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Gas station information

Fuel type:

UNLEADED gasoline, Research Octane Number 91 (Octane Rating 87) or higher.

See page 98 for detailed information.

Fuel tank capacity:

Two-wheel drive models

57 L (15.1 gal., 12.5 Imp.gal.)

Four-wheel drive models

68 L (18.0 gal., 15.0 Imp. gal.)

Engine oil:

API SH, "Energy-Conserving II" multigrade engine oil or ILSAC multigrade engine oil is recommended.

See page 156 for detailed information.

Tire information: See pages 159 through 163.

Tire pressure: See page 183.

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Part 1

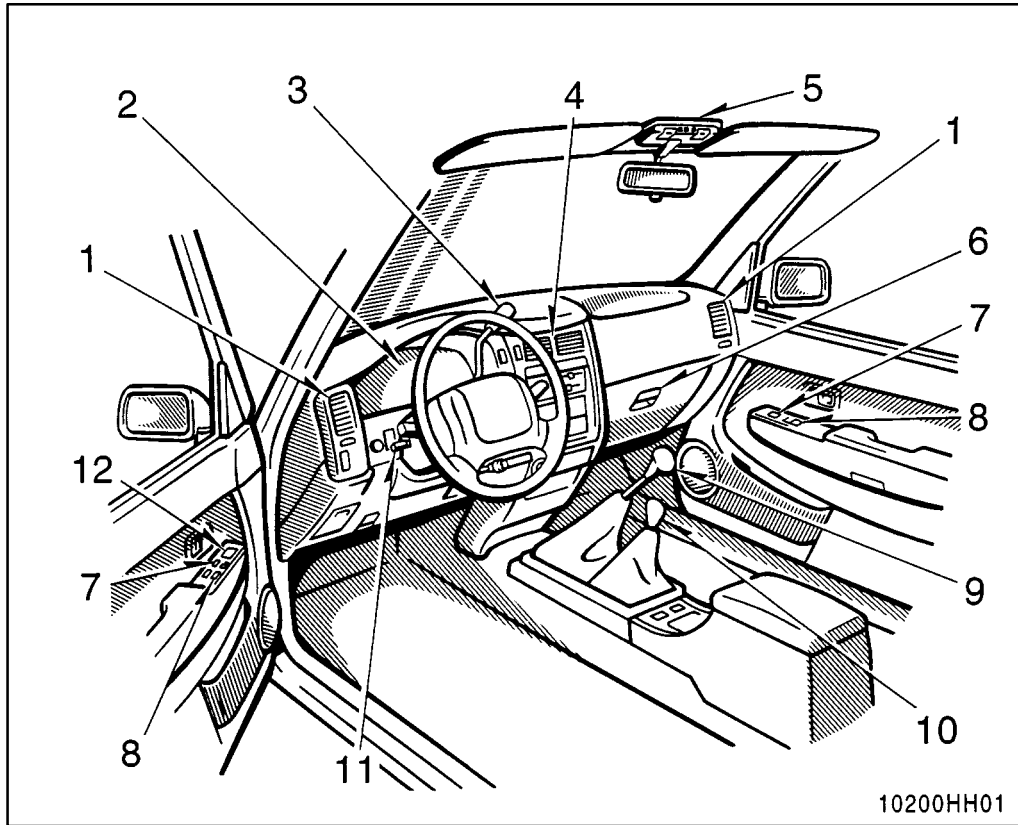
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-1

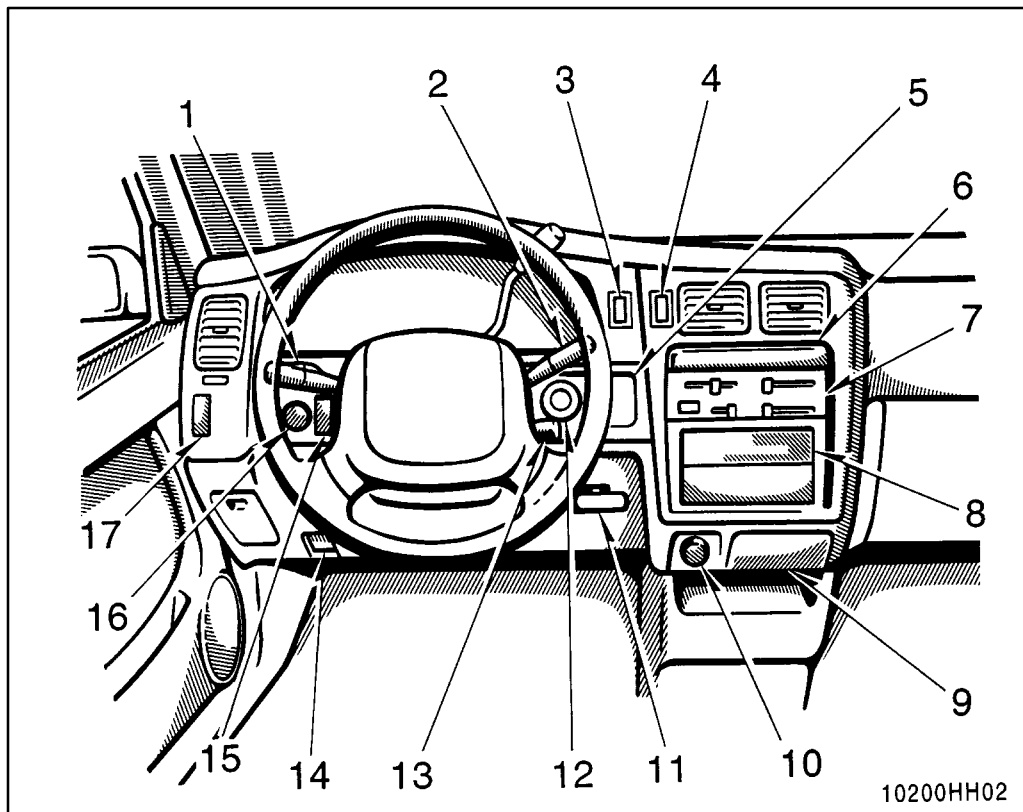
Overview of instruments and controls

- Instrument panel overview
- Instrument cluster overview
- Indicator symbols on the instrument panel

Instrument panel overview



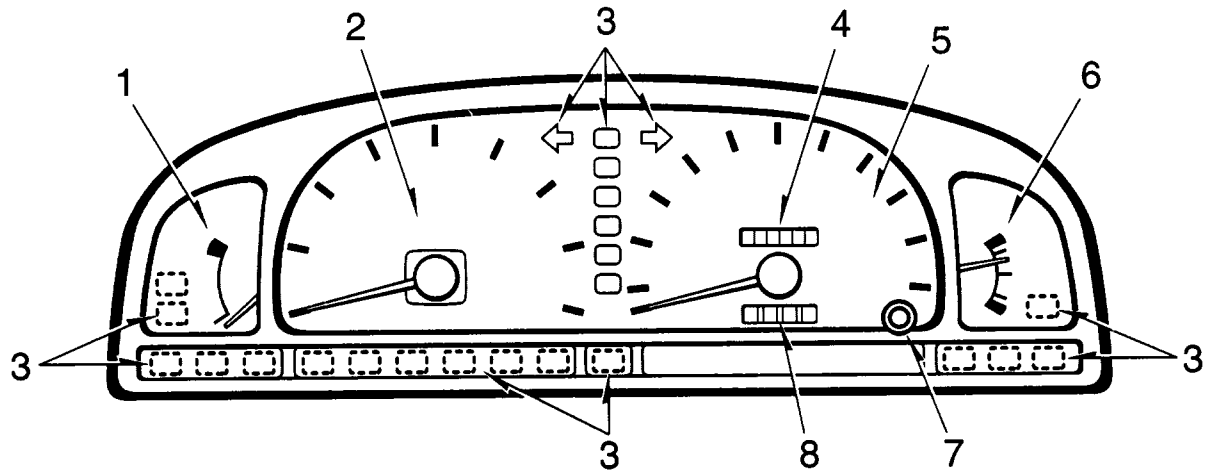
1. Side vent
2. Instrument cluster
3. Automatic transmission selector lever (column shift)
4. Center vents
5. Personal lights or interior light
6. Glovebox
7. Power door lock switch
8. Power window switches
9. Manual transmission gear shift lever or automatic transmission selector lever (floor shift)
10. Front drive control lever
11. Tilt steering lock release lever
12. Power rear view mirror control switch



1. Headlight and turn signal switch
2. Wiper and washer switches
3. Driving pattern selector button
4. Emergency flasher switch
5. Clock
6. Cup holder
7. Air conditioning controls
8. Car audio
9. Ashtray
10. Cigarette lighter
11. Parking brake lever
12. Ignition switch
13. Cruise control switch
14. Hook lock release lever
15. Rear differential lock button
16. Instrument panel light control knob
17. Clutch start cancel switch

Instrument cluster overview

► With tachometer



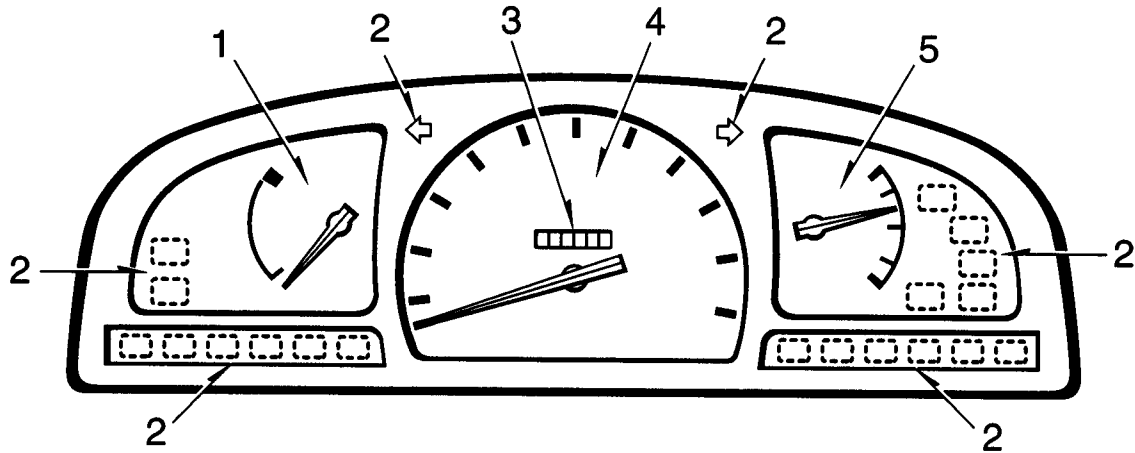
19200H04

- 1. Engine coolant temperature gauge
- 2. Tachometer
- 3. Service reminder indicators or indicator lights

- 4. Odometer
- 5. Speedometer
- 6. Fuel gauge

- 7. Trip meter reset knob
- 8. Trip meter

► Without tachometer



19200H03

- 1. Engine coolant temperature gauge
- 2. Service reminder indicators or indicator lights

- 3. Odometer
- 4. Speedometer

- 5. Fuel gauge

Indicator symbols on the instrument panel

 BRAKE	Brake system warning light* ¹
	Seat belt reminder light* ¹
	Discharge warning light* ¹
	Low oil pressure warning light* ¹
	Malfunction indicator light* ¹
	Low fuel level warning light* ¹
ABS (type A)  (type B)	Anti-lock brake system warning light* ¹
	SRS airbag warning light* ¹

A/T P	Unengaged "Park" warning light* ¹
A/T OIL TEMP	Automatic transmission fluid temperature warning light* ¹
	Low windshield washer fluid level light* ¹
	Turn signal indicator lights
	Headlight high beam indicator light
O/D OFF	Over-drive indicator light
ECT PWR	Driving pattern ("POWER" mode) indicator light
PRN D 2 L	Automatic transmission indicator lights
	Four-wheel drive indicator light

RR DIFF LOCK	Rear differential lock indicator light
CRUISE	Cruise control indicator light *2

*1: For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" in Chapter 1-5.

*2: If this light flashes, see "Cruise control" in Chapter 1-6.

Part 1

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-2

Keys and Doors

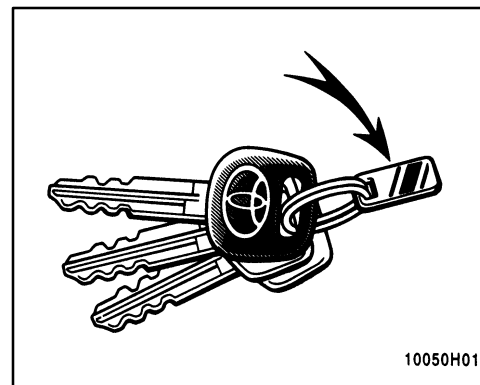
- Keys
- Side doors
- Power windows
- Quarter windows
- Rear window
- Tailgate
- Hood
- Fuel tank cap
- Detachable moon roof
- Detachable sun shade

Keys

KEY PLATE

This key works in every lock.

Since the doors can be locked without a key, you should always carry a spare key in case you accidentally lock your key inside the vehicle.

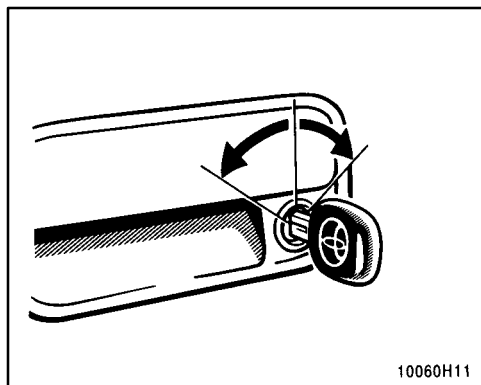


KEY NUMBER PLATE

Your key number is shown on the plate. Keep the plate in a safe place such as your wallet, not in the vehicle.

If you should lose your keys or if you need additional keys, duplicates can be made by a Toyota dealer using the key number. You should also put a copy of the key number with your important papers.

Side doors



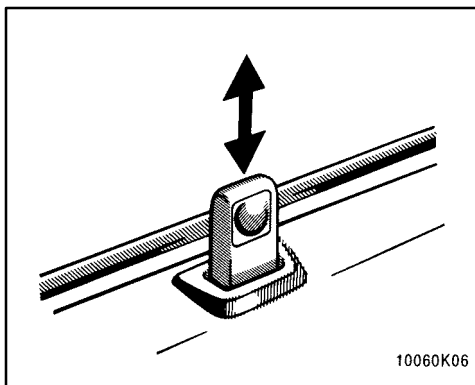
LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH KEY

Insert the key into the keyhole and turn it.

To lock: Turn the key forward.

To unlock: Turn the key backward.

Vehicles with power door lock system—Both doors lock and unlock simultaneously with either door. In the driver's door lock, turning the key once will unlock the driver's door and twice in succession will unlock the driver's door and passenger's door simultaneously.



LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH INSIDE LOCK BUTTON

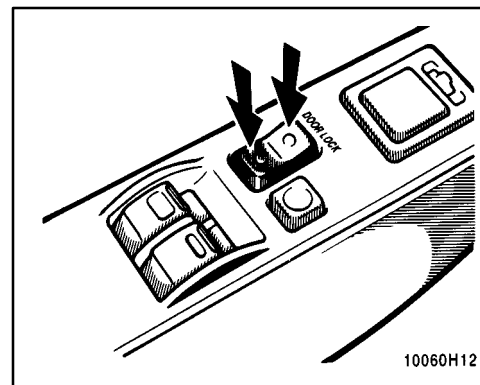
Move the lock button.

To lock: Push the button downward.

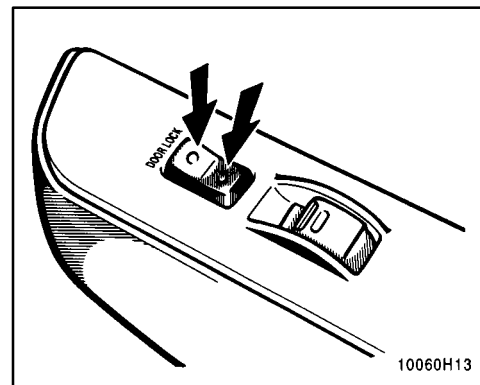
To unlock: Pull the button upward.

Closing the door with the lock button pushed in will also lock the door. Be careful not to lock your keys in the vehicle.

Vehicles with power door lock system—The door cannot be locked if you leave the key in the ignition switch.



Driver's side



Passenger's side

LOCKING AND UNLOCKING WITH POWER DOOR LOCK SWITCH

Push the switch.

To lock: Push the switch on the front side.

To unlock: Push the switch on the rear side.

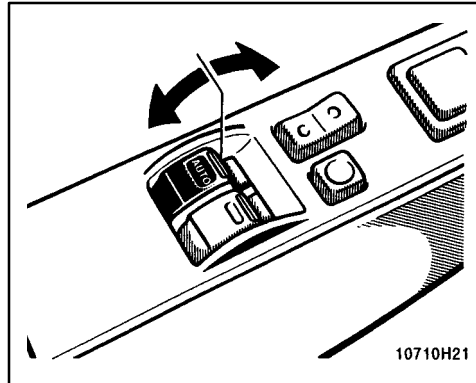
Both doors lock or unlock simultaneously.



CAUTION

Before driving, be sure that the doors are closed and locked, especially when small children are in the vehicle. Along with the proper use of seat belts, locking the doors helps prevent the driver and passengers from being thrown out from the vehicle during an accident. It also helps prevent the doors from being opened unintentionally.

Power windows



The windows can be operated with the switch on each door.

The power windows work when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position. However, if both doors are closed, they work for 60 seconds even after the ignition switch is turned off. They stop working when either door is opened.

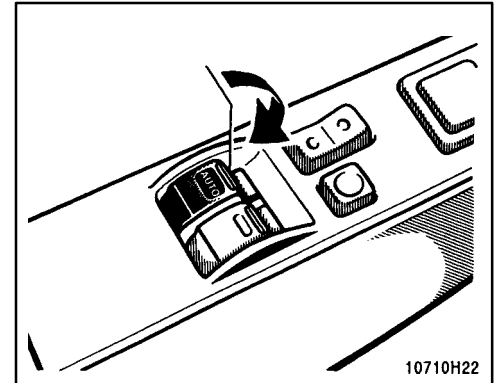
OPERATING THE DRIVER'S WINDOW

Use the switch on the driver's door.

Normal operation: The window moves as long as you hold the switch.

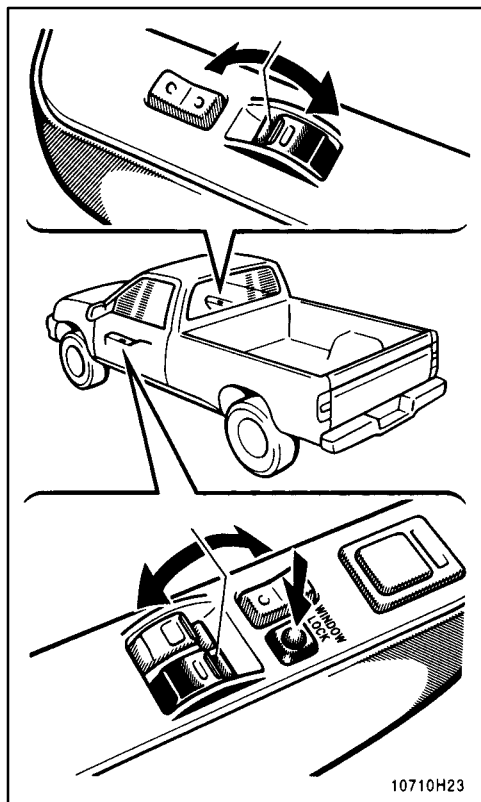
To open: Lightly push down the switch.

To close: Pull up the switch.



Automatic operation (to open only):

Push the switch completely down and then release it. The window will fully open. To stop the window partway, lightly pull the switch up and then release it.



OPERATING THE PASSENGERS' WINDOW

Use the switch on the passenger's door or the switch on the driver's door that controls the passenger's window.

The window moves as long as you hold the switch.

To open: Push down the switch.

To close: Pull up the switch.

If you push in the "WINDOW LOCK" button on the driver's door, the passenger's windows cannot be operated.

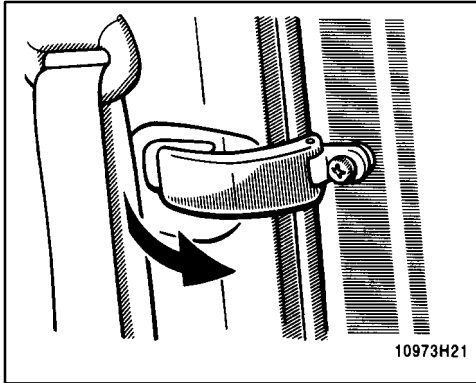


CAUTION

To avoid serious personal injury, you must do the following.

- Always make sure the head, hands and other parts of the body of all occupants are kept completely inside the vehicle before you close the power windows. If someone's neck, head or hands gets caught in a closing window, it could result in a serious injury. When anyone closes the power windows, be sure that they operate the windows safely.
- When small children are in the vehicle, never let them use the power window switches without supervision. Use the "WINDOW LOCK" button to prevent them from making unexpected use of the switches.
- Never leave small children alone in the vehicle, especially with the ignition key still inserted. They could use the power window switches and get trapped in a window. Unattended children can become involved in serious accidents.

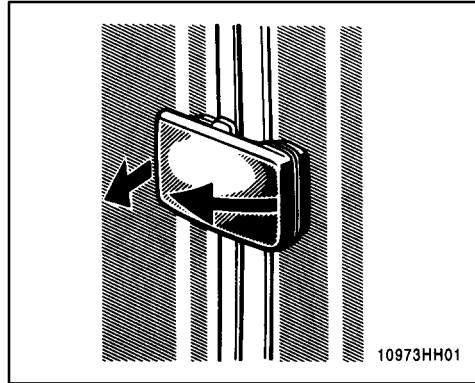
Quarter windows (Xtra-cab models)



To open the quarter window, pull the latch handle toward you and swing it fully out.

When closing the window, make sure it is completely closed.

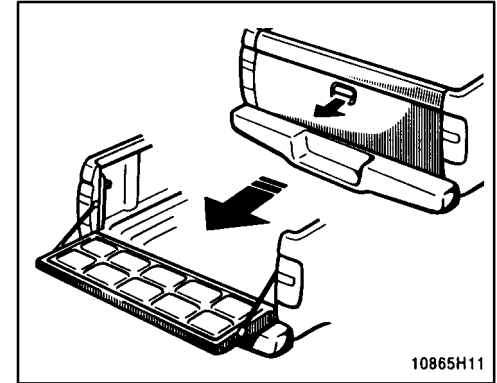
Rear windows



To unlock the rear window, pull the left end of the latch handle toward you and disengage the right end from the catch.

When closing the window, make sure it is completely closed.

Tailgate



To open the tailgate, pull the handle up.

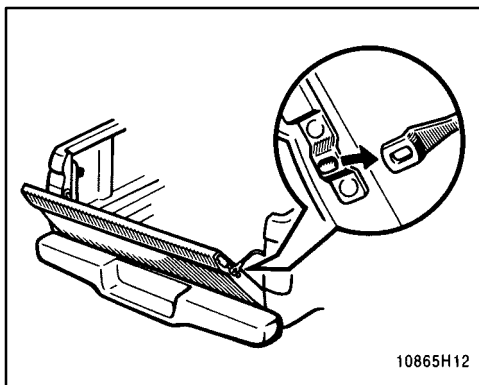
The support cables will hold the tailgate horizontal.

See "Luggage stowage precautions" in Part 2 for precautions to observe in loading luggage.

After closing the tailgate, try pulling it toward you to make sure it is securely locked.

NOTICE

Avoid driving with the tailgate open.

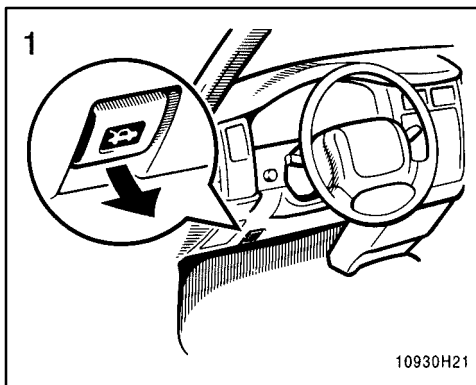


To lower the tailgate fully, release the support brackets from the lugs as shown.

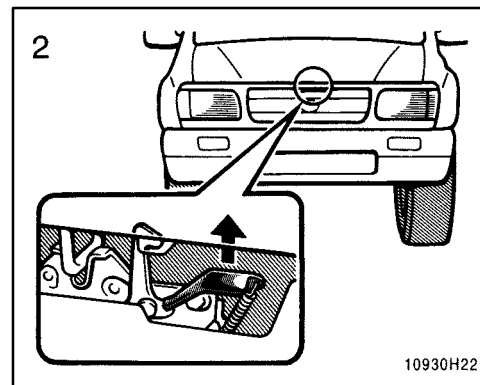
NOTICE

Make sure the tailgate is securely caught by the support brackets before closing the tailgate.

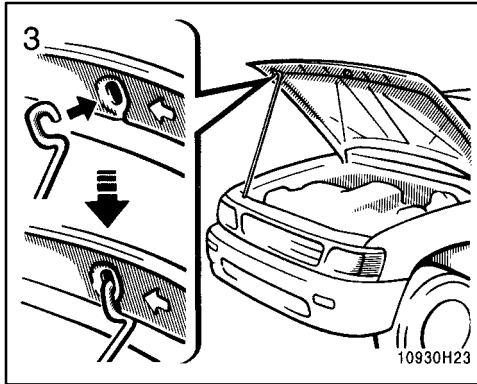
Hood



To open the hood, do the following:
1. Pull the hood lock release lever. The hood will spring up slightly.



2. In front of the vehicle, press up on the auxiliary catch lever and lift the hood .



3. Hold the hood open by inserting the support rod into the slot.

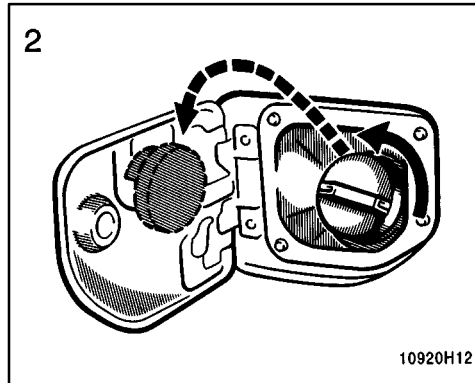
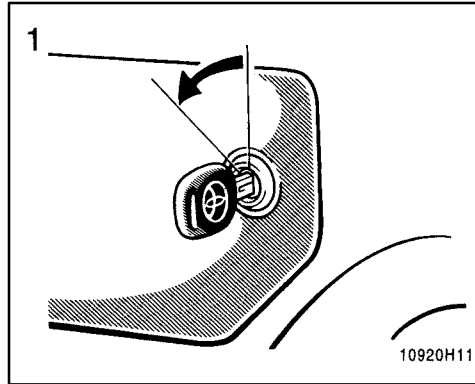
Before closing the hood, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc. and return the support rod to its clip--this prevents rattles. Then lower the hood and make sure it locks into place. If necessary, press down gently on the front edge to lock it.



CAUTION

After inserting the support rod into the slot, make sure the rod supports the hood securely.

Fuel tank cap



1. To open the fuel filler door, insert the key and turn it counterclockwise.



CAUTION

- Do not smoke, cause sparks or allow open flames when refuelling. The fumes are flammable.
- When opening the cap, do not remove the cap quickly. In hot weather, fuel under pressure could cause injury by spraying out of the filler neck if the cap is suddenly removed.
- Do not fill a fuel container on a plastic truck bed liner, a rubber truck bed mat, or any other insulating material. A static electricity charge could cause a spark and fire hazard. The proper procedure is to place an approved fuel container on the ground away from the truck for filling.

2. To remove the fuel tank cap, turn the cap slowly counterclockwise, then pause slightly before removing it. After removing the cap, hang it on the cap hanger.

It is not unusual to hear a slight swoosh when the cap is opened. When installing, turn the cap clockwise till you hear a click.

Four-wheel drive models-

If the cap is not tightened securely, the malfunction indicator lamp comes on. Make sure the cap is tightened securely. The indicator lamp goes off after driving several times. If the indicator lamp does not go off, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

! CAUTION

- Make sure the cap is tightened securely to prevent fuel spillage in case of an accident.
- Use only a genuine Toyota fuel tank cap for replacement. It has a built in check valve to reduce fuel tank vacuum.

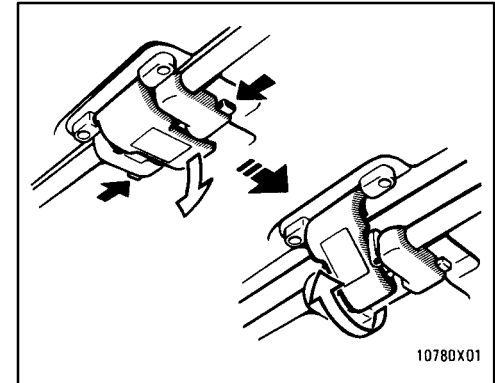
Detachable moon roof—Moon roof precautions

! CAUTION

To avoid serious personal injury, you must do the following.

- While the vehicle is moving, always keep the head, hands and other parts of the body of all occupants away from the roof opening. Otherwise, you could be seriously injured if the vehicle stops suddenly or if the vehicle is involved in an accident.
- Never sit on top of the vehicle around the roof opening.
- Never attempt to remove the moon roof panel while driving. Otherwise, the panel may become a hazard by falling into or flying off the vehicle.
- After installing the moon roof panel, make sure they are firmly secured by pushing up on the underside of the panel.
- Never put your hands between the moon roof panel and the surrounding roof.

—Tilting up and closing

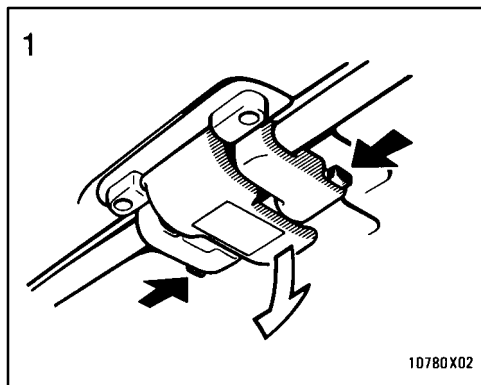


To tilt up the moon roof, first pull down on the handle while pushing in one of the lock buttons. Then push up the moon roof until it locks.

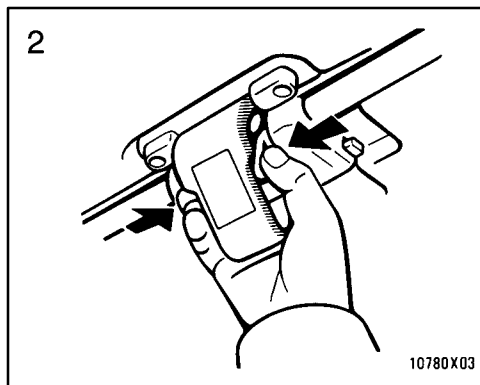
After tilting up the moon roof, make sure the handle is securely in place.

When closing the moon roof, slowly pull down the handle while supporting the roof with your hand. Close and lock the moon roof by pushing the handle. Be sure to use your palm to push the handle. After closing the moon roof, make sure it is securely locked.

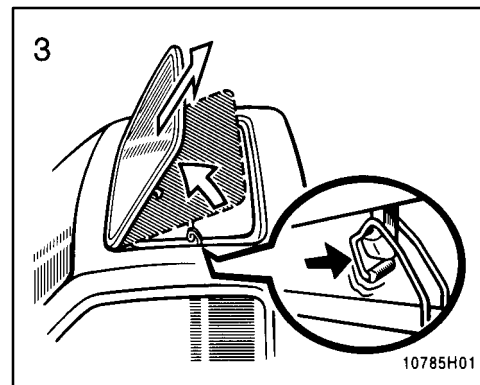
—Removing



1. Pull the handle down while pushing in one of the lock buttons.

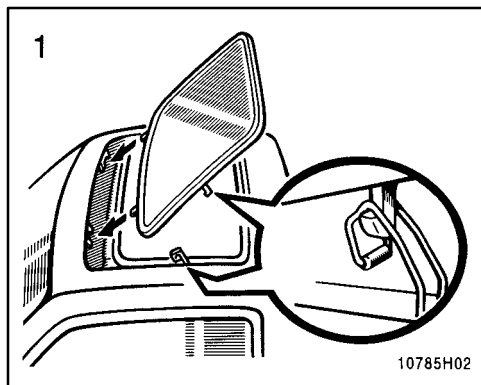


2. Push in the retaining spring arms as shown and push up the moon roof.



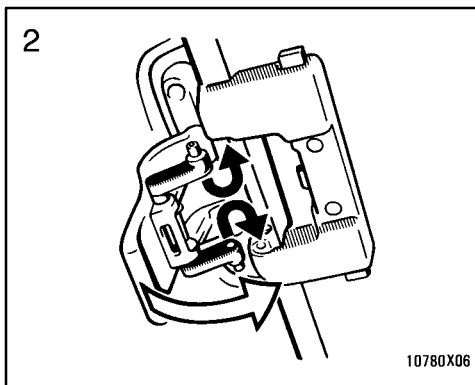
3. Push back the auxiliary catch to release it from the hook. Then lift the moon roof panel and pull it out.

—Installing



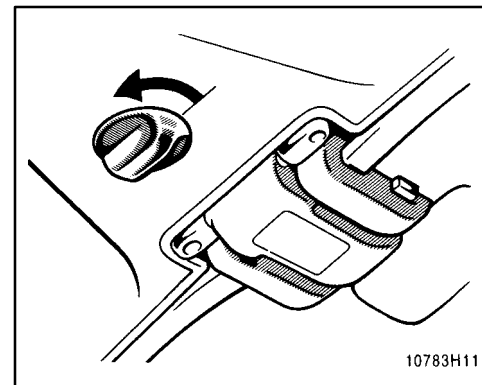
1. Insert the flat hinges of the moon roof panel into the cutouts on the body. Then slowly lower it while holding the roof with your hands.

Make sure both flat hinges are inserted into the cutouts.



2. Press in the retaining spring arms and insert them into the holes. Then push the handle up with the palm of your hand and lock the roof.

Detachable sun shade



To remove: Support the sun shade panel with your hand while you unlock the sun shade by turning the knob counterclockwise

To install: Hang the two hinges of the sun shade panel onto the hooks provided. Then push up the sun shade panel while turning the knob counterclockwise.



For safety, do not remove the sun shade while driving.

Part 1

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-3

Seats, Seat belts, Steering wheel and Mirrors

- [Seats](#)
- [Front seats](#)
- [Rear seats](#)
- [Head restraints](#)
- [Armrest](#)
- [Seat belts](#)
- [SRS airbag](#)
- [Child restraint](#)
- [Tilt steering wheel](#)
- [Outside rear view mirrors](#)
- [Anti-glare inside rear view mirror](#)

Seats

While the vehicle is being driven, all vehicle occupants should have the seatback upright, sit well back in the seat and properly wear the seat belts provided.



CAUTION

- Do not drive with the vehicle occupants not properly seated, such as sitting on top of a folded-down seatback, or in the luggage compartment. Persons not properly seated and restrained by seat belts can be severely injured in the event of emergency braking or a collision.
- During driving, do not let passengers stand up or move around between seats. Balance can be unsteady and severe injuries can occur in the event of emergency braking or a collision.

Front seats—

—Seat adjustment precautions

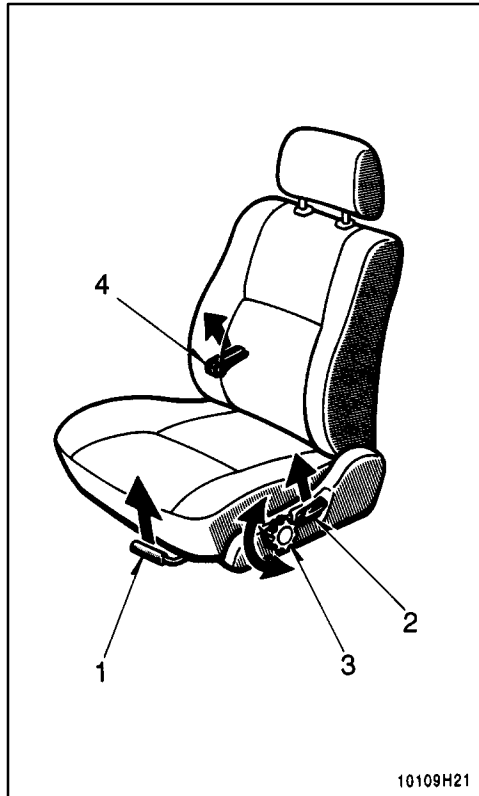
Adjust the driver's seat so that the foot pedals, steering wheel and instrument panel controls are within easy reach of the driver.



CAUTION

- Adjustments should not be made while the vehicle is moving, as the seat may unexpectedly move and cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle.
- When adjusting the seat, be careful not to hit the seat against a passenger or luggage.
- After adjusting the seat position, try sliding it forward and backward to make sure it is locked in position.
- After adjusting the seatback, exert body pressure to make sure it is locked in position.
- Do not put objects under the seats as they may interfere with the seat-lock mechanism or unexpectedly push up the seat position adjusting lever; the seat may suddenly move, causing the driver to lose control of the vehicle.
- While adjusting the seat, do not put your hands under the seat or near the moving parts. You may jam your hands or fingers.

—Adjusting front seats



1. SEAT POSITION ADJUSTING LEVER
Pull the lever up. Then slide the seat to the desired position with slight body pressure and release the lever.

2. SEATBACK ANGLE ADJUSTING LEVER (except bench seat)

Lean forward and pull the lever up. Then lean back to the desired angle and release the lever.



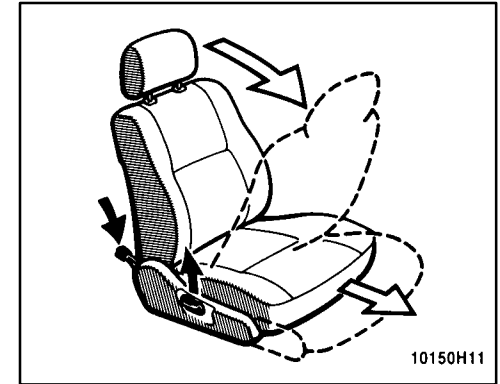
To reduce the risk of sliding under the lap belt during a collision, avoid reclining the seatback any more than needed. The seat belts provide maximum protection in a frontal or rear collision when the driver and the passenger are sitting up straight and well back in the seats. If you are reclined, the lap belt may slide past your hips and apply restraint forces directly to the abdomen. Therefore, in the event of a frontal collision, the risk of personal injury may increase with increasing recline of the seatback.

3. DRIVER'S SEAT CUSHION ANGLE ADJUSTING KNOB (on some models)
Turn the knob either way.

4. DRIVER'S SEAT LUMBAR SUPPORT ADJUSTING LEVER (on some models)

Pull the lever forward or backward.

—Moving passenger's seat for rear seat entry (Xtra-cab models)



For easy access to the rear seat, do this.

1. Lift the seatback angle adjusting lever or press the pedal behind the seatback.

The seat will slide forward slightly.

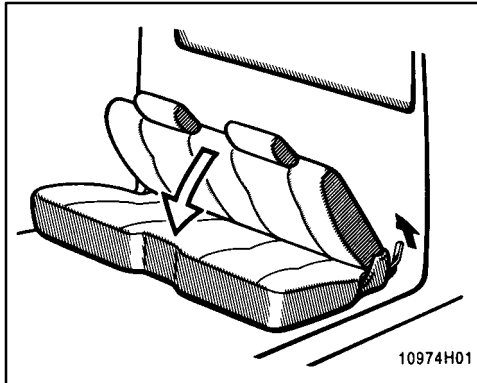
2. Move the seat to the front-most position.

After passengers are in, lift up the seatback and return the seat until it locks.



- After putting back the seat, try pushing the seat forward and rearward to make sure it is secured in place.
- Never allow anyone to rest their foot on the press pedal while the vehicle is moving.

—Folding seatback (bench seat)



Pull the seatback lock release lever and fold down the seatback.

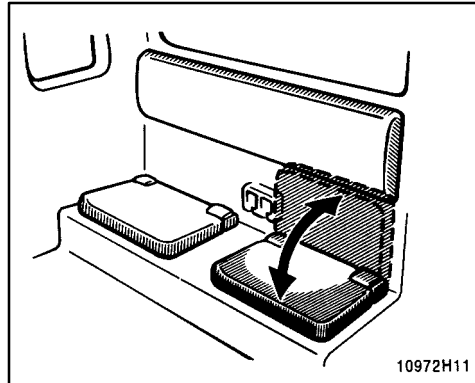
Hold the lever until you have swung the seatback forward slightly.



When returning the seatback to the upright position:

- Make sure the seat belts are not twisted or caught in the seatback and are arranged in their proper position for ready use.
- Make sure the seatback is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top on the seatback.

Rear seats (jump seats)



To raise the bottom cushion, pull it up. To lower the bottom cushion, push it down.

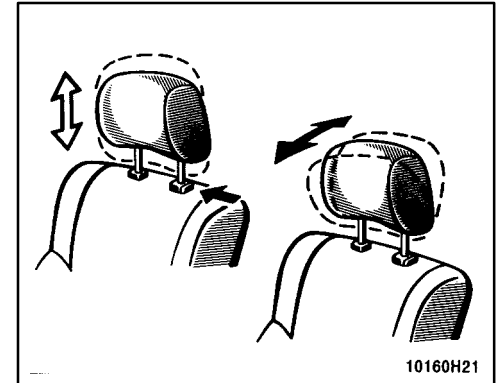
See “Luggage stowage precautions” in Part 2 for precautions to observe in loading luggage.



When returning the bottom cushion to its original position:

- Make sure the seat belts are not twisted or caught under the bottom cushion and are arranged in their proper position for ready use.
- Make sure the bottom cushion is securely locked by trying to pull up the edge of the bottom cushion.

Head restraints



For your safety, adjust the head restraint before driving.

To raise: Pull it up.

To lower: Push it down while pressing the lock release button.

On some models, you can also move the head restraint forward or backward. If such adjustment is desired, pull or push the head restraint.

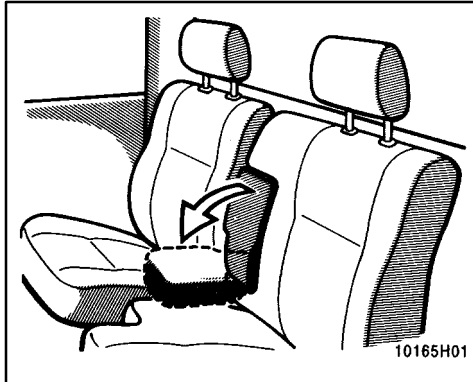
The head restraint is most effective when it is close to your head. Therefore, using a cushion on the seatback is not recommended.



CAUTION

- Adjust the top of the head restraint so that it is closest to the top of your ears.
- After adjusting the head restraint, make sure it is locked in position.
- Do not drive with the head restraints removed.

Armrest



To use the armrest, pull it out as shown above.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the armrest, avoid putting heavy loads on it.

Seat belts— —Seat belt precautions

Toyota recommends that the driver and passengers in the vehicle be properly restrained at all times with the seat belts provided. Failure to do so could increase the chance of injury and/or the severity of injury in accidents.

Baby or small child. Use a child restraint system which fits your vehicle. See “Child restraint” for details.

Child. If a child is too large for a child restraint system, the child should sit in the seat and must be restrained using the vehicle’s seat belt. Do not allow the child to stand up or kneel on either rear or front seats.

On models with rear seat belts, the child should sit in the rear seat and must be restrained using the vehicle’s seat belt. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat.

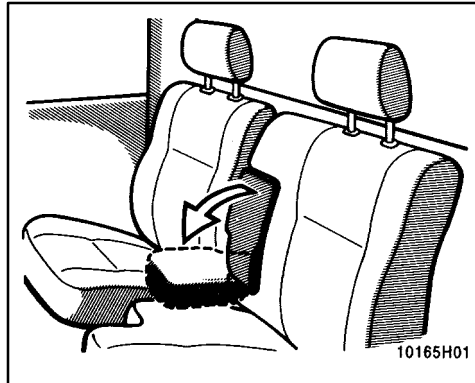
On models without rear seat belts, the child must be restrained with the lap/shoulder belt. If the shoulder belt falls across the child’s neck or face, move the seat fully backward so that the belt lays across the child’s shoulder. In vehicles equipped with bench seats, if the shoulder belt cannot be positioned correctly, move the child to the center position and use the center lap belt.



