

SAFETY CHECKS BEFORE DRIVING:**Check :**

1. Tyre pressure and condition of tyres.
2. Coolant level.
3. Engine oil level.
4. Brake fluid level.
5. Water in windshield washer reservoir.
6. Power steering oil level.
7. Battery electrolyte level.
8. Ensure sufficient Fuel.

Adjust:

1. Adjust your seat position.
2. Check adjustment of all rear view mirrors.
3. Check and adjust steering height.

Ensure:

1. Bonnet is properly closed and locked.
2. All doors are properly closed and locked.
3. Check that the items you may be carrying inside with you are stored properly or fastened securely.

4. Seat belts are fastened.
5. All mirrors, windows and outside lights are clean and unobstructed. Remove dust, frost, snow or ice if any, on these.
6. All switches and lamps are working
7. All the gauges and indicators in the instrument cluster are working.
8. Gear shift lever is in neutral position.
9. Parking brake is released.

Windshield/wiper/windshield washer:

Always keep windshield glass clean to avoid any distortion in visibility. Ensure proper working of wipers and condition of wiper blade. Ensure that windshield washer reservoir is full. Do not operate wiper alone when the windshield glass is dry, this may damage the windshield.

Headlights:

Keep headlight lenses clean. Check for operation of headlamps in both high/low beam condition. Check for correct focusing of headlamps. Use only

recommended type of bulbs. Do not use the high beam unless it is inevitable, as its dazzle may glare the driver of an oncoming vehicle, thus causing an accident.

Side indicators / Hazard warning:

Ensure that all side indicators/ hazard warning lights are in working condition and they are used when required.

Horn:

Ensure the horn is working properly. Horn provides safety to other road users by alerting your presence.

Brakes:

Ensure brakes are working properly. Do not drive the vehicle when brake warning lamp is 'ON'.

Tyres:

Check the condition of tyres for any abnormalities. Maintain correct tyre pressure. Do not use worn or bald tyres, especially on the front wheels.

First Aid Kit:

A first aid kit is provided in your vehicle. This is for use in case of minor injuries. It should be regularly checked and updated.

Documents:

Always carry car registration papers, insurance, valid PUC certificate and driving license with you.

DRIVING SAFETY :**Seat Belt:**

Seat-belts are life saving equipment. Use of seat-belt reduces the chance of injury and severity of injury in case of an accident. It is strongly recommended that all the vehicle occupants always wear seat-belts when car is in motion.

Influence of Alcohol / Drugs:

Avoid driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Alcohol and drugs will severely affect your reflex actions. This will impair your control of the car and increase the risk of injury to yourself and others.

Mobile phones:

Avoid using mobile phones while driving a vehicle. This could divert your attention from the road and result in an accident.

Fatigue 'Rest Revive Survive':

Do not attempt driving when you feel tired, sleepy. Long distance driving can tire you very much and fatigue can dull your reflexes and judgment. Take rest and get refreshed at regular intervals.

Parking on slopes:

While parking, if your vehicle facing uphill, it is advisable to switch off the engine and engage reverse gear.



While parking, if your vehicle facing down hill, it is advisable to switch off the engine and engage lower forward gear.

Fuel economy :

Your vehicle's fuel economy depends mainly on your style of driving, where you drive and when you drive.

Each of these factors affects how many kilometers you can get from a litre of fuel. To operate your vehicle as economically as possible, the driving suggestions below will be useful.

- Do not warm up your vehicle's engine for a long time. Start driving once the engine is running smoothly. Engine warm up may take a little more time on colder days.
- Gently press the accelerator pedal after stopping
- Get your vehicle serviced as per the Service Schedule. This not only increases the life of all parts but also lowers your operating costs.
- Avoid using the Air Conditioner unnecessarily

- Lower your vehicle's speed when driving on rough roads.
- Keep the tyres inflated to their recommended pressure. This also helps in better tyre life and fuel economy.
- Maintain a safe distance from other vehicle's to avoid sudden stops. This will reduce wear on brake linings and pads. Driving in such a way will also save fuel because extra fuel is required to accelerate back to driving speed.
- Do not carry unnecessary weight in your vehicle.
- Do not rest your foot on the brake and clutch pedal while driving. This causes brakes and clutch to wear out faster. Your car's fuel economy is also affected.
- Improperly aligned wheels result is uneven tread wear and poor fuel economy. Check your car's wheel alignment regularly.

- As far as possible roll up your vehicle's windows when traveling at high speeds. This improves the fuel economy of your car.
- Reduce your vehicle's speed when the wind is blowing against the direction in which your car is going.

| Gear | Running-in speeds (Kmph) | | Fuel Economy speeds (Kmph) | |
|------|--------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| | 4X4 | 4X2 | 4X4 | 4X2 |
| 1st | 20 | 20 | - | - |
| 2nd | 40 | 35 | 30 | 30 |
| 3rd | 60 | 55 | 40 | 40 |
| 4th | 80 | 75 | 50 | 50 |
| 5th | 110 | 100 | 60 | 60 |

Starting the Engine :

1. On a horizontal surface.
2. Ensure gear lever is in neutral.
3. Insert the key in steering cum ignition lock and turn it to ON position.
4. Wait for glowplug indicator to go OFF
5. Press the clutch pedal fully.
6. Now crank the engine.
7. If the engine does not start turn the key to off position and try after 30 seconds.

NOTE

After starting, run the engine in idle speed for at least 30 seconds. Do not press accelerator pedal while starting the engine to avoid damage to turbocharger (in case of diesel cars).

Stopping the Engine:

Before switching OFF the engine, run the engine in idle condition for atleast 30 seconds and then switch OFF. This

will allow the engine oil to lubricate the turbocharger, till its speed is fully reduced and also allow the unit to cool down.

The above precautions will ensure satisfactory life and performance from the turbocharger.

Preparing to Drive :

- Release the parking brake.
- Before entering the vehicle, check and clear any obstructions that may not be visible from the driver's seat.
- Before driving off check in the rear view mirror, for oncoming traffic. Switch on side indicator signal when getting into main stream of traffic.

Parking :

- Park the vehicle in a safe place.
- Apply the parking brake.

- Ensure that all window glasses are closed and all lamps are turned OFF.
- At night, put on the parking lights if required.
- Remove the key from the ignition switch.
- Place wheel chocks at the wheels if parked on a slope.

**CAUTION**

- Do not leave the key inside the vehicle.
- Do not leave children unsupervised inside the vehicle.
- When parking on a level ground, you may place the gear lever in "Neutral" position. When parking on a downhill gradient, place the gear lever in 'Reverse' position. When parking on uphill gradient, place the gear lever in the '1st' position.

Running-in Period:

Avoid rapid acceleration and prolonged high speed running of the engine while using the new vehicle for the first 1500-1800 km of operation.

Do not exceed the following road speeds during running in period.

| Gear | Running-in speeds (Kmph) | |
|------|--------------------------|-----|
| | 4X4 | 4X2 |
| 1st | 20 | 20 |
| 2nd | 40 | 35 |
| 3rd | 60 | 55 |
| 4th | 80 | 75 |
| 5th | 110 | 100 |

Before you shift to reverse gear, bring your vehicle to a complete stop and depress the clutch pedal fully.

Do not shift into reverse gear when the vehicle is moving forward.

While shifting the gears, it is recommended to shift at the speeds given in the table.

You can get extra braking from the engine when slowing down by shifting to a lower gear.

This can help you to maintain a safe speed and prevent your brakes from overheating while going down a steep hill.

⚠ CAUTION

- Avoid excessive revving up of engine rpm.
- Idling the engine for long duration must be avoided.

