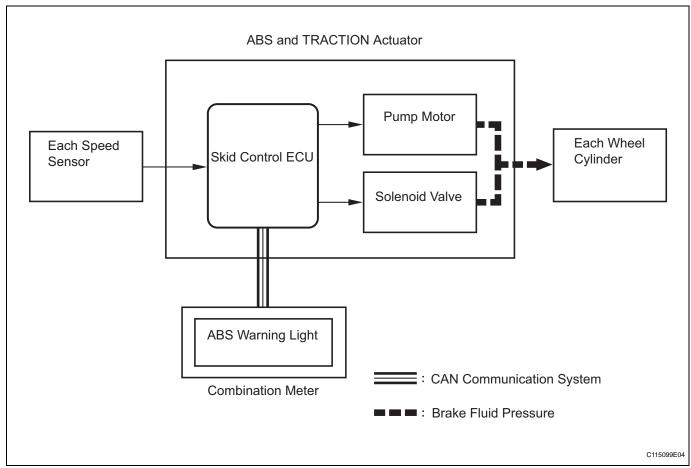
SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

HINT:

The skid control ECU forms a single unit with the ABS and TRACTION actuator.

(a) ABS (Anti-lock Brake System):
The ABS helps prevent the wheels from locking when the brakes are applied firmly or on a slippery surface.

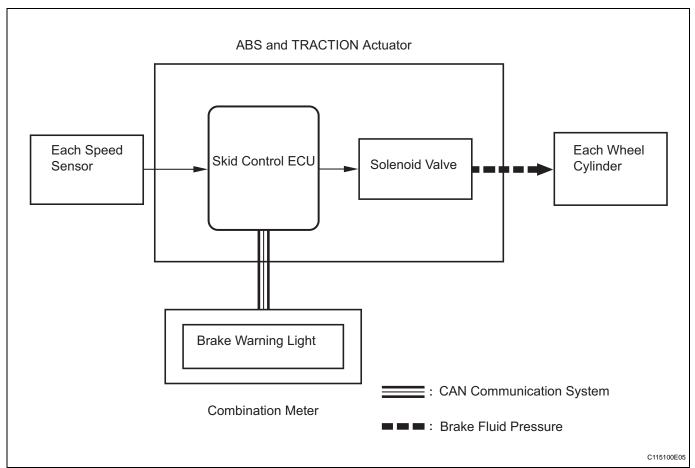


(1) Operation description:

The skid control ECU detects wheel lock conditions by receiving vehicle speed signals from each speed sensor, and sends control signals to the pump motor and solenoid valve to prevent wheels from locking by controlling the brake fluid pressure of each wheel cylinder. The ABS warning light comes on when the ABS system malfunctions.

BC

(b) EBD (Electronic Brake Force Distribution): The EBD control utilizes the ABS to create the proper brake force distribution between the front and rear wheels in accordance with the driving conditions and vehicle load. In addition, when the brakes are applied while cornering, it also controls the braking forces of the right and left wheels, helping to maintain vehicle stability.



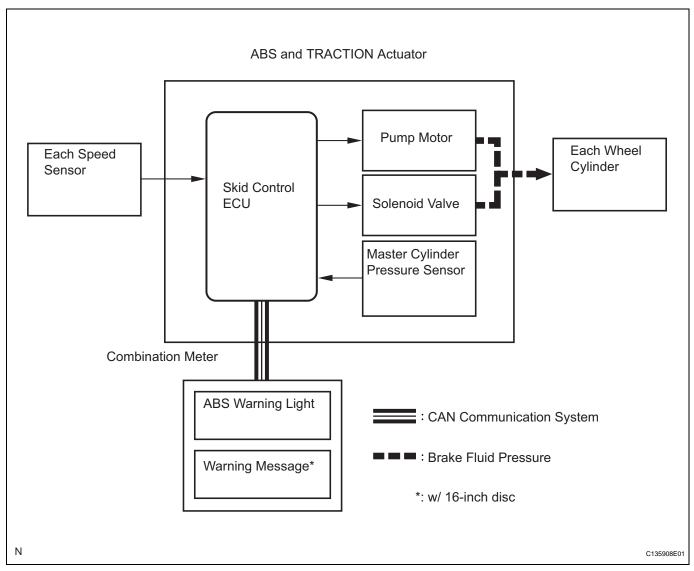
(1) Operation description:

The skid control ECU receives speed signals from each speed sensor to detect the slip conditions of the wheels and sends control signals to the solenoid.

