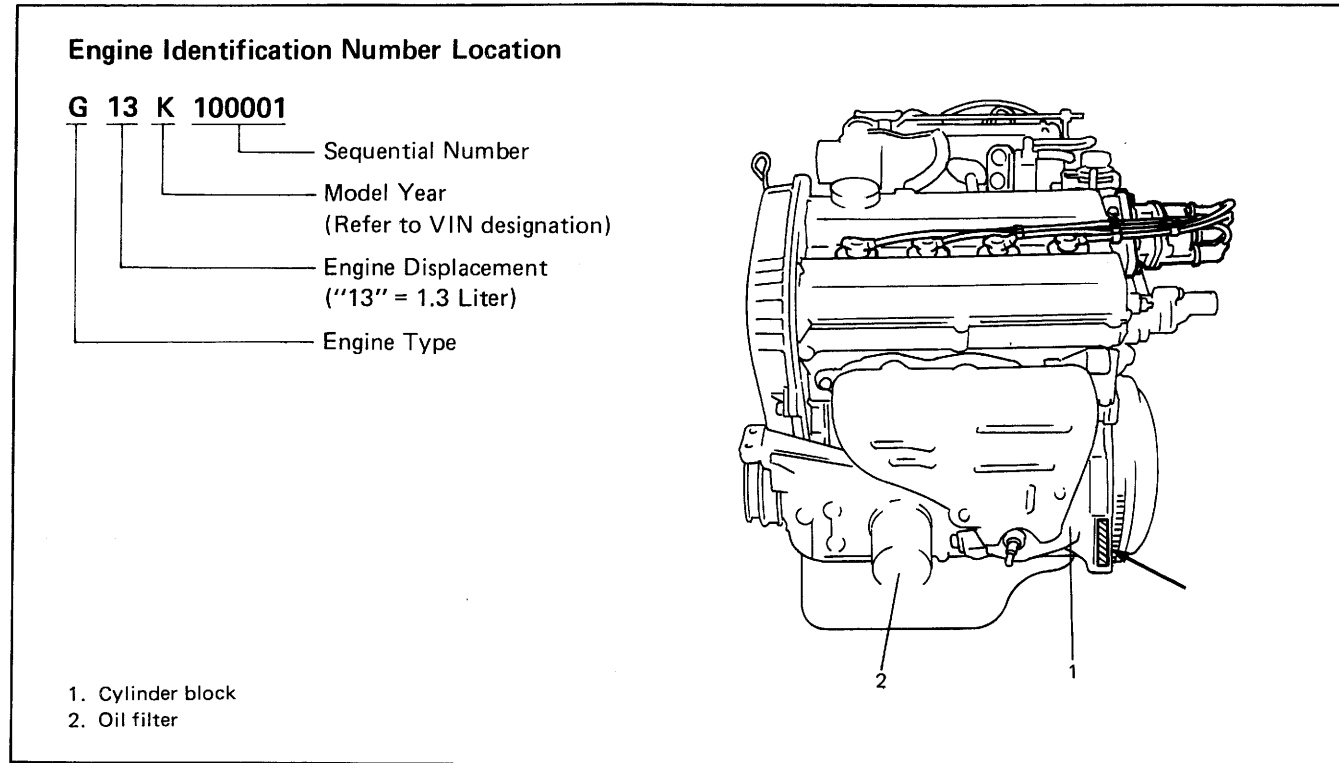


Fig. 0A-3 Engine Identification Number Location

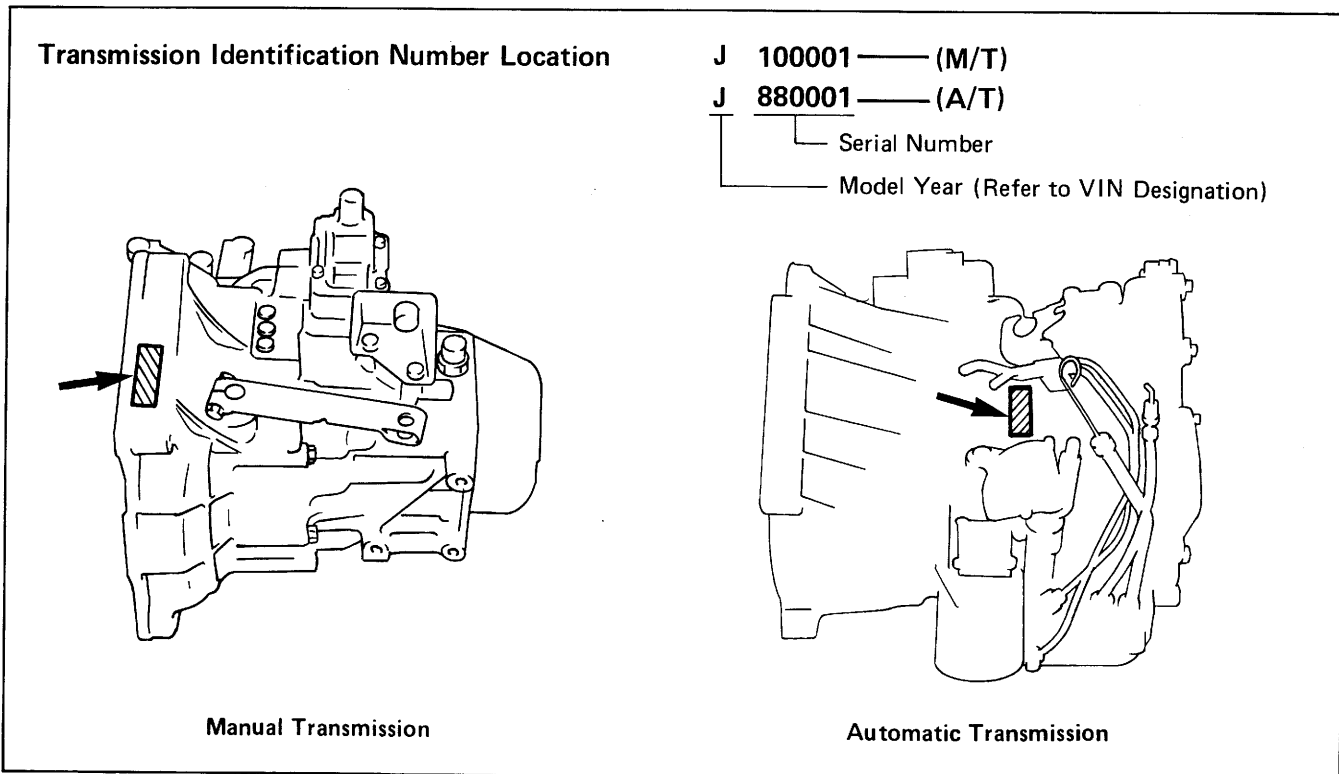


Fig. 0A-4 Transmission Identification Number Location

### METRIC INFORMATION

#### METRIC FASTENERS

Most of the fasteners used for this vehicle are metric. When replacing any fasteners, it is most important that replacement fasteners be the correct diameter, thread pitch and strength.

#### FASTENER STRENGTH IDENTIFICATION

Most commonly used metric fastener strength property classes are 4T, 7T and radial line with the class identification embossed on the head of each bolt. Some metric nuts will be marked with punch mark strength identification on the nut face. Fig. 0A-5 shows the different strength markings.

When replacing metric fasteners, be careful to use bolts and nuts of the same strength or greater than the original fasteners (the same number marking or higher). It is likewise important to select replacement fasteners of the correct size. Correct replacement bolts and nuts are available through the parts division.

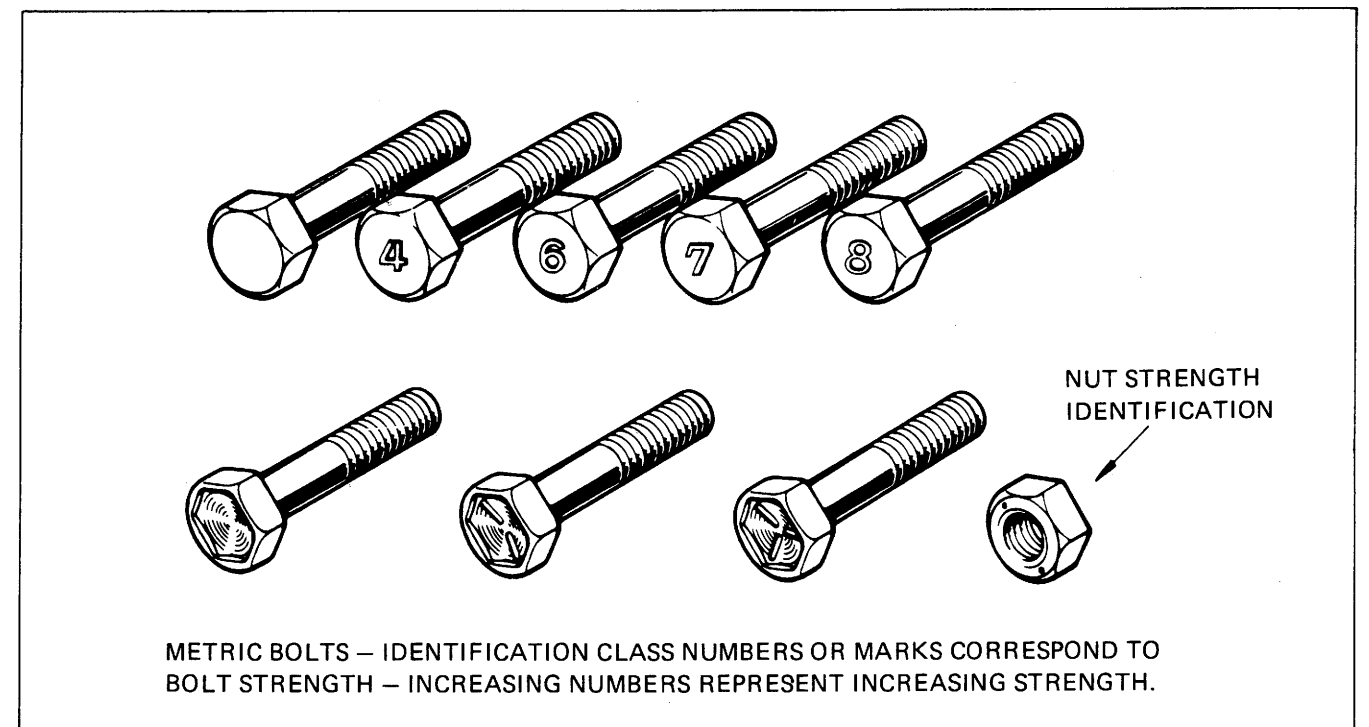


Fig. 0A-5 Bolt Strength Markings

### STANDARD TIGHTENING TORQUE

Each fastener should be tightened to the torque specified in each section of this manual. If no description or specification is provided, refer to the following tightening torque chart for the applicable torque for each fastener. When a fastener of greater strength than the original one is used, however, use the torque specified for the original fastener.

**NOTE:**

- For the flanged bolt and nut, add 10% to the tightening torque given in the below chart.
- The below chart is applicable only where the fastened parts are made of steel or light alloy.

STRENGTH	Conventional bolt "4T" bolt			"7T" bolt		
	N-m	kg-m	lb-ft	N-m	kg-m	lb-ft
4	1 – 2	0.1 – 0.2	0.7 – 1.5	1.5 – 3.0	0.15 – 0.30	1.0 – 2.2
5	2 – 4	0.2 – 0.4	1.5 – 3.0	3 – 6	0.3 – 0.6	2.0 – 4.5
6	4 – 7	0.4 – 0.7	3.0 – 5.0	8 – 12	0.8 – 1.2	6.0 – 8.5
8	10 – 16	1.0 – 1.6	7.0 – 11.5	18 – 28	1.8 – 2.8	13.0 – 20.0
10	22 – 35	2.2 – 3.5	16.0 – 25.0	40 – 60	4.0 – 6.0	29.0 – 43.5
12	35 – 55	3.5 – 5.5	25.0 – 40.0	70 – 100	7.0 – 10.0	50.5 – 72.5
14	50 – 80	5.0 – 8.0	36.0 – 58.0	110 – 160	11.0 – 16.0	79.5 – 116.0
16	80 – 130	8.0 – 13.0	57.5 – 94.5	170 – 250	17.0 – 25.0	122.5 – 181.0
18	130 – 190	13.0 – 19.0	94.0 – 137.5	200 – 280	20.0 – 28.0	144.5 – 203.0

Fig. 0A-6 Tightening Torque Chart

### VEHICLE LIFTING POINTS

Fig. 0A-7 and 0A-8 indicate the methods of lifting the vehicle using a hoist, and Fig. 0A-9 and 0A-10 show additional locations for lifting with a floor jack.

