

**CHANGING GEARS**

Always use care to change the gear with the vehicle speed matched to the engine speed. Proper shifting will improve fuel economy and prolong engine life.

Avoid shifting down at high speed, as this may cause excessive engine speed (the tachometer needle into the red zone) and damage the engine.

**Economical driving speed**

The following shift points are recommended to assist fuel economy. The driver may vary these points to suit driving conditions and load.

Model	Drive range	Speed limit			
		1st to 2nd	2nd to 3rd	3rd to 4th	4th to 5th
GL	2H, 4H	10	20	35	50
	4L	5	10	20	25
GLX	2H, 4H, 4HLc	10	20	35	50
	4LLc	5	10	20	25

Fifth gear is an overdrive ratio and its use reduces engine speed below that of the 4th gear. Use fifth gear whenever vehicle speed allows, for maximum fuel economy.

**Possible driving speed**

Model	Drive range	Speed limit			
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th
GL	2H, 4H	30	55	90	125
	4L	15	30	45	65
GLX	2H, 4H, 4HLc	30	55	90	125
	4LLc	15	30	45	65

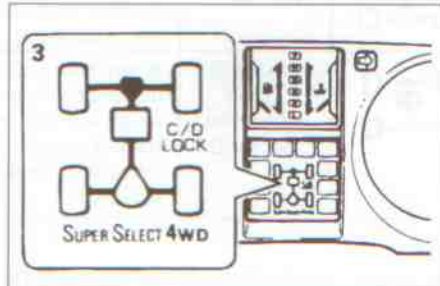
**SUPER SELECT 4WD\***

Shifting to rear-wheel drive or 4-wheel drive can be made by operating the transfer shift lever. Confirm the shifting on 2WD/4WD operation indication lamp.

1 - Transfer shift lever








2 - 2WD/4WD operation indication lamp.



## Starting and Driving

### SHIFT LEVER POSITION AND 2WD/4WD OPERATION INDICATION LAMP

km/h

Shift lever position	2WD/4WD operation indication lamp	Drive	Use
2H		2WD	When driving on dry normal roads and expressway economically.
4H		Full-time 4WD	Basic position of Superselect 4WD. When driving on normal roads, expressway and slippery roads.
4HLc		Center differential lock lamp	When driving on rough, sand and deep snow roads.
N		Neutral	When the mechanical winch is used. (The vehicle can not be driven with the shift lever in this position).
4LLc		Low range Center differential lock 4WD	When driving up or descending steep slopes or rough and such as muddy road. (Especially when increased drive power is required).

#### NOTE

The "N" position is only models with manual transmission.

#### CAUTION

1. Do not drive your vehicle in the "4LLc" or "4HLc" position on the public road; this would result in early wear of the clutch and other parts, increased fuel consumption and noise generation.
2. Use 1st gear in the "4LLc" position for very low-speed driving.
3. The operation indication lamp flashes while shifting progress.

### TRANSFER SHIFT LEVER OPERATION

#### CAUTION

Do not operate the transfer shift lever while the rear wheel or vehicle are slipping on a snow road.

#### NOTE

1. If the transfer shift lever is shifted slowly from "2H" to "4H", transmission gear may make a noise. In this case, shift the transfer shift lever to "2H", and then after confirming the 4WD operation indication lamp is on "2H", proceed with the lever from "2H" to "4H" again.

2. When the shift lever is moved, the vehicle may make a noise. So try to shift the lever slowly.
3. The center differential lock shift lever is located in the center console.
4. In case the operation indication lamp is on "2H", depress the center differential lock shift lever while the vehicle is running straight.

### VEHICLES WITH

2H

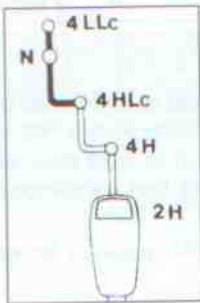
The lever can be either stopped or moved while the vehicle is moving with the vehicle.

2. When the shift gear is shifted from "2H" to "4H" soon after driving the vehicle in a cold weather district, the transmission gear may make a noise. So try to shift the gear while the vehicle is stopped.
3. The center differential lock lamp may delay to illuminate even if the shift lever is shifted from "4H" to "4HLc".
4. In case the operation indication lamp does not change quickly even if the shift lever is shifted from "4HLc" to "4H", or from "4H" to "2H", depress the accelerator slowly a few times with the vehicle running straight ahead.