The solenoid valve controls the brake fluid pressure of each wheel cylinder and divides the control power properly between the front and rear wheels and the right and left wheels. The brake warning light comes on to indicate malfunctions in the EBD system.

(c) BA (Brake Assist):

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



(1) Operation description:

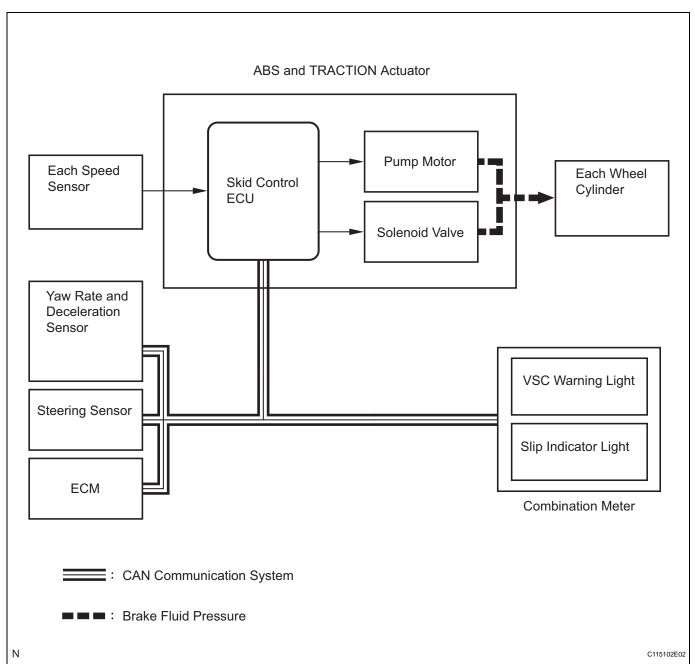
The skid control ECU receives speed signals from each speed sensor and the fluid pressure signal from the master cylinder pressure sensor to determine whether brake assist is necessary. If brake assist is deemed necessary, the skid control ECU sends control signals to the pump motor and solenoid. The pump and the solenoid valve then control the pressure applied to each wheel cylinder. The ABS warning light comes on to indicate malfunctions in the BA (brake assist) system.

w/ 16-inch disc: The brake warning light and ABS warning light come on to indicate malfunctions in the BA system.

BC

(d) TRC (Traction Control):

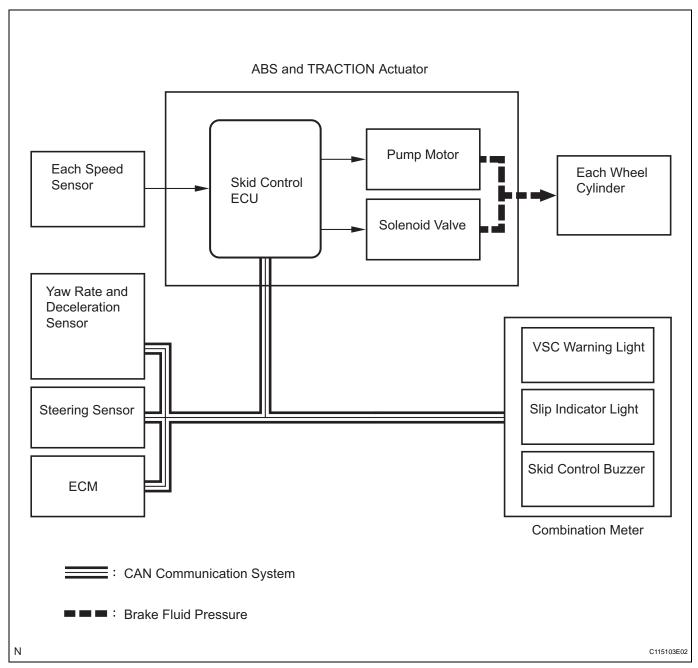
The TRC system helps prevent the drive wheels from slipping if the driver presses down on the accelerator pedal excessively when starting off or accelerating on a slippery surface.