**WARNING:**

- When using frame contact hoist, apply hoist as shown below (right and left at the same position). Lift up the car till 4 tires are a little off the ground and make sure that the car will not fall off by trying to move car body in both ways. Work can be started only after this confirmation.
- Before applying hoist to underbody, always take car balance throughout service into consideration. Car balance on hoist may change depending of what part to be removed.
- Make absolutely sure to lock hoist after car is hoisted up.
- If the vehicle to be jacked up only at the front or rear end, be sure to block the wheels in order to ensure safety. After the vehicle is jacked up, be sure to support it on stands. It is extremely dangerous to do any work on the vehicle raised on jack alone.

When using frame contact hoist:

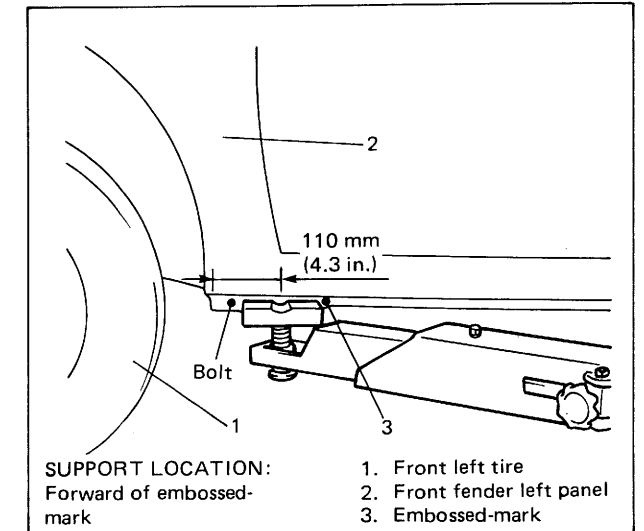


Fig. 0A-7 Front Support Location

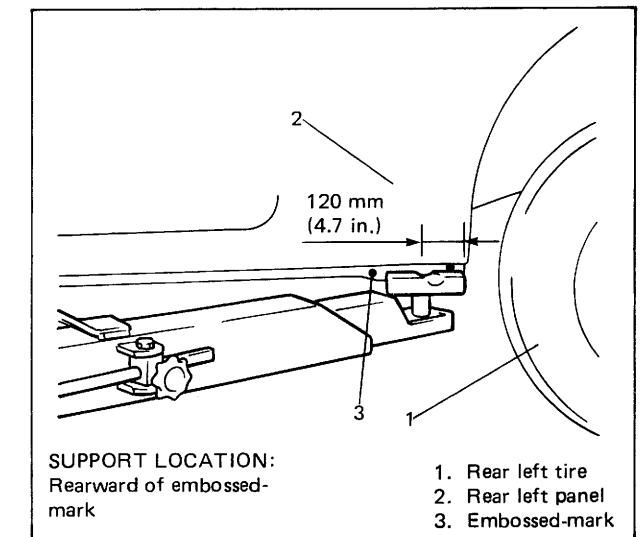


Fig. 0A-8 Rear Support Location

**PRECAUTION AGAINST TIPPING**

On front-wheel drive vehicles, the centerline-of-gravity is further forward than on rear-wheel drive vehicle. Therefore, whenever removing major components from the rear of the vehicle, while supported on a hoist, it is mandatory to support the vehicle in a manner to prevent the possibility of the vehicle tipping forward.

When using floor jack:

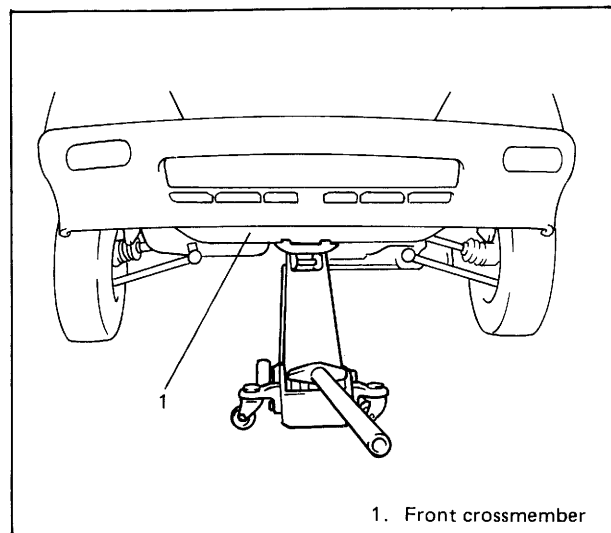


Fig. 0A-9 Front Support Location

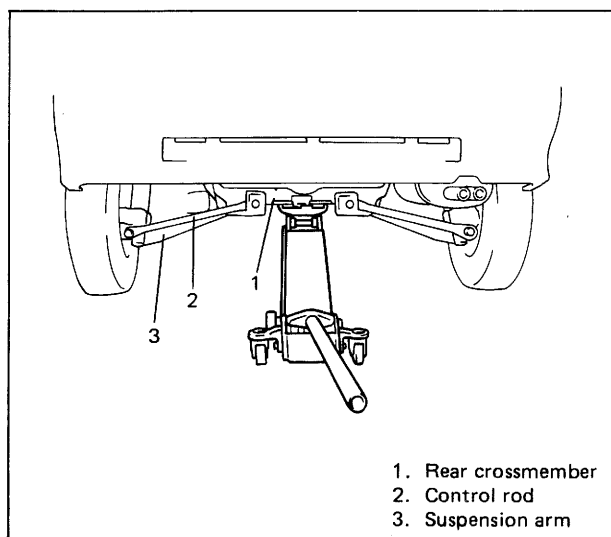


Fig. 0A-10 Rear Support Location

SECTION 0B

MAINTENANCE AND LUBRICATION

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# MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

## NORMAL CONDITION SCHEDULE

Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.	This table includes services as scheduled up to 60,000 miles (100,000 km) mileage. Beyond 60,000 miles (100,000 km), carry out the same services at the same intervals respectively.									
	Miles (x 1,000)	7.5	15	22.5	30	37.5	45	52.5	60	
	Km (x 1,000)	12.5	25	37.5	50	62.5	75	87.5	100	
	Months	7.5	15	22.5	30	37.5	45	52.5	60	
<b>1. ENGINE</b>										
1-1. Water pump belt (tension, damage)	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I	
1-2. & 1-3. Engine oil and Engine oil filter	Replace every 5,000 miles (8,000 km) or 12 months									
1-4. Cooling system, hoses and connections (leakage, damage)	-	*I	-	*I	-	*I	-	-	I	
1-5. Engine coolant	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	R	
1-6. Exhaust system	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I	
1-7. Wiring harness and connections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	
<b>2. IGNITION SYSTEM</b>										
2-1. Spark plugs	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	R	
2-2. Ignition wiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	
<b>3. FUEL SYSTEM</b>										
3-1. Air cleaner filter element	Paved-road	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	
3-2. Fuel tank, cap & lines (leakage, damage)		-	*I	-	*I	-	*I	-	I	
<b>4. BRAKE</b>										
4-1. Brake discs and pads (thickness, wear, damage)		I	-	I	-	I	-	I	-	
4-2. Brake hoses and pipes (leakage, damage, clamp)		I	-	I	-	I	-	I	-	
4-3. Brake fluid		-	I	-	I	-	I	-	R	
4-4. Brake lever and cable (damage, stroke, operation)		I	-	I	-	I	-	I	-	
4-5. Brake pedal		-	I	-	I	-	I	-	I	
<b>5. CHASSIS AND BODY</b>										
5-1. Clutch (For manual transmission) pedal free travel		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
5-2. Tires/wheel discs (wear, damage, rotation)		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
5-3. Drive axle boots (breakage, damage)		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
5-4. Suspension system (Tightness, damage, rattle, breakage)		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
5-5. Steering system (tightness, damage, breakage, rattle)		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
5-6. Manual transmission oil (leakage, level)		I	R	I	R	I	R	I	R	
5-7. Automatic transmission	Fluid level	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
	Fluid change	Replace every 100,000 miles (160,000 km)								
	Fluid hose	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	
5-8. Door hinges & Gear shift control lever/shaft (operation)		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	

**NOTES:**

"R" : Replace or change

"I" : Inspect and correct or replace if necessary

\* This is a recommended maintenance item.

## MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDED UNDER SEVERE DRIVING CONDITIONS

Follow this schedule if your car is mainly operated under one or more of the following conditions:  
 • When most trips are less than 4 miles (6 kilometers).  
 • When most trips are less than 10 miles (16 kilometers) and outside temperatures remain below freezing.

• Idling and/or low-speed operation in stop-and-go traffic.  
 • Operating in dusty areas.  
 Schedule should also be followed if the car is used for delivery service, police, taxi or other commercial applications.

Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months, whichever comes first.	This table includes services as scheduled up to 60,000 miles (100,000 km) mileage. Beyond 60,000 miles (100,000 km), carry out the same services at the same intervals respectively.																					
	Miles (x 1,000)	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	
	Km (x 1,000)	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	
	Months	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	
<b>1. ENGINE</b>																						
1-1. Water pump belt (tension, damage)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	
1-2. Engine oil filter	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1-3. Engine oil	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1-4. Cooling system hoses and connections (leakage, damage)	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I	
1-5. Engine coolant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	
1-6. Exhaust system (leakage, damage, tightness)	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I	
1-7. Wiring harness and connections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
<b>2. IGNITION SYSTEM</b>																						
2-1. Spark plugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
2-2. Ignition wiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
<b>3. FUEL SYSTEM</b>																						
3-1. Air cleaner filter element	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	R	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	R
3-2. Fuel tank, cap & lines (leakage, damage)	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
<b>4. BRAKE</b>																						
4-1. Brake discs and pads (thickness, wear, damage)	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
4-2. Brake hoses and pipes (leakage, damage, clamp)	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
4-3. Brake fluid	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	R
4-4. Brake lever and cable (damage, stroke, operation)	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
4-5. Brake pedal	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
<b>5. CHASSIS AND BODY</b>																						
5-1. Clutch (For manual transmission) pedal free travel	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
5-2. Tires/Wheel discs (wear, damage, rotation)	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
5-2'. Wheel bearings (loose, wear, noise, damage)	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
5-3. Drive axle boots (breakage, damage)	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
5-4. Suspension system (tightness, damage, rattle, breakage)	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
5-5. Steering system (tightness, damage, breakage, rattle)	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
5-6. Manual transmission oil (leakage, level)	-	I	-	R	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	R
5-7. Automatic transmission	Fluid level	-	I	-	I	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I
	Fluid change	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
	Fluid hose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-8. Door hinges & Gear shift control lever/shaft	-	I	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I

**NOTES:**

"R" : Replace or change "I" : Inspect and correct or replace if necessary

# MAINTENANCE SERVICE

## ENGINE

### 1-1 Water Pump Belt Inspection

**WARNING:**  
Disconnect negative cable at battery before checking and adjusting belt tension.

- 1) Inspect belt for cracks, cuts, deformation, wear and cleanliness. Replace, if necessary.
- 2) Check pump belt for tension and adjust it as necessary. Refer to SECTION 6B for its procedure.

### 1-2 & 1-3 Engine Oil and Filter Change

It is recommended to use engine oil of API grade SF or SF/CC class.

Always change oil and oil filter as soon as possible after driving in a dust storm.

See your Owner's Manual for further details.

**NOTE:**  
For temperature below 32°F (0°C), it is highly recommended to use SAE 5W – 30 oil.

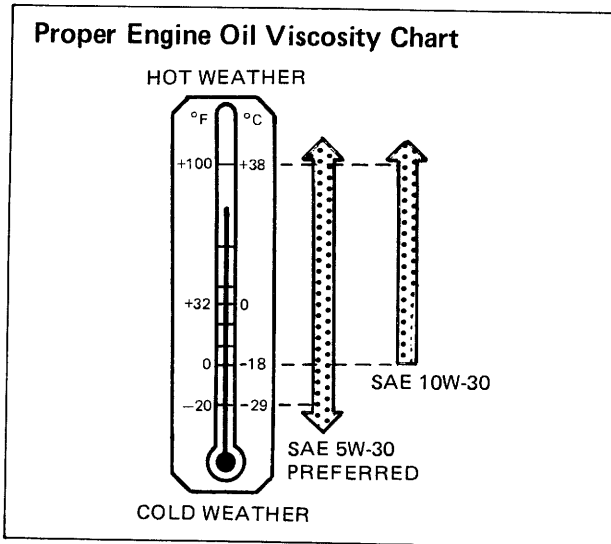


Fig. 0B-1-1

Before draining engine oil, check engine for oil leakage. If any evidence of leakage is found, make sure to correct defective part before proceeding to following work.

