

Part 1 OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-3 Seats, Seat belts, Steering wheel and Mirrors

- Seats
- Front seats
- Armrests
- Rear seat
- Head restraints
- Seat heaters
- Seat belts
- SRS driver and front passenger airbags
- Child restraint
- Manual tilt steering wheel

- Power tilt and telescopic steering wheel
- Outside rear view mirrors
- Anti-glare inside rear view mirror
- Sun visors

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 the vehicle unless the occupants are properly seated. Do not allow sitting on top of a folded-down seatback, or in the luggage compartment. Persons not properly seated and not properly restrained by seat belts can be severely injured in the event of emergency braking or a collision.
- During driving, do not allow passengers to stand up or move around between seats. 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. The objects 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 catch and injure your hands or fingers.

—Adjusting front seats



1. SEAT POSITION AND SEAT CUSHION ANGLE ADJUSTING SWITCH

Move the control switch in the desired direction.


Releasing the switch will stop the seat at that position.

Do not place anything under the front seats. It might interfere with the seat movement.

2. SEATBACK ANGLE ADJUSTING SWITCH

Move the control switch in the desired direction.

Releasing the switch will stop the seatback at that position.

 CAUTION
<p>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.</p>

3. SEAT LUMBAR SUPPORT ADJUSTING SWITCH

Push the control switch on either side.

The amount of lumbar support will change as long as the switch is pushed.

Armrest



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

NOTICE
<p><i>To prevent damage to the armrest, avoid putting heavy loads on it.</i></p>

**Rear seats—
—Adjusting second seats**

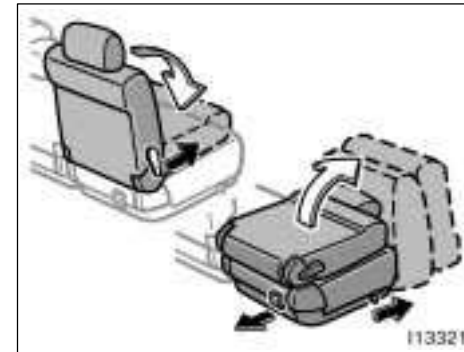


SEATBACK ANGLE ADJUSTING LEVER
Lean forward and pull the lever toward you. Then lean back to the desired angle and release the lever.

CAUTION

- 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 when the passengers are sitting well back and straight up 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.
- Adjustments should not be made while the vehicle is moving.
- After adjusting the seatback, exert body pressure to make sure it is locked in position.

—Moving second seat for third seat entry



For easy access to the third seat, do this.

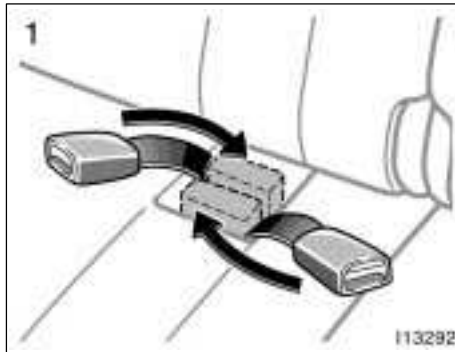
Push the seat back angle adjusting lever and pull the seat cushion lock release lever or pull the strap.

After passengers are in, return the seat until it locks.

CAUTION

After returning the seat, make sure the seat is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback or by trying to pull up the edge of the bottom cushion.

—Folding up second seat



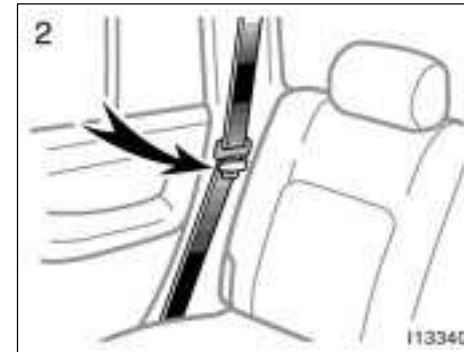
BEFORE FOLDING UP SECOND SEAT

1. Stow the second seat belts as shown in the illustration.

This prevents the belts from falling out when you fold up the second seat.

NOTICE

The seat belts must be stowed before you fold up the second seat.

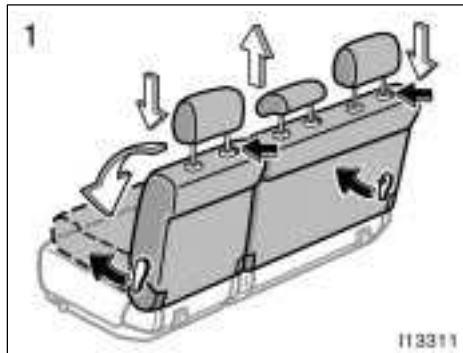


2. Make sure the shoulder belt pass through the hanger when holding the second seat.

This prevents the shoulder belt from being damaged.

CAUTION

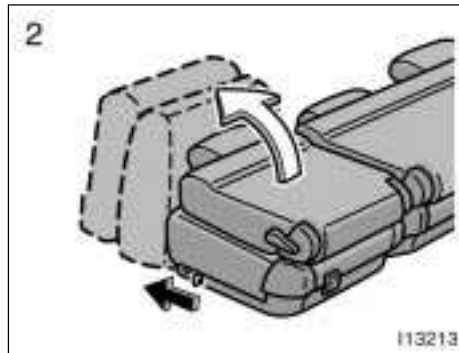
Seat belt must be removed from the hanger when seat belt is in use.



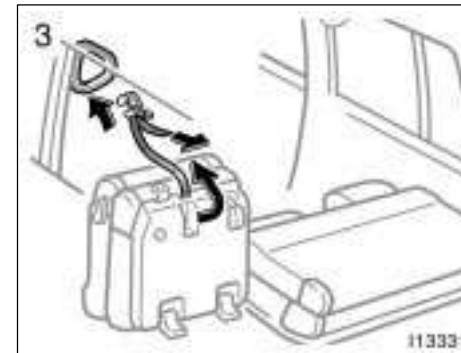
FOLDING UP SECOND SEAT

1. Lower the outer head restraint to the lowest position and pull up the center head restraint. Unlock the seat-back and fold it down.

Vehicles without third seats—Folding up the rear seats will enlarge the luggage compartment. See "Luggage stowage precautions" in Part 2 for precautions to observe for loading luggage.

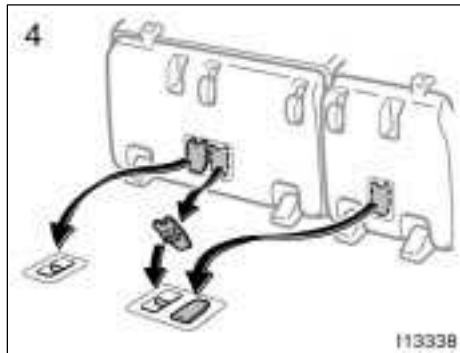


2. Unlock the seat cushion. Swing the whole seat up and forward.



3. Hook the strap.

When returning the second seat to its original position, put the holding strap into the hole.



4. Remove the seat striker covers from the back of the seat cushion, and install them over the seat strikers.

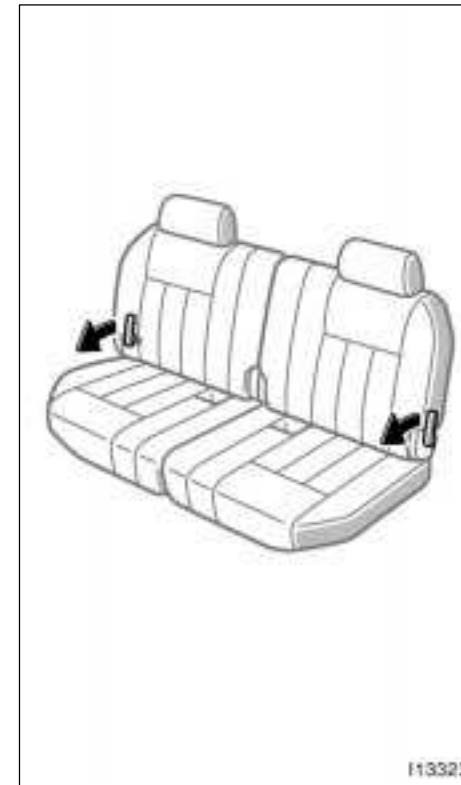
When returning the second seat to its original position, remove the seat striker covers from the floor and install them in the back of the seat cushion.

⚠ CAUTION

When returning seats to their original position:

- Make sure the seat belts are not twisted or caught under the seat and are arranged in their proper position for ready use.
- Make sure that the seat is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback or by trying to pull up the edge of the bottom cushion. Failure to do so will prevent seat belt from proper operation.

—Adjusting third seats



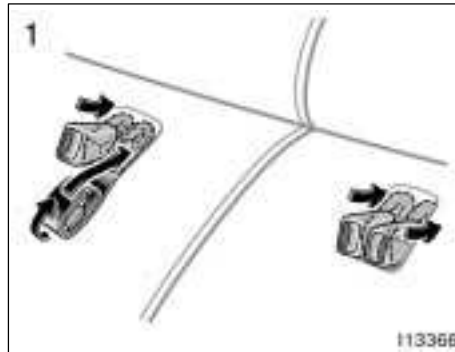
SEATBACK ANGLE ADJUSTING LEVER

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

CAUTION

- 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 when the passengers are sitting well back and straight up 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.
- Adjustments should not be made while the vehicle is moving.
- After adjusting the seatback, exert body pressure to make sure it is locked in position.

—Folding up third seats



BEFORE FOLDING UP THIRD SEAT

1. Stow the third seat belts as shown in the illustration.

This prevents the belts from falling out when you fold up the third seat.

NOTICE

The seat belts must be stowed before you fold up the third seat.

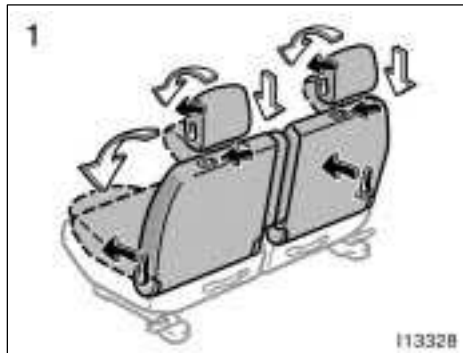


2. Make sure the shoulder belt pass through the hanger when holding the second seat.

This prevents the shoulder belt from being damaged.

CAUTION

Seat belt must be removed from the hanger when seat belt is in use.



FOLDING UP THIRD SEAT

1. Lower the head restraint to the lowest position. Unlock the seatback and fold it down.

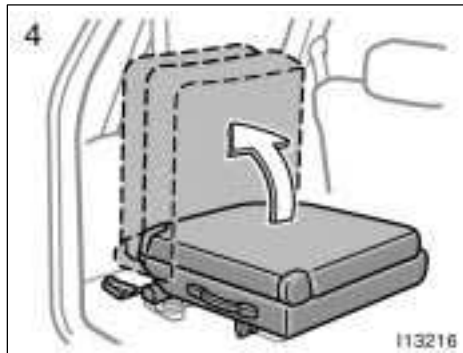
Folding up the third seats will enlarge the luggage compartment. See "Luggage stowage precautions" in Part 2 for precautions to observe for loading luggage.



2. Unlock the seat cushion while holding the handle.



3. Slide the whole seat to the rear-most position while pulling up the handle.

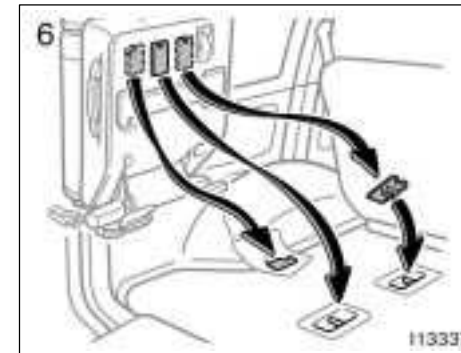


4. Swing the whole seat up.



5. Hook the strap.

When returning the third seat to its original position, put the holding strap into the hole.



6. Remove the seat striker covers from the back of the seat cushion, and install them over the seat strikers.

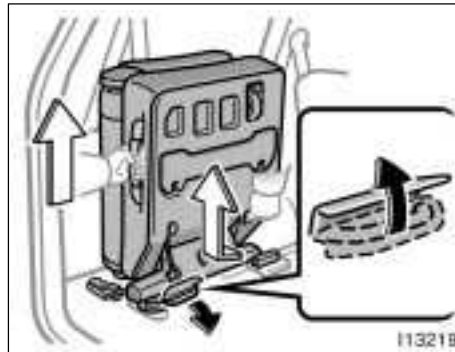
When returning the third seat to its original position, remove the seat striker covers from the floor and install them in the back of the seat cushion.

⚠ CAUTION

When returning seats to their original position:

- Make sure the seat belts are not twisted or caught under the seat and are arranged in their proper position for ready use.
- Make sure that the seat is securely locked by pushing forward and rearward on the top of the seatback or by trying to pull up the edge of the bottom cushion. Be certain to replace head restraint. Failure to do so will prevent seat belt from proper operation.

—Removing third seats



After folding up the third seat, open the cover, hold the whole seat and pull it up while pulling the handle toward you.

Removing the third seat will enlarge the luggage compartment. See "Luggage stowage precautions" in Part 2 for precautions to observe for loading luggage.

⚠ CAUTION

When removing or reinstalling the seat, observe the following to prevent personal injury:

- Do not fold or remove the seat while the vehicle is moving.
- Be careful not to get your hands or feet pinched in the seat.
- Be careful not to hit the removed seat against a person or drop it on yourself.
- After folding or installing the seat, push it forward and backward to make sure it is locked in position.

To prevent personal injury in a collision or sudden stop:

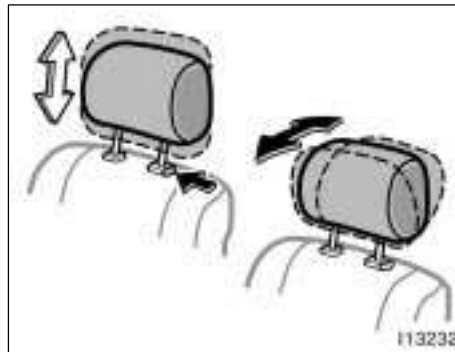
- Do not sit on or place anything on the folded seatback while driving.
- Do not leave the removed loose seat in the vehicle.
- Do not try to sit on or place anything on the removed seat.

- When reinstalling the seat, be careful not to hit the seat against you or inside of the vehicle.
- Install each seat in the same position from which it was removed. Failure to do so will prevent third seat occupants from using seat belts properly.

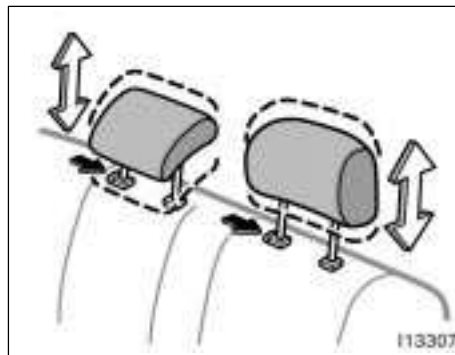
NOTICE

Avoid putting heavy loads on the removed seat. The metallic tips of the seat legs may be damaged and the seat cannot be reinstalled.

Head restraints



Front



Rear

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.

Front head restraint only—You can also move the head restraint forward or backward. If such adjustment is desired, pull or push the head restraint.

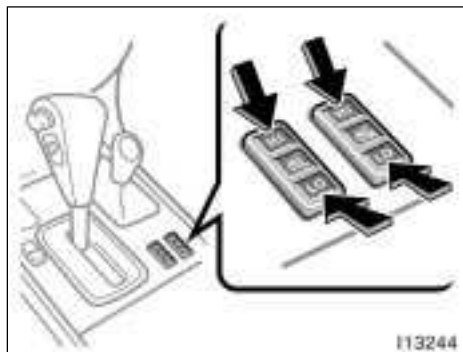
Rear center head restraint—When an occupant sits on the rear center seat, always pull up the rear center head restraint to the lock position.

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 center 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.

Seat heaters



To turn on the seat heater, push the switch to "HI" (high heating temperature) or "LO" (low heating temperature).

The key must be in the "ON" position.

Pushing lightly on the opposite side will turn it off.

CAUTION

Occupants must use caution when operating the seat heater because it may make them feel too hot or cause burns at low temperatures (erythema, varicella). Use extra caution for;

- Baby, small child, elderly person, sick person or handicapped person
- Persons who have delicate skin
- Persons who are exhausted
- Persons who have taken alcohol or drugs which induce sleep (sleeping drug, cold remedy, etc.)

To prevent the seat overheating, do not use the seat heater with a blanket, cushion, or other insulating objects which cover the seat.

NOTICE

- ◆ *Do not put unevenly weighed objects on the seat and do not stick sharp objects (needles, nails, etc.) into the seat.*
- ◆ *When cleaning the seats, do not use organic substances (paint thinner, benzine, alcohol, gasoline, etc.). They may damage the heater and seat surface.*
- ◆ *To prevent the battery from being discharged, turn the switch on when the engine is running.*

Seat belts— —Seat belt precautions

Toyota strongly urges 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.

Child. Use a child restraint system appropriate for the child until the child becomes large enough to properly wear the vehicle's seat belts. See "Child restraint" for details.

If a child is too large for a child restraint system, 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.

If a child must sit in the front seat, the seat belts should be worn properly. If an accident occurs and the seat belts are not worn properly, the force of the rapid inflation of the airbag may cause death or serious injury to the child.

Do not allow the child to stand up or kneel on either rear or front seats. An unrestrained child could suffer serious injury or death during emergency braking or a collision. Also, do not let the child sit on your lap. It does not provide sufficient restraint.

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, first check with your doctor for specific recommendations.

CAUTION

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 or death 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. (Refer to 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 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. (See "Cleaning the interior" in Part 5.)
- 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.

—3- point seat belts



Adjust the seat as needed 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.

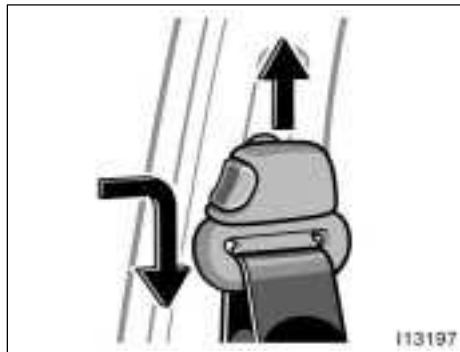
The retractor will lock the belt during a sudden stop or on impact. It also may lock if you lean forward too quickly. A slow easy motion will allow the belt to extend, and you can move around freely.

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. Do not use the seat until the seat belt is fixed. It cannot protect an adult occupant or your child from injury.