The skid control ECU detects the vehicle's slip condition by receiving signals from each speed sensor and the ECM via CAN communication. The skid control ECU controls engine torque with the ECM via CAN communication and brake fluid pressure through the pump and solenoid valve. The slip indicator light blinks when the system is operating. for 4WD: The VSC warning light comes on when the TRC system malfunctions. for 2WD: The VSC warning light and SLIP indicator light comes on when the TRC system malfunctions.



(e) VSC (Vehicle Stability Control): The VSC system helps prevent the vehicle from slipping sideways when front or rear wheel skidding occurs while cornering.



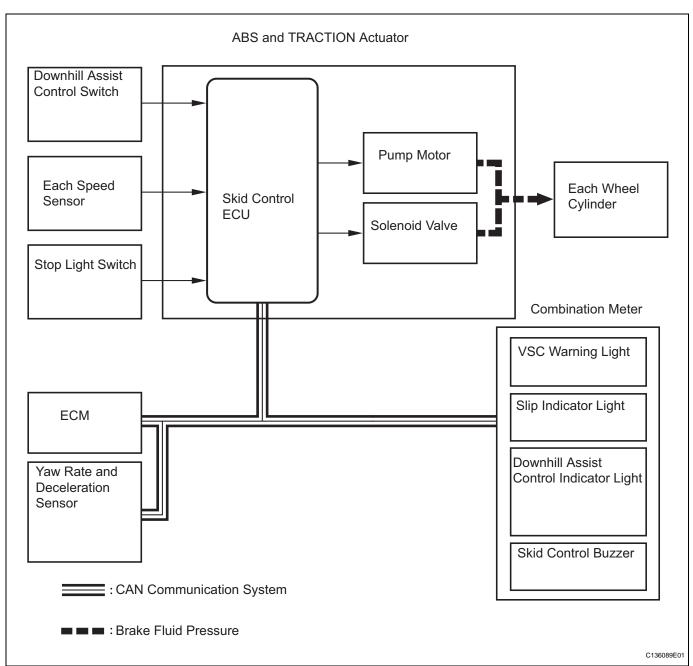
(1) Operation description:

The skid control ECU determines the vehicle condition by receiving signals from the speed sensor, the yaw rate and deceleration sensor and the steering sensor. The skid control ECU controls engine torque with the ECM via CAN communication and brake fluid pressure through the pump and solenoid valve. The slip indicator light blinks and the skid control buzzer sounds when the system is operating. for 4WD: The VSC warning light comes on when the TRC system malfunctions. for 2WD: The VSC warning light and slip indicator light come on when the TRC system malfunctions.

(f) Downhill Assist Control:

When the downhill assist control switch is pressed with the shift lever on L or R range and the accelerator and brake pedals not depressed, downhill assist control is activated. When activated, 4-wheel hydraulic pressure control occurs in order to maintain a constant low vehicle speed without causing the wheels to become locked. Thus, the vehicle can descend a steep hill in a stable manner. HINT:

- Depressing the accelerator and brake pedal cancels control of the downhill assist control.
- Downhill assist control begins operating when driving down on a slope at a speed of 25 km/h (16 mph) or less with the engine brake applied.



control.

The slip indicator light blinks and the downhill assist control indicator light and brake light come on when the system is in operation.

The VSC warning light comes on and the downhill assist control indicator light blinks to indicate a malfunction in the downhill assist