- 1) Drain engine oil by removing drain plug.
- 2) After draining oil, wipe drain plug clean. Reinstall drain plug, and tighten it securely as specified in figure below.

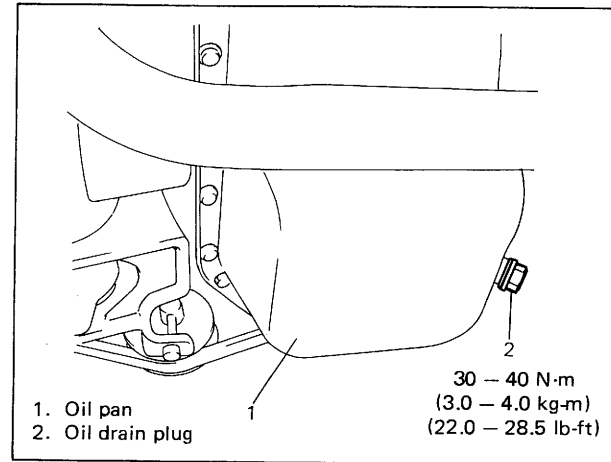


Fig. 0B-1-2

- 3) Loosen oil filter by using oil filter wrench (Special tool).

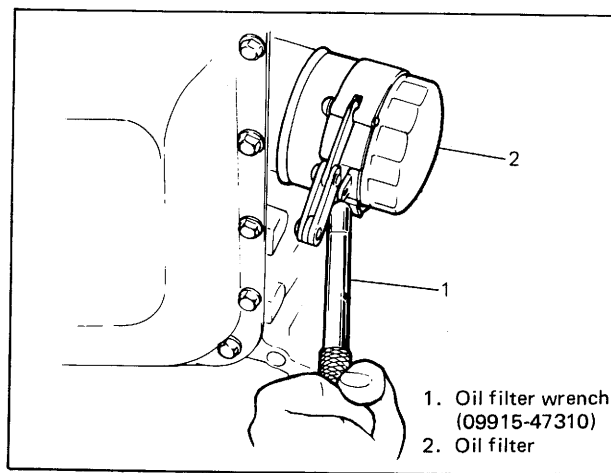


Fig. 0B-1-3

**NOTE:**  
Before fitting new oil filter, be sure to apply engine oil to its "O" ring.

- 4) Screw new filter on oil filter stand by hand until filter "O" ring contacts mounting surface.

**CAUTION:**  
To tighten oil filter properly, it is important to accurately identify the position at which filter "O" ring first contacts mounting surface.

- 5) Using oil filter wrench, tighten filter 3/4 turn from contact point described above.

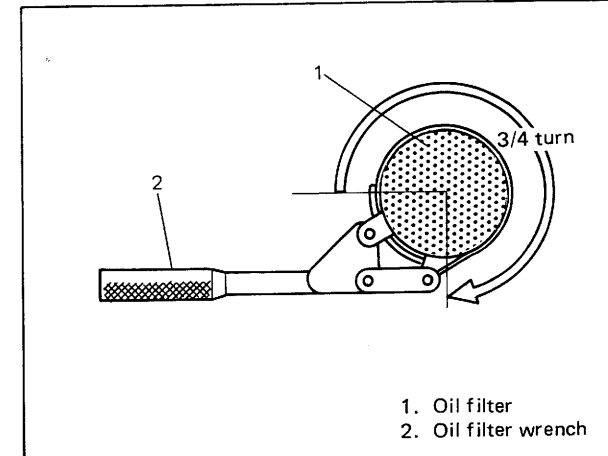


Fig. 0B-1-4

- 6) Replenish oil until oil level is brought to FULL level mark on dipstick. (about 3.3 liters or 6.9/5.8 US/Imp pt.). Filler inlet is at the top of cylinder head cover.
- 7) Start engine and run it for three minutes. Stop it and wait another 3 minutes before checking oil level. Add oil, as necessary, to bring oil level to FULL level mark on dip stick.

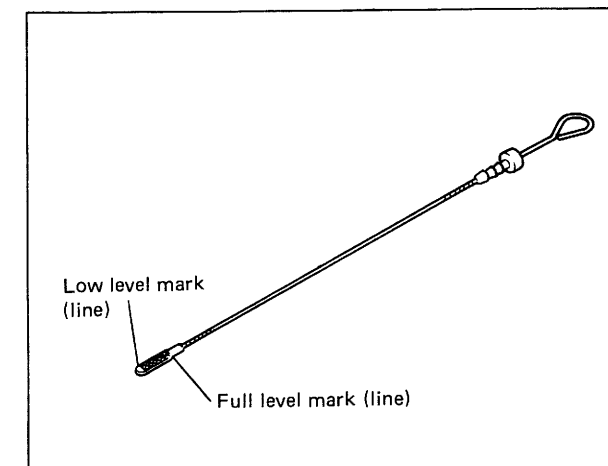


Fig. 0B-1-5

### Engine oil capacity

Oil pan capacity	about 3.1 liters (6.5/5.5 US/Imp pt.)
Oil filter capacity	about 0.2 liters (0.4/0.3 US/Imp pt.)
Others	about 0.3 liters (0.6/0.5 US/Imp pt.)
Total	about 3.6 liters (7.5/6.3 US/Imp pt.)

**NOTE:**  
Engine oil capacity is specified as above. However, note that amount of oil required when actually changing oil may somewhat differ from data in above table depending on various conditions (temperature, viscosity, etc.).

- 8) Check oil filter and drain plug for oil leakage.

### 1-4 Cooling System, Hoses and Connections Inspection

- 1) Visually inspect cooling system hoses for any evidence of leakage and cracks. Examine them for damage, and check connection clamps for tightness.

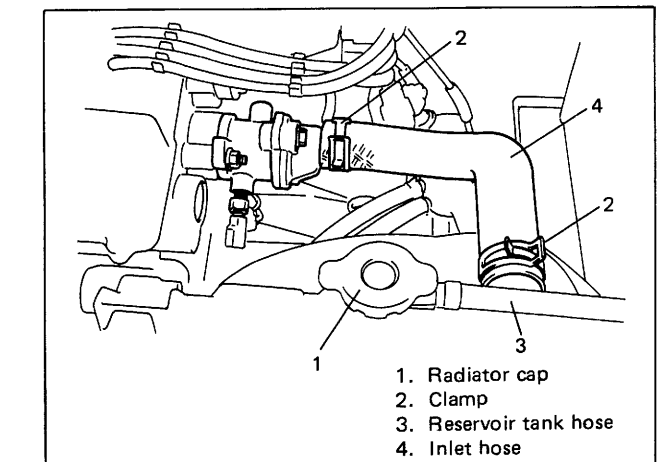


Fig. 0B-1-6

- 2) Replace all hoses which show evidence of leakage, cracks or other damage. Replace all clamps which cannot maintain proper tightness.



- 3) Clean frontal area of radiator core.
- 4) Test system and radiator cap for proper pressure holding capacity, 0.9 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (12.8 psi). If replacement cap is needed, use a cap designed for cooling system of this car.
- 5) Check coolant level and concentration. Add if necessary. Refer to COOLANT LEVEL of SECTION 6B for procedure of level check.

**1-5  
Engine Coolant Change**

**WARNING:**  
To help avoid danger of being burned, do not remove radiator cap while engine and radiator are still hot. Scalding fluid and steam can be blown out under pressure if cap is taken off too soon.

- 1) Remove radiator cap when engine is cool.
- 2) Loosen radiator drain plug to drain coolant.
- 3) Remove reservoir tank, and drain.
- 4) Tighten plug securely. Also reinstall reservoir tank.

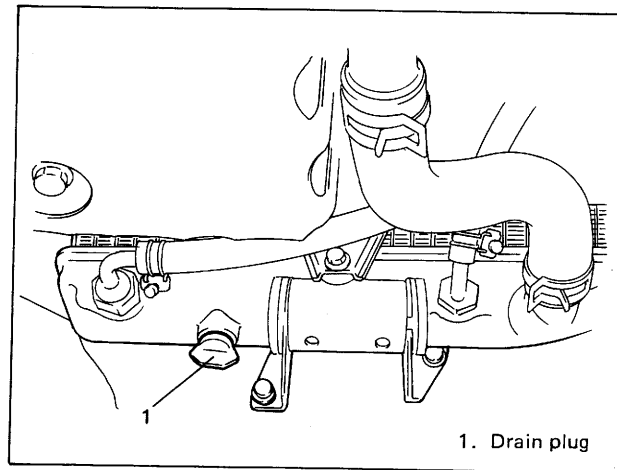


Fig. OB-1-7

- 5) Fill radiator with specified amount of coolant, and run engine for 2 or 3 minutes at idle. This drives out any air which may still be trapped within cooling system. STOP ENGINE. Add coolant as necessary until coolant level reaches filler throat of radiator. Reinstall radiator cap.

- 6) Add coolant to reservoir tank so that its level aligns with Full mark. Then, reinstall cap aligning arrow marks on tank and cap.

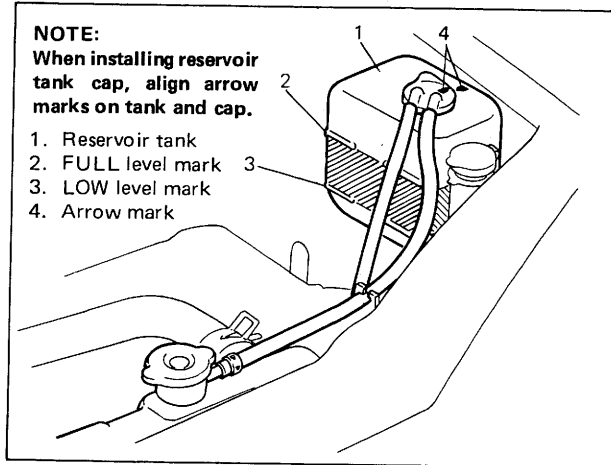


Fig. OB-1-8

**CAUTION:**  
When changing engine coolant, use mixture of 50% water and 50% ethylene-glycol base coolant (Anti-freeze/Anti-corrosion coolant) for the market where ambient temperature falls lower than -16°C (3°F) in winter and mixture of 70% water and 30% ethylene-glycol base coolant for the market where ambient temperature doesn't fall lower than -16°C (3°F). Even in a market where no freezing temperature is anticipated, mixture of 70% water and 30% ethylene-glycol base coolant should be used for the purpose of corrosion protection and lubrication.

Refer to SECTION 6B of this manual for COOLANT CAPACITY.

**1-6  
Exhaust system Inspection**

**WARNING:**  
To avoid danger of being burned, do not touch exhaust system when it is still hot. Any service on exhaust system should be performed when it is cool.

When carrying out periodic maintenance, or car is raised for other service, check exhaust system as follows:

- Check rubber mountings for damage and deterioration.
- Check muffler pipe for leakage, loose connections, dents, and damages. If bolts or nuts are loose, tighten them to specification. Refer to SECTION 6K (p. 6K-2) for torque specification of bolts and nuts.
- Check nearby body areas for damaged, missing, or mispositioned parts, open seams, holes, loose connections or other defects which could permit exhaust fumes to seep into car.
- Make sure that exhaust system components have enough clearance from underbody to avoid overheating and possible damage to floor carpet.
- Any defects should be fixed at once.

**1-7  
Wiring Harness and Connections Inspection**

- 1) Visually inspect all wires in engine compartment for evidence of breakage. Inspect condition of insulation (cracks). All clips and clamps should have solid connections to wires.
- 2) Replace any wires in a deteriorated or otherwise defective condition.

**IGNITION SYSTEM**

**2-1  
Spark Plugs Replacement**

- Replace spark plugs as follows:
- 1) Dust off cylinder head around spark plugs.
  - 2) Disconnect high tension cords at spark plugs. To avoid inside damage of cords, DO NOT pull on cords for disconnection. Pull on boots.

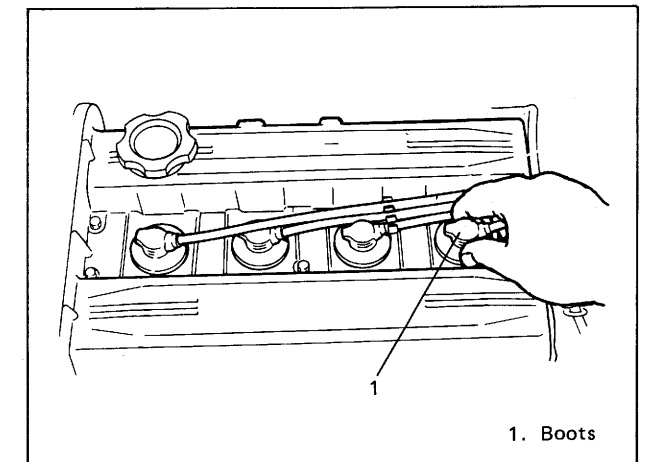


Fig. OB-2-1

- 3) Using a spark plug wrench, remove spark plugs.
- 4) Check plug gaps of new spark plugs, and adjust them to specification as necessary.