**VEHICLES WITH MANUAL TRANSMISSION**

□ "2H" ⇄ "4H" ⇄ "4HLc"

The lever can be operated between these position while the vehicle is either stopped or moving. In case the operation is to be made while the vehicle is moving, operate the lever after easing the accelerator pedal with the vehicle running straight ahead.



**NOTE**

Shifting of the level between "2H" "4H" should be made at the speed below 100 km/h.

■ "4HLc" ⇄ "N" ⇄ "4LLc"

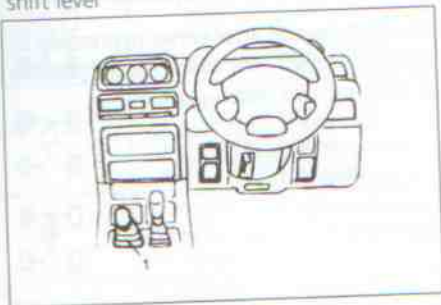
The lever can be operated between these position while vehicle is stopped. The operation should be made after either depressing the clutch pedal or setting the transmission shift lever to the neutral position while keeping the transfer shift lever pushed down.

## Starting and Driving

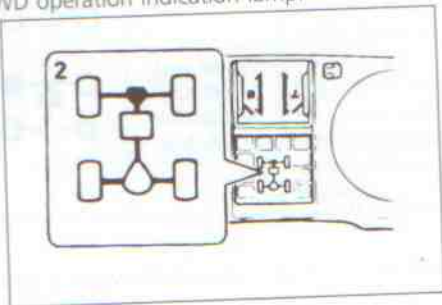
### PART TIME 4WD\*

Shifting to rear-wheel drive or 4-wheel drive can be made by operating the transfer shift lever. Confirmation of the shifting is made by the operation indication lamp on 2WD/4WD operation indication lamp.

1 - Transfer shift lever



2 - 2WD/4WD operation indication lamp



### SHIFT LEVER POSITION AND 2WD/4WD OPERATION INDICATION LAMP

Shift lever position	2WD/4WD operation indication lamp	Drive	Use
2H		2WD	When driving on dry normal roads and expressway economically.
4H		High range 4WD	When driving deep snow, sand or rough roads with normal speed.
N		Neutral	When the mechanical interlock is used. (The vehicle cannot be driven with the shift lever in this position).
4LLc		Low range 4WD	When driving up or descending steep slopes on rough and such as muddy road. (Especially when increased drive power is required).

#### ! CAUTION

- Four-wheel drive should never be used on paved road surface. Do not drive your vehicle in the "4L" position on the paved road; this would result in early wear of the tyres, clutch and other parts, increased fuel consumption and possible noise generation.
- Use 1st gear in the "4L" position for very low-speed off-road driving.

### TRANSFER EQUIPPED V

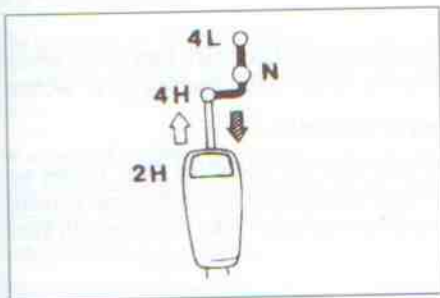
⇄ "2H" "4H"

- Set the manu
- The lever can is either stop while the veh accelerator pe

**TRANSFER SHIFT LEVER OPERATION (VEHICLES EQUIPPED WITH MANUAL FREE-WHEELING HUBS)\***

⇐ "2H" "4H" ⇐

1. Set the manual free-wheeling hubs to "LOCK" position.
2. The lever can be operated between these positions while the vehicle is either stopped or moving. In case the operation is to be made while the vehicle is moving, operate the lever after easing the accelerator pedal with the vehicle running straight ahead.



■ "4H" ⇄ "N" "4L"

The lever can be operated between these positions while the vehicle is stopped.

Operate the transfer shift lever after either depressing the clutch pedal or setting the transmission shift lever to neutral position.

⇐ "2H" → "4H"

The lever can be operated between these positions while the vehicle is either stopped or moving.

In case the operation is to be made while the vehicle is moving, operate the lever after easing the accelerator pedal with the vehicle running straight ahead.

**FREE-WHEELING HUBS\***

If the vehicle is equipped with free-wheeling hubs, they are located on the front wheels.