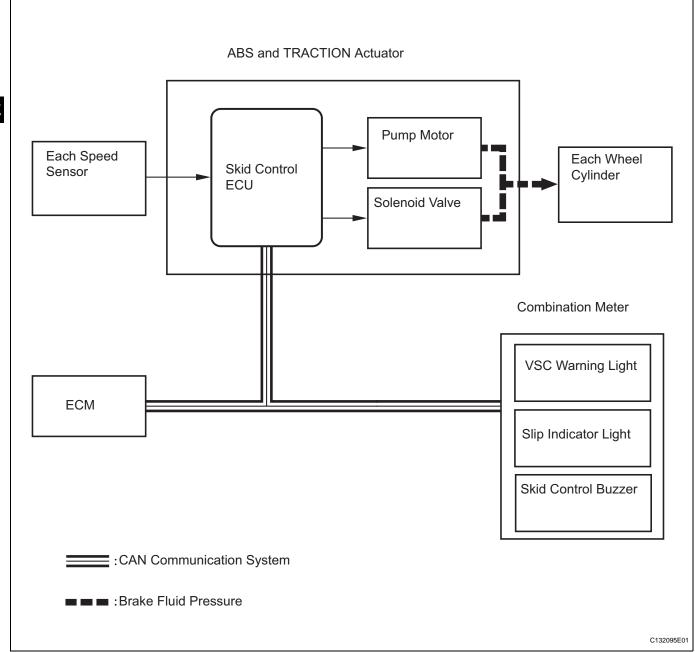
(g) Hill-start assist control:

When the vehicle starts off on a steep hill, hill-start assist control effects 4-wheel hydraulic pressure control to prevent the vehicle from rolling backwards.

After a maximum of 2 seconds after the control has started, fluid pressure is gradually released and control will be complete.

HINT:

- Depressing the brake pedal cancels control of the hill-start assist control.
- Hill-start assist control does not operate when the shift lever is in the P position, or when the vehicle is running, the parking brake lever is set, or the accelerator pedal is depressed.



BC

When the system is in operation, the following occurs: 1) the slip indicator light blinks; 2) the VSC light comes on; and 3) when hill-start assist control operation starts, the skid control buzzer sounds once; when hill-start assist control operation ends, the skid control buzzer sounds twice.

The VSC warning light comes on when the hillstart assist control is malfunctioning.

(h) AUTO LSD (Auto Limited Slip Differential) for 2WD: The AUTO LSD achieves the equivalent functions of an LSD (Limited Slip Differential) through the use of a traction control system. When the driver presses the AUTO LSD switch, this system achieves the LSD effect by regulating the hydraulic pressure that acts on the drive wheels and controlling the engine output in accordance with the amount of pedal effort applied on the accelerator. The AUTO LSD operates with the AUTO LSD switch on and the accelerator pedal depressed.

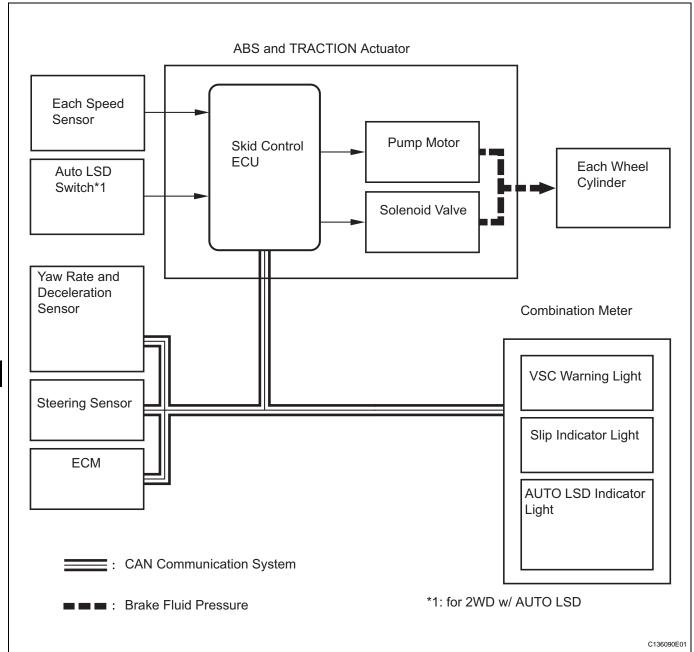
Auto LSD restrains brake pressure and reduces differential movement, thus transmitting the drive torque to the other drive wheel to ensure stability under the following conditions:

- · Wheels run off the road.
- Drive wheels spin in place when starting on a slope with one wheel on snow/ice.

HINT:

Releasing the accelerator pedal cancels control of the AUTO LSD system.