Spark Plug Specifications	
Plug type	NGK BPR6ES DENSO W20EPR-U
Plug gap	0.7 – 0.8 mm (0.027 – 0.031 in)
Tightening torque	25 – 30 N·m (2.5 – 3.0 kg·m) (18.0 – 21.5 lb·ft)

- 5) Install new spark plugs. Tighten plugs to specification.
- 6) Connect high tension cords to spark plugs. DO NOT push cords for connection. Push boots.

2-2

**Ignition Wiring (high-tension cord) Replacement**

- 1) Disconnect high tension cords from spark plugs, ignition coil and distributor.
  - 2) Connect new high tension cords and clamp them securely. DO NOT push cords for connection. Push boots.
- Refer to SECTION 6F for high-tension cords distribution.

**FUEL SYSTEM**

3-1

**Air Cleaner Element Replacement**

**NOTE:**

Replace more often under dusty conditions. Ask your dealer for proper replacement interval for your driving conditions.

Replace air cleaner element with new one according to procedure described in SECTION 6A.

**Air Cleaner Element Inspection**

- 1) Visually check that air cleaner element is not excessively dirty, damaged or oily.
- 2) Clean element with compressed air from inside of element.

**NOTE:**

If car is used in dusty area, clean every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or more frequently.

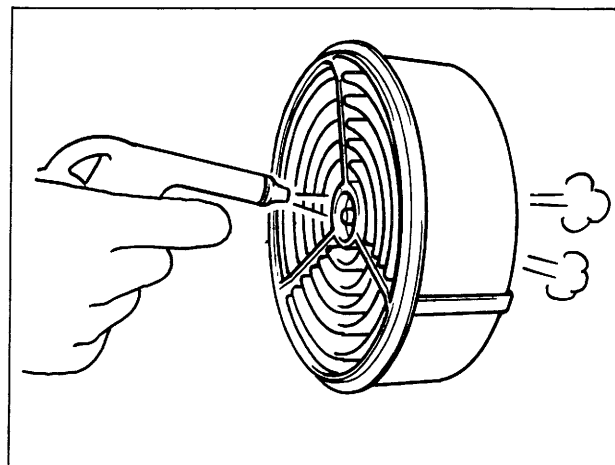


Fig. OB-3-1

3-2

**Fuel Tank, Cap Gasket and Fuel Lines Inspection**

- Check fuel tank, fuel filler cap and fuel lines for loose connection, deterioration or damage which could cause leakage. Make sure all clamps are secure.
- Check fuel filler cap gasket for an even filler neck imprint or any damage.
- Replace any damaged or deteriorated parts. There should be no sign of fuel leakage or moisture at any fuel connection.

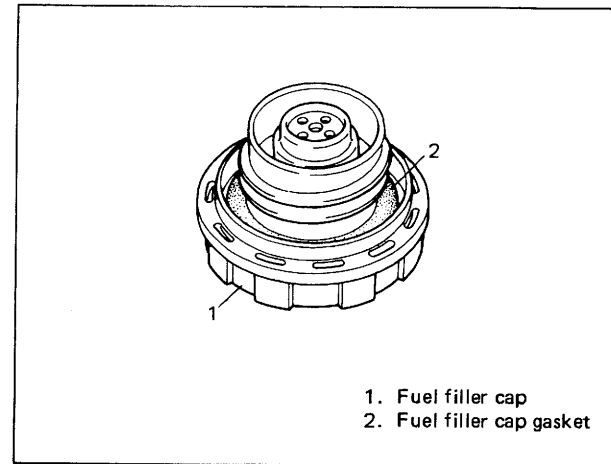


Fig. OB-3-2

**BRAKE**

4-1

**Brake Discs and Pads Inspection**

- 1) Remove wheel and caliper but don't disconnect brake hose from caliper.
  - 2) Check disc brake pads and discs for excessive wear, damage and deflection. Replace parts as necessary. For the details, refer to SECTION 5.
- Be sure to torque caliper pin bolts to specification.

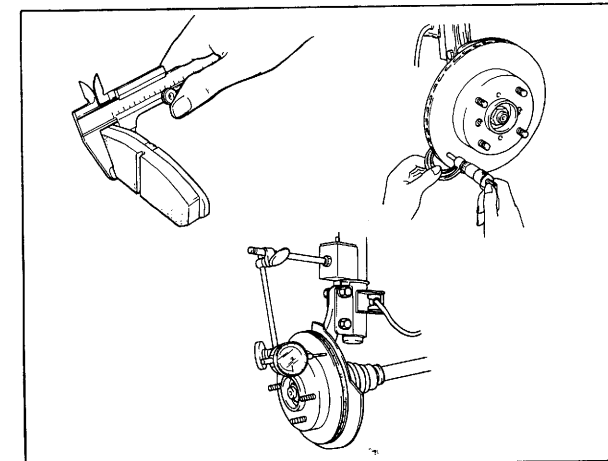


Fig. OB-4-1 Front Brake

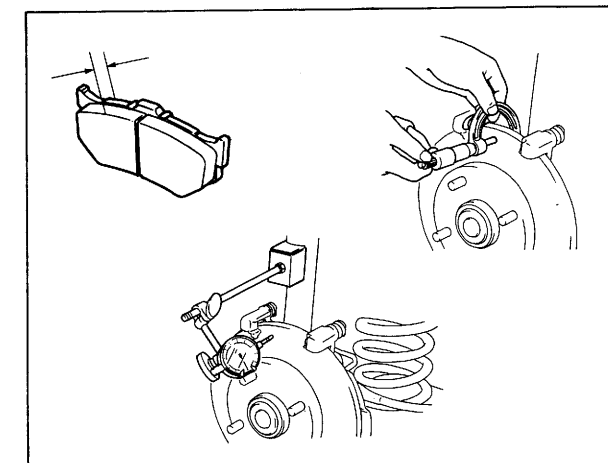


Fig. OB-4-2 Rear Brake

**NOTE:**

If noise is heard from front brake when brake pedal is depressed, check brake pad lining for wear. If it is worn, both right and left brake pads should be replaced with new ones.

**CAUTION:**

After replacing any brake pipe or hose, be sure to carry out air purge operation.

4-2

**Brake Hoses and Pipes Inspection**

Perform this inspection where there is enough light and use a mirror as necessary.

- Check brake hoses and pipes for proper hook-up, leaks, cracks, chafing, wear, corrosion bends, twists and other damage. Replace any of these parts as necessary.
- Check all clamps for tightness and connections for leakage.
- Check that hoses and pipes are clear of sharp edges, moving parts.

4-3

**Brake Fluid Inspection and Change**

[Inspection]

- 1) Check around master cylinder and reservoir for fluid leakage. If found leaky, correct.
- 2) Check fluid level! If fluid level is lower than the minimum level of reservoir, refilling is necessary. Fill reservoir with specified brake fluid.

Brake fluid	Specification
	DOT 3

For the details, refer to ON-CAR SERVICE of SECTION 5.

**CAUTION:**

Since brake system of this car is factory-filled with glycol-base brake fluid, do not use or mix different type of fluid when re-filling; otherwise serious damage will occur. Do not use old or used brake fluid, or unsealed container.

[Change]

Change brake fluid as follows. Drain existing fluid from brake system completely, fill system with above recommended fluid and carry out air purge operation. For air purging procedure, refer to SECTION 5.

**4-4**

**Brake Lever and Cable Inspection**

**Parking brake lever**

- Check tooth tip of each notch for damage or wear. If any damage or wear is found, replace parking lever.
- Check parking brake lever for proper operation and stroke, and adjust it if necessary. For checking and adjusting procedures, refer to PARKING BRAKE INSPECTION AND ADJUSTMENT of SECTION 5.

**Parking brake cable**

Inspect brake cable for damage and smooth movement. Replace cable if it is in deteriorated condition.

**4-5**

**Brake Pedal Inspection**

Check brake pedal travel. For checking procedure, refer to PEDAL TRAVEL CHECK of SECTION 5.

**CHASSIS AND BODY**

**5-1**

**Clutch Pedal Free Travel Inspection**

Check clutch pedal free travel. Refer to SECTION 7C for procedure to check and adjust it.

**5-2**

**Tire and Wheel Disc Inspection**

[Tire inspection]

- Check tire for uneven or excessive wear, or damage. If defective, replace.
- Check inflating pressure of each tire and adjust pressure to specification as necessary.

**NOTE:**

- Tire inflation pressure should be checked when tires are cool.
- Specified tire inflation pressure should be found on tire placard or in owner's manual which came with car.

[Wheel disc inspection]

Inspect each wheel disc for dents, distortion and cracks. A disc in badly damaged condition must be replaced.

[Tire rotation]

Rotate tires.

For details of above steps, refer to SECTION 3F.

**5-2'**

**Wheel Bearing Inspection**

- 1) Check front wheel bearing for wear, damage, abnormal noise or rattles. For details, refer to FRONT SUSPENSION INSPECTION of SECTION 3D.
- 2) Check rear wheel bearing for wear, damage abnormal noise or rattle. For details, refer to WHEEL BEARING INSPECTION of SECTION 3E.

**5-3**

**Drive Axle Boot Inspection**

Check drive axle boots (wheel side and differential side) for leakage, detachment, tear or any other damage.

Replace boot as necessary.

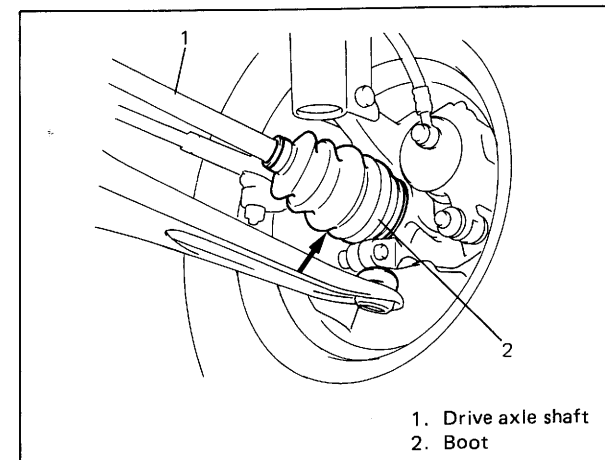


Fig. OB-5-1

**5-4**

**Suspension System Inspection**

- Inspect front & rear struts for evidence of oil leakage, dents or any other damage on sleeves; and inspect anchor ends for deterioration. Replace defective parts, if any.

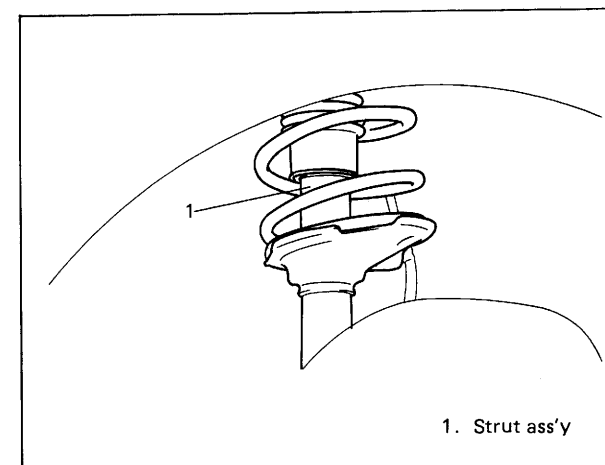


Fig. OB-5-2

- Check front and rear suspension systems for damaged, loose or missing parts; also for parts showing signs of wear or lack of lubrication. Repair or replace defective parts, if any.
- Check front suspension arm ball joint stud dust seals for leakage, detachment, tear, or any other damage. Replace defective boot, if any.

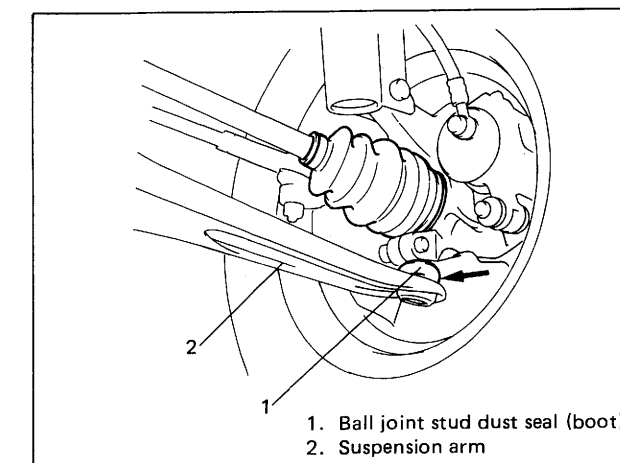


Fig. OB-5-3

**5-5**

**Steering System Inspection**

- 1) Check steering wheel for play and rattle, holding car straight on ground.