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 cause serious injuries in a collision.



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

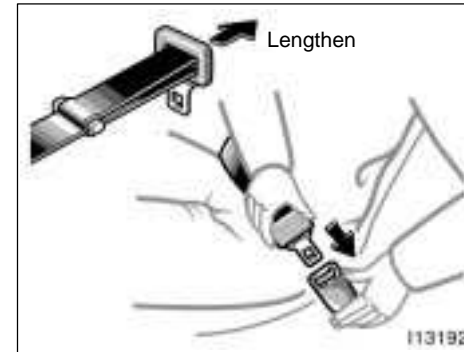
- High-positioned lap belts and loose-fitting belts both could cause serious injuries due to sliding under the lap belt during a collision or other unintended result. Keep the lap belt positioned as low on hips as possible.
- For your safety, do not place the shoulder belt under your arm.



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.

—2-point seat belt



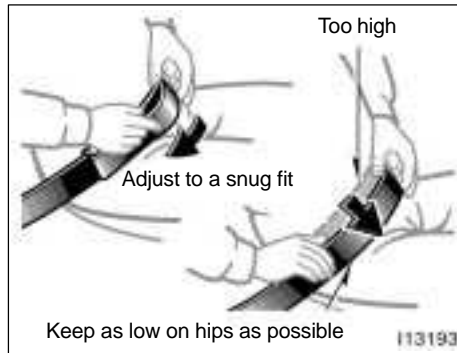
Sit up straight and well back in the seat. To fasten your belt, insert the tab into the buckle.

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 lap and shoulder portions of 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 immediately. Do not use the seat until the seat belt is fixed. It cannot protect an adult occupant or your child from injury.



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.



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

⚠ CAUTION

High-positioned and loose-fitting lap belts could cause serious injuries due to sliding under the lap belt during a collision or other unintended result. Keep the lap belt positioned as low on hips as possible.

—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.

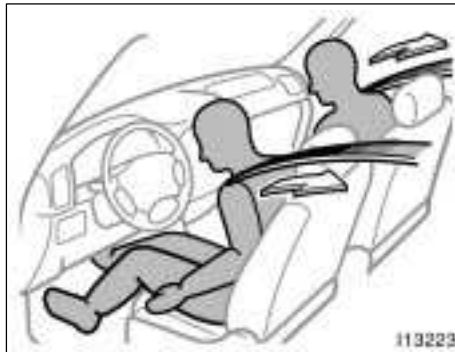
When releasing the seat belt, press on the buckle-release button on the extender, not on the seat belt. This helps prevent damage to the vehicle interior and extender itself.

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 lap and shoulder portions of 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 immediately. Do not use the seat until the seat belt is fixed. It cannot protect an adult occupant or your child from injury.

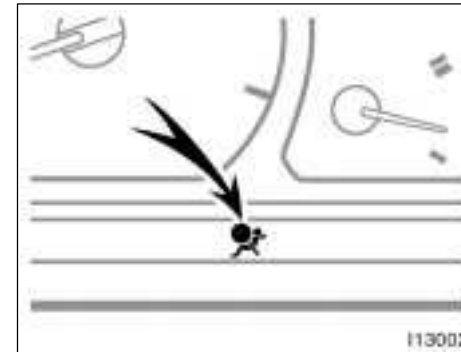
—Front seat belt pretensioners



The driver and front passenger's seat belt pretensioners are designed to be activated together with the airbags in response to a severe frontal impact.

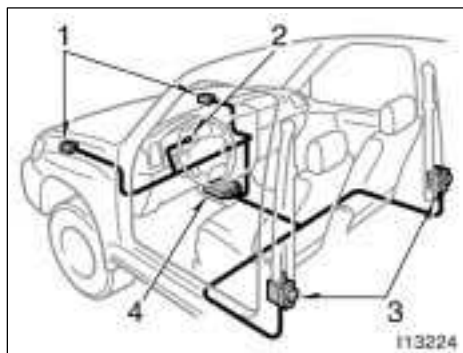
When the airbag sensor detects the shock of a severe frontal impact, the front seat belt is quickly drawn back in by the retractor so that the belt snugly restrains the front seat occupants.

The seat belt pretensioners are activated even with no passenger in the front seat.



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 front seat belt pretensioners are operating properly.

This warning light system monitors airbag sensor assembly, seat belt pretensioner assembly, warning light, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see "Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers" in Chapter 1-5.)



The seat belt pretensioner system mainly consists of the following components and their locations are shown in the illustration.

1. Front airbag sensors
2. SRS airbag warning light
3. Seat belt pretensioner assemblies
4. Airbag sensor assembly

The seat belt pretensioner is controlled by the airbag sensor assembly. The airbag sensor assembly consists of a safing sensor and airbag sensor.

When a seat belt pretensioner is activated, an operating noise may be heard and a small amount of smoke-like gas may be released. This gas is harmless and does not indicate that a fire is occurring.

Once the seat belt pretensioner has been activated, the seat belt retractor remains locked.

⚠ CAUTION

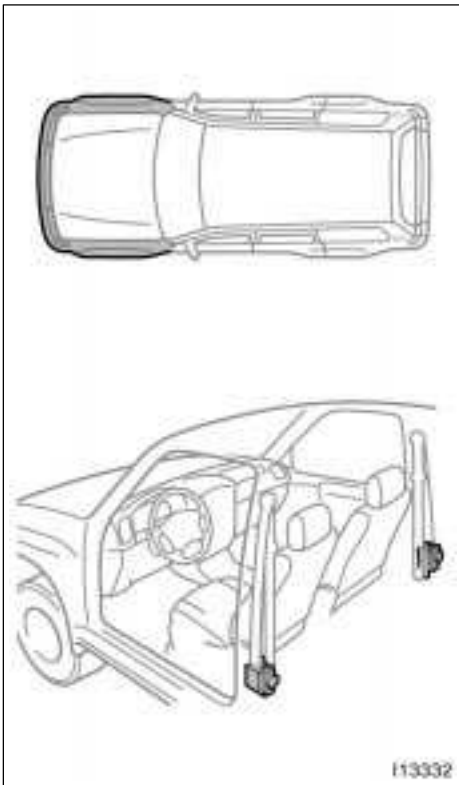
Do not modify, remove, strike or open the front seat belt pretensioner assemblies, airbag sensor or surrounding area or wiring. Doing any of these may cause sudden operation of the front seat belt pretensioners or disable the system, which could result in serious injury.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in serious injuries.

NOTICE

Do not perform any of the following changes without consulting your Toyota dealer. Such changes can interfere with proper operation of the seat belt pretensioners in some cases.

- ◆ ***Installation of electronic items such as a mobile two-way radio, cassette tape player or compact disc player***
- ◆ ***Repairs on or near the front seat belt retractor assemblies***
- ◆ ***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 fenders, front end structure or console***



This front seat belt pretensioner 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 airbags or pretensioners. 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 or flashes while driving.
- If either front seat belt does not retract or can not be pulled out due to a malfunction or activation of the pretensioner.
- The front and side parts of the vehicle (shaded in the illustration) were involved in an accident not of the extent to cause the seat belt pretensioners to operate.
- The front seat belt pretensioner assembly or surrounding area has been damaged.
- The front seat belt pretensioner assembly is scratched, cracked, or otherwise damaged.

SRS driver and front passenger airbags



The SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) airbags are designed to provide further protection for the driver and front passenger when added to the primary protection provided by the seat belts.

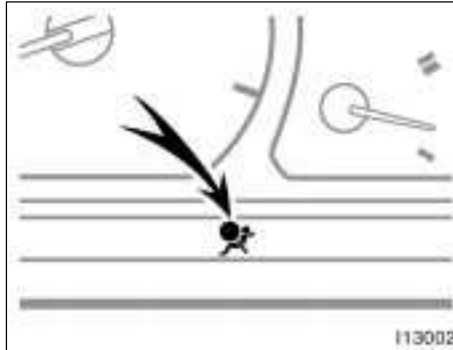
In response to a severe frontal impact, the SRS airbags work together with the seat belts to help prevent or reduce injury by inflating, in order to decrease the likelihood of the driver's or front passenger's head or chest directly hitting the steering wheel or dashboard. The passenger airbag is activated even with no passenger in the front seat.

Be sure to wear your seat belt.

CAUTION

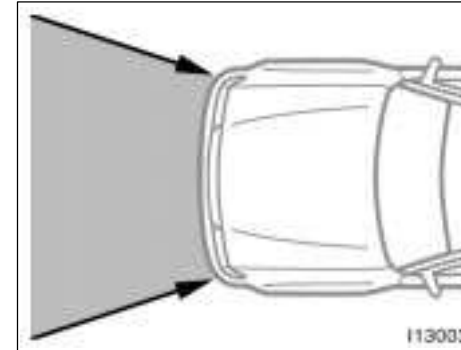
A driver or front passenger too close to the steering wheel or dashboard during airbag deployment can be killed or seriously injured. Toyota strongly recommends that:

- The driver sit as far back as possible from the steering wheel while still maintaining control of the vehicle.
- The front passenger sit as far back as possible from the dashboard.
- All vehicle occupants be properly restrained using the available seat belts.



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 airbags are operating properly.

The SRS airbag warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, inflators, warning light, interconnecting wiring and power sources. (For details, see "Service remainder indicators and warning buzzers" in Chapter 1-5.)



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.

There may be the case that the SRS airbags will not activate with such an impact in which the occupant wearing the seat belt correctly would not get serious injury.

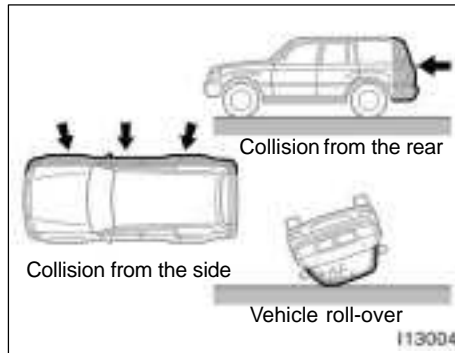
The SRS airbags will deploy if the severity of the impact is above the designed threshold level, comparable to an approximate 25 km/h (15 mph) collision when impacting straight into a fixed barrier that does not move or deform.

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

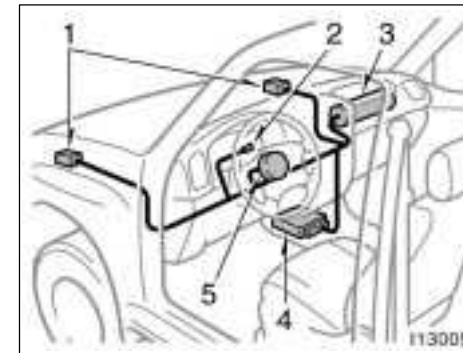
However, this threshold velocity will be considerably higher if the vehicle strikes an object, such as a parked vehicle or sign pole, which can move or deform on impact, or if it is involved in an underride collision (eg. a collision in which the nose of the vehicle "underrides", or goes under, the bed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

It is possible with collision severity at the marginal level of airbag sensor detection and activation that only one of your vehicle's two airbags will deploy.

For the safety of all occupants, be sure to always wear seat belts.



The SRS airbags are 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. Front airbag sensors
2. SRS airbag warning light
3. Airbag module for passenger (airbag and inflator)
4. Airbag sensor assembly
5. Airbag module for driver (airbag and inflator)

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

In a severe frontal impact, sensors detect deceleration and the system triggers the airbag inflators. Then a chemical reaction in the inflators momentarily fills the airbags with non-toxic gas to help restrain the forward motion of the occupants.

When the airbags inflate, they produce a fairly loud noise and release some smoke along with non-toxic gas. This does not indicate a fire. Be sure to wash off any residue as soon as possible to prevent minor skin irritation.

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

Parts of the airbag module (steering wheel hub, dashboard) may be hot for several minutes, but the airbags themselves will not be hot. The airbags are designed to inflate only once.

A crash severe enough to inflate the airbags may break the windshield as the vehicle buckles. In vehicles with a passenger airbag the windshield may also be damaged by absorbing some of the force of the inflating airbag.

 **CAUTION**

- **The SRS airbag system is designed only as a supplement to the primary protection of the driver side and front passenger side seat belt systems. The front seat occupants can be killed or seriously injured by an inflating airbag if they do not wear the available seat belts. During sudden braking just before a collision, an unrestrained driver or front passenger can move forward into direct contact with or close proximity to the airbag which may then deploy during the collision. To obtain maximum protection in an accident, the driver and all passengers in the vehicle must wear their seat belts. Wearing a seat belt during an accident reduces the chances of death or serious injuries or being thrown out of the vehicle. For instructions and precautions concerning the seat belt system, see “Seat belts” in this chapter.**

- **Improperly seated and/or restrained infants and children can be killed or seriously injured by a deploying airbag. An infant or child who is too small to use a seat belt should be properly secured using a child restraint system. Toyota strongly recommends that all infants and children be placed in the rear seat of the vehicle and properly restrained. The rear seat is the safest for infants and children. For instructions concerning the installation of a child restraint system, see “Child restraint” in this chapter.**



- Never put a rear-facing child restraint system on the front seat because the force of the rapid inflation of the passenger airbag can cause death or serious injury to the child.



Move seat fully back

- A forward-facing child restraint system should be allowed to put on the front seat only when it is unavoidable. Always move the seat as far back as possible, because the force of a deploying airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child.

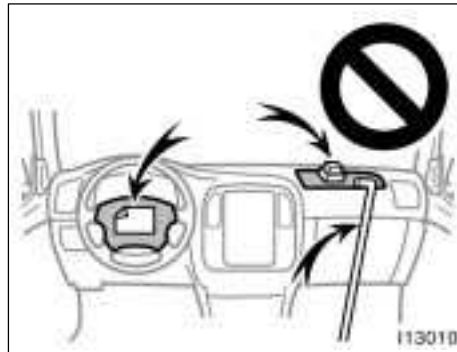
For instructions concerning the installation of a child restraint system, see “Child restraint” in this chapter.



- Do not sit on the edge of the seat or lean over the dashboard when the vehicle is in use. The airbags inflate with considerable speed and force; you may be killed or seriously injured. Sit up straight and well back in the seat, and always use your seat belt.



- Do not allow a child to stand up, or to kneel on the front passenger seat. The airbag inflates with considerable speed and force; the child may be killed or seriously injured.
- Do not hold a child on your lap or in your arms. Use a child restraint system in the rear seat. For instructions concerning the installation of a child restraint system, see “Child restraint” in this chapter.



- Do not put objects or your pets on or in front of the dashboard or steering wheel pad that houses the airbag system. They might restrict inflation or cause death or serious injury as they are projected rearward by the force of deploying airbags. Likewise, the driver and front passenger should not hold things in their arms or on their knees.

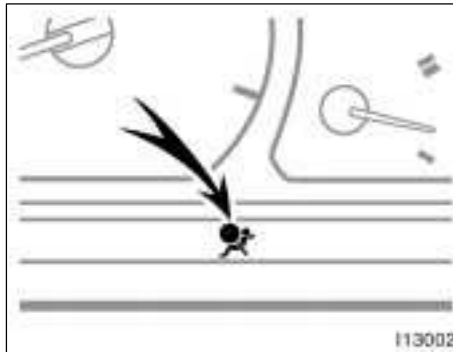
- Do not modify or remove any wiring. Do not modify, remove, strike or open any components such as the steering wheel column cover, front passenger airbag cover, front passenger airbag, airbag sensor assembly. Doing any of these may cause sudden SRS airbag inflation or disable the system, which could result in death or serious injury.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injuries.

NOTICE

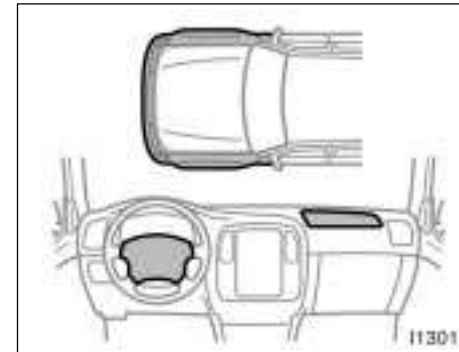
Do not perform any of the following changes without consulting your Toyota dealer. Such changes can interfere with proper operation of the SRS airbag system in some cases.

- ◆ *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 fenders, front end structure, console, steering column, steering wheel or dashboard near the front passenger airbag*



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 airbags. 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 airbags have 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 or front passenger airbag cover (shaded in the illustration) is scratched, cracked, or otherwise damaged.

NOTICE

Do not disconnect the battery cables before contacting your Toyota dealer.

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. now require the use of a child restraint system.

Your vehicle conforms to SAEJ1819.

If a child is too large for a child restraint system, the child should sit in the rear seat and must be restrained using the vehicle's seat belt. See "Seat belts" for details.

CAUTION

- For effective protection in automobile accidents and sudden stops, children must be properly restrained using a seat belt or child restraint system depending on the age and size of the child. 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.

- Toyota strongly urges use of a proper child restraint system which conforms to the size of the child, and is put on the rear seat. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat.
- Never put a rear-facing child restraint system on the front seat. In the event of an accident, the force of the rapid inflation of the airbag can cause death or serious injury if a rear-facing child restraint system is put on the front seat.
- Unless it is unavoidable, do not put a child restraint system on the front seat.
- A forward-facing child restraint system should be allowed to put on the front seat only when it is unavoidable. Always move the seat as far back as possible, because the force of a deploying airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child.
- Make sure that you have complied with all installation instructions provided by the child restraint manufacturer and that the system is properly secured.


—Child restraint system

A child restraint system for a small child or baby must itself be properly restrained on the seat with either the lap belt or the lap portion of the lap/shoulder belt. You must carefully consult the manufacturer's instructions which accompany your child restraint system.

To provide proper restraint, use a child restraint system following the manufacturer's instructions about the appropriate age and size of the child for the child restraint system.

Install the child restraint system correctly following the instructions provided by its manufacturer. General directions are also provided under the following illustrations.

The child restraint system should be installed on the rear seat. According to accident statistics, the child is safer when properly restrained in the rear seat than in the front seat.

 **CAUTION**

- **Never put a rear-facing child restraint system on the front seat. In the event of an accident, the force of the rapid inflation of the airbag can cause death or serious injury if a rear-facing child restraint system is put on the front seat.**
- **Unless it is unavoidable, do not put a child restraint system on the front seat.**
- **A forward-facing child restraint system should be allowed to put on the front seat only when it is unavoidable. Always move the seat as far back as possible, because the force of a deploying airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child.**
- **After installing the child restraint system, make sure it is secured in place following the manufacturer's instructions. If it is not restrained securely, it may cause death or serious 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 the passenger compartment. This will prevent it from injuring passengers in the event of a sudden stop or accident.

