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Suzuki model codes

If you own a Suzuki or Yamaha motorcycle or ATV, you may be wondering how to determine its model year. The good news is that both manufacturers assign a letter code at the end of each model name, indicating the vehicle's model year. For example, if your Suzuki GSX-R600X has an "X" at the end, it was sold as a 1999 model year. However, keep in mind that the year of manufacture and the model year may not always be the same. A motorcycle may have been manufactured one year before it was sold and marketed. To identify your vehicle's model year, look for the letter code listed below: Here are the Suzuki and Yamaha year code letter designations: * Suzuki: X (1999), W (1998), V (1997), etc. * Yamaha: M (2000), L (1999), K (1998), etc. Suzuki also assigns international market codes to their vehicles, which can indicate unique specifications for certain markets. These codes include: * EO1: General * EO2: England * E18: Switzerland * E24: Australia * E33: Canada In addition to the model year and market code, you can find other important information on your vehicle's VIN (Vehicle Identification Number) label. This label is usually found on the steering head portion of the frame and encodes the vehicle's: * Country of origin * Manufacturer * Vehicle type * Model and series code The VIN label also includes a check digit, which helps ensure the accuracy of the information. It's worth noting that Suzuki has a frame program in place for replacement frames on late model street motorcycles. These frames will have an identification label with a portion of the original VIN number. The first thing to do when verifying a VIN is to check if it's genuine or not, and this can be done with the manufacturer or authorities (no examples provided). The tenth digit indicates the year of manufacture, while the remaining digits are known as the sequential number. A manufacturer's assembly plant is identified by the eleventh number. It might seem useful, but unfortunately, unlike most four-wheel vehicles, there's no legal requirement for motorcycles to have a VIN in most European countries (yet). However, it has been used since 1977 as an International standard (ISO 3779). Here's an example: A VIN decoder lets you look up options, model, year, engine, and transmission options. You can use this free online VIN Decoder Tool to check what engine, transmission, and options are installed on your vehicle. Positions in the Suzuki VIN include: Position 1: The country where the vehicle was assembled. Position 2: The manufacturer of the Suzuki. Position 3: The brand division. Position 4: The model line of the vehicle. Position 5: The series, chassis, and type of restraint on the vehicle (for Suzuki, this identifies the series of the vehicle). Position 6: The engine type of the vehicle. Position 7: The design of the Suzuki vehicle. Position 8: For Suzuki SX4, this identifies the grade of the Suzuki vehicle. For Grand Vitara, this is the grade or body type. Position 9: The checksum that checks the validity of the entered VIN. Position 10: The year of production of the Suzuki vehicle. This information can be used to check what engine, transmission, and options are installed on your vehicle using a free online VIN Decoder Tool. **Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) Breakdown** The VIN, a unique code assigned to each vehicle, can be broken down into several sections. The first section, positions 1-8, identifies the manufacturer and country of origin. * Positions 11-17: These digits represent the serial number of the vehicle. * Position 12-17: This set of numbers is also known as the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) and uniquely identifies a specific Suzuki vehicle. **Suzuki Model Codes** The text lists various Suzuki models, including cars such as the Swift, SX4, and Vitara, as well as motorcycles. For each model, the text provides information on engine displacement, power, cylinders, transmission, fuel type, body style, seating capacity, trim level, and year of manufacture. **Model Year Codes** The text also includes a chart that explains the Suzuki model year codes: * R-1971 * J-1972 * K-1973 * L-1974 * M-1975 * A-1976 * B-1977 * C-1978 * N-1979 * T-1980 * X-1981 * Z-1982 * D-1983 * E-1984 * F-1985 * G-1986 * H-1987 * J-1988 * K-1989 * L-1990 * M-1991 * N-1992 * P-1993 * R-1994 * S-1995 * T-1996 * V-1997 * W-1998 * X-1999 * Y-2000 The text notes that this chart can help explain why some Suzuki models have different model codes, such as the GS1100E, GS1100EZ, and GS1100ED. **Additional Information** The text also provides information on various Suzuki trim levels, including the RS416, Touring, and Limited. Additionally, it lists various engine types, transmission options, and body colors associated with different Suzuki models. Overall, this text provides a comprehensive guide to understanding Suzuki VIN codes and model year codes, as well as other relevant information about specific Suzuki vehicles. The model below provides parts identification. It's divided into four sections: the entire name GS1100ESD; engine family; listed cc range; and bike model type along with model style or version. These sections provide essential information about the bike, including its specifications and unique features.