Gear Shifting Speeds :

| Gear | Vehicle Speeds During Upshit |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1st - 2nd | 20 |
| 2nd - 3rd | 40 |
| 3rd - 4th | 60 |
| 4th - 5th | 80 |

| Gear | Vehicle Speeds During Downshit |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2nd - 1st | 15 |
| 3rd - 2nd | 30 |
| 4th - 3rd | 45 |
| 5th - 4th | 70 |

NOTE

While driving at higher gears, if the engine speed suddenly drops, the engine may stall and will be switched 'OFF'. This is done to safe guard the transmission system.

Brakes :

The brake system on your vehicle is an advanced dual circuit, vertical split vacuum assisted hydraulic brake system.

It is equipped with:

- Brake booster: This assists the driver in braking with an ergonomic pedal force on brake pedal;
- Tandem Master Cylinder, for fail safe braking.
- Twin pot calipers in front and single pot callipers in rear, for efficient energy absorption.

However, in failure of one circuit, the pedal will be lighter to press, pedal travel will be higher and stopping distance will increase. At the same time brake indication light would glow on dash board.

If you observe any abnormality in brake system, contact your nearest **TATA** Authorized Service Centre. In case of failure of vacuum supply to the brake booster the car can still be

stopped with a higher pedal effort. In case of vacuum failure or brake circuit failure, slow down the vehicle by shifting to lower gear and lifting your foot from the accelerator pedal. Pull to the side of the road as soon as it is safe. Put your foot on brake pedal to apply brake. Do not ride with brakes applied as they may overheat and the performance may be impaired. The brake lights may confuse the other road users behind you. Use engine to assist the brakes by shifting to a lower gear and lifting your foot from accelerator pedal.

Constant application of brakes while going down the hill builds heat and reduces braking efficiency.

Check your brakes after driving through deep water. Apply the brakes moderately to feel that they are normal. If not, apply them gently and frequently until they do. With wet brakes you should be extra cautious and alert while driving.

 **CAUTION**

Brake system failure is hazardous and needs immediate attention. In the event of brake system failure,

- a) Have your vehicle towed OR
- b) Be extremely cautious in case you have to drive the car.

Driving Through Water :



Never venture to drive through water when it flows over stones on a bridge.

Your vehicle's engine may get seriously damaged if attempted to drive through deep water.

If at all the situation demands that you have to drive through water then;

- Keep engine in fast idling and crawl the vehicle in low gear.
- After driving through water apply brakes several times to dry liners and to regain original braking.

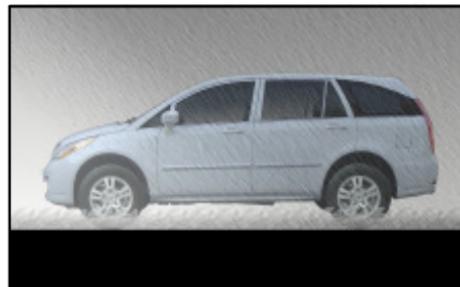
Do not attempt to start the engine if vehicle gets flooded due to water. Tow the vehicle to a safe place.

Take the vehicle to nearest **TATA** authorised workshop to check entry of water in cylinders.

If water has entered the engine or transaxle, the lubricants will have to be replaced.

Get the starter and alternator checked.

Driving on a Rainy Day :



Check brakes, steering and windows. Check tyres for wear and tyre pressure.

Check wiper blades for proper functioning.

Avoid harsh braking and sharp turns. It may cause loss of control and lead to a skid.

For slowing down, shift to lower gears and brake gently.

Keep head lights ON if visibility is poor.

Night Driving :

Dip the head lamp for oncoming traffic during night driving.

Maintain a speed such that you can stop within illuminated distance of head lamps.

Use head lamp main/dip beam to alert other road users on turns/cross roads etc.

Use side indicators for lane change or turning. Put ON hazard warning switch in case of hazardous parking or if your vehicle is disabled to warn the passing traffic.

Climbing Sharp Gradients on Loose Surfaces:

Start off smoothly in any suitable gear. Apply power smoothly so that there is no loss of traction by over-revving of the engine.

Choose as smooth a slope as possible and select the appropriate gear so that gear changing in the middle of the climb is not required.

Changing gears in the middle of the climb can cause loss of momentum and engine stalling. Shifting to a lower gear

has to be done cautiously to avoid loss of traction.

Never move the vehicle diagonally across a hill. The danger is in loss of traction and sideways slippage, possibly resulting in tipping over. If unavoidable, choose as mild an angle as possible and keep the car moving.

If the wheels start to slip within few feet of the end of the climb, motion can be maintained by swinging the steered wheels left and right, thereby providing increased grip.

If the vehicle stalls or losses headway while climbing a steep hill, make a quick shift to reverse and allow the car to move back with the control of engine compression.

Descending Sharp Gradients :

Depending on the severity of the gradient, shift into appropriate gear. Use engine braking judiciously without over-revving the engine.

Brake application under such situations should be done very smoothly to avoid loss of control. Select appropriate gear so that gear changing or clutch disengagement is not involved while descending the gradient.

Advance Warning Triangle :

An advance warning triangle is kept in the rear luggage space of your vehicle. Open the tail gate and lift the cover of the storage box to access the advance warning triangle.

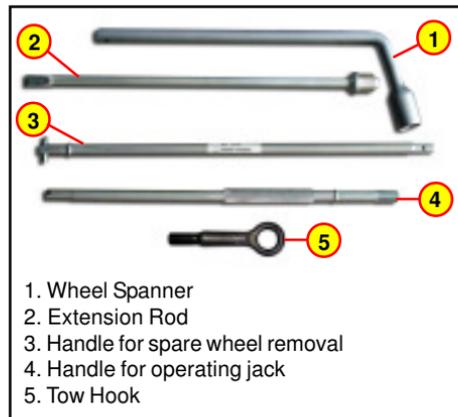
Jack :

The jack is kept in the storage area behind the 3rd row seat as shown in fig.

Pull out the cover from top and release lugs provided on bottom of the flap to access the jack. First remove the wing nuts and pull out the jack.

While closing the cover, first engage bottom lugs and then match the upper lugs and press to fit.

Tool bag and wheel spanner with cover are kept behind rear quarter trim LH near jack.

Tools :

1. Wheel Spanner
2. Extension Rod
3. Handle for spare wheel removal
4. Handle for operating jack
5. Tow Hook

For fixing handle with extension rod, align the spring loaded ball provided on handle with notch on extension rod and then insert. For removing the handle from extension rod, press the spring loaded ball and pull out the extension rod.

Kindly refer operating instructions provided on the sticker, which is fixed on the jack itself.

IF YOU HAVE A FLAT TYRE

Reduce vehicle speed gradually keeping it is a straight line. Move cautiously off the road to safe place away from traffic. Park the vehicle on a level and firm ground. Apply parking brake and engage 1st gear.

Turn on Hazard warning switch. Keep advance-warning triangle at least 50 meters behind the car as an indication of breakdown.

Take out the tool kit, jack and handle from the car which is kept in the luggage compartment.

Removal of Spare wheel:

Spare wheel is located below the rear luggage space floor and behind rear bumper.

Spare wheel removal procedure :

1. Open the tail gate and storage box cover, remove the anti-theft rubber lock.



2. Remove the window cover provided on the rear bumper to access the spare wheel bracket.
3. Insert the spare wheel handle with extension through the window.