—Types of child restraint system

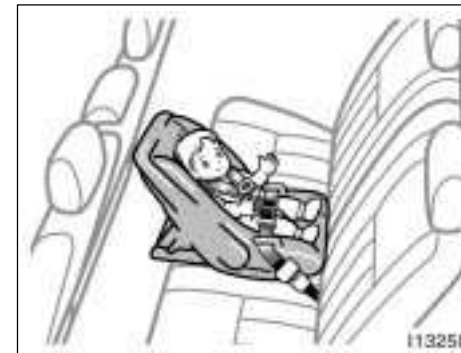
Child restraint systems are classified into the following 3 types depending on the child's age and size.

- (A) Infant seat
- (B) Convertible seat
- (C) Booster seat

Install the child restraint system following the instructions provided by its manufacturer.



**—Installation with 2-point
type seat belt**

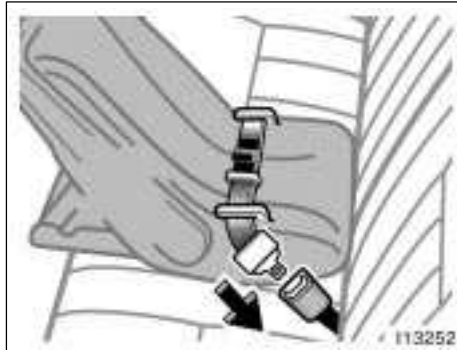


(A) INFANT SEAT INSTALLATION
An infant seat is used in rear-facing
position only.



⚠ CAUTION

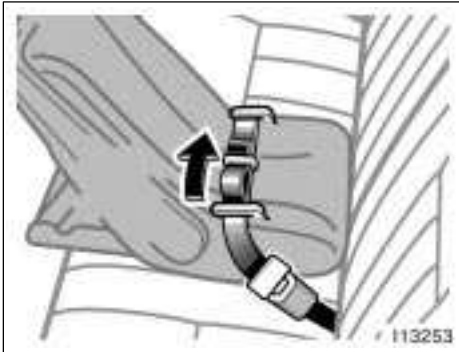
Do not put a rear-facing child restraint system on the third seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the second seats. This may cause severe injury to the child and passengers sitting in the second seats in case of sudden braking or a collision.



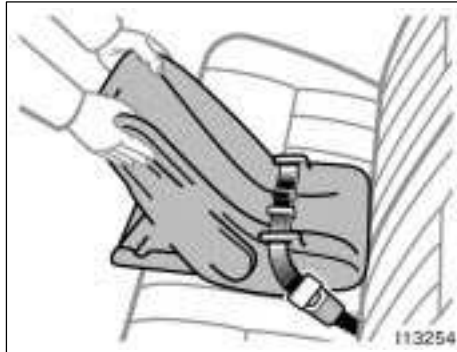
1. Run the center lap belt through or around the infant seat following the instructions provided by its manufacturer and insert the tab into the buckle taking care not to twist the lap belt.

⚠ CAUTION

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the lap and shoulder portions of 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, it cannot protect your child from injury. Contact your Toyota dealer immediately. Do not use the seat until the seat belt is fixed.



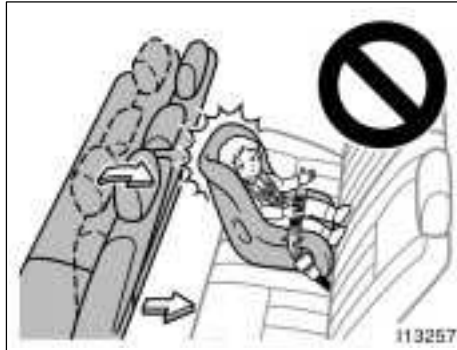
2. While pressing the infant seat firmly against the seat cushion and seatback, tighten the lap belt by pulling its free end to hold the infant seat securely.



3. To remove the infant seat, press the buckle-release button.

⚠ CAUTION

Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure. Follow all the installation instruction provided by its manufacturer.



(B) CONVERTIBLE SEAT INSTALLATION

A convertible seat is used in forward-facing and rear-facing position depending on the child's age and size. When installing, follow the manufacturer's instruction about the applicable child's age and size as well as directions for installing a child restraint system.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not put a rear-facing child restraint system on the third seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the second seats. This can cause severe injury to the child and passengers sitting second seats in case of sudden braking or a collision.

1. Run the center lap belt through or around the convertible seat following the instructions provided by its manufacturer and insert the tab into the buckle taking care not to twist the lap belt.



CAUTION

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the lap and shoulder portions of 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, it cannot protect your child from injury. Contact your Toyota dealer immediately. Do not use the seat until the seat belt is fixed.



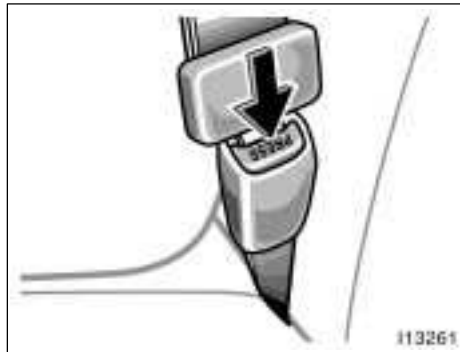
2. While pressing the convertible seat firmly against the seat cushion and seatback, tighten the lap belt by pulling its free end to hold the convertible seat securely.



CAUTION

Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.

—Installation with 3-point
type seat belt



3. To remove the convertible seat, press the buckle-release button.



(A) INFANT SEAT INSTALLATION

An infant seat is used in rear-facing position only.

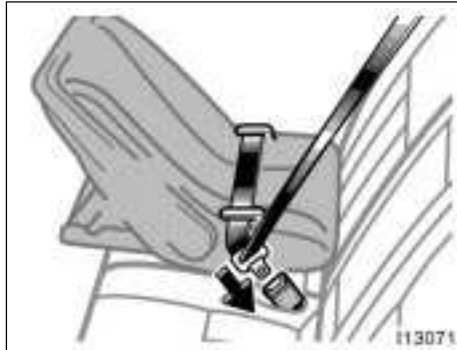


⚠ CAUTION

- Never put a rear-facing child restraint system on the front seat because the force of the rapid inflation of the passenger airbag can cause death or serious injury to the child.



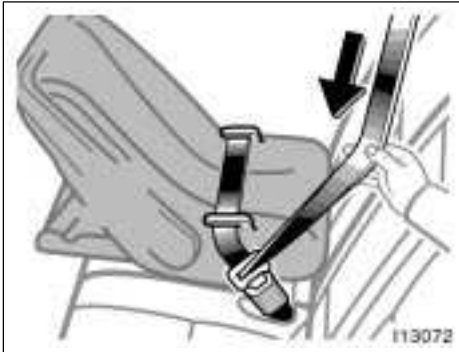
- Do not put a rear-facing child restraint system on the second (or third) seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front (or second) seats. This may cause severe injury to the child and front passenger in case of sudden braking or a collision.



1. Run the lap and shoulder belt through or around the infant seat following the instructions provided by its manufacturer and insert the tab into the buckle taking care not to twist the belt. Keep the lap portion of the belt tight.

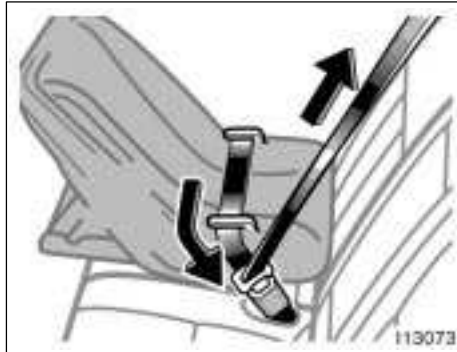
⚠ CAUTION

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the lap and shoulder portions of the belt are 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, it cannot protect your child from injury. Contact your Toyota dealer immediately. Do not use the seat until the seat belt is fixed.



2. Fully extend the shoulder belt to put it in the lock mode. When the belt is then retracted even slightly, it cannot be extended.

To hold the infant seat securely, make sure the belt is in the lock mode before letting the belt retract.



3. While pressing the infant seat firmly against the seat cushion and seatback, let the shoulder belt retract as far as it will go to hold the infant seat securely.



⚠ CAUTION

Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.



4. To remove the infant seat, press the buckle-release button and allow the belt to retract completely. The belt will move freely again and be ready to work for an adult or older child passenger.



(B) CONVERTIBLE SEAT INSTALLATION
A convertible seat is used in forward-facing and rear-facing position depending on the child's age and size. When installing, follow the manufacturer's instructions about the applicable child's age and size as well as directions for installing a child restraint system.



⚠ CAUTION

- Never put a rear-facing child restraint system on the front seat because the force of the rapid inflation of the passenger airbag can cause death or serious injury to the child.



- A forward-facing child restraint system should be allowed to put on the front seat only when it is unavoidable. Always move the seat as far back as possible, because the force of a deploying airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child.



- Do not put a rear-facing child restraint system on the second (or third) seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front (or second) seats. This may cause severe injury to the child and passenger sitting in front (or second) seats in case of sudden braking or a collision.



1. Run the lap and shoulder belt through or around the convertible seat following the instructions provided by its manufacturer and insert the tab into the buckle taking care not to twist the belt. Keep the lap portion of the belt tight.



CAUTION

- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the lap and shoulder portions of the belt are 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, it cannot protect your child from injury. Contact your Toyota dealer immediately. Do not use the seat until the seat belt is fixed.

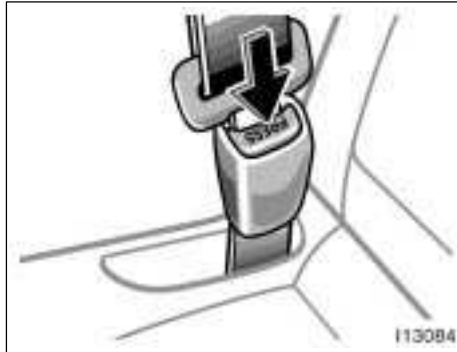


2. Fully extend the shoulder belt to put it in the lock mode. When the belt is then retracted even slightly, it cannot be extended.

To hold the convertible seat securely, make sure the belt is in the lock mode before letting the belt retract.



3. While pressing the convertible seat firmly against the seat cushion and seatback, let the shoulder belt retract as far as it will go to hold the convertible seat securely.



⚠ CAUTION
Push and pull the child restraint system in different directions to be sure it is secure. Follow all the installation instructions provided by its manufacturer.

4. To remove the convertible seat, press the buckle-release button and allow the belt to retract completely. The belt will move freely again and be ready to work for an adult or older child passenger.

(C) BOOSTER SEAT INSTALLATION
A booster seat is used in forward-facing position only.



CAUTION

A forward-facing child restraint system should be allowed to put on the front seat only when it is unavoidable. Always move the seat as far back as possible, because the force of a deploying airbag could cause death or serious injury to the child.



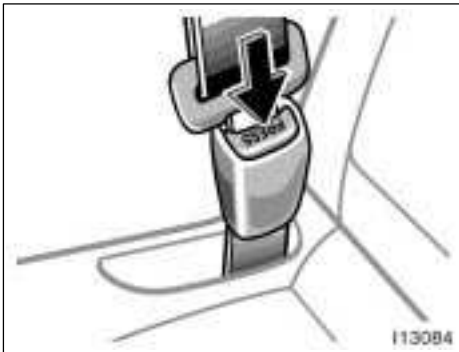
1. Sit the child on a booster seat. Run the lap and shoulder belt through or around the booster seat and child following the instructions provided by its manufacturer and insert the tab into the buckle taking care not to twist the belt.

Make sure the shoulder belt is correctly across the child's shoulder and that the lap belt is positioned as low as possible on child's hips. See "Seat belts" for details.

CAUTION

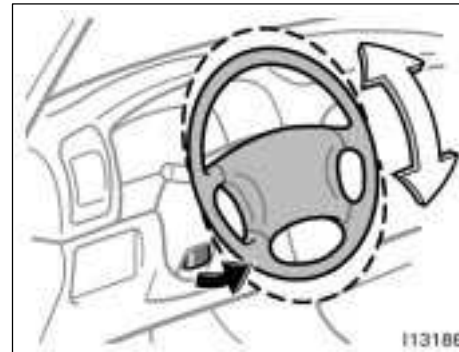
- Always make sure the shoulder belt is positioned across the center of child's shoulder. The belt should be kept away from child's neck, but not falling off child's shoulder. Failure to do so could reduce the amount of protection in an accident and cause serious injuries in a collision.
- High-positioned lap belts and loose-fitting belts both could cause serious injuries due to sliding under the lap belt during a collision or other unintended result. Keep the lap belt positioned as low on hips as possible.
- For child's safety, do not place the shoulder belt under child's arm.
- After inserting the tab, make sure the tab and buckle are locked and that the lap and shoulder portions of the belt are 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, it cannot protect your child from injury. Contact your Toyota dealer immediately. Do not use the seat until the seat belt is fixed.



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

Manual tilt steering wheel



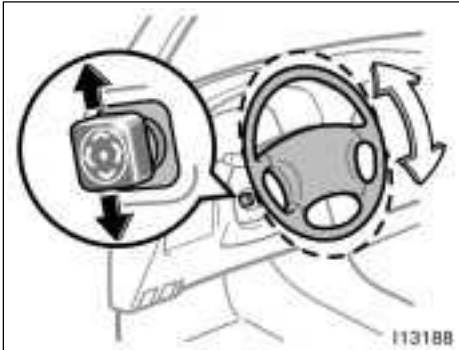
To change the steering wheel angle, hold the steering wheel, pull up the lock release lever, tilt the steering wheel to the desired angle and release the lever.

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.

Power tilt and telescopic steering wheel



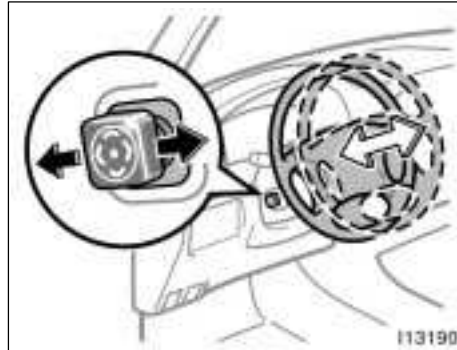
ADJUSTMENT OF STEERING WHEEL TILT

To adjust the tilt of the steering wheel, push the control switch upward or downward to set it to the desired position.



CAUTION

Do not adjust the steering wheel while the vehicle is moving.



ADJUSTMENT OF TELESCOPIC STEERING COLUMN

To adjust the steering column length, push the control switch forward or backward to set the steering wheel to the desired position.

When the ignition key is removed, the steering column moves forward away from the driver and also tilts up for easy exit and entry.

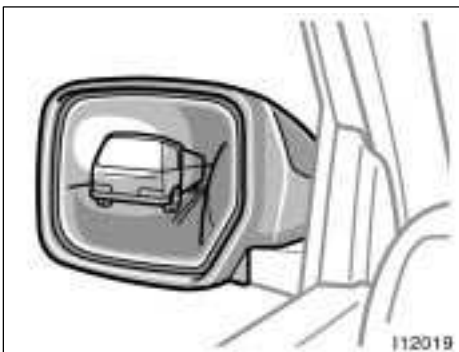
When the key is inserted into the ignition switch, the steering column returns to the previously set position.



CAUTION

Do not adjust the steering column while the vehicle is moving.

Outside rear view mirrors—



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

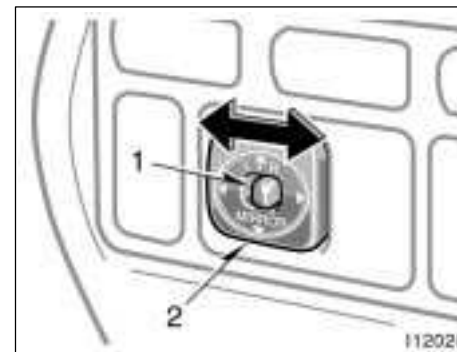
Be careful when judging the size or distance of any object seen in the outside rear view mirror on the passenger's side. It is a convex mirror with a curved surface. Any object seen in a convex mirror will look smaller and farther away than when seen in a flat mirror.

When you push the outside rear view mirror heater switch, the heater panels in the outside rear view mirrors will quickly clear the mirror surface.

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not adjust the mirror while the vehicle is moving. It may cause the driver to mishandle the vehicle and an accident may occur resulting in personal injuries.
- Since the mirror surfaces can get hot, keep your hands off them when the mirror heater switch is on.

—Power rear view mirror control



To adjust a mirror, use the switches.

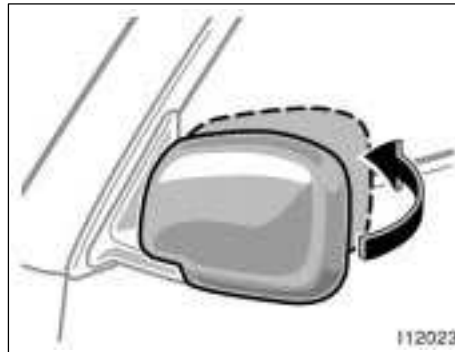
1. Master switch—To select the mirror to be adjusted
Place the switch at "L" (left) or "R" (right).
2. Control switch—To move the mirror
Push the switch in the desired direction.

Mirror can be adjusted when key is in the "ACC" or "ON" 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



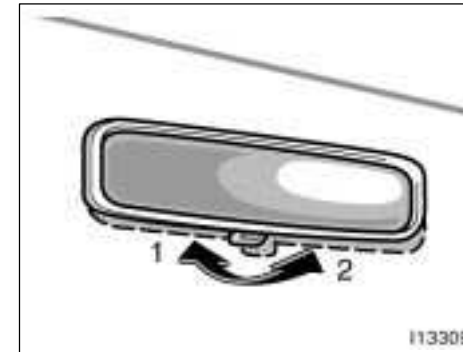
To fold the rear view mirror, push backward.

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

⚠ CAUTION

Do not drive with the mirrors folded backward. Both the driver and passenger side rear view mirrors must be extended and properly adjusted before driving.

Anti-glare inside rear view mirror



Adjust the mirror so that you can just see the rear of your vehicle in the 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.

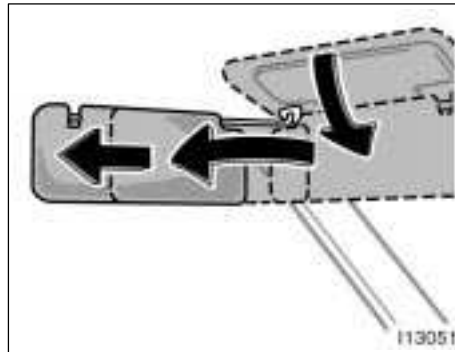
Night driving—Lever at position 2

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

CAUTION

Do not adjust the mirror while the vehicle is moving. It may cause the driver to mishandle the vehicle and an accident may occur resulting in personal injuries.