CAUTION

- Adjust the top of the head restraint so that it is closest to the top of your ears.
- After adjusting the head restraint, make sure it is locked in position.
- Do not drive with the head restraints removed.

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Child. If a child is too large for a child restraint system, the child should sit in the seat and must be restrained using the vehicle’s seat belt. Do not allow the child to stand up or kneel on either rear or front seats.

On models with rear seat belts, the child should sit in the rear seat and must be restrained using the vehicle’s seat belt. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat.

On models without rear seat belts, the child must be restrained with the lap/shoulder belt. If the shoulder belt falls across the child’s neck or face, move the seat fully backward so that the belt lays across the child’s shoulder. In vehicles equipped with bench seats, if the shoulder belt cannot be positioned correctly, move the child to the center position and use the center lap belt.

Small-framed person or youth in a 3-point type seat belt. On models with a bench seat, have a small-framed person or youth sit slightly closer to the center of the vehicle (so the shoulder belt does not cross over the neck). On models with separate seats, move the seat fully backward.

Pregnant woman. Toyota recommends the use of a seat belt. Ask your doctor for specific recommendations. The lap belt should be worn securely and as low as possible over the hips and not on the waist.

Injured person. Toyota recommends the use of a seat belt. Depending on the injury, however, first check with your doctor.

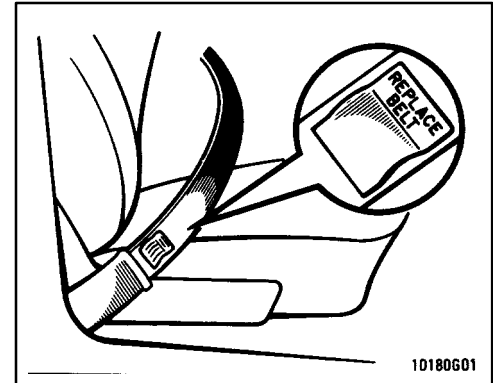


Persons should ride in their seats properly wearing their seat belts whenever the vehicle is moving. Otherwise, they are much more likely to suffer serious bodily injury in the event of sudden braking or a collision.

When using the seat belts, observe the following:

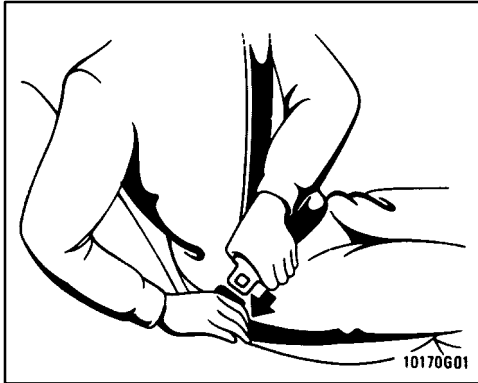
- Use the belt for only one person at a time. Do not use a single belt for two or more people—even children.

- Avoid reclining the seatbacks too much. The seat belts provide maximum protection when the seatbacks are in the upright position. (See the seat adjustment instructions.)
- Be careful not to damage the belt webbing or hardware. Take care that they do not get caught or pinched in the seat or side doors.
- Inspect the belt system periodically. Check for cuts, fraying, and loose parts. Damaged parts should be replaced. Do not disassemble or modify the system.
- Keep the belts clean and dry. If they need cleaning, use a mild soap solution or lukewarm water. Never use bleach, dye, or abrasive cleaners—they may severely weaken the belts.
- Replace the belt assembly (including bolts) if it has been used in a severe impact. The entire assembly should be replaced even if damage is not obvious.



- Right passenger's seat (normal cab models) or right-front passenger's seat (Xtra-cab models) only—Replace the belt if the warning label under the sleeve can be seen. The warning label, "REPLACE BELT", will appear if the belt receives a severe impact or other force.

—Front outside seat belts and rear seat belts



Adjust the seat as needed (front seats only) and sit up straight and well back in the seat. To fasten your belt, pull it out of the retractor and insert the tab into the buckle.

You will hear a click when the tab locks into the buckle.

The seat belt length automatically adjusts to your size and the seat position.

The retractor will lock the belt during a sudden stop or on impact. It also may lock if you lean forward too quickly. A slow, easy motion will allow the belt to extend, and you can move around freely.

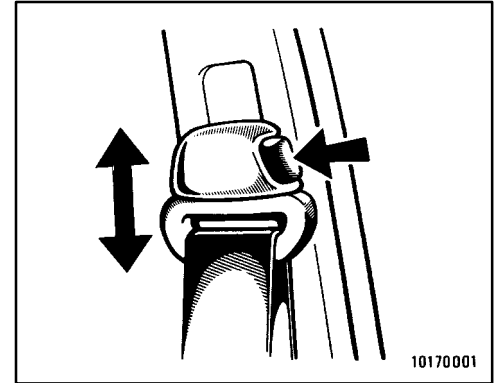
If the seat belt cannot be pulled out of the retractor, firmly pull the belt and release it. You will then be able to smoothly pull the belt out of the retractor.

When a passenger's shoulder belt is completely extended and is then retracted even slightly, the belt is locked in that position and cannot be extended. This feature is used to hold the child restraint system securely. (For details, see "Child restraint" in this chapter.) To free the belt again, fully retract the belt and then pull the belt out once more.



CAUTION

- **After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the belt is not twisted.**
- **Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent you from properly latching the tab and buckle.**
- **If the seat belt does not function normally, immediately contact your Toyota dealer.**



Seat belts with an adjustable shoulder anchor—

Adjust the shoulder anchor position to your size.

To raise: Slide the anchor up.

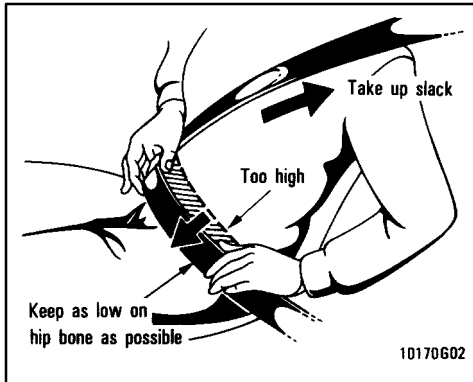
To lower: Push in the lock release button and slide the anchor down.

After adjustment, make sure the anchor is locked in position.



CAUTION

Always make sure the shoulder belt is positioned across the center of your shoulder. The belt should be kept away from your neck, but not falling off your shoulder. Failure to do so could reduce the amount of protection in an accident and increase the chance of injury.



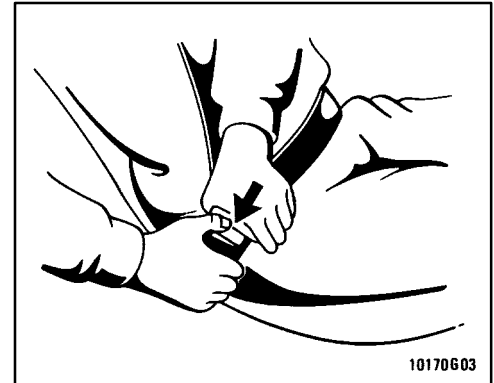
Adjust the position of the lap and shoulder belts.

Position the lap belt as low as possible on your hips—not on your waist, then adjust it to a snug fit by pulling the shoulder portion upward through the latch plate.



CAUTION

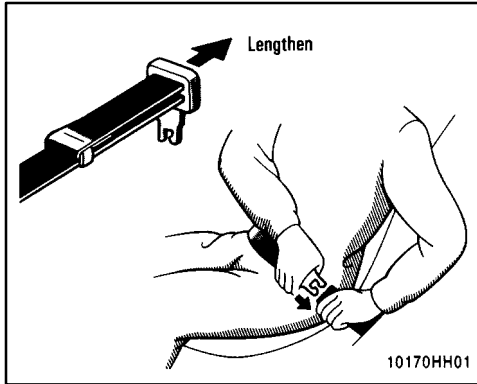
- High-positioned lap belts and loose-fitting belts both could increase the chance of injury due to sliding under the lap belt during an accident. Keep the lap belt as low on your hip bone as possible.
- For your safety, do not place the shoulder belt under your arm.



To release the belt, press the buckle-release button and allow the belt to retract.

If the belt does not retract smoothly, pull it out and check for kinks or twists. Then make sure it remains untwisted as it retracts.

—Front center seat belt



Sit up straight and well back in the seat. To fasten your belt, insert the tab into the buckle.

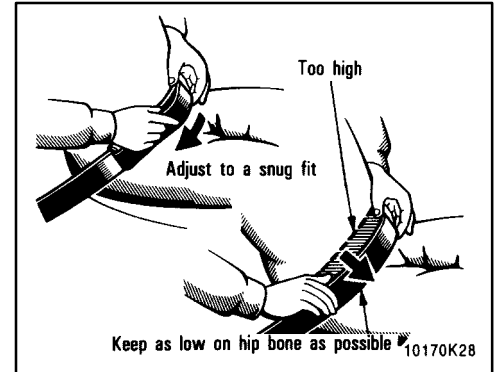
You will hear a click when the tab locks into the buckle.

If the belt is not long enough for you, hold the tab at a right angle to the belt and pull on the tab.



CAUTION

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the belt is not twisted.
- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent you from properly latching the tab and buckle.
- If the seat belt does not function normally, immediately contact your Toyota dealer.



Remove excess length of the belt and adjust the belt position.

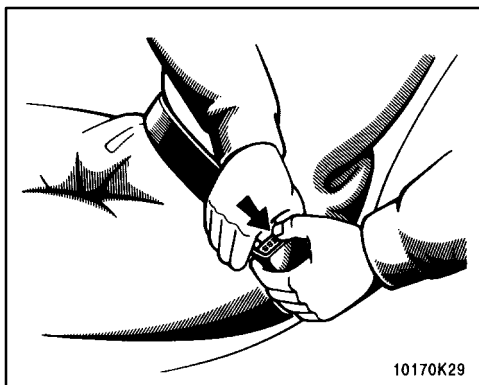
To shorten the belt, pull the free end of the belt.

Position the lap belt as low as possible on your hips—not on your waist. then adjust it to a snug fit.



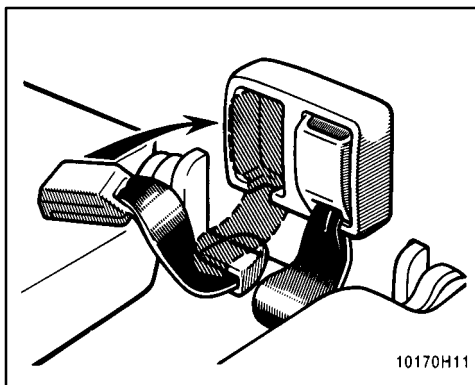
CAUTION

High-positioned and loose-fitting lap belts could increase the chance of injury due to sliding under the lap belt during an accident. Keep the lap belt as low on your hip bone as possible.



To release the belt, press the buckle-release button.

—Stowing the rear seat buckles



The buckles can be fixed when not in use.

—Seat belt extender

If your seat belt cannot be fastened securely because it is not long enough, a personalized seat belt extender is available from your Toyota dealer free of charge.

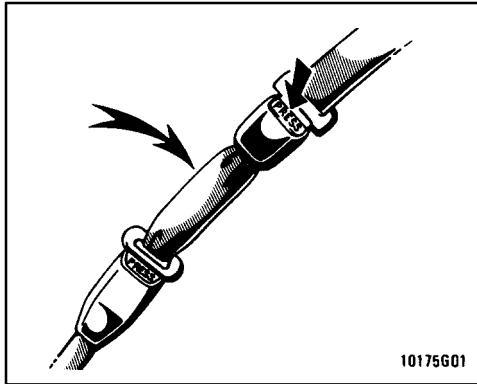
Please contact your local Toyota dealer so that the dealer can order the proper required length for the extender. Bring the heaviest coat you expect to wear for proper measurement and selection of length. Additional ordering information is available at your Toyota dealer.



CAUTION

When using the seat belt extender, observe the following. Failure to follow these instructions could result in less effectiveness of the seat belt restraint system in case of vehicle accident, increasing the chance of personal injury.

- Never use the seat belt extender if you can fasten the seat belt without it.
- Remember that the extender provided for you may not be safe when used on a different vehicle, or for another person or at a different seating position than the one originally intended for.



To connect the extender to the seat belt, insert the tab into the seat belt buckle so that the “PRESS” signs on the buckle-release buttons of the extender and the seat belt are both facing outward as shown.

You will hear a click when the tab locks into the buckle.

When releasing the seat belt, press on the buckle-release button on the extender, not on the seat belt. This helps prevent damage to the vehicle interior and extender itself.

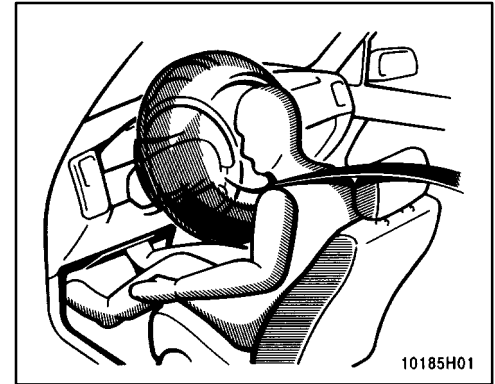
When not in use, remove the extender and store in the vehicle for future use.



CAUTION

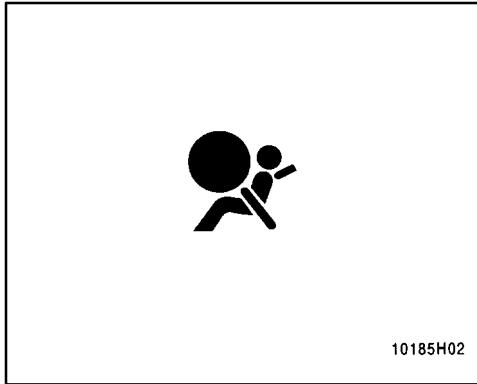
- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the seat belt extender is not twisted.
- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent you from properly latching the tab and buckle.
- If the seat belt does not function normally, immediately contact your Toyota dealer.

SRS airbag



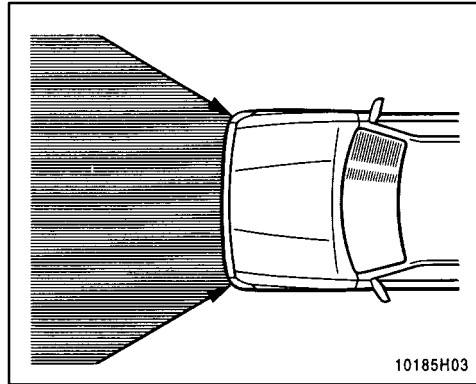
The SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) airbag is designed to provide further protection to the driver when added to the primary protection provided by the seat belt.

In response to a severe frontal impact, the SRS airbag works together with the seat belt to prevent or reduce injury by inflating, in order to decrease the likelihood of the driver's head or chest directly hitting the steering wheel.



This indicator comes on when the ignition key is turned to the “ACC” or “ON” position. It goes off after about 6 seconds. This means the SRS airbag is operating properly.

The SRS airbag warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, inflator, warning light, interconnecting wiring and power sources.



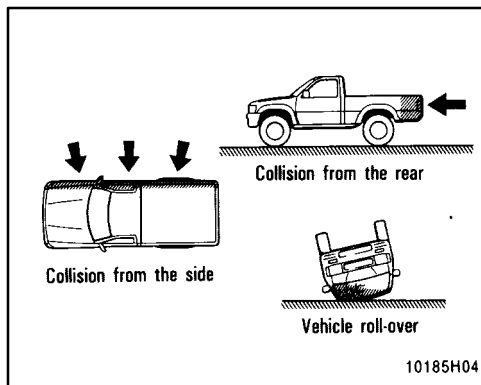
The SRS airbag system is designed to activate in response to a severe frontal impact within the shaded area between the arrows in the illustration.

The SRS airbags will deploy if the severity of the impact is above the designed threshold level, comparable to an approximate 20 km/h (14 mph) collision when impacting straight into a fixed barrier that does not move or deform.

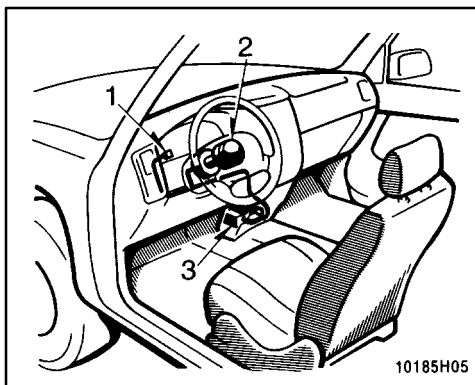
If the severity of the impact is below the above threshold level, the SRS airbag may not deploy.

However, this threshold velocity will be considerably higher if the vehicle strikes an object, such as a parked vehicle or sign pole, which can move or deform on impact, or if it is involved in an underride collision (a collision in which the nose of the vehicle “underrides”, or goes under, the bed of a truck).

For your safety, be sure to always wear your seat belt.



The SRS airbag is not designed to inflate if the vehicle is subjected to a side or rear impact, if it rolls over, or if it is involved in a low-speed frontal collision.



The SRS airbag system mainly consists of the following components and their locations are shown in the illustration.

1. SRS airbag warning light
2. Steering wheel pad (airbag and inflator)
3. Airbag sensor assembly

The airbag sensor assembly consists of a safing sensor and airbag sensor.

In a severe frontal impact, sensor detects deceleration and the system triggers the airbag inflator. Then a chemical reaction in the inflator momentarily fills the airbag with non-toxic nitrogen gas to help restrain the forward motion of the driver.

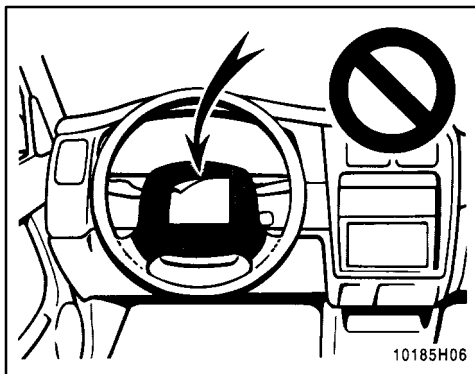
When the airbag inflates, it produces a fairly loud noise and releases some smoke along with the nitrogen gas. This is not harmful and does not indicate a fire. Be sure to wash off any residue as soon as possible to prevent minor skin irritation.

Deployment of the airbag happens in a fraction of a second, so the airbag must inflate with considerable force. While the system is designed to reduce serious injuries, it may also cause minor burns or abrasions and swellings.

The steering wheel hub may be hot for several minutes, but the airbag will not be hot. The airbag is designed to inflate only once.

CAUTION

The SRS airbag system is designed only as a supplement to the primary protection of the seat belt system of the driver. The driver is particularly susceptible to injury if he/she does not wear his/her seat belt; when sudden braking or a collision occurs, he/she may be thrown forward. To obtain further protection in an accident, the driver and all passengers in the vehicle should always wear their seat belts when driving. For instructions and precautions concerning the seat belt systems, see "Seat belts" in this chapter.



CAUTION

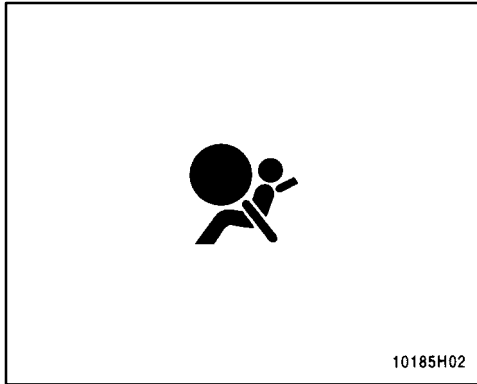
- Do not put objects on the steering wheel pad. They might restrict inflation or cause personal injury as they are projected rearward.
- Do not modify, remove or open any component or wiring, such as the steering wheel, column cover, airbag sensor assembly. Doing any of these may cause sudden SRS airbag inflation or disable the system, which could result in personal injury.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in severe injuries.

NOTICE

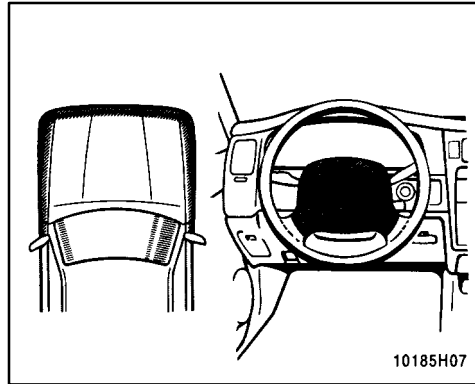
Do not perform any of the following changes without consulting your Toyota dealer. Such changes can interfere with proper operation of the SRS airbag system in some cases.

- ◆ *Installation of electronic items such as a mobile two-way radio, cassette tape player or compact disc player*
- ◆ *Modification of the suspension system*
- ◆ *Modification of the front end structure*
- ◆ *Attachment of a grille guard (bull bar, kangaroo bar, etc.), snowplow, winches or any other equipment to the front end*
- ◆ *Repairs made on or near the front console, steering column or steering wheel*



This SRS airbag system has a service reminder indicator to inform the driver of operating problems. If either of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction of the airbag. Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible to service the vehicle.

- The light does not come on when the ignition key is turned to the "ACC" or "ON" position, or remains on.
- The light comes on while driving.



In the following cases, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible:

- The SRS airbag has been inflated.
- The front part of the vehicle (shaded in the illustration) was involved in an accident not of the extent to cause the SRS airbags to inflate.
- The pad section of the steering wheel (shaded in the illustration) is scratched, cracked, or otherwise damaged.

Child restraint-

—Child restraint precautions

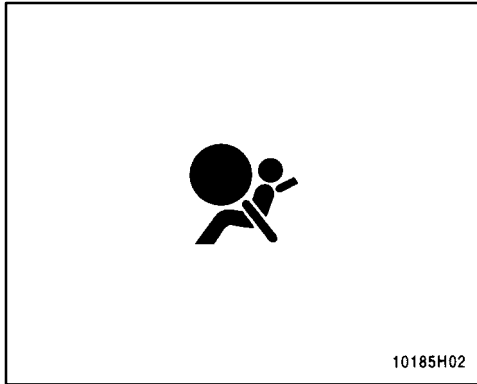
Toyota strongly urges the use of child restraint systems for children small enough to use them.

The laws of all fifty states in the U.S.A. and Canada now require the use of a child restraint system.



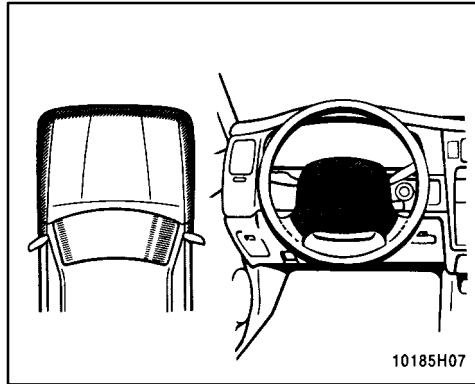
CAUTION

For effective protection in automobile accidents and sudden stops, children must be properly restrained. Holding a child in your arms is not a substitute for a child restraint system. In an accident, the child can be crushed against the windshield, or between you and the vehicle's interior, if you are unrestrained.



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Child restraint— —Child restraint precautions

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—Child restraint system

A child restraint system for a small child or baby must itself be restrained on the seat with the lap portion of the lap/shoulder belt.

The child restraint system should conform to the size of the child and properly fit the vehicle seat. For greater safety, the child restraint system should be installed in the rear seat if your vehicle is equipped with rear seats. According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat. However, the shape of a child restraint system may not allow to be installed securely in the rear seat. In this case, we recommend to install the child restraint system in the front seat.

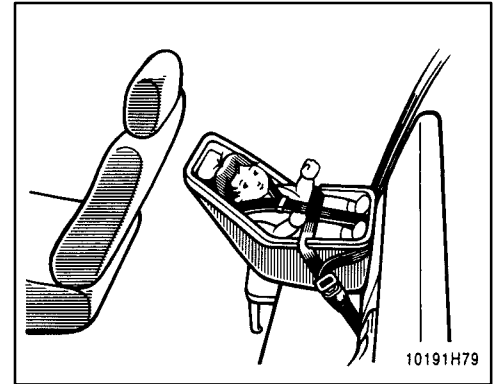
When installing a child restraint system, follow the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the system. General directions are also provided under the following illustrations.



CAUTION

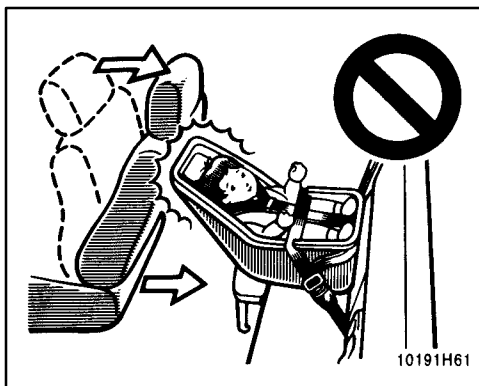
After installing the child restraint system, make sure it is secured in place. If it is not restrained securely, it may cause injury to the child in the event of a sudden stop or accident.

When not using the child restraint system, keep it secured with the seat belt or place it somewhere other than in passenger compartment. This will prevent it injuring passengers in the event of a sudden stop or accident.



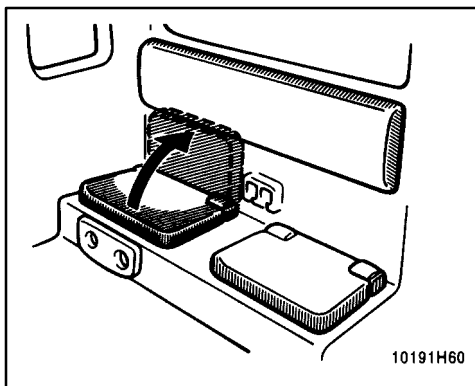
(A) INSTALLATION ON REAR SEAT(Xtra-Cab models), RIGHT FRONT PASSENGER'S SEAT (Xtra-cab models) OR RIGHT PASSENGER'S SEAT (normal cab models)

When installing a rear-facing child restraint system, follow the same procedure as when installing a forward-facing child restraint system.



CAUTION

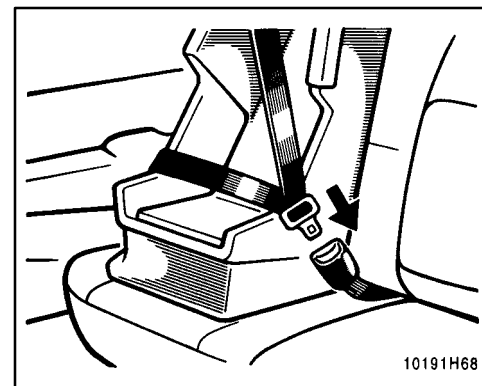
- Do not use a rear-facing child restraint system in the rear seat if the child restraint system interferes with the front seat lock mechanism or with your proper driving position. This may cause severe injury to the child and front passenger in case of sudden braking or a collision.
- If your driving position is not satisfactory, install the child restraint system at another position.



WHEN INSTALLING ON THE REAR SEAT (Xtra-cab models):

Raise the bottom cushion before installing the child restraint system.

If your child restraint system is too large, you can use the folding table as an auxiliary support. For instructions about how to stand the table, see "Cup holder (Xtra-cab models)" in Chapter 1-8.

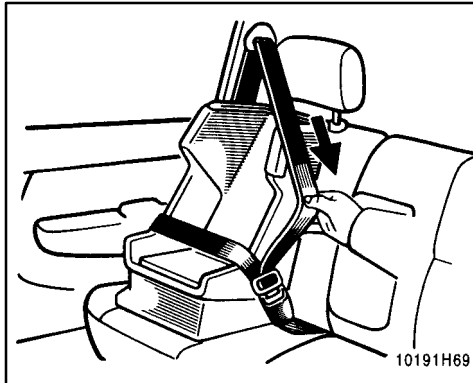


1. Fasten the lap and shoulder belt over the child restraint system following the instructions provided by its manufacturer. Keep the lap portion of the belt tight.

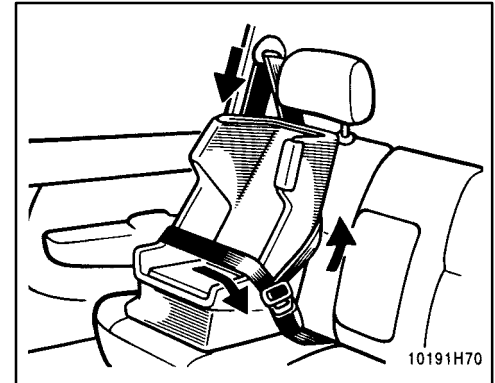


CAUTION

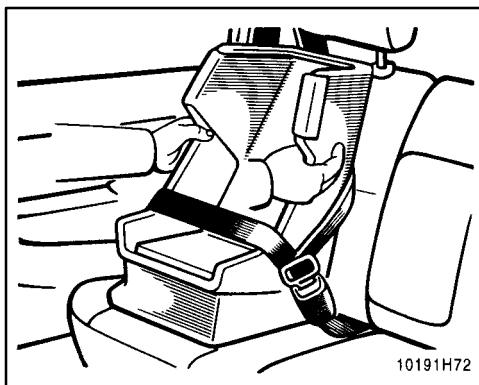
- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked.
- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent you from properly latching the tab and buckle.
- If the seat belt does not function normally, immediately contact your Toyota dealer.



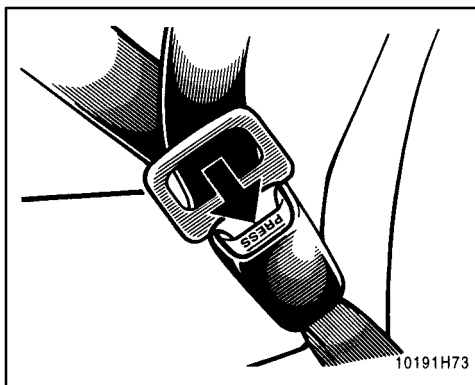
2. Fully extend the shoulder belt to put it in the lock mode.



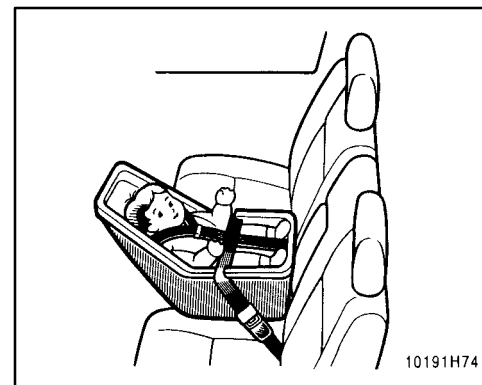
3. Place the shoulder belt between the vehicle seatback and the child restraint system and allow it to retract. To hold the child restraint system securely, let the shoulder belt retract as far as it will go while firmly pushing down the child restraint system.



Make sure the the seat belt is securely locked. Also make sure the child restraint system is secure by pushing and pulling it in different directions.



4. To remove the child restraint system, press the buckle-release button and allow the belt to retract.



(B) INSTALLATION ON CENTER SEAT (normal cab models) OR FRONT CENTER SEAT (Xtra-cab models)

When installing a rear-facing child restraint system, follow the same procedures as when installing a forward-facing child restraint system.

With the child restraint system installed, check that your driving position is satisfactory and that the child restraint system does not interfere with your driving.

If you driving position is not satisfactory, or the child restraint system interferes with your driving, install it at another position.

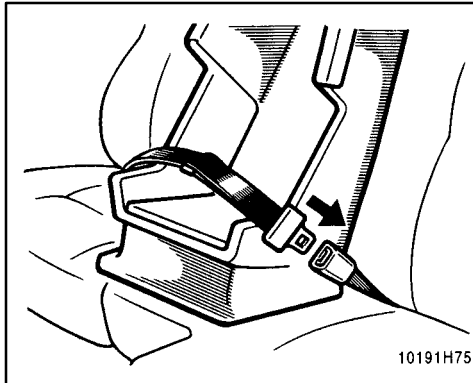
Split bench seat—

Adjust the passenger seat travel and seatback position so that the child restraint system is securely restrained.



CAUTION

Ignoring the above instructions may result in a serious injury in case of an accident.



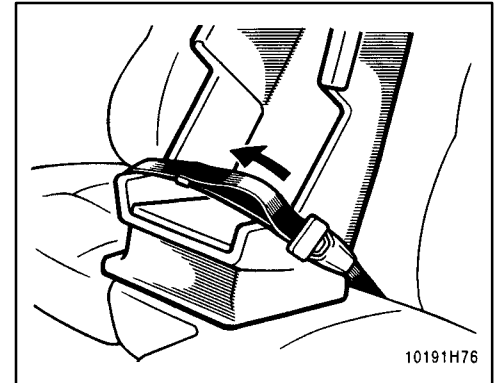
10191H75

1. Fasten the lap belt over the child restraint system following the instructions provided by its manufacturer.



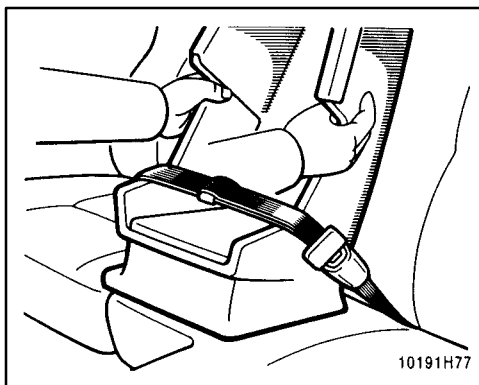
CAUTION

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- Do not insert coins, clips, etc. in the buckle as this may prevent you from properly latching the tab and buckle.
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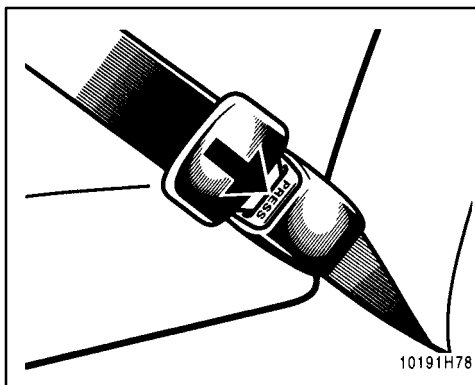
10191H76

2. Make sure the belt is tight by pulling its free end while you firmly push down the child restraint system.



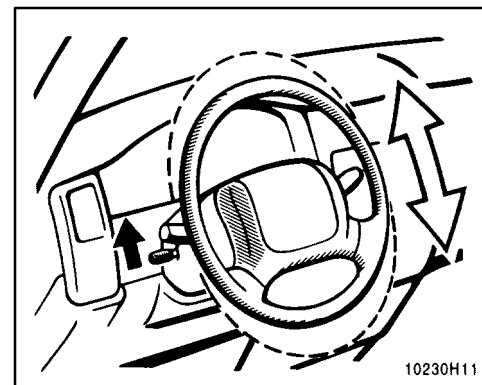
CAUTION

Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure.



3. To remove the child restraint system, press the buckle-release button.

Tilt steering wheel



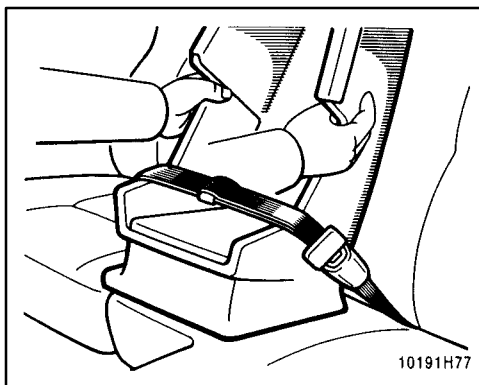
To change the steering wheel angle, hold the steering wheel, pull up the lock release lever, tilt the steering wheel to the desired angle and release the lever.

When the steering wheel is in a low position, it will spring up as you release the lock release lever.



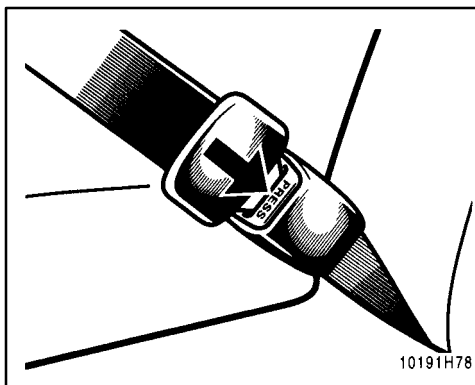
CAUTION

- Do not adjust the steering wheel while the vehicle is moving.
- After adjusting the steering wheel, try moving it up and down to make sure it is locked in position.



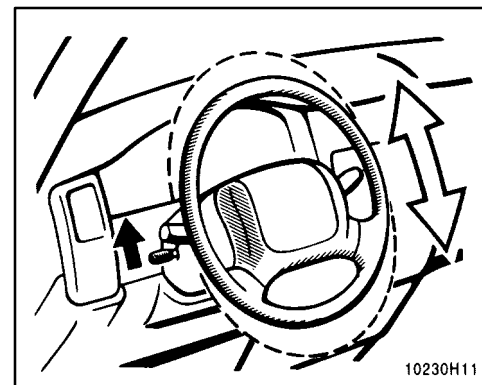
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Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure.



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Tilt steering wheel



To change the steering wheel angle, hold the steering wheel, pull up the lock release lever, tilt the steering wheel to the desired angle and release the lever.

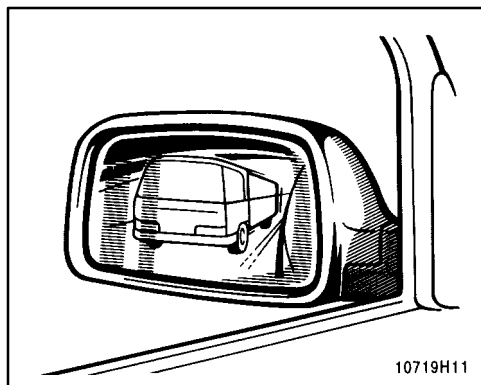
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- Do not adjust the steering wheel while the vehicle is moving.
- After adjusting the steering wheel, try moving it up and down to make sure it is locked in position.

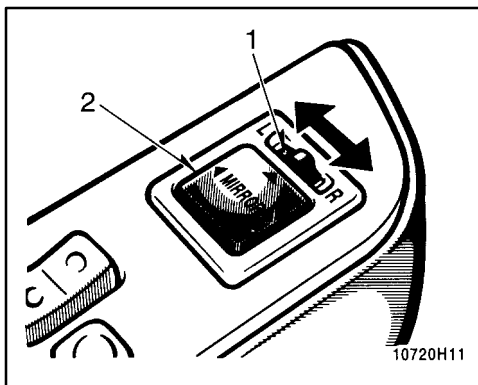
Outside rear view mirrors—



Adjust the mirror so you can see the side of your vehicle in the mirror.

Be careful when judging the size or distance of any object seen in the outside rear view mirror on the passenger's side. It is a convex mirror with a curved surface. Any object seen in a convex mirror will look smaller and farther away than when seen in a flat mirror.

—Power rear view mirror control



To adjust a mirror, use the switches.

1 Master switch—To select the mirror to be adjusted.

Place the switch at "L" (left) or "R" (right).

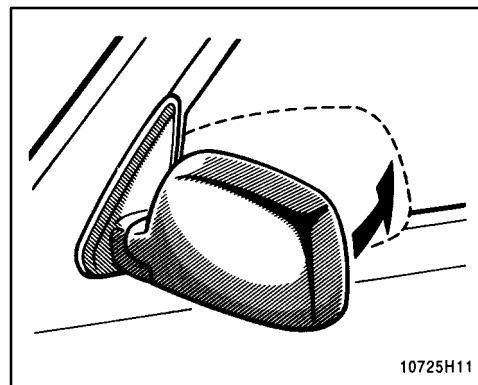
2 Control switch—To move the mirror
Push the switch in the desired direction.

If the engine is not running, the key must be in the "ACC" position.

NOTICE

If ice should jam the mirror, do not operate the control or scrape the mirror face. Use a spray de-icer to free the mirror.

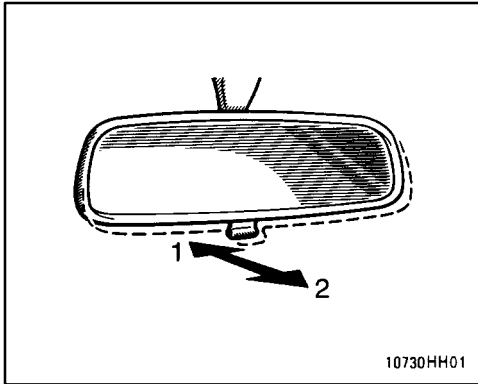
—Folding rear view mirrors



The rear view mirrors can be folded backward for parking in restricted areas.

To fold the rear view mirror, push backward.

Anti- glare inside rear view mirror



To reduce glare from the headlights of the vehicle behind you during night driving, operate the lever on the lower edge of the mirror.

Daylight driving—Lever at position 1

The reflection in the mirror has greater clarity at this position.

Night driving—Lever at position 2

Remember that by reducing glare you also lose some rear view clarity.

Part 1

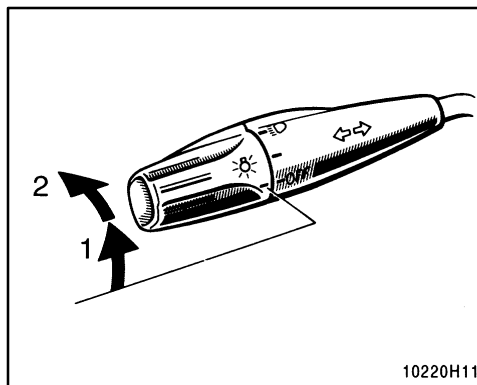
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-4

Lights and Wipers

- Headlights and turn signals
- Emergency flashers
- Instrument panel light control
- Interior lights
- Personal lights
- Ignition switch light
- Windshield wipers and washer

Headlights and turn signals



HEADLIGHTS

To turn on the following lights: Twist the headlight/turn signal lever knob.

Position 1—Parking, tail, license plate and instrument panel lights

Position 2—Headlights and all of the above

If you turn the ignition switch to the “LOCK” position with the headlights left on, a buzzer reminds you to turn the lights off when you open the driver’s door.

NOTICE

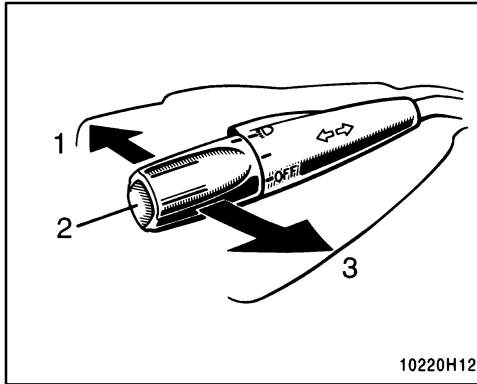
To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the lights on for a long period when the engine is not running.

Daytime running light system (Canada only)

The headlights turn on when the parking brake is released with the engine started, even with the light switch in the “OFF” position. They will not go off until the ignition switch is turned off.

To turn on the other exterior lights and instrument panel lights, twist the knob to the position 1.

Under the daytime running light system, the headlights turn on at reduced intensity. Twist the knob to the position 2 to turn to full intensity for driving at night.



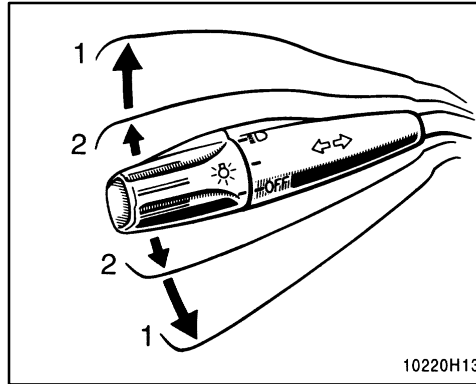
10220H12

High-Low beams—For high beams, turn the headlights on and push the lever away from you (position 1). Pull the lever toward you (position 2) for low beams.

The headlight high beam indicator light (blue light) on the instrument panel will tell you that the high beams are on.

Flashing the high beam headlights (position 3)—Pull the lever all the way back. The high beam headlights turn off when you release the lever.

You can flash the high beam headlights with knob turned to “OFF”.



10220H13

TURN SIGNALS

To signal a turn, push the headlight/turn signal lever up or down to position 1.

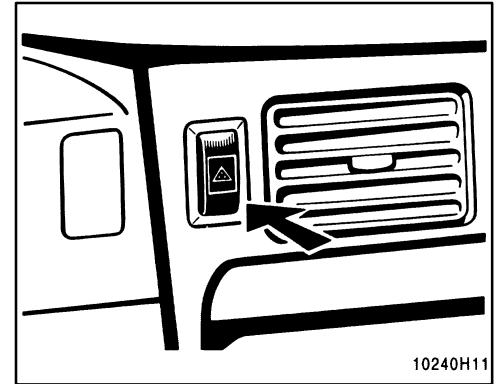
The key must be in the “ON” position.

