

Comparing automatic and standard transmissions

Gear	Automatic*	Standard*
P – Park	Use when starting the vehicle and when parked. Locks the transmission.	
R – Reverse	Use when backing up. Turns on reverse (white) lights.	Use when backing up. Turns on reverse (white) lights.
N – Neutral	If vehicle stalls while moving, use to restart the engine.	Use when vehicle is stopped or when starting the engine.
D – Drive	Use for normal forward driving.	
1 – First gear	Use when pulling heavy loads or when going up or down very steep hills.	The lowest gear. Use it from a stopped position to speeds of 10 – 15 km/h. Use when pulling heavy loads or when going up or down very steep hills.
2 – Second gear	Use when pulling heavy loads or when going up or down very steep hills.	Use from speeds of 15 – 30 km/h, for hills and when driving on snow or ice.
3 – Third gear		Use for speeds between 30 – 60 km/h.
4 – Fourth gear		Use for highway speeds on 4-speed models.
5 – Fifth gear		Use for highway cruising on 5-speed models.
6 – Sixth gear		Use for highway cruising on 6-speed models.
O – Overdrive	Use at speeds of over 40 km/h to save fuel.	

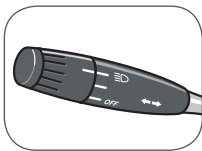
* The speed guidelines are approximate and will depend on your vehicle.



Parking brake

This brake keeps the vehicle from moving when it's parked. Depending on your vehicle, you may have a foot or hand-operated brake. Make sure you fully apply the parking brake when parking and fully release it before moving.

The parking brake is sometimes called an emergency brake because it can be used to slow the vehicle if the foot brake fails. See **chapter 8, emergency strategies**, for more information on these situations.



Turn signal lever

This lever turns the left- and right-turn signals on and off. You use your turn signals to communicate to other road users that you want to change direction or position.