Sun visors—

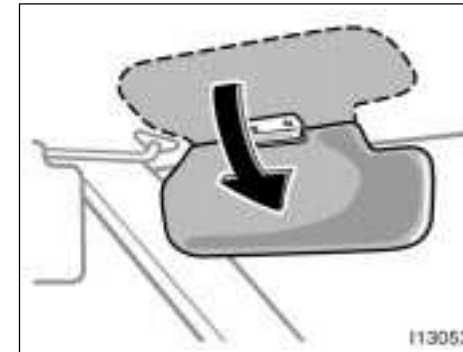


To block out glare, move the sun visor.

To block out glare from the front—Swing down the main sun visor

To block out glare from the side—Swing down the main sun visor, remove it from the hook and swing it to the lateral side.

You can adjust its position as shown.

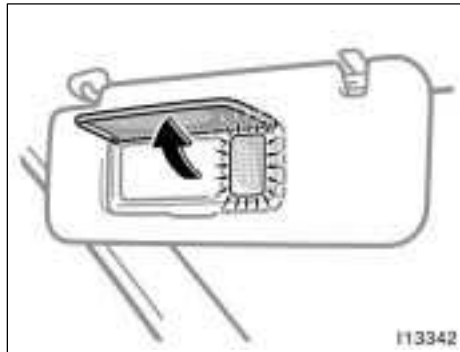


To block the glare from the front when the main sun visor is swung down, swing down the second sun visor

CAUTION

Do not slide the main sun visor when the visor is not swung down. It can cover the anti-glare inside rear view mirror and obstruct the rear view.

—Vanity mirror



To use the vanity mirror, swing down the sun visor and open the cover.

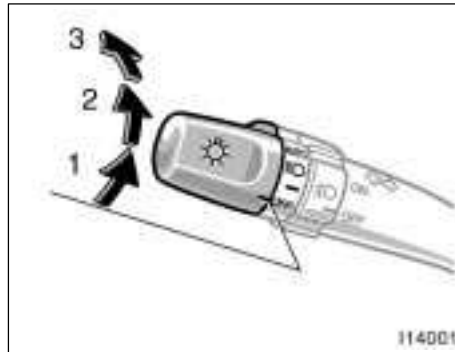
The vanity light comes on when you open the cover.

Part 1 OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-4 Lights, Wipers and Defogger

- Headlight and turn signals
- Emergency flashers
- Instrument panel light control
- Front fog lights
- Interior lights
- Personal lights
- Center interior and personal lights
- Ignition switch light
- Windshield wipers and washer
- Rear window wiper and washer
- Rear window defogger
- Outside rear view mirror heaters

Headlight and turn signals



HEADLIGHTS

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

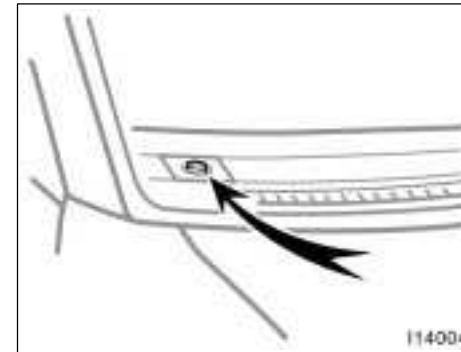
Position 1—Parking, tail, license plate, side marker and instrument panel lights

Position 2—Headlights and all of the above

Position 3 ("AUTO")—Headlights and/or all of the above

They automatically turn on or off depending on the darkness of the surroundings.

Manually twist the knob to the position 2 to turn on the headlights if they are needed immediately when entering a dark tunnel, parking structure, etc.



The automatic light control sensor is on the top of the passenger's side instrument panel.

Do not place anything on the instrument panel, and/or do not affix anything on the windshield to block this sensor.

If you feel that the automatic light control comes into operation too early or too late, have the sensor adjusted by your Toyota dealer.

The tail lights automatically turn off when the driver's door is opened with the ignition key in the "ACC" or "LOCK" position. To turn them on again, turn the key to the "ON" position or actuate the headlight switch. If you are going to park for over one week, make sure the headlight switch is off.

The headlights automatically turn off after some time since the ignition switch is turned off, then any side door is opened. To turn them on again, turn the key to the "ON" position or actuate the headlight switch. If you are going to park for over one week, make sure the headlight switch is off.

NOTICE

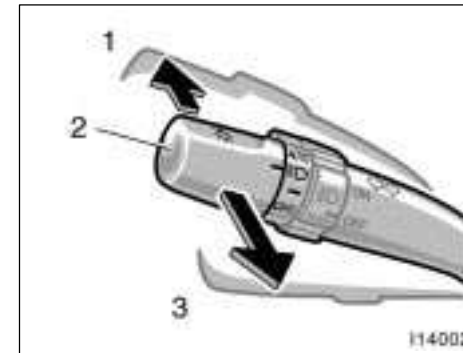
To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the lights on for a long period when the engine is not running.

Daytime running light system

The headlights turn on at reduced intensity 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.

Twist the knob to the position 2 to turn the headlights to full intensity for driving at night.

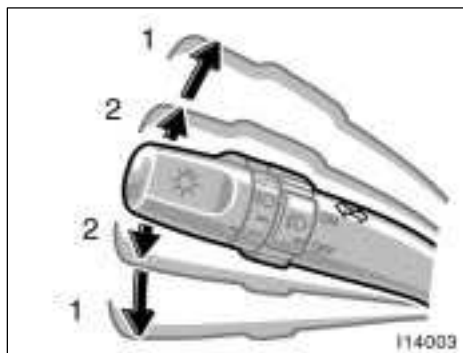


High-Low beams—For high beams, turn the headlights on and push the lever away from you (position 1). Pull the lever toward you (position 2) for low beams.

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 the knob turned to "OFF".



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



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.

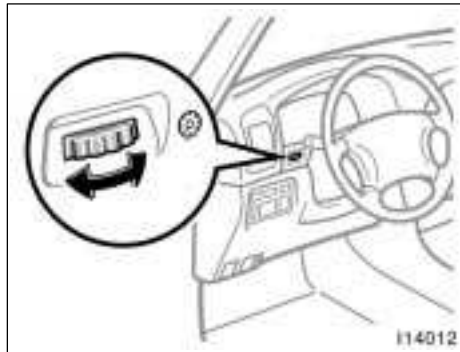
Always pull your vehicle as far off the road as possible.

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

NOTICE

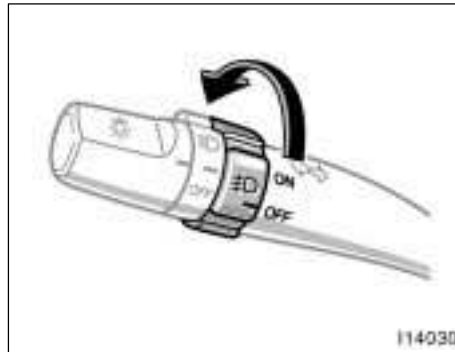
To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the switch on longer than necessary when the engine is not running.

Instrument panel light control



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

Front fog lights

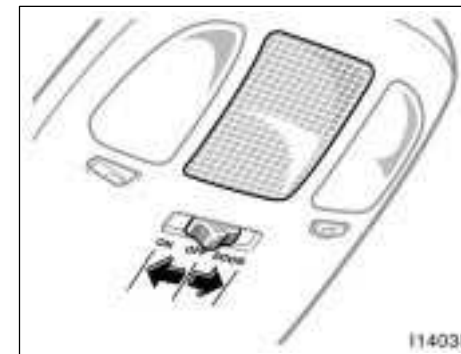


To turn on the front fog lights, twist the band of the headlight and turn signal switch lever. They will come on when the tail lights are turned on.

Interior lights



Type A



Type B

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"—

—Center: Turn the light on when any of side doors and back door are opened.

—Rear: Turn the light on when any of the rear side doors and back door are opened.

ILLUMINATED ENTRY SYSTEM

Center—

With the switch in the "DOOR" position, the light comes on when either side or back door is opened. After all the doors are closed, the light remains on for a certain time and then goes out.

However, in the following cases, the light goes out immediately:

- All the doors are closed when the ignition key is in "ACC", "ON" or "START" position.
- The ignition key is turned to "ACC", "ON" or "START" when the light is still on.

- All the doors are locked when the light is still on.

- One front side door will be closed with the lock knob pushed forward while the other doors are locked.

INTERIOR LIGHTS CUT OFF OPERATION

When the ignition switch is "OFF" and any interior lights in the vehicle stay lighting on, the lights will cut off automatically after 30 minutes.

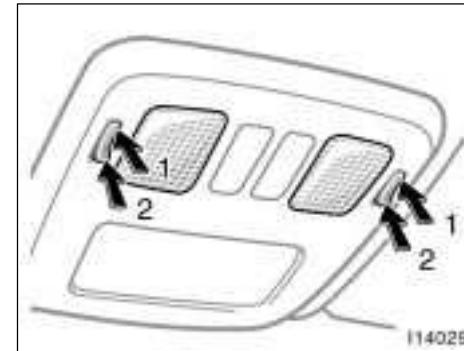
You can cancel the cut off operation by:

- Turning the key to the "ACC" position.
- Opening or closing any of side doors and back door
- Turning off all the "ON" lights.

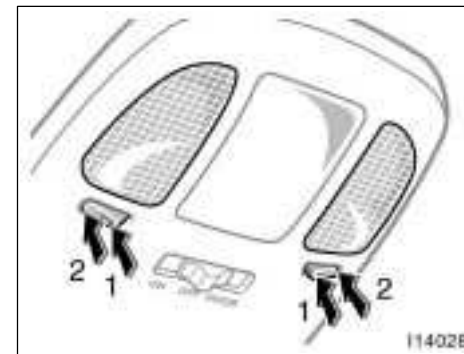
All the lights are cut off when all the doors are locked by key or wireless remote control transmitter.

The key must be in the "OFF" position.

Personal lights



Front



Center

To turn on the personal light, push the switch on 1 side. To turn the lights off, push the switch on 2 side.

PERSONAL LIGHTS CUT OFF OPERATION

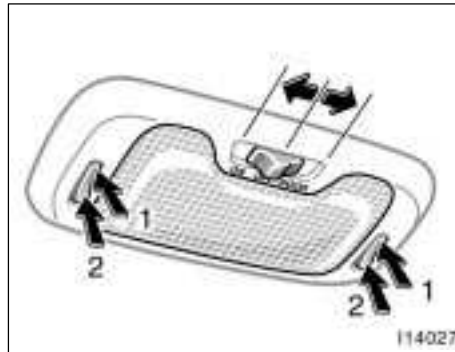
When the ignition switch is "OFF" and any personal lights in the vehicle stay lighting on, the lights will cut off automatically after 30 minutes.

You can cancel the cut off operation by:

- Turning the key to the "ACC" position.
- Turning off all the "ON" lights.

The key must be in the "OFF" position.

Center interior and personal lights



CENTER INTERIOR LIGHT

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 any of the side doors and back door are opened. The light remains on when all the side doors and back door are closed.

CENTER PERSONAL LIGHTS

To turn on the center personal light, push the switch on 1 side. To turn the lights off, push the switch on 2 side.

ILLUMINATED ENTRY SYSTEM

With the switch in the "DOOR" position, the light comes on when either side or back door is opened. After all the doors are closed, the light remains on for a certain time and then goes out.

However, in the following cases, the light goes out immediately:

- All the doors are closed when the ignition key is in "ACC", "ON" or "START" position.
- The ignition key is turned to "ACC", "ON" or "START" when the light is still on.
- All the doors are locked when the light is still on.
- One front side door will be closed with the lock knob pushed forward while the other doors are locked.

INTERIOR AND PERSONAL LIGHTS CUT OFF OPERATION

When the ignition switch is "OFF" and any interior lights in the vehicle stay lighting on, the lights will cut off automatically after 30 minutes.

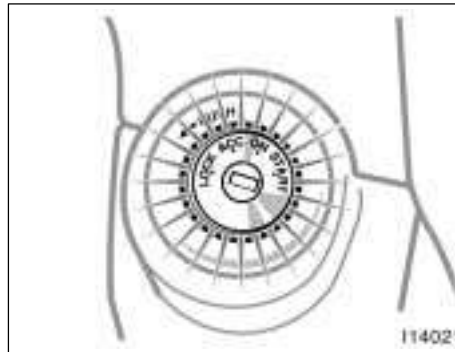
You can cancel the cut off operation by:

- Turning the key to the "ACC" position.
- Opening or closing any of side doors and back door
- Turning off all the "ON" lights.

All the lights are cut off when all the doors are locked by key or wireless remote control transmitter.

The key must be in the "OFF" position.

Ignition switch light

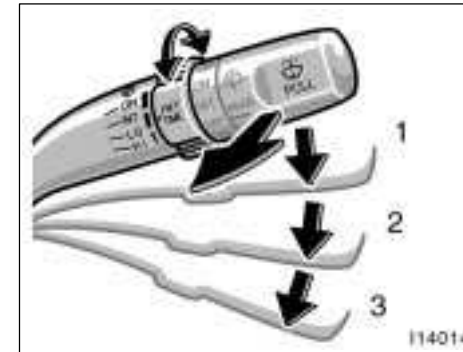


For easy access to the ignition switch, the ignition switch light comes on when the driver's door is opened.

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

It goes off immediately when the ignition switch is turned to the "ACC" position or when all the side doors and back door are locked.

Windshield wipers and washer



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, pull the lever toward you.

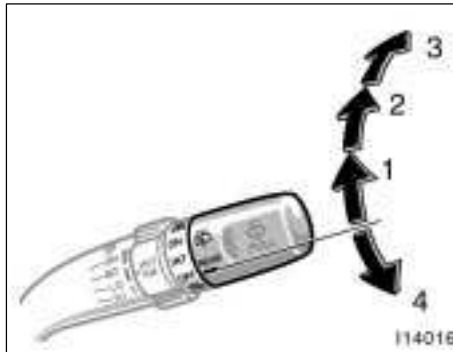
If the windshield wipers are off, they will operate a couple of times after the washer squirts.

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.

Rear window wiper and washer



To turn on the rear window wiper, twist the lever knob upward.

The key must be in the "ON" position.

Lever position	Speed setting
Position 1	Intermittent
Position 2	normal

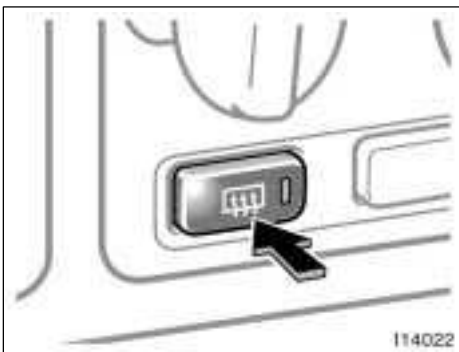
To squirt washer fluid on the rear window, twist the knob upward or downward as far as it will go (position 3 or 4). The knob automatically returns from these positions after you release it.

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

NOTICE

Do not operate the rear wiper if the rear window is dry. It may scratch the glass.

Rear window defogger



To defog or defrost the back window, push the switch.

The key must be in the "ON" position.

The thin heater wires on the inside of the back window will quickly clear the surface. An indicator light will illuminate to indicate the defogger is operating.

Push the switch once again to turn the defogger off.

The system will automatically shut off after the defogger has operated about 15 minutes.

Make sure you turn the defoggers off when the surfaces are clear. Leaving the defoggers on for a long time could cause the battery to discharge, especially during stop-and-go driving. The defoggers are not designed for drying rain water or for melting snow.

NOTICE

When cleaning the inside of the rear window, be careful not to scratch or damage the heater wires.

Outside rear view mirror heaters



To defog or defrost the outside rear view mirrors, push the switch.

The key must be in the "ON" position.

The heater panels in the outside rear view mirrors will also quickly clear the surfaces. An indicator light will illuminate to indicate the mirror heaters are operating.

Push the switch once again to turn the defoggers off.

The system will automatically shut off after the mirror heaters have operated about 15 minutes.

 CAUTION

Since the mirror surfaces can get hot, keep your hands off them when the mirror heaters switch is on.

Make sure you turn the mirror heaters off when the surfaces are clear. Leaving the mirror heaters on for a long time could cause the battery to discharge, especially during stop-and-go driving. The mirror heaters are not designed for drying rain water or for melting snow.

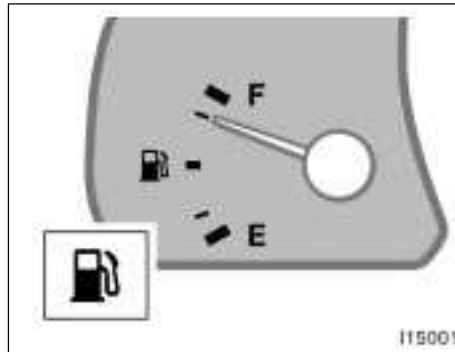
If the outside rear view mirrors are heavily coated with ice, use a spray de-icer before operating the switch.

Part 1 OPERATION OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS—

Chapter 1-5 Gauges, Meters and Service reminder indicators

- Fuel gauge
- Engine coolant temperature gauge
- Oil pressure gauge
- Voltmeter
- Tachometer
- Odometer and two trip meters
- 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.

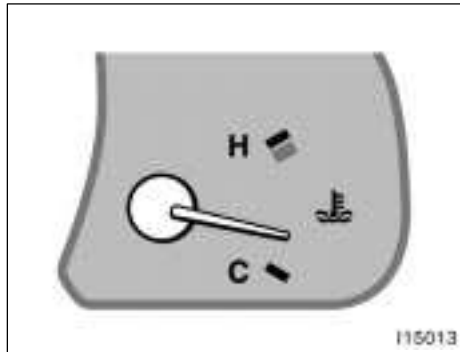
The needle moves when braking, accelerating or making turns. This is caused by the movement of the fuel in the tank.

If the fuel level approaches "E" or the low fuel level warning light 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 points to the red zone or higher, 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.

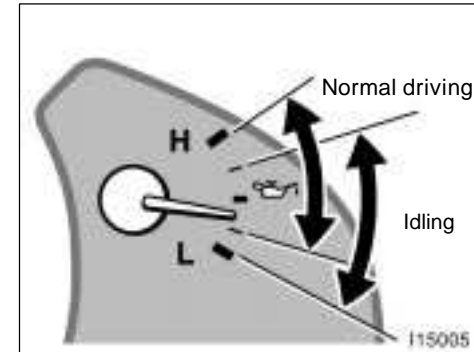
92

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.