The lever automatically returns after you make a turn, but you may have to return it by hand after you change lanes.

To signal a lane change, move the lever up or down to the pressure point (position 2) and hold it.

If the turn signal indicator lights (green lights) on the instrument panel flash faster than normal, a front or rear turn signal bulb is burned out.

Emergency flashers



10240H11

To turn on the emergency flashers, push the switch.

All the turn signal lights will flash. To turn them off, push the switch once again.

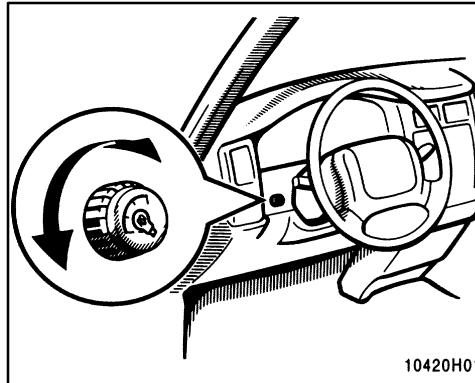
Turn on the emergency flashers to warn other drivers if your vehicle must be stopped where it might be a traffic hazard. Always pull as far off the road as possible.

The turn signal light switch will not work when the emergency flashers are operating.

NOTICE

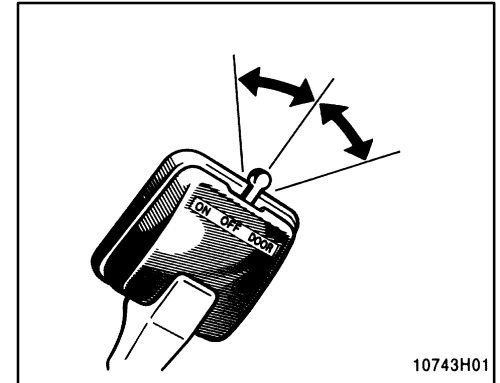
To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the switch on longer than necessary when the engine is not running.

Instrument panel light control

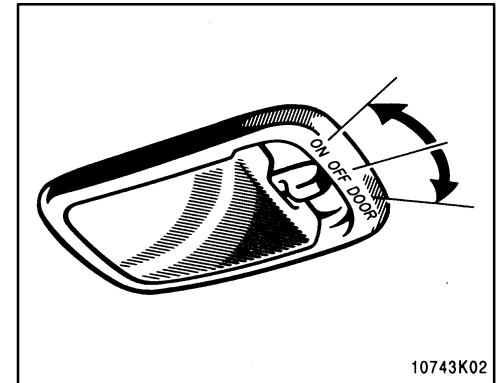


To adjust the brightness of the instrument panel lights, turn the knob.

Interior lights



Front light



Rear light (Xtra-cab models)

To turn on the interior light, slide the switch.

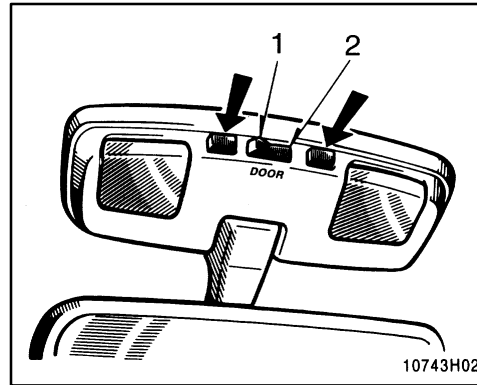
The interior light switch has the following positions:

“ON”—Keeps the light on all the time.

“OFF”—Turns the light off.

“DOOR”—Turns the light on when either door is opened. The light goes off when both doors are closed.

Personal lights



The personal lights operate separately with each outer switch.

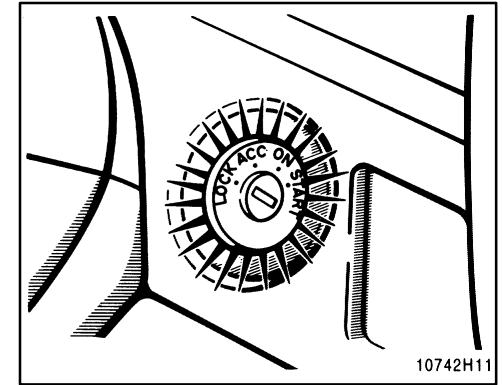
To turn on the light, push the switch on your side. To turn the light off, push the switch once again.

The center switch has the following positions:

Position 1—Turns both lights on when either door is opened. The lights go off when both doors are closed.

Position 2—The lights are off unless you operate either outer switch.

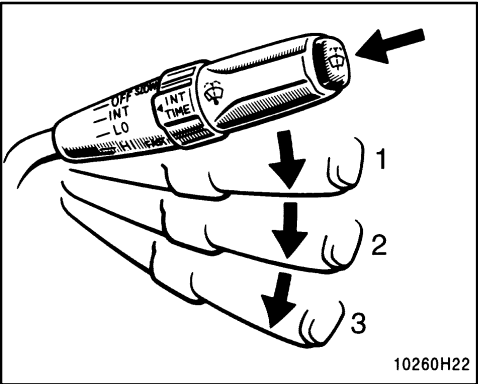
Ignition switch light



For easy access to the ignition switch, the ignition switch light comes on when the driver's door is opened.

The light remains on for some time after the driver's door is closed.

Windshield wipers and washer
(intermittent type)



To turn on the windshield wipers, move the lever to the desired setting. The key must be in the “ON” position.

Lever position	Speed setting
Position 1	Intermittent
Position 2	Slow
Position 3	Fast

The “INT TIME” band lets you adjust the wiping time interval when the wiper lever is in the intermittent position (position 1). Twist the band upward to increase the time between sweeps, and downward to decrease it.

To squirt washer fluid, push the button at the end of the lever.

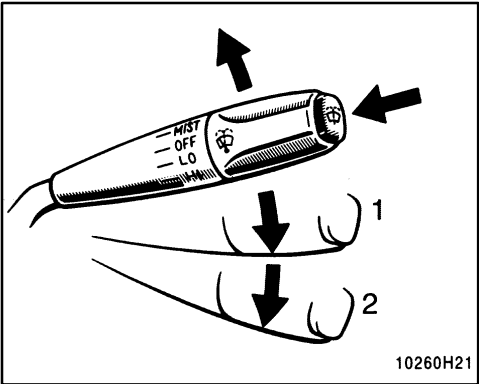
If the windshield wipers are off, they will operate a couple of times after the washer squirts.

For instructions on adding washer fluid, see “Adding washer fluid” in Chapter 7-3. In freezing weather, warm the windshield with the defroster before using the washer. This will help prevent the washer fluid from freezing on your windshield, which can block your vision.

NOTICE

Do not operate the wipers if the windshield is dry. It may scratch the glass.

Windshield wipers and washer
(mist type)



To turn on the windshield wipers, move the lever to the desired setting. The key must be in the “ON” position.

Lever position	Speed setting
Position 1	Slow
Position 2	Fast

For a single sweep of the windshield, push the lever up and release it.

To squirt washer fluid, push the button at the end of the lever.

For instructions on adding washer fluid, see “Adding washer fluid” in Chapter 7-3.

In freezing weather, warm the windshield with the defroster before using the washer. This will help prevent the washer fluid from freezing on your windshield, which can block your vision.

NOTICE

Do not operate the wipers if the windshield is dry. It may scratch the glass.

Part 1

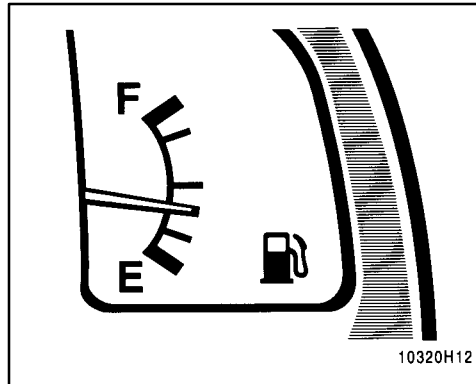
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-5

Gauges, Meters and Service reminder indicators

- Fuel gauge
- Engine coolant temperature gauge
- Tachometer
- Odometer and trip meter
- Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers

Fuel gauge



The gauge works when the ignition switch is on and indicates the approximate quantity of fuel remaining in the tank.

Nearly full—Needle at “F”

Nearly empty—Needle at “E”

It is a good idea to keep the tank over 1/4 full.

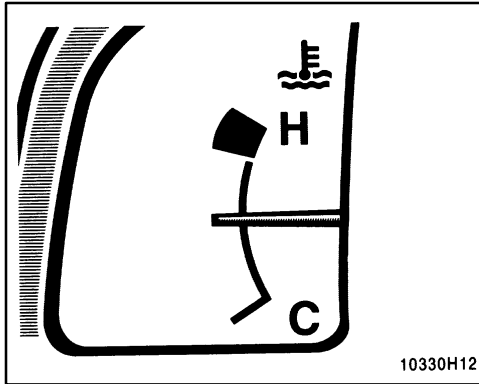
This fuel gauge has a non-return type needle which remains at the last indicated position when the ignition switch is turned off.

If the level approaches “E” or the low fuel level warning light (on some models) comes on, fill the fuel tank as soon as possible.

If the fuel tank is completely empty, the malfunction indicator lamp comes on. Fill the fuel tank immediately.

The indicator lamp goes off after driving several times. If the indicator lamp does not go off, contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

Engine coolant temperature gauge



The gauge indicates the engine coolant temperature when the ignition switch is on. The engine operating temperature will vary with changes in weather and engine load.

If the needle moves into the red zone, your engine is too hot. If your vehicle overheats, stop your vehicle and allow the engine to cool.

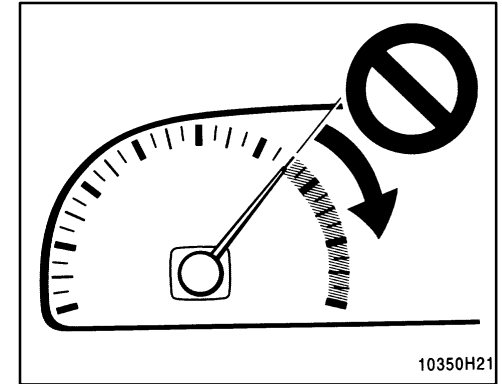
Your vehicle may overheat during severe operating conditions, such as:

- Driving up a long hill on a hot day.
- Reducing speed or stopping after high speed driving.
- Idling for a long period with the air conditioning on in stop-and-go traffic.
- Towing a trailer.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Do not remove the thermostat in the engine cooling system as this may cause the engine to overheat. The thermostat is designed to control the flow of coolant to keep the temperature of the engine within the specified operating range.*
- ◆ *Do not continue driving with an overheated engine. See "If your vehicle overheats" in Part 4.*

Tachometer



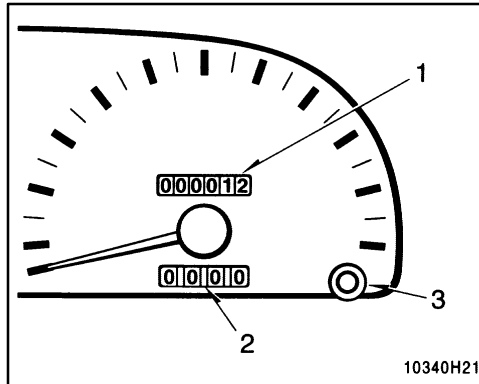
The tachometer indicates engine speed in thousands of rpm (revolutions per minute). Use it while driving to select correct shift points and to prevent engine lugging and overrevving.

Driving with the engine running too fast causes excessive engine wear and poor fuel economy. Remember, in most cases the slower the engine speed, the greater the fuel economy.

NOTICE

Do not let the indicator needle get into the red zone. This may cause severe engine damage.

Odometer and trip meter



These meters show the running distance.

1 Odometer—It shows the total distance the vehicle has been driven.

2 Trip meter—It shows the distance driven since the last time it was set to zero.

The black digits on white indicate tenths of kilometers or miles.

3 Trip meter reset knob—It resets the trip meter to zero.

To reset the trip meter, push the knob.

Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers

	If the indicator or buzzer comes on...	Do this.
(a)		If parking brake is off, stop and check.
(b)	 (Indicator and buzzer)	Fasten seat belts.
(c)		Stop and check.
(d)		Stop and check.
(e)		Fill up tank.
(f)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer.

10302

	If the indicator or buzzer comes on...	Do this.
(g)	ABS (type A)  (type B)	Take vehicle to Toyota dealer.
(h)		Take vehicle to Toyota dealer immediately.
(i)	Light reminder buzzer	Turn off lights.
(j)	Key reminder buzzer	Remove key.
(k)	A/T P	Shift front drive control lever out of "N".

10302

If the indicator or
buzzer comes on...

Do this.

(l) **A/T OIL
TEMP**

Stop and check.

(m)



Add washer fluid.

10302

(a) Brake System Warning Light

This light has the following functions:

Parking brake reminder

If this light is on, make sure the parking brake is fully released. The light should go off.

Low brake fluid level warning

If this light comes on and stays on while you are driving, slow down and pull off the road. Then stop the vehicle carefully. There may be a problem somewhere in the brake system. Check the fluid level of the see-through reservoir.

To make sure the parking brake has not caused the warning light to come on, check to see that the parking brake is fully released.

If the brake fluid level is low...

At a safe place, test your brakes by starting and stopping.

- If you judge that the brakes still work adequately, drive cautiously to your nearest dealer or shop for repairs.
- If the brakes are not working, have the vehicle towed in for repairs. (For towing information, see Part 4.)



CAUTION

It is dangerous to continue driving normally when the brake fluid level is low.

If the brake fluid level is correct...

Have the warning system checked by your Toyota dealer.

(b) Seat Belt Reminder Light and Buzzer

Once the ignition key is turned to "ON" or "START", the reminder light and buzzer come on if the driver's seat belt is not fastened. Unless the driver fastens the belt, the light stays on and the buzzer sounds for about 4 to 8 seconds.

(c) Discharge Warning Light

This light warns that the battery is being discharged.

If it comes on while you are driving, there is a problem somewhere in the charging system.

The engine ignition will continue to operate, however, until the battery is discharged. Turn off the air conditioning, blower, radio, etc., and drive directly to the nearest Toyota dealer or repair shop.

NOTICE

Do not continue driving if the engine drive belt is broken or loose.

(d) Low Oil Pressure Warning Light

This light warns that the engine oil pressure is too low.

If it flickers or stays on while you are driving, pull off the road to a safe place and stop the engine immediately. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

The light may occasionally flicker when the engine is idling or it may come on briefly after a hard stop. There is no cause for concern if it then goes out when the engine is accelerated slightly.

The light may come on when the oil level is extremely low. It is not designed to indicate low oil level, and the oil level must be checked using the level dipstick.

NOTICE

Do not drive the vehicle with the warning light on—even for one block. It may ruin the engine.

(e) Low Fuel Level Warning Light

This light comes on when the fuel level in the tank becomes nearly empty. Fill up the tank as soon as possible.

(f) Malfunction Indicator Lamp

This lamp comes on in the following cases.

a. The fuel tank is completely empty. (See “Fuel gauge” in Chapter 1-5 for instructions.)

b. The fuel tank cap is not tightened securely. (See “Fuel tank cap” in Chapter 1-2 for instructions.)

c. There is a problem somewhere in your engine or automatic transmission electrical system.

If it comes on while you are driving in case c, have your vehicle checked/repared by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

(g) “ABS” Warning Light

This light warns that there is a problem somewhere in your anti-lock brake system.

If the light comes on while you are driving, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

The light will come on when the ignition key is turned to the “ON” position. After about 3 seconds, the light will go off.

When the “ABS” warning light is on (and the brake system warning light is off), the brake system operates conventionally but without anti-lock function.

Vehicles with rear differential lock system—

The anti-lock brake system does not operate when the rear differential is locked. It is normal operation for the “ABS” warning light to be on at this time.

(h) SRS Airbag Warning Light

This light will come on when the ignition key is turned to the “ACC” or “ON” position. After about 6 seconds, the light will go off. This means the airbag system is operating properly.

The warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, inflator, warning light, interconnecting wiring and power sources.

If either of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction somewhere in the parts monitored by the warning light system. Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible to service the vehicle.

- The light does not come on when the ignition key is turned to the “ACC” or “ON” position or remains on.
- The light comes on while driving.

(i) Light Reminder Buzzer

This buzzer will sound if the driver’s door is opened while the ignition switch is turned to the “LOCK” position with the headlight switch on. Removing the key will not stop the buzzer as long as the headlight switch is on.

(j) Key Reminder Buzzer

This buzzer reminds you to remove the key when you open the driver's door with the ignition key in the "ACC" or "LOCK" position.

(k) Unengaged "Park" Warning Light (vehicles with automatic transmission)

This light warns that the transmission "Park" mechanism is not engaged. If the front drive control lever is in the "N" position while the selector lever is in the "P" position, the transmission will disengage and the wheels will not lock.



CAUTION

To restore the park function, shift the front drive control lever out of "N".

(l) Automatic Transmission Fluid Temperature Warning Light

This light warns that the automatic transmission fluid temperature is too high.

If this light comes on while you are driving, slow down and pull off the road. Stop the vehicle at a safe place and put the selector lever in "P". With the engine idling, wait until the light goes off. If the light goes off, you may start the vehicle again. If the light does not go off, call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

(m) Low Windshield Washer Fluid Level Warning Light (Canada)

The light warns that the windshield washer fluid level is too low. Add washer fluid at your earliest opportunity. (For instructions, see "Adding washer fluid" in Chapter 7-3.)

CHECKING SERVICE REMINDER INDICATORS (except the low fuel level warning light)

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Turn ignition key to "ACC".

The SRS airbag warning light should come on. It goes off after about 6 seconds.

3. Turn the ignition key to "ON", but do not start the engine.

All the service reminder indicators except the SRS airbag warning light should come on. The "ABS" warning light goes off after about 3 seconds.

If any service reminder indicator or warning buzzer does not function as described above, either the bulb is burned out or the circuit is in need of repair. Have it checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

Part 1

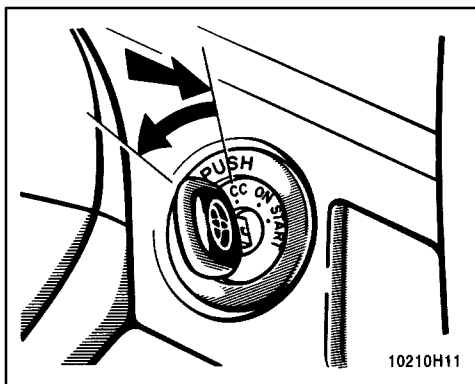
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-6

Ignition switch, Transmission and Parking brake

- Ignition switch with steering lock
- Automatic transmission
- Manual transmission
- Four-wheel drive system
- Rear differential lock system
- Parking brake
- Cruise control
- Clutch start cancel switch

Ignition switch with steering lock



“START”—Starter motor on. The key will return to the “ON” position when released.

For starting tips, see Part 3.

“ON”—Engine on and all accessories on.

This is the normal driving position.

“ACC”—Accessories such as the radio operate, but the engine is off.

If you leave the key in the “ACC” or “LOCK” position and open the driver's door, a buzzer will remind you to remove the key.

“LOCK”—Engine is off and the steering wheel is locked. The key can be removed only at this position.

You must push in the key to turn the key from “ACC” to the “LOCK” position. On vehicles with an automatic transmission, the selector lever must be put in the “P” position before pushing the key.

When starting the engine, the key may seem stuck at the “LOCK” position. To free it, first be sure the key is pushed all the way in, and then rock the steering wheel slightly while turning the key gently.



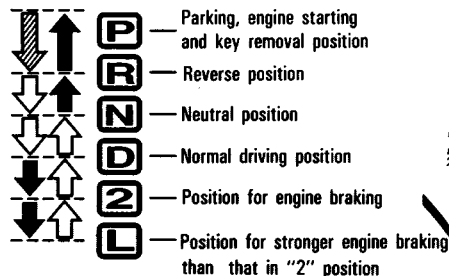
CAUTION

For manual transmission:
Never remove the key when the vehicle is moving, as this will lock the steering wheel and result in loss of steering control.

NOTICE

Do not leave the key in the “ON” position if the engine is not running. The battery will discharge and the ignition could be damaged.

Automatic transmission (conventional type)



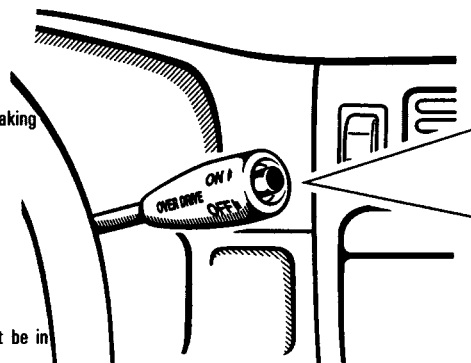
With the brake pedal depressed, shift while pulling the selector lever toward you. (The ignition switch must be in "ON" position.)



Shift while pulling the selector lever toward you



Shift normally



Overdrive switch
For selecting either a three-speed or four-speed transmission



"ON" position
(Shifting into overdrive possible)



"OFF" position
(Shifting into overdrive not possible)



"O/D OFF" indicator light
Shows the overdrive switch is in OFF position

20040HH01

Vehicles with cruise control—When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift the transmission by turning off the overdrive switch, engine braking will not be applied because the cruise control is not cancelled. For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see "Cruise control" in this chapter.

Your automatic transmission has a shift lock system to minimize the possibility of incorrect operation. This means you can only shift out of “P” position when the brake pedal is depressed (with the ignition switch in “ON” position and the selector lever pulled toward you).

(a) Normal Driving

1. Start the engine as instructed in “How to start the engine” in Part 3. The transmission must be in “P” or “N”.

2. With your foot holding down the brake pedal, shift the selector lever to “D”.

In “D” position, the automatic transmission system will select the most suitable gear for running conditions such as normal cruising, hill climbing, hard towing, etc.

Always turn the overdrive switch on for better fuel economy and quieter driving. If the engine coolant temperature is low, the transmission will not shift into overdrive gear even with the overdrive switch on.



CAUTION

Never put your foot on the accelerator pedal while shifting.

3. Release the parking brake and brake pedal. Depress the accelerator pedal slowly for smooth starting.

(b) Using engine braking

To use engine braking, you can downshift the transmission as follows:

- Turn off the overdrive switch. The “O/D OFF” indicator light will come on and the transmission will downshift to the third gear.
- Shift into the “2” position when the vehicle speed drops down to or lower than the maximum allowable speed for second gear. The transmission will downshift to the second gear and more powerful engine braking will be obtained.
- Shift into the “L” position when the vehicle speed drops down to or lower than the maximum allowable speed for “L” position. The transmission will downshift to the first gear and maximum engine braking will be applied.

Vehicles with cruise control—When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift the transmission by turning off the overdrive switch, engine braking will not be applied because the cruise control is not cancelled. For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see “Cruise control” in this chapter.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SPEEDS

“2” 124 km/h (77 mph)

“L” 72 km/h (45 mph)



CAUTION

Be careful when downshifting on a slippery surface. Abrupt shifting could cause the vehicle to spin or skid.

NOTICE

◆ *To prevent engine overrevving, do not downshift if you are going faster than the above speed in each position.*

◆ *Be careful not to overrev the engine. Watch the tachometer to keep engine rpm from going into the red zone. The approximate maximum allowable speed for each position is given above for your reference.*

◆ *Do not continue hill climbing for a long time in the “2” or “L” position. This may cause severe automatic transmission damage from overheating. To prevent such damage, use “D” position for hill climbing or hard towing.*

(c) Backing up

1. Bring the vehicle to a complete stop.
2. With the brake pedal held down with your foot, shift the selector lever to the "R" position.

NOTICE

Never shift into reverse while the vehicle is moving.

(d) Parking

1. Bring the vehicle to a complete stop.
2. Pull the parking brake lever fully to securely apply the parking brake.
3. With the brake pedal pressed down, shift the selector lever to the "P" position.



CAUTION

While the vehicle is moving, never attempt to move the selector lever into "P" position under any circumstances. Serious mechanical damage and loss of vehicle control may result.

(e) Good driving practice

- If the transmission is repeatedly upshifted and downshifted between third gear and overdrive when climbing a gentle slope, the overdrive switch should be turned off. Be sure to turn the switch on immediately afterward.
- When towing a trailer, in order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use overdrive.



CAUTION

Always keep your foot on the brake pedal while stopped with the engine running. This prevents the vehicle from creeping.

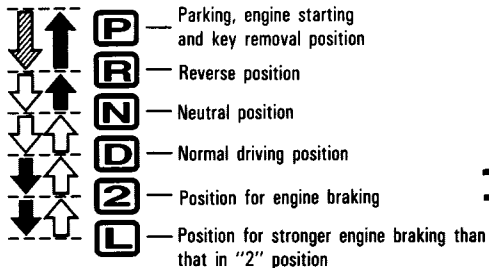
NOTICE

Do not hold the vehicle on an upgrade with the accelerator pedal. It can cause the transmission to overheat. Always use the brake pedal or parking brake.

(f) If you cannot shift the selector lever out of "P" position

If you cannot shift the selector lever from "P" position even though the brake pedal is depressed, use the shift lock override button. For instructions, see "If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever" in Part 4.

Automatic transmission (electronically controlled type—two-wheel drive models)



 With the brake pedal depressed, shift while pulling the selector lever toward you. (The ignition switch must be in "ON" position.)

 Shift while pulling the selector lever toward you

 Shift normally



Driving pattern selector button
 For selecting a driving pattern suited to existing driving conditions

"NORMAL" (Normal)
 mode for general driving conditions

"POWER" (Power)
 mode for powerful acceleration

"POWER" mode indicator light on the instrument panel shows the driving pattern selector button is in the "POWER" mode.



Overdrive switch
 For selecting either a three-speed or four-speed transmission

"ON" position
 (Shifting into overdrive possible)

"OFF" position
 (Shifting into overdrive not possible)

"O/D OFF" indicator light
 Shows the overdrive switch is in OFF position



20040HH02

Vehicles with cruise control—When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift the transmission by turning off the overdrive switch, engine braking will not be applied because the cruise control is not cancelled. For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see "Cruise control" in this chapter.

Your automatic transmission has a shift lock system to minimize the possibility of incorrect operation. This means you can only shift out of “P” position when the brake pedal is depressed (with the ignition switch in “ON” position and the selector lever pulled toward you).

(a) Normal driving

1. Start the engine as instructed in “How to start the engine” in Part 3. The transmission must be in “P” or “N”.
2. With your foot holding down the brake pedal, shift the selector lever to “D”. In “D” position, the automatic transmission system will select the most suitable gear for running conditions such as normal cruising, hill climbing, hard towing, etc.

Always turn the overdrive switch on for better fuel economy and quieter driving. If the engine coolant temperature is low, the transmission will not shift into the overdrive gear even with the overdrive switch on.

**CAUTION**

Never put your foot on the accelerator pedal while shifting.

3. Release the parking brake and brake pedal. Depress the accelerator pedal slowly for smooth starting.

(b) Using engine braking

To use engine braking, you can downshift the transmission as follows:

- Turn off the overdrive switch. The “O/D OFF” indicator light will come on and the transmission will downshift to the third gear.
- Shift into the “2” position. The transmission will downshift to the second gear when the vehicle speed drops down to or lower than the maximum allowable speed for second gear, and more powerful engine braking will be obtained.
- Shift into the “L” position. The transmission will downshift to the first gear when the vehicle speed drops down to or lower than the maximum allowable speed for “L” position and maximum engine braking will be applied.

Vehicles with cruise control—When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift the transmission by turning off the overdrive switch, engine braking will not be applied because the cruise control is not cancelled. For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see “Cruise control” in this chapter.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SPEEDS

- “2” 136 km/h (85 mph)
“L” 74 km/h (46 mph)

**CAUTION**

Be careful when downshifting on a slippery surface. Abrupt shifting could cause the vehicle to spin or skid.

NOTICE

◆ ***Be careful not to overrev the engine. Watch the tachometer to keep engine rpm from going into the red zone. The maximum allowable speed (approximate) for each position is given above for your reference.***

◆ ***Do not continue hill climbing for a long time in the “2” or “L” position. This may cause severe automatic transmission damage from overheating. To prevent such damage, use “D” position for hill climbing or hard towing.***

(c) Backing up

1. Bring the vehicle to a complete stop.
2. With the brake pedal held down with your foot, shift the selector lever to the “R” position.

NOTICE

Never shift into reverse while the vehicle is moving.

(d) Parking

1. Bring the vehicle to a complete stop.
2. Pull the parking brake lever fully to securely apply the parking brake.
3. With the brake pedal pressed down, shift the selector lever to the “P” position.



CAUTION

While the vehicle is moving, never attempt to move the selector lever into “P” position under any circumstances. Serious mechanical damage and loss of vehicle control may result.

(e) Good driving practice

- If the transmission is repeatedly upshifted and downshifted between third gear and overdrive when climbing a gentle slope, the overdrive switch should be turned off. Be sure to turn the switch on immediately afterward.
- When towing a trailer, in order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use overdrive.



CAUTION

Always keep your foot on the brake pedal while stopped with the engine running. This prevents the vehicle from creeping.

NOTICE

Do not hold the vehicle on an upgrade with the accelerator pedal. It can cause the transmission to overheat. Always use the brake pedal or parking brake.

(f) Driving in “POWER” mode

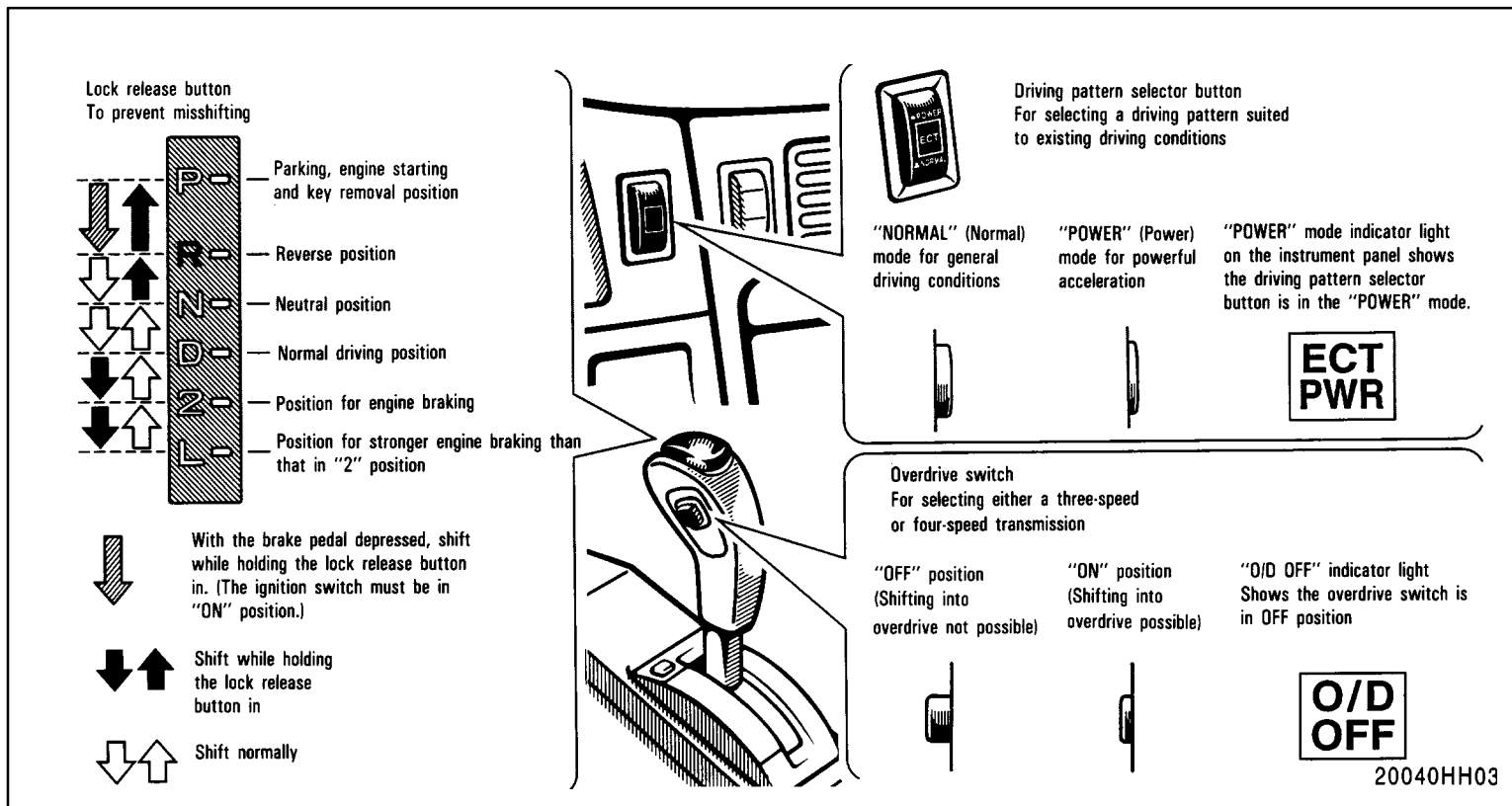
In the “POWER” mode, the transmission is shifted up and down at a higher vehicle speed than in the “NORMAL” mode and a more powerful acceleration is achieved. To set the “POWER” mode, push in the driving pattern selector button. The “POWER” mode indicator light comes on.

For ordinary driving, Toyota recommends using the “NORMAL” mode to improve fuel economy.

(g) If you cannot shift the selector lever out of “P” position

If you cannot shift the selector lever from the “P” position even though the brake pedal is depressed, use the shift lock override button. For instructions, see “If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever” in Part 4.

Automatic transmission (electronically controlled type—four-wheel drive models)



Vehicles with cruise control—When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift the transmission by turning off the overdrive switch, engine braking will not be applied because the cruise control is not cancelled. For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see "Cruise control" in this chapter.

Your automatic transmission has a shift lock system to minimize the possibility of incorrect operation. This means you can only shift out of “P” position when the brake pedal is depressed (with the ignition switch in “ON” position and the lock release button depressed).

(a) Normal driving

- 1. Start the engine as instructed in “How to start the engine” in Part 3. The transmission must be in “P” or “N”.

When the front drive control lever is in “L4” (low-speed position, four-wheel drive), the driving pattern selector setting has no effect on gear shift timing. (See “Four-wheel drive system” in this Chapter for information of the front drive control lever.)

- 2. With your foot holding down the brake pedal, shift the selector lever to “D”.

In “D” position, the automatic transmission system will select the most suitable gear for running conditions such as normal cruising, hill climbing, hard towing, etc.

Always turn the overdrive switch on for better fuel economy and quieter driving. If the engine coolant temperature is low or when the front drive control lever is in “L4” (low-speed position, four-wheel drive), the transmission will not shift into the overdrive gear even with the overdrive switch on. (See “Four-wheel drive system” in this Chapter for information of the front drive control lever.)

**CAUTION**

Never put your foot on the accelerator pedal while shifting.

- 3. Release the parking brake and brake pedal. Depress the accelerator pedal slowly for smooth starting.

(b) Using engine braking

To use engine braking, you can downshift the transmission as follows:

- Turn off the overdrive switch. The “O/D OFF” indicator light will come on and the transmission will downshift to the third gear.
- Shift into the “2” position. The transmission will downshift to the second gear when the vehicle speed drops down to or lower than the maximum allowable speed for second gear, and more powerful engine braking will be obtained.

- Shift into the “L” position. The transmission will downshift to the first gear when the vehicle speed drops down to or lower than the maximum allowable speed for “L” position and maximum engine braking will be applied.

Vehicles with cruise control—When the cruise control is being used, even if you downshift the transmission by turning off the overdrive switch, engine braking will not be applied because the cruise control is not cancelled. For ways to decrease the vehicle speed, see “Cruise control” in this chapter.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SPEEDS

Front drive control lever in “H2” or “H4”

3RZ-FE engine

“2”	109 km/h (68 mph)
“L”	60 km/h (37 mph)

5VZ-FE engine

“2”	120 km/h (75 mph)
“L”	66 km/h (41 mph)

Front drive control lever in “L4”

3RZ-FE engine

“2”	43 km/h (27 mph)
“L”	22 km/h (14 mph)

5VZ-FE engine

“2”	46 km/h (29 mph)
“L”	25 km/h (16 mph)



CAUTION

Be careful when downshifting on a slippery surface. Abrupt shifting could cause the vehicle to spin or skid.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Be careful not to overrev the engine. Watch the tachometer to keep engine rpm from going into the red zone. The maximum allowable speed (approximate) for each position is given above for your reference.*
- ◆ *Do not continue hill climbing for a long time in the “2” or “L” position. This may cause severe automatic transmission damage from overheating. To prevent such damage, use “D” position for hill climbing or hard towing.*

(c) Backing up

1. Bring the vehicle to a complete stop.
2. With the brake pedal held down with your foot, shift the selector lever to the “R” position.

NOTICE

Never shift into reverse while the vehicle is moving.

(d) Parking

1. Bring the vehicle to a complete stop.
2. Pull the parking brake lever fully to securely apply the parking brake.
3. With the brake pedal pressed down, shift the selector lever to the “P” position.



CAUTION

While the vehicle is moving, never attempt to move the selector lever into “P” position under any circumstances. Serious mechanical damage and loss of vehicle control may result.

(e) Good driving practice

- If the transmission is repeatedly upshifted and downshifted between third gear and overdrive when climbing a gentle slope, the overdrive switch should be turned off. Be sure to turn the switch on immediately afterward.
- When towing a trailer, in order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use overdrive.



CAUTION

Always keep your foot on the brake pedal while stopped with the engine running. This prevents the vehicle from creeping.

NOTICE

Do not hold the vehicle on an upgrade with the accelerator pedal. It can cause the transmission to overheat. Always use the brake pedal or parking brake.

(f) Driving in “POWER” mode

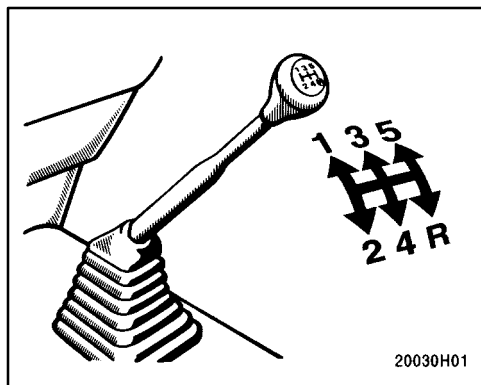
In the “POWER” mode, the transmission is shifted up and down at a higher vehicle speed than in the “NORMAL” mode and a more powerful acceleration is achieved. To set the “POWER” mode, push in the driving pattern selector button. The “POWER” mode indicator light comes on.

For ordinary driving, Toyota recommends using the “NORMAL” mode to improve fuel economy.

(g) If you cannot shift the selector lever out of “P” position

If you cannot shift the selector lever from the “P” position even though the brake pedal is depressed, use the shift lock override lever. For instructions, see “If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever” in Part 4.

Manual transmission



The shift pattern is as shown above.

Press the clutch pedal down fully while shifting, and then release it slowly. Do not rest your foot on the pedal while driving, because it will cause clutch trouble. And do not use the clutch to hold the vehicle when stopped on an uphill grade—use the parking brake.

Recommended shifting speeds

The transmission is fully synchronized and upshifting or downshifting is easy.

For the best compromise between fuel economy and vehicle performance, you should upshift or downshift at the following speeds:

2RZ-FE engine

Low altitude

—1219 m (4000 ft) or lower

gear	km/h (mph)
1 to 2 or 2 to 1	24 (15)
2 to 3 or 3 to 2	40 (25)
3 to 4 or 4 to 3	64 (40)
4 to 5 or 5 to 4	72 (45)

High altitude

—Higher than 1219 m (4000 ft)

Upshifting

gear	km/h (mph)
1 to 2	24 (15)
2 to 3	40 (25)/58 (36)*
3 to 4	64 (40)/72 (45)*
4 to 5	72 (45)/85 (53)*

Downshifting

gear	km/h (mph)
2 to 1	24 (15)
3 to 2	40 (25)
4 to 3	64 (40)
5 to 4	72 (45)

*: Applicable under heavy acceleration conditions.

3RZ-FE engine

Upshifting

gear	km/h (mph)
1 to 2	24 (15)
2 to 3	40 (25)/58 (36)*
3 to 4	64 (40)/72 (45)*
4 to 5	72 (45)/85 (53)*

Downshifting

gear	km/h (mph)
2 to 1	24 (15)
3 to 2	40 (25)
4 to 3	64 (40)
5 to 4	72 (45)

*: Applicable under heavy acceleration conditions.

5VZ-FE engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1 to 2 or 2 to 1	24 (15)
2 to 3 or 3 to 2	40 (25)
3 to 4 or 4 to 3	64 (40)
4 to 5 or 5 to 4	72 (45)

Downshift to the appropriate gear if acceleration is needed when you are cruising below the above downshifting speeds.

Upshifting too soon or downshifting too late will cause lugging, and possibly, ping-pong. Regularly revving the engine to maximum speed in each gear will cause excessive engine wear and high fuel consumption.

Maximum allowable speeds

To get on a highway or to pass slower traffic, maximum acceleration may be necessary. Make sure you observe the following maximum allowable speeds in each gear:

Two-wheel drive models

2RZ-FE engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	48 (30)
2	88 (55)
3	136 (85)
4	165 (103)

5VZ-FE engine

gear	km/h (mph)
1	54 (34)
2	101 (63)
3	144 (89)
4	165 (103)

Four-wheel drive models

3RZ-FE engine

gear	km/h (mph)	
	"H2" and "H4"	"L4"
1	46 (29)	17 (11)
2	86 (53)	33 (21)
3	135 (84)	52 (32)
4	165 (103)	66 (41)

5VZ-FE engine

gear	km/h (mph)	
	"H2" and "H4"	"L4"
1	48 (30)	18 (11)
2	88 (55)	34 (21)
3	128 (80)	49 (30)
4	165 (103)	72 (45)

NOTICE

Do not downshift if you are going faster than the maximum allowable speed for the next lower gear.

Good driving practice

- If it is difficult to shift into reverse, put the transmission in neutral, release the clutch pedal momentarily, and then try again.
- When towing a trailer, in order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use the fifth gear.



CAUTION

Be careful when downshifting on a slippery surface. Abrupt shifting could cause the vehicle to spin or skid.

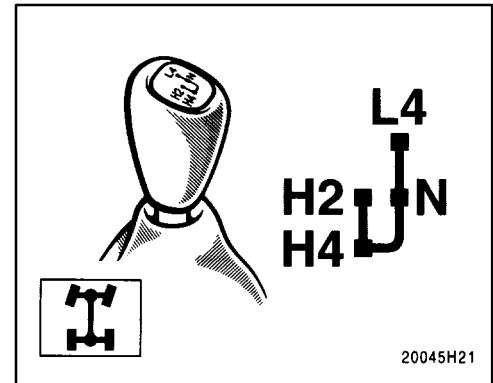
NOTICE

Make sure the vehicle is completely stopped before shifting into reverse.

Four-wheel drive system—

(a) Front drive control

(lever type)



Use the front drive control lever to select the following transfer modes.

"H2" (high speed position, two-wheel drive): Lever at "H2"

Use this for normal driving on dry hard-surfaced roads. This position gives greater economy, quietest ride and least wear.

"H4" (high speed position, four-wheel drive): Lever at "H4"

Use this for normal driving on wet, icy or snow-covered roads. This position provides greater traction than two-wheel drive.

“N” (neutral position): Lever at “N”

No power is delivered to the wheels. The vehicle must be stopped.

“L4” (low speed position, four-wheel drive): Lever at “L4”

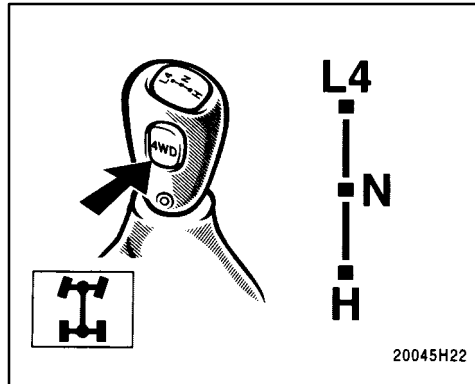
Use this for maximum power and traction.

Use “L4” for climbing or descending steep hills, off-road driving, and hard pulling in sand, mud or deep snow.

The four-wheel drive indicator light comes on when the “H4”, “N” or “L4” mode is selected.