RC

The skid control ECU determines that the vehicle is in a state in which the AUTO LSD can operate by using various sensors and switches to detect the operating conditions of the AUTO LSD switch, shift position, accelerator pedal, and brake pedal. When the vehicle is in a state in which the AUTO LSD can operate, the skid control ECU effects hydraulic pressure control of the wheel cylinder at the wheel with the faster wheel speed so that the wheel speeds of the right and left drive wheels will become equal. The slip indicator light blinks and the AUTO LSD indicator light comes on when the system is operating. Both the VSC warning light and SLIP indicator light come on when the AUTO LSD system malfunctions.

2. COOPERATIVE CONTROL FUNCTION

- (a) Description
 - (1) Braking when Surface Resistance Differs
 Between Left and Right Wheels
 If the driver suddenly applies the brakes on a
 road surface with a considerable difference in
 friction coefficient between the right and left
 wheels, the difference in the brake force
 between the right and left wheels will cause the
 vehicle posture to become unstable and create a
 yaw movement. In this state, the skid control
 ECU controls the VSC to stabilize the vehicle
 posture. At the same time, it effects cooperative
 control with the EPS to provide steering torque
 assist, which facilitates the driver's steering
 maneuvers to stabilize the vehicle posture.
 - (2) Accelerating when Surface Resistance Differs Between Left and Right Wheels If the driver suddenly starts off or accelerates on a road surface with a considerable difference in friction coefficient between the right and left wheels, the slippage of a drive wheel will cause the vehicle posture to become unstable and negatively affect its acceleration performance. In this state, the skid control ECU causes the TRC to control the hydraulic brake of the slipping drive wheel, and requests the engine ECU to effect engine output control. At the same time, it effects cooperative control with the EPS to provide steering torque assist, which facilitates the driver's steering maneuvers to stabilize the vehicle posture.



- (3) Front Wheel Skid Tendency
 When the skid control ECU determines that
 there is a front wheel skid tendency, it controls
 the VSC to dampen the front wheel skid. At the
 same time, it effects cooperative control with the
 EPS to provide steering torque assist, which
 facilitates the driver's steering maneuvers to
 stabilize the vehicle posture. To prevent
 excessive steering maneuvers, it provides a
 steering torque assist. This assist increases the
 resistance to counter the driver's steering effort,
 if the driver turns the steering wheel excessively.
- (4) Rear Wheel Skid Tendency
 When the skid control ECU determines that
 there is a rear wheel skid tendency, it controls
 the VSC to dampen the rear wheel skid. At the
 same time, it effects cooperative control with the
 EPS to provide steering torque assist, which
 facilitates the driver's steering maneuvers in the
 direction to correct the rear wheel skid.
- (5) Acceleration During Cornering
 A sudden acceleration of the vehicle during
 cornering may cause a drive wheel to freewheel,
 which could cause the front wheels or rear
 wheels to skid. If the skid control ECU
 determines that there is freewheeling of a drive
 wheel, a front wheel skid tendency, or a rear
 wheel skid tendency, it effects cooperative
 control with the 4WD system to optimally control
 the drive torque distribution to the front and rear
 wheels. Furthermore, it controls the TRC and
 the VSC as needed to ensure driving stability
 and acceleration performance.
- (b) Operation
 The operation of the solenoid valves under the cooperative control is the same as the TRC or VSC operation.

3. ABS WITH EBD, BA, TRC AND VSC OPERATION

- (a) The skid control ECU calculates vehicle stability tendency based on the signals from the 4 wheel speed sensors, the yaw rate and deceleration sensor and the steering sensor. In addition, it evaluates the results of the calculations to determine whether any control actions (control of the engine output torque by electronic throttle control and of the brake fluid pressure by the ABS and TRACTION actuator) should be implemented.
- (b) The slip indicator blinks and the skid control buzzer sounds to inform the driver that the VSC system is operating. The slip indicator also blinks when traction control is operating, and the operation being performed is displayed.

