

Brakes

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

WARNINGS



Do not rest your foot on the brake pedal whilst the vehicle is in motion. This may cause a light application of the brakes, which can result in overheating, reduced brake performance, and excessive brake wear.



Never allow the vehicle to coast (freewheel) with the engine turned off. The engine must be running to provide full braking assistance. The brakes will still function with the engine off, but far more pressure will be required to operate them.



If the red brake warning indicator illuminates, safely bring the vehicle to a stop, as quickly as possible. Seek qualified assistance before proceeding.



Never place non-approved floor matting or any other obstructions under the brake pedal. This restricts pedal travel and braking efficiency.

Brake pads

Brake pads require a period of bedding in when new. Drive with extra caution for the first 800 km (500 miles) to avoid then need for heavy braking.

Wet conditions

Driving through heavy rain or water can have an adverse effect on braking efficiency. Under those circumstances it is recommended that you lightly apply the brakes intermittently to dry the brakes.

HINTS ON DRIVING WITH ABS

WARNINGS



ABS cannot overcome the physical limitations of braking distance. Nor can it overcome the lack of grip on a road surface, aquaplaning on water for example.



Braking distance is increased on a slippery surface. This applies to all vehicles, even those fitted with ABS.



The driver should not be tempted to take risks when driving, in the hope that ABS will correct errors of judgement. In all cases, it remains the driver's responsibility to drive with due care and attention, paying particular attention to the effects of speed, weather, road conditions etc.

ABS (Anti-Lock Braking System) allows maximum brake pressure, and thus maximum braking efficiency, to be applied, and prevents the road wheels locking. This allows the driver to retain steering control during heavy braking under most road conditions.

During emergency braking conditions ABS constantly monitors the speed of each wheel. ABS varies the brake pressure to individual wheels, according to the grip available. The constant alteration of brake pressure can be felt as a pulsing sensation through the brake pedal. This is not a cause for concern, as it is designed to demonstrate to the driver that ABS is operating.

ABS warning indicator



If this amber warning indicator illuminates, drive with extra caution, avoid heavy braking where possible, and seek qualified assistance as soon as possible.

Brakes

ABS and off-road driving

ABS will operate when driving off-road, however it may be unwise to rely on its assistance under some conditions.

Stopping distances will be increased when travelling over rough, or bumpy terrain.

Soft surfaces

On soft or deep surfaces, such as powdery snow, sand or gravel, the braking distance required will be increased. This is because the natural action of a locked wheel (which cannot happen when ABS is operating) is to form a wedge of surface material in front of the wheel, which reduces the stopping distance.

Steep slopes

If the vehicle is stationary on a steep, slippery slope, it may begin to slide even with the brakes applied. This is because without wheel rotation the ABS cannot determine vehicle movement.

To counteract this, briefly release the brakes to allow some wheel rotation. Then re-apply the brakes to allow ABS to gain control.

Emergency Brake Assist (EBA)

If the driver rapidly applies the brakes, EBA automatically boosts the braking force to it's maximum in order to bring the vehicle to a halt as quickly as possible. If the driver applies the brakes slowly, but conditions mean that ABS operates on the front wheels, EBA will increase the braking force in order to apply ABS control to the rear wheels.

EBA stops operating as soon as the brake pedal is released.

A fault with the EBA system is indicated by the red brake warning indicator illuminating.

Electronic Brake Distribution (EBD)

EBD controls the balance of braking forces supplied to the front and rear wheels, in order to maintain maximum braking efficiency.

If the vehicle has a light load (only the driver in the vehicle for example) the EBD will reduce the braking force applied to the rear wheels. If the vehicle is heavily laden then EBD will increase the braking force to the rear wheels.

A fault with the EBD system is indicated by the red brake warning indicator illuminating.



Canada



USA

PARKING BRAKE

Parking on a slope

If the vehicle is parked facing uphill, select Park and turn the steering wheel so that the front wheels face away from the curb.

If the vehicle is parked facing downhill, select Park and turn the steering wheel so that the front wheels face towards the curb.

Brakes

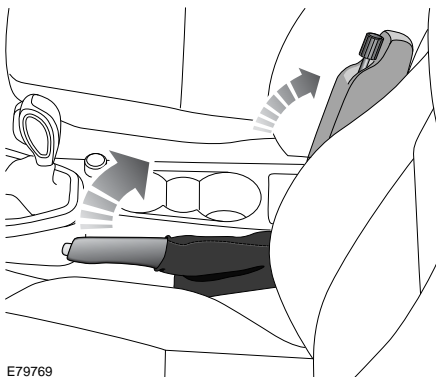
Applying the parking brake

WARNING



Ensure that the parking brake is applied fully before releasing the parking brake lever.

Note: The front seat armrest may obstruct the operation of the parking brake for some drivers. If this is the case, lift the seat armrest before applying the parking brake.



E79769

1. Firmly apply the foot brake.
2. Pull the parking brake lever upwards until the parking brake is applied.

Note: Do not press the parking brake release button when applying the parking brake.

When the parking brake is applied the warning indicator will illuminate.



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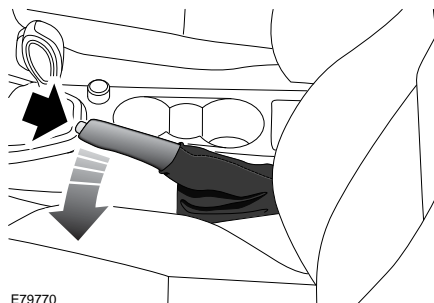
USA

Releasing the parking brake

WARNING



Ensure that the foot brake is applied before releasing the parking brake.



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1. Firmly apply the foot brake.
2. Press the parking brake lever release button.
3. With the button pressed, lower the parking brake lever to its lowest position.

When the parking brake is released the warning indicator will extinguish.



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