See “(d) Shifting procedure (lever type)” for further instructions.

(a) Front drive control (lever/button type)



Use the front drive control lever and “4WD” button to select the following transfer modes.

“H2” (high speed position, two-wheel drive): Lever at “H”, “4WD” button left out

Use this for normal driving on dry hard-surfaced roads. This position gives greater economy, quietest ride and least wear.

“H4” (high speed position, four-wheel drive): Lever at “H”, “4WD” button pushed in

Use this for normal driving on wet, icy or snow-covered roads. This position provides greater traction than two-wheel drive.

“N” (neutral position): Lever at “N”

No power is delivered to the wheels. The vehicle must be stopped.

“L4” (low speed position, four-wheel drive): Lever at “L4”

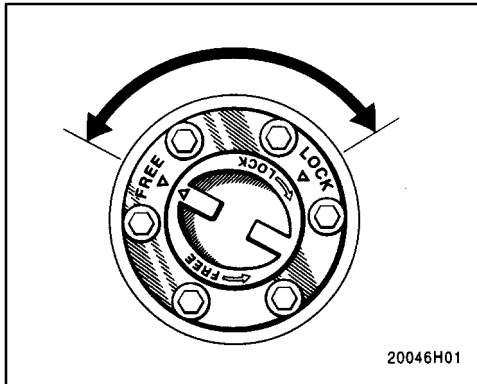
Use this for maximum power and traction.

Use “L4” for climbing or descending steep hills, off-road driving, and hard pulling in sand, mud or deep snow.

The four-wheel drive indicator light comes on when the “H4”, “N” or “L4” mode is selected.

See “(d) Shifting procedure (lever/button type)” for further instructions.

(b) Free-wheeling hubs



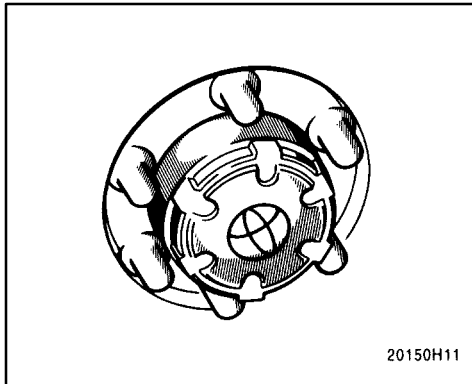
To engage the free-wheeling hubs, turn the hubs to “LOCK”. To disengage, turn the hubs to “FREE”

Make sure the triangle mark on the hub aligns with the other one at the side you wish to set.

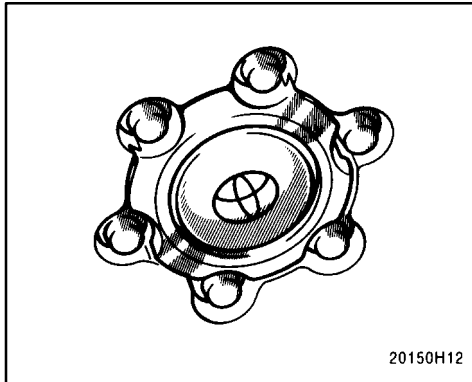
Setting the free-wheeling hubs in “FREE” allows you to disengage the front axle and driveshaft so that they are not revolving. This reduces noise and wear when the vehicle is in two-wheel drive.

You should drive with the hubs in “LOCK” for at least 16 km (10 miles) each month. This will assure that the front drive components are lubricated.

(c) A.D.D. (automatic disconnecting differential)



Steel wheels



Aluminum wheels

The A.D.D. can be engaged or disengaged by the shifting operations described in “(d) Shifting procedure”.

You should drive in four-wheel drive for at least 16 km (10 miles) each month. This will assure that the front drive components are lubricated.

(d) Shifting procedure (lever type with manual transmission)

SHIFTING BETWEEN “H2” AND “H4”

With free-wheeling hubs

To shift from “H2” to “H4”, move the front drive control lever. Also, engage both the free-wheeling hubs.

This can be done when the vehicle is stopped, or moving straight ahead at speeds of 40 km/h (25 mph) or less. You need not depress the clutch pedal. If you have trouble shifting, depress or release the accelerator pedal momentarily while pushing the front drive control lever.



CAUTION

- **Never move the front drive control lever if wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before shifting.**
- **Never drive with only one hub engaged.**

To shift from “H4” to “H2”, simply move the front drive control lever. Also, disengage both the free-wheeling hubs for continued “H2” use.

This can be done at any vehicle speed. You need not depress the clutch pedal.

If the indicator light does not go off when you shift the transfer into “H2”, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive in reverse.

With A.D.D.

To shift from “H2” to “H4”, reduce your speed to less than 80 km/h (50 mph) and move the front drive control lever. You need not depress the clutch pedal.

If you have trouble shifting in cold weather, reduce your speed or stop the vehicle and reshift.



CAUTION

Never move the front drive control lever if wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before shifting.

To shift from “H4” to “H2”, simply move the front drive control lever.

This can be done at any vehicle speed. You need not depress the clutch pedal.

If the indicator light does not go off when you shift the transfer into “H2”, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive in reverse.

SHIFTING BETWEEN “H4” AND “L4”

To shift from “H4” to “L4”, stop the vehicle or reduce your speed to less than 8 km/h (5 mph). With your foot off the accelerator pedal, depress the clutch pedal and move the front drive control lever.

To shift from “L4” to “H4”, depress the clutch pedal and move the front drive control lever.

This can be done at any vehicle speed.

(d) Shifting procedure (lever type with automatic transmission)

SHIFTING BETWEEN “H2” AND “H4”

With free-wheeling hubs

To shift from “H2” to “H4”, move the front drive control lever. Also, engage both the free-wheeling hubs.

This can be done when the vehicle is stopped, or moving straight ahead at speeds of 40 km/h (25 mph) or less. If you have trouble shifting, depress or release the accelerator pedal momentarily while pushing the front drive control lever.



CAUTION

- **Never move the front drive control lever if wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before shifting.**
- **Never drive with only one hub engaged.**

To shift from “H4” to “H2”, simply move the front drive control lever. Also, disengage both the free-wheeling hubs for continued “H2” use.

This can be done at any vehicle speed.

If the indicator light does not go off when you shift the transfer into “H2”, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive in reverse.

With A.D.D.

To shift from “H2” to “H4”, reduce your speed to less than 80 km/h (50 mph) and move the front drive control lever.

If you have trouble shifting in cold weather, reduce your speed or stop the vehicle and reshift.



CAUTION

Never move the front drive control lever if wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before shifting.

To shift from “H4” to “H2”, simply move the front drive control lever.

This can be done at any vehicle speed.

If the indicator light does not go off when you shift the transfer into “H2”, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive in reverse.

SHIFTING BETWEEN “H4” AND “L4”

To shift between “H4” and “L4”, stop the vehicle and put the transmission in “N”. With your foot holding down the brake pedal, move the front drive control lever.

**(d) Shifting procedure
(lever/button type with
manual transmission)**

SHIFTING BETWEEN “H2” AND “H4”

To shift from “H2” to “H4”, reduce your speed to less than 100 km/h (62 mph) and push in the “4WD” button. You need not depress the clutch pedal.

If the indicator light does not come on when you push in the “4WD” button, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating.

If the indicator light flashes and the buzzer sounds when you push in the “4WD” button, reduce your speed or stop the vehicle and reset.



CAUTION

Never push the “4WD” button if wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before shifting.

To shift from “H4” to “H2”, push the “4WD” button again to turn it off.

This can be done at any vehicle speed. You need not depress the clutch pedal.

If the indicator light does not go off when you shift the transfer into “H2”, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive in reverse.

**SHIFTING BETWEEN “H2” OR “H4”
AND “L4”**

To shift from “H2” or “H4” to “L4”, stop the vehicle or reduce your speed to less than 8 km/h (5 mph). With your foot off the accelerator pedal, depress the clutch pedal and move the front drive control lever.

To shift from “L4” to “H2” or “H4”, depress the clutch pedal and move the front drive control lever. When the “4WD” button is pushed in, the transfer shifts into “H4”; when the button is left out, the transfer shifts into “H2”.

This can be done at any vehicle speed.

If the indicator light does not go off when you shift the transfer into “H2”, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive in reverse.

(d) Shifting procedure (lever/button type with automatic transmission)

SHIFTING BETWEEN “H2” and “H4”

To shift from “H2” to “H4”, reduce your speed to less than 100 km/h (62 mph) and push in the “4WD” button.

If the indicator light does not come on when you push in the “4WD” button, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating.

If the indicator light flashes and the buzzer sounds when you push in the “4WD” button, reduce your speed or stop the vehicle and reset.



CAUTION

Never push the “4WD” button if wheels are slipping. Stop the slipping or spinning before shifting.

To shift from “H4” to “H2”, push the “4WD” button again to turn it off.

This can be done at any vehicle speed.

If the indicator light does not go off when you shift the transfer into “H2”, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive in reverse.

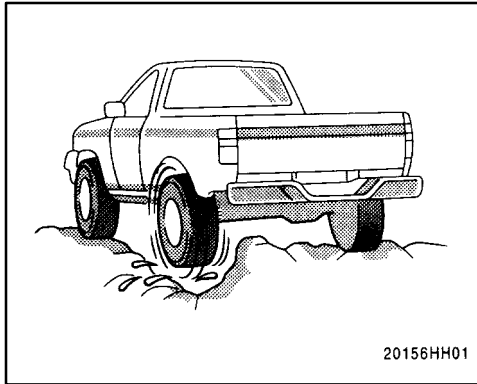
SHIFTING BETWEEN “H2” OR “H4” AND “L4”

To shift from “H2” or “H4” to “L4”, stop the vehicle and put the transmission in “N”. With your foot holding down the brake pedal, move the front drive control lever.

To shift from “L4” to “H2” or “H4”, stop the vehicle and put the transmission in “N”. With your foot holding down the brake pedal, move the front drive control lever. When the “4WD” button is pushed in, the transfer shifts into “H4”; when the button is left out, the transfer shifts into “H2”.

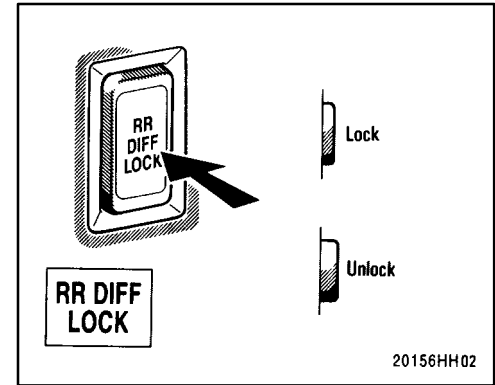
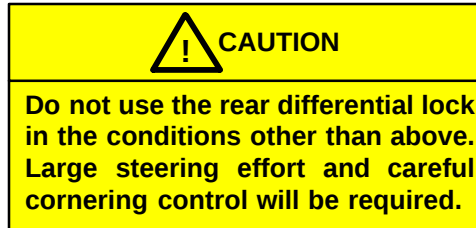
If the indicator light does not go off when you shift the transfer into “H2”, drive straight ahead while accelerating or decelerating, or drive in reverse.

Rear differential lock system



The rear differential lock system is provided for use only when wheel spinning occurs in a ditch or on a slippery or ragged surface.

This differential lock system is effective in case one of the rear wheels is spinning. Before using the rear differential lock system, first shift the front drive control into "L4" with the free-wheeling hubs engaged to see if it works. If this has no effect, additionally use the rear differential lock system.



To lock the rear differential, push the switch.

Be sure to stop the wheels before locking the differential.

For easy locking, depress the clutch pedal, push the lock switch and slowly release the clutch pedal.

The indicator light will blink when the switch is turned on. Wait a few seconds for the system to complete operation. After the differential is locked, the light will stop blinking and remain on.

The anti-lock brake system does not operate when the rear differential is locked. It is normal operation for the "ABS" warning light to be on at this time.



CAUTION

- Do not lock the differential until the wheels have stopped spinning. Otherwise, the vehicle may move in an unexpected direction when the differential lock is engaged, resulting in an accident. This may also lead to possible damage to differential lock component parts.
- Do not drive over 8 km/h (5 mph) when the differential is locked.

To unlock the differential, push the switch once again.

Unlock the differential as soon as the vehicle moves out.

For easy unlocking, slightly turn the steering wheel in either direction while the vehicle is in motion.

When the differential lock is disengaged, the indicator light will go out.

The differential will also unlock if you shift the front drive control lever out of "L4". Never forget to turn off the switch after using this feature.

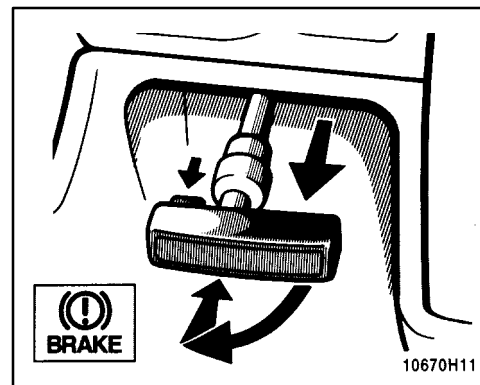
To check the indicator bulb, turn the ignition key to the "ON" position, but do not start the engine.



CAUTION

Do not keep driving with the differential lock switch on.

Parking brake



When parking, firmly apply the parking brake to avoid inadvertent creeping.

To set: Pull out on the lever.

To release: Press the lock release button, turn the lever, and push it in.

For better holding power, first depress the brake pedal and hold it while setting the parking brake.

To remind you that the parking brake is set, the parking brake reminder light in the instrument panel remains on until you release the parking brake.



CAUTION

Before driving, be sure the parking brake is fully released and the parking brake reminder light is off.

Cruise control

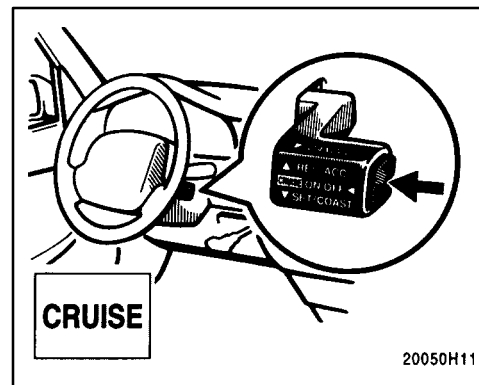
The cruise control allows you to cruise the vehicle at a desired speed over 40 km/h (25 mph) even with your foot off the accelerator pedal.

Your cruising speed can be maintained up or down grades within the limits of engine performance, although a slight speed change may occur when driving up or down the grades. On steeper hills, a greater speed change will occur so it is better to drive without the cruise control.



CAUTION

- To help maintain maximum control of your vehicle, do not use the cruise control when driving in heavy or varying traffic, or on slippery (rainy, icy or snow-covered) or winding roads.
- Avoid vehicle speed increases when driving downhill. If the vehicle speed is too fast in relation to the cruise control set speed, cancel the cruise control then downshift the transmission to use engine braking to slow down.



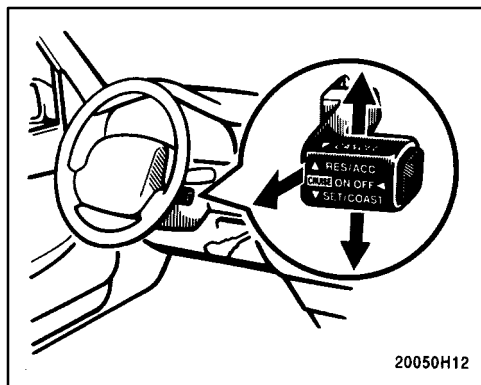
TURNING ON THE SYSTEM

To operate the cruise control, press the "CRUISE ON-OFF" button. This turns the system on. The indicator light in the instrument panel shows that you can now set the vehicle at a desired cruising speed. Another press will turn the system completely off.



CAUTION

To avoid accidental cruise control engagement, keep the "CRUISE ON-OFF" switch off when not using the cruise control.



SETTING AT A DESIRED SPEED

On vehicles with automatic transmission, the transmission must be in “D” before you set the cruise control speed.

Bring your vehicle to the desired speed, push the lever down in the “SET/COAST” direction and release it. This sets the vehicle at that speed. If the speed is not satisfactory, tap the lever up for a faster speed, or tap it down for a slower speed. Each tap changes the set speed by 1.6 km/h (1.0 mph). You can now take your foot off the accelerator pedal.

If you need acceleration—for example, when passing—depress the accelerator pedal enough for the vehicle to exceed the set speed. When you release it, the vehicle will return to the speed set prior to the acceleration.



For manual transmission:
While driving with the cruise control on, do not shift to neutral without depressing the clutch pedal, as this may cause engine racing or overrevving.

CANCELLING THE PRESET SPEED

You can cancel the preset speed by:

- Pulling the lever in the “CANCEL” direction and releasing it.
- Depressing the brake pedal
- Depressing the clutch pedal (manual transmission)

If the vehicle speed falls below about 40 km/h (25 mph), the preset speed will automatically cancel out.

If the vehicle speed drops 16 km/h (10 mph) below the preset speed, the preset speed will also automatically cancel out.

If the preset speed automatically cancels out other than for the above cases, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer at the earliest opportunity.

RESETTING AT A FASTER SPEED

Push the lever up in the “RES/ACC” direction and hold it. Release the lever when the desired speed is attained. While the lever is held up, the vehicle will gradually gain speed.

However, a faster way to reset is to accelerate the vehicle and then push the lever down in the “SET/COAST” direction.

RESETTING AT A SLOWER SPEED

Push the lever down in the “SET/COAST” direction and hold it. Release the lever when the desired speed is attained. While the lever is held down, the vehicle speed will gradually decrease.

However, a faster way to reset is to depress the brake pedal and then push the lever down in the “SET/COAST” direction.

On vehicles with automatic transmission, even if you turn off the overdrive switch with the cruise control on, engine braking will not be applied because the cruise control is not cancelled. To decrease the vehicle speed, reset to a slower speed with the cruise control lever or depress the brake pedal. If you use the brake pedal, cruise control is cancelled.

Clutch start cancel switch (four-wheel drive models with manual transmission)

RESUMING THE PRESET SPEED

If the preset speed is cancelled by pulling the control lever or by depressing the brake pedal or clutch pedal, pushing the lever up in the “RES/ACC” direction will restore the speed set prior to cancellation.

However, once the vehicle speed falls below about 40 km/h (25 mph), the preset speed will not be resumed.

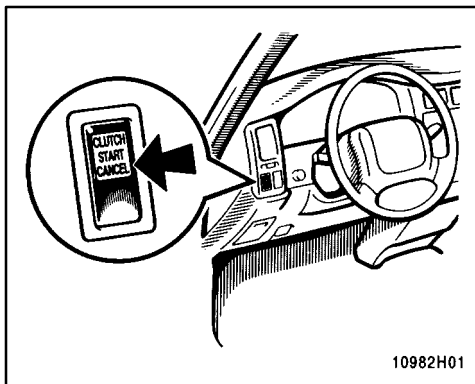
CRUISE CONTROL FAILURE WARNING

If the “CRUISE” indicator light in the instrument cluster flashes when using the cruise control, press the “CRUISE ON-OFF” button to turn the system off and then press it again to turn it on.

If any of the following conditions then occurs, there is some trouble in the cruise control system.

- The indicator light does not come on.
- The indicator light flashes again.
- The indicator light goes out after it comes on.

If this is the case, contact your Toyota dealer and have your vehicle inspected.



10982H01

To crank the engine without depressing the clutch pedal, push the switch with the ignition on.

The switch stays on as long as the ignition is on. And it will automatically turn off when the ignition is off.

This switch cancels the clutch start system, which is designed to keep the starter motor from operating if the clutch pedal is not depressed all the way down.

The switch allows the vehicle to be driven out of difficult situations by cranking the engine with the clutch engaged.

Never use the switch for normal engine starting. Be sure to follow the starting procedure instructed in “How to start the engine” in Part 3.

Part 1

OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-7

Car audio system and Air conditioning system

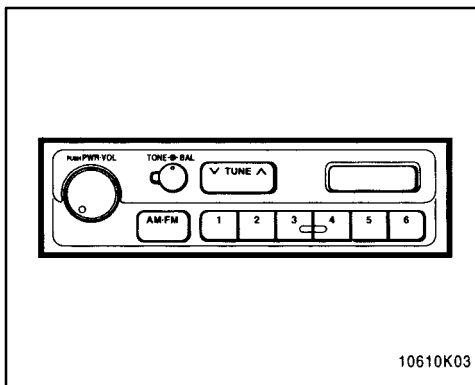
Car audio system

- [Reference](#)
- [Using your audio system: some basics](#)
- [Using your audio system: controls and features](#)
- [Car audio system operating hints](#)

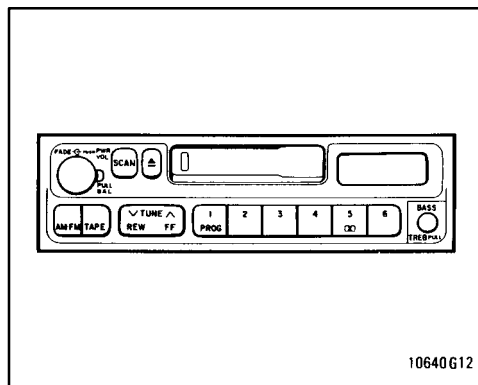
Air conditioning system

- [Controls](#)
- [Air flow selector settings](#)
- [Operating tips](#)
- [Side vents](#)

Car audio system— —Reference



Type 1: AM-FM ETR radio



Type 2: AM-FM ETR radio/cassette player

—Using your audio system: some basics

This section describes some of the basic features on Toyota audio systems. Some information may not pertain to your system.

Your audio system works when the ignition key is in the “ACC” or “ON” position.

TURNING THE SYSTEM ON AND OFF

Push “PWR·VOL” or “PWR/VOL” to turn the audio system on and off.

Push “AM·FM” or “TAPE” to turn on that function without pushing “PWR·VOL” or “PWR/VOL”.

You can turn on the cassette player by inserting a cassette tape.

You can turn off the cassette player by ejecting the cassette tape. If the audio system was previously off, then the entire audio system will be turned off when you eject the cassette tape. If the radio was previously on, it will come on again.

SWITCHING BETWEEN FUNCTIONS

Push “AM·FM” or “TAPE” if the system is already on but you want to switch from one function to another.

TONE AND BALANCE

For details about your system's tone and balance controls, see the description of your own system.

Tone

How good an audio program sounds to you is largely determined by the mix of the treble, and bass levels. In fact, different kinds of music and vocal programs usually sound better with different mixes of treble and bass.

Balance

A good balance of the left and right stereo channels and of the front and rear sound levels is also important.

Keep in mind that if you are listening to a stereo recording or broadcast, changing the right/left balance will increase the volume of one group of sounds while decreasing the volume of another.

YOUR RADIO ANTENNA

To lower a manual antenna, carefully push it down.

To lower a power antenna, turn off the audio system by pushing "PWR•VOL" or "PWR/VOL", or turn the ignition key to "LOCK".

On some models, the power antenna automatically retracts when the radio mode is switched off to turn on the cassette tape player.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the antenna, make sure it retracted before driving your Toyota through an automatic car wash.

YOUR CASSETTE PLAYER

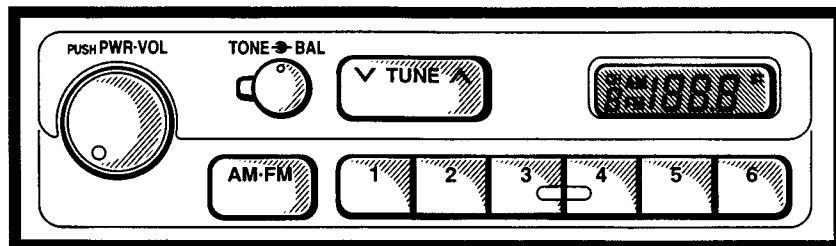
When you insert a cassette, the exposed tape should be to the right.

NOTICE

Do not oil any part of the player and do not insert anything other than cassette tapes into the slot, or the tape player may be damaged.

—Using your audio system:
controls and features

► Type 1



Details of specific buttons, controls, and features are described in the alphabetical listing that follows.

10610K05

1 2 3 4 5 6 (Preset buttons)

These buttons are used to preset and tune in radio stations.

To preset a station to a button: Tune in the desired station (see “TUNE”). Push and hold down the button until you hear a beep—this will set the station to the button. The button number will appear on the display.

To tune in to a preset station: Push the button for the station you want. The button number and station frequency will appear on the display.

These systems can store one AM and one FM station for each button. The preset station memory will be canceled out if the power source is interrupted (battery disconnected or fuse blown).

AM-FM

Push “AM-FM” to switch between the AM and FM bands. “AM” or “FM” will appear on the display.

If the audio system is off, you can turn on the radio by pushing “AM-FM”.

BAL (Balance)

This knob lets you adjust the balance between the right and left speakers.

Move the “BAL” ring around “TONE” to adjust the right/left balance.

PWR·VOL (Power·Volume)

Push “PWR·VOL” to turn the audio system on and off. Turn the “PWR·VOL” knob to adjust the volume.

ST (Stereo reception) display

Your radio automatically changes to stereo reception when a stereo broadcast is received. “ST” appears on the display. If the signal becomes weak, the radio reduces the amount of channel separation to prevent the weak signal from creating noise. If the signal becomes extremely weak, the radio switches from stereo to mono reception.

TONE

Turn “TONE” to adjust the tone.

TUNE

Tuning

Your Toyota has an electronic tuning radio (ETR).

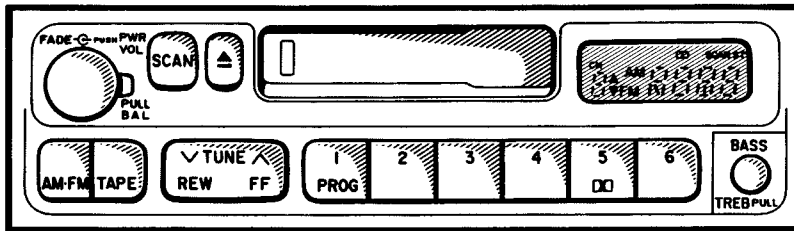
Push and release the “^” (up) or “v” (down) side of “TUNE” to step up or down the station band. If you hear a beep, you held the button too long and the radio will go into the seek mode.

Seeking

In the seek mode, the radio finds and plays the next station up or down the station band.

To seek a station, push and hold the “^” or “v” side of “TUNE” until you hear a beep. Do this again to find another station.

► Type 2



Details of specific buttons, controls and features are described in the alphabetical listing that follows.

10640616

1 2 3 4 5 6 (Preset buttons)

These buttons are used to preset and tune in radio stations.

To preset a station to a button: Tune in the desired station (see "TUNE"). Push and hold down the button until you hear a beep—this will set the station to the button. The button number will appear on the display.

To tune in to a preset station: Push the button for the station you want. The button number and station frequency will appear on the display.

These systems can store one AM and one FM station for each button. The preset station memory will be canceled out if the power source is interrupted (battery disconnected or fuse blown).

(Eject Button)

Push this button to eject a cassette.

After you turn the ignition to "LOCK", you will be able to eject a cassette but you will not be able to reinsert it.

AM·FM

Push "AM·FM" to switch between the AM and FM bands. "AM" or "FM" will appear on the display.

If the audio system is off, you can turn on the radio by pushing "AM·FM". Also, push the "AM·FM" button to switch from cassette operation to radio operation.

BAL (Balance)

This knob lets you adjust the balance between the right and left speakers.

Pull out "PWR/VOL/BAL". Turn the knob to adjust the right/left balance. Push the knob back into its normal position.

BASS

This knob lets you adjust the bass level.

Push "BASS/TREB" so that it pops out of its retracted position. Turn the knob to adjust the bass. Push the knob back into its retracted position.

Dolby® NR*

If you are listening to a tape that was recorded with Dolby® Noise Reduction, push the button marked with the double-D symbol. The double-D symbol will appear on the display. Push the button again to turn off Dolby® NR.

The Dolby NR mode reduces tape noise by about 10 dB. For best sound reproduction, play your tapes with this button on or off according to the mode used for recording the tape.

*: Dolby noise reduction manufactured under license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation. "DOLBY" and the double-D symbol  are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

FADE

Move the "FADE" knob around "PWR/VOL" to adjust the front/rear balance.

PROG (Program)

Push "PROG" to select the other side of a cassette tape. The display indicates which side is currently selected ("∧" indicates top side, "∨" indicates bottom side).

Auto-reverse feature—After the cassette player reaches the end of a tape side, it automatically reverses and begins to play the other side. This is true whether the cassette was playing or fast forwarding.

PWR/VOL (Power/Volume)

Push “PWR/VOL” to turn the audio system on and off. Turn the “PWR/VOL” knob to adjust the volume.

REW/FF (Rewind/Fast forward)

Push the “FF” side of the button to fast forward a cassette tape. “FF” will appear on the display. Push the “REW” side to rewind a tape. “REW” will appear on the display.

To stop the tape while it is fast forwarding, push “FF” or “TAPE”; to stop the tape while it is rewinding, push “REW” or “TAPE”. The tape will immediately begin to play.

If a tape side rewinds completely, the cassette player will stop and then play that same side. If a tape fast forwards completely, the cassette player will play the other side of the tape, using the auto-reverse feature.

SCAN

You can either scan all the frequencies on a band or scan only the preset stations for that band.

To scan the preset stations: Quickly push and release “SCAN”. If you hear a beep, you held the button too long, and the radio will scan all the frequencies. The radio will tune in the next preset station up the band, stay there for a few seconds, and then move to the next preset station. To select a station, push “SCAN” a second time.

To scan all the frequencies: Push “SCAN” until you hear a beep. The radio will find the next station up the station band, stay there for a few seconds, and then scan again. To select a station, push “SCAN” a second time.

ST (Stereo reception) display

Your radio automatically changes to stereo reception when a stereo broadcast is received. “ST” appears on the display. If the signal becomes weak, the radio reduces the amount of channel separation to prevent the weak signal from creating noise. If the signal becomes extremely weak, the radio switches from stereo to mono reception.

TAPE

Push “TAPE” to switch from radio operation to cassette operation. If the audio system is off, you can turn on the cassette player by pushing “TAPE”. In both cases, a cassette must already be loaded in the player.

TREB (Treble)

This knob lets you adjust the treble level. Push “BASS/TREB” so that it pops out of its retracted position. Pull out the knob. Turn the knob to adjust the treble. Push the knob back into its retracted position.

TUNE

Tuning

Your Toyota has an electronic tuning radio (ETR).

Push and release the “^” (up) or “v” (down) side of “TUNE” to step up or down the station band. If you hear a beep, you held the button too long and the radio will go into the seek mode.

Seeking

In the seek mode, the radio finds and plays the next station up or down the station band.

To seek a station, push and hold the “^” or “v” side of “TUNE” until you hear a beep. Do this again to find another station.

—Car audio system operating hints

ILLUMINATION CONTROL LOGIC

On some audio-units, when the instrument panel lights are on, the letters on operable buttons of the mode in current use light up together with the mode selection and eject buttons.

RADIO RECEPTION

Usually, a problem with radio reception does not mean there is a problem with your radio—it is just the normal result of conditions outside the vehicle.

For example, nearby buildings and terrain can interfere with FM reception. Power lines or telephone wires can interfere with AM signals. And of course, radio signals have a limited range, and the farther you are from a station, the weaker its signal will be. In addition, reception conditions change constantly as your vehicle moves. Here are some common reception problems that probably do not indicate a problem with your radio:

FM

Fading and drifting stations—Generally, the effective range of FM is about 40 km (25 miles). Once outside this range, you may notice fading and drifting, which increase with the distance from the radio transmitter. They are often accompanied by distortion.

Multi-path—FM signals are reflective, making it possible for two signals to reach your antenna at the same time. If this happens, the signals will cancel each other out, causing a momentary flutter or loss of reception.

Static and fluttering—These occur when signals are blocked by buildings, trees, or other large objects. Increasing the bass level may reduce static and fluttering.

Station swapping—If the FM signal you are listening to is interrupted or weakened, and there is another strong station nearby on the FM band, your radio may tune in the second station until the original signal can be picked up again.

AM

Fading—AM broadcasts are reflected by the upper atmosphere—especially at night. These reflected signals can interfere with those received directly from the radio station, causing the radio station to sound alternately strong and weak.

Station interference—When a reflected signal and a signal received directly from a radio station are very nearly the same frequency, they can interfere with each other, making it difficult to hear the broadcast.

Static—AM is easily affected by external sources of electrical noise, such as high tension power lines, lightening, or electrical motors. This results in static.

CARING FOR YOUR CASSETTE PLAYER AND TAPES

For high performance from your cassette player and tapes:

Clean the tape head and other parts regularly.

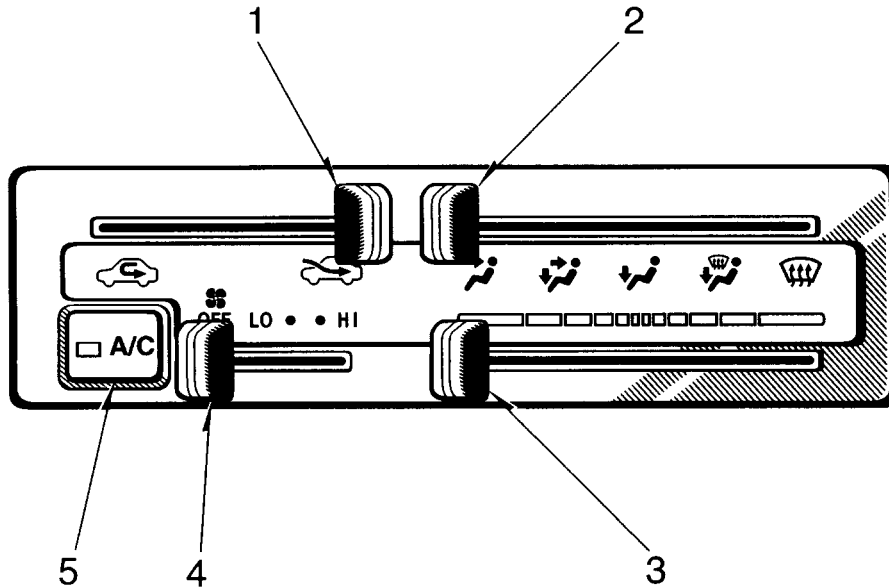
- A dirty tape head or tape path can decrease sound quality and tangle your cassette tapes. The easiest way to clean them is by using a cleaning tape.

Use high-quality cassettes.

- Low-quality cassette tapes can cause many problems, including poor sound, inconsistent playing speed, and constant auto-reversing. They can also get stuck or tangled in the cassette player.
- Do not use a cassette if it has been damaged or tangled or if its label is peeling off.
- Do not leave a cassette in the player if you are not listening to it, especially if it is hot outside.
- Store cassettes in their cases and out of direct sunlight.
- Avoid using cassettes with a total playing time longer than 100 minutes (50 minutes per side). The tape used in these cassettes is thin and could get stuck or tangled in the cassette player.

Air conditioning system— —Controls

1. Air Intake Selector
2. Air Flow Selector
3. Temperature Selector
4. Fan Speed Selector
5. "A/C" Button (on some models)



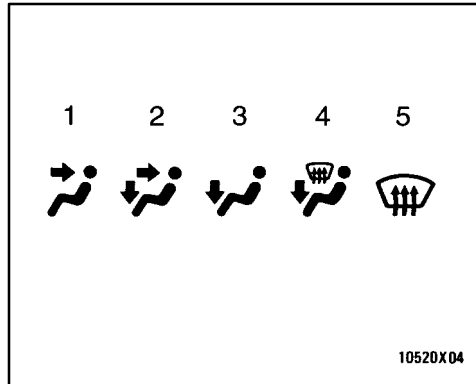
19520H01

Fan speed selector

Move the lever to adjust the fan speed—to the right to increase, to the left to decrease.

Temperature selector

Move the lever to adjust the temperature—to the right to warm, to the left to cool.

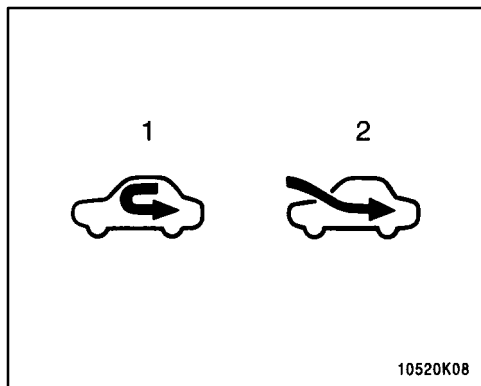


For details about air flow selector settings, see the illustration after “A/C” button.

Air flow selector

Move the lever to select the vents used for air flow.

- 1. Panel**—Air flows mainly from the instrument panel vents.
- 2. Bi-level**— Air flows from both the floor vents and the instrument panel vents.
- 3. Floor**—Air flows mainly from the floor vents.
- 4. Floor/Windshield**—Air flows mainly from the floor vents and windshield vents.
- 5. Windshield**—Air flows mainly from the windshield vents.



Air Intake selector

Move the lever to select the air source.

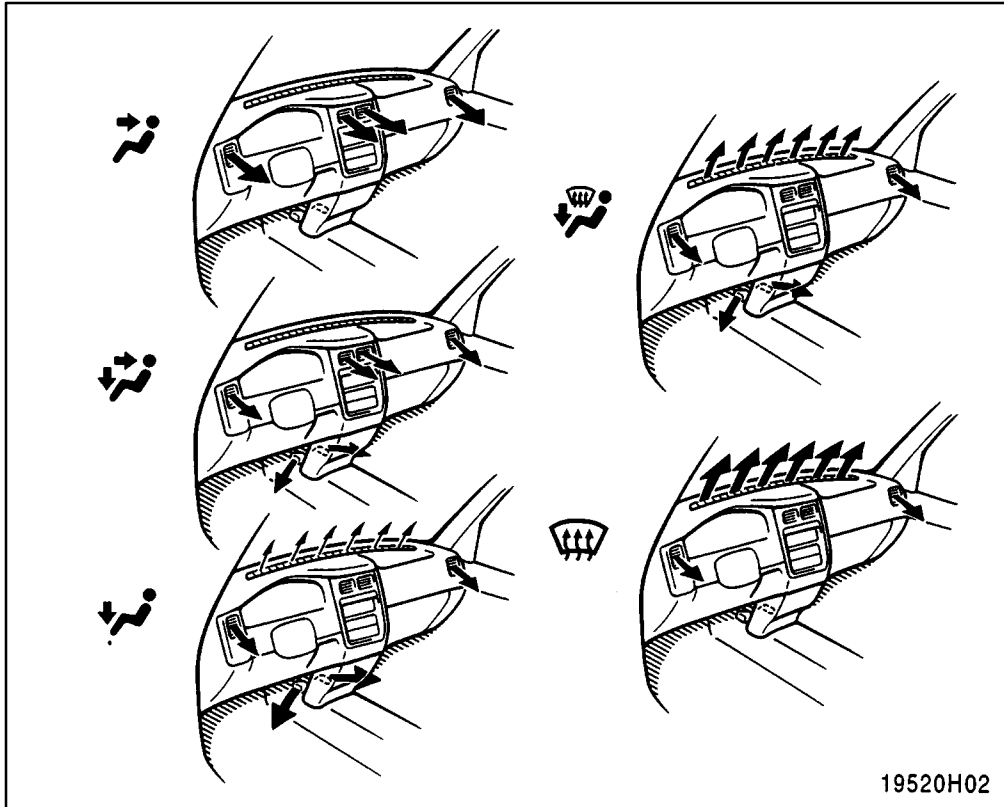
- 1. Recirculate**—Recirculates the air inside the vehicle.
- 2. Fresh**—Draws outside air into the system.

“A/C” button

To turn on the air conditioning, press the “A/C” button. The “A/C” button indicator will come on. To turn the air conditioning off, press the button again.

If the “A/C” button indicator flashes, there is a problem in the air conditioning system and the air conditioning automatically shuts off. If this happens, take your vehicle to a Toyota dealer for service.

—Air flow selector settings



—Operating tips

- To cool off your Toyota after it has been parked in the hot sun, drive with the windows open for a few minutes. This vents the hot air, allowing the air conditioning to cool the interior more quickly.
- Make sure the air intake grilles in front of the windshield are not blocked (by leaves or snow, for example).
- On humid days, do not blow cold air on the windshield. The windshield could fog up because of the difference in air temperature on the inside and outside of the windshield.
- Keep the area under the front seats clear to allow air to circulate throughout the vehicle.
- On cold days, move the fan speed to "HI" for a minute to help clear the intake ducts of snow or moisture. This can reduce the amount of fogging on the windows.

Heating

For best results, set controls to:

Fan speed—Any setting except “OFF”
Temperature—Towards **WARM**
(red zone)
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**FLOOR**
Air conditioning—**OFF**

- For quick heating, select recirculated air for a few minutes. To keep the windows from fogging, select fresh after the vehicle interior has been warmed.
- Press the “A/C” button on for dehumidified heating.
- Choose floor/windshield air flow to heat the vehicle interior while defrosting or defogging the windshield.

Air conditioning

For best results, set controls to:

Fan speed—Any setting except “OFF”
Temperature—Towards **COLD**
(blue zone)
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**PANEL**
Air conditioning—**ON**

- For quick cooling, move the air intake selector to recirculate for a few minutes.

Ventilation

For best results, set controls to:

Fan speed—Any setting except “OFF”
Temperature—Towards **COLD**
(blue zone)
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**PANEL**
Air conditioning—**OFF**

Defogging

The inside of the windshield

For best results, set controls to:

Fan speed—Any setting except “OFF”
Temperature—Towards **WARM**
(red zone) to heat;
COLD (blue zone) to cool
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**WINDSHIELD**
Air conditioning—**ON**

- On humid days, do not blow cold air on the windshield—the difference between the outside and inside temperatures could make the fogging worse.

Defrosting

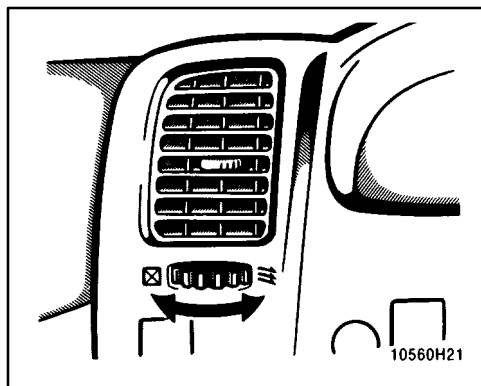
The outside of the windshield

For best results, set controls to:

Fan speed—Any setting except “OFF”
Temperature—Towards **WARM**
(red zone)
Air intake—**FRESH** (outside air)
Air flow—**WINDSHIELD**
Air conditioning—**OFF**

- To heat the vehicle interior while defrosting the windshield, choose floor/windshield air flow.

—Side vents



If air flow control is not satisfactory, check the side vents. The side vents may be opened or closed as shown.

Part 1

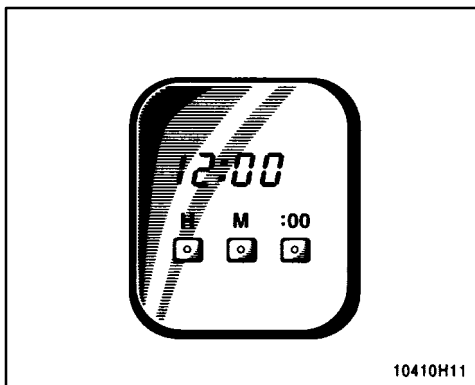
OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-8

Other equipment

- [Clock](#)
- [Cigarette lighter and ashtray](#)
- [Glovebox](#)
- [Cup holder](#)
- [Floor mat](#)

Clock



The digital clock indicates the time.

The key must be in the “ACC” or “ON” position.

To reset the hour: Push the “H” button.

To reset the minutes: Push the “M” button.

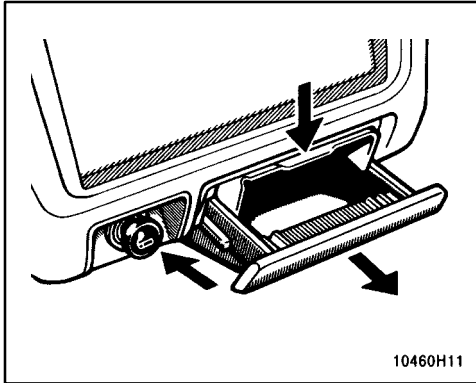
If quick adjustment to a full hour is desired, push the “:00” button.

For example, if the “:00” button is depressed when the time is between 1:01—1:29, the time will change to 1:00. If the time is between 1:30—1:59, the time will change to 2:00.

Once the electrical power source has been disconnected from the clock, the time is automatically set to 1:00 (one o'clock).