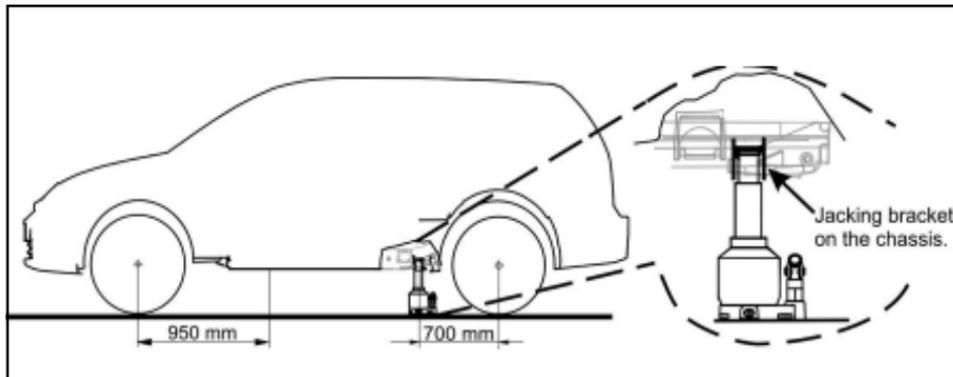
4. Rotate the handle anti-clockwise to lower the spare wheel till it rests on the ground.



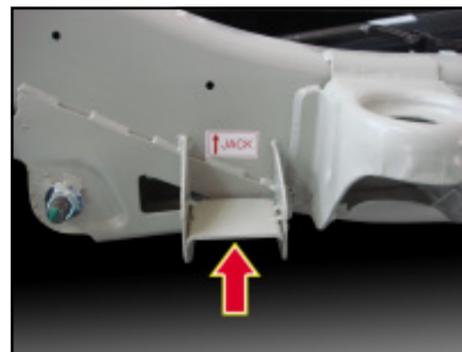
- Remove the holding bracket from the spare wheel and get the spare wheel separated.



Jacking the vehicle and changing wheel:



Jacking Point - Front



Jacking Point - Rear

While jacking the vehicle, following precautions are to be taken :

1. Park the vehicle on a firm, leveled and non-slippery surface.
2. Turn ON hazard warning switch.
3. Apply parking brake and engage 1st gear.
4. Keep advance-warning triangle at least 50 meters behind the vehicle as an indication of breakdown.
5. Ensure that the all passengers get down from the vehicle.
4. Block the wheel which diagonally opposite to the flat tyre by using chocks.

After confirming the above conditions, you can go for jacking up the vehicle.

Set the jack properly at correct jack point as shown for front or rear wheel. The jacking points are located approximately 950 mm behind the front wheel and 700 mm ahead of the rear wheel. Slowly lift the vehicle with the help of jack handle.

Remove wheel-mounting nuts and take-out flat tyre.

Roll the spare wheel into position and align the holes in the wheel with studs. Reinstall the wheel nuts (taper end inward) and tighten them as much as you can by hand.

NOTE

Before using the jack, please read the instructions on the sticker provided on the jack.

Lower the jack completely and tighten the wheel nuts one by one using wheel spanner. Press fit the wheel cover back (if fitted).

Restore all the tools and jack at their respective location.

Place the flat tyre at spare wheel location and place the anti-theft lock to its place.



CAUTION

Check and correct tyre pressure and nut tightness of the changed wheel as per recommendation at a nearest service station. Get the flat tyre repaired at the earliest.

Towing the Car :

- For towing a car, the best way is to use a wrecker.
- Alternatively, use a rigid tow bar.
- Avoid using a flexible cable or rope as your car may crash into the car towing your car when it stops suddenly.
- Switch ON the hazard warning signals of both the cars to warn other road users.
- Where possible, keep the engine idling so that power steering assistance and brake vacuum are available.
- Limit the speed to 20-30 kmph.
- In case of brake failure, use the parking brake to control the car.

Location of Tow Hooks:*Tow Hook Attachment Location at Front**Tow Hook Attachment Location at Rear*

Starting the Engine with Jump Leads:

The engine with a discharged battery can be started by transferring electrical power from the battery of another vehicle.

This may be dangerous as any deviation from the following instructions could lead to personal injury resulting from any battery explosion, as well as damage to the electrical systems in both vehicles.

CAUTION

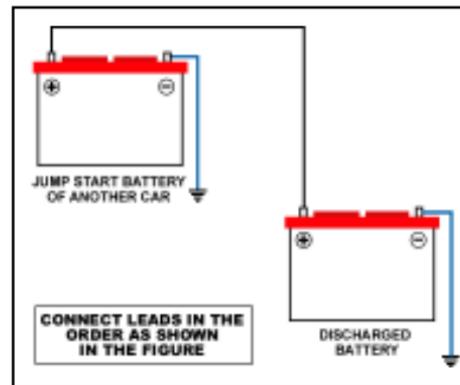
Do not allow battery electrolyte to come in contact with eyes, skin, fabrics or painted surfaces. The fluid contains sulphuric acid which can cause injury and severe damage. Wear rubber gloves, to avoid risk of contact.

- Wear eye protection when working near any battery.
- Make sure that the battery providing the jump start has the same voltage as the battery in your vehicle (12V).

The voltage and capacity are given on the batteries.

- Do not disconnect the discharged battery from the vehicle.
- Switch off all unnecessary electrical loads.
- Do not lean over the battery during jump starting.
- Do not allow the terminals of one lead to touch those of the other lead.
- Apply hand brake. Keep the gear shift lever in neutral.
- Do not connect the lead to the negative terminal of the discharged battery.
- The connection of the -ve lead point should be as far away from the discharged battery as possible and close to the starter motor.
- Route the leads so that they do not get caught by the rotating parts in the engine compartment.

Connect leads in the order as shown in the sketch

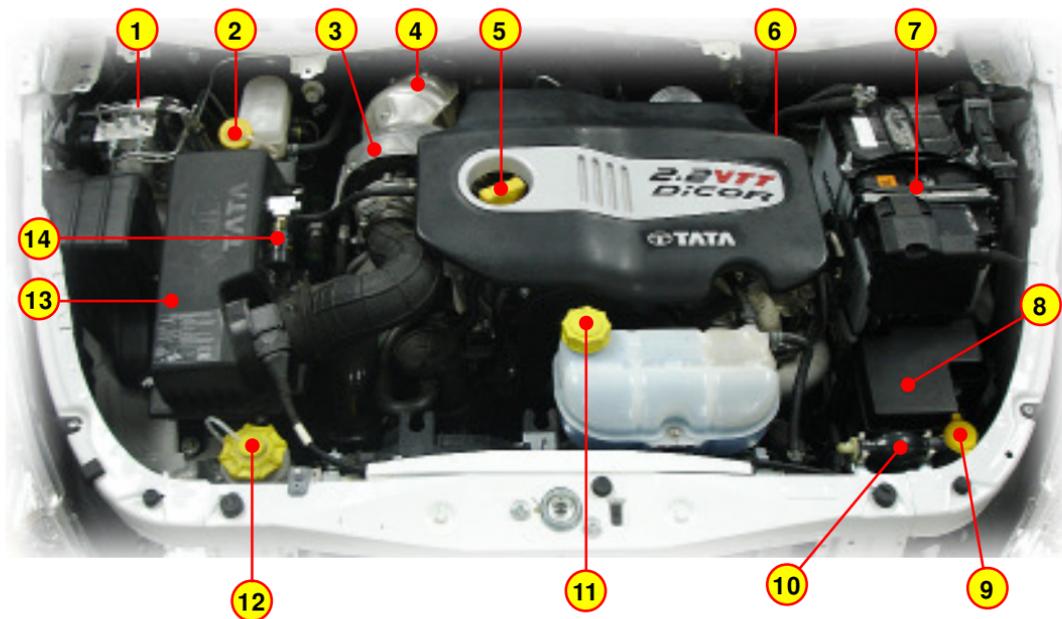


Attempts to start the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery should be made at intervals of one minute and should not last more than 15 seconds. After starting, allow both engines to idle for approximately 3 minutes with the leads still connected.