	The first section highlights the bike's name, which includes details like the engine family, in this case, the GSX family, featuring four valves per cylinder and in-line cylinders. This family is known for its high-performance engines.
	The second section reveals the listed cc range of 1100, although the actual size is 1074cc. This discrepancy is typical, as manufacturers often round up or down to the nearest decimal point.
	The third section details the bike model type and style or version. In this case, it's an ES model with sport trim, which features a unique upper fairing not found on standard E models from the same family.
	The final section provides the year code, denoted by the letter "D" in this instance, indicating that the bike is from the 1983 model year. This system was used until 2001, when Suzuki introduced a new format using letters and numbers to indicate the year. It's crucial

to learn the entire model name to ensure you receive correct parts from your supplier. Failing to do so can result in mistakes, such as ordering a clutch cable for a GS550LN 1979 bike without realizing it won't fit due to the L model's taller handlebars. chair is a person elected or appointed who presides over meetings and conducts business in an orderly fashion. The term can also be used to refer to the place where this person sits while presiding. In some organizations, the chair is also known as president, while in others, distinct positions have separate titles. The chairperson may use terms such as chairman, convenor, or facilitator. Feminist critiques have highlighted sexist connotations with the term chairman. The term "chairman" originated in Soviet Russia, where the government leader was referred to as the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. Similarly, Mao Zedong was known as Chairman Mao due to his roles as Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Military Commission. In organizational settings, a chair presides over meetings, ensuring order is maintained through duties such as calling the meeting to order, announcing agenda items, recognizing members, enforcing rules, and putting questions to a vote. The chair should remain impartial and not interrupt speakers unless necessary. While the chair typically has one vote, their powers vary widely across organizations, ranging from having executive authority to making recommendations or simply serving as a spokesperson. If a chair exceeds their authority or fails to perform duties, they may face disciplinary procedures such as censure, suspension, or removal. The role of a non-executive chair in a company's governance structure is distinct from that of an executive chair. A non-executive chair does not interfere in day-to-day matters and is responsible for overseeing the board's activities. This separation of roles aims to improve corporate governance, with many companies adopting this model worldwide. The duties of a non-executive chair typically include chairing meetings, setting agendas, reviewing CEO performance, and evaluating board members' work. While some countries like the US have an executive chair, others like the UK and Canada prefer a non-executive chair. Expert opinions are divided on which model is preferable, with public investors pushing for lead independent directors in companies with executives. The role of a non-executive chair differs between private equity-backed boards and those of non-profit or publicly listed organizations. Companies with both an executive chair and CEO include major firms like Ford, HSBC, Alphabet Inc., and HP. The power of the presiding convenor at a committee should give them the right to cast a vote in some legislative assemblies with Scottish origins ^ "The many roles of the Speaker". New Zealand Parliament. Office of the Speaker, Parliament of New Zealand. 2006-02-01. Archived from the original on 2019-05-09. Retrieved 2019-05-09. ^ "About Parliament: The Lord Speaker". Parliament of the United Kingdom. Archived from the original on 2008-06-09. Retrieved 2008-10-23. ... among the duties of the Lord Speaker is to lead the Lords chamber for debate,... chairman can refer to a person of either sex, but chairperson is often preferred to avoid giving the idea that the person is necessarily male. Chairperson has become widely used as an alternative to chairman or chairwoman since the 1960s. Many people prefer to say chair or chairperson because the word chairman suggests that the person in this position is always a man. However, others believe that -man is not gender-specific and is an accepted convention. Chairman can seem inappropriate when applied to a woman, while chairwoman can be offensive. Both chair and chairperson can be applied to either a man or a woman. Chair is generally preferred to chairperson. The Council of People's Commissars was established on October 26, 1917, by Lenin as the new government structure for Russia. To avoid using traditional ministerial titles deemed "bourgeois", Lenin and his colleagues, including Trotsky and Stalin, adopted the title of "peoples' commissars" instead. This council would be led by Lenin as its chairman. In modern corporate governance, a similar concept exists where the CEO and Chairman roles are sometimes split. This is often seen in companies that list on stock exchanges, such as HSBC or Ford Motor Company. The Chairman's role is to lead the board of directors, while the CEO manages day-to-day operations. The idea is for the Chairman to provide strategic guidance and oversight, much like Lenin did with the Council of People's Commissars. Note: I've condensed the original text into a few paragraphs, focusing on the key points and concepts rather than quoting specific sentences or sources.