When the instrument panel lights turned on, the brightness of the time indication will be reduced.

Cigarette lighter and ashtray



CIGARETTE LIGHTER

To use the cigarette lighter, press it in. When it becomes heated, it automatically pops out ready for use.

If the engine is not running, the key must be in the "ACC" position.

Do not hold the cigarette lighter pressed in.

Use a Toyota genuine cigarette lighter or equivalent for replacement.

ASHTRAY

To use the ashtray, pull it out.

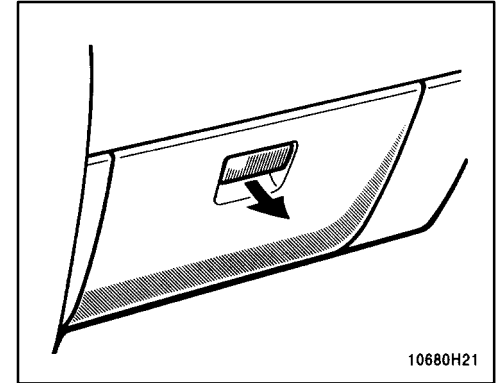
When finished with your cigarette, thoroughly extinguish it in the ashtray to prevent other cigarette butts from catching fire. After using the ashtray, push it back in completely.

To remove the ashtray, press down on the lock spring plate and pull out.



To reduce the chance of injury in case of an accident or sudden stop while driving, always push the ashtray back in completely after using.

Glovebox



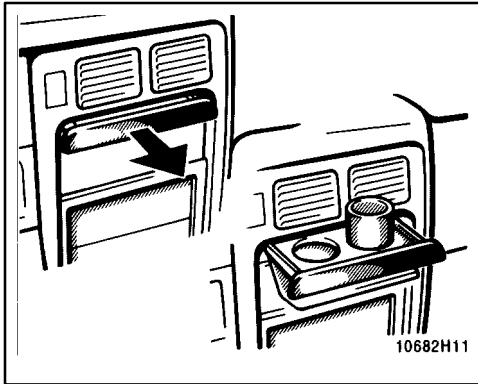
To open the glovebox door, pull the lever.

On some models, the glovebox light will come on when the glovebox is open with the instrument panel lights on.



To reduce the chance of injury in case of an accident or sudden stop, always keep the glovebox door closed while driving.

Cup holder (all models)



The cup holder is designed for holding cups or drink-cans fit snugly in its holes.

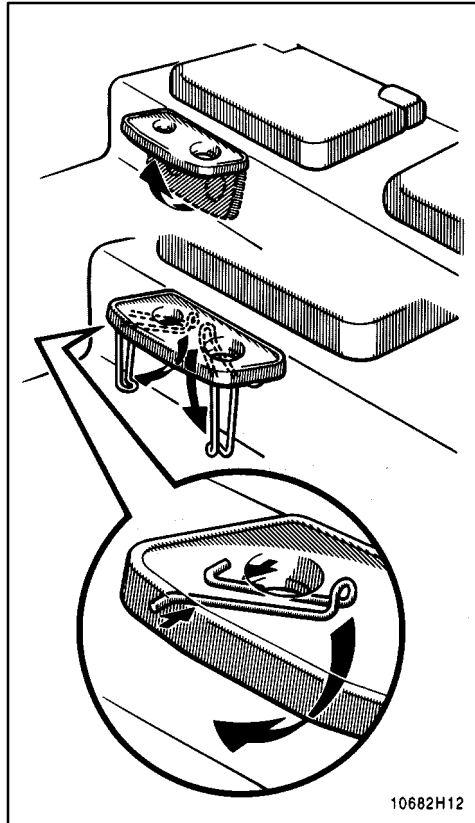
To use the cup holder, pull it out.



CAUTION

- Do not place anything else on the cup holder, as such items may be thrown about and possibly injure people in the vehicle during sudden braking or an accident.
- Keep the cup holder shut when not in use.

Cup holder (Xtra-cab models)



The cup holder is designed for holding cups fit snugly in its holes.

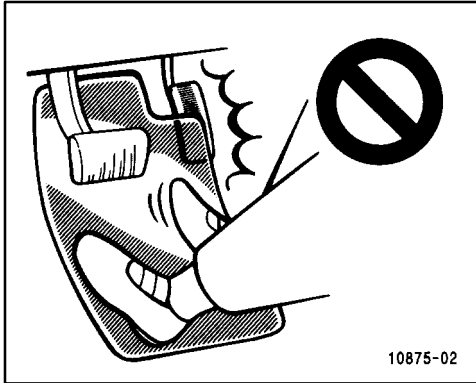
To use the cup holder, raise the folding table under the right-rear seat. Stand the table by compressing and turning down the table legs.



CAUTION

- Do not place anything else on the cup holder, as such items may be thrown about and possibly injure people in the vehicle during sudden braking or an accident.
- Keep the cup holder shut when not in use.

Floor mat



Use a floor mat of the correct size.



CAUTION

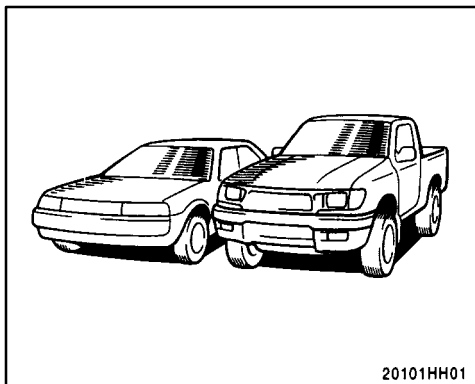
Make sure the floor mat is properly placed on the floor carpet. If the floor mat slips and interferes with the movement of the pedals during driving, it may cause an accident.

Part 2

INFORMATION BEFORE DRIVING YOUR TOYOTA

- Off-road vehicle precautions
- Break-in period
- Fuel
- Operation in foreign countries
- Three-way catalytic converter
- Engine exhaust cautions
- Facts about engine oil consumption
- Twin ground electrode spark plugs
- Brake system
- Brake pad wear limit indicators
- Luggage stowage precautions
- Rear step bumper
- Your Toyota's identification
- Types of tires

Off-road vehicle precautions (four-wheel drive models only)



This vehicle is one of the class of vehicles which have higher ground clearance and narrower tread in relation to the height of their center of gravity to make them capable of performing in a wide variety of off-road applications. Specific design characteristics give it a higher center of gravity than ordinary cars. An advantage of the higher ground clearance is a better view of the road allowing you to anticipate problems. It is not designed for cornering at the same speeds as conventional two-wheel drive vehicles any more than low-slung sports cars are designed to perform satisfactorily under off-road conditions.



CAUTION

Always observe the following precautions to minimize the risk of serious personal injury or damage to your vehicle:

- Avoid sharp turns or abrupt maneuvers, if at all possible. As with other vehicles of this type, failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or vehicle rollover.
- Avoid loading any items on the roof that will make the center of gravity even higher.
- Always slow down in gusty crosswinds. Because of its high center of gravity, your vehicle is more sensitive to side winds than an ordinary passenger car. Slowing down will allow you to have much better control.
- Do not drive horizontally across steep slopes. Driving straight up or straight down is preferred. Your vehicle (or any similar off-road vehicle) can tip over sideways much more easily than forward or backward.

- When driving off-road or in rugged terrain, do not drive at excessive speeds, jump the vehicle, or strike objects, etc. This may cause loss of control or vehicle rollover. You are also risking expensive damage to your vehicle's suspension and chassis.

Break-in period

Drive gently and avoid high speeds.

Your vehicle does not need an elaborate break-in. But following a few simple tips for the first 1600 km (1000 miles) can add to the future economy and long life of your vehicle:

- Do not drive over 88 km/h (55 mph).
- Run the engine at moderate speed between 2000 and 4000 rpm.
- Avoid full-throttle starts.
- Try to avoid hard stops during the first 300 km (200 miles).
- Do not drive slowly with the manual transmission in a high gear.
- Do not drive for a long time at any single speed, either fast or slow.
- Do not tow a trailer during the first 800 km (500 miles)

Four-wheel drive models with free-wheeling hubs only—

For the first 500 km (300 miles):

We recommend that you use high range, two-wheel drive, with both free-wheeling hubs engaged. For information on the four-wheel drive system and the front hubs, see "Four-wheel drive system" in Chapter 1-6.

Fuel

FUEL TYPE

Your new vehicle must use only unleaded gasoline.

To help prevent gas station mixups, your Toyota has a new smaller fuel tank opening. The special nozzle on pumps with unleaded fuel will fit it, but the larger standard nozzle on pumps with leaded gas will not.

NOTICE

Do not use leaded gasoline. Use of leaded gasoline will cause the three-way catalytic converter to lose its effectiveness and the emission control system to function improperly. Also, this can increase maintenance costs.

OCTANE NUMBER

Select Research Octane Number 91 (Octane Rating 87) or higher.

Use of unleaded fuel with an octane number or rating lower than stated above will cause persistent heavy knocking. If severe, this will lead to engine damage.

If your engine knocks...

If you detect heavy knocking even when using the recommended fuel, or if you hear steady knocking while holding a steady speed on level roads, consult your Toyota dealer.

However, now and then, you may notice light knocking for a short time while accelerating or driving up hills. This is no cause for concern.

GASOLINES CONTAINING DETERGENT ADDITIVES

Toyota recommends use of gasolines that contain detergent additives to avoid build-up of engine deposits.

For further details, ask your Toyota dealer or a local gasoline retailer.

GASOLINES CONTAINING MTBE

Gasolines that contain MTBE (Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether) are available in the market. If you use a gasoline mixed with MTBE, make certain that it does not contain more than 15% of MTBE.

If the use of gasolines containing MTBE causes poor driveability and/or poor fuel economy, you should discontinue the use of fuels containing MTBE.

GASOLINES CONTAINING ALCOHOL

If you use of gasohol in your Toyota, be sure that it is unleaded, has an octane rating no lower than 87 and does not contain more than 10% ethanol.

Gasohol is a mixture of gasoline and ethanol.

Toyota does not recommend the use of gasolines containing methanol. If you use gasoline containing methanol, use only gasoline meeting the requirements above and also containing less than 5% methanol with cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors for methanol.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Do not use gasohol other than stated above. It will cause fuel system damage or vehicle performance problems.*
- ◆ *If driveability problems are encountered (poor hot starting, vaporizing, engine knock, etc.), discontinue the use.*
- ◆ *Take care not to spill gasohol during refueling. Gasohol may cause paint damage.*

FUEL TANK CAPACITY

Two-wheel drive models

57 L (15.1 gal., 12.5 Imp. gal.)

Four-wheel drive models

68 L (18.0 gal., 15.0 Imp. gal.)

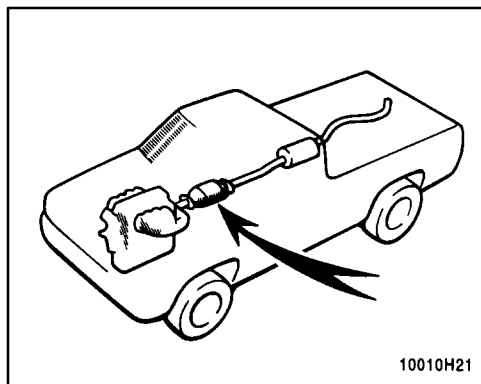
Operation in foreign countries

If you plan to drive your Toyota in another country...

First, comply with the vehicle registration laws.

Second, confirm the availability of the correct fuel (unleaded and minimum octane number).

Three-way catalytic converter



The three-way catalytic converter is an emission control device installed in the exhaust system.

The purpose is to reduce pollutants in the exhaust gas.



CAUTION

- Keep people and combustible materials away from the exhaust pipe while the engine is running. The exhaust gas is very hot.
- Do not drive, idle or park your vehicle over anything that might burn easily such as grass, leaves, paper or rags.

NOTICE

A large amount of unburned gases flowing into the three-way catalytic converter may cause it to overheat and create a fire hazard. To prevent this and other damage, observe the following precautions:

- ◆ *Use only unleaded gasoline.*
- ◆ *Do not drive with an extremely low fuel level; running out of fuel could cause the engine to misfire, creating an excessive load on the three-way catalytic converter.*
- ◆ *Do not allow the engine to run at idle speed for more than 20 minutes.*
- ◆ *Avoid racing the engine.*
- ◆ *Do not push-start or pull-start your vehicle.*
- ◆ *Do not turn off the ignition while the vehicle is moving.*

- ◆ *Keep your engine in good running order. Malfunctions in the engine electrical system, electronic ignition system/distributor ignition system or fuel systems could cause an extremely high three-way catalytic converter temperature.*
- ◆ *If the engine becomes difficult to start or stalls frequently, take your vehicle in for a check-up as soon as possible. Remember, your Toyota dealer knows your vehicle and its three-way catalytic converter system best.*
- ◆ *To ensure that the three-way catalytic converter and the entire emission control system operate properly, your vehicle must receive the periodic inspections required by the Toyota Maintenance Schedule. For scheduled maintenance information, refer to the separate "Owner's Manual Supplement/Maintenance Schedule".*

Engine exhaust cautions



CAUTION

- Avoid inhaling the engine exhaust. It contains carbon monoxide, which is a colorless and odorless gas. It can cause unconsciousness or even death.
- Make sure the exhaust system has no holes or loose connections. The system should be checked from time to time. If you hit something, or notice a change in the sound of the exhaust, have the system checked immediately.
- Do not run the engine in a garage or enclosed area except for the time needed to drive the vehicle in or out. The exhaust gases cannot escape, making this a particularly dangerous situation.
- Do not remain for a long time in a parked vehicle with the engine running. If it is unavoidable, however, do so only in an unconfined area and adjust the heating or cooling system to force outside air into the vehicle.

- To allow proper operation of your vehicle's ventilation system, keep the inlet grilles in front of the windshield clear of snow, leaves, or other obstructions.
- If you smell exhaust fumes in the vehicle, drive with the windows open. Have the cause immediately located and corrected.
- Toyota does not recommend occupying the rear cargo area when it is fitted with a slide-in camper, camper shell or other type cover while the engine is running. This caution applies to both driving and stopped or parked situations with the engine running. Particular care should be taken to prevent exhaust gases from entering camper bodies, trailers or other enclosures on or around your vehicle. If exhaust fumes are detected, open all windows and thoroughly ventilate the area.

Facts about engine oil consumption

FUNCTIONS OF ENGINE OIL

Engine oil has the primary functions of lubricating and cooling the inside of the engine, and plays a major role in maintaining the engine in proper working order.

ENGINE OIL CONSUMPTION

It is normal that an engine should consume some engine oil during normal engine operation. The causes of oil consumption in a normal engine are as follows.

- Oil is used to lubricate pistons, piston rings and cylinders. A thin film of oil is left on the cylinder wall when a piston moves downwards in the cylinder. High negative pressure generated when the vehicle is decelerating sucks some of this oil into the combustion chamber. This oil as well as some part of the oil film left on the cylinder wall is burned by the high temperature combustion gases during the combustion process.
- Oil is also used to lubricate the stems of the intake valves. Some of this oil is sucked into the combustion chamber together with the intake air and is burned along with the fuel. High temperature exhaust gases also burn the oil used to lubricate the exhaust valve stems.

The amount of engine oil consumed depends on the viscosity of the oil, the quality of the oil and the conditions the vehicle is driven under.

More oil is consumed by high-speed driving and frequent acceleration and deceleration.

A new engine consumes more oil, since its pistons, piston rings and cylinder walls have not become conditioned.

When judging the amount of oil consumption, note that the oil may become diluted and make it difficult to judge the true level accurately.

As an example, if a vehicle is used for repeated short trips, and consumes a normal amount of oil, the dipstick may not show any drop in the oil level at all, even after 1000 km (600 miles) or more. This is because the oil is gradually becoming diluted with the fuel or moisture, making it appear that the oil level has not changed.

The diluting ingredients evaporate out when the vehicle is then driven at high speeds, as on an expressway, making it appear that oil is excessively consumed after driving at high speeds.

IMPORTANCE OF ENGINE OIL LEVEL CHECK

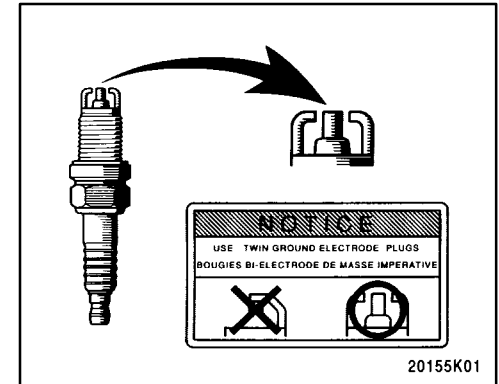
One of the most important points in proper vehicle maintenance is to keep the engine oil at the optimum level so that oil function will not be impaired. Therefore, it is essential that the oil level be checked regularly. Toyota recommends that the oil level be checked every time you refuel the vehicle.

NOTICE

Failure to check the oil level regularly could lead to serious engine trouble due to insufficient oil.

For detailed information on the oil level check, see "Checking the engine oil level" in Chapter 7-2.

Twin ground electrode spark plugs (5VZ-FE engine)



Your engine is fitted with twin ground electrode spark plugs.

NOTICE

Use only twin ground electrode spark plugs for your engine performance.

Brake system

TANDEM MASTER CYLINDER BRAKE SYSTEM

The tandem master cylinder brake system is a hydraulic system with two separate sub-systems. If either sub-system should fail, the other will still work. However, the pedal will be harder to press, and your stopping distance will be longer. Also, the brake system warning light may come on.



CAUTION

Do not drive your vehicle with only a single brake system. Have your brakes fixed immediately.

BRAKE BOOSTER

The brake booster uses engine vacuum to power-assist the brakes. If the engine should quit while you are driving, you can bring the vehicle to a stop with normal pedal pressure. There is enough reserve vacuum for one or two stops—but no more!



CAUTION

• Do not pump the brake pedal if the engine stalls. Each push on the pedal uses up your vacuum reserve.

• Even if the power assist is completely lost, the brakes will still work. But you will have to push the pedal hard—much harder than normal. And your braking distance will be longer.

ANTI-LOCK BRAKE SYSTEM (with “ABS” warning light)

The anti-lock brake system is designed to prevent lock-up of the wheels during sudden braking or braking on slippery road surfaces. This assists the driver in controlling the vehicle under these circumstances.

The anti-lock brake system becomes operative after the vehicle has accelerated to a speed in excess of approximately 10 km/h (6 mph). It stops operating when the vehicle decelerates to a speed below approximately 5 km/h (3 mph).

You may hear a sound in the engine compartment for a few seconds when the engine is started or just after the vehicle is started. This means that the anti-lock brake system is in the self check mode, and does not indicate a malfunction.

When the anti-lock brake system function is in action, you may feel the brake pedal pulsating and hear a noise. In this situation, to let the anti-lock brake system work for you, just hold the brake pedal down more firmly. Do not pump the brake.

The brake pedal pulsation caused by the anti-lock brake system may indicate hazardous road surface conditions. Although the anti-lock brake system assists in providing vehicle control, it is still important to drive with all due care, because the anti-lock brake system cannot overcome the laws of physics that act on your vehicle:

- Braking capability is dependent on tire friction with the road surface.
- Even though the anti-lock brake system is operating, a driver cannot maintain full control on certain slippery road surfaces, when cornering at high speeds, or in violent maneuvers.
- Avoid high speeds on wet roads. The anti-lock brake system cannot eliminate the risk of hydroplaning and loss of tire friction.

Always maintain a safe distance from the vehicle in front of you. Compared with vehicles not fitted with an anti-lock brake system, your vehicle may require a longer stopping distance in the following cases:

- Driving on rough, gravel or snow-covered roads.
- Driving with tire chains installed.
- Driving on roads where the road surface is pitted or has other differences in surface height.



CAUTION

Do not use tires other than the manufacturer's designated tires, and do not mix tires or wheels of different sizes. You may prevent the anti-lock brake system from operating at full effectiveness.

Vehicles with rear differential lock system—

The anti-lock brake system does not operate when the rear differential is locked. It is normal operation for the “ABS” warning light to be on at this time.

ABS

20060H11

Type A



20060H12

Type B

“ABS” warning light

This light comes on when the ignition key is turned to the “ON” position. After about 3 seconds, the light will go off.

If any of the following conditions occurs, this indicates a malfunction somewhere in the parts monitored by the warning light system. Contact your Toyota dealer as soon as possible to service the vehicle.

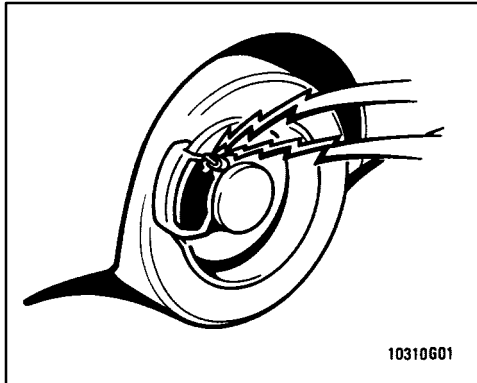
- The light does not come on as described above, or remains on.
- The light comes on while driving.

Vehicles with rear differential lock system—

- The light comes on while driving with the rear differential unlocked.
- The light does not come on with the rear differential locked.
- The system comes into operation with the rear differential locked.

Even if the anti-lock brake system should fail, the brake system will still operate conventionally. Have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

Brake pad wear limit indicators



The brake pads wear limit indicators on your disc brakes give a warning noise when the brake pads are worn to where replacement is required.

If you hear a squealing or scraping noise while driving, have the brake pads checked and replaced by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. Expensive rotor damage can result if the pads are not replaced when necessary.

Luggage stowage precautions

When stowing luggage or cargo in the vehicle, observe the following:

- Put luggage or cargo in the rear deck when at all possible. Be sure all items are secured in place.
- Be careful to keep the vehicle balanced. Locating the weight as far forward as possible helps maintain this.
- For better fuel economy, do not carry unneeded weight.



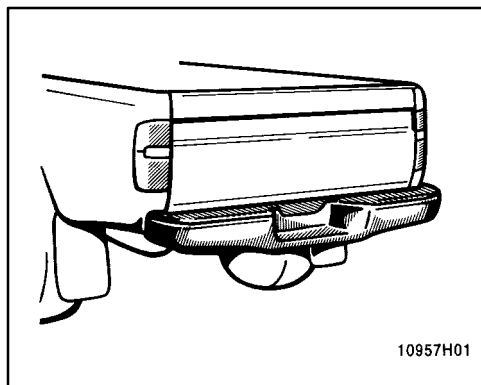
- To prevent luggage or packages from sliding forward during braking, do not stack anything behind the front seats higher than the seatbacks (Xtra-cab models). Keep luggage or packages low, as close to the floor as possible.
- Never allow anyone to ride in the rear deck. It is not designed for passengers. They should ride in their seats with their seat belts properly fastened. Otherwise, they are much more likely to suffer serious bodily injury, in the event of sudden braking or a collision.

- Do not drive with objects left on top of the instrument panel. They may interfere with the driver's field of view. Or they may move during sharp vehicle acceleration or turning, and impair the driver's control of the vehicle. In an accident they may injure the vehicle occupants.

NOTICE

Do not load the vehicle beyond the cargo weight specified in Part 8.

Rear step bumper



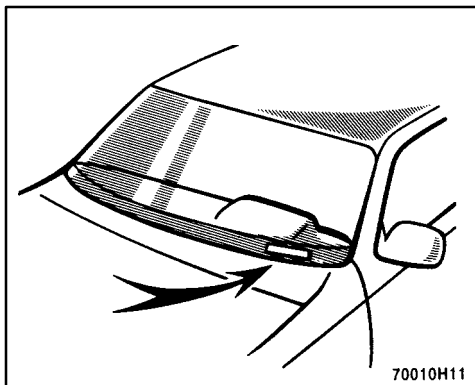
The rear step bumper is for rear end protection and easier step-up loading.



CAUTION

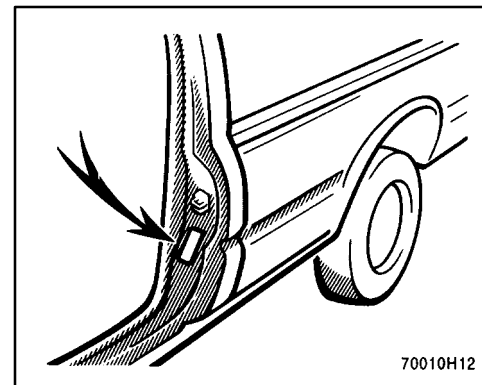
- Do not allow more than one person to get on the rear step bumper at a time. It is designed for only one person.
- Never drive the vehicle with anyone on the rear step bumper.

Your Toyota's identification— —Vehicle identification number



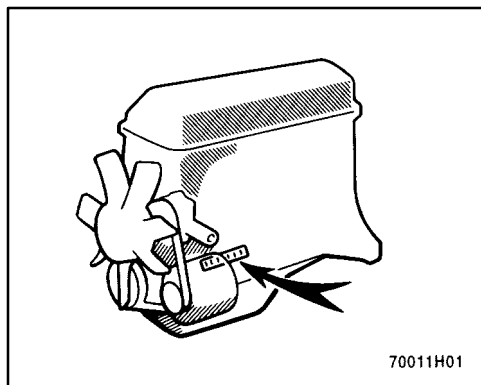
The vehicle identification number (VIN) is the legal identifier for your vehicle. This number is on the left top of the instrument panel, and can be seen through the windshield from outside.

This is the primary identification number for your Toyota. It is used in registering the ownership of your vehicle.

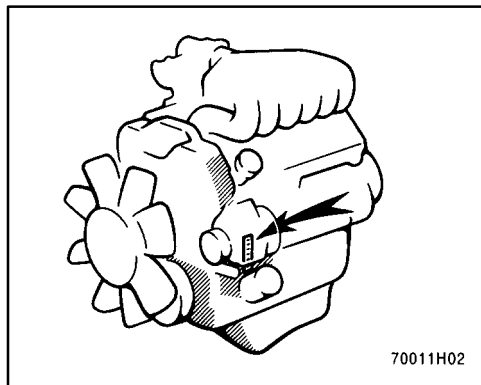


The vehicle identification number (VIN) is also on the Certification Label.

—Engine number



2RZ-FE and 3RZ-FE engines



5VZ-FE engine

The engine number is stamped on the engine block as shown.

Types of tires

Make sure what kind of tires your vehicle is originally equipped with.

1. Summer tires

Summer tires are high-speed capability tires best suited to highway driving under dry conditions.

Since summer tires do not have the same traction performance as snow tires, summer tires are inadequate for driving on snow-covered or icy roads. For driving on snow-covered or icy roads, we recommend using snow tires. If installing snow tires, be sure to replace all four tires.

2. All season tires

All season tires are designed to provide better traction in snow and to be adequate for driving in most winter conditions, as well as for use all year round.

All season tires, however, do not have adequate traction performance compared with snow tires in heavy or loose snow. Also, all season tires fall short in acceleration and handling performance compared with summer tires in highway driving.



Do not mix summer and all season tires on your vehicle as this can cause dangerous handling characteristics, resulting in loss of control.

Part 3

STARTING AND DRIVING

- Before starting the engine
- How to start the engine
- Tips for driving in various conditions
- Off-road driving precautions
- Winter driving tips
- Trailer towing
- How to save fuel and make your vehicle last longer, too

Before starting the engine

1. Check the area around the vehicle before entering it.
2. Adjust seat position, seatback angle, seat cushion angle, head restraint height and steering wheel angle.
3. Adjust inside and outside rear view mirrors.
4. Lock both doors.
5. Fasten seat belts.

How to start the engine— (a) Before cranking

1. Apply the parking brake firmly.
2. Turn off unnecessary lights and accessories.

3. **Manual transmission:** Press the clutch pedal to the floor and shift the transmission into neutral. Hold the clutch pedal to the floor until the engine is started. A starter safety device will prevent the starter from operating if the clutch pedal is not fully depressed.

Automatic transmission: Put the selector lever in “P”. If you need to restart the engine while the vehicle is moving, put the selector lever in “N”. A starter safety device will prevent the starter from operating if the selector lever is in any drive position.

4. **Automatic transmission only:** Depress the brake pedal and hold it to the floor until driving off.

(b) Starting the engine

Before starting the engine, be sure to follow the instructions in “(a) Before cranking”.

Normal starting procedure

The multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system in your engine automatically controls the proper air-fuel mixture for starting. You can start a cold or hot engine as follows:

1. With your foot off the accelerator pedal, crank the engine by turning the key to “START”. Release it when the engine starts.
2. After the engine runs for about 10 seconds, you are ready to drive.

If the weather is below freezing, let the engine warm up for a few minutes before driving.

If the engine stalls...

Simply restart it, using the correct procedure given in normal starting.

If the engine will not start—

See “If your vehicle will not start” in Part 4.

NOTICE

◆ ***Do not crank for more than 15 seconds at a time. This may overheat the starter and wiring systems.***

◆ ***Do not race a cold engine.***

◆ ***If the engine becomes difficult to start or stalls frequently, have the engine checked immediately.***

Tips for driving in various conditions

- Always slow down in gusty crosswinds. This will allow you much better control.
- Drive slowly onto curbs and, if possible, at a right angle. Avoid driving onto high, sharp-edged objects and other road hazards. Failure to do so can lead to severe tire damage resulting in tire bursts.
- When parking on a hill, turn the front wheels until they touch the curb so that the vehicle will not roll. Apply the parking brake, and place the transmission in “P” (automatic) or in first or reverse (manual). If necessary, block the wheels.
- Washing your vehicle or driving through deep water may get the brakes wet. To see whether they are wet, check that there is no traffic near you, and then press the pedal lightly. If you do not feel a normal braking force, the brakes are probably wet. To dry them, drive the vehicle cautiously while lightly pressing the brake pedal with the parking brake pulled. If they still do not work safely, pull to the side of the road and call a Toyota dealer for assistance.
- Four-wheel drive models—Toyota recommends not using four-wheel drive on dry hard-surfaced roads, because four-wheel driving will cause unnecessary noise and wear, and poor fuel economy.

- Four-wheel drive models—In cold temperatures, noise may occur when driving in two-wheel drive before the transfer is warmed up. Therefore, first drive in four-wheel drive until the transfer is warmed up.



CAUTION

- Before driving off, make sure that the parking brake is fully released and the parking brake reminder light is off.
- Do not leave your vehicle unattended while the engine is running.
- Do not rest your foot on the brake pedal while driving. It can cause dangerous overheating, needless wear, and poor fuel economy.
- To drive down a long or steep hill, reduce your speed and downshift. Remember, if you ride the brakes excessively, they may overheat and not work properly.
- Be careful when accelerating, upshifting, down shifting or braking on a slippery surface. Sudden acceleration or engine braking, could cause the vehicle to spin or skid.

- **Do not drive in excess of the speed limit. Even if the legal speed limit permits it, do not drive over 140 km/h (85 mph) unless your vehicle has high-speed capability tires. Driving over 140 km/h (85 mph) may result in tire failure, loss of control and possible injury. Be sure to consult a tire dealer to determine whether the tires on your vehicle are high-speed capability tires or not before driving at such speeds.**
- **Do not continue normal driving when the brakes are wet. If they are wet, your vehicle will require a longer stopping distance, and it may pull to one side when the brakes are applied. Also, the parking brake will not hold the vehicle securely.**

Off-road driving precautions (four-wheel drive models only)

When driving your vehicle off-road, please observe the following precautions to ensure your driving enjoyment and to help prevent the closure of areas to off-road vehicles.

- a. Drive your vehicle only in areas where off-road vehicles are permitted to travel.
- b. Respect private property. Get owner's permission before entering private property.
- c. Do not enter areas that are closed. Honor gates, barriers and signs that restrict travel.
- d. Stay on established roads. When conditions are wet, driving techniques should be changed or travel delayed to prevent damage to roads.

For owners in U.S. mainland, Hawaii and Puerto Rico:

To obtain additional information pertaining to driving your vehicle off-road, consult the following organizations.

- State and Local Parks and Recreation Departments
- State Motor Vehicle Bureau
- Recreational Vehicle Clubs
- U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management



CAUTION

Always observe the following precautions to minimize the risk of serious personal injury or damage to your vehicle:

- Drive carefully when off the road. Do not take unnecessary risks by driving in dangerous places.
- Do not grip the steering wheel spokes when driving off-road. A bad bump could jerk the wheel and injure your hands. Keep both hands and especially your thumbs on the outside of the rim.
- Always check your brakes for effectiveness immediately after driving in sand, mud, water or snow.
- After driving through tall grass, mud, rock, sand, rivers, etc., check that there is no grass, bush, paper, rags, stone, sand, etc. adhering or trapped on the underbody. Clear off any such matter from the underbody. If the vehicle is used with these materials trapped or adhering to the underbody, a breakdown or fire could occur.
- The driver and all passengers should fasten their seat belts whenever the vehicle is moving.

NOTICE

◆ *If driving through water, such as when crossing shallow streams, first check the depth of the water and the bottom of the river bed for firmness. Drive slowly and avoid deep water.*

◆ *Take all necessary safety measures to ensure that damage to the engine or other components does not occur.*

Water entering the engine air intake will cause severe engine damage.

Water can wash the grease from wheel bearings, causing rusting and premature failure, and may also enter the differential, transmission and transfer case, reducing the gear oil's lubricating qualities.

◆ *Sand and mud that has accumulated in brake drums and around brake discs may affect braking efficiency and may damage brake system components.*

◆ *Always perform a maintenance inspection after each day of off-road driving that has taken you through rough terrain, sand, mud, or water. For scheduled maintenance information, refer to the separate "Owner's Manual Supplement/Maintenance Schedule".*

Winter driving tips

Make sure you have ethylene-glycol antifreeze in the radiator.

NOTICE

Do not use alcohol type antifreeze.

Check the condition of the battery and cables.

Cold temperatures reduce the capacity of any battery, so it must be in top shape to provide enough power for winter starting. Chapter 7-3 tells you how to visually inspect the battery. Your Toyota dealer and most service stations will be pleased to check the level of charge.

Make sure the engine oil viscosity is suitable for the cold weather.

See Chapter 7-2 for recommended viscosity. Leaving a heavy summer oil in your vehicle during winter months may cause harder starting. If you are not sure about which oil to use, call your Toyota dealer—he will be pleased to help.

Keep the door locks from freezing.

Squirt lock de-icer or glycerine into the locks to keep them from freezing. To open a frozen lock, try heating the key before inserting it.

Use a washer fluid containing an anti-freeze solution.

This product is available at your Toyota dealer and most auto parts stores. Follow the manufacturer's directions for how much to mix with water.

NOTICE

Do not use engine antifreeze or any other substitute because it may damage your vehicle's paint.

Do not use your parking brake when there is a possibility it could freeze.

When parking, put the transmission into "P" (automatic) or into first or reverse (manual) and block the front wheels. Do not use the parking brake, or snow or water accumulated in and around the parking brake mechanism may freeze, making it hard to release.

Keep ice and snow from accumulating under the fenders.

Ice and snow built up under your fenders can make steering difficult. During bad winter driving, stop and check under the fenders occasionally.

Depending on where you are driving, we recommend you carry some emergency equipment.

Some of the things you might put in the vehicle are tire chains, window scraper, bag of sand or salt, flares, small shovel, jumper cables, etc.

Trailer towing

Your vehicle is designed primarily as a passenger- and- load- carrying vehicle. Towing a trailer will have an adverse effect on handling, performance, braking, durability and driving economy (fuel consumption, etc.). Your safety and satisfaction depend on the proper use of correct equipment and cautious driving habits. For your safety and the safety of others, you must not overload your vehicle or trailer. Ask your local Toyota dealer for further details before towing.

WEIGHT LIMITS

Before towing, make sure the total trailer weight, gross combination weight, gross vehicle weight, gross axle weight and trailer tongue load are all within the limits.

The total trailer weight and tongue load can be measured with platform scales found at a highway weighing station, building supply company, trucking company, junk yard, etc.

CAUTION

- The total trailer weight (trailer weight plus its cargo load) must not exceed the following. Exceeding this weight is dangerous. If towing a trailer over 907 kg (2000 lb.), it is necessary to use a sway control device with a sufficient capacity.

2RZ-FE and 3RZ-FE engines
1587 kg (3500 lb.)

5VZ-FE engine
2267 kg (5000 lb.)

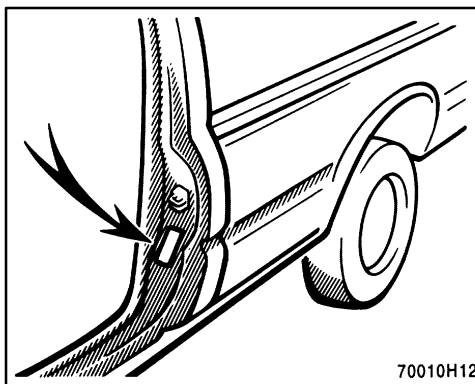
- The gross combination weight (sum of your vehicle weight plus its load and the total trailer weight) must not exceed the following.

Two-wheel drive models
2RZ-FE engine
3038 kg (6700 lb.)

5VZ-FE engine
3764 kg (8300 lb.)

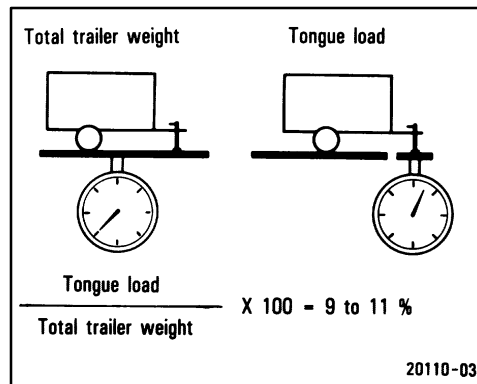
Four-wheel drive models
3RZ-FE engine
3355 kg (7400 lb.)

5VZ-FE engine
4081 kg (9000 lb.)



70010H12

- The gross vehicle weight must not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) indicated on the Certification Label. The gross vehicle weight is the sum of weights of the unloaded vehicle, driver, passengers, luggage, hitch and trailer tongue load. It also includes the weight of any special equipment installed on your vehicle.
- The load on either the front or rear axle resulting from distribution of the gross vehicle weight on both axles must not exceed the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) listed on the Certification Label.



- The trailer cargo load should be distributed so that the tongue load is 9 to 11% of the total trailer weight, not exceeding 158 kg (350 lb.).

However, if towing with a fifth wheel trailer, the cargo load must be distributed so that the tongue load is 19 to 21% of the total trailer weight. Never load the trailer with more weight in the back than in the front. About 60% of the trailer load should be in the front half of the trailer and the remaining 40% in the rear.

HITCHES

- Use only a weight carrying hitch designed for the total trailer weight. Toyota does not recommend using a weight distribution (load equalizing) hitch.
- The hitch must be bolted securely to the vehicle frame and installed according to the hitch manufacturer's instructions.
- If using a fifth wheel hitch, the center of the king pin must be forward of the axis of the vehicle's rear wheels, and installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- The hitch ball and king pin should have a light coat of grease.
- Toyota recommends that the trailer hitch, except fifth wheel hitch, be removed when not towing to prevent injury and/or damage by the hitch in event of a rear end collision. After removing the hitch, the installation area should be sealed to prevent entry of exhaust fumes and mud.

NOTICE

Do not use an axle-mounting hitch as it may cause damage to the axle housing, wheel bearings, wheels and/or tires.

BRAKES AND SAFETY CHAINS

- Toyota recommends trailers with brakes that conform to any applicable federal and state/provincial regulations.
- A safety chain must always be used between the towing vehicle and the trailer. Leave sufficient slack in the chain for turns. The chain should cross under the trailer tongue to prevent the tongue from dropping to the ground in case it becomes damaged or separated. For correct safety chain procedures, follow the hitch or trailer manufacturer's recommendations.



- **If the total trailer weight exceeds 453 kg (1000 lb.), trailer brakes are required.**
- **Never tap into your vehicle's hydraulic system as it would lower its braking effectiveness.**
- **Never tow a trailer without using a safety chain securely attached to both the trailer and the vehicle. If damage occurs to the coupling unit or hitch ball, there is danger of the trailer wandering over into another lane.**

TIRES

- Ensure that your vehicle's tires are properly inflated.
- The trailer tires should be inflated to the pressure recommended by the trailer manufacturer in respect to the total trailer weight.

TRAILER LIGHTS

- Trailer lights must comply with federal, state/provincial and local regulations. See your local recreational vehicle dealer or rental agency for the correct type of wiring and relays for your trailer. Check for correct operation of the turn signals and stop lights each time you hitch up. Direct splicing may damage your vehicle's electrical system and cause a malfunction of your lights.

BREAK-IN SCHEDULE

- Toyota recommends that you do not tow a trailer with a new vehicle or a vehicle with any new power train component (engine, transmission, differential, wheel bearing, etc.) for the first 800 km (500 miles) of driving.

MAINTENANCE

- If you tow a trailer, your vehicle will require more frequent maintenance due to the additional load. For this information, please refer to the scheduled maintenance information in the “Owner’s Manual Supplement/Maintenance Schedule”.
- Retighten all fixing bolts of the towing ball and bracket after approximately 1000 km (600 miles) of trailer driving.

PRE-TOWING SAFETY CHECK

- Check that your vehicle remains level when a loaded or unloaded trailer is hitched. Do not drive if the vehicle has an abnormal nose-up or nose-down condition, and check for improper tongue load, overload, worn suspension or other possible causes.
- Make sure the trailer cargo is securely loaded so that it cannot shift.
- Check that your rear view mirrors conform to any applicable federal, state/provincial or local regulation. If not, install the rear view mirrors required for towing purpose.

TRAILER TOWING TIPS

When towing a trailer, your vehicle will handle differently than when not towing. The three main causes of vehicle trailer accidents are driver error, excessive speed and improper trailer loading. Keep these in mind when towing:

- Before starting out, check operation of the lights and all vehicle-trailer connections. After driving a short distance, stop and recheck the lights and connections. Before actually towing a trailer, practice turning, stopping and backing with a trailer in an area away from traffic until you learn the feel.
- Backing with a trailer is difficult and requires practice. Grip the bottom of the steering wheel and move your hand to the left to move the trailer to the left. Move your hand to the right to move the trailer to the right. (This procedure is generally opposite to that when backing without a trailer). Also, just turn the steering wheel a little at a time, avoiding sharp or prolonged turning. Have someone guide you when backing to reduce the risk of an accident.

- Because stopping distance may be increased, vehicle-to-vehicle distance should be increased when towing a trailer. For each 16 km/h (10 mph) of speed, allow at least one vehicle and trailer length between you and the vehicle ahead. Avoid sudden braking as you may skid, resulting in jackknifing and loss of control. This is especially true on wet or slippery surfaces.
- Avoid jerky starts or sudden acceleration. If your vehicle has manual transmission, prevent excessive clutch slippage by keeping engine rpm low and not racing the engine. Always start out in first gear.
- Avoid jerky steering and sharp turns. The trailer could hit your vehicle in a tight turn. Slow down before making a turn to avoid the necessity of sudden braking.
- Remember that when making a turn, the trailer wheels will be closer than the vehicle wheels to the inside of the turn. Therefore, compensate for this by making a larger than normal turning radius with your vehicle.

- Crosswinds and rough roads will adversely affect handling of your vehicle and trailer, causing sway. Pay attention to the rear from time to time to prepare yourself for being passed by large trucks or buses, which may cause your vehicle and trailer to sway. If swaying happens, firmly grip the steering wheel and reduce speed immediately but gradually. Never increase speed. Steer straight ahead. If you make no extreme correction with the steering or brakes, the vehicle and trailer will stabilize.
- Be careful when passing other vehicles. Passing requires considerable distance. After passing a vehicle, do not forget the length of your trailer and be sure you have plenty of room before changing lanes.
- In order to maintain engine braking efficiency, do not use fifth gear (manual transmission) or overdrive (automatic transmission).
- Because of the added load of the trailer, your vehicle's engine may overheat on hot days (at temperatures over 30°C [85°F]) when going up a long or steep grade with a trailer. If the engine coolant temperature gauge indicates overheating, immediately turn off the air conditioning (if in use), pull off the road and stop in a safe spot. Refer to "If your vehicle overheats" in Part 4 of this manual.
- Always place wheel blocks under both the vehicle and trailer wheels when parking. Apply the parking brake firmly. Put the transmission in "P" (automatic) or in first or reverse (manual). Avoid parking on a slope with a trailer, but if it cannot be avoided, do so only after performing the following:
 1. Apply the brakes and hold.
 2. Have someone place wheel blocks under both the vehicle and trailer wheels.
 3. When the wheel blocks are in place, release your brakes slowly until the blocks absorb the load.
 4. Apply the parking brake firmly.
 5. Shift into first or reverse (manual) or "P" (automatic) and turn off the engine.

