

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

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(a) ABS

(Anti-lock Brake System)

The ABS helps prevent wheels from locking when the brake is applied firmly or when braking on a slippery surface.

(b) EBD

(Electronic Brake force Distribution)

The EBD control utilizes ABS, realizing proper brake force distribution between front and rear wheels in accordance with driving conditions. In addition, during cornering braking, it also controls the brake force of the right and left wheels, helping to maintain vehicle behavior.

(c) BA

(Brake Assist)

The primary purpose of the brake assist system is to provide an auxiliary brake force to assist the driver who cannot generate a large enough brake force during emergency braking, thus helping to maximize the vehicle's brake performance.

(d) TRAC

(Traction Control)

The TRAC system helps prevent the drive wheels from slipping if drive presses down on the accelerator pedal excessively when starting off or accelerating on a slippery surface.

(e) VSC

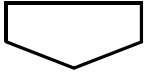
(Vehicle Stability Control)

The VSC system helps prevent the vehicle from slipping sideways as a result of strong front wheel skid or strong rear wheel skid during cornering.

HOW TO PROCEED WITH TROUBLESHOOTING

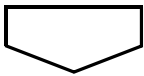
The intelligent tester can be used at step 2, 5, 8, 11.

1 Vehicle Brought to Workshop



2 Check and Clear DTCs and Freeze Frame Data

HINT:
See page [BC-16](#) and [BC-17](#).



3 Problem Symptom Confirmation

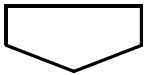


Symptom does not occur: Go to step 5



Symptom occurs: Go to step 6

4 Symptom Simulation



5 DTC Check

HINT:
See page [BC-16](#).



There is no output: Go to step 7



There is output: Go to step 8

6 Problem Symptoms Table

HINT:
See page [BC-13](#).



Check for fluid leakage and Go to step 10

7 DTC Chart

HINT:
See page [BC-21](#).