Steering wheel play "A"	0 – 30 mm (0 – 1.2 in.)
-------------------------	----------------------------

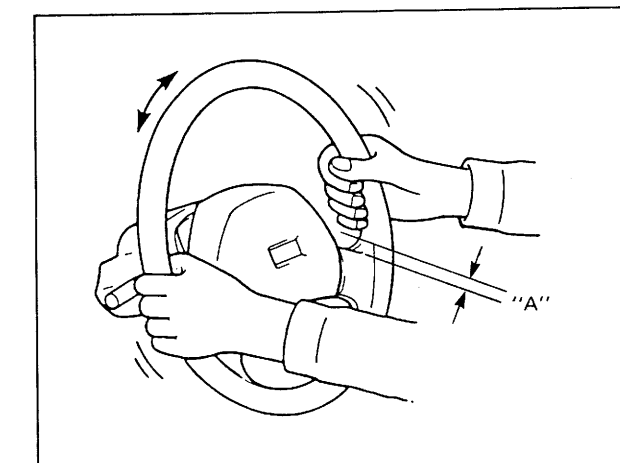


Fig. OB-5-4

- 2) Check steering linkage for looseness and damage. Repair or replace defective parts, if any.
- 3) Check boots of steering linkage and steering gear case for damage (leaks, detachment, tear, etc.). If damage is found, replace defective boot with new one.
- 4) Check universal joints of steering shaft for rattle and damage. If rattle or damage is found, replace defective part with a new one.

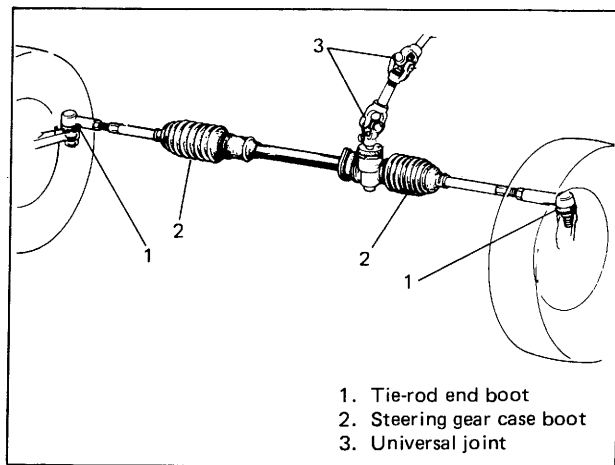


Fig. 0B-5-5

**5-6**

**Manual Transmission Oil Inspection and Change**

[Inspection]

- 1) Inspect transmission case for evidence of oil leakage.  
Repair leaky point if any.
- 2) Make sure that car is placed level for oil level check.
- 3) Remove level plug of transmission.
- 4) Check oil level.

Oil level can be checked roughly by means of filler/level plug hole. That is, if oil flows out of level plug hole or if oil level is found up to hole when level plug is removed, oil is properly filled.

If oil is found insufficient, pour specified oil up to level hole.

For specified oil, refer to description of oil change (p. 7A-7) under ON-CAR SERVICE in SECTION 7A.

[Change]

- 1) Place the car level and drain oil by removing drain plug.

- 2) Apply sealant to drain plug and tighten drain plug to specified torque.
- 3) Pour specified oil up to level hole.
- 4) Tighten filler plug to specified torque.  
For recommended oil, its amount and tightening torque data, refer to ON-CAR SERVICE (p. 7A-7) of SECTION 7A.

**5-7**

**Automatic Transmission**

[Fluid level inspection]

- 1) Inspect transmission case for evidence of fluid leakage.  
Repair leaky point, if any.
- 2) Make sure that car is placed level for fluid level check.
- 3) Check fluid level.  
For fluid level checking procedure, refer to ON-CAR SERVICE in SECTION 7B and be sure to perform it under specified conditions. If fluid level is low, replenish specified fluid.

[Fluid change]

- 1) Perform steps 1) and 2) of above Fluid Level inspection.
- 2) Change fluid. For its procedure, refer to ON-CAR SERVICE in SECTION 7B.

**CAUTION:**

**Use of specified fluid is absolutely necessary.**

[Fluid cooler hose change]

Replace inlet and outlet hoses of cooler hose and their clamps. For replacement procedure, refer to ON-CAR SERVICE in SECTION 7B.

**5-8**

**Door Hinges, Gear Shift Control Lever and Shaft Inspection**

Check that doors and gear shift control lever move smoothly without abnormal noise.

If defective, lubricate as follows.

Wipe off dirt of door hinges and apply a thin coat of engine oil. Open and close door several times to insure that oil has worked in effectively. Lubricate lever seat and shaft bushings with water resistant chassis grease.

**FINAL INSPECTION**

**BODY PARTS OPERATION**

**Hood Latch**

Check that hood opens and closes smoothly and properly. Also check that it locks securely when closed.

**Doors**

Check that each door opens and closes smoothly and locks securely when closed.

**Seats**

Check that seat slides smoothly and locks securely at any position. Also check that reclining mechanism of front seat back allows it to be locked at any angle.

**ROAD TEST**

Carry out road test in safe place.

**WARNING:**

**When carrying out following road tests, select a safe place where no man or no running car is seen so as to prevent any accident.**

**Engine Start**

Check engine start for readiness.

**Clutch (For Manual transmission)**

Check for the following.

- Clutch is completely released when depressing clutch pedal,
- No slipping clutch occurs when releasing pedal and accelerating,
- Clutch itself is free from any abnormal condition.

**Gearshift or Selector Lever (Transmission)**

Check gear shift or selector lever for smooth shifting to all positions and for good performance of transmission in any position.

With automatic transmission equipped car, also check that shift indicator indicates properly according to which position selector lever is shifted to.

**CAUTION:**

**With automatic transmission equipped car, make sure that car is at complete stop when shifting selector lever to "P" range position.**

**Brake**

[Foot brake]

Check the following when depressing brake pedal while driving;

- that brake works properly,
- that it is free from noise,
- and that braking force is applied equally on all wheels.

[Parking brake]

Check to ensure that parking brake is fully effective when the car is stopped on the slope and brake lever is pulled all the way.

**Steering**

- Check to ensure that steering wheel is free from instability, or abnormally heavy feeling while driving.
- Check that the car does not wander or pull to one side.

**Engine**

- Check that engine responds readily at all speeds.
- Check that engine is free from abnormal noise and abnormal vibration.

**Body, Wheels and Power Transmitting System**

Check that body, wheels and power transmitting system are free from abnormal noise and abnormal vibration or any other abnormal condition.

**Meters and Gauge**

Check that speedometer, odometer, fuel meter, temperature gauge, etc. are operating accurately.

**Lights**

Check that all lights operate properly.

**Seat Belt**

Inspect belt system, including webbing, buckles, latch plates, retractors and anchors. Check that seat belt is securely locked.

**WARNING:**

**For this test, select a safe place without any running car so as to prevent any accident. And again make sure that no man or no other car is seen in front or behind and use great care to the surroundings when carrying out the test.**

## OWNER INSPECTIONS AND SERVICES

Listed below are items which should be checked and serviced by either the owner himself or a qualified technician daily or periodically to help ensure safety and dependability of each car. Should any problem occur, contact nearby dealer or a qualified technician for proper service advice. For the safety of the driver himself and others, be sure to inspect any safety-related parts that could have been damaged in any accident and take corrective measures for whatever in need of repair before using car again.

### BEFORE OPERATING YOUR CAR

#### [OUTSIDE CAR]

##### Fluid Leak Check

Check for fuel, coolant, oil, or other fluid leakage by looking at surface beneath car after it has been parked for a while. Water dripping from air conditioning system after use is normal. If gasoline fume of fluid is noted at any time, investigate its cause and correct it at once.

##### Door Operation

Check that all doors including back door operate smoothly, and that all doors close and all latches lock securely.

##### Tire, Wheel and Wheel Nut Inspection

- Check pressure as shown on tire placard (including spare tire). Pressure should be checked when tires are "cold".
- Check tire for cuts, damage or excessive wear.
- Check wheel nuts for looseness or for missing nuts. If necessary, tighten them.

#### [INSIDE CAR]

##### Seat Adjuster Operation

- Move seat back and forth and check that seat adjuster operates smoothly and locks properly and securely.
- Check that seat back can be reclined smoothly and locked securely at any angle.

##### Warning Light, Buzzer and Tone Operation

Check all warning lights, buzzers and interior indicator lights for operation. For details, refer to Owner's Manual.

##### Glass, Mirror, Light and/or Reflector Condition

Check each glass, mirror, light and reflector for breakage, scratch, dirt or any other damage which could reduce driver's view or visibility or cause injury. Replace, clean or repair promptly, if necessary.

##### Rear View Mirror and Sun Visor Operation

Check that friction joints hold mirrors and sun visors in place.

##### Seat Belts Condition and Operation

Check belt system including webbing, buckles, latch plates, retractors, guide loops, and anchors for proper operation, damage and/or wear.

##### Light Operation

Check license plate lights, headlights, small lights, taillights, brake lights, turn signals, back-up lights, instrument panel lights and interior lights, hazard warning flashers and other lights. Have headlight aim checked at once if beams seem improperly aimed.

##### Clutch Pedal Free Travel Check

- Check free travel and adjust as necessary.
- Check pedal for smooth operation.

##### Accelerator Pedal Operation

Check that pedal operates smoothly without getting caught or interfered by any other part.

##### Exhaust System Check

Check for leakage, cracks or loose supports.

##### Brake Pedal Check

- Check pedal for smooth operation.
- Check pedal travel (pedal-to-wall clearance). For checking procedure, refer to PEDAL TRAVEL CHECK of SECTION 5.
- Check brake booster function.

##### Parking Brake Lever Travel Check

Check that lever has proper travel.

##### Automatic Transmission Shift Indicator and Park Mechanism Operation

- Move selector lever and check that indicator points to exact gear as chosen.
- Check the lock release button of the selector lever for proper and smooth operation.

#### [UNDER HOOD]

##### Engine Hood Latch Operation

Check that hood closes firmly. Check for damaged, loose, or missing parts that might prevent tight latching. Make sure secondary latch keeps hood from opening all the way when primary latch is released.

##### Engine Oil Level Check

Check engine oil on the dipstick with the engine turned off and add if necessary. See your Owner's Manual.

#### NOTE:

**A large loss in this system may indicate a problem. Have it inspected and repaired at once.**

##### Engine Coolant Level and Condition

When engine is cool, check coolant level in reservoir tank and add if necessary. Inspect coolant and replace if dirty or rusty. A normal coolant level should be between "FULL" and "LOW" marks on reservoir tank. See Owner's Manual.

#### NOTE:

**A large loss in this system may indicate a problem. Have it inspected and repaired at once.**

##### Windshield Washer Fluid Level Check

Check washer fluid level in tank and add if necessary.

##### Brake Master Cylinder Fluid Level Check

Check reservoir tank fluid level in accordance with Owner's Manual and keep at proper level.

#### NOTE:

**A large loss in this system may indicate a problem. Have it inspected and repaired at once.**

##### Battery Electrolyte Level Check

Check that the electrolyte level of all battery cells is between the upper and lower level lines on the case.

##### Engine Drive Belt(s) Inspection

Inspect all belts for cracks, fraying and wear. Adjust or replace as needed.

### WHILE OPERATING YOUR CAR

#### Horn Operation

Check to make sure that horn works when its button is pushed at its any part.

#### Windshield Wiper and Washer Operation

Check wipers and washer for proper operation. Also check spray direction of washer fluid. Check wiper blades for wear or cracks whenever they fail to wipe clean. If necessary, replace.

#### Windshield Defroster

Periodically check that air comes out from defroster outlet when operating heater or air conditioner. Set fan switch lever to "HI" position for this check.

#### Steering System Operation

Be alert for any changes in steering action. An inspection or service is needed when: the steering wheel is harder to turn or has too much free play, or if there are strange sounds when turning.

#### Brake System Operation

Be alert to abnormal noise, increase in brake pedal travel or repeated pull to one side when braking.

When any of such conditions is noted, check brake system. If brake warning light stays on or keeps flashing, there may be some trouble in brake system.

Also, test parking brake by pulling parking brake lever.

**Exhaust System Operation**

Be alert for any changes in the sound of the exhaust system or any smell of fumes. These are signs the system may be leaking or overheating. Have it check and/or repaired at once.