When restarting out after parking on a slope:

1. With the transmission in "P" position (automatic) or the clutch pedal depressed (manual), start the engine. (With an automatic transmission, be sure to keep the brake pedal depressed.)
2. Shift into gear.
3. Release the parking brake (also foot brake on automatic transmission vehicles) and slowly pull or back away from the wheel blocks. Stop and apply your brakes.
4. Have someone retrieve the blocks.



CAUTION

- **Do not exceed 72 km/h (45 mph) or the posted towing speed limit, whichever is lower. Because instability (swaying) of a towing vehicle-trailer combination usually increases as the speed increases, exceeding 72 km/h (45 mph) may cause loss of control.**
- **Slow down and downshift before descending steep or long downhill grades. Do not make sudden downshifts.**
- **Avoid holding the pedal down too long or too frequently. This could cause the brakes to overheat and result in reduced braking efficiency.**

How to save fuel and make your vehicle last longer, too

Getting more kilometers/mileage from a liter/gallon of fuel is easy—just take it easy. It will help make your vehicle last longer, too. Here are some specific tips on how to save money on both fuel and repairs:

- **Keep your tires inflated at the correct pressure.** Underinflation causes tire wear and wastes fuel. See Chapter 7-2 for instructions.
- **Do not carry unneeded weight in your vehicle.** Excess weight puts a heavier load on the engine, causing greater fuel consumption.
- **Avoid lengthy warm-up idling.** Once the engine is running smoothly, begin driving—but gently. Remember, however, that on cold winter days this may take a little longer.
- **Accelerate slowly and smoothly.** Avoid jackrabbit starts. Get into high gear as quickly as possible.
- **Avoid long engine idling.** If you have a long wait and you are not in traffic, it is better to turn off the engine and start again later.
- **Avoid engine lug or overrevving.** Use a gear position suitable for the road on which you are travelling.
- **Avoid continuous speeding up and slowing down.** Stop-and-go driving wastes fuel.
- **Avoid unnecessary stopping and braking.** Maintain a steady pace. Try to time the traffic signals so you only need to stop as little as possible or take advantage of through streets to avoid traffic lights. Keep a proper distance from other vehicles to avoid sudden braking. This will also reduce wear on your brakes.
- **Avoid heavy traffic or traffic jams whenever possible.**
- **Do not rest your foot on the clutch or brake pedal.** This causes needless wear, overheating and poor fuel economy.
- **Maintain a moderate speed on highways.** The faster you drive, the greater the fuel consumption. By reducing your speed, you will cut down on fuel consumption.
- **Keep the front wheels in proper alignment.** Avoid hitting the curb and slow down on rough roads. Improper alignment not only causes faster tire wear but also puts an extra load on the engine, which, in turn, wastes fuel.

- **Keep the bottom of your vehicle free from mud, etc.** This not only lessens weight but also helps prevent corrosion.
- **Keep your vehicle tuned-up and in top shape.** A dirty air cleaner, improper valve clearance, dirty plugs, dirty oil and grease, brakes not adjusted, etc. all lower engine performance and contribute to poor fuel economy. For longer life of all parts and lower operating costs, keep all maintenance work on schedule, and if you often drive under severe conditions, see that your vehicle receives more frequent maintenance. (For scheduled maintenance information, please refer to the separate “Owner’s Manual Supplement/Maintenance Schedule”).



Never turn off the engine to coast down hills. Your power steering and brake booster will not function without the engine running. Also, the emission control system operates properly only when the engine is running.

Part 4

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

- If your vehicle will not start
- If your engine stalls while driving
- If your vehicle overheats
- If you have a flat tire
- If your vehicle needs to be towed
- If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever
- If you lose your keys

If your vehicle will not start— (a) Simple checks

Before making these checks, make sure you have followed the correct starting procedure given in “How to start the engine” in Part 3 and that you have sufficient fuel.

If the engine is not turning over or is turning over too slowly—

1. Check that the battery terminals are tight and clean.
 2. If the battery terminals are O.K., switch on the interior light.
 3. If the light is out, dim or goes out when the starter is cranked, the battery is discharged. You may try jump starting. See “(c) Jump starting” for further instructions.
- If the light is O.K., but the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop.

NOTICE

Do not pull- or push-start the vehicle. It may damage the vehicle or cause a collision when the engine starts. Also the three-way catalytic converter may overheat and become a fire hazard.

If the engine turns over at its normal speed but will not start—

1. Check that all the push-on connectors are tight. (For example, connectors at the distributor and spark plugs)
2. If the connectors are O.K., the engine may be flooded because of repeated cranking. See “(b) Starting a flooded engine” for further instructions.

(b) Starting a flooded engine

If the engine will not start, your engine may be flooded because of repeated cranking.

If this happens, turn the key to "START" with the accelerator pedal held down. Keep the key and accelerator pedal so for 15 seconds and release them. Then try starting the engine with your foot off the accelerator pedal.

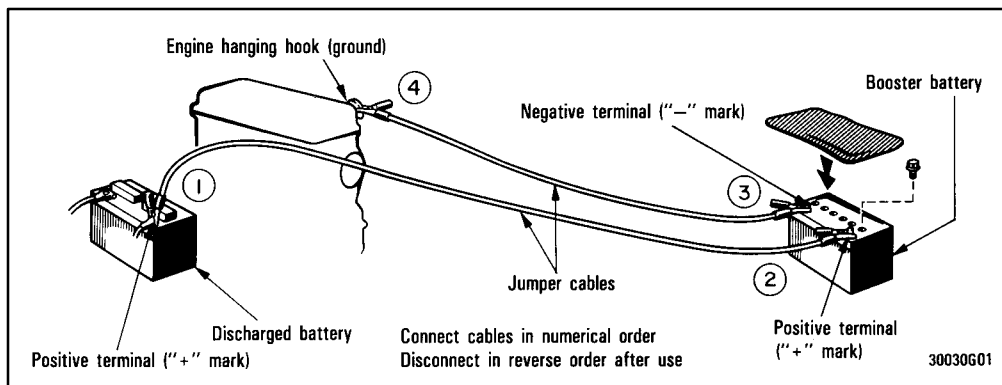
If the engine does not start after 15 seconds of cranking, release the key, wait a few minutes and try again.

If the engine still will not start, it needs adjustment or repair. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

NOTICE

Do not crank for more than 15 seconds at a time. This may overheat the starter and wiring systems.

(c) Jump starting



To avoid serious personal injury and damage to your vehicle which might result from battery explosion, acid burns, electrical burns, or damaged electronic components, these instructions must be followed precisely.

If you are unsure about how to follow this procedure, we strongly recommend that you seek the help of a competent mechanic or towing service.



CAUTION

- Batteries contain sulfuric acid which is poisonous and corrosive. Wear protective safety glasses when jump starting, and avoid spilling acid on your skin, clothing, or vehicle.

- If you should accidentally get acid on yourself or in your eyes, remove any contaminated clothing and flush the affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Then get immediate medical attention. If possible, continue to apply water with a sponge or cloth while en route to the medical office.
- The gas normally produced by a battery will explode if a flame or spark is brought near. Use only standardized jumper cables and do not smoke or light a match while jump starting.

NOTICE

The battery used for boosting must be 12 V. Do not jump start unless you are sure that the booster battery is correct.

JUMP STARTING PROCEDURE

1. If the booster battery is installed in another vehicle, make sure the vehicles are not touching. Turn off all unnecessary lights and accessories.
2. If required, remove all the vent plugs from the booster and discharged batteries. Lay a cloth over the open vents on the batteries. (This helps reduce the explosion hazard, personal injuries and burns.)
3. If the engine in the vehicle with the booster battery is not running, start it and let it run for a few minutes. During jump starting, run the engine at about 2000 rpm with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.

4. Connect the jumper cables in the exact order shown in the illustration: positive terminal (“+” mark)-to-positive terminal (“+” mark), and negative terminal (“-” mark)-to-engine or body ground. Note that you first connect the positive cable to the discharged battery and then to the booster battery. Next, connect the negative cable to the booster battery and then to a solid, stationary, unpainted, metallic point (e.g. engine hanging hook) away from the battery. Do not connect it to or near any part that moves when the engine is cranked.



CAUTION

When making the connections, do not lean over the battery or accidentally let the jumper cables or clamps touch anything except the correct battery terminals or the ground.

5. Start your engine in the normal way. After starting, run it at about 2000 rpm for several minutes with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.
6. Carefully disconnect the cables in the exact reverse order: the negative cable and then the positive cable.
7. Carefully dispose of the battery cover cloths—they may now contain sulfuric acid.

8. If removed, replace all the battery vent plugs.

If the cause of your battery discharging is not apparent (for example, lights left on), you should have it checked.

If your engine stalls while driving

If your engine stalls while driving...

1. Reduce your speed gradually, keeping a straight line. Move cautiously off the road to a safe place.
2. Turn on your emergency flashers.
3. Try starting the engine again.

If the engine will not start, see "If your vehicle will not start".



CAUTION

If the engine is not running, the power assist for the brakes and steering will not work so steering and braking will be much harder than usual.

If your vehicle overheats

If your engine coolant temperature gauge indicates overheating, if you experience a loss of power, or if you hear a loud knocking or pinging noise, the engine has probably overheated. You should follow this procedure...

1. Pull safely off the road, stop the vehicle and turn on your emergency flashers. Put the transmission in "P" (automatic) or neutral (manual) and apply the parking brake. Turn off the air conditioning if it is being used.
2. If coolant or steam is boiling out of the radiator or reservoir, stop the engine. Wait until the steam subsides before opening the hood. If there is no coolant boiling over or steam, leave the engine running.



CAUTION

To help avoid personal injury, keep the hood closed until there is no steam. Escaping steam or coolant is a sign of very high pressure.

3. Visually check to see if the engine drive belt (fan belt) is broken or loose. Look for obvious coolant leaks from the radiator, hoses, and under the vehicle. However, note that water draining from the air conditioning is normal if it has been used.



CAUTION

When the engine is running, keep hands and clothing away from the moving fan and engine drive belts.

4. If the engine drive belt is broken or the coolant is leaking, stop the engine immediately. Call a Toyota dealer for assistance.
5. If the engine drive belt is O.K. and there are no obvious leaks, you may help the engine cool down more quickly by running it at about 1500 rpm for a few minutes with the accelerator pedal lightly depressed.
6. Check the coolant reservoir. If it is dry, add coolant to the reservoir while the engine is running. Fill it about half full.



CAUTION

Do not attempt to remove the radiator cap when the engine and radiator are hot. Serious injury could result from scalding hot fluid and steam blown out under pressure.

7. After the engine coolant temperature has cooled to normal, again check the coolant level in the reservoir. If necessary, bring it up to half full again. Serious coolant loss indicates a leak in the system. You should have it checked as soon as possible at your Toyota dealer.

If you have a flat tire—

1. Reduce your speed gradually, keeping a straight line. Move cautiously off the road to a safe place well away from the traffic. Avoid stopping on the center divider of a highway. Park on a level spot with firm ground.
2. Stop the engine and turn on your emergency flashers.
3. Firmly set the parking brake and put the transmission in “P” (automatic) or reverse (manual).
4. Have everyone get out of the vehicle on the side away from traffic.
5. Read the following instructions thoroughly.



CAUTION

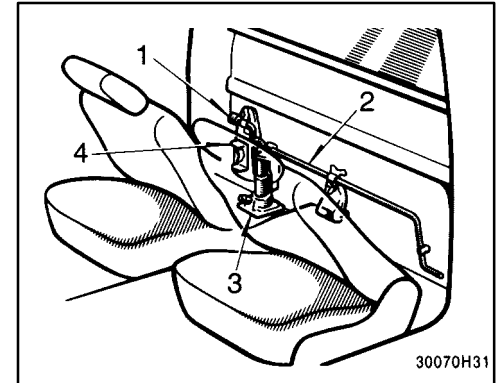
When jacking, be sure to observe the following to reduce the possibility of personal injury:

- Follow jacking instructions.
- Use a jack only for lifting your vehicle during wheel changing.
- Never get beneath the vehicle when supported by a jack.
- Do not start or run the engine while your vehicle is supported by a jack.

NOTICE

Do not continue driving with a deflated tire. Driving even a short distance can damage a tire beyond repair.

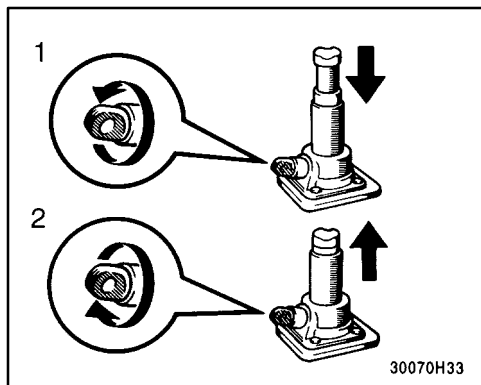
—Required tools and spare tire (normal cab models)



1. Get the required tools and spare tire.

- 1 Wheel nut wrench
- 2 Jack handle
- 3 Jack
- 4 Wheel ornament replacer (with free-wheeling hubs)

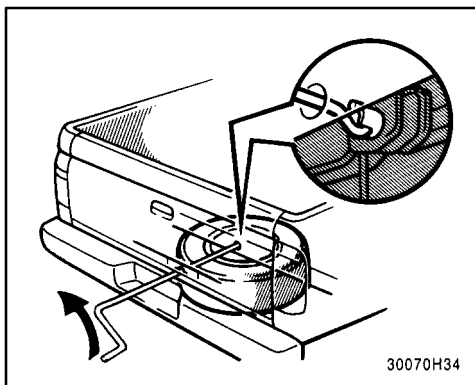
To prepare yourself for an emergency, you should familiarize yourself with the use of the jack, each of the tools and their storage locations.



Turn the jack joint by hand.

To remove: Turn the joint in direction 1 until the jack is free.

To store: Turn the joint in direction 2 until the jack is firmly secured to prevent it flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.

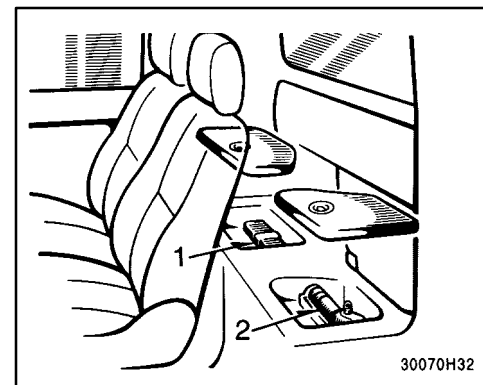


To remove the spare tire:

1. Insert the end of the jack handle into the lowering screw and turn it counter-clockwise.

2. After the tire is lowered completely to the ground, remove the holding bracket. When storing the spare tire, put it in place with the outer side of the wheel facing up. Then secure the tire, taking care that the tire goes straight up without catching on any other part, to prevent it from flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.

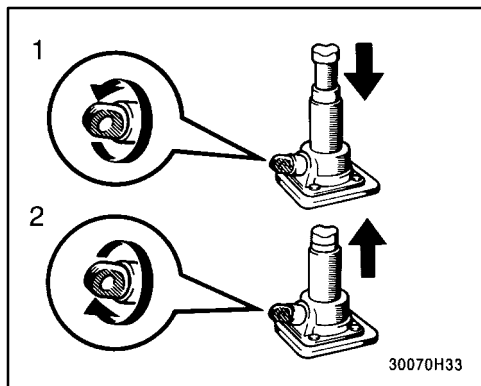
—Required tools and spare tire (Xtra-cab models)



1. Get the required tools and spare tire.

- 1 Tool bag
- 2 Jack

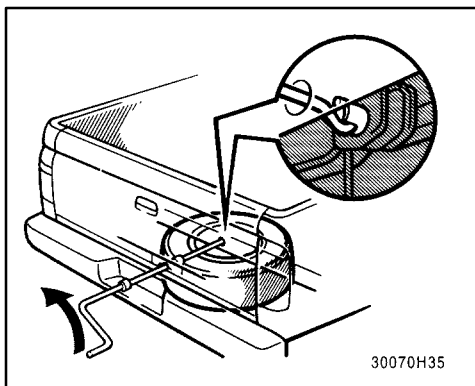
To prepare yourself for an emergency, you should familiarize yourself with the use of the jack, each of the tools and their storage locations.



Turn the jack joint by hand.

To remove: Turn the joint in direction 1 until the jack is free.

To store: Turn the joint in direction 2 until the jack is firmly secured to prevent it flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.



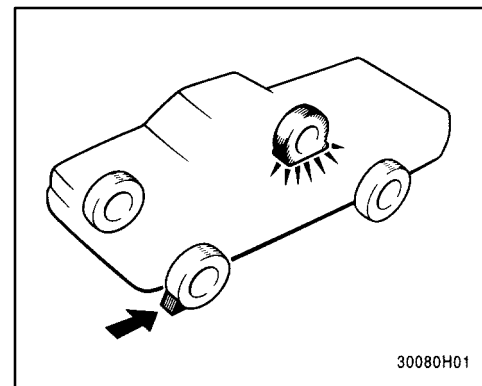
To remove the spare tire:

1. Insert the end of the jack handle extension into the lowering screw and turn it counterclockwise with the handle, making sure the handle remains firmly fitted onto the jack handle extension.

2. After the tire is lowered completely to the ground, remove the holding bracket.

When storing the spare tire, put it in place with the outer side of the wheel facing up. Then secure the tire, taking care that the tire goes straight up without catching on any other part, to prevent it from flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.

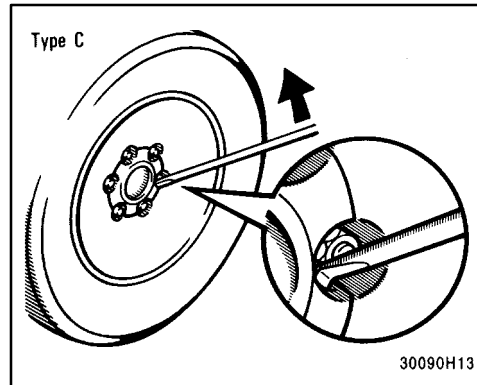
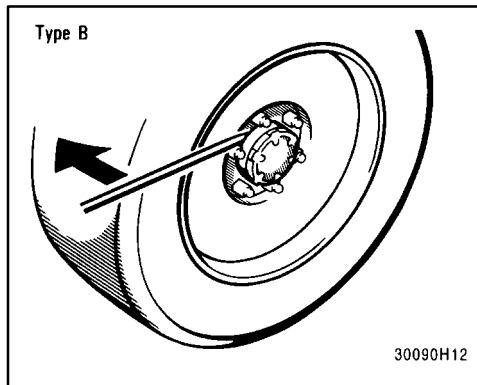
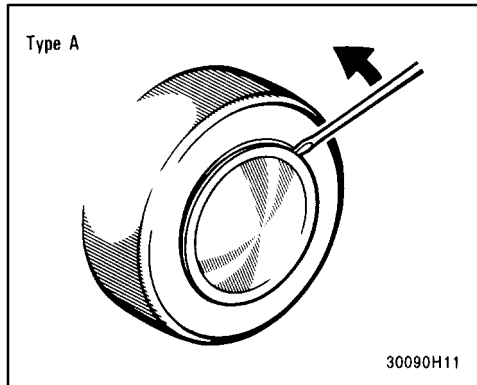
—Blocking the wheel



2. Block the wheel diagonally opposite the flat tire to keep the vehicle from rolling when it is jacked up.

When blocking the wheel, place a wheel block from the front for the front wheels or from the rear for the rear wheels.

—Removing wheel ornament



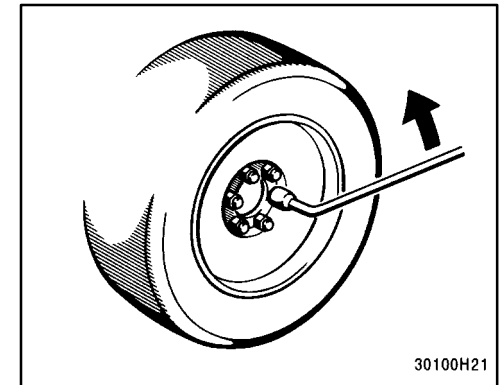
3. Remove the wheel ornament.

Pry off the wheel ornament, using the beveled end of the wheel nut wrench as shown.



Do not try to pull off the ornament by hand. Take due care in handling the ornament to avoid unexpected personal injury.

—Loosening wheel nuts



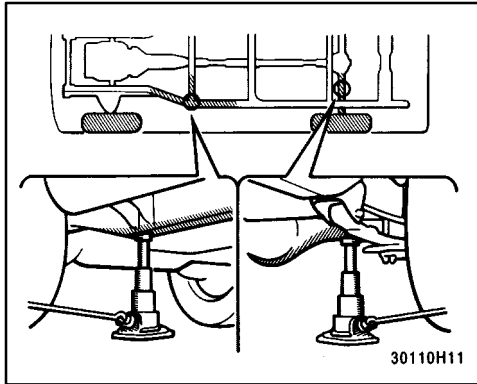
4. Loosen all the wheel nuts.

Always loosen the wheel nuts before raising the vehicle.

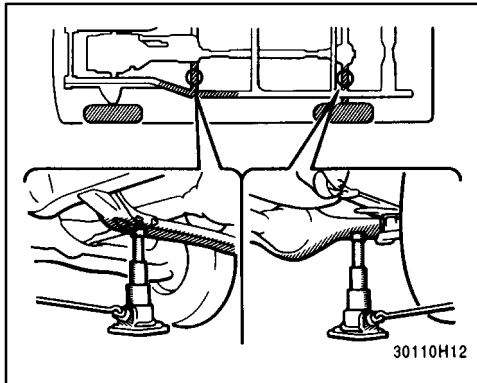
The nuts turn counterclockwise to loosen. To get maximum leverage, fit the wrench to the nut so that the handle is on the right side, as shown above. Grab the wrench near the end of the handle and pull up on the handle. Be careful that the wrench does not slip off the nut.

Do not remove the nuts yet—just unscrew them about one-half turn.

—Positioning the jack



Two-wheel drive models



Four-wheel drive models

5. Position the jack at the correct jack point as shown.

Make sure the jack is positioned on a level and solid place.

JACK POINTS:

Two-wheel drive models

Front—Under the frame siderail

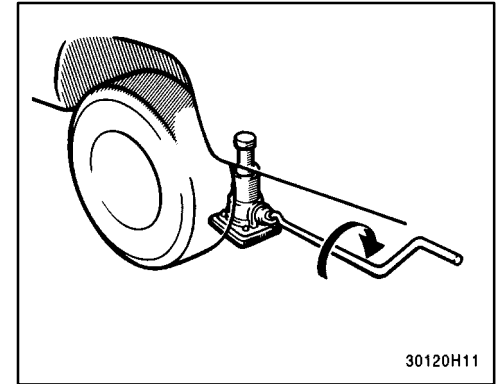
Rear—Under the rear axle housing

Four-wheel drive models

Front—Under the front suspension crossmember

Rear—Under the rear axle housing

—Raising your vehicle



6. After making sure that no one is in the vehicle, raise it high enough so that the spare tire can be installed.

Remember you will need more ground clearance when putting on the spare tire than when removing the flat tire.

Normal cab models—To raise the vehicle, insert the jack handle into the jack (it is a loose fit) and turn it clockwise. As the jack touches the vehicle and begins to lift, double-check that it is properly positioned.

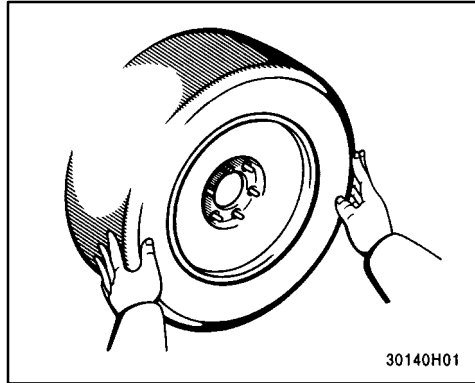
Xtra-cab models—To raise the vehicle, insert the jack handle extension into the jack (it is a loose fit) and turn it clockwise with the handle, making sure the handle remains firmly fitted onto the jack handle extension. As the jack touches the vehicle and begins to lift, double-check that it is properly positioned.



CAUTION

Never get under the vehicle when the vehicle is supported by the jack alone.

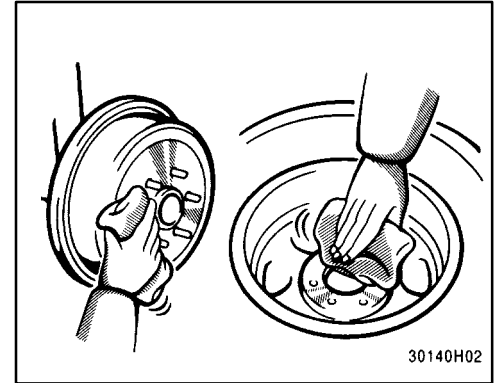
—Changing wheels



30140H01

7. Remove the wheel nuts and change tires.

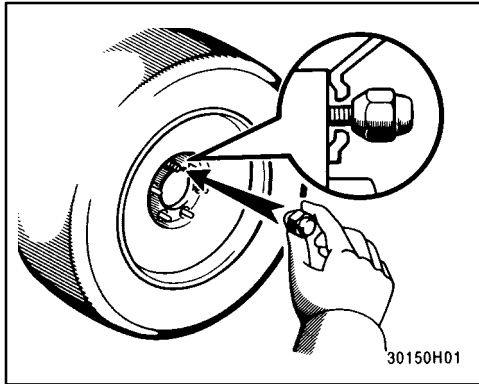
Lift the flat tire straight off and put it aside. Roll the spare wheel into position and align the holes in the wheel with the bolts. Then lift up the wheel and get at least the top bolt started through its hole. Wiggle the tire and press it back over the other bolts.



30140H02

Before putting on wheels, remove any corrosion on the mounting surfaces with a wire brush or such. Installation of wheels without good metal-to-metal contact at the mounting surface can cause wheel nuts to loosen and eventually cause a wheel to come off while driving. Therefore after the first 1600 km (1000 miles), check to see that the wheel nuts are tight.

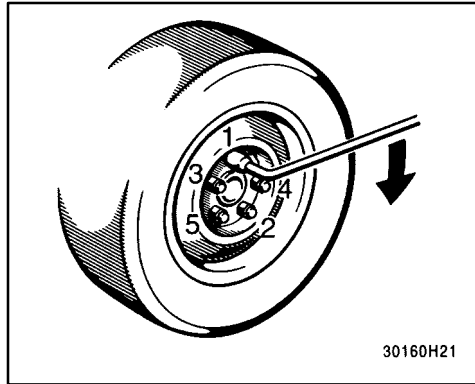
—Reinstalling wheel nuts



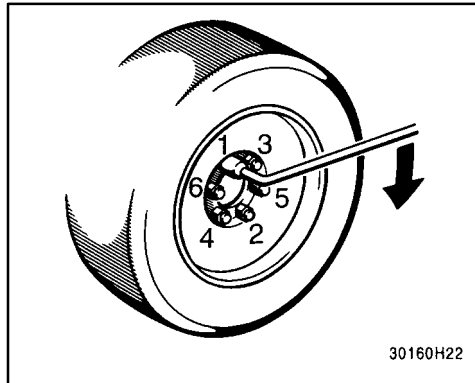
8. Reinstall all the wheel nuts finger tight.

Reinstall the wheel nuts (tapered end inward) and tighten them as much as you can by hand. Press back on the tire back and see if you can tighten them more.

—Lowering your vehicle



Two-wheel drive models



Four-wheel drive models

9. Lower the vehicle completely and tighten the wheel nuts.

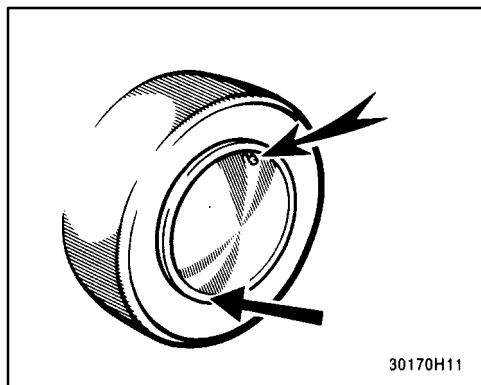
Normal cab models—Turn the jack handle counterclockwise to lower the vehicle.

Xtra-cab models—Turn the jack handle extension counterclockwise with handle to lower the vehicle, making sure the handle remains firmly fitted onto the jack handle extension.

Use only the wheel nut wrench and turn it clockwise to tighten the nuts. Do not use other tools or any additional leverage other than your hands, such as a hammer, pipe or your foot. Make sure the wrench is securely engaged over the nut.

Tighten each nut a little at a time in the order shown. Repeat the process until all the nuts are tight.

—Reinstalling wheel ornament

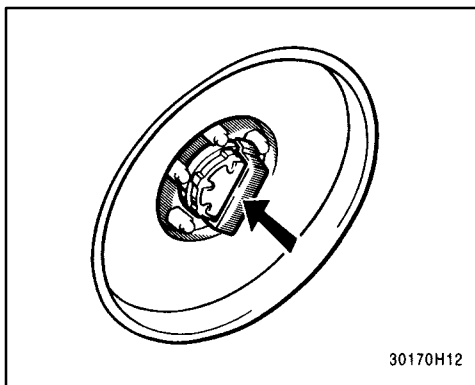


10. Reinstall the wheel ornament.

1. Put the wheel ornament in position.
On some models, align the cutout of the wheel ornament with the valve stem as shown.
2. Then firmly tap the outer edge of the wheel cap with the side or heel of your hand to snap it into place.



Take due care in handling the ornament to avoid unexpected personal injury.



On steel wheel ornaments for free-wheeling hubs, place the wheel ornament replacer over the opening and tap on the replacer to snap the ornament into place. Be careful not to slip off the replacer.

—After changing wheels

11. Check the air pressure of the replaced tire.

Adjust the air pressure to the specification designated in Part 8. If the pressure is lower, drive slowly to the nearest service station and fill to the correct pressure.

Do not forget to reinstall the tire inflation valve cap as dirt and moisture could get into the valve core and possibly cause air leakage. If the cap is missing, have a new one put on as soon as possible.

12. Restow all the tools, jack and flat tire securely.

As soon as possible after changing wheels, tighten the wheel nuts to the torque specified in Part 8 with a torque wrench and have a technician repair the flat tire.



Before driving, make sure all the tools, jack and flat tire are securely in place in their storage location to reduce the possibility of personal injury during a collision or sudden braking.

If your vehicle needs to be towed—

(a) Using flat bed truck



(b) Towing with wheel lift type truck—
—From front



—From rear



30190H11

Two-wheel drive models

(a) Using flat bed truck



(b) Towing with wheel lift type truck—
—From front



—From rear



30190H12

Four-wheel drive models

If towing is necessary, we recommend you to have it done by your Toyota dealer or a commercial tow truck service.

Proper equipment will help ensure that your vehicle is not damaged while being towed. Commercial operators are generally aware of the state/provincial and local laws pertaining to towing.

Your vehicle can be damaged if it is towed incorrectly. Although most operators know the correct procedure, it is possible to make a mistake. To avoid damage to your vehicle, make sure the following few precautions are observed. If necessary, show this page to the tow truck driver.

TOWING PRECAUTIONS:

Use a safety chain system for all towing, and abide by the state/provincial and local laws. The wheels and axle on the ground must be in good condition. If they are damaged, use a towing dolly.

Two-wheel drive models—

(a) Using flat bed truck

Toyota recommends this as the best method for your vehicle.

(b) Towing with wheel lift type truck

From front—

- Manual transmission

We recommend using a towing dolly under the rear wheels. If you do not use a towing dolly, release the parking brake and put the transmission in neutral.

- Automatic transmission:

Use a towing dolly under the rear wheels.

NOTICE

Never tow a vehicle with an automatic transmission from the front with the rear wheels on the ground, as this may cause serious damage to the transmission.

From rear—Place the ignition key in the “ACC” position.

NOTICE

Do not tow with the key removed or in the “LOCK” position, as the steering lock mechanism is not strong enough to hold the front wheels straight while towing.

Four-wheel drive models—

(a) Using flat bed truck

Toyota recommends this as the best method for your vehicle.

(b) Towing with wheel lift type truck

From front—

- Manual transmission:

We recommend using a towing dolly under the rear wheels. If you do not use a towing dolly, release the parking brake, put the transmission in neutral and set the transfer in “H2” mode.

- Automatic transmission:

Use a towing dolly under the rear wheels.

NOTICE

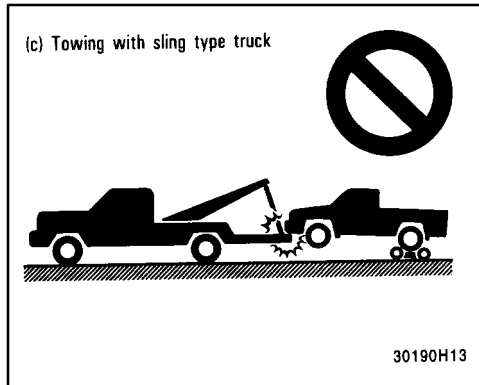
Never tow a vehicle with an automatic transmission from the front with the rear wheels on the ground, as this may cause serious damage to the transmission.

From rear—We recommend using a tow dolly under the front wheels. If you do not use a towing dolly, place the ignition key in the “ACC” position, put the transmission in neutral and set the transfer in “H2” mode. Disengage both free-wheeling hubs if so equipped.

NOTICE

Do not tow with the key removed or in the “LOCK” position when towing from the rear without a towing dolly. The steering lock mechanism is not strong enough to hold the front wheels straight.

—Emergency towing (two-wheel drive models)

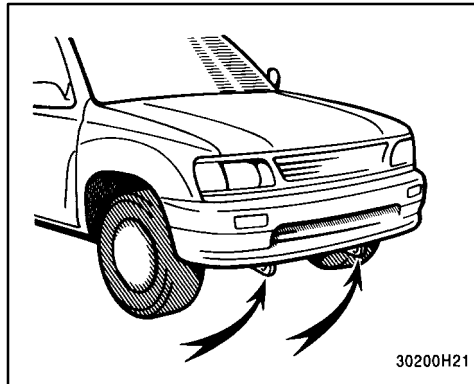


All models—

(c) Towing with sling type truck

NOTICE

Do not tow with sling type truck, either from the front or rear. This may cause body damage.



If towing service is not available in an emergency, your vehicle may be temporarily towed by a cable secured to one of the emergency towing eyelets under the front of the vehicle.

A driver must be in the vehicle to steer it and operate the brakes.

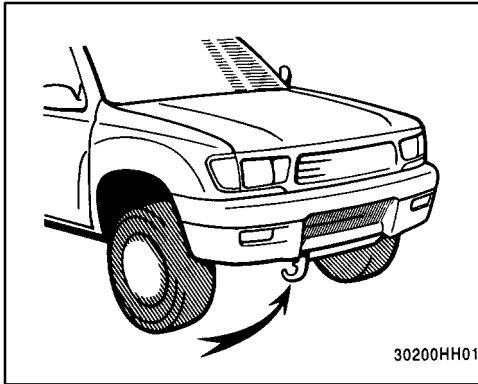
Towing in this manner may be done only on hard-surfaced roads for a short distance and at low speeds. Also, the wheels, axles, drive train, steering and brakes must all be in good condition.

Before towing, release the parking brake and put the transmission in neutral (manual) or "N" (automatic). The key must be in "ACC" (engine off) or "ON" (engine running).



If the engine is not running, the power assist for the brakes and steering will not work so steering and braking will be much harder than usual.

—Emergency towing (four-wheel drive models)



If towing service is not available in an emergency, your vehicle may be temporarily towed by a cable secured to the emergency towing hook under the front of the vehicle.

A driver must be in the vehicle to steer it and operate the brakes.

Towing in this manner may be done only on hard-surfaced roads for a short distance and at low speeds. Also, the wheels, axles, drive train, steering and brakes must all be in good condition.

Before towing, release the parking brake, put the transmission in neutral (manual) or "N" (automatic) and set the transfer in "H2" mode. The key must be in "ACC" (engine off) or "ON" (engine running).



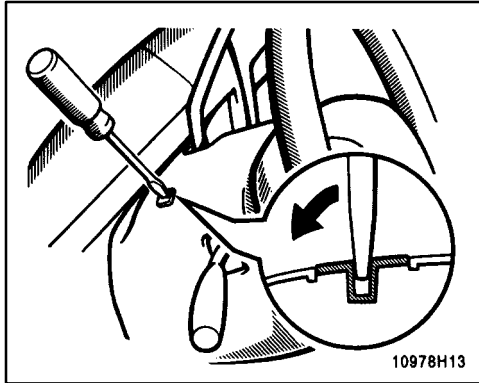
CAUTION

If the engine is not running, the power assist for the brakes and steering will not work so steering and braking will be much harder than usual.

—Emergency towing hook precautions (four-wheel drive models)

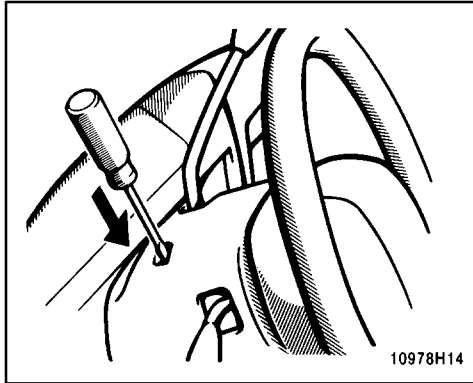
- Before emergency towing, check that the hook installation bolts are not loose.
- Fasten the towing rope or cable securely to the hook.
- Do not jerk the hook.
- To avoid damaging the hook, do not pull from the side or at a vertical angle. Always pull straight ahead.

If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever (column shift)



If you cannot shift the selector lever out of "P" position to other positions even though the brake pedal is depressed, use the shift lock override button as follows:

1. Turn the ignition key to "LOCK" position. Make sure the parking brake is set.
2. Pry up the cover with a flat-bladed screwdriver or equivalent.



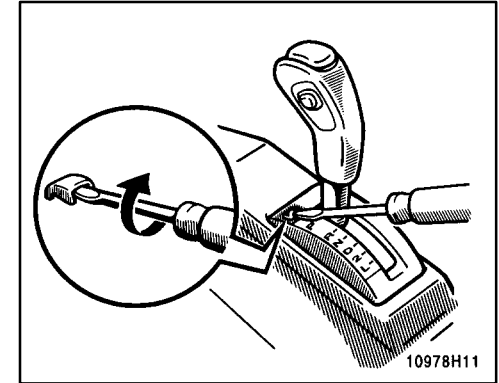
3. Insert the screwdriver or equivalent into the hole to push up the shift lock override button. You can shift out of "P" position only while pushing the button.

4. Shift into "N" position.
5. Insert the cover.

6. Start the engine. For your safety, keep the brake pedal depressed.

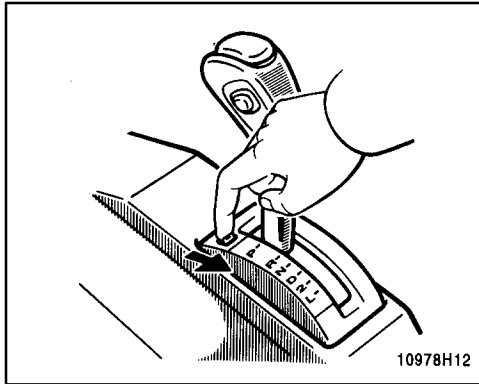
Be sure to have the system checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever (floor shift)



If you cannot shift the selector lever out of "P" position to other positions even though the brake pedal is depressed, use the shift lock override button as follows:

1. Turn the ignition key to "LOCK" position. Make sure the parking brake is set.
2. Pry up the cover with a flat-bladed screwdriver or equivalent.



3. Insert your finger into the hole to move the shift lock override lever backward. You can shift out of "P" position only while holding back the lever.

4. Shift into "N" position.

5. Insert the cover.

6. Start the engine. For your safety, keep the brake pedal depressed.

Be sure to have the system checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible.

If you lose your keys

Many Toyota dealers can make a new key if you can give them the key number.

See the suggestion given in "Keys" in Chapter 1-2.

If your keys are locked in the vehicle and you cannot get a duplicate, many Toyota dealers can still open the door for you, using their special tools. If you must break a window to get in, we suggest breaking the smallest side window because it is the least expensive to replace. Be extremely cautious to avoid cuts from the glass.

Part 5

CORROSION PREVENTION AND APPEARANCE CARE

- Protecting your Toyota from corrosion
- Washing and waxing your Toyota
- Cleaning the interior

Protecting your Toyota from corrosion

Toyota, through its diligent research, design and use of the most advanced technology available, has done its part to help prevent corrosion and has provided you with the finest quality vehicle construction. Now, it is up to you. Proper care of your Toyota can help ensure long-term corrosion prevention.

The most common causes of corrosion to your vehicle are:

- The accumulation of road salt, dirt and moisture in hard-to-reach areas under the vehicle.
- Chipping of paint, or undercoating caused by minor accidents or by stones and gravel.

Care is especially important if you live in particular areas or operate your vehicle under certain environmental conditions:

- Road salt or dust control chemicals will accelerate corrosion, as will the presence of salt in the air near the seacoast or in areas of industrial pollution.
- High humidity accelerates corrosion especially when temperatures range just above the freezing point.
- Wetness or dampness to certain parts of your vehicle for an extended period of time, may cause corrosion even though other parts of the vehicle may be dry.

- High temperatures will cause corrosion to those components of the vehicle which are prevented from quick-drying due to lack of proper ventilation.

The above signifies the necessity to keep your vehicle, particularly the underside, as clean as possible and to repair any damage to paint or protective coatings as soon as possible.

To help prevent corrosion on your Toyota, follow these guidelines:

Wash your vehicle frequently. It is, of course, necessary to keep your vehicle clean by regular washing, but to prevent corrosion, the following points should be observed:

- If you drive on salted roads in the winter or if you live near the ocean, you should hose off the undercarriage at least once a month to minimize corrosion.
- High pressure water or steam is effective for cleaning the vehicle's underside and wheel housings. Pay particular attention to these areas as it is difficult to see all the mud and dirt. It will do more harm than good to simply wet the mud and debris without removing them. The lower edge of doors, rocker panels and frame members have drain holes which should not be allowed to clog with dirt as trapped water in these areas can cause corrosion.

- Wash the underside of the vehicle thoroughly when winter is over.

See “Washing and waxing your Toyota” for more tips.

Check the condition of your vehicle’s paint and trim. If you find any chips or scratches in the paint, touch them up immediately to prevent corrosion from starting. If the chips or scratches have gone through the bare metal, have a qualified body shop make the repair.

Check the interior of your vehicle. Water and dirt can accumulate under the floor mats and could cause corrosion. Occasionally check under the mats to make sure the area is dry. Be particularly careful when transporting chemicals, cleansers, fertilizers, salt, etc.; these should be transported in proper containers. If a spill or leak should occur, immediately clean and dry the area.

Use mud shields on your wheels. If you drive on salted or gravel roads, mud shields help protect your vehicle. Full-size shields, which come as near to the ground as possible, are the best. We recommend that the fittings and the area where the shields are installed be treated to resist corrosion. Your Toyota dealer will be happy to assist in supplying and installing the shields if they are recommended for your area.

Do not park your vehicle in a damp, poorly ventilated garage. If you wash your vehicle in the garage, or if you drive it in covered with water or snow, your garage may be so damp it will cause corrosion. Even if your garage is heated, a wet vehicle can corrode if the ventilation is poor.

Washing and waxing your Toyota

Washing your Toyota by hand

Work in the shade and wait until the vehicle body is not hot to the touch.

1. Rinse off loose dirt with a hose. Remove any mud or road salt from the underside of the vehicle or in the wheel wells.

2. Wash with a mild car-wash soap, mixed according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Use a soft cotton mitt and keep it wet by dipping it frequently into the wash water. Do not rub hard—let the soap and water remove the dirt.

Aluminum wheels: Use only a mild soap or neutral detergent.

Road tar: Remove with turpentine or cleaners that are marked safe for painted surfaces.

NOTICE

Do not use gasoline or strong solvents, which may be toxic or cause damage.

3. Rinse thoroughly—dried soap can cause streaking. In hot weather you may need to rinse each section right after you wash it.

4. To prevent water spots, dry the vehicle using a clean soft cotton towel. Do not rub or press hard—you might scratch the paint.

Waxing your Toyota

Polishing and waxing is recommended to maintain the original beauty of your Toyota's finish.