The free wheeling hubs are devised to provide economical operation when the two rear wheels are driving the vehicle, by disconnecting the driving gear (such as the propeller shaft) from the front wheels to stop the driving gear rotation, reducing noise and wear, and allow only the wheels to turn freely.



## Starting and Driving

### Manual free-wheeling hubs

The hubs are set to either the "FREE" position or the "LOCK" position by turning the handle.

- 1 - FREE  
This position is for rear-wheel drive.
- 2 - LOCK  
This position is for four-wheel drive.

### CAUTION

If 4-wheel drive is to be used, both the left and right free-wheeling hubs must be set to the "LOCK" position. Do not attempt to drive the vehicle with the transfer shift lever in either the "4H" or "4L" position if the free-wheeling hubs are in the "FREE" position.

If the setting of the free-wheeling hubs is to be changed after extended use of the brakes (such as for descending a long slope), allow them to cool first. The free-wheeling hubs can become extremely hot and could cause severe burns.



### CORRECT FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE OPERATION

By shifting to four-wheel drive, the both axles of the vehicle are connected with each other. This improves the traction characteristics. When turning sharp corners or moving forward and backward rapidly, however, the drive line is stressed which is felt as a braking effect. A four-wheel drive vehicle can accelerate more quickly and smoothly.

However, note that the braking distance is not shorter than that of a two-wheel drive vehicle.

When using four-wheel drive on rough roads (snow, mud, sand, etc.), it is important to operate the vehicle correctly.

#### NOTE

After driving on rough roads, check each part of the vehicle and wash thoroughly with water. Refer to the "Vehicle care" section.

#### Driving on snowy or icy roads

Set the transfer shift lever to "4HLc" or "4H" (Super select 4WD) or "4H" (Part time 4WD) in accordance with the road conditions and gradually depress the accelerator pedal for a smooth start.

#### NOTE

1. The use of snow tyres and/or tyre chains is recommended.
2. Maintain a safe distance between vehicles, avoid sudden braking and use engine braking (downshifting).
3. Avoid sudden braking, sudden acceleration, and sharp turning operations could cause skidding and spinouts.

#### Driving on sand

Set the transfer shift lever to 4WD, and start. Keep the vehicle steady and drive at low speed.

#### NOTE

1. Avoid sudden braking and acceleration could result in skidding.
2. If it is necessary, use tyre chains.
3. If the vehicle is stuck, check the tyres to get it loose.
4. Because the vehicle could be at a low speed, conditions.

### CAUTION

Driving over rough terrain without proper preparations could damage the vehicle.

**Driving on sandy or muddy roads**

Set the transfer shift lever to "4LLc" (Super select 4WD) or "4L" (part time 4WD), and then gradually depress the accelerator pedal for a smooth start. Keep the pressure on the accelerator pedal as constant as possible, and drive at low speed.

**NOTE**

1. Avoid sudden braking, acceleration, and turning; such operations could result in the vehicle becoming stuck.
2. If it is necessary to drive in extremely muddy conditions, the use of tyre chains is recommended.
3. If the vehicle becomes stuck, place stones, tree branches, etc. under the tyres to provide traction, or rock the vehicle back and forth to get it loose.
4. Because the extent of muddy conditions is difficult to judge and the vehicle could become bogged down very deeply, operation should be at a low speed. If possible, get out of the vehicle and check the conditions ahead before proceeding.

**CAUTION**

Driving over roads in coastal areas or roads on which anti skid preparations have been spread can cause rust on the vehicle; wash the vehicle thoroughly as soon as possible after such use.

**Climbing sharp grades**

Set the transfer shift lever to "4LLc" (super select 4WD) or "4L" (part time 4WD) to maximize use of the engine torque.

1. Choose as smooth a slope as possible.
2. The climbing ability is approximate 40° grade on dry pavement.
3. Before attempting to drive up the slope, walk up it to confirm that the vehicle can handle the grade.

**Descending sharp grades**

Set the transfer shift lever to "4LLc" (Super select 4WD) or "4L" (Part time 4WD), use the engine brake (downshifting) and descend slowly.

1. When descending a sharp grade, if the brakes are applied suddenly because of an obstacle encountered, control of the vehicle could be lost. Before descending the slope, walk down it and confirm the path.
2. Before descending a grade, it is necessary to choose the appropriate gear. Avoid changing gears or depressing the clutch while descending the grade.