Oil pressure gauge



The oil pressure gauge indicates engine oil pressure when the ignition switch is on. Check it while driving to make sure that the needle is in the proper range.

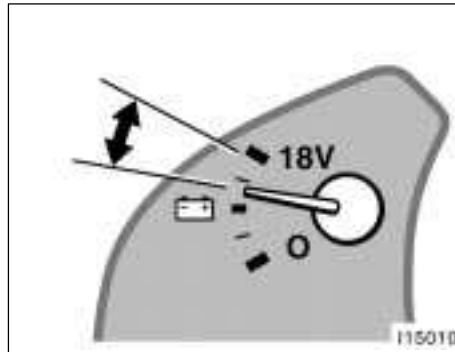
If the oil pressure should stay below the normal range, pull off the road to a safe place and stop the engine immediately. Call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

Oil pressure may not build up when the oil level is too low. The oil pressure gauge is not designed to indicate oil level, and the oil level must be checked using the level dipstick.

NOTICE

Do not drive the vehicle with the oil pressure below the normal range until the cause is fixed—it may ruin the engine.

Voltmeter

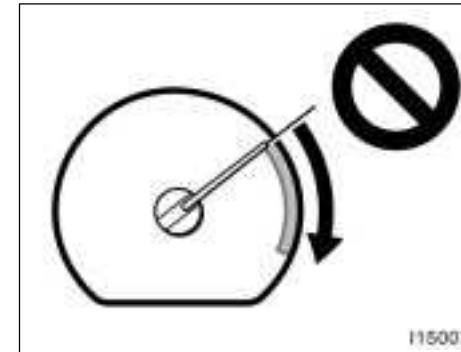


The voltmeter tells whether the battery is charged or discharged. Check it while the engine is running—the needle should always indicate as shown above.

If the needle reads below or above the normal range while the engine is running, it indicates the charging system needs immediate repair.

However, it is normal for the needle to drop below the normal range during engine starting.

Tachometer



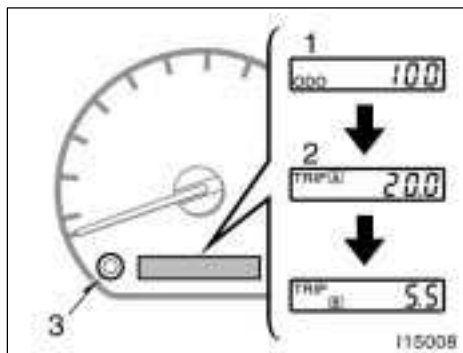
The tachometer indicates engine speed in thousands of rpm (revolutions per minute). Use it while driving to select correct shift points and to prevent engine lugging and overrevving.

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 two trip meters



This meter displays the odometer and two trip meters.

1. Odometer—It shows the total distance the vehicle has been driven.
2. Two trip meters—They show two different distances independently driven since the last time each trip meter was set to zero.






You can use one trip meter to calculate the fuel economy and the other to measure the distance on each trip. All trip meter data is cancelled if the electrical power source is disconnected.

3. Trip meter reset knob—It can reset the two trip meters to zero, and also change the meter display.



To change the meter display, quickly push and release the knob. The meter display changes in the order from the odometer to trip meter A to trip meter B, then back to the odometer each time you push.

To reset the trip meter A to zero, display the meter A reading, then push and hold the knob until the meter is set to zero. The same process can be applied for resetting the trip meter B.

Service reminder indicators and warning buzzers

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

10302

If the indicator or buzzer comes on...	Do this.
(h) 	Close all side doors and back door.
(i) A/T P	Shift four-wheel drive control out of "N".
(j) A/T OIL TEMP	Stop and check.
(k) 	Take vehicle to Toyota dealer immediately.
(l) Key reminder buzzer	Remove key.

10302

(a) Brake System Warning Light and Buzzer

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. Remember that stopping distance and pedal effort may be increased. 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.)



If the brake fluid level is correct...

Have the warning system checked by your Toyota dealer.

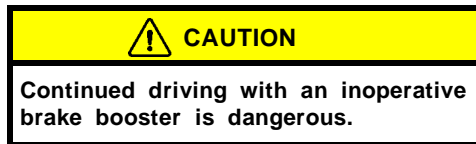
Brake system failure warning

The light may stay on for about 60 seconds after the engine is started. It is normal if it goes out after a while.

If the brake system warning light stays on even with the parking brake being released, the brake system may fail. Contact your Toyota dealer.

If the hydraulic boost pressure is lowered, the warning light comes on and buzzer sounds continuously. Immediately stop your vehicle at a safe place and contact your Toyota dealer. In this case, the brakes may not work properly. If they do not work well, depress the brake pedal firmly.

Depressing the brake pedal repeatedly may turn on the warning light and buzzer. It is normal if the light goes out and the buzzer stops sounding after a few seconds.



(b) Driver's Seat Belt Reminder Light and Buzzer

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

(c) Front Passenger's Seat Belt Reminder Light

Once the ignition key is turned to "ON" or "START", the reminder light flashes if a passenger sits in the front passenger seat and does not fasten the seat belt. Unless the front passenger fastens the belt, the light stays flashing.

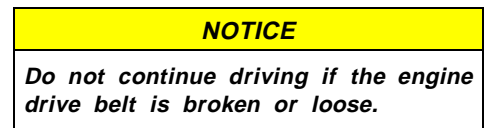
If luggage load is placed on the front passenger seat, depending on its weight and how it is placed on the seat, built-in sensors in the seat cushion may detect the pressure, causing the reminder light to come on.

(d) 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.



(e) 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 electrical system, automatic transmission electrical system or electronic throttle control 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.

(f) 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.

(g) "ABS" Warning Light

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

If it comes on while you are driving, have your vehicle checked by your Toyota dealer as soon as possible. However, it is normal if the light goes out.

The light will come on when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position. After a few seconds, the light will go off. There may be the case that the "ABS" warning light stays on for about 60 seconds after the engine is started. It is normal if it goes out after a while.

Depressing the brake pedal repeatedly may turn on the light. It is normal if it goes off after about a few seconds.

When the "ABS" warning light is on (and the brake system warning light is off), the brake system operates conventionally but anti-lock brake system is not assisting brake performance so that the wheels can lock-up during sudden braking or braking on slippery road surfaces.

However, 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

While the "ABS" warning light is on, if either of the following conditions occurs, immediately stop your vehicle at a safe place and contact your Toyota dealer.

- The brake system warning light stays on even with the parking brake being released.
- The brake system warning light and buzzer come on.

In either case, the brakes may not work properly. If they do not work well, depress the brake pedal firmly.

(h) Open Door Warning Light

This light remains on until all the side doors and back door are completely closed.

(i) Unengaged "Park" Warning Light

This light warns that the transmission "Park" mechanism is not engaged. If the four-wheel drive control 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 four-wheel drive control out of "N", or the vehicle can move.

(j) 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" and leave the engine idling until the light goes off. If the light goes off, you can start the vehicle again. If the light does not go off, call a Toyota dealer or qualified repair shop for assistance.

NOTICE

Continued driving with the warning light on may damage the automatic transmission.

(k) 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 seconds, the light will go off. This means the system of the airbag and front seat belt pretensioners are operating properly.

The warning light system monitors the airbag sensor assembly, seat belt pretensioner assembly, inflators, warning light, interconnecting wiring, 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 or flashes while driving.

(l) 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.

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

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Open one of the side doors or back door.
The open door warning light should come on.
3. Close the door.
The open door warning light should go off.
4. Place the four-wheel drive control lever in "N" position and the selector lever in "P" position.
5. Turn the ignition key to "ACC".
The SRS airbag warning light should come on. It goes off after 6 seconds.
6. Turn the ignition key to "ON", but do not start the engine.
All the service reminder indicators except the open door warning light and SRS airbag warning light should come on. The "ABS" warning light may come on for about 60 seconds after the engine is started. It is normal if it goes out after a while.

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 1-7 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

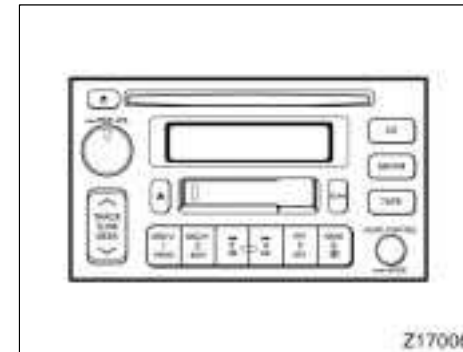
- Controls
- Air flow selector settings
- Operating tips
- Instrument panel vents

Rear heater system

Rear air conditioning system

- Controls
- Air flow selector settings

Car audio system— —Reference



AM/FM ETR radio/cassette player/compact
disc player/compact disc auto changer
controller

—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" to turn the audio system on and off.

Push "AM/FM", "TAPE" or "CD" to turn on that function without pushing "PWR/VOL".

You can turn on each player by inserting a cassette tape or compact disc.

You can turn off each player by ejecting the cassette tape or compact disc. If the audio system was previously off, then the entire audio system will be turned off when you eject the cassette tape or compact disc. If the another function was previously playing, it will come on again.

SWITCHING BETWEEN FUNCTIONS

Push "AM/FM", "TAPE" or "CD" 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, midrange, and bass levels. In fact, different kinds of music and vocal programs usually sound better with different mixes of treble, midrange, 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

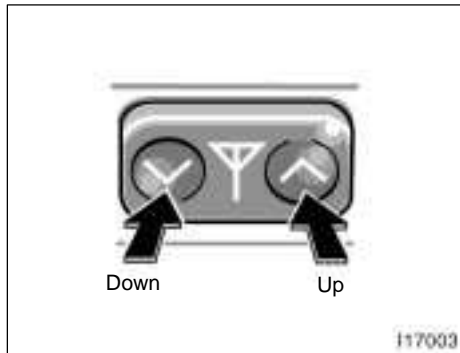
Lowering the antenna

To lower a power antenna, push the "↓" (down) switch. Also, the antenna automatically goes down when the radio mode is switched off to turn on the cassette tape player or compact disc player, turning off the audio system by pushing "PWR·VOL" or turning the ignition key to "LOCK" position.

Some models also have an antenna printed on the inside of the right side quarter window.

NOTICE

- ◆ *To prevent damage to the antenna, make sure it is retracted before driving your Toyota through an automatic car wash.*
- ◆ *On-glass antenna models, attaching the film (especially conductive or metallic type) on the right side quarter window will noticeably reduce the sensitivity of the radio.*



Adjusting the power antenna

To adjust the antenna height, push the switch.

Confirm that no one is close enough to get pushed before extending the antenna.

Clean the antenna mast periodically with a clean dry cloth.

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.

YOUR COMPACT DISC PLAYER

When you insert a disc, gently push it in with the label side up. (The player will automatically eject a disc if the label side is down.) The compact disc player will play from track 1 through the end of the disc. Then it will play from track 1 again.

NOTICE

Never try to disassemble or oil any part of the compact disc player. Do not insert anything except a compact disc into the slot.

8 cm (3 in.) compact disc singles

Your compact disc player does not need an adaptor to play compact disc singles. Compact disc singles are about 8 cm (3 in.) in diameter—smaller than standard discs.

After you eject a compact disc single, do not insert a standard 12 cm (5 in.) disc until "DISC" disappears from the display.

NOTICE

Do not use an adaptor for compact disc singles—it could cause tracking errors or interfere with the ejection of compact discs.

**—Using your audio system:
controls and features**



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

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" or "SEEK" button). 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 two FM stations for each button (The display will show "AM", "FM1" or "FM2" when you push "AM·FM").

▲ (Eject button)

Push the cassette tape eject button to eject a cassette. Push the compact disc eject button to eject a compact disc.

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

◀◀/▶▶ (Reverse/Fast forward buttons)

Cassette Player

Push the fast forward button to fast forward a cassette tape. "FF" will appear on the display. Push the reverse button to rewind a tape. "REW" will appear on the display.

To stop the tape while it is fast forwarding, push the fast forward button or "TAPE"; to stop the tape while it is rewinding, push the reverse button or "TAPE".

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.

Compact Disc Player

If you want to fast forward or reverse through a compact disc track, push and hold in the fast forward or reverse button. When you release the button, the compact disc player will resume playing.

AM↔FM

Push "AM↔FM" to switch between the AM and FM bands. "AM", "FM1" or "FM2" will appear on the display. These systems allow you to set twelve FM stations, two for each button.

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

AUDIO CONTROL / MODE

Manual tone adjustment function—

This knob is used to adjust the tone manually.

For low-pitch tone adjustment, push "AUDIO CONTROL / MODE" repeatedly until "BAS" appears on the display. Then turn the knob to suit your preference.

The display will show the range from "BAS -5" to "BAS 5".

For middle-pitch tone adjustment, push "AUDIO CONTROL / MODE" repeatedly until "Mld" appears on the display. Then turn the knob to suit your preference.

The display will show the range from "Mld -5" to "Mld 5".

For high-pitch tone adjustment, push "AUDIO CONTROL / MODE" repeatedly until "TRE" appears on the display. Then turn the knob to suit your preference.

The display will show the range from "TRE -5" to "TRE 5".

Sound balance adjustment function—

This knob is also to adjust the sound balance between the front and rear, and the right and left speakers.

For front/rear adjustment, push "AUDIO CONTROL / MODE" repeatedly until "FAd" appears on the display. Then turn the knob to adjust the front/rear balance.

The display will show the range from "FAd F7" to "FAd R7".

For left/right adjustment, push "AUDIO CONTROL / MODE" repeatedly until "BAL" appears on the display. Then turn the knob to adjust the left/right balance.

The display will show the range from "BAL L7" to "BAL R7".

CD (Compact Disc)

Push "CD" to switch from radio or cassette operation to compact disc operation. If the audio system is off, you can turn on the compact disc player by pushing "CD". In both cases, a disc must already be loaded in the player.

When the audio is set into compact disc operation, the display shows the track or, track and disc number currently being played. Each time you push "CD", the system changes between built-in single disc player and automatic changer.

Your audio system shows six different display if the player malfunctions.

If "WAIT" appears on the display, it indicates inside the player unit may be too hot due to the very high ambient temperature. Remove the disc or magazine from the player and allow the player to cool down.

If "Err 1" appears on the display, it indicates the disc is dirty, damaged, or it was inserted up-side down. Clean the disc or insert it correctly.

If "Err 2" appears on the display, it indicates no disc is loaded inside the magazine, insert a disc.

If "Err 3" or "Err 4" on the display, it indicates there is a trouble inside the system. Eject the disc or magazine. Set the disc or magazine again.

If "OPEn" appears on the display, it indicates the compact disc auto changer lid is open. Close the compact disc auto changer lid.

If the malfunction is not recovered, take your vehicle to your Toyota dealer.

DISC ∨∧

Compact disc auto changer only—

By using this button, you can select a disc you wish to listen to.

Push the either side of the button until the number of the disc you want to listen to appears on the display.

Dolby® DD B NR*

If you are listening to a tape that was recorded with Dolby® B 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® B 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 DD are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

MTL (Metal) Display

If a metal or chrome equivalent cassette tape is put in the cassette player, the player will automatically adapt to it and "MTL" will appear on the display.

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 "PWR·VOL" to adjust the volume.

RAND (Random)

There are two random features—you can either listen to the tracks on all the compact discs in the magazine in random order, or only listen to the tracks on a specific compact disc in random order.

Random playing for the tracks on a disc: Quickly push and release "RAND". "RAND" will appear on the display and the disc you are listening to in random order. If you hear a beep, you held the button too long, and the player will play all the tracks in the magazine in random order. To turn off the random feature, push the "RAND" a second time.

Compact disc auto changer only—

Random playing for all the tracks in the magazine:

Push and hold "RAND" until you hear a beep. "D·RAND" will appear on the display and the player will perform all the tracks on all the discs in the magazine in random order. To turn off the random feature, push "RAND" a second time.

RPT (Repeat)

Cassette Player

Push "RPT" while the track is playing. "RPT" will appear on the display. When the track ends, it will automatically be rewound and replayed. This process will be continued until you push the button again to turn off the repeat feature.

There must be at least 3 seconds of blank space between tracks in order for the repeat feature to work correctly.

Compact Disc Player

There are two repeat features—you can either replay a disc track or a whole compact disc.

Repeating a track:

Quickly push and release “RPT” while the track is playing. “RPT” will appear on the display. If you hear a beep, you held the button too long, and the player will repeat the whole disc. When the track ends, it will automatically be replayed. This process will be continued until you push the button again to turn off the repeat feature.

Compact disc auto changer only—

Repeating a disc:

Push and hold “RPT” until you hear a beep. “D-RPT” will appear on the display. The player will repeat all the tracks on the disc you are listening to. When the disc ends, the player will automatically go back to the top track of the disc and replay. This process will be continued until you push the button again to turn off the repeat feature.

SCAN

Radio

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

To scan the preset stations:

Push and hold “SCAN” until you hear a beep. 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:

Quickly push and release “SCAN”. If you hear a beep, you held the button too long, and the radio will scan the preset stations. 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.

Compact disc player

There are two scan features—you can either scan the tracks on a specific disc or scan the first tracks of all the discs in the magazine.

Scanning for the tracks on a disc:

Quickly push and release “SCAN”. “SCAN” will appear on the display and the player will scan all the tracks on the disc you are listening to. If you hear a beep, you held the button too long, and the player will scan the first tracks of all the discs in the magazine. To select a track, push the “SCAN” a second time. If the player scanned all the tracks on the disc, it will stop scanning.

Compact disc auto changer only—



Scanning for the first tracks of all the discs in the magazine:

Push “SCAN” until you hear a beep. “D-SCAN” will appear on the display and the player will perform the first track of the next disc. To select a disc, push the “SCAN” a second time. If the player has scanned all the discs, it will stop scanning.

SEEK (Seeking)

Radio

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 “” side of “SEEK” until you hear a beep. Do this again to find another station.

Cassette Player

By using this button, you can skip up or down to a different track.

You can skip up to nine tracks at a time.

Push the up or down side of the button. “FF 1” or “REW 1” will appear on the display.

Next, push either side of the track button until the number on the display reaches the number of tracks you want to skip. If you push the button ten times, the skip feature will be turned off.

When counting the number of tracks you want to rewind, remember to count the current track as well. For example, if you want to rewind to a song that is two before the song you are listening to, push on the down side of the button until “REW 3” appears on the display.

If you have pushed the track button more than you wanted to, push the other side of the button. The track number will be reduced.

The track number you select is not valid if it is higher than the number of tracks remaining on the current cassette side.

- After the beginning of the tape is reached, the player will automatically start playing the same side.
- After the end of the tape is reached, the player will automatically reverse sides and start playing the other side.