1. Always wash and dry the vehicle before you begin waxing, even if you are using a combined cleaner and wax.
2. Use a good quality polish and wax. If the finish has become extremely weathered, use a car-cleaning polish, followed by a separate wax. Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions. Be sure to polish and wax the chrome trim as well as the paint.
3. Wax the vehicle again when water does not bead but remains on the surface in large patches.

Cleaning the interior



Do not wash the vehicle floor with water, or allow water to get onto the floor when cleaning the vehicle interior or exterior. Water may get into audio components or other electrical components above or under the floor carpet (or mat) and cause a malfunction; and it may cause body corrosion.

Vinyl interior

The vinyl upholstery may be easily cleaned with a mild soap or detergent and water.

First vacuum over the upholstery to remove loose dirt. Then, using a sponge or soft cloth, apply the soap solution to the vinyl. After allowing it to soak in for a few minutes to loosen the dirt, remove the dirt and wipe off the soap with a clean damp cloth. If all the dirt does not come off, repeat the procedure. Commercial foam-ing-type vinyl cleaners are also available which work well. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

NOTICE

Do not use solvent, thinner, gasoline or window cleaner on the interior.

Carpets

Use a good foam-type shampoo to clean the carpets.

Begin by vacuuming thoroughly to remove as much dirt as possible. Several types of foam cleaners are available; some are in aerosol cans and others are powders or liquids which you mix with water to produce a foam. To shampoo the carpets, use a sponge or brush to apply the foam. Rub in overlapping circles.

Do not apply water—the best results are obtained by keeping the carpet as dry as possible. Read the shampoo instructions and follow them closely.

Seat belts

The seat belts may be cleaned with mild soap and water or with lukewarm water.

Use a cloth or sponge. As you are cleaning, check the belts for excessive wear, fraying, or cuts.

NOTICE

Do not use dye or bleach on the belts—it may weaken them.

Windows

The windows may be cleaned with any household window cleaner.

NOTICE

When cleaning the inside of the windows, be careful not to scratch or damage the heater wires on the rear window.

Air conditioning control panel, car audio, instrument panel, console panel, and switches

Use a soft damp cloth for cleaning.

Soak a clean soft cloth in water or lukewarm water then lightly wipe off any dirt.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Do not use organic substances (solvents, kerosene, alcohol, gasoline, etc.) or alkaline or acidic solutions. These chemicals can cause discoloring, staining or peeling of the surface.*
- ◆ *If you use cleaners or polishing agents, make sure their ingredients do not include the substances mentioned above.*
- ◆ *If you use a liquid car freshener, do not spill the liquid onto the vehicle's interior surfaces. It may contain the ingredients mentioned above. Immediately clean any spill using the method mentioned above.*

Leather Interior

The leather upholstery may be cleaned with neutral detergent for wool.

Remove dirt using a soft cloth dampened with 5% solution of neutral detergent for wool. Then thoroughly wipe off all traces of detergent with a clean damp cloth.

After cleaning or whenever any part of the leather gets wet, dry with a soft clean cloth. Allow the leather to dry in a ventilated shaded area.

NOTICE

- ◆ *If a stain should fail to come out with a neutral detergent, apply a cleaner that does not contain an organic solvent.*
- ◆ *Never use organic substances such as benzine, alcohol or gasoline, or alkaline or acid solutions for cleaning the leather as these could cause discoloring.*
- ◆ *Use of a nylon brush or synthetic fiber cloth, etc. may scratch the fine grained surface of the leather.*

◆ *Mildew may develop on soiled leather upholstery. Be especially careful to avoid oil spots. Try to keep your upholstery always clean.*

◆ *Long exposure to direct sunlight may cause the leather surface to harden and shrink. Keep your vehicle in a shaded area, especially in the summer.*

◆ *The interior of your vehicle is apt to heat up on hot summer days, so avoid placing on the upholstery items made of vinyl or plastic or containing wax as these tend to stick to leather when warm.*

◆ *Improper cleaning of the leather upholstery could result in discoloration or staining.*

If you have any questions about the cleaning of your Toyota, your local Toyota dealer will be pleased to answer them.

Part 6

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND CARE

- [Maintenance requirements](#)
- [General maintenance](#)
- [Does your vehicle need repairing?](#)

For scheduled maintenance information, please refer to the separate “Owner’s Manual Supplement/Maintenance Schedule”.

Maintenance requirements

Your Toyota vehicle has been designed for fewer maintenance requirements with longer service intervals to save both your time and money. However, each regular maintenance, as well as day-to-day care, is more important than ever before to ensure smooth, and trouble-free, safe, and economical drivings.

It is the owner’s responsibility to make sure the specified maintenance, including general maintenance service, is performed. Note that both the new vehicle and emission control system warranties specify that proper maintenance and care must be performed. See Owner’s Guide, Owner’s Manual Supplement or Warranty Booklet for complete warranty information.

General maintenance

General maintenance items are those day-to-day care practices that are important to your vehicle for proper operation. It is the owner’s responsibility to ensure that the general maintenance items are performed regularly.

These checks or inspections can be done either by yourself or a qualified technician, or if you prefer, your Toyota dealer will be pleased to do them at a nominal cost.

Scheduled maintenance

The scheduled maintenance items listed in the “Owner’s Manual Supplement/Maintenance Schedule” are those required to be serviced at regular intervals. For details of your maintenance schedule, read the separate “Owner’s Manual Supplement/Maintenance Schedule”.

It is recommended that any replacement parts used for maintenance or for the repair of the emission control system be Toyota supplied.

The owner may elect to use non-Toyota supplied parts for replacement purposes without invalidating the emission control system warranty. However, use of replacement parts which are not of equivalent quality may impair the effectiveness of the emission control systems.

You may also elect to have maintenance, replacement, or repair of the emission control devices and system performed by any automotive repair establishment or individual without invalidating this warranty. See Owner’s Guide, Owner’s Manual Supplement or Warranty Booklet for complete warranty information.

Where to go for service?

Toyota technicians are well-trained specialists and are kept up to date with the latest service information through technical bulletins, service tips, and in-dealership training programs. They learn to work on Toyotas before they work on your vehicle, rather than while they are working on it.

You can be confident that your Toyota dealer's service department performs the best job to meet the maintenance requirements on your vehicle—reliably and economically.

Your copy of the repair order is proof that all required maintenance has been performed for warranty coverage. And if any problems should arise with your vehicle while under warranty, your Toyota dealer will promptly take care of it. Again, be sure to keep a copy of the repair order for any service performed on your Toyota.

What about do-it-yourself maintenance?

Many of the maintenance items are easy to do yourself if you have a little mechanical ability and a few basic automotive tools. Simple instructions for how to perform them are presented in Part 7.

If you are a skilled do-it-yourself mechanic, the Toyota service manuals are recommended. Please be aware that do-it-yourself maintenance can affect your warranty coverage. See Owner's Guide, Owner's Manual Supplement or Warranty Booklet for the details.

General maintenance

Listed below are the general maintenance items that should be performed as frequently as specified. In addition to checking the items listed, if you notice any unusual noise, smell or vibration, you should investigate the cause or take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer or a qualified service shop immediately. It is recommended that any problem you notice be brought to the attention of your dealer or the qualified service shop for their advice.



CAUTION

Make these checks only where adequate ventilation can be obtained if you run the engine.

OUTSIDE THE VEHICLE

Items listed below should be performed from time to time, unless otherwise specified.

Tire pressure

Check the pressure with a gauge every two weeks, or at least once a month. See Chapter 7-2 for additional information.

Tire surface and wheel nuts

Check the tires carefully for cuts, damage or excessive wear. See Chapter 7-2 for additional information. When checking the tires, make sure no nuts are missing, and check the nuts for looseness. Tighten them if necessary.

Tire rotation

Rotate the tires every 12000 km (7500 miles). See Chapter 7-2 for additional information.

Fluid leaks

Check underneath for leaking fuel, oil, water or other fluid after the vehicle has been parked for a while. If you smell fuel fumes or notice any leak, have the cause found and corrected immediately.

Doors and engine hood

Check that all doors including tailgate operate smoothly and all latches lock securely. Make sure the engine hood secondary latch secures the hood from opening when the primary latch is released.

INSIDE THE VEHICLE

Items listed below should be checked regularly, e.g. while performing periodic services, cleaning the vehicle, etc.

Lights

Make sure the headlights, stop lights, tail lights, turn signal lights, and other lights are all working. Check headlight aim.

Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers

Check that all service reminder indicators and warning buzzers function properly.

Steering wheel

Be alert for changes in steering condition, such as hard steering or strange noise.

Seats

Check that all front seat controls such as seat adjusters, seatback recliner, etc. operate smoothly and that all latches lock securely in any position. Check that the head restraints move up and down smoothly and that the locks hold securely in any latched position. For folding-down seatback (bench seat), check that the latches lock securely.

Seat belts

Check that the seat belt system such as buckles, retractors and anchors operate properly and smoothly. Make sure the belt webbing is not cut, frayed, worn or damaged.

Accelerator pedal

Check the pedal for smooth operation and uneven pedal effort or catching.

Clutch pedal

Check the pedal for smooth operation.

Brake pedal

Check the pedal for smooth operation and that the pedal has the proper clearance. Check the brake booster function.

Brakes

At a safe place, check that the brakes do not pull to one side when applied.

Parking brake

Check that the lever has the proper travel and that, on a safe incline, your vehicle is held securely with only the parking brake applied.

Automatic transmission “Park” mechanism

Check the lock release button of the selector lever (floor shift type) for proper and smooth operation. On a safe incline, check that your vehicle is held securely with the selector lever in “P” position and all brakes released.

IN THE ENGINE COMPARTMENT

Items listed below should be checked from time to time, e.g. each time when refueling.

Washer fluid

Make sure there is sufficient fluid in the tank. See Chapter 7-3 for additional information.

Engine coolant level

Make sure the coolant level is between the "FULL" and "LOW" lines on the see-through reservoir. See Chapter 7-2 for additional information.

Battery electrolyte level

Make sure the electrolyte level of all battery cells is between upper and lower level lines on the case. Add only distilled water when replenishing. See Chapter 7-3 for additional information.

Brake fluid level

Make sure the brake fluid level is correct. See Chapter 7-2 for additional information.

Engine oil level

Check the level on the dipstick with the engine turned off and the vehicle parked on a level spot. See Chapter 7-2 for additional information.

Power steering fluid level

Check the level on the dipstick. The level should be in the "HOT" or "COLD" range depending on the fluid temperature. See Chapter 7-2 for additional information.

Exhaust system

If you notice any change in the sound of the exhaust or smell exhaust fumes, have the cause located and corrected immediately. (See engine exhaust cautions in Part 2.)

Does your vehicle need repairing?

Be on the alert for changes in performance, sounds, and visual tip-offs that indicate service is needed. Some important clues are as follows:

- Engine missing, stumbling, or pinging
- Appreciable loss of power
- Strange engine noises
- A leak under the vehicle (however, water dripping from the air conditioning after use is normal.)
- Change in exhaust sound (This may indicate a dangerous carbon monoxide leak. Drive with the windows open and have the exhaust system checked immediately.)
- Flat-looking tire; excessive tire squeal when cornering; uneven tire wear
- Vehicle pulls to one side when driving straight on a level road
- Strange noises related to suspension movement
- Loss of brake effectiveness; spongy feeling brake or clutch pedal; pedal almost touches floor; vehicle pulls to one side when braking
- Engine coolant temperature continually higher than normal

If you notice any of these clues, take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. It probably needs adjustment or repair.



CAUTION

Do not continue driving with the vehicle unchecked. It could result in serious vehicle damage and possibly personal injury.

Part 7

DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE—

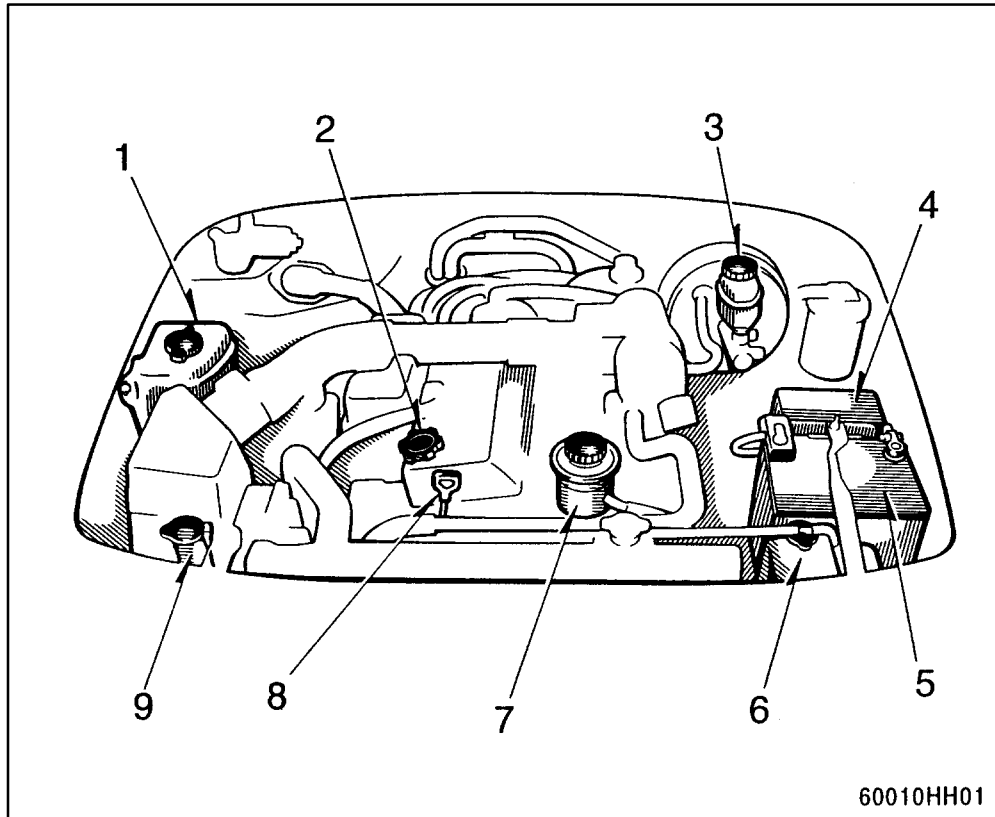
Chapter 7-1

Introduction

- Engine compartment overview
- Fuse locations
- Do-it-yourself service precautions
- Parts and tools

Engine compartment overview

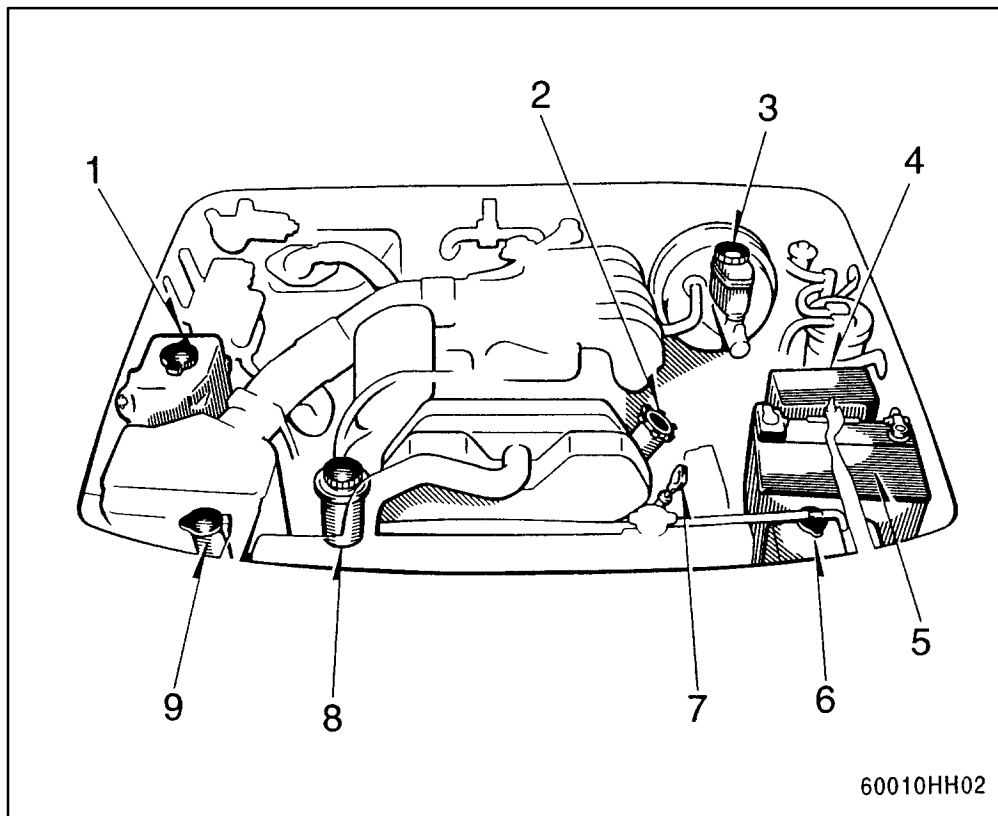
► 2RZ-FE and 3RZ-FE engines



1. Windshield washer fluid tank (type A)
2. Engine oil filler cap
3. Brake fluid reservoir
4. Fuse block
5. Battery
6. Engine coolant reservoir
7. Power steering fluid reservoir
8. Engine oil level dipstick
9. Windshield washer fluid tank (type B)

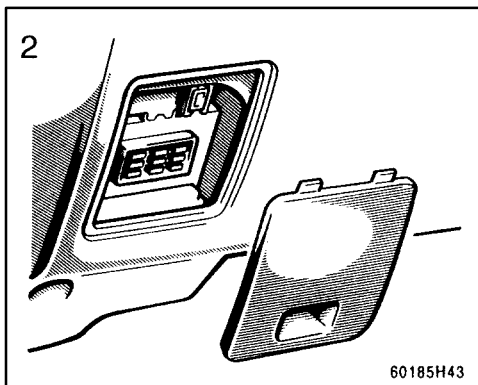
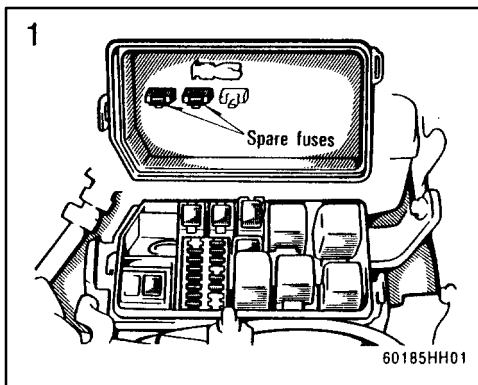
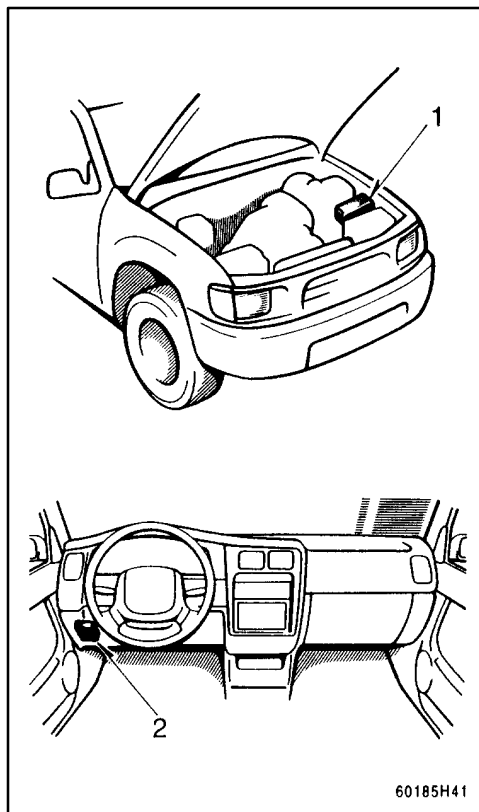
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► 5VZ-FE engine



1. Windshield washer fluid tank (type A)
2. Engine oil filler cap
3. Brake fluid reservoir
4. Fuse block
5. Battery
6. Engine coolant reservoir
7. Engine oil level dipstick
8. Power steering fluid reservoir
9. Windshield washer fluid tank (type B)

Fuse locations



Do-it-yourself service precautions

If you perform maintenance by yourself, be sure to follow the correct procedure given in this part.

You should be aware that improper or incomplete servicing may result in operating problems.

Performing do-it-yourself maintenance during the warranty period may affect your warranty coverage. Read the separate Toyota Warranty statement for details and suggestions.

This part gives instructions only for those items that are relatively easy for an owner to perform. As explained in Part 6, there are still a number of items that must be done by a qualified technician with special tools.

For information on tools and parts for do-it-yourself maintenance, see "Parts and tools".

Utmost care should be taken when working on your vehicle to prevent accidental injury. Here are a few precautions that you should be especially careful to observe:



CAUTION

- When the engine is running, keep hands, clothing, and tools away from the moving fan and engine drive belts. (Removing rings, watches, and ties is advisable.)
- Right after driving, the engine compartment—the engine, radiator, exhaust manifold, power steering fluid reservoir and spark plug boots, etc.—will be hot. So be careful not to touch them. Oil, fluids and spark plugs may also be hot.
- If the engine is hot, do not remove the radiator cap or loosen the drain plugs to prevent burning yourself.
- Do not smoke, cause sparks or allow open flames around fuel or the battery. Their fumes are flammable.
- Be extremely cautious when working on the battery. It contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.
- Do not get under your vehicle with just the body jack supporting it. Always use automotive jack stands or other solid supports.

- Use eye protection whenever you work on or under your vehicle where you may be exposed to flying or falling material, fluid spray, etc.
- Used engine oil contains potentially harmful contaminants which may cause skin disorders such as inflammation or skin cancer, so care should be taken to avoid prolonged and repeated contact with it. To remove used engine oil from your skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water.
- Do not leave used oil within the reach of children.
- Dispose of used oil and filter only in a safe and acceptable manner. Do not dispose of used oil and filter in household trash, in sewers or onto the ground. Call your dealer or a service station for information concerning recycling or disposal.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Remember that battery and ignition cables carry high currents or voltages. Be careful of accidentally causing a short circuit.*
- ◆ *Add only demineralized or distilled water to fill the radiator. And if you spill some of the coolant, be sure to wash it off with water to prevent it from damaging the parts or paint.*
- ◆ *Do not allow dirt or anything else to fall through the spark plug holes.*
- ◆ *Do not pry the outer electrode of a spark plug against the center electrode.*
- ◆ *Use only spark plugs of the specified type. Using other types will cause engine damage, loss of performance or radio noise.*
- ◆ *Do not overfill automatic transmission fluid, or the transmission could be damaged.*
- ◆ *Do not drive with the air cleaner filter removed, or excessive engine wear could result. Also backfiring could cause a fire in the engine compartment.*

◆ *Be careful not to scratch the glass surface with the wiper frame.*

◆ *When closing the engine hood, check to see that you have not forgotten any tools, rags, etc.*

Parts and tools

Here is a list of parts and tools you will need for performing do-it-yourself maintenance. Remember all Toyota parts are designed in metric sizes, so your tools must be metric.

Checking the engine oil level

Parts (if level is low):

- Engine oil API SH, “Energy-Conserving II” multigrade or ILSAC multigrade having viscosity proper for your climate

Tools:

- Rag or paper towel
- Funnel (only for adding oil)

Checking the engine coolant level

Parts (if level is low):

- Ethylene-glycol antifreeze
- Demineralized or distilled water

Tools:

- Funnel (only for adding coolant)

Checking brake fluid

Parts (if level is low):

- SAE J1703 or FMVSS No. 116 DOT 3 brake fluid

Tools:

- Rag or paper towel
- Funnel (only for adding fluid)

Checking power steering fluid

Parts (if level is low):

- Automatic transmission fluid DEX-RON®-II or -III

Tools:

- Rag or paper towel
- Funnel (only for adding fluid)

Checking battery condition

Non-maintenance batteries—

Tools:

- Warm water
- Baking soda
- Grease
- Conventional wrench (for terminal clamp bolts)

Maintenance type batteries—

Parts (if level is low):

- Distilled water

Tools:

- Warm water
- Baking soda
- Grease
- Conventional wrench (for terminal clamp bolts)
- Coin (for vent plugs)
- Funnel (only for adding distilled water)

Checking and replacing fuses

Parts (if replacement is necessary):

- Fuse with same amperage rating as original

Adding washer fluid

Parts:

- Water
- Washer fluid containing antifreeze (for winter use)

Tools:

- Funnel

Replacing light bulbs and units

Parts:

- Bulb or unit with same number and wattage rating as original (See charts in “Replacing light bulbs and units” in Chapter 7-3.)

Tools:

- Screwdriver

Part 7

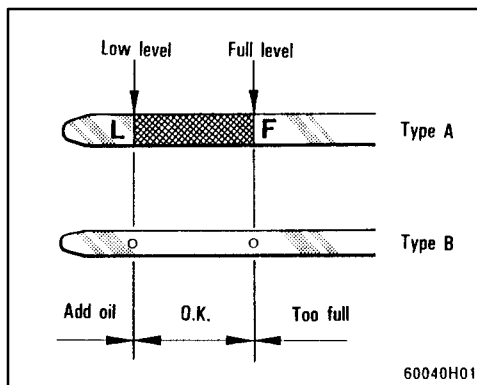
DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE—

Chapter 7-2

Engine and Chassis

- Checking the engine oil level
- Checking the engine coolant level
- Checking brake fluid
- Checking power steering fluid
- Checking tire pressure
- Checking and replacing tires
- Rotating tires
- Installing snow tires and chains
- Replacing wheels
- Aluminum wheel precautions

Checking the engine oil level



With the engine at operating temperature and turned off, check the oil level on the dipstick.

1. To get a true reading, the vehicle should be on a level spot. After turning off the engine, wait a few minutes for the oil to drain back into the bottom of the engine.
2. Pull out the dipstick, and wipe it clean with a rag.
3. Reinsert the dipstick—push it in as far as it will go, or the reading will not be correct.
4. Pull the dipstick out and look at the oil level on the end.



Be careful not to touch the hot exhaust manifold.

If the oil level is below or only slightly above the low level line, add engine oil of the same type as already in the engine.

Remove the oil filler cap and add engine oil in small quantities at a time, checking the dipstick.

The approximate quantity of oil needed to fill between the low level and the full level on the dipstick is indicated below for reference.

When the level reaches within the correct range, install the filler cap hand-tight.

Oil quantity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):

2RZ-FE and 3RZ-FE engines

1.5 (1.6, 1.3)

5VZ-FE engine

Two-wheel drive models 1.5 (1.6, 1.3)

Four-wheel drive models 1.2 (1.3, 1.1)

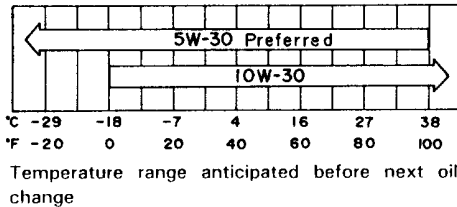
NOTICE

- ◆ **Avoid overfilling, or the engine could be damaged.**
- ◆ **Check the oil level on the dipstick once again after adding the oil.**

Engine oil selection

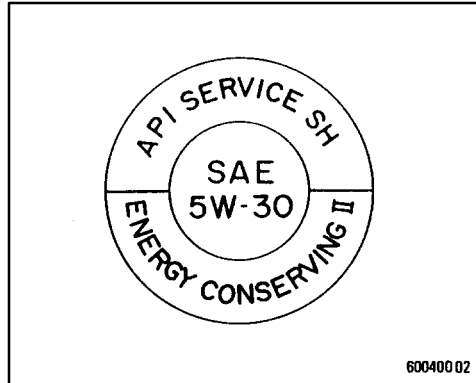
Use API SH, “Energy-Conserving II” multigrade engine oil or ILSAC multigrade engine oil.

Recommended viscosity (SAE):

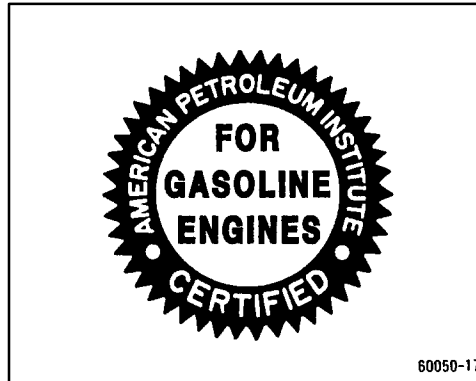


SAE 5W-30 is the best choice for your vehicle, for good fuel economy and good starting in cold weather.

If you use SAE 10W-30 engine oil in extremely low temperatures, the engine may become difficult to start, so SAE 5W-30 engine oil is recommended.



API service symbol



ILSAC certification mark

Oil identification marks

Either or both API registered marks are added to some oil containers to help you select the oil you should use.

The API Service Symbol is located anywhere on the outside of the container.

The top portion of the label shows the oil quality by API (American Petroleum Institute) designations such as SH. The center portion of the label shows the SAE viscosity grade such as SAE 5W-30. “Energy-Conserving II” shown in the lower portion, indicates that the oil has fuel-saving capabilities. Oils marked “Energy-Conserving II” will have higher fuel-saving capabilities than oils marked “Energy-Conserving”.

The ILSAC (International Lubricant Standardization and Approval Committee) Certification Mark is displayed on the front of the container.

Checking the engine coolant level

Look at the see-through coolant reservoir when the engine is cold. The coolant level is satisfactory if it is between the “FULL” and “LOW” lines on the reservoir. If the level is low, add ethylene-glycol type coolant.

The coolant level in the reservoir will vary with engine temperature. However, if the level is on or below the “LOW” line, add coolant. Bring the level up to the “FULL” line.

Use only ethylene-glycol type coolant. See information in the next column.

If the coolant level drops within a short time after replenishing, there may be a leak in the system. Visually check the radiator, hoses, radiator cap and drain cock and water pump.

If you can find no leak, have your Toyota dealer test the cap pressure and check for leaks in the cooling system.



CAUTION

To prevent burning yourself, do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot.

Coolant type selection

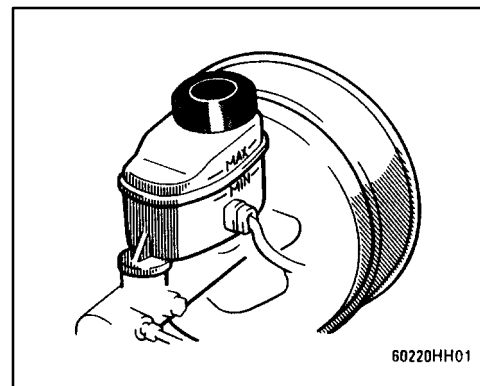
Your coolant must contain ethylene-glycol antifreeze. In addition to preventing freezing and subsequent damage to the engine, this will also prevent corrosion. Further supplemental inhibitors or additives are neither needed nor recommended.

Read the antifreeze container for information on freeze protection. Follow the manufacturer's directions for how much to mix with water. The total capacity of the cooling system is given in Part 8. We recommend 50% solution be used for your Toyota, or a sufficient quantity to provide protection to about -35°C (-31°F).

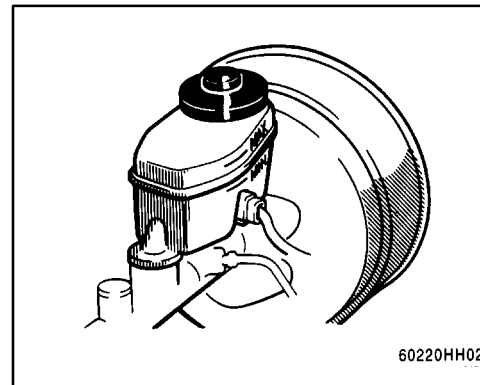
NOTICE

Do not use alcohol type antifreeze or plain water alone.

Checking brake fluid



Type A



Type B

To check the fluid level, simply look at the see-through reservoir. The level should be between the “MAX” and “MIN” lines on the reservoir.

It is normal for the brake fluid level to go down slightly as the brake pads wear. So be sure to keep the reservoir filled.

If the reservoir needs frequent refilling, it may indicate a serious mechanical problem.

If the level is low, add SAE J1703 or FMVSS No. 116 DOT 3 brake fluid to the brake reservoir.

Remove and replace the reservoir cover by hand. Fill the brake fluid to the dotted line. This brings the fluid to the correct level when you put the cover back on.

Use only newly opened brake fluid. Once opened, brake fluid absorbs moisture from the air, and excess moisture can cause a dangerous loss of braking.

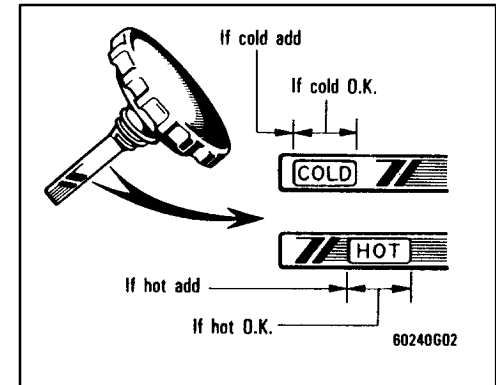


Take care when filling the reservoir because brake fluid can harm your eyes and damage painted surfaces. If fluid gets in your eyes, flush your eyes with clean water.

NOTICE

If you spill the fluid, be sure to wash it off with water to prevent it from damaging the parts or paint.

Checking power steering fluid



Check the fluid level on the dipstick. If necessary, add automatic transmission fluid DEXRON®-II or -III.

If the vehicle has been driven around 80 km/h (50 mph) for 20 minutes (a little more in frigid temperatures), the fluid is hot (40°C—80°C or 104°F—175°F). You may also check the level when the fluid is cold (about room temperature, 0°C—40°C or 32°F—104°F) if the engine has not been run for about five hours.

- Clean all dirt from outside of the reservoir tank.
- Remove the filler cap by turning it counterclockwise and wipe the dipstick clean.

- c. Reinstall the filler cap.
- d. Remove the filler cap again and look at the fluid level. If the fluid is cold, the level should be in the "COLD" range on the dipstick. Similarly, if it is hot, the fluid level should be in the "HOT" range. If the level is at the low side of either range, add automatic transmission fluid DEXRON®-II or -III to bring the level within range.
- e. After replacing the filler cap, visually check the steering box case, vane pump and hose connections for leaks or damage.



CAUTION

The reservoir tank may be hot so be careful not to burn yourself.

NOTICE

Avoid overfilling, or the power steering could be damaged.

Checking tire pressure

Keep your tire pressures at the proper level.

The recommended cold tire pressures, tire size and the cargo weight rating are given in Part 8.

You should check the tire pressures every two weeks, or at least once a month. And do not forget the spare!

Incorrect tire pressure can reduce tire life and make your vehicle less safe to drive.

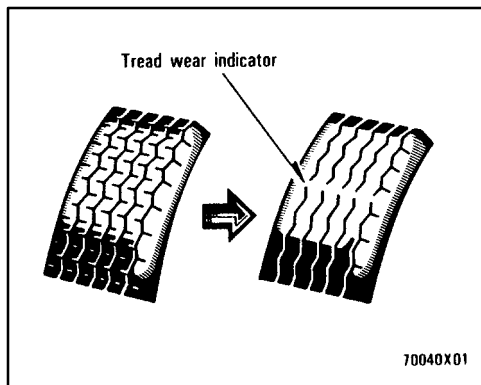
Low tire pressure results in excessive wear, poor handling, reduced fuel economy, and the possibility of blowouts from overheated tires. Also, low tire pressure can cause poor sealing of the tire bead. If the tire pressure is excessively low, there is the possibility of wheel deformation and/or tire separation.

High tire pressure produces a harsh ride, handling problems, excessive wear at the center of the tire tread, and a greater possibility of tire damage from road hazards. If a tire frequently needs refilling, have it checked by your Toyota dealer.

The following instructions for checking tire pressure should be observed:

- **The pressure should be checked only when the tires are cold.** If your vehicle has been parked for at least 3 hours and has not been driven for more than 1.5 km or 1 mile since, you will get an accurate cold tire pressure reading.
- **Always use a tire pressure gauge.** The appearance of a tire can be misleading. Besides, tire pressures that are even just a few pounds off can degrade handling and ride.
- **Do not bleed or reduce tire pressure after driving.** It is normal for the tire pressure to be higher after driving.
- **Never exceed the cargo weight rating.** The luggage weight should be distributed evenly.
- **Be sure to reinstall the tire inflation valve caps.** Without the valve caps, dirt or moisture could get into the valve core and cause air leakage. If the caps have been lost, have new ones put on as soon as possible.

Checking and replacing tires



CHECKING YOUR TIRES

Check the tire tread for the tread wear indicators. If the indicators show, replace the tires.

The tires on your Toyota have built-in tread wear indicators to help you know when the tires need replacement. When the tread depth wears to 1.6 mm (0.06 in.) or less, the indicators will appear. If you can see the indicators in two or more adjacent grooves, the tire should be replaced. The lower the tread, the higher the risk of skidding.

The effectiveness of snow tires is lost if the tread wears down below 4 mm (0.16 in.).

Check the tires regularly for damage such as cuts, splits and cracks. If any damage is found, consult with a technician and have the tire repaired or replaced.

Even if the damage does not appear serious, a qualified technician should examine the damage. Objects which have penetrated the tire may have caused internal damage.

Any tires which are over six years old must be checked by a qualified technician even if damage is not obvious.

Tires deteriorate with age even if they have never or seldom been used.

This also applies to the spare tire and tires stored for future use.

REPLACING YOUR TIRES

When replacing a tire, use only the same size and construction as originally installed and with the same or greater load capacity.

Using any other size or type of tire may seriously affect handling, ride, speedometer/odometer calibration, ground clearance, and clearance between the body and tires or snow chains.



CAUTION

Do not mix radial, bias belted, or bias-ply tires on your vehicle. It can cause dangerous handling characteristics, resulting in loss of control.

Toyota recommends all four tires, or at least both of the front or rear tires be replaced at a time as a set.

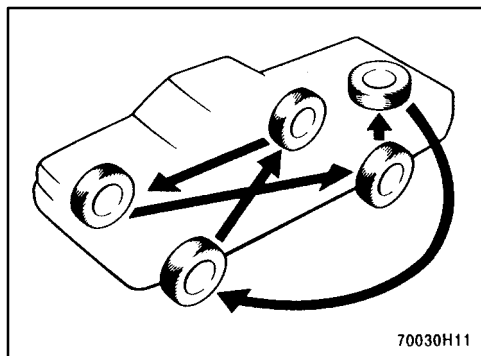
See "If you have a flat tire" in Part 4 for tire change procedure.

When a tire is replaced, the wheel should always be balanced.

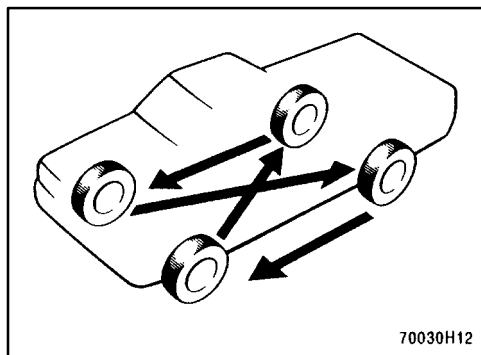
An unbalanced wheel may affect vehicle handling and tire life. Wheels can get out of balance with regular use and should therefore be balanced occasionally.

When replacing a tubeless tire, the air valve should also be replaced with a new one.

Rotating tires



Two-wheel drive models with steel wheels



Two-wheel drive models with aluminum wheels and four-wheel drive models

To equalize tire wear and help extend tire life, Toyota recommends that you rotate your tires approximately every 12000 km (7500 miles). However, the most appropriate timing for tire rotation may vary according to your driving habits and road surface conditions.

See "If you have a flat tire" in Part 4 for tire change procedure.

When rotating tires, check for uneven wear and damage. Abnormal wear is usually caused by incorrect tire pressure, improper wheel alignment, out-of-balance wheels, or severe braking.

Installing snow tires and chains

WHEN TO USE SNOW TIRES OR CHAINS

Snow tires or chains are recommended when driving on snow or ice.

On wet or dry roads, conventional tires provide better traction than snow tires.

SNOW TIRE SELECTION

If you need snow tires, select the same size, construction and load capacity as the original tires on your Toyota.

Do not use tires other than those mentioned above. Do not install studded tires without first checking local regulations for possible restrictions.

SNOW TIRE INSTALLATION

Snow tires should be installed on all wheels.

Installing snow tires on the front wheels only can lead to an excessive difference in road grip capability between the front and rear tires which could cause loss of vehicle control.

When storing removed tires, you should store them in a cool dry place.

Mark the direction of rotation and be sure to install them in the same direction when replacing.



CAUTION

- Do not drive with the snow tires incorrectly inflated.
- Never drive over 120 km/h (75 mph) with any type of snow tires.

TIRE CHAIN SELECTION

Use the tire chains of correct size.

Regulations regarding the use of tire chains vary according to location or type of road, so always check them before installing chains.

CHAIN INSTALLATION

Install the chains on the front tires as tightly as possible. Do not use tire chains on the rear tires. Retighten chains after driving 0.5—1.0 km (1/4—1/2 mile).

When installing chains on your tires, carefully follow the instructions of the chain manufacturer.

If wheel covers are used, they will be scratched by the chain band, so remove the covers before putting on the chains.



CAUTION

- Do not exceed 50 km/h (30 mph) or the chain manufacturer's recommended speed limit, whichever is lower.
- Drive carefully avoiding bumps, holes, and sharp turns, which may cause the vehicle to bounce.
- Avoid sharp turns or locked-wheel braking, as use of chains may adversely affect vehicle handling.

Replacing wheels

WHEN TO REPLACE YOUR WHEELS

If you have wheel damage such as bending, cracks or heavy corrosion, the wheel should be replaced.

If you fail to replace damaged wheels, the tire may slip off the wheel or they may cause loss of handling control.

WHEEL SELECTION

When replacing wheels, care should be taken to ensure that the wheels are replaced by ones with the same load capacity, diameter, rim width, and offset.

Correct replacement wheels are available at your Toyota dealer.

A wheel of a different size or type may adversely affect handling, wheel and bearing life, brake cooling, speedometer/odometer calibration, stopping ability, headlight aim, bumper height, vehicle ground clearance, and tire or snow chain clearance to the body and chassis.

Replacement with used wheels is not recommended as they may have been subjected to rough treatment or high mileage and could fail without warning. Also, bent wheels which have been straightened may have structural damage and therefore should not be used. Never use an inner tube in a leaking wheel which is designed for a tubeless tire.

Aluminum wheel precautions

- After driving your vehicle the first 1600 km (1000 miles), check that the wheel nuts are tight.
- If you have rotated, repaired, or changed your tires, check that the wheel nuts are still tight after driving 1600 km (1000 miles).
- When using tire chains, be careful not to damage the aluminum wheels.
- Use only the Toyota wheel nuts and wrench designed for your aluminum wheels.
- When balancing your wheels, use only Toyota balance weights or equivalent and a plastic or rubber hammer.
- As with any wheel, periodically check your aluminum wheels for damage. If damaged, replace immediately.

Part 7

DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE—

Chapter 7-3

Electrical components

- [Checking battery condition](#)
- [Battery recharging precautions](#)
- [Checking and replacing fuses](#)
- [Adding washer fluid](#)
- [Replacing light bulbs and units](#)

Checking battery condition— —Precautions



BATTERY PRECAUTIONS

The battery produces flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

- Do not cause a spark from the battery with tools.
- Do not smoke or light a match near the battery.

The electrolyte contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.

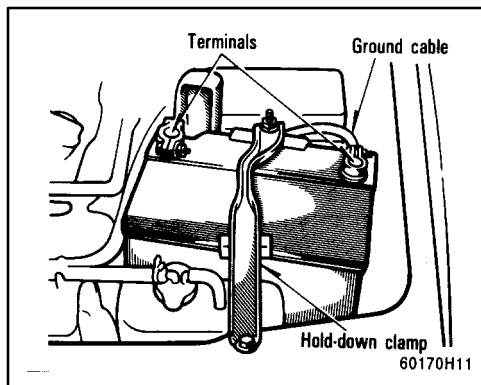
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothes.
- Never ingest electrolyte.
- Wear protective safety glasses when working near the battery.
- Keep children away from the battery.

EMERGENCY MEASURES

- If electrolyte gets in your eyes, flush your eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes and get immediate medical attention. If possible, continue to apply water with a sponge or cloth while en route to the medical office.
- If electrolyte gets on your skin, thoroughly wash the contact area. If you feel pain or burning, get medical attention immediately.

- If electrolyte gets on your clothes, there is a possibility of its soaking through to your skin, so immediately take off the exposed clothing and follow the procedure above, if necessary.
- If you happen to swallow electrolyte, drink a large quantity of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, beaten raw egg or vegetable oil. Then go immediately for emergency help.

—Checking battery exterior



Check the battery for corroded or loose terminal connections, cracks, or loose hold-down clamp.