**Tire and Wheel Operation**

Be alert to vibration of the steering wheel or seat at normal highway speeds. This may mean a wheel balance is needed. Also, a pull right or left on a straight, level road may show the need for a tire pressure adjustment or wheel alignment.

**IT IS RECOMMENDED TO CHECK FOLLOWING ITEMS AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR**

**Starter Safety Switch Operation**

**WARNING:**

Before performing the following safety switch check, be sure to have enough room around the car. Then, firmly apply both the parking brake (see your Owner's Manual for procedure) and the regular brakes. Do not use the accelerator pedal. If the engine starts, be ready to turn off the ignition promptly. Take these precautions because the car could move without warning and possibly cause personal injury or property damage.

On automatic transmission cars, try to start the engine in each gear. The starter should crank only in "P" (Park) or "N" (Neutral).

On manual transmission cars, place the shift lever in "Neutral," push the clutch halfway and try to start. The starter should crank only when the clutch is fully depressed.

**Parking Brake and Transmission "Park" Mechanism Operation**

**WARNING:**

With car parked on a fairly steep slope, make sure nothing is in the way downhill to avoid any personal injury or property damage. Be prepared to apply regular brake quickly even if car should start to move.

To check holding ability of parking brake, start engine shift gear to neutral position and release regular brake gradually till car is held by parking brake only.

To check automatic transmission "Park" mechanism holding ability, shift selector lever to "Park" position and release all brakes.

**Under Body Flushing**

At least once a year in spring, flush underbody with water to remove corrosive deposits such as road salt and dirt. Use special care to clean any area where mud and dust can collect easily. Take out dust packed in closed place before flushing.

**Engine Cooling System**

Check coolant and its anti-freeze property. If it is contaminated or rusty, drain, flush with water and refill new coolant. Maintain coolant at such mixture ratio as specified in Owner's Manual, thereby freezing and corrosion is avoided and engine operating temperature is properly controlled.

Check hoses and replace if cracked, swollen hardened or otherwise deteriorated. Tighten hose clamps. Clean outside of radiator and air conditioning condenser. Wash radiator filler cap and neck.

For coolant change interval, refer to Maintenance Schedule Table.

**RECOMMENDED FLUIDS AND LUBRICANTS**

Engine oil	SF or SF/CC, SAE 5W-30 (Refer to Fig. 0B-1-1)
Engine coolant (long life coolant)	Ethylene-glycol base coolant ("Antifreeze/Anticorrosion coolant" GOLDEN CRUISER 1200)
Brake fluid	DOT3
Manual transmission oil	See oil chart on page 7A-7
Automatic transmission fluid	Automatic transmission fluid DEXRON-II
Gear shift control lever and shaft	Water resistance chassis grease (SUZUKI SUPER GREASE A 99000-25010)
Door hinges	Engine oil
Hood latch assembly	Engine oil
Key lock cylinder	Spray lubricant

Fig. 0B-6



## SECTION 1A

**HEATER AND VENTILATION****CONTENTS**

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Heater Blower Motor Resistor .....	1A-5
Heater Blower Motor Switch .....	1A-6
Heater Control Cables .....	1A-7
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**GENERAL DESCRIPTION****BODY VENTILATION**

The body ventilation system of this car is equipped with air conditioning that consists of a fresh air intake located at the cowl top panel. Ventilating air is drawn into the interior from the intake grille and drawn out from the ventilator outlet provided at each side of the body outer panel.

### HEATER

The heater and ventilation of this car consist of such main components as control levers, blower motor, heater core and air ducts. The blower motor runs on electricity to send air inside. In the heater core, the cooling water warmed by the engine keeps circulating. Each control lever controls the blower motor speed, temperature and operation of the dampers in the air ducts so that the air is delivered where necessary.

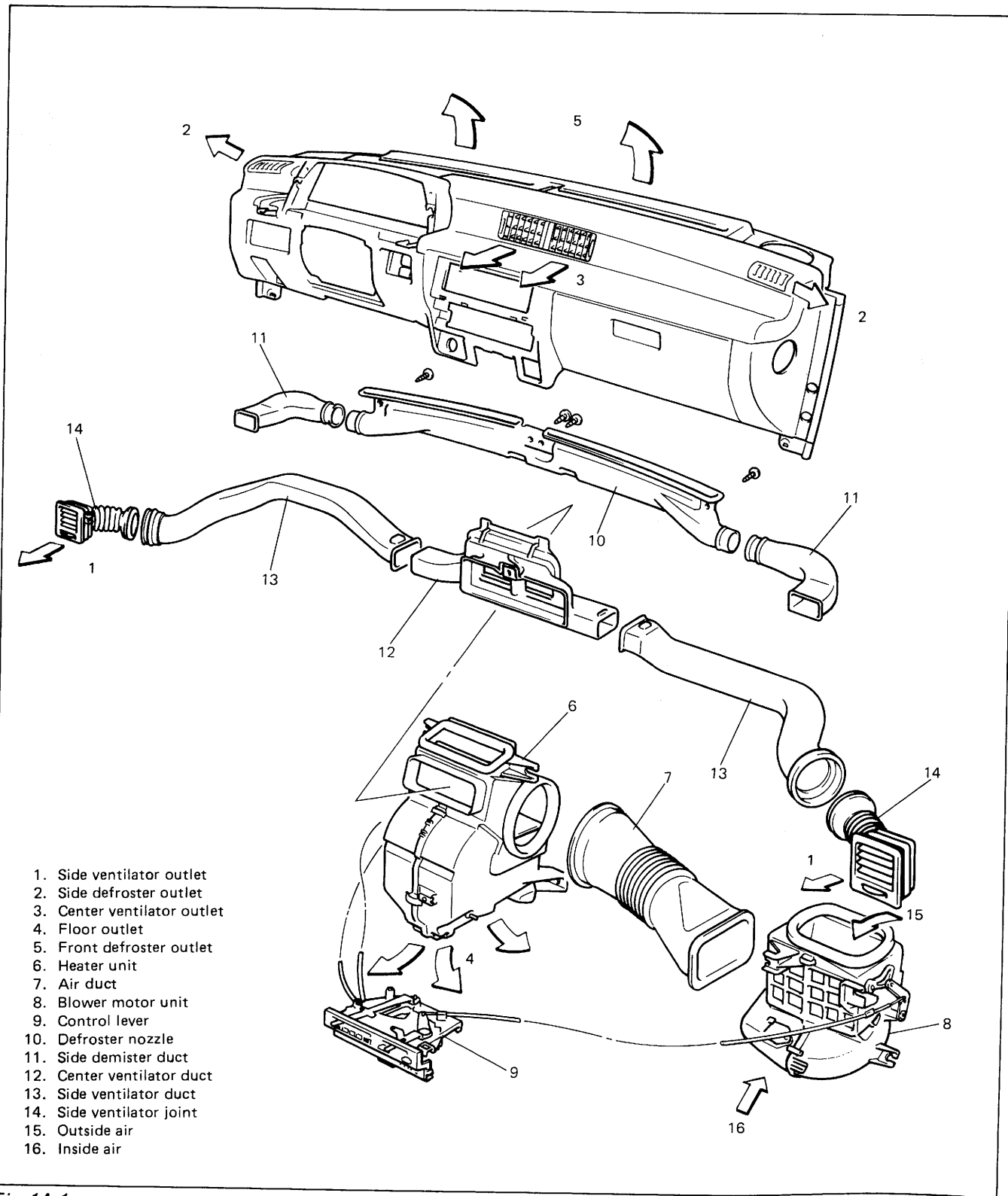


Fig. 1A-1

### HEATER CONTROL OPERATION

The heater and ventilation provide temperature control, ventilation and defrosting functions. Their operation is controlled by selecting the positions of the control levers on the instrument panel. Each lever position and function of heater and ventilation are as given below.

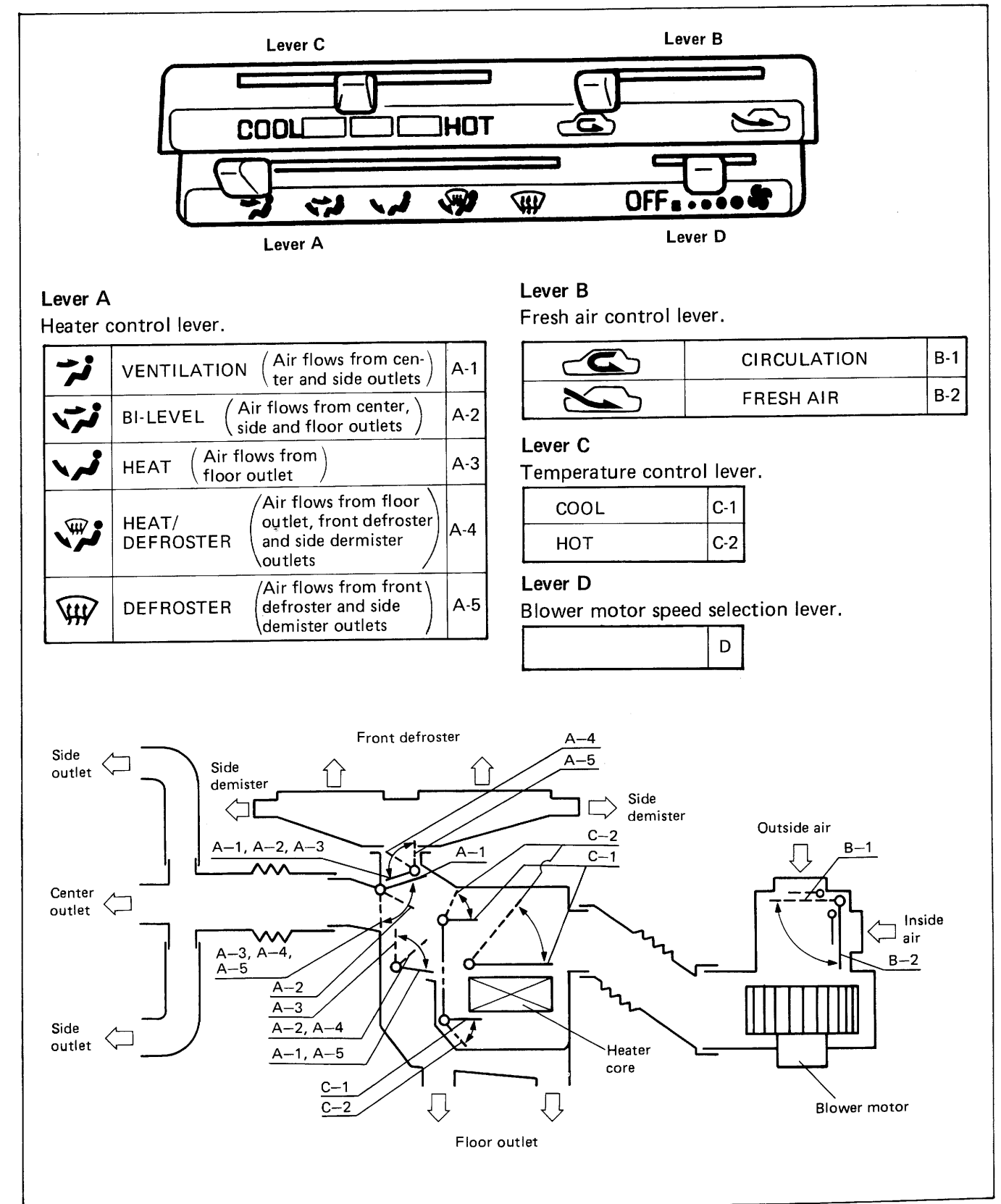


Fig. 1A-2

### DIAGNOSIS

Trouble	Possible cause	Remedy
Heater blower won't work even when its switch is ON.	Blower fuse blown Blower register faulty Blower motor faulty Wiring or grounding faulty	Replace fuse to check for short. Check continuity. Replace motor. Repair as necessary.
Incorrect temperature output	Control cables broken or binding Air damper broken Air ducts clogged Heater radiator leaking or clogged Heater hoses leaking or clogged	Check cables. Repeir damper. Repair air ducts. Replace radiator. Replace hoses.