There must be at least 3 seconds of blank space between tracks for the track button to work correctly. In addition, the feature may not work well with some spoken word, live, or classical recordings.

SKIP

The skip feature allows you to fast forward past long stretches of blank tape. This is especially useful at the end of cassettes.

Push “SKIP”. “SKIP” will appear on the display. The cassette player will keep track of how much blank space it plays. Any time it has played about 10 seconds of blank tape, it will automatically fast forward to the next track and begin to play.

Push the button a second time to turn off the skip feature.

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 or compact disc 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.

TRACK (Track up/down button): Compact disc player

By using this button, you can skip up or down to a different track.

Push either side of the track button until the number of the track you want to listen to appears on the display. If you want to return the beginning of the current track, push the down side of the button one time, quickly.

TUNE (Tuning)

Your Toyota has an electronic tuning radio (ETR). Push and release the "T" (up) or "T" (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.)

—Car audio system operating hints

NOTICE

To ensure the correct audio system operation:

- ◆ *Be careful not to spill beverages over the audio system.*
- ◆ *Do not put anything other than a cassette tape or Compact Disc into the slot.*

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. (A wet type is recommended.)

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.

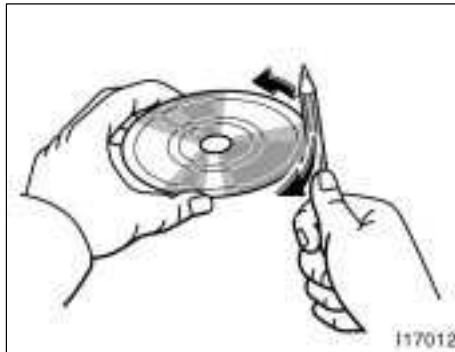


CARING FOR YOUR COMPACT DISC PLAYER AND DISCS

- Use only compact discs labeled as shown.
- Extremely high temperatures can keep your compact disc player from working. On hot days, use the air conditioning to cool the vehicle interior before you listen to a disc.
- Bumpy roads or other vibrations may make your compact disc player skip.

- If moisture gets into your compact disc player, you may not hear any sound even though your compact disc player appears to be working. Remove the disc from the player and wait until it dries.
- Handle compact discs carefully, especially when you are inserting them. Hold them on the edge and do not bend them. Avoid getting fingerprints on them, particularly on the shiny side.
- Dirt, scrapes, warping, pin holes, or other disc damage could cause the player to skip or to repeat a section of a track. (To see a pin hole, hold the disc up to the light.)
- Remove discs from the compact disc player when you are not listening to them. Store them in their plastic cases away from moisture, heat, and direct sunlight.

To clean a compact disc: Wipe it with a soft, lint-free cloth that has been dampened with water. Wipe in a straight line from the center to the edge of the disc (not in circles). Dry it with another soft, lint-free cloth. Do not use a conventional record cleaner or anti-static device.



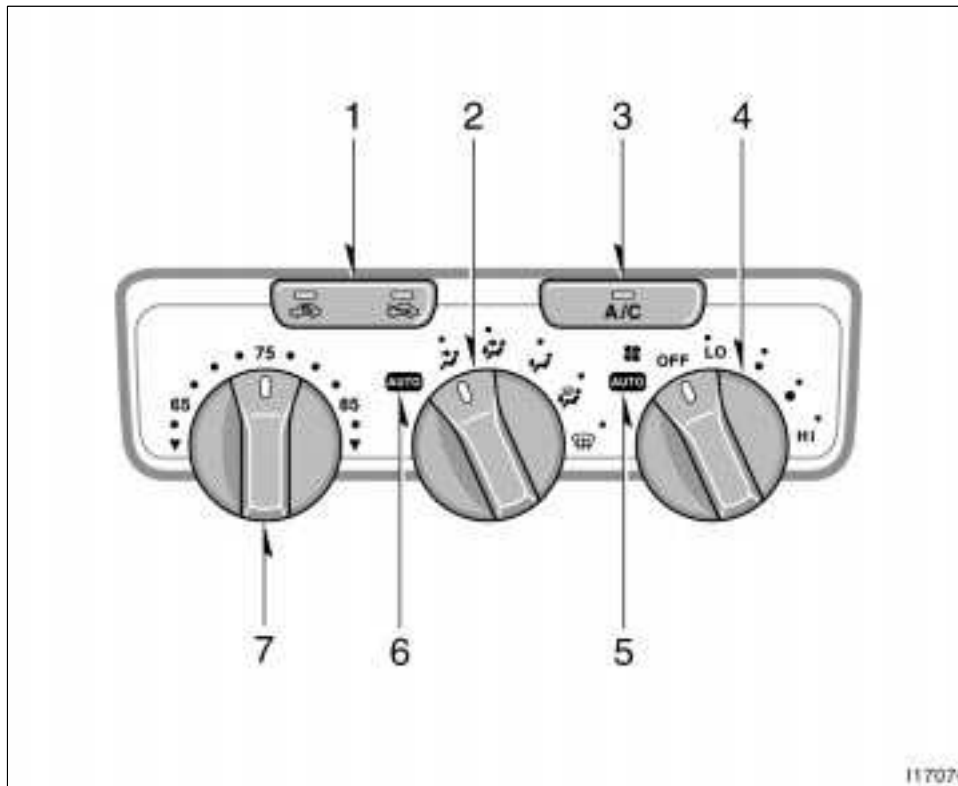
A new disc may have rough edges on its inner and outer perimeter. Remove the rough edges by pressing the side of a ball-point pen or pencil against the inner and outer perimeter of the disc as shown.

If you continue to play a disc with rough edges, flakes will fall on to the signal side of the disc and cause sound skipping or other problems.

⚠ CAUTION

Compact disc players use invisible laser beam which could cause hazardous radiation exposure if directed outside the unit. Be sure to operate the player correctly as instructed.

**Air conditioning system—
—Controls**



1. Air Intake Selector
2. Air Flow Selector
3. "A/C" Button
4. Fan Speed Selector
5. "AUTO" Position (for fan speed)
6. "AUTO" Position (for air flow)
7. Temperature Selector

"AUTO" position (for fan speed and air flow)

For automatic operation of the air conditioning, turn the fan speed and air flow selector knobs to the "AUTO" position.

In the automatic operation mode, the air conditioning selects the most suitable fan speed and air flow according to the temperature.

You may use manual controls if you want to select your own settings.

Fan speed selector

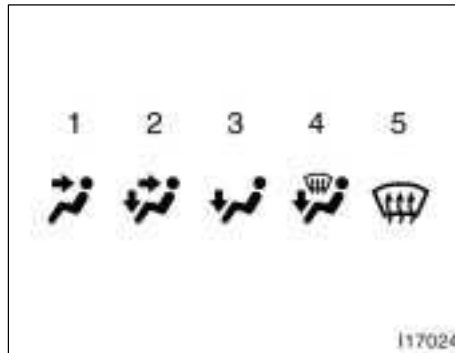
Turn the knob to adjust the fan speed—to the right to increase, to the left to decrease.

In automatic operation, you do not have to adjust the fan speed unless you desire another fan speed mode.

Temperature selector

Turn the knob to adjust the temperature—to the right to warm, to the left to cool.

In automatic operation, turn the knob to the desired temperature.



Air flow selector

Turn the knob to select the vents used for air flow.

In automatic operation, you do not have to select the air flow unless you desire another air flow mode.

- 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.

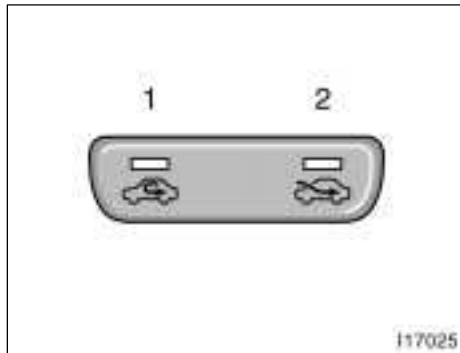
4. Floor/Windshield—Air flows mainly from the floor vents and windshield vents.

5. Windshield—Air flows mainly from the windshield vents.

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

Turning the air flow control knob to windshield position turns on the defroster-linked air conditioning. At this time, the "A/C" button indicator comes on regardless of whether or not the "A/C" button is pressed in. This is to clean up the front view more quickly.

When the "A/C" button is not pressed in, turning the air flow control knob to another position turns off the air conditioning.



Air intake selector

Press the button to select the air source. An indicator light will illuminate to show which air intake mode is being selected.

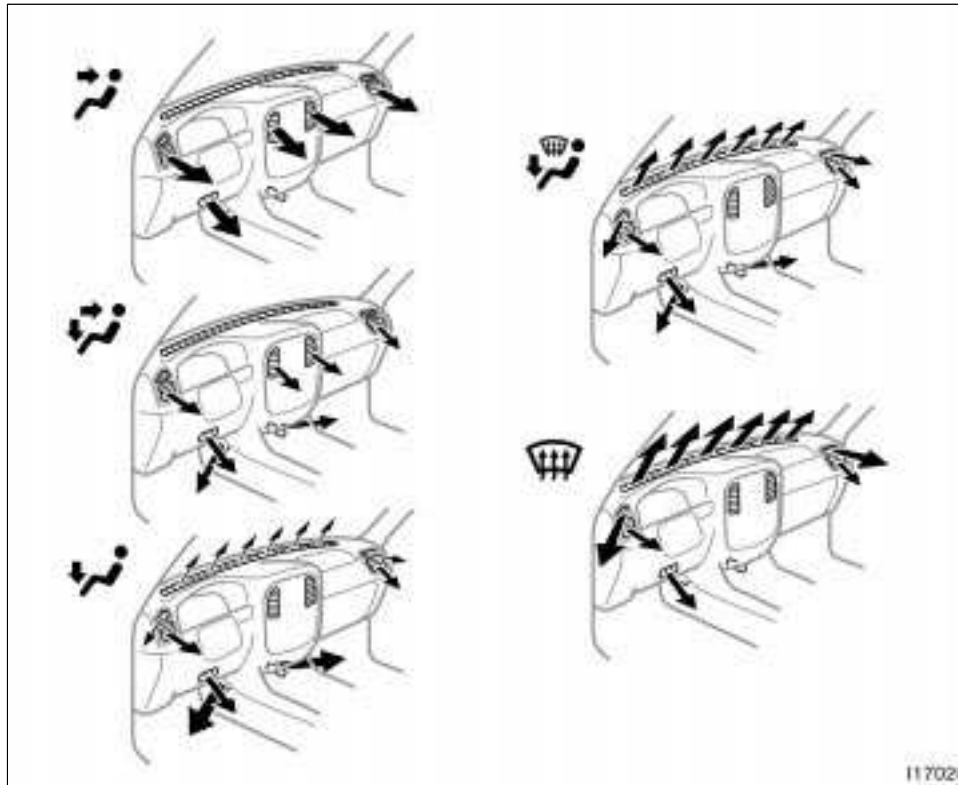
- 1. Recirculate**—Recirculates the air inside the vehicle.
- 2. Fresh**—Draws outside air into the system.

"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—"AUTO"
Temperature—To the desired temperature
Air intake—FRESH (outside air)
Air flow—"AUTO"
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—"AUTO"
Temperature—To the desired temperature
Air intake—FRESH (outside air)
Air flow—"AUTO"
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—"AUTO"
Temperature—To the desired temperature
Air intake—FRESH (outside air)
Air flow—"AUTO"
Air conditioning—OFF

Defogging

The inside of the windshield

For best results, set controls to:

Temperature—Towards high temperature to heat; low temperature to cool
Air intake—FRESH (outside air)
Air flow—WINDSHIELD

Turning the air flow control knob to windshield position turns on the defroster-linked air conditioning. At this time, the "A/C" button indicator comes on regardless of whether or not the "A/C" button is pressed in. This is to clean up the front view more quickly.

When the "A/C" button is not pressed in, turning the air flow control knob to another position turns off the air conditioning.

- 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:

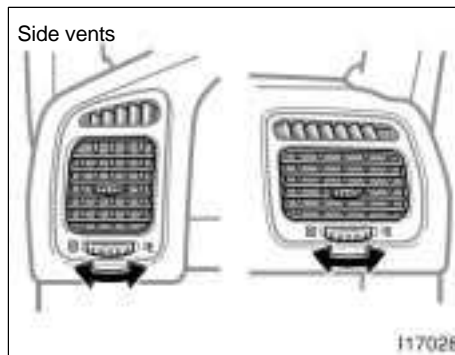
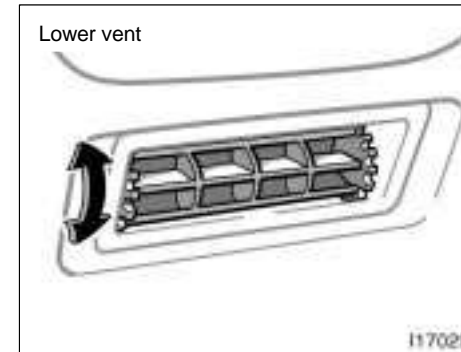
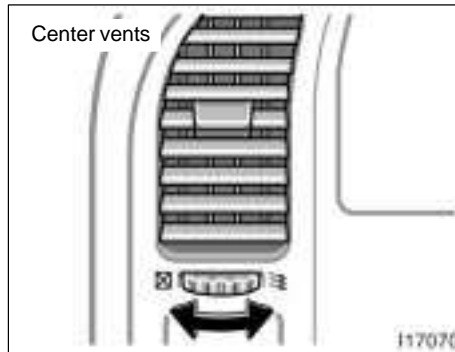
Temperature—Towards high temperature
Air intake—FRESH (outside air)
Air flow—WINDSHIELD

Turning the air flow control knob to windshield position turns on the defroster-linked air conditioning. At this time, the "A/C" button indicator comes on regardless of whether or not the "A/C" button is pressed in. This is to clean up the front view more quickly.

When the "A/C" button is not pressed in, turning the air flow control knob to another position turns off the air conditioning.

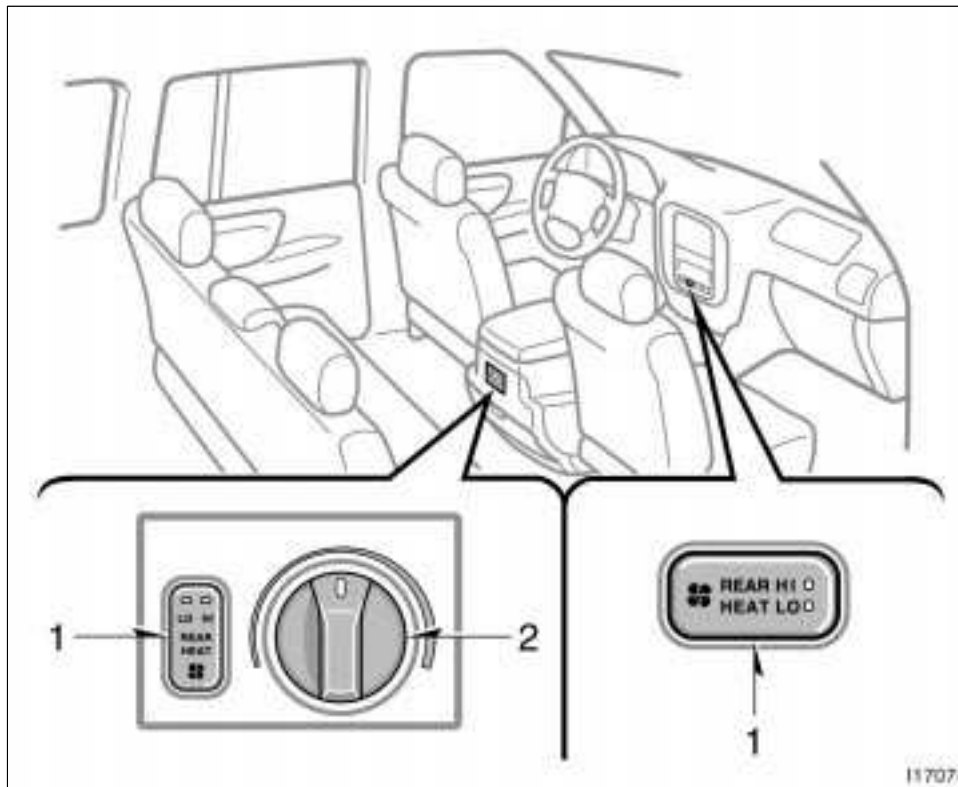
- To heat the vehicle interior while defrosting the windshield, choose floor/windshield air flow.

—Instrument panel vents



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

Rear heater system



1. Fan Speed Selector
2. Temperature Selector

Fan speed selector

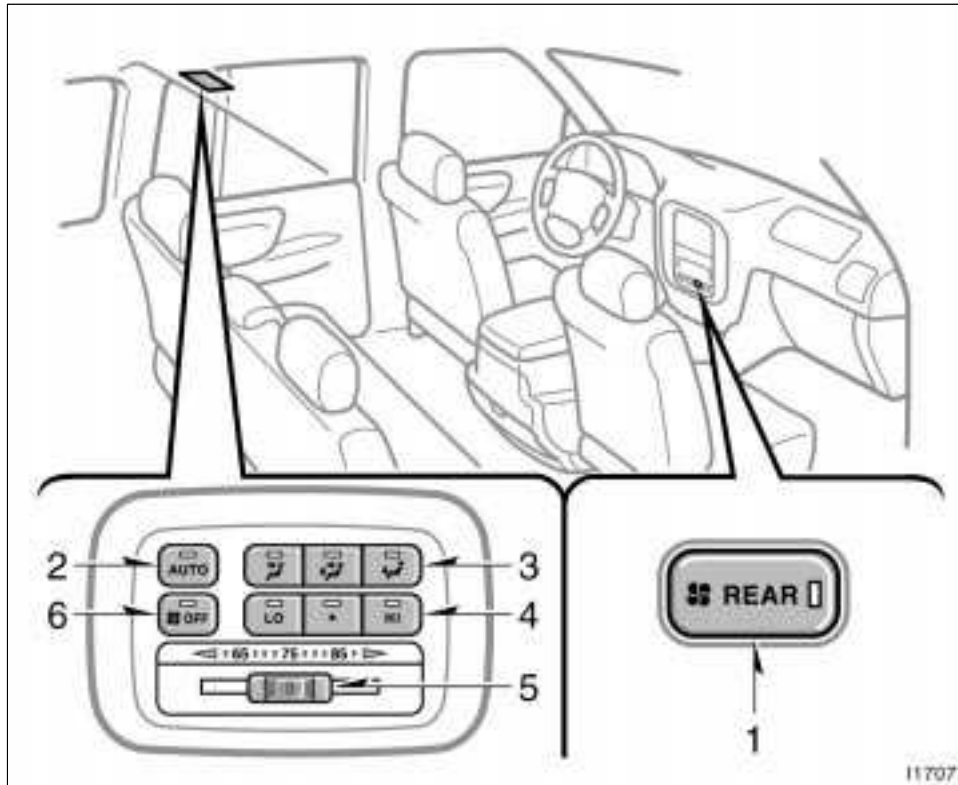
This button is used to turn the rear heater system on and off, and adjust the fan speed.

