

- Exercise caution on low traction surfaces.
 - ▶ The tires slip more easily on such surfaces and braking distances are longer.
- Avoid continuous braking.
 - ▶ Repeated braking, such as when descending long, steep slopes can seriously overheat the brakes, reducing their effectiveness. Use engine braking with intermittent use of the brakes to reduce speed.
- For full braking effectiveness, operate both the front and rear brakes together.

■ **Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)**

This model is equipped with an Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) designed to help prevent the brakes from locking up during hard braking. The ABS functions with information provided by the IMU (Inertia Measurement Unit).

- ABS does not reduce braking distance. In certain circumstances, ABS may result in a longer stopping distance.

- ABS does not function at speeds below 6 mph (10 km/h).
- The brake lever and pedal may recoil slightly when applying the brakes. This is normal.
- Always use the recommended front/rear tires and sprockets to ensure correct ABS operation.

■ **Engine Braking**

Engine braking helps slow your vehicle down when you release the throttle. For further slowing action, downshift to a lower gear. Use engine braking with intermittent use of the brakes to reduce speed when descending long, steep slopes.

■ **Wet or Rainy Conditions**

Road surfaces are slippery when wet, and wet brakes further reduce braking efficiency. Exercise extra caution when braking in wet conditions.

If the brakes get wet, apply the brakes while riding at low speed to help them dry.