IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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.

The Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) cannot overcome the physical limitations of braking distance; nor can it overcome any lack of grip on a road surface.

When full brake pressure is used, the ABS applies maximum braking efficiency but the road wheels are prevented from locking. This allows the driver to retain steering control under most conditions.

A pulsing sensation may be felt through the brake pedal. This is a feature designed to demonstrate to the driver that ABS is operating.

ABS will operate while driving off-road, but efficiency may be compromised in some situations.

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.

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 its 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 the Anti-lock Braking System (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 DSC warning lamp illuminating. See **30, DYNAMIC STABILITY CONTROL (DSC) (AMBER)**. Drive with care, avoiding heavy brake application and seek qualified assistance.

PARKING BRAKE

To apply the parking brake:

Make sure that the parking brake is applied fully before releasing the parking brake lever.

1. Firmly apply the brake pedal.

2. Pull the parking brake lever upwards until the parking brake is applied.

When the parking brake is applied, the warning lamp will illuminate. See **29, BRAKE (RED)**.

If the vehicle is facing uphill, select first gear and turn the steering wheel so that the front wheels face away from the kerb.

If the vehicle is facing downhill, select Reverse (**R**) gear and turn the steering wheel so that the front wheels face towards the kerb.

To release the parking brake:

1. Press the parking brake lever release button.

⚠ **Make sure that the brake pedal is firmly applied before releasing the parking brake.**

2. With the button pressed, lower the parking brake lever to its lowest position.

When the parking brake is released, the warning lamp will extinguish.