Pressing the button once adjusts the fan speed to the "LO" mode and twice successionaly adjusts the fan speed to the "HI" mode.

Temperature selector

Turn the knob to adjust the temperature—to the right to warm, to the left to cool.

**Rear air conditioning system—
—Controls**



1. Rear Air Conditioning On-Off Button
2. "AUTO" Button
3. Air Flow Selector
4. Fan Speed Selector
5. Temperature Selector
6. "OFF" Button

Rear air conditioning on-off button

To turn the rear air conditioning on, press the "REAR" button. To turn the rear air conditioning off, press the button again.

"AUTO" button

For automatic operation of the rear air conditioning, press the "AUTO" button. An indicator light will illuminate to show that the automatic operation mode has been selected.

In the automatic operation mode, the rear air conditioning selects the most suitable fan speed and air flow according to the temperature.

You may use manual controls if you want to select your own settings.

To turn off the automatic operation, press the "OFF" button.

Fan speed selector

Press the buttons to adjust the fan speed.

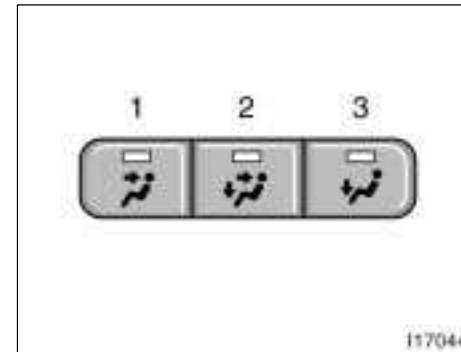
In automatic operation, you do not have to adjust the fan speed unless you desire another fan speed mode.

Temperature selector

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

"OFF" button

Push the button to turn off the rear air conditioning system.



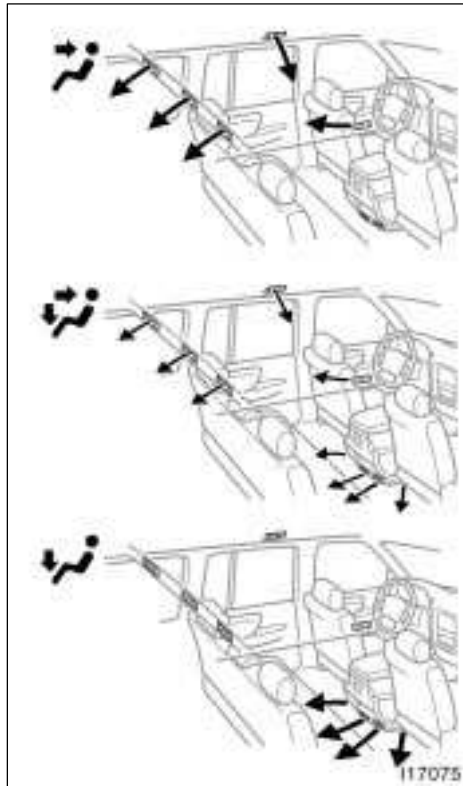
Air flow selector

Press one of the buttons to select the vents used for air flow. An indicator light will illuminate to show which air flow mode is being selected.

In automatic operation, you do not have to select the air flow unless you desire another air flow mode.

- 1. Panel**—Air flows mainly from the roof vents.
- 2. Bi-level**—Air flows from both the floor vents and the roof vents.
- 3. Floor**—Air flows mainly from the floor vents.

—Air flow selector settings



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, 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.



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 and back door 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 restraint move up and down smoothly and that the locks hold securely in any latched position. For folding-down rear seatbacks, swing-up rear seat cushions and detachable third seats, 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 that the belt webbing is not cut, frayed, worn or damaged.

Accelerator pedal

Check the pedal for smooth operation and uneven pedal effort or catching.

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 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 when the engine is cold. 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 through the reservoir. 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 pedal; pedal almost touches floor; vehicle pulls to one side when braking
- Engine coolant temperature continually higher than normal

- Engine continually runs hot; oil pressure gauge stays low

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 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. Also check whether the other keys will start the engine. If they work, your key may be broken. Have the key checked at your Toyota dealer. If none of your keys work, the system is possibly broken. Call your Toyota dealer. (See "Keys" in Chapter 1-2.)

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, connections at the spark plugs, ignition coil and/or distributor)
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 30 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 immediately. Then get immediate medical attention. If possible, continue to apply water with a sponge or cloth while enroute to the medical office.**

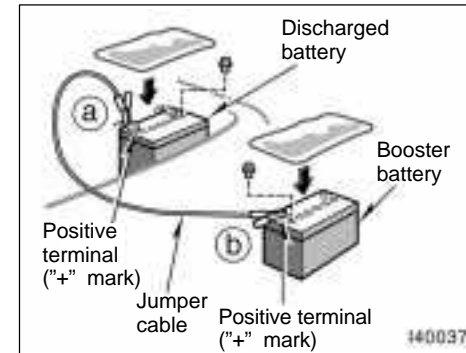
● The gas normally produced by a battery will explode if a flame or spark is brought near. Use only standardized jumper cables and do not smoke or light a match while jump starting.

NOTICE

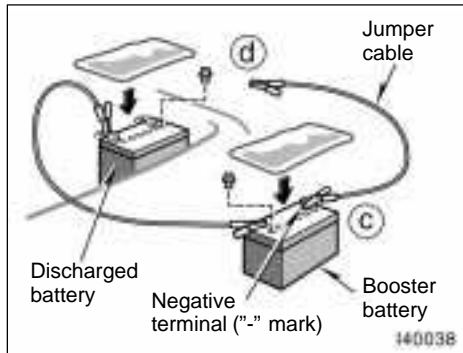
The battery used for boosting must be 12 V. Do not jump start unless you are sure that the booster battery is correct.

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.



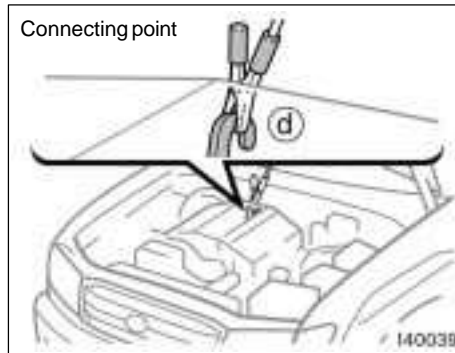
4. Make the cable connections in the order a, b, c, d.
 - a. Connect the clamp of the positive (red) jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on the discharged battery.
 - b. Connect the clamp at the other end of the positive (red) jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on the booster battery.



c. Connect the clamp of the negative (black) jumper cable to the negative (-) terminal on the booster battery.

d. Connect the clamp at the other end of the negative (black) jumper cable to a solid, stationary, unpainted, metallic point of the vehicle with the discharged battery.

The recommended connecting point is shown in the following illustration:



Do not connect the cable to or near any part that moves when the engine is cranked.

⚠ CAUTION

When making the connections, to avoid serious injury, 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" 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".
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:

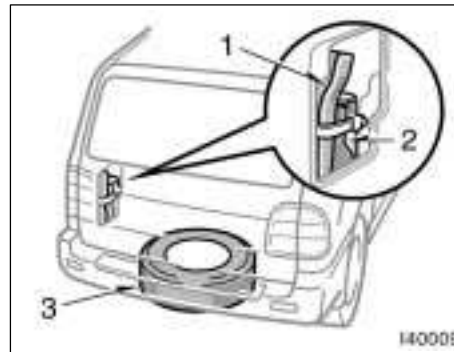
- Follow jacking instructions.
- Do not start or run the engine while your vehicle is supported by the jack.

- **Stop the vehicle on a level firm ground, firmly set the parking brake and put the transmission in reverse. Block the wheel diagonally opposite to the one being changed if necessary.**
- **Make sure to set the jack properly in the jack point. Raising the vehicle with jack improperly positioned will damage the vehicle or may allow the vehicle to fall off the jack and cause personal injury.**
- **Never get under the vehicle when the vehicle is supported by the jack alone.**
- **Use the jack only for lifting your vehicle during wheel changing.**
- **Do not raise the vehicle with someone in the vehicle.**
- **When raising the vehicle, do not put an object on or under the jack.**
- **Raise the vehicle only high enough to remove and change the tire.**

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

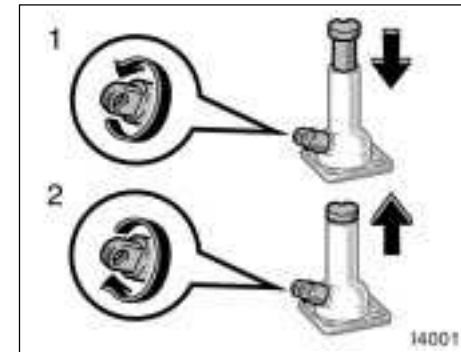


1. Get the required tools and spare tire.

- 1 Tool bag
- 2 Jack
- 3 Spare tire

To prepare yourself for an emergency, you should familiarize yourself with the use of the jack, each of the tools and their storage locations.

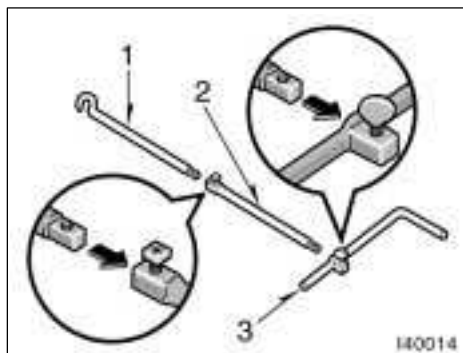
When storing the jack, put it in place and secure to prevent it from flying forward during a collision or sudden braking.



Turn the jack joint by hand.

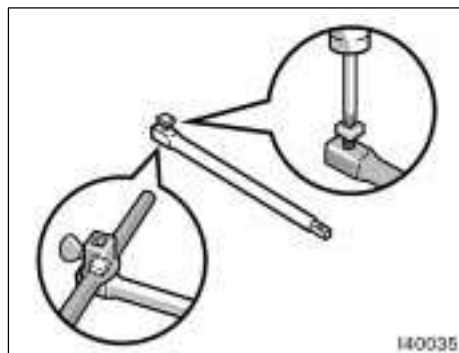
To remove: Turn the joint in direction 1 until the jack is free.

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.

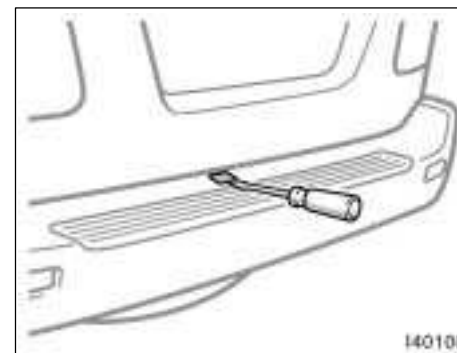


To remove the spare tire under the luggage compartment:

1. Put a jack handle, jack handle extensions and jack handle end together as shown in the illustration.
 - 1 Jack handle end
 - 2 Jack handle extension
 - 3 Jack handle



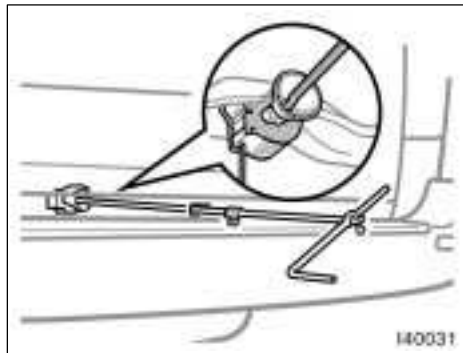
When connecting a jack handle extension with a jack handle end, use a Phillips-head screwdriver or jack handle to tighten the bolts on the joints as shown in the illustration. When connecting the jack handle with extension, tighten the wing bolt on the joint securely. Make sure that the hallow meets the bolt on every joint when you tighten the bolts.



2. Remove the access hole cover on the rear bumper with a flat-blade screwdriver.

NOTICE

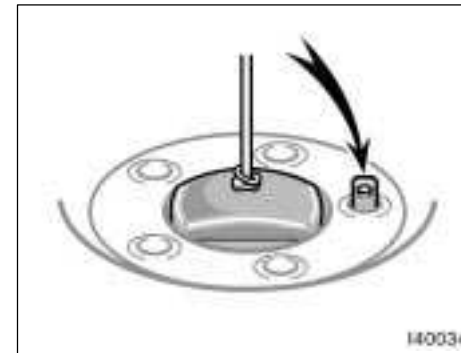
Tighten all the joints securely. Otherwise, the extension may come off and it may damage the paint or vehicle body.



3. Insert the jack handle end into the lowering screw through the access hole and turn it counterclockwise with pushing it to the front lightly.



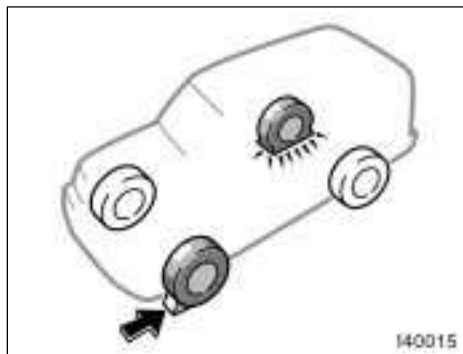
4. After the tire is lowered completely to the ground, remove the holding bracket as shown in the illustration.



When storing the spare tire, put it in place with the outer side of the wheel facing up and hook the holding bracket as shown in the illustration. Then secure the tire, taking care that the tire goes straight up without catching on any other part, to prevent it from moving during a collision or sudden braking.

Check the tire from the side to see that the tire is stored horizontally.

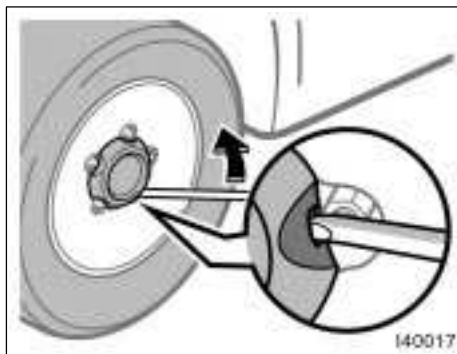
—Blocking the wheel



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



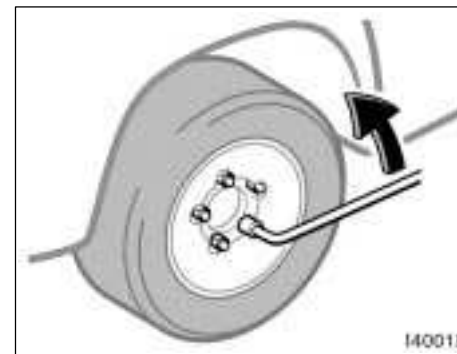
3. Remove the wheel ornament.

Pry off the wheel ornament, using the beveled end of the wheel ornament remover 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



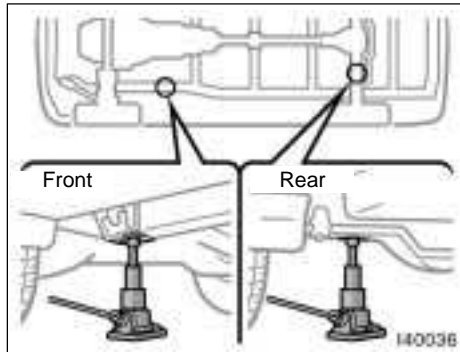
4. Loosen all the wheel nuts.

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

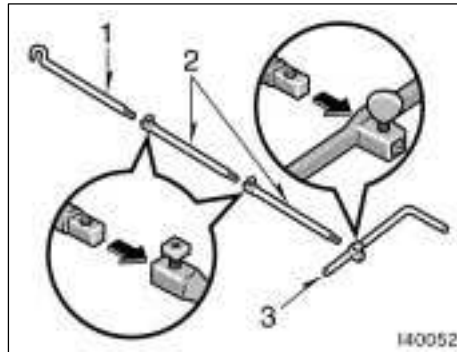


5. Position the jack at the correct jack point as shown.

Front—Under the frame side rail

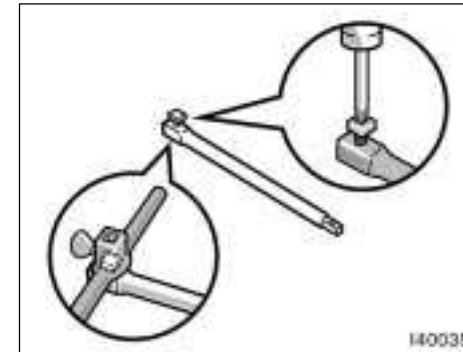
Rear—Under the rear axle housing

Make sure the jack is positioned on a level and solid place.



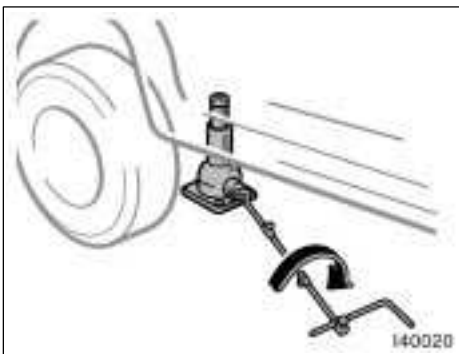
Put a jack handle, jack handle extensions, and jack handle end together as shown in the illustration.

- 1 Jack handle end
- 2 Jack handle extension
- 3 Jack handle



When connecting a jack handle extension with another extension and a jack handle end, use a Phillips-head screwdriver or jack handle to tighten the bolts on the joints as shown in the illustration. When connecting the jack handle with extension, tighten the wing bolt on the jack handle securely. Make sure that the hallow meets the bolt on any joint when you tighten the bolts.

—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.

To raise the vehicle, insert the jack handle end into the joint of 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 end. 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.

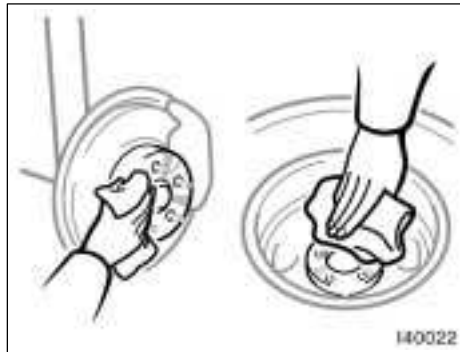
—Changing wheels



7. Remove the wheel nuts and change tires.

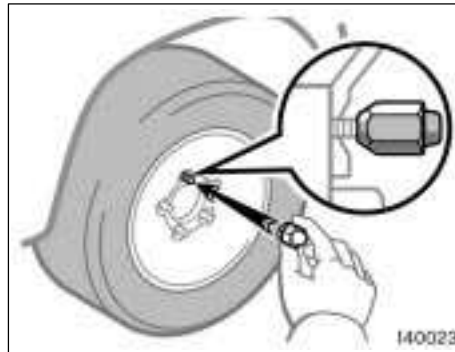
Lift the flat tire straight off and put it aside.