CAUTION

Do not push start the vehicle, this may damage flywheel.

ENGINE COMPARTMENT



| | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 01. | ABS/ESPECU/HCU |
| 02. | Brake Fluid Reservoir |
| 03. | Turbo charger |
| 04. | Close Coupled Catalytic Converter |
| 05. | Engine Oil Filling Cap |
| 06. | Engine Oil Dip Stick |
| 07. | Battery |
| 08. | Fuse & Relay Box |
| 09. | Windshield Washer Fluid Reservoir |
| 10. | Priming Pump |
| 11. | Auxiliary Tank |
| 12. | Power Steering Fluid Container |
| 13. | Air Filter |
| 14. | Service Indicator |

Air Filter:

The air filter element should be periodically cleaned. Replace the air filter element with a new one when air cleaner gets too clogged and cannot be cleaned easily. This is necessary if the vehicle is driven in dusty conditions.

Always use a genuine air filter element.

NOTE

- When a vehicle is driven under dusty conditions, frequent cleaning and replacement of the air-cleaner element is necessary.
- Clogged air-cleaners lead to increased resistance to air intake which increases fuel consumption. Using low pressure compressed air, blow off dust on the air cleaner element. If the air cleaner element appears to be choked, replace it with a new one.

Engine oil level checking:

Warm up the engine to normal operating temperature.

Turn it off and wait for at least 30 minutes for the oil to return to the oil pan.

Be sure the vehicle is on a level surface.

Pull out the dipstick, wipe it clean, and reinsert if fully.

Pull it out again and examine the oil level. It should be between 'Min' and 'Max' level. If not, top up with recommended engine oil.

Engine coolant level:

Check the coolant level in the radiator auxiliary tank.

It should be in between maximum and minimum lines.

If the auxiliary tank is completely empty, please check the coolant level.

NOTE

If auxiliary tank is empty, fill it up to the 'MAX' level.

Brake Fluid Level :

The level of the brake fluid must be between the MIN. and MAX. marks on the side of the brake fluid container. If the level falls below the min. mark, add recommended brake fluid. (Refer section - Fuels, coolants and lubricants)

In case of spongy or hard pedal or low brake efficiency, please contact the nearest TATA authorised Service outlet.

⚠ CAUTION

1. Do not allow brake fluid to make contact with the skin or eyes. In case of accidental contact, wash eyes with cool water immediately and consult a doctor.
2. Do not allow brake fluid to splash or spill on the paint surface as it will damage the paint. In case of spillage, wipe it off immediately.

Power steering reservoir :

The level of the power steering fluid must be between the MIN. and MAX. marks on the side of the power steering fluid container. If the level falls below the MIN. mark, add recommended fluid. (Refer section - Fuels, coolants and lubricants)

In case of leakage or hard steering, please contact the nearest Authorised Service outlet.

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not start the engine without oil in the power steering system
- Do not allow dirt into power steering fluid reservoir during refilling or top up.

Windshield Washer:

Windshield washer fluid container filler neck is provided near LH headlamp in the engine compartment.

NOTE

Do not add detergent or any solvent in the windshield washing water.

Fuel Filter:

Fuel filter separates dust particles from the fuel and allows clean fuel in to the fuel injection system. It also separates and stores water.

Get it replaced with genuine fuel filter and at specified intervals.

Turbocharger:

Your vehicle is fitted with a turbocharger. This is an efficient supercharging device used in the engine. It makes use of thermal energy of engine exhaust gases to run a turbine which in turn drives a compressor to force air under pressure into the inlet manifold.

Lubrication of Turbocharger:

The turbocharger rotor assembly is supported by two fully floating bearing bushes in the bearing housing. These bearing bushes are lubricated with finely filtered engine oil from the lubrication system of the engine.

Idle the engine for a while (one minute) after starting the engine and before stopping the engine to ensure adequate lubricating oil supply to the turbocharger.

Turbocharger Connections:

All turbocharger connections must be leak-proof. Check air inlet, air outlet, exhaust gas inlet and exhaust outlet

connections as well as oil inlet and outlet connections and tighten the connections where required.

Proper maintenance of air filter, oil filter as well as use of correct grade of oil and adherence to oil change intervals is essential for proper functioning of the turbocharger.

If you suspect any malfunctioning of the turbocharger, take the vehicle to the nearest dealer.

Intercooler :

Hot air coming out of turbocharger flows through the intercooler and gets cooled before entering the intake manifold.

As such it does not require any maintenance however it can be cleaned externally by blowing compressed air.

CAUTION

While cleaning, ensure that intercooler fins are not damaged. If the fins get damaged, it could lead to lose of performance and subsequent failure.

Maintenance recommendations:

- Check the boost pressure pipe for its proper fitment, damage etc.
- Specified engine oil and the oil filter should be used and should be changed regularly in accordance with Service Schedule.
- Check oil feed pipes, return pipes, air intake and exhaust piping for leakages and restrictions.
- Check the engine breathing system and oil separator.
- Fill the oil inlet hole of the turbocharger with clean engine oil, when the engine is started after long storage.

Catalytic Converter :

The catalytic converter is fitted on your car to reduce exhaust pollution. The catalytic converter will quickly heat up after starting to ensure that it operates correctly during the warm up phase of the engine.

The catalytic Converter does not require any special maintenance however, following precaution should be taken for the effective functioning of the converter and to avoid damage to the Converter.

- 1 It is mandatory to use Diesel fuel with low sulphur content (Refer recommended fuels). Use of any other diesel fuel can increase the pollutants.
- 2 Avoid parking the vehicle over inflammable materials, such as dry leaves, grass, etc., as the exhaust system is hot enough to initiate "FIRE".

Maintenance of Catalytic Converter

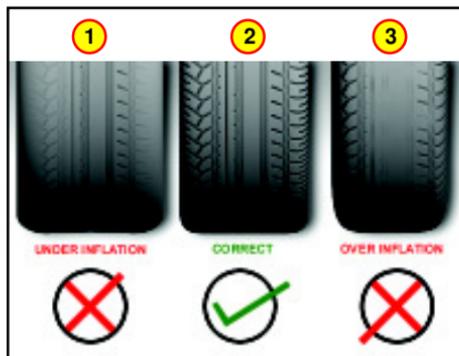
Catalytic Converter should be flushed by giving full throttle (4 to 5 times) in standing condition of vehicle on daily basis. In addition to this it is recommended to run the vehicle at high speeds (80 to 100 kmph) for few km as this will help to flush the carbon soot deposits from exhaust system and catalytic converter. High speed running of the vehicle may be done periodically to avoid chocking of catalytic converter.

Alternatively flushing operation for cleaning the catalytic converter can be done by dry compressed air draft (3 to 4 bar) directed on the honeycomb structure of catalytic converter (after removing from vehicle)

⚠ CAUTION

- Avoid push start or tow-starting the vehicle. (Use jump leads).
- Avoid long (not more than 10 sec.) repeat (not more than 3 times) starting of the Vehicle. Investigate the cause for difficulty in starting & rectify the same.
- Avoid long idling (to warm-up). If the engine is running rough, after a cold start.
- Avoid switching "off" the ignition when driving down the hill. (This will not save fuel).
- Avoid fuel tank getting almost empty.
- Avoid pre-Coating / Painting of Catalytic Converter.