### ON-CAR SERVICE

#### HEATER BLOWER MOTOR

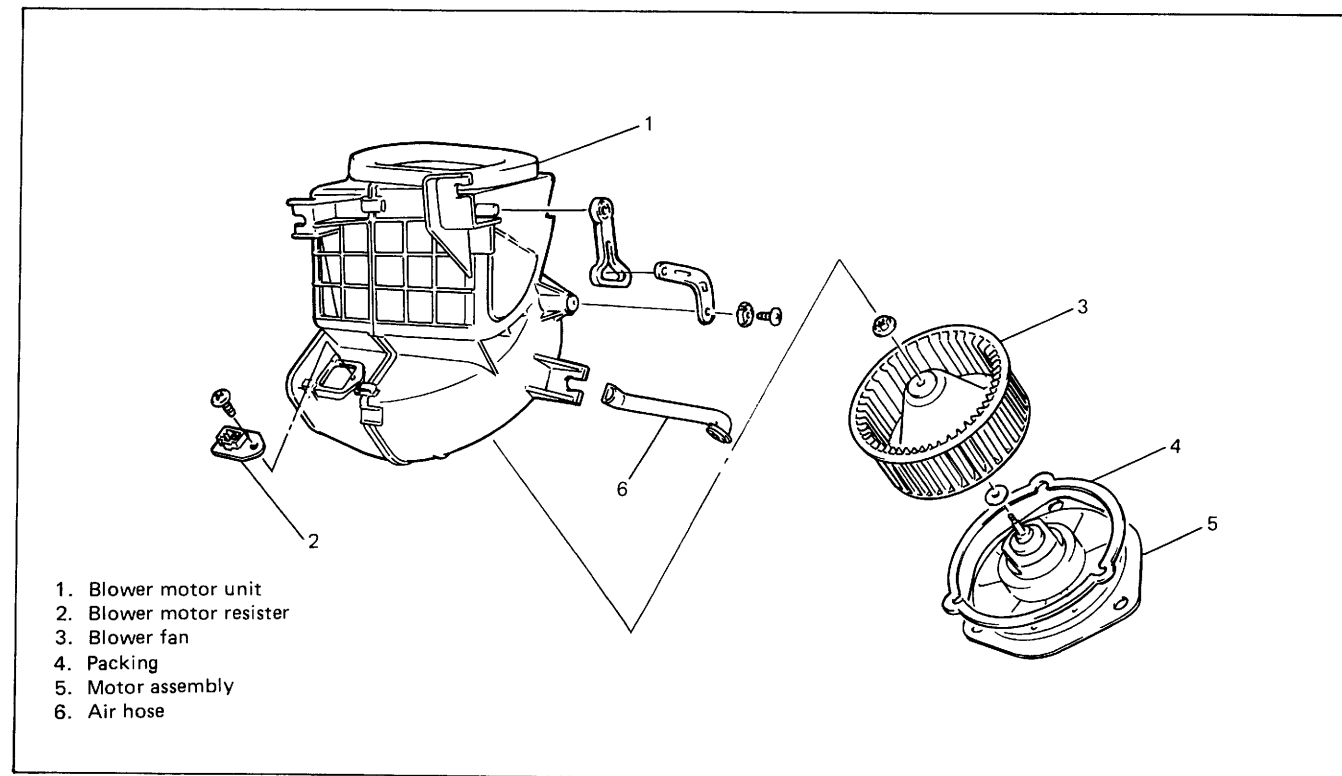


Fig. 1A-3

#### REMOVAL

- 1) Disconnect battery (-) leadwire.
- 2) Disconnect blower motor and resistor leadwires at couplers.
- 3) Disconnect fresh air control cable from motor unit.
- 4) Remove blower motor unit after removing glove box upper panel and bolts as shown below.

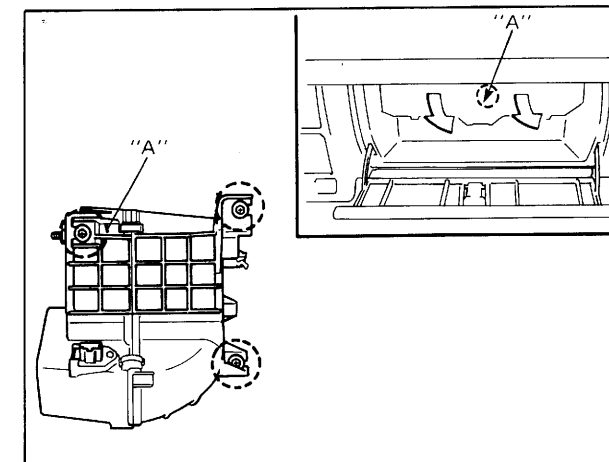


Fig. 1A-4

- 5) Remove blower motor.

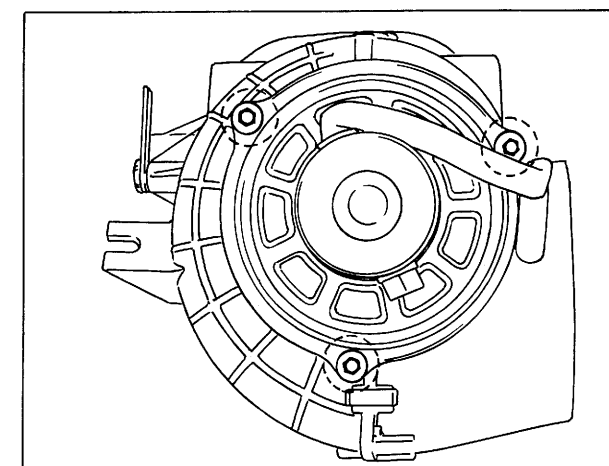


Fig. 1A-5

#### INSTALLATION

Reverse removal procedure for installation.

#### HEATER BLOWER MOTOR RESISTOR

##### REMOVAL

- 1) Remove blower motor unit as previously outlined.
- 2) Remove heater blower motor resistor.

##### INSPECTION

Check blower motor register for each terminal-to-terminal continuity. If there is no continuity, replace blower motor resistor.

##### INSTALLATION

Reverse removal procedure for installation.

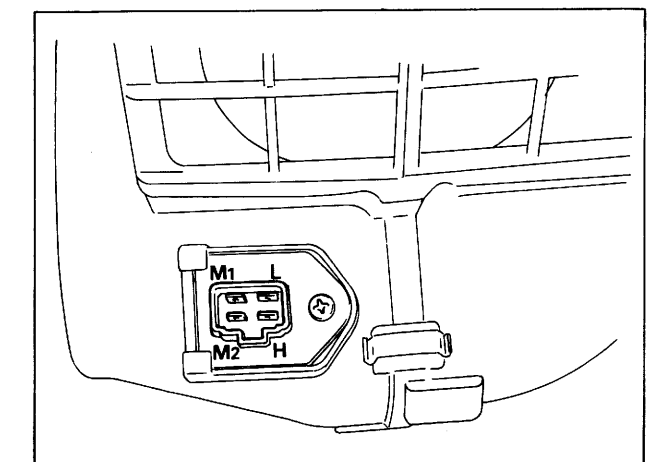


Fig. 1A-6

### HEATER BLOWER MOTOR SWITCH

#### REMOVAL

- 1) Remove console box.
- 2) Remove ashtray and ashtray upper plate.
- 3) Remove cigarette lighter.
- 4) Remove control lever knobs and control panel garnish.
- 5) Remove control panel.
- 6) Disconnect leadwire from blower motor switch at coupler.
- 7) Disconnect control cables from blower motor unit and heater unit.
- 8) Remove control lever ass'y.
- 9) Remove blower motor switch.

#### INSPECTION

Heater blower motor switch is connected between battery and blower motor, through fuse and resistor as shown below.

Check switch for each terminal-to-terminal continuity. If there is no continuity, replace blower motor switch.

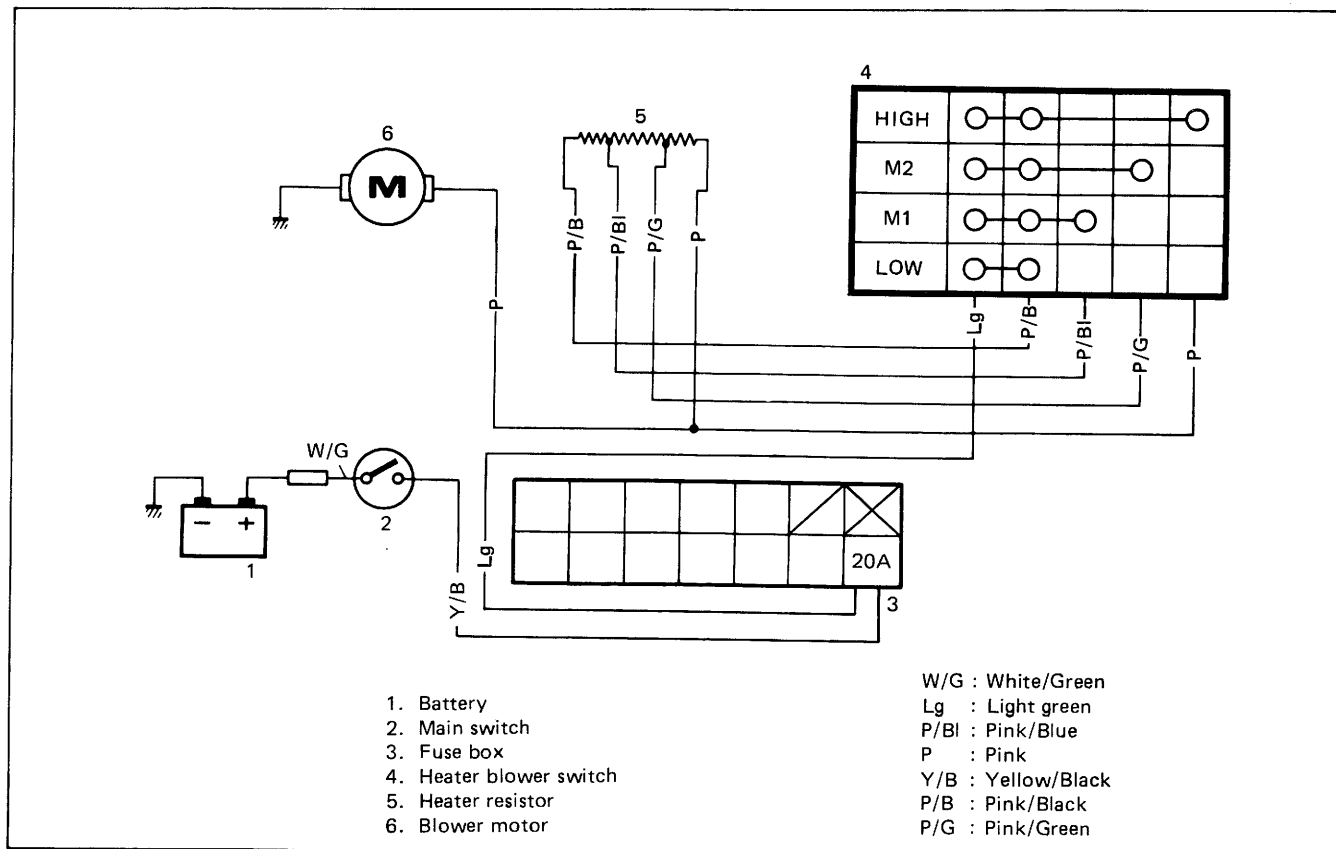


Fig. 1A-7

#### INSTALLATION

Install in the reverse order of removal.