## Starting and Driving

### Turning sharp corners <Except "4H" (Super select 4WD)>

When turning a sharp corner in four-wheel drive, the same thing that happens when doing so with the brake applied may occur. This is called tight corner braking, and results from each of the four tyres being at a different distance from the corner. The phenomenon is peculiar to four-wheel drive vehicles. If this occurs, either straighten out the steering wheel, or change to two-wheel drive.

### Crossing a stream

Four-wheel drive vehicles are not necessarily waterproof. If the electrical circuits become wet, further operation of the vehicle will be impossible; therefore, avoid crossing streams unless absolutely necessary. If crossing a stream is unavoidable, use the following procedure:

1. Cross at a place where the water is less than 60 cm (1.9 ft.) deep.
2. Set the transfer shift lever to "4LLc" (Super select 4WD) or "4L" (Part time 4WD).
3. Drive slowly at a speed of approximately 5km/h (3 mph) to avoid splashing too much water.

### CAUTION

Do not attempt to cross a stream at a place where the water is more than 60 cm (1.9 ft.) deep.

Do not change gears while crossing the stream.

Frequent crossing of streams can adversely affect the life span of the vehicle; consult an authorized Hindustan Motors Pajero dealer and take the necessary measures to prepare, inspect, and repair the vehicle.

After crossing a stream; inspect the brakes to be sure they are working properly. If the brakes are wet and not functioning properly, dry them out by driving slowly while lightly depressing the brake pedal.

Inspect each part of the vehicle carefully. Refer to the "Inspection and maintenance following rough road operation" section.

### Inspection and maintenance following rough road operation

After operating the vehicle in rough road conditions, be sure to perform the following inspection and maintenance procedures:

1. Check that the vehicle has not been damaged by rocks, potholes, etc.
2. Carefully wash the vehicle with water.

Drive the vehicle slowly while lightly depressing the brake pedal in order to dry out the brakes. If the brakes still do not function properly, contact an authorized Hindustan Motors Pajero dealer and, if possible, have the brakes checked.

3. If a stream has been crossed, check the engine, transmission, differential oil and propeller shaft grease. If the oil or grease is dirty or cloudy because of its mixing with water, it must be replaced with new oil.
4. Inspect the headlamps. If the headlamp bulb is flooded with water, have the bulb drained off at an authorized Hindustan Motors Pajero dealer.
5. Have an authorized Hindustan Motors Pajero dealer inspect and grease the wheel bearing.

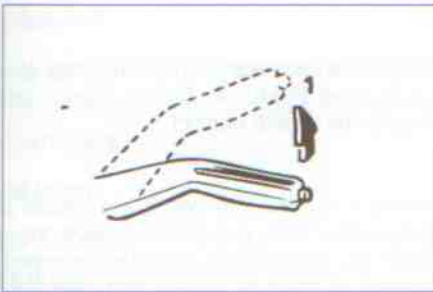
## PARKING B

To park the vehicle, apply the parking brake, and shift the transfer shift lever to Reserve (on face of the transfer shift lever).

- 1 - To apply, pull the parking brake hand grip.
- 2 - To release, push the parking brake hand grip down.

When parking on an uphill grade, shift the wheels toward the uphill grade.



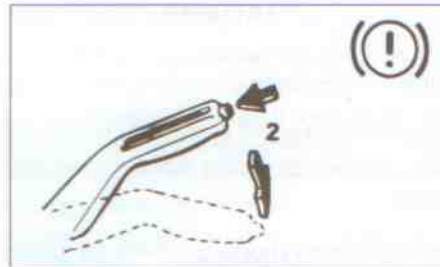


### PARKING BRAKE

To park the vehicle, first bring it to a complete stop, fully engage the parking brake, and then move the gearshift lever 1st (on facing uphill) or Reserve (on facing downhill) position with manual transmission. Move the transfer shift lever to any position except "N".

- 1 - To apply, pull the lever up without pushing the button at the end of hand grip.
- 2 - To release, pull the lever up slightly, push the button, and then push to downward.

When parking on a hill, apply the parking brake and turn the front wheels toward the curb on a downhill grade; away from the curb on an uphill grade.



### ⚠ CAUTION

Before driving, be sure that the parking brake is fully released and brake warning lamp is off.

If the vehicle is driven without releasing the parking brake, the brake will be overheated, resulting in ineffective braking and possible brake failure.