Tyres:



| | | |
|----|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Under inflation | Excessive Side Tread Wear |
| 2. | Correct Tyre Tyre Wear | Pressure Uniform |
| 3. | Over inflation | Excessive Centre Tread Wear |

Recommended Tyre Pressures

| Wheels | Unladen | Laden |
|--------|---------|--------|
| FRONT | 32 psi | 34 psi |
| REAR | 32 psi | 34 psi |

Check for inflation and condition of your car tyres periodically.

Inflation:

Check the pressure in the tyres when they are cold.

You should have your own tyre pressure gauge and use it at all times. This makes it easier for you to tell if pressure loss is caused by a tyre problem and not by variation between gauges.

Keeping the tyres properly inflated gives you the best combination of riding comfort, handling, tyre life and better fuel efficiency.

Over inflation of tyres makes the car ride bumpy and harsh. Tyres are more prone to uneven wear and damage from road hazards.

Under inflated tyres reduce your comfort in vehicle handling and are prone to failures due to high temperature. They also cause uneven wear and more fuel consumption.

⚠ CAUTION

Every time you check inflation pressure, you should also examine tyres for damage, trapping of foreign objects in the treads and wear.

NOTE

Tyre pressure should be checked in "cold" condition. Hot tyres tend to show a slightly higher value. This is normal.

⚠ CAUTION

1. If you notice bumps or bulges in the tread or the side of the tyre, replace the tyre.
2. If there are cuts, splits or cracks in the side of the tyre, replace the tyre.
3. Replace tyre if excessive tread wear or non uniform tyre wear is noticed.

For Tyre Size and Rim Size , please refer Technical Information Chapter.

Repairing a Tyre:

Mark the tyre position suitably (if original colour dot mark is not visible) with respect to valve stem hole to ensure that the tyre is refitted in the original location on the wheel rim.

Ensure that balancing weights are not disturbed during removal of tyres.

Check the balance weight prior to the removal of the tyre. If found loose, mark its location on the rim and refit properly.

Balance the wheel after every dismantling and assembly of tyre on the wheel rim.

Special care for tubeless tyres :

1. While removing tyre from wheel rim and mounting it back on wheel rim, take precautions not to damage tyre bead. Use tyre removal and assembly machines. Damage or cut on tyre bead may cause gradual loss of air and deflation of tyre.
2. Do not scratch inside of tubeless tyre with metallic or sharp object. Tubeless tyres are coated with impermeable layer of rubber from inside which holds the air inside the tyre. Removal of this layer due to scratching may cause gradual loss of air and deflation.
3. If wheel rim gets damaged in service, get the wheel rim repaired/replaced immediately. Running the car with damaged rim may cause deflation of tyre and subsequent dislodging of tyre from rim.

4. Maintain recommended inflation pressure. Over-inflation, in particular, may cause puncture or bursting of tyre.

NOTE

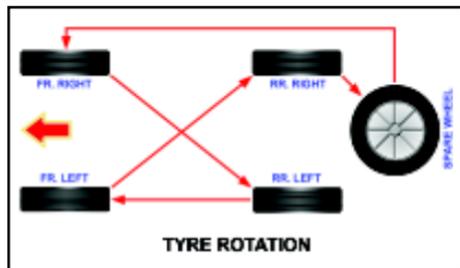
Life and wear pattern of tyres depends on various parameters like tyre pressure, wheel alignment, wheel balancing, tyre rotation, etc. It also largely depends on vehicle speed, load carried, usage, driving habits, road conditions, tyre quality, etc. In case fault is suspected to be due to poor quality of tyres, the same may be taken up with concerned tyre manufacturer.

A sticker for tyre pressure values is fixed near door bottom hinge.

Tyre Rotation:

To help increase tyre life and distribute wear more evenly, you should have the tyres of your vehicle rotated at specific intervals or earlier depending on the operation of your vehicle.

The illustration below shows how to rotate tyres when normal spare wheel is included in tyre rotation.



Wheel alignment:

Incorrect wheel alignment causes excessive and uneven tyre wear. Check wheel alignment at specified intervals. Wheel alignment values are given below:

| | Front | Rear |
|----------------|---------------------|------|
| Caster | $3^{\circ} \pm 30'$ | - |
| Camber | $0^{\circ} \pm 30'$ | - |
| Toe Out | - | - |
| Toe In | 2 - 5 mm | - |

Check and maintain tyre pressure periodically to obtain longer tyre life.

Wheel Balancing :

Wheels of your vehicle are balanced for better ride comfort and longer tyre life. Balancing needs to be done whenever tyre is removed from rim.

RADIAL TUBELESS TYRE :

Radial tubeless tyres have following advantages over conventional tube tyres:

- Lesser heat generation.
- Improves dynamic stability.
- Lower rolling resistance and lesser weight, which improves fuel efficiency.
- Better safety

Special care for tubeless tyres :

- Tubeless tyres are coated with impermeable layer of rubber from inside which holds the air inside the tyre. Do not scratch inside of tubeless tyre with metallic or sharp object. This may cause gradual loss of air.
- If wheel rim gets damaged in the service, get the wheel rim repaired/ replaced immediately. Running the vehicle with damaged rim may cause deflation of tyre and subsequent dislodging of tyre from rim.
- Maintain recommended tyre pressure. Over inflated tyre may cause puncture or bursting of tyre.

NOTE

Life and wear pattern of tyres depends on various parameters like tyre pressure, wheel alignment, wheel balancing, tyre rotation, etc. It also largely depends on vehicle speed, load carried, usage, driving habits, road conditions, etc.

Battery :

Check the battery for proper electrolyte level and corrosion on the terminals.

1. Check the battery for electrolyte level against the marking on the battery outer case.
2. Check the battery terminals for corrosion (a white or yellowish powder). To remove it, cover the terminals with a solution of baking soda. It will bubble up and turn brown.
3. When this stops, wash it off with plain water. Dry off the battery with a cloth or paper towel.
4. Coat the terminals with petroleum jelly to prevent future corrosion.

Use a proper wrench to loosen and remove cables from the terminals.

Always disconnect the negative (-ve) cable first and reconnect it last.

Clean the battery terminals with a terminal cleaning tool or wire brush.

Reconnect and tighten the cables, coat the terminals with petroleum jelly.

Ensure that the battery securely mounted.

If you need to connect the battery to a charger, disconnect the battery negative cable to prevent damage to your vehicle's electrical system.

NOTE

- During normal operation, the battery generates gas which is explosive in nature. A spark or open flame can cause the battery to explode causing very serious injuries.
- Keep all sparks and open flames and smoking materials away from the battery.

- Getting electrolyte in your eyes or on the skin can cause severe burns. Wear protective clothing and a face shield or have a skilled technician to do the battery maintenance.
- The battery contains sulphuric acid (electrolyte) which is poisonous and highly corrosive in nature.

For location of Battery, please refer Engine compartment pages.

Window Glasses :

Cleaning of Windows, Front and Rear Glasses:

Clean the windows inside and outside with commercially available glass cleaners.

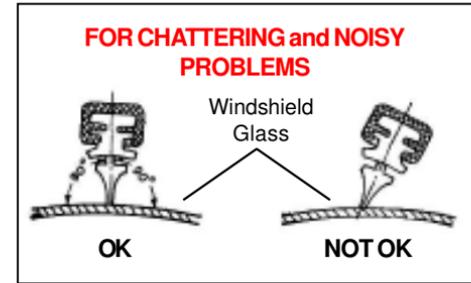
This will remove the haze that builds up on the inside of windows. Use a soft cloth or paper towels to clean all glass and plastic surfaces.

Non use maintenances :

1. Park the vehicle in covered, dry and if possible well-ventilated premises. Engage a gear.
2. Remove the battery terminal cables (first remove the cable from the negative terminal).
3. Make sure the hand brake is not engaged.
4. Clean and protect the painted parts using protective wax.