### HEATER CONTROL CABLES

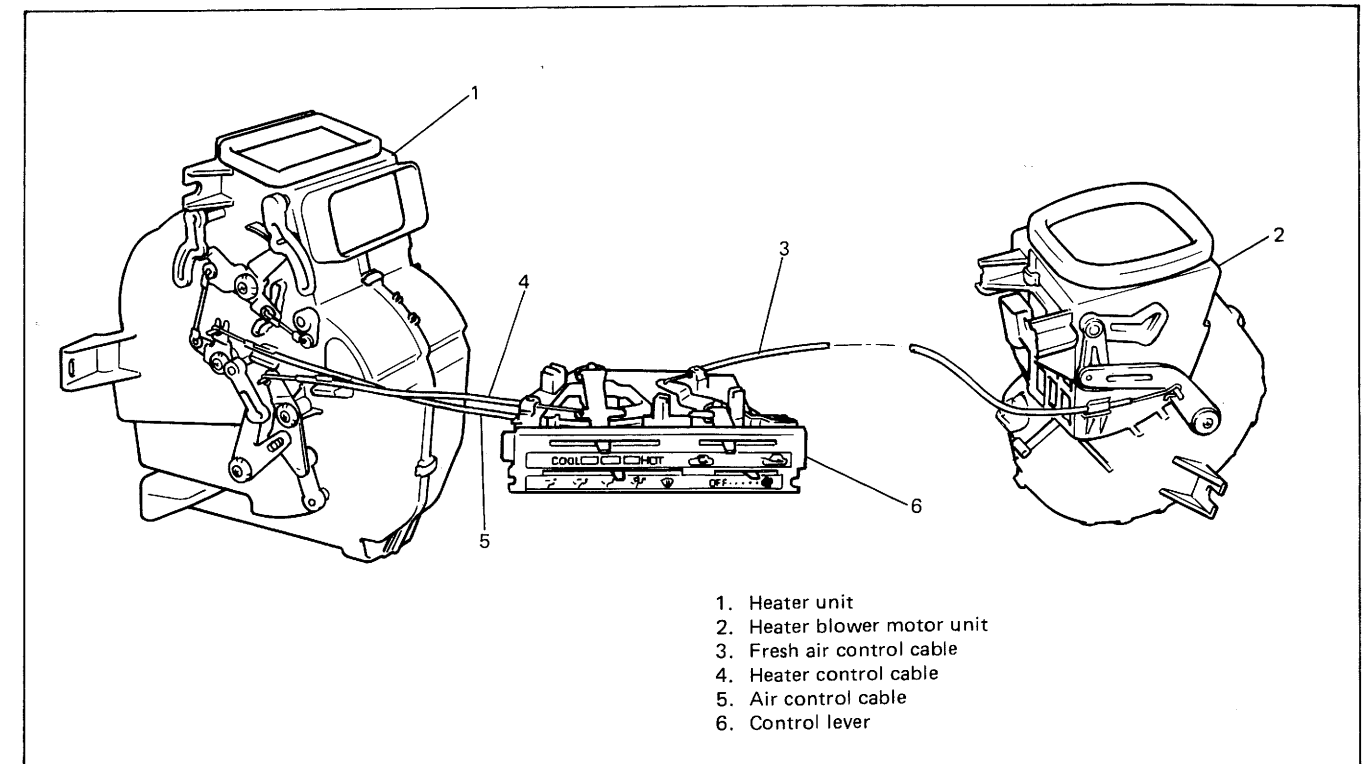


Fig. 1A-8

#### REMOVAL

- 1) Remove console box.
- 2) Remove ashtray and ashtray upper plate.
- 3) Remove cigarette lighter.
- 4) Remove control lever knobs and control panel garnish.
- 5) Remove control panel.
- 6) Disconnect leadwire from blower motor switch at coupler.
- 7) Disconnect control cables from blower motor unit and heater unit.
- 8) Remove control lever ass'y.
- 9) Disconnect control cables from control lever.

#### INSTALLATION

Install control cables by reversing removal procedure, noting the following point.

After installing control cables to control levers, move control levers to such position as to pull cables fully, then connect and clamp control cables to heater unit and blower motor unit levers as shown.

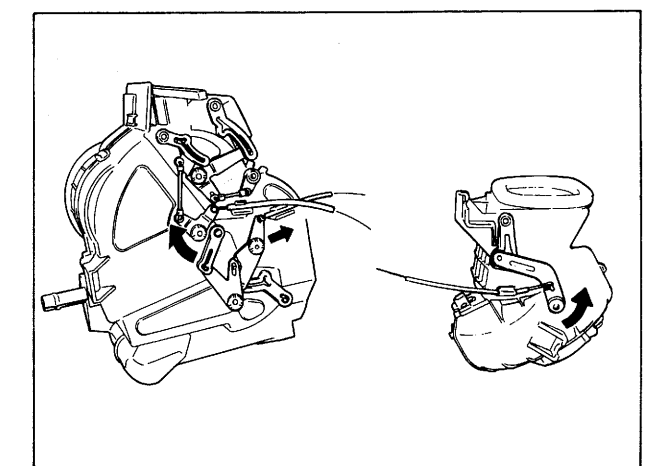


Fig. 1A-9

#### NOTE:

After installing control cables, be sure that control knobs move smoothly and stop at proper position.

HEATER UNIT

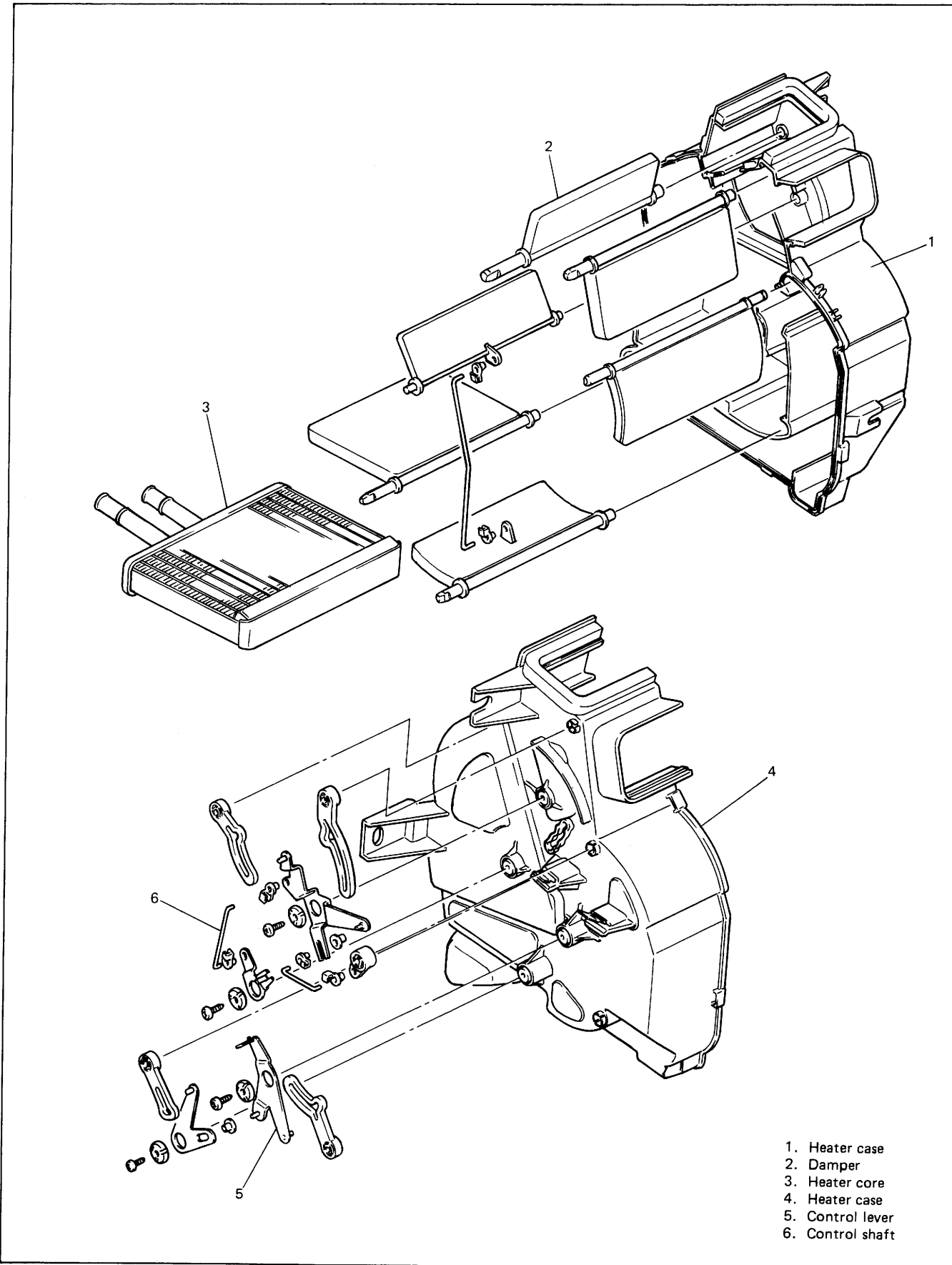


Fig. 1A-10

REMOVAL

- 1) Disconnect battery (-) leadwire, drain coolant and disconnect 2 water hoses from heater unit.
- 2) Remove console box.
- 3) Disconnect wires and cables from heater and blower unit.
- 4) Remove steering wheel, steering column unit and steering joint upper bolt. (Refer to p. 3C-5)
- 5) Disconnect speedometer cable and remove speedometer ass'y.
- 6) Remove speaker garnish (R, L) and center cover.
- 7) Remove instrument panel member mounting bolts.
- 8) Remove instrument panel together with instrument panel member.

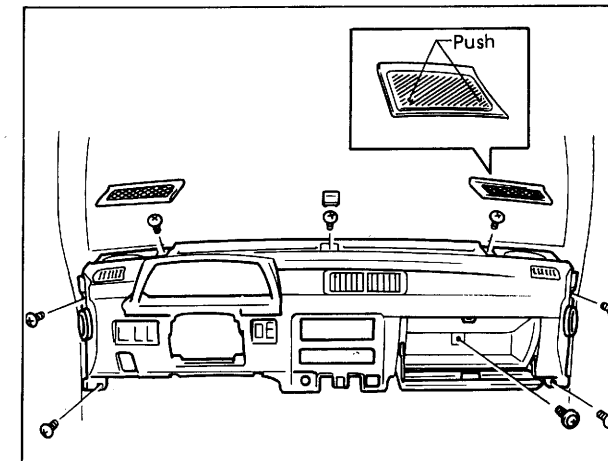


Fig. 1A-11

- 9) Remove heater unit.

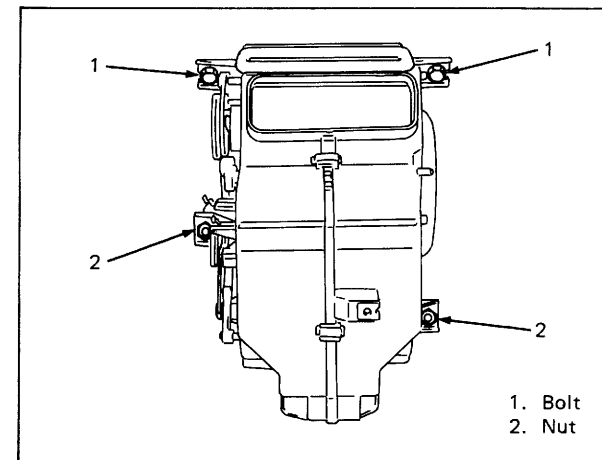


Fig. 1A-12

- 10) Remove heater unit clips and screws to separate heater unit.

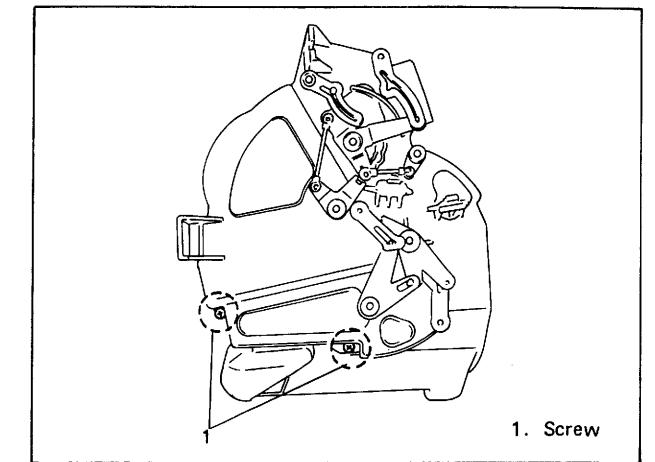


Fig. 1A-13

- 11) Pull out heater core from unit.

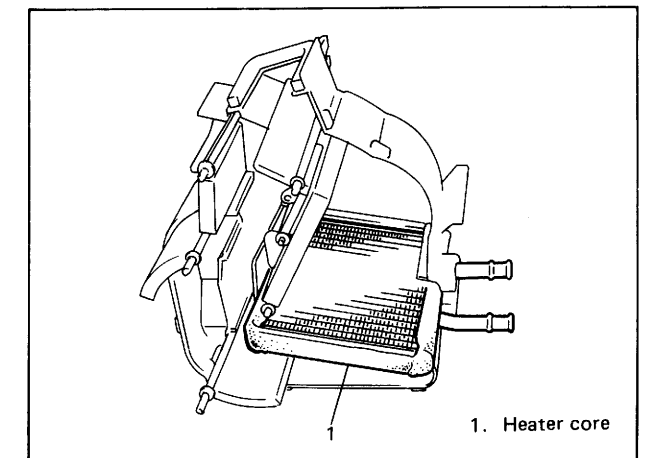


Fig. 1A-14

INSTALLATION

Install heater unit by reversing removal procedure, noting the following items.

- 1) Adjust control cables. (Refer to p. 1A-7)
- 2) Fill coolant to radiator.

NOTE:

- When installing each part, be careful not to catch any cable or wiring harness.
- When installing steering shaft to steering shaft joint, set front wheels (right and left) in the straight ahead state and check to make sure that steering wheel is also in that state.
- When fastening steering column ass'y to car body, start with lower nuts on column and then upper nuts. Be sure to tighten them to specified torque. (Refer to p. 3C-6 for details.)

## SECTION 1B

## AIR CONDITIONER (OPTIONAL)

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