- a. If the battery is corroded, wash it off with a solution of warm water and baking soda. Coat the outside of the terminals with grease to prevent further corrosion.
- b. If the terminal connections are loose, tighten their clamp nuts—but do not over-tighten.
- c. Tighten the hold-down clamp only enough to keep the battery firmly in place. Overtightening may damage the battery case.

NOTICE

- ◆ ***Be sure the engine and all accessories are off before performing maintenance.***
- ◆ ***When checking the battery, remove the ground cable from the negative terminal (“-” mark) first and reinstall it last.***
- ◆ ***Be careful not to cause a short circuit with tools.***
- ◆ ***Take care no solution gets into the battery when washing it.***

—Checking battery fluid

There are two types of batteries: maintenance type and non-maintenance type.

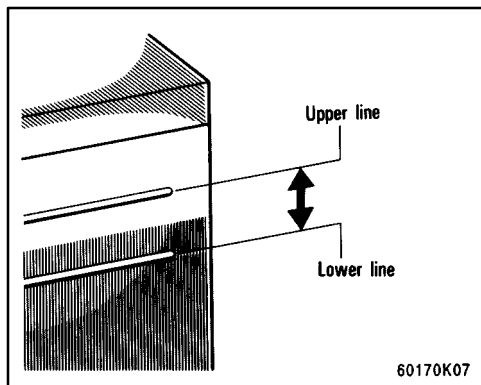
A non-maintenance battery has “MAINTENANCE FREE BATTERY” on its top. A maintenance type battery does not have such indication.

Maintenance type battery—

Check the fluid condition by the fluid level lines on the side of the battery. Or if the battery has a hydrometer on its top, you can also check the hydrometer.

Non-maintenance battery—

Check the battery condition by the hydrometer on the top of the battery.

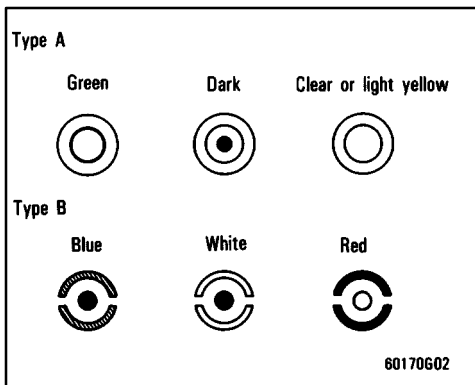


CHECKING BY THE FLUID LEVEL LINES (MAINTENANCE TYPE BATTERY ONLY)

The fluid (electrolyte) level must be between the upper and lower lines.

When checking the fluid level, look at all six cells, not just one or two.

If the level is lower than the lower line, add distilled water. (See "ADDING DISTILLED WATER".)



CHECKING BY THE HYDROMETER

Check the battery condition by the hydrometer color.

Maintenance type battery

Hydrometer color		Condition
Type A	Type B	
GREEN	BLUE	Good
DARK	WHITE	Charging necessary. Have battery checked by your Toyota dealer.
CLEAR or LIGHT YELLOW	RED	Add distilled water*

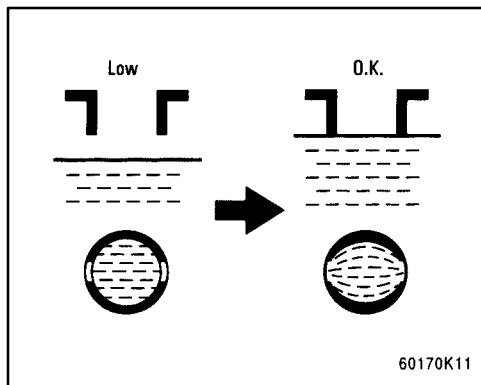
*: See "ADDING DISTILLED WATER".

Non-maintenance battery

Hydrometer color		Condition
Type A	Type B	
GREEN	BLUE	Good
DARK	WHITE	Charging necessary. Have battery checked by your Toyota dealer.
CLEAR or LIGHT YELLOW	RED	Have battery checked by your Toyota dealer.

NOTICE

Do not refill the battery with water.



ADDING DISTILLED WATER (MAINTENANCE TYPE BATTERY ONLY)

1. Remove the vent plugs.
2. Add distilled water to cells needing fluid.

If the side of your battery is covered, check the water level by looking down directly above the cell as illustrated above.

3. Retighten the vent plugs securely.

NOTICE

Do not overfill the cells. Excess electrolyte could squirt out of the battery during heavy charging, causing corrosion or damage.

Battery recharging precautions

During recharging, the battery is producing hydrogen gas.

Therefore, before recharging:

1. Maintenance type batteries—Remove the vent plugs.
2. If recharging with the battery installed on the vehicle, be sure to disconnect the ground cable.
3. Be sure the power switch on the recharger is off when connecting the charger cables to the battery and when disconnecting them.



CAUTION

- Always charge the battery in an unconfined area. Do not charge the battery in a garage or closed room where there is not sufficient ventilation.
 - Non-maintenance batteries: Only do a slow charge (5A or less). Charging at a quicker rate is dangerous. The battery may explode, causing personal injuries.
- Maintenance type batteries: Be sure to remove the vent plugs before recharging.

NOTICE

Never recharge the battery while the engine is running. Also, be sure all accessories are turned off.

Type A

Good Blown

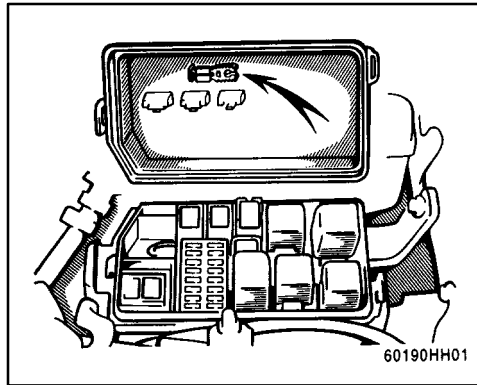
Type B

Good Blown

Type C

Good Blown

601906 01



See “Fuse locations” in Chapter 7-1 for locations of the fuses.

Turn the ignition switch and inoperative component off. Pull a suspected fuse straight out and check it.

Determine which fuse may be causing the problem. The lid of the fuse box shows the name of the circuit for each fuse. See Part 8 of this manual for the functions controlled by each circuit.

Type A fuses can be pulled out by using the pull-out tool. The location of the pull-out tool is shown in the illustration.

If the fuse has blown, push a new fuse into the clip.

If you do not have a spare fuse, in an emergency you can pull out the "CIG", "RADIO", "DOME" or "A.C" fuse, which may be dispensable for normal driving, and use it if its amperage rating is the same.

If you cannot use one of the same amperage, use one that is lower, but as close as possible to the rating. If the amperage is lower than that specified, the fuse might blow out again but this does not indicate anything wrong. Be sure to get the correct fuse as soon as possible and return the substitute to its original clip.

It is a good idea to purchase a set of spare fuses and keep them in your vehicle for emergencies.

If the new fuse immediately blows out, there is a problem with the electrical system. Have your Toyota dealer correct it as soon as possible.



CAUTION

Never use a fuse with a higher amperage rating, or any other object, in place of a fuse. This may cause extensive damage and possibly a fire.

Adding washer fluid

If any washer does not work, the washer tank may be empty. Add washer fluid.

You may use plain water as washer fluid. However, in cold areas where temperatures range below freezing point, use washer fluid containing antifreeze. This product is available at your Toyota dealer and most auto parts stores. Follow the manufacturer's directions for how much to mix with water.

NOTICE

Do not use engine antifreeze or any other substitute because it may damage your vehicle's paint.

Replacing light bulbs and units—

The following illustrations show how to gain access to the bulbs and units. When replacing a bulb or unit, make sure the ignition switch and light switch are off. Use bulbs or units with the wattage ratings given in the table.

NOTICE

Only use a bulb or unit of the listed type.

Light Bulbs and Units	Bulb and Unit No.	W	Type
Headlight units	H6059	65/35	—
Parking lights	168	5	B
Front turn signal lights	1156	27	A
Rear turn signal lights	1156	27	A
Stop and tail lights	1157	27/8	A
Back-up lights	1156	27	A
License plate lights	194	3.8	B
High mounted stop-light	168	5	B

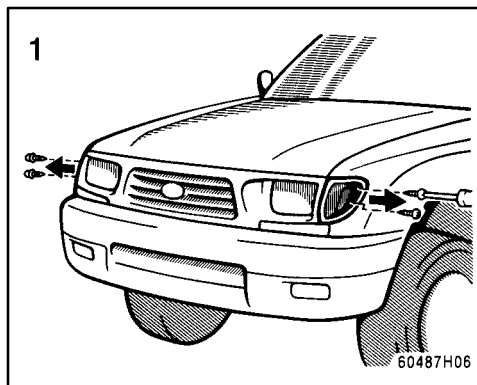
Light Bulbs and Units	Bulb and Unit No.	W	Type
Interior light	—	5	C
Normal cab	—	10	C
Xtra-cab	—		
Personal lights	—	5	C
Door courtesy lights	—	3	C
Glovebox light	—	1.4	B

A: Single end bulbs

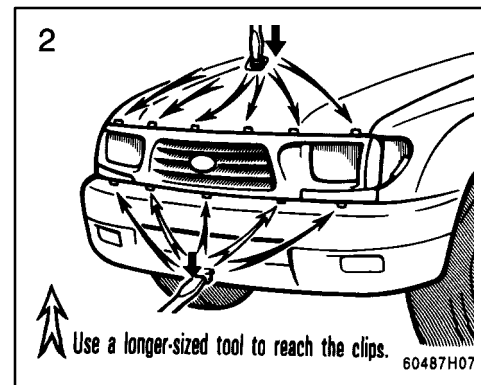
B: Wedge base bulbs

C: Double end bulbs

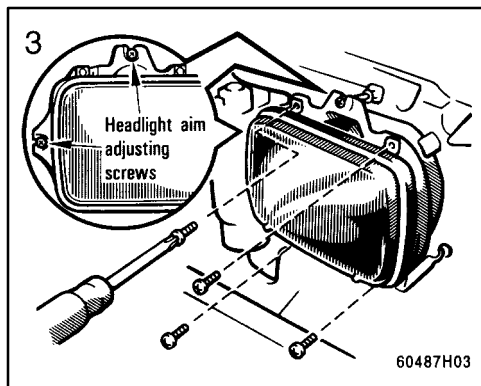
—Headlight units



1. Loosen the parking light unit retaining screws and remove the units unplugging the connectors.



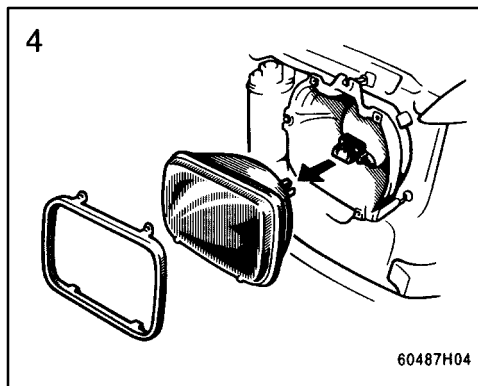
2. Open the hood. Release the clips and remove the radiator grille.
The clips can be released with a flat-blade screwdriver as shown.



3. Loosen the retainer screws.

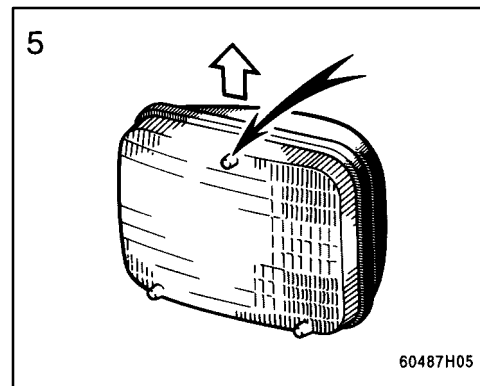
NOTICE

Never attempt to loosen the headlight aim adjusting screws.



4. Take out the beam unit together with the retainer, unplugging the connector.

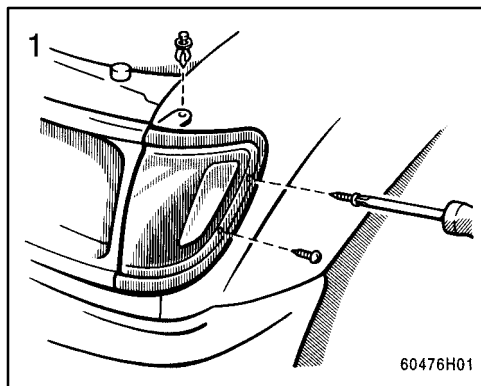
To disconnect the wire connector, compress the lock releases. If the connector is tight, wiggle it.



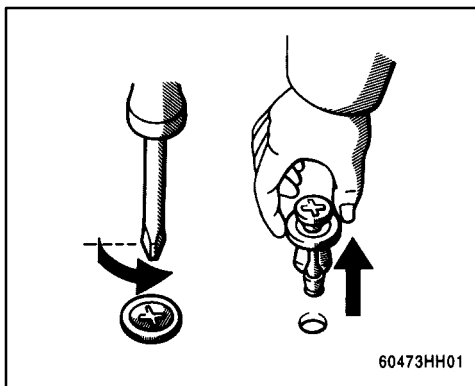
5. Install a new beam unit with the single protrusion on the glass face upward, plugging the connector. Put the retainer on the unit and tighten the screws. Install the radiator grille and parking light units.

When aiming adjustment is necessary, contact your Toyota dealer.

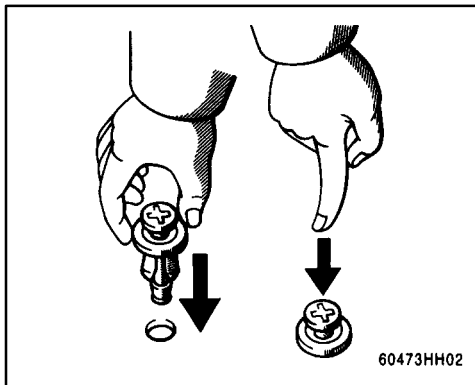
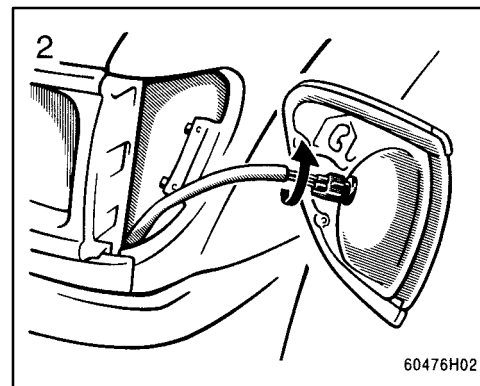
—Parking lights



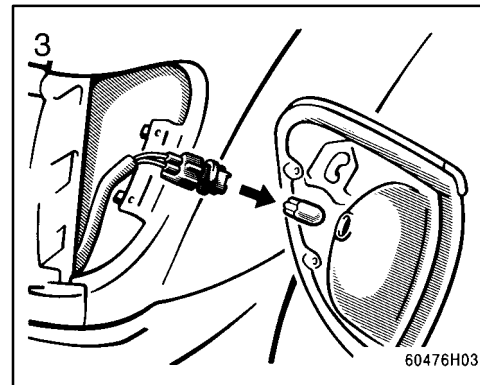
Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



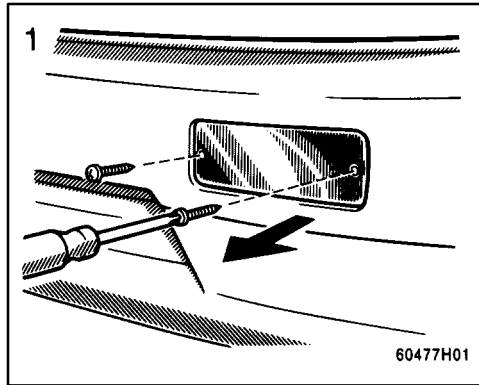
Removing cover clips



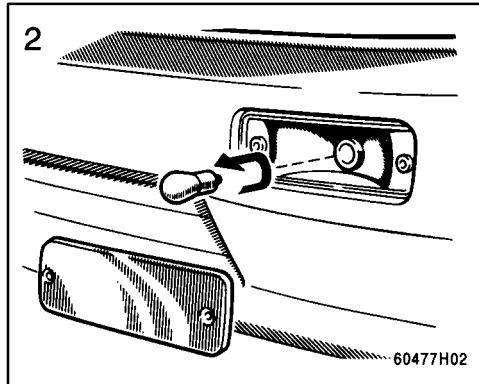
Installing cover clips



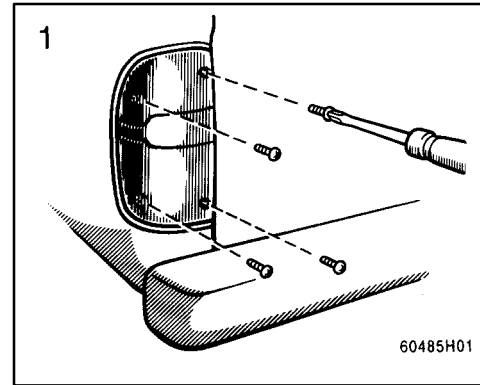
—Front turn signal lights



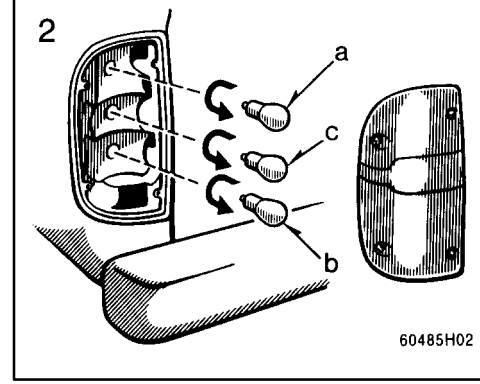
Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



—Rear turn signal, stop and tail, and back-up lights

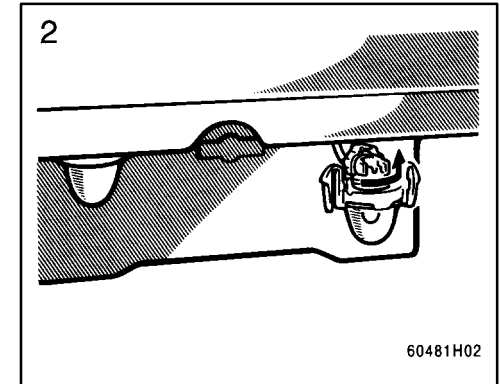
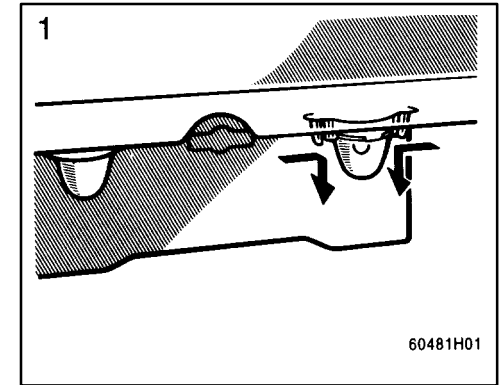


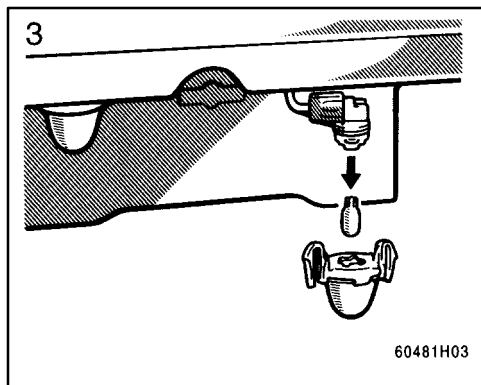
Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



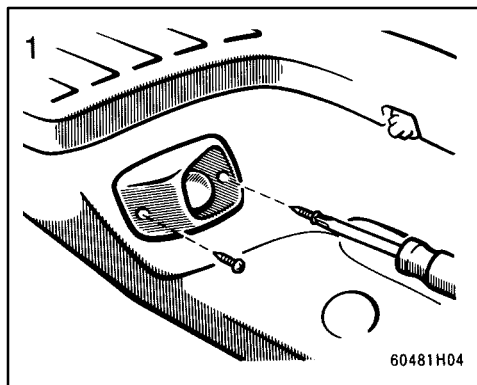
a: Rear turn signal light
b: Stop and tail light
c: Back-up light

—License plate lights (type A)

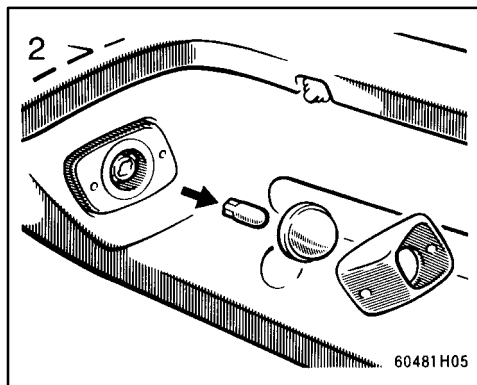




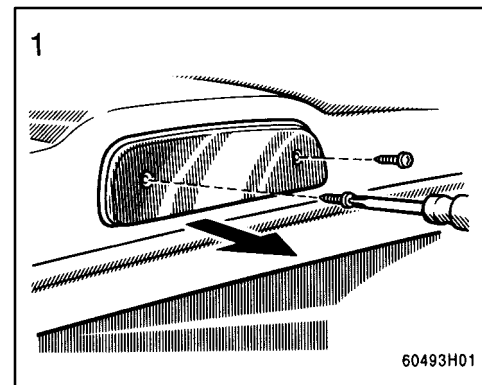
—License plate lights (type B)



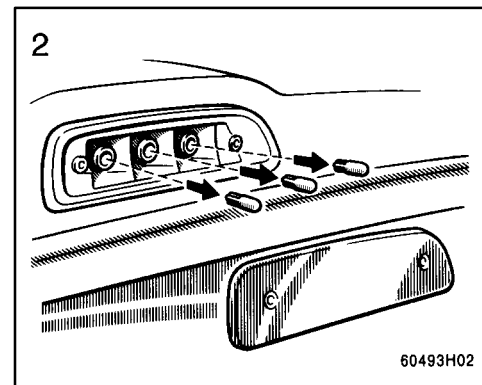
Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



—High mounted stoplight



Use a Phillips-head screwdriver.



Part 8

SPECIFICATIONS

- [Dimensions and weight](#)
- [Engine](#)
- [Fuel](#)
- [Service specifications](#)
- [Tires](#)
- [Fuses](#)

Dimensions and weight

TWO-WHEEL DRIVE MODELS

		Normal cab models	Xtra-cab models
Overall length	mm (in.)	4440 (174.8) ^{*1}	4910 (193.3) ^{*1}
		4590 (180.7) ^{*2}	5055 (199.0) ^{*2}
Overall width	mm (in.)	1690 (66.5)	1690 (66.5)
Overall height	mm (in.)	1550 (61.0) ^{*3, 5}	1560 (61.4) ^{*5}
		1555 (61.2) ^{*4, 5}	1575 (62.0) ^{*6}
		1570 (61.8) ^{*3, 6}	
		1575 (62.0) ^{*4, 6}	
Wheelbase	mm (in.)	2625 (103.3)	3095 (121.9)
Front tread	mm (in.)	1395 (54.9) ^{*3}	1425 (56.1)
		1425 (56.1) ^{*4}	
Rear tread	mm (in.)	1415 (55.7) ^{*3}	1440 (56.7)
		1440 (56.7) ^{*4}	
Cargo weight rating	kg (lb.)	500 (1100) ^{*7}	500 (1100) ^{*7}
		430 (950) ^{*8}	430 (950) ^{*8}
			295 (650) ^{*9}

*1. Without rear step bumper

*2. With rear step bumper

*3. With P195/75R 14 tires

*4. With P215/70R 14 tires

*5. Unladen vehicle plus two occupants

*6. Unladen vehicle

*7. With 1 or 2 occupants

*8. With 3 occupants

*9. With 5 occupants

FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE MODELS

		Normal cab models	Xtra-cab models
Overall length	mm (in.)	4585 (180.5)	5055 (199.0)
Overall width	mm (in.)	1690 (66.5) ^{*1} 1720 (67.7) ^{*2}	1690 (66.5) ^{*1} 1720 (67.7) ^{*2}
Overall height	mm (in.)	1690 (66.5) ^{*1,3} 1720 (67.7) ^{*2,3} 1710 (67.3) ^{*1,4} 1740 (68.5) ^{*2,4}	1685 (66.3) ^{*1,3} 1715 (67.5) ^{*2,3} 1700 (66.9) ^{*1,4} 1735 (68.3) ^{*2,4}
Wheelbase	mm (in.)	2625 (103.3)	3095 (121.9)
Front tread	mm (in.)	1460 (57.5) ^{*5} 1500 (59.1) ^{*6}	1460 (57.5) ^{*5} 1500 (59.1) ^{*6}
Rear tread	mm (in.)	1455 (57.3) ^{*5} 1495 (58.9) ^{*6}	1455 (57.3) ^{*5} 1495 (58.9) ^{*6}
Cargo weight rating	kg (lb.)	500 (1100)	500 (1100) ^{*7} 317 (700) ^{*8}

*1: With P225/75R 15 tires

*2: With 31 x 10.5R 15 LT tires

*3: Unladen vehicle plus two occupants

*4: Unladen vehicle

*5: With steel wheels

*6: With aluminum wheels

*7: With 3 occupants

*8: With 5 occupants

Engine

Model:

2RZ-FE, 3RZ-FE and 5VZ-FE

Type:

2RZ-FE and 3RZ-FE engine

4 cylinder in line, 4 cycle, gasoline

5VZ-FE engine

6 cylinder V type, 4 cycle, gasoline

Bore and stroke, mm (in.):

2RZ-FE engine

95.0 x 86.0 (3.74 x 3.39)

3RZ-FE engine

95.0 x 95.0 (3.74 x 3.74)

5VZ-FE engine

93.5 x 82.0 (3.68 x 3.23)

Displacement, cm³ (cu. in.):

2RZ-FE engine

2438 (148.8)

3RZ-FE engine

2694 (164.4)

5VZ-FE engine

3378 (206.1)

Fuel

Fuel type:

Unleaded gasoline, Research Octane Number 91 (Octane Rating 87) or higher

Fuel tank capacity, L (gal., Imp. gal.):

Two-wheel drive models

57 (15.1, 12.5)

Four-wheel drive models

68 (18.0, 15.0)

Service specifications

ENGINE

Valve clearance (engine cold), mm (in.)

2RZ-FE and 3RZ-FE engines

Intake 0.15—0.25 (0.006—0.010)

Exhaust 0.25—0.35 (0.010—0.014)

5VZ-FE engine

Intake 0.13—0.23 (0.006—0.009)

Exhaust 0.27—0.37 (0.011—0.014)

Spark plug type:

2RZ-FE and 3RZ-FE engines

NIPPONDENSO K16R-U

NGK BKR5EYA

5VZ-FE engine

NIPPONDENSO K16TR11

NGK BKR5EKB11

Spark plug gap, mm (in.):

2RZ-FE and 3RZ-FE engines

0.8 (0.031)

5VZ-FE engine

1.1 (0.043)

Drive belt tension measured with Bor-roughs drive belt tension gauge No. BT-33-73F (used belt), lbf:

2RZ-FE and 3RZ-FE engines

Generator belt 115 ± 20

Air conditioning compressor belt 100 ± 20

Power steering pump belt 100⁺²⁰₋₁₅

5VZ-FE engine

Generator belt 100 ± 20

Air conditioning compressor belt 100 ± 20

Power steering pump belt 100⁺²⁰₋₁₅

ENGINE LUBRICATION

Oil capacity (drain and refill),
L (qt., Imp. qt.):

Two-wheel drive models

2RZ-FE engine

With filter 5.5 (5.8, 4.8)

Without filter 4.8 (5.0, 4.2)

5VZ-FE engine

With filter 5.4 (5.7, 4.8)

Without filter 5.1 (5.4, 4.5)

Four-wheel drive models

3RZ-FE engine

With filter 5.4 (5.7, 4.8)

Without filter 4.7 (5.0, 4.1)

5VZ-FE engine

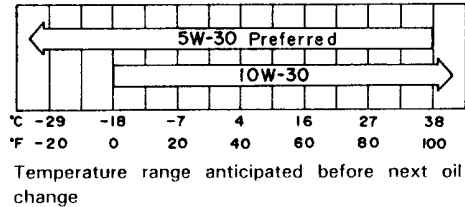
With filter 5.2 (5.5, 4.6)

Without filter 4.9 (5.2, 4.3)

Oil grade:

API SH, "Energy-Conserving II" multi-grade engine oil or ILSAC multigrade engine oil is recommended.

Recommended oil viscosity (SAE):



60040-103U

COOLING SYSTEM

Total capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):

Two-wheel drive models

With manual transmission

2RZ-FE engine

8.0 (8.5, 7.0)

5VZ-FE engine

10.1 (10.7, 8.9)

With automatic transmission

2RZ-FE engine

7.8 (8.2, 6.9)

5VZ-FE engine

10.0 (10.5, 8.8)

Four-wheel drive models

With manual transmission

3RZ-FE engine

8.3 (8.8, 7.3)

5VZ-FE engine

10.1 (10.7, 8.9)

With automatic transmission

3RZ-FE engine

8.2 (8.7, 7.2)

5VZ-FE engine

10.0 (10.5, 8.8)

Coolant type:

With ethylene-glycol antifreeze
(Do not use alcohol type.)

BATTERY

Open voltage* at 20°C (68°F):

12.7 V Fully charged

12.3 V Half charged

11.9 V Discharged

*Voltage that is checked 20 minutes after the key is removed with all the lights turned off

Charging rates:

5 A max.

CLUTCH

Pedal freeplay, mm (in.):

5—15 (0.2—0.6)

Fluid type:

SAE J1703 or FMVSS No. 116

DOT 3

MANUAL TRANSMISSION

Oil capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):

2RZ-FE engine

2.6 (2.7, 2.3)

3RZ-FE engine

2.5 (2.6, 2.2)

5VZ-FE engine

Two-wheel drive models

2.6 (2.7, 2.3)

Four-wheel drive models

2.2 (2.3, 1.9)

Oil type:

Multipurpose gear oil API GL-4 or

GL-5

Recommended oil viscosity:

SAE 75W-90

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

Fluid capacity (drain and refill),

L (qt., Imp. qt.):

Two-wheel drive models

2RZ-FE engine Up to 2.4 (2.5, 2.1)

5VZ-FE engine Up to 1.6 (1.7, 1.4)

Four-wheel drive models

Up to 2.0 (2.1, 1.8)

Fluid type:

Automatic transmission fluid

DEXRON®-II

TRANSFER

Oil capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):

1.0 (1.1, 0.9)

Oil type:

Multipurpose gear oil API GL-4 or

GL-5

Recommended oil viscosity:

SAE 75W-90

DIFFERENTIAL

Oil capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):

Two-wheel drive models

2RZ-FE engine 1.35 (1.4, 1.2)

5VZ-FE engine 2.55 (2.7, 2.2)

Four-wheel drive models

Front

A.D.D. 1.15 (1.2, 1.0)

Except A.D.D. 1.1 (1.2, 1.0)

Rear

Short wheel base

With rear differential lock system

2.65 (2.8, 2.3)

Without rear differential lock system

2.55 (2.7, 2.2)

Extra long wheel base

With rear differential lock system

2.95 (3.1, 2.6)

Without rear differential lock system

2.05 (2.2, 1.8)

Oil type:

Hypoid gear oil API GL-5

Recommended oil viscosity:

Front

A.D.D.

SAE 75W-90

Except A.D.D.

Above -18°C (0°F)

SAE 90

Below -18°C (0°F)

SAE 80W or 80W-90

Rear

Above -18°C (0°F)

SAE 90

Below -18°C (0°F)

SAE 80W or 80W-90

CHASSIS LUBRICATION

Wheel bearings:

Lithium base wheel bearing grease,
NLGI No. 2

Front drive shaft thrust bushings:

Synthetic oil and lithium soap base
chassis grease, NLGI No. 1

Propeller shafts:

Spiders

Lithium base chassis grease,
NLGI No. 2

Slide yoke and double cardan joint

Molybdenum-disulfide lithium base
chassis grease, NLGI No. 2

BRAKES

Minimum pedal clearance when depressed with the pressure of 490 N (50 kgf, 110 lbf) with the engine running, mm (in.):

72 (2.8)

Pedal freeplay, mm (in.):

3—6 (0.12—0.24)

Pad wear limit, mm (in.):

1.0 (0.04)

Lining wear limit, mm (in.):

1.0 (0.04)

Parking brake adjustment when pulled with the force of 196 N (20 kgf, 44 lbf):

12—18 clicks

Fluid type:

SAE J1703 or FMVSS No.116 DOT 3

STEERING

Wheel freeplay:

Less than 30 mm (1.2 in.)

Power steering fluid type:

Automatic transmission fluid

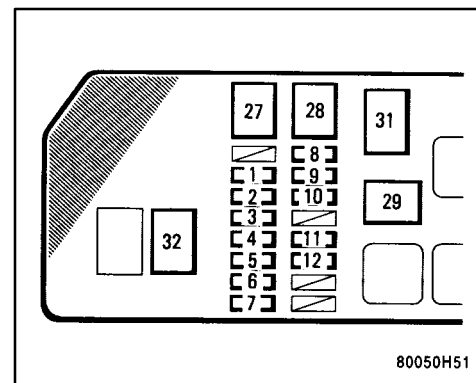
DEXRON®-II or -III

Tires

Tire size	Tire pressure kPa (kgf/cm ² or bar, psi)		Wheel size
	Front	Rear	
P195/75R14	200 (2.0, 29)	240 (2.4, 35)	14 x 5J
P215/70R14	200 (2.0, 29)	200 (2.0, 29)	14 x 6J 14 x 6JJ
P225/75R15	180 (1.8, 26)	200 (2.0, 29)	15 x 6J 15 x 7JJ
31x10.5R15LT	180 (1.8, 26)	200 (2.0, 29)	15 x 7JJ

Wheel nut torque, N•m (kgf•m, ft•lbf):
110 (11.5, 83)

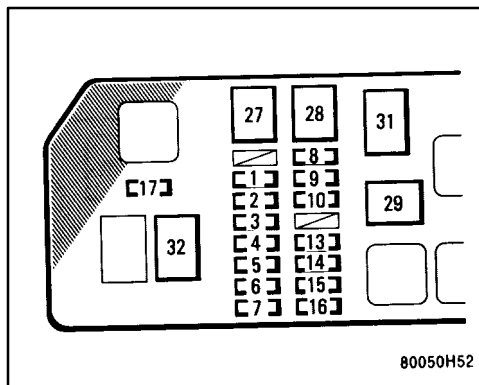
Fuses



Engine compartment (U.S.A.)

Fuses (type A)

- 1. STOP 15 A:** Stop lights, high-mounted stoplight, cruise control system
- 2. ALT-S 7.5 A:** Charging system
- 3. STA 7.5 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, starting system, gauges and meters
- 4. OBD 10 A:** On-board diagnosis system
- 5. EFI 15 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system
- 6. HORN 15 A:** Emergency flashers, horns



Engine compartment (Canada)

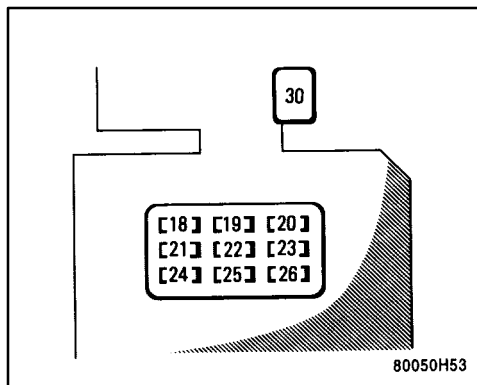
7. DOME 15 A: Car audio system, power antenna, interior light, clock, ignition switch light, personal lights, door courtesy lights

8. TAIL 10 A: Tail lights, license plate lights

9. PANEL 10 A: Emergency flashers, heater control system, air conditioning cooling system, gauges and meters, clock, car audio system overdrive indicator light, glovebox light, cigarette lighter, instrument panel lights

10. A.C 10 A: Air conditioning cooling system

11. HEAD (RH) 10 A: Right-hand headlight



Instrument panel

12. HEAD (LH) 10 A: Left-hand headlight

13. HEAD (HI RH) 10 A: Right-hand headlight (high beam), hi-beam indicator light

14. HEAD (HI LH) 10 A: Left-hand headlight (high beam)

15. HEAD (LO RH) 10 A: Right-hand headlight (low beam)

16. HEAD (LO LH) 10 A: Left-hand headlight (low beam)

17. DRL 7.5 A: Daytime running light system

18. 4WD 15 A: A.D.D. control system, four-wheel drive control system, rear differential lock system

19. GAUGE 10 A: Gauges and meters, back-up lights, cruise control system, power antenna, power door lock control system, electronically controlled automatic transmission system, starting system, charging system, heater control system

20. TURN 10 A: Turn signal lights, emergency flashers

21. ECU-IG 15 A: Cruise control system, anti-lock brake system, shift lock system

22. WIPER 20 A: Windshield wipers and washer

23. IGN 7.5 A: Discharge warning light, SRS airbag system

24. RADIO 7.5 A: Car audio system, power antenna

25. CIG 15 A: Cigarette lighter, clock, power rear view mirrors, back-up lights, shift lock system

26. ECU-B 15 A: SRS airbag warning light, daytime running light system, cruise control system, anti-lock brake system

Fuses (type B)

27. HEATER 40 A: "A.C" fuse

28. AM1 40 A: All components in "STA", "ECU-B", "POWER", "RADIO", "CIG", "GAUGE", "TURN", "ECU-IG", "WIPER" and "4WD" fuses

29. AM2 30 A: All components in "IGN" fuse

30. POWER 30 A: Power windows, power door lock control system

Fuses (type C)

31. ABS 60 A: Anti-lock brake system

32. ALT 80 A: All components in "ABS", "AM1", "STA", "ECU-B", "POWER", "RADIO", "CIG", "GAUGE", "TURN", "ECU-IG", "WIPER", "4WD", "HEATER", "A.C", "TAIL", "PANEL", "STOP" and "ALT-S" fuses

Part 9

REPORTING SAFETY DEFECTS FOR U.S. OWNERS, UNIFORM TIRE GRADING AND CAMPER INFORMATION

- [Reporting safety defects for U.S. owners](#)
- [Uniform tire quality grading](#)
- [Camper information](#)

Reporting safety defects for U.S. owners

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. (Toll-free: 1-800-331-4331).

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.

To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-800-424-9393 (or 366-0123 in Washington D.C. area) or write to: NHTSA, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington D.C. 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline.

Uniform tire quality grading (except vehicles with 31 x 10.5R 15LT tires)

This information has been prepared in accordance with regulations issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation. It provides the purchasers and/or prospective purchasers of Toyota vehicles with information on uniform tire quality grading.

Your Toyota dealer will help answer any questions you may have as you read this information.

DOT quality grades—All passenger vehicle tires must conform to Federal Safety Requirements in addition to these grades. These quality grades are molded on the sidewall.

Treadwear—The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and a half (1-1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction A, B, C—The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are A, B, and C, and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

Warning: The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on braking (straight ahead) traction tests and does not include cornering (turning) traction.

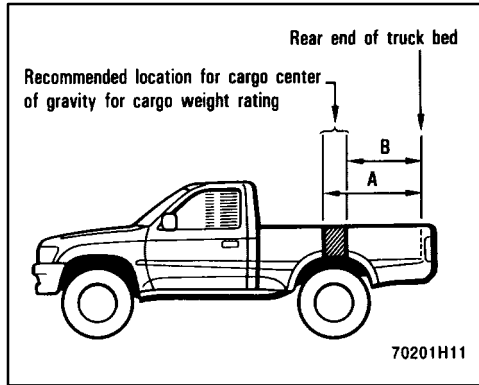
Temperature A, B, C—The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

Warning: The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

Camper information—

This information has been prepared in accordance with regulation issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation. It provides the purchasers and/or prospective purchasers of Toyota vehicles with information on truck-camper loading. Your Toyota dealer will help answer any questions you may have as you read this information.

—Center of gravity location



A B

Two-wheel
drive models

Normal cab models 1397 mm 838 mm
55.0 in. 33.0 in.

Xtra-cab models

2RZ-FE engine 1397 mm 1016 mm
55.0 in. 33.0 in.

5VZ-FE engine 1193 mm 1066 mm
47.0 in. 42.0 in.

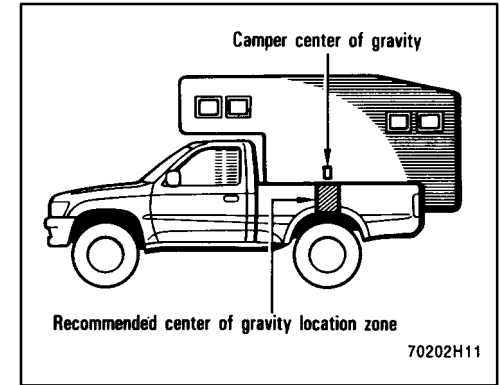
Four-wheel
drive models

1397 mm 838 mm
55.0 in. 33.0 in.

The figures given in the illustration indicate the recommended center of gravity zone.



—Cargo weight rating and proper matching



Cargo weight rating

Two-wheel drive models

Normal cab models

With 2 occupants 500 kg (1100 lb.)

With 3 occupants 430 kg (950 lb.)

Xtra-cab models

With 2 occupants 500 kg (1100 lb.)

With 3 occupants 430 kg (950 lb.)

With 5 occupants 295 kg (650 lb.)

Four-wheel drive models

Normal cab models

With 2 or 3 occupants

500 kg (1100 lb.)

Xtra-cab models

With 2 or 3 occupants

500 kg (1100 lb.)

With 5 occupants 317 kg (700 lb.)

When the truck is used to carry a slide-in camper, the total cargo load of the truck consists of the manufacturer's camper weight figure, the weight of installed additional camper equipment not included in the manufacturer's camper weight figure, the weight of camper cargo, and the weight of passengers in the camper.

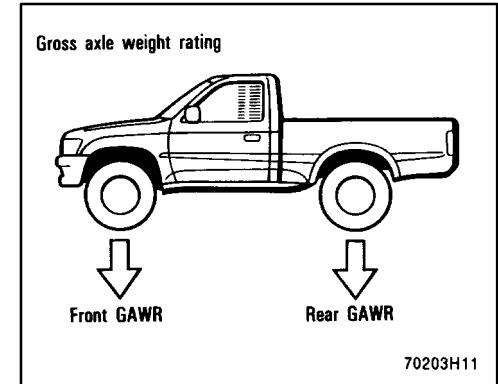
The total cargo load should not exceed the truck's cargo weight rating and the camper's center of gravity should fall within the truck's recommended center of gravity zone when installed.



CAUTION

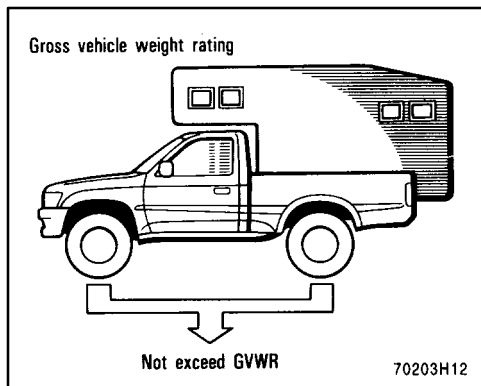
Be careful—overloading can cause dangerous braking and handling problems, and can damage your vehicle and its tires.

—Gross axle and vehicle weight ratings



Secure loose items to prevent weight shifts that could affect the balance of your vehicle. When the truck camper is loaded, drive to a scale and weigh on the front and on the rear wheels separately to determine axle loads. Individual axle loads should not exceed either of the Gross Axle Weight Ratings (GAWR). The total of the axle loads should not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR).

The GAWR and GVWR are indicated on the Certification Label. See "Your Toyota's identification" in Part 2 for the Certification Label location.



GVWR

Two-wheel drive models

Normal cab models 1920 kg (4250 lb.)

Xtra-cab models 2040 kg (4500 lb.)

Four-wheel drive models

3RZ-FE engine 2270 kg (5000 lb.)

5VZ-FE engine 2315 kg (5100 lb.)

If weight ratings are exceeded, shift or remove items to bring all weights below the ratings.

GAWR

Two-wheel drive models

Front 1000 kg (2200 lb.)

Rear 1135 kg (2500 lb.)

Four-wheel drive models

Front 1200 kg (2650 lb.)

Rear 1270 kg (2800 lb.)