5. Clean and protect the shiny metal parts using commercially available special compounds.
6. Sprinkle talcum powder on the rubber windscreen wiper and lift them off the glass.
7. Slightly open the windows.
8. Cover the Car with a cloth or perforated plastic sheet. Do not use sheets of imperforated plastic as they do not allow moisture on the vehicle body to evaporate.
9. Inflate the tyres to 0.5 bar above the normal specified pressure and check it at regular intervals.
10. Check the battery charge every six weeks.
11. Do not drain the engine cooling system.

Wiper Care :



Wiper blade attack angle on windshield glass should be 90° i.e. perpendicular.

Remove wiper blade and root wiper arm on windshield glass in the centre position. Check the gap between arm strip and glass.

VEHICLE CARE :

Your vehicle is subjected to many external influences such as climate, road conditions, industrial pollution and humidity. These conditions demand regular care of the Car body. Dirt, insects, bird droppings, oil, grease, fuel and stone chippings should be removed as soon as possible.

WASHING YOUR VEHICLE:

Following tips while washing your vehicle :

HAND WASH:

1. Always wash your vehicle in shade and where the surface is at room temperature.
2. Wash with mild car wash soap like 'Car Shampoo' and use a soft 100% cotton cloth to avoid scratches.
3. To avoid scratches, please wear soft gloves . Remove finger rings, nails, wrist watch while washing.

4. To remove stubborn stains and contaminants like tar, use turpentine or cleaners like 'Stain remover' which are safe for paint surfaces.
5. Avoid substances like petrol, diesel, kerosene, benzene or other solvents that cause damage to paint.
6. Dry your vehicle thoroughly to prevent any damp spots.
7. Rinse all surfaces thoroughly to prevent any traces of soap and other cleaners as this may lead to the formation of stains on the painted surface later.

NOTE

Do not direct high pressure washer fluid/ water jets at electrical devices and their connectors during washing. This is to prevent malfunction / failure of electrical system due to water ingress.

WAXING :

Waxing and polishing is recommended to maintain the gloss and wet-look appearance of your paint finish.

1. Use a good quality polish and wax for your car.
2. Re-wax your vehicle when the water does not slip off the surface and collects over the surface in patches.

TIPS FOR THE CARE OF YOUR NEW VEHICLE FINISH :

If your vehicle is washed in an automatic car wash, please remember that the paint can be scratched by type of brushes, unfiltered washing water or the washing process itself. Scratching reduces paint durability and gloss, especially on darker colours. It is suggested to wash the car by hand with cool and clean water using a soft cloth or sponge. Please do not use soap but a car shampoo recommended by your dealer.

PRECAUTIONS:

1. Always wash your vehicle in shade, avoiding direct exposure to sunlight during washing.
2. Dry wiping your vehicle may lead to the formation of scratches. Always use a soft cloth and clean water while wiping your vehicle.
3. Always keep your vehicle parked in a well ventilated shade. Exposure to heat with entrapped moisture promotes corrosion.
4. Avoid driving on gravel roads, as the possibility of paint chip off due to the impact of stones is high. Also avoid driving on freshly tarred road.
5. External contamination in the form of sap or industrial fall-out may mar or develop spots on a new finish. Hence avoid parking your car near trees, which are known to drop sap, or near factories.
6. Bird droppings may damage the

paint finish, hence bird dropping must be immediately washed off.

7. The paint finish is susceptible to damage in case petrol, brake fluid, liquid from vehicle battery, oil, antifreeze, transmission fluid or windshield solvent spills onto the painted surface. In case of such a spillage immediately rinse the affected area with water. Avoid wiping the area as far as possible. If wiping is required, wipe the area gently with soft cotton cloth.
8. Avoid using sharp objects to scrap off tar / mud from a painted surface.

VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AFFECTING PAINTS:

The enemy :

Ultraviolet Rays, Pollution, Tree Sap, Bird Droppings, Car Wash Chemicals, Road Salt, Acid Rain.

Benefits of external enrichment :

- Removal of medium scratches, orange peel, oxidation, dust nibs etc

and swirl marks from painted surface.

- Restoration of original gloss levels UV protection after gloss is restored.
- Cleaning and dressing of tyres, Bumpers and all exterior plastic moldings / trims.

CLEANING OF CARPETS:

Vacuum clean the carpet regularly to remove dirt. Dirt will make the carpet wear out faster. Periodically shampoo the carpet to keep it looking new.

Use carpet cleaners (preferably foam type). Follow the instructions that come with the cleaner. Apply it with a sponge or soft brush. Keep the carpeting as dry as possible by not adding water to the foam.

NOTE

Avoid wiping of painted surface in dry condition as it may leave scratches on the painted surface.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS:

Fuel : High Speed diesel conforming to IS1460 or EN 590 or equivalent is recommended to be used as fuel.

At very low temperature, fluidity of diesel may become insufficient due to paraffin separation. It is therefore necessary to mix supplementary fuel with summer or winter grade diesel. The supplementary fuel to be used is kerosene or aviation turbine fuel.

Ratio for mixing of supplementary fuel and diesel are shown in the table.

| Outside Ambient temp. upto Deg.C | Percentage | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Summer Grade Diesel | Supplimentary Fuel |
| Upto 0°C | 100 | 0 |
| 0°C to -10°C | 70 | 30 |
| -10°C to -15°C | 50 | 50 |

Care should be taken that diesel and supplementary fuel are thoroughly mixed before filling.

| Outside Ambient temp. upto Deg.C | Percentage | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Winter Grade Diesel | Supplimentary Fuel |
| Upto -15°C | 100 | 0 |
| -15°C to -20°C | 70 | 30 |
| -20°C & Above | 50 | 50 |

WARNING

Do not mix gasoline or alcohol with diesel. This mixture can cause explosion.

NOTE

Where oxidation catalytic converter is fitted, it is mandatory to use Diesel fuel with sulphur contents less than 0.035% (BS-III) and 0.005 % (BS-IV). Use of any other diesel fuel can increase the pollutants.

LUBRICANTS AND COOLANTS:

Lubricants:

Engine oil : Recommended grade of engine oil conforming to API-CH4+MB228.3 or higher grade engine oil to be used. Specification and range of ambient temperature at which these can be used are given in the table below :

| Ambient temp. in deg.C | Engine oil grade |
|------------------------|------------------|
| -5 and above | SAE 15W40 |
| -10 to 0 | SAE 5W30 |
| -20 to -10 | SAE 0W30 |

Gearbox:

75W90 GL 4 Synthetic.

Brake fluid :

SAE J 1703, DOT 4

Power Steering :

ATF - A Dexron III

Coolants

Presence of dirt in coolant chokes up passages in radiator, cylinder head and crankcase, thereby causing overheating of engine.

To prevent rust formation and freezing of coolant inside the passages of radiator, crankcase and cylinder head use premixed coolant as recommended.

It is recommended that the entire cooling system should be drained and filled with fresh premixed coolant.

Windscreen Washer Antifrost

Concentration - 1:5 For 0°C
 1:1 For 10°C
 2: 5 For 16°C
 1: 0 For 37°C

NOTE

We strongly recommend to refill your car's engine coolant only at a TATA Authorised service centre.