## Starting and Driving

### PARKING

#### Parking on a slope

Fully engage the parking brake, and then move the gearshift lever to 1st (on facing uphill), reverse (on facing downhill) position on manual transmission vehicle.

When parking on a hill, apply chocks to wheels for greater safety.

#### Parking with the engine running

Do not keep the engine running for a long time in a closed or poorly ventilated place. Carbon monoxide gas is odourless and extremely poisonous and dangerous.

#### Where you park

Avoid parking in a place where there are inflammable objects such as dry glass, rags, etc. Because the exhaust system with catalyst procedures very high temperatures.

#### When leaving the vehicle

Always remove the key from the ignition switch and lock all doors when leaving the vehicle unattended.

Always try to park your vehicle in a well lighted area.

### BRAKING

All the parts of the brake system are critical to safety. Have the system serviced by an authorized Hindustan Motors Pajero dealer at regular intervals according to the service booklet.

#### Brake system

1. The service brake is divided into two brake circuits so that if one brake circuit fails, the other is available to stop the vehicle. If a problem occurs, however, the brake pedal must be depressed further than usual; stop driving as soon as possible and have the brake system repaired at the nearest authorized Hindustan Motors Pajero dealer.
2. The brake boosting force is lost after the brake pedal is depressed once or twice while the engine is off. If this occurs, the brakes will require greater force than usual. This is especially important when the vehicle is being towed.

#### Warning lamp

The brake warning lamp lets you know if your brake system is working properly. Read "Brake warning lamp" on page 39. Periodically check that the brake warning lamp functions properly.

#### When brakes are wet

Check the brake system while driving at a low speed immediately after starting, especially when the brakes are wet, to confirm they are functioning normally.

A film of water can form on the brake discs or brake drums and prevent normal functioning after driving in heavy rain or through large puddles or after the vehicle is washed. If this occurs, repeatedly tap the brake pedal lightly while driving to dry out the brakes.

When driving

it is important to use a lower gear when driving down a slope to prevent the brakes from overheating.

Brake pads and discs

1. With new brake pads and discs, the brakes will feel firm and responsive.

2. The disc brakes will produce a high-pitched squeaking noise when they are first used. This is normal and will stop when the brakes reach their limit.

If you hear this noise, stop driving and have the brakes checked at the nearest authorized Hindustan Motors Pajero dealer.

**CAUTION**

1. Do not lean against the brake pedal while driving. This could cause the brake pedal to be depressed and the brakes to be applied.

### When driving downhill

It is important to take advantage of the engine braking by shifting to a lower gear while driving on steep downhill roads in order to prevent the brakes from overheating.

### Brake pads and linings

1. With new brake pads or linings if possible, avoid applying the sudden brakes fully during the first 200 km of driving.
2. The disc brakes are provided with a warning device which emits a shrieking metallic sound while braking if the brake pads have reached their limit.

If you hear this sound, have the brake pads replaced by your Hindustan Motors Pajero dealer.

### CAUTION

1. Do not leave any objects or place a thick floor mat around the brake pedal; doing so could prevent the full pedal stroke that would be necessary in an emergency. Make sure that the pedal can be operated freely at all times.

### LIMITED-SLIP DIFFERENTIAL\*

A limited-slip differential is applied for the rear wheel differential only. The features of this limited-slip differential are described below.

Just as with a conventional differential, the wheel on one side is allowed to turn at a different speed from the wheel on the other side when the vehicle is cornering. The difference between the limited-slip differential and a conventional differential is that if the wheel on one side of the vehicle loses traction, a greater amount of torque is applied to the rear wheel on the other side to improve traction.

#### NOTE

Even if there is a difference in the amount of traction the wheels can get, if both of them are spinning, the limited-slip differential will not be effective.

The following procedures can be used to confirm that the limited-slip differential is functioning properly.

1. Position the vehicle so that one wheel is on ice, snow, mud, etc. Drive the vehicle, and observe the operation of the limited-slip differential. The vehicle should not become stuck if the differential is functioning properly.
2. Depress the accelerator pedal gradually, and then, when traction is good, depress it forcefully. If the vehicle accelerates well, the differential is functioning properly.

If the tyre spins and will not come out of the mud, it may help to pull the parking brake slightly, so that it barely takes effect (it should not be in the completely braked conditions), and then try again.

If this is successful, be sure to then release the parking brake.