4. FAIL SAFE FUNCTION

(a) When a failure occurs in the ABS with BA, TRC and VSC systems, the ABS and VSC warning lights illuminate, the slip indicator light comes on*1 or remains off*2, and the operations of those systems are prohibited. In addition to this, when a failure which disables the EBD operation occurs, the brake warning light comes on and its operation is prohibited.

HINT:

*1: for 2WD

*2: for 4WD

(b) If control is prohibited due to a malfunction during operation, control is disabled gradually to avoid sudden vehicle instability.

5. INITIAL CHECK

(a) When the vehicle speed first reaches approximately 6 km/h (4 mph) or more after the ignition switch is turned ON, each solenoid valve and the motor of the ABS and TRACTION actuator are sequentially activated to perform electrical checks. During the initial check, the operating sound of the solenoid valve and motor can be heard from the engine compartment, but this does not indicate a malfunction.

6. SERVICE MODE

(a) VSC operation can be disabled by operating the intelligent tester.

HINT:

Refer to the intelligent tester operator's manual for further details.

7. FUNCTION OF COMPONENTS

Components	Functions
Speed Sensor (Semiconductor Type)	Detects the wheel speed and sends the signal to skid control ECU
Skid Control ECU (Housed in ABS and TRACTION Actuator)	 Processes the signals from each sensor to control the ABS, BA, TRC, and VSC Sends and receives control signals to and from the ECM, yaw rate and deceleration sensor, steering sensor, etc. via CAN communication.
ABS and TRACTION Actuator	 Consists of the master cylinder cut solenoid valve, holding solenoid valve, pressure reduction solenoid valve, pump motor, and reservoir, and adjusts the brake fluid pressure applied to each wheel cylinder Houses the skid control ECU
Solenoid Relay	Supplies power to each solenoidHoused in the skid control ECU
Motor Relay (VSC MTR Relay)	 Supplies power to the pump motor Installed in engine room No. 1 relay block
Fail-safe Relay (VSC FAIL Relay)	Cuts off power to the motor when the pump motor circuit malfunctions Installed in engine room No. 1 relay block



Components		Functions
Steering Sensor		Detects the steering extent and direction and sends signals to the skid control ECU via CAN communication Has a magnetic resistance element which detects the rotation of the magnet housed in the detection gear in order to detect the changes in magnetic resistance and the steering amount and direction
Yaw Rate and Deceleration Sensor		Yaw rate sensor detects the vehicle's angular velocity (yaw rate) in the vertical direction based on the extent and direction of the deflection of the piezoelectric ceramics Deceleration sensor measures the capacity of the condenser that changes the distance between the electrodes depending on G force, which occurs when the vehicle is accelerated, and converts the measured value into electrical signals Sends signals to the skid control ECU via CAN communication
Master Cylinder Pressure Sen	sor	Detects the brake fluid pressure in the master cylinder Housed in the ABS and TRACTION actuator
ECM		Controls the engine output when TRC and VSC are operating with the skid control ECU via CAN communication
Downhill Assist Control switch	*1	Allows the driver to turn downhill assist control ON and OFF
AUTO LSD switch*2		Allows the driver to turn AUTO LSD ON and OFF
Combination Meter	ABS Warning Light	Illuminates to inform the driver that a malfunction in the ABS has occurred Blinks to indicate DTCs that relate to the ABS
	VSC Warning Light	Illuminates to inform the driver that a malfunction in the VSC system has occurred Blinks to indicate DTCs that relate to the VSC
	Brake Warning light	Illuminates to inform the driver that the parking brake is ON when the system is normal, and when the brake fluid has decreased Illuminates to inform the driver that a malfunction in the EBD has occurred
	Slip Indicator Light	Blinks to inform the driver that TRC, VSC, downhill assist control and hill-start assist control are operating Illuminates to inform the driver that a malfunction has occurred in the TRC or VSC system
	AUTO LSD Indicator Light*2	Lights up to inform the driver when AUTO LSD operation is possible
	Downhill Assist Control Indicator Light*1	Lights up to inform the driver when downhill assist control operation is possible
	Skid Control Buzzer	 Intermittently sounds to inform the driver that the VSC is operating Housed in the combination meter

HINT:

*1: w/ Downhill assist control *2: for 2WD w/ AUTO LSD