LUBRICANTS AND COOLANTS

| ITEM | SPECIFICATION | COMPANY | BRAND | QUANTITY |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| ENGINE OIL | API-CH4+MB228.3 (15W40) | CASTROL HPCL EXXON MOBIL | GTX (Diesel) Milcy No.1 Mobil Super 1000 TM | 7.5 liters |
| COOLANT | 50:50 ratio premixed | S-CCI HPCL CASTROL | Golden Cruiser Premium 1400M Thanda Raja P TGO Radicool | Approx.13Liters |
| GEARBOX (G-76) | 75W90 GL4 SYNTHETIC | CASTROL HPCL EXXON MOBIL | Castrol Syntro 75W90 GL4 HP Gear EP 75W90(T) Castrol Syntro | 1.6 Liters |
| TRANSFERENCE | | SHELL | Donax TG | 1.35 Liters |
| POWER STEERING OIL | ATF-A DEXRON III | CASTROL HPCL EXXON MOBIL | Castrol TQ Dexron III Dex II D Mobil Multipurpose ATF | 1.6 Liters |
| REAR AXLE, LIVE FRONT AXLE | 85W140 API-GL5 Anglomol 6043 | HPCL CASTROL | HP Gear Oil XP 85W140 T2 Castrol Long Drain Rear Axle Oil 85W140 | 2.2 (Rear) & 1.2 (Front) |
| BRAKE / CLUTCH FLUID | SAE J 1703, DOT 4 | S-CCI CASTROL | Golden Cruiser Tata Genuine Brake Fluid (DOT4) Universal Brake Fluid | As Required |
| GREASE (Where Applicable) | | HPCL CASTROL | Multipurpose Grease-2 Castrol AP2 | As Required |

| ENGINE | |
|--|--|
| Model | TATA 2.2 L DICOR |
| Type | Direct injection, Common rail, Turbocharged, Intercooled Diesel engine |
| No. Of Cylinders | 4 inline |
| Bore / Stroke | 85 mm x 96 mm |
| Capacity | 2179 cc |
| Max. Engine Output | 140 Ps @ 4000 rpm as per CMVR / 115 - (9) 1996 |
| Max. Torque | 320 Nm @ 1700 - 2700 rpm as per CMVR 115 - (9) 1996 |
| Compression Ratio | 17.2 : 1 |
| Firing Order | 1-3-4-2 |
| Engine Oil Capacity | Max. 7.5 litres. / Min. 5.5 litres. |
| CLUTCH | |
| Type | Single plate dry friction diaphragm type |
| Outside diameter of clutch lining | 240 mm |
| Friction Area | 502.5 cm ² (Approx) |

| GEAR BOX | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|
| Model | GBS-76-5/4.1, MK-II with overdrive | |
| Type | Synchromesh on all gears | |
| No. of gears | 5 Forward & 1 Reverse | |
| Gear Ratios | For R/A Ratio 3.73 | For R/A Ratio 4.1 |
| | 1st-4.1 | 1st-4.1 |
| | 2nd-2.22 | 2nd-2.22 |
| | 3rd -1.37 | 3rd -1.37 |
| | 4th-1.00 | 4th-1.00 |
| | 5th-0.77 | 5th-0.73 |
| | Rev- 4.22 | Rev- 4.22 |
| TRANSFER CASE | | |
| Type | Torque On Demand. Single Speed with 2H and Auto mode. | |
| REAR AXLE | | |
| Type | 4 X 4 :ESP Versions without LSD ABS Version with LSD | |
| | 4 X 2 :ESP Version without LSD ABS Version with LSD | |
| Ratio | 3.73 (4X4) / 4.1 (4X2) | |

| FRONT AXLE | |
|----------------|--|
| For 4 X 4 | 1) Independently suspended with Axle Disconnect. 2) Axle Ratio 3.73 |
| For 4 X 2 | Independently suspended |
| STEERING | |
| Type | Rack and Pinion steering with power assistance. (Hydraulic) |
| Ratio | 16.5:1 - For Pure & Pleasure 4X2 17.5:1 - For Pleasure 4X4, Prestige, Prestige+ and Pride |
| Steering Wheel | 380 mm dia. with Low pivot Tilt mechanism for adjusting height & collapsible column |
| BRAKES | |
| Service Brake | Vacuum assisted independent hydraulic brakes on front & rear through tandem master cylinder. Vacuum pump camshaft driven |
| Front Brakes | Ventilated disc brakes with twin pot caliper Disc dia. 302 (4X4) / 298 (4X2) Disc thickness : 26 |

| Rear Brake | Disc brake (Drum in Hat) with Single pot caliper |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) | 4 channel , 4 sensors (For ABS) |
| Electronic Stability Program (ESP) | 4 Channel, 4 Sensors & Other Sensors |
| Parking Brake | Lever type, Console mounted, Cable operated mechanical linkage acting on Rear wheels through DIH. |
| FRAME | |
| Type | Ladder type cranked frame with Box section members and welded cross members |
| Depth | 152 mm (Max) |
| Width | 80 mm (Max) |
| SUSPENSION | |
| Front | Double wishbone type with coil springs over Shock Absorber. |
| Rear | Coil spring type 5 link rigid axle suspension |
| Shock Absorber | Hydraulic double acting telescopic at Front & Rear |
| Anti-roll Bar | At both front & rear |

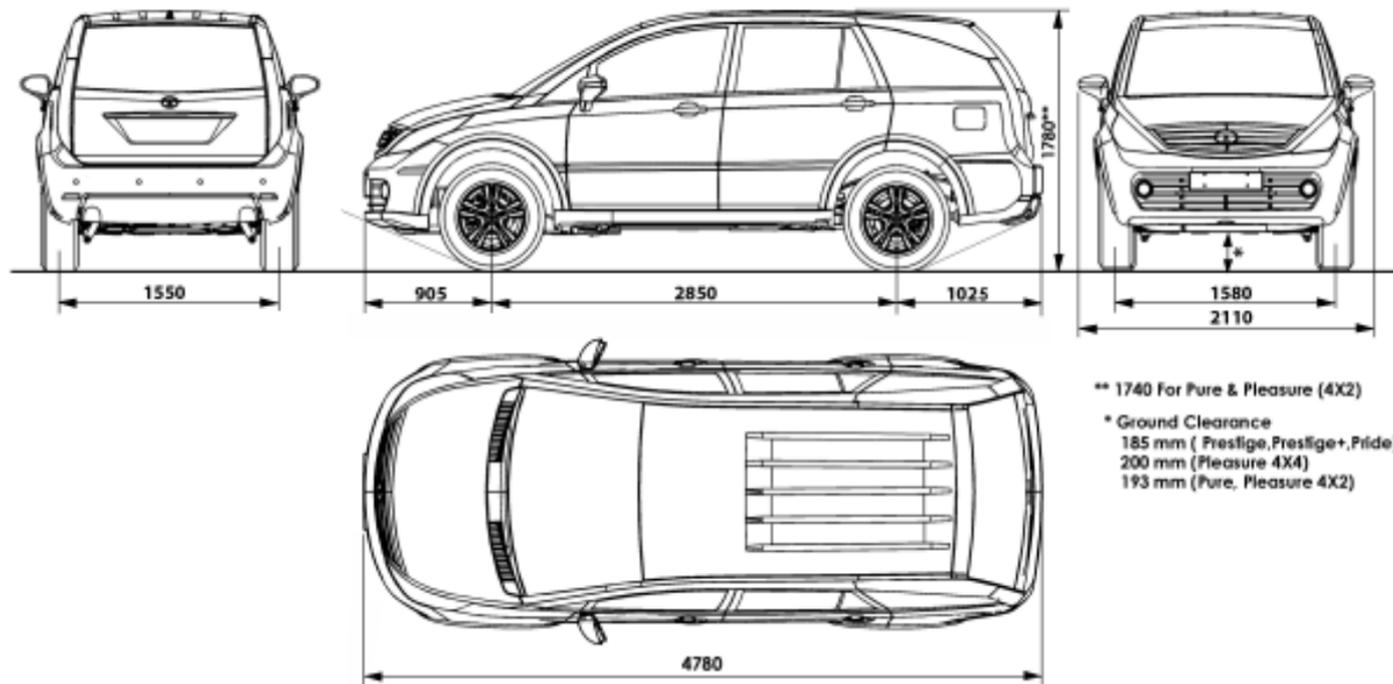
| WHEELS & TYRES | |
|--|--|
| Tyres | 1) PSR 235/70 R16 Passenger Radial Tubeless Pure & Pleasure 2) PSR 235 / 65 R17 Passenger Radial Tubeless Prestige, Prestige+ and Pride |
| Wheel Rims | 1) 6.5J X 16 Stylised Wheel Rims 2) 7.5J X 17 Alloy Wheel Rims |
| No. of Wheels | Front : 2 Rear : 2 Spare :1 |
| FUEL TANK | |
| Capacity | 60 Litres |
| ELECTRICAL STSTEM | |
| System Voltage | 12 Volts (-ve earth) |
| Alternator Capacity | 155 amps |
| Battery | 12 V, MF 80Z Capacity : 80 Ah, 20 Hr Rate |
| PERFORMANCE | |
| Max. Speed at rated GVW | 4 X 4 : 170 kmph 4 X 2 : 170 kmph |
| Grade Restartability at rated GVW | 4 X 4 : 24% @ 1000 rpm 4 X 2 : 23% @ 1000 rpm |
| Max. Gradeability at rated GVW | 4 X 4 : 45% 4 X 2 : 44% |

| WEIGHTS (kg) | | | | |
|---|------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| | Pure | Pleasure | Prestige | Prestige+ / Pride |
| Complete Vehicle kerb weight (With Spare Wheel & tools) BS-III | | | | |
| 4X2 | 2050 | 2050 | 2095 | 2120 |
| 4X4 | - | 2150 | 2195 | 2220 |
| Complete Vehicle kerb weight (With Spare Wheel & tools) BS-IV | | | | |
| 4X2 | 2065 | 2065 | 2125 | 2125 |
| 4X4 | - | 2205 | 2220 | 2220 |
| Gross Vehicle Weight- BS-III (4X2) | | | | |
| 4X2 | 2675 | 2675 | 2720 | 2745 |
| Front | 1171 | 1171 | 1199 | 1216 |
| Rear | 1504 | 1504 | 1521 | 1529 |
| Gross Vehicle Weight- BS-III (4X4) | | | | |
| 4X4 | - | 2775 | 2820 | 2835 |
| Front | - | 1263 | 1291 | 1303 |
| Rear | - | 1512 | 1529 | 1532 |
| Gross Vehicle Weight- BS-IV (4X2) | | | | |
| 4X2 | 2690 | 2690 | 2750 | 2750 |
| Front | 1178 | 1178 | 1212 | 1218 |
| Rear | 1512 | 1512 | 1538 | 1532 |

| WEIGHTS (kg) | | | | |
|--|------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| | Pure | Pleasure | Prestige | Prestige+ / Pride |
| Gross Vehicle Weight- BS-IV (4X4) | | | | |
| 4X4 | - | 2830 | 2845 | 2845 |
| Front | - | 1288 | 1302 | 1308 |
| Rear | - | 1542 | 1543 | 1533 |
| Max. permissible FAW | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 | 1300 |
| Max. permissible RAW | 1580 | 1580 | 1580 | 1580 |
| Kerb weight BS-III (4X2) | | | | |
| Front | 1094 | 1094 | 1121 | 1135 |
| Rear | 956 | 956 | 974 | 985 |
| Kerb weight BS-III (4X4) | | | | |
| Front | - | 1185 | 1213 | 1226 |
| Rear | - | 965 | 982 | 984 |
| Kerb weight BS-IV (4X2) | | | | |
| Front | 1102 | 1102 | 1138 | 1138 |
| Rear | 963 | 963 | 988 | 988 |
| Kerb weight BS-IV (4X4) | | | | |
| Front | - | 1216 | 1226 | 1231 |
| Rear | - | 989 | 994 | 989 |
| | | | | |

| PASSENGER CAPACITY | |
|---|--|
| Passenger Capacity | Front Seat : Driver + 1, Middle Seat : 3, Rear Seat : 2 (Front Facing) |
| LUGGAGE SPACE | |
| Net inside loading space | ~ 1000 mm wide x ~ 800 mm long (with 4 passengers + Driver) |
| MAIN CHASSIS DIMENSION AS PER ISO:612 in MM | |
| Wheel Base | 2850 |
| Track Front | 1580 |
| Track Rear | 1550 |
| Front Overhang | 905 |
| Rear Overhang | 1025 Over rear bumper |
| Overall Length | 4780 Over rear bumper |
| Maximum Width | 1895 - With Cladding, 1860 - W/o Cladding |
| Overall Height | Unladen -1789 (Pleasure 4X4, Prestige, Prestige+, Pride) Unladen -1740 (Pure, Pleasure 4X2) |
| Min. Turning Circle dia | 11.5 m (Pleasure 4X4, Prestige, Prestige+, Pride) 11.0 m (Pure, Pleasure 4X2) |
| Min. Turning Clearance Circle dia | 12.5 m (Pleasure 4X4, Prestige, Prestige+, Pride) 12.0 m (Pure, Pleasure 4X2) |
| Ground Clearance | 185 mm (Prestige, Prestige+, Pride) 200 mm (Pleasure 4X4) 193 mm (Pure , Pleasure 4X2) |

VEHICLE DIMENSIONS



- ** 1740 For Pure & Pleasure (4X2)
- * Ground Clearance
 185 mm (Prestige, Prestige+, Pride)
 200 mm (Pleasure 4X4)
 193 mm (Pure, Pleasure 4X2)

(All dimensions are in mm and in unladen condition)



Chassis No. - Punched on RH Long member



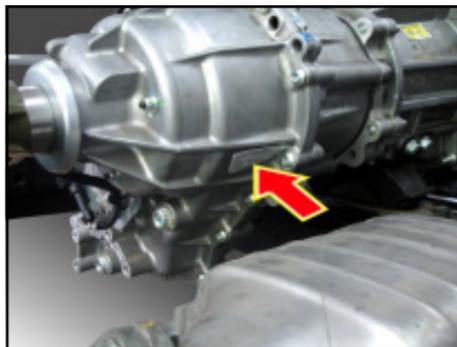
VIN Number Plate (Near ABS Unit)



Engine Number Plate



Gear Box Number - Punched



TOD Number Plate



Rear Axle Number - Punched

SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS :

To achieve economical and trouble free performance, please follow the instructions as stated.

YOUR CAR IS ENTITLED TO FIVE FREE SERVICES (LABOUR ONLY). PLEASE PRESENT THESE COUPONS TO THE SERVICING DEALER WHILE AVAILING FREE SERVICES.

- 1st free service** - At 1000-1500 km. OR 1 month whichever is earlier
- 2nd free service** - At 5000-5500 km. OR 6 months whichever is earlier
- 3rd free service** - At 15000-15500 km. OR 12 months whichever is earlier
- 4th free service** - At 30000-30500 km. OR 24 months whichever is earlier
- 5th free service** - At 45000-45500 km. OR 36 months whichever is earlier

All services other than free services are chargeable.

Servicing of your vehicle can be done only at **TATA MOTORS** Authorised Dealership Workshop. The details of their locations are given in this manual.

Warranty claims can be settled by any **TATA MOTORS** Authorised Dealer for all failures, while all warranty claims excluding the consideration on the replacement of major aggregates, can be settled by any TASC which is authorised for handling warranty claims. TASCs will not handle warranty repairs.