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.



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.

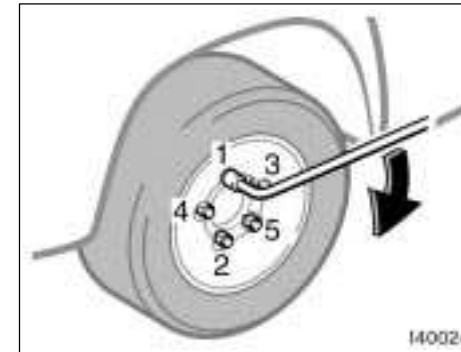
—Reinstalling wheel nuts



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 and see if you can tighten them more.

—Lowering your vehicle



9. Lower the vehicle completely and tighten the wheel nuts.

Turn the jack handle extension counter-clockwise with handle to lower the vehicle, making sure the handle remains firmly fitted onto the jack handle extension.

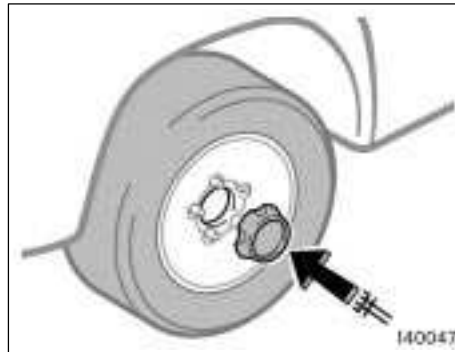
Use only the wheel nut wrench and turn it clockwise to tighten the nuts. Do not use other tools or any additional leverage other than your hands, such as a hammer, pipe or your foot. Make sure the wrench is securely engaged over the nut.

Tighten each nut a little at a time in the order shown. Repeat the process until all the nuts are tight.

CAUTION

When lowering the vehicle, make sure all portions of your body and all other persons around will not be injured as the vehicle is lowered to the ground.

—Reinstalling wheel ornament



10. Reinstall the wheel ornament.

Put the wheel ornament into position and then tap it firmly with the side or heel of your hand to snap it into place.

CAUTION

Take due care in handling the ornament to avoid unexpected personal injury.

—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.

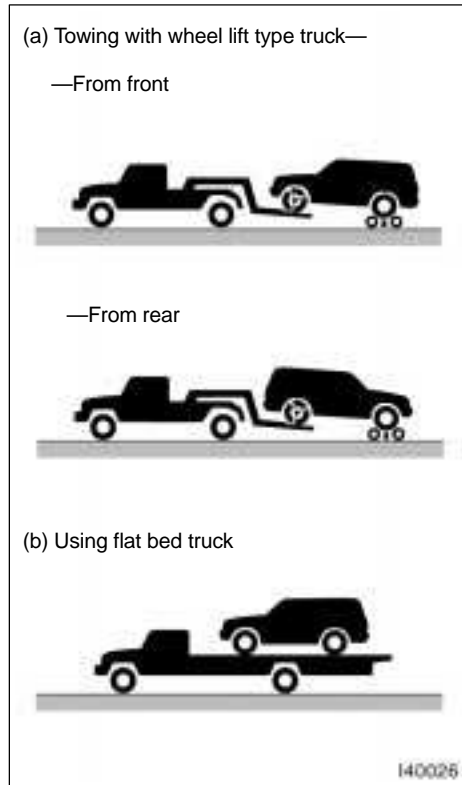
As soon as possible after changing wheels, tighten the wheel nuts to the torque specified in Part 8 with a torque wrench and have a technician repair the flat tire.

This is the same procedure for changing or rotating your tires.

CAUTION

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—



If towing is necessary, we recommend you have it done by your Toyota dealer or a commercial tow truck service. In consultation with them, have your vehicle towed using either (a) or (b).

Only when you cannot receive a towing service from a Toyota dealer or commercial tow truck service, tow your vehicle carefully in accordance with the instructions given in "—Emergency towing" in this Part.

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.

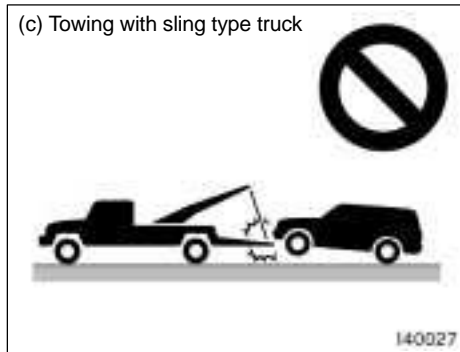
TOWING PRECAUTIONS:

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.

(a) Towing with wheel lift type truck

Use a towing dolly under the wheels not lifted by the truck.

(b) Using flat bed truck

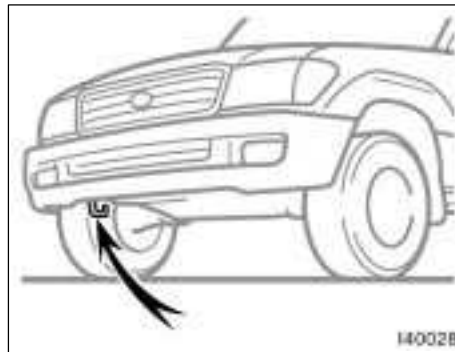


(c) Towing with sling type truck

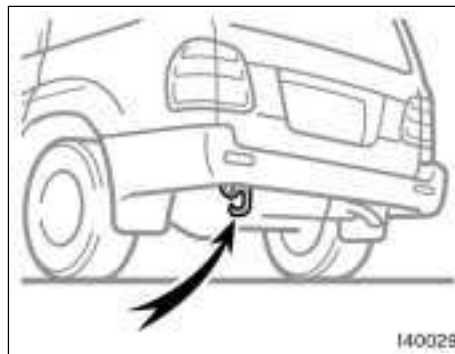
NOTICE

Do not tow with sling type truck, either from the front or rear. This may cause body damage.

—Emergency towing



Front



Rear

If towing is necessary, we recommend you to have it done by your Toyota dealer or a commercial tow truck service.

If towing service is not available in an emergency, your vehicle may be temporarily towed by a cable or chain secured to one of the following parts:

Front: Front emergency towing hook

Rear: Rear emergency towing hook

Use extreme caution when towing 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.

**CAUTION**

Use extreme caution when towing vehicle. Avoid sudden starts or erratic driving maneuvers which would place excessive stress on the emergency towing hook and towing cable or chain. The hook and towing cable or chain may break and cause serious injury or damage.

**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.

NOTICE

Use only a cable or chain specifically intended for use in towing vehicles. Securely fasten the cable or chain to the towing hook provided.

Before towing, release the parking brake and put the transmission in "N". Unlock the center differential. The key must be in "ACC" (engine off) or "ON" (engine running).

—Emergency towing hook precautions

- Before emergency towing, check that the hook is not broken or damaged and that the installation bolts are not loose.
- Fasten the towing cable or chain securely to the hook.
- Do not jerk the hook. Apply steady and even force.
- To avoid damaging the hook, do not pull from the side or at a vertical angle. Always pull straight ahead.



CAUTION

If the emergency towing hook is used to get out when your vehicle becomes stuck in mud, sand or other condition from which the vehicle cannot be driven out under its own power, make sure to observe the precautions mentioned below. Otherwise, excessive stress will be put on the hook and the towing cable or chain may break, causing serious injury or damage.

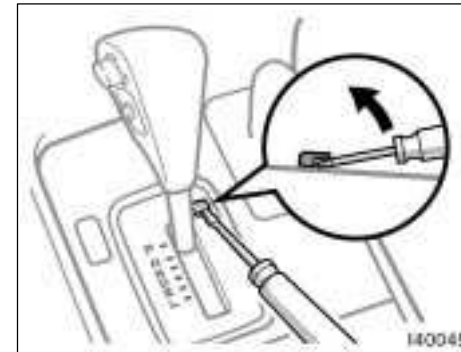
- If the towing vehicle can hardly move, do not forcibly continue the towing. Contact your Toyota dealer or a commercial tow truck service for assistance.
- Tow the vehicle as straight ahead as possible.
- Keep away from the vehicle during towing.

—Tips for towing a stuck vehicle

The following methods are effective to use when your vehicle is stuck in the mud, sand or other condition from which the vehicle cannot be driven out under its own power. Use extreme caution when towing the vehicles. In addition, keep away from the vehicles and towing cable or chain when towing.

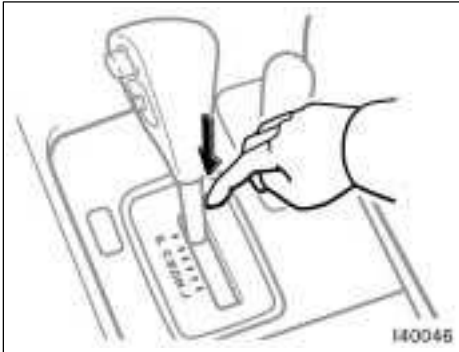
- Remove the sand soil in the front and the back of the tires.
- Place stones or wood under the tires.

If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever



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 on.
2. Pry up the cover with a flat-bladed screwdriver or equivalent.



3. **Insert your finger into the hole to push down the shift lock override button. You can shift out of "P" position only while pushing the button.**
4. **Shift into "N" position.**
5. **Reinstall 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

You can purchase a new key at your Toyota dealer if you can give them the key number and master key.

Even if you lose only one key, contact your Toyota dealer to make a new key. If you lose all your master keys, you cannot make new keys; the whole engine immobiliser system must be replaced.

See the suggestion given in "Keys" in Chapter 1-2.

You can use the wireless remote control system with the new transmitter. Contact your Toyota dealer for detailed information.

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 sea-coast 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.

Keep your vehicle in a well ventilated garage or a roofed place. 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

Keep your vehicle clean by regular washing.

The following cases may cause weakness to the paint or corrosion to the body and parts. Wash your vehicle as soon as possible.

- When driving in a coastal area
- When driving on a road sprinkled with antifreeze
- When having stuck of coal tar, tree sap, bird droppings and carcass of an insect
- When driving in the areas where there are a lot of smoke, soot, dust, iron dust and chemical substance
- When the vehicle becomes remarkably dirty with dust and mud

Hand-washing your Toyota

Work in the shade and wait until the vehicle body is not hot to the touch.



When cleaning under floor or chassis, be careful not to injure your hands.

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.

Plastic bumpers: Wash carefully. Do not scrub with abrasive cleaners. The bumper faces are soft.

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.

Automatic car wash

Your vehicle may be washed in an automatic car wash, but remember that the paint can be scratched by some type of brushes, unfiltered washing water, or the washing process itself. Scratching reduces paint durability and gloss, especially on darker colors. The manager of the car wash should be able to advise you whether the process is safe for the paint on your vehicle.

NOTICE

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

Waxing your Toyota

Polishing and waxing is recommended to maintain the original beauty of your Toyota's finish.

Once a month or if the vehicle does not repel water well, apply wax.

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.

NOTICE

Always remove the plastic bumpers if your vehicle is re-painted and placed in a high heat paint waxing booth. High temperatures could damage the bumpers.

Cleaning the interior



CAUTION

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 do not come off, repeat the procedure. Commercial foaming-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*
- ◆ *Do not use the belts until they become dry.*

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 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 7

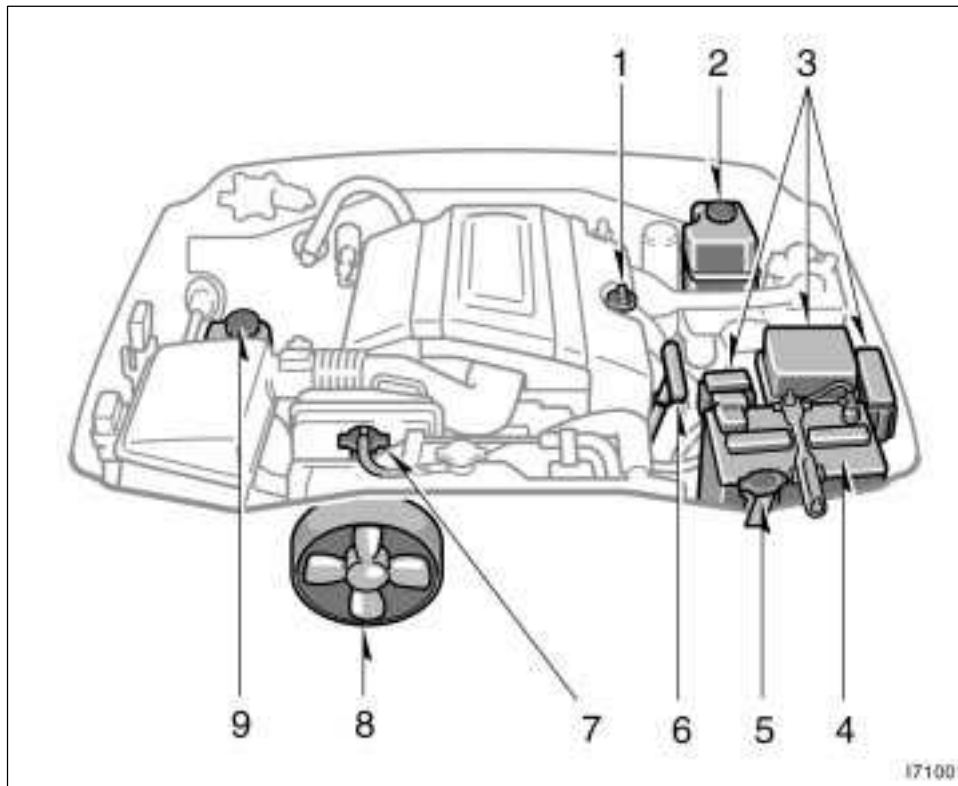
DO- IT- YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

Chapter 7- 1

Introduction

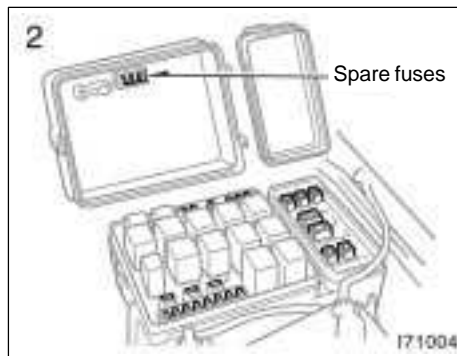
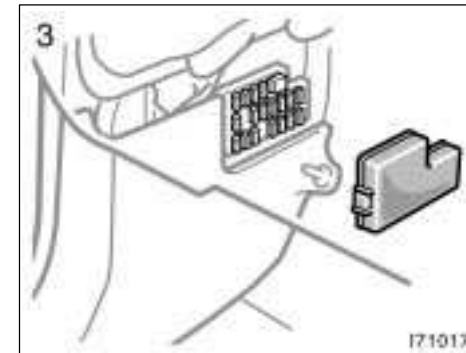
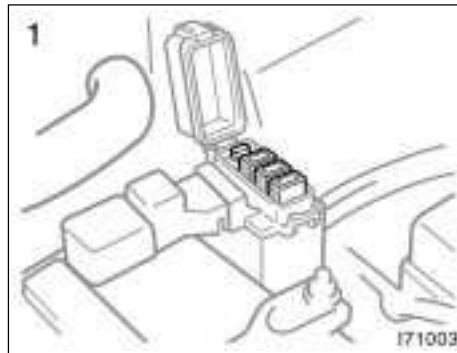
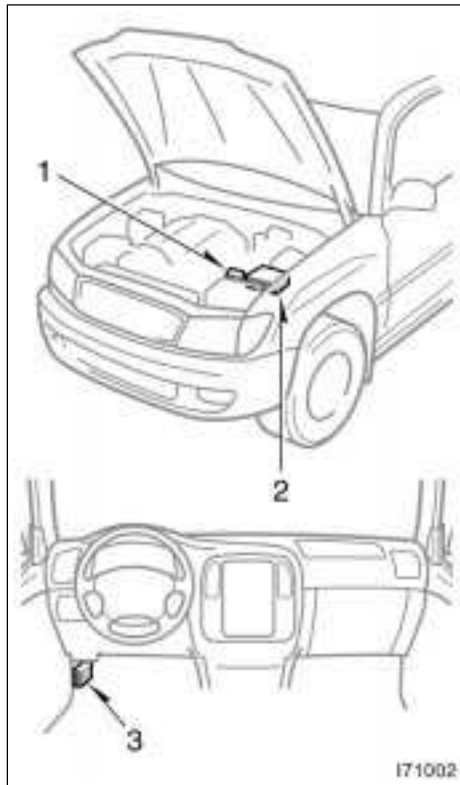
- Engine compartment overview
- [Fuse locations](#)
- [Do- it- yourself service precautions](#)
- Parts and tools

Engine compartment overview



1. Engine oil filler cap
2. Brake fluid reservoir
3. Fuse blocks
4. Battery
5. Windshield washer and rear window washer fluid tank
6. Engine oil level dipstick
7. Engine coolant reservoir
8. Electric cooling fan
9. Power steering fluid reservoir

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 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 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 reuse iridium-tipped spark plugs by cleaning or regapping.
- ◆ Do not overfill automatic transmission fluid, transfer oil and power steering fluid, or the transmission, transfer and power steering 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 on 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 grade SH, "Energy-Conserving II" or SJ, "Energy-Conserving" 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 DEXRON II or III

Tools:

- Rag or paper towel
- Funnel (only for adding fluid)

Checking battery condition**Tools:**

- Warm water
- Baking soda
- Grease
- Conventional wrench (for terminal clamp bolts)

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**Parts:**

- Bulb with same number and wattage rating as original (See charts in "Replacing light bulbs" in Chapter 7-3.)

Tools:

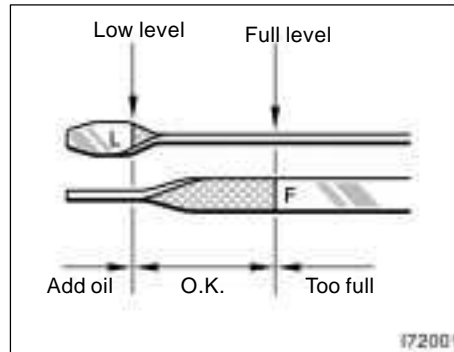
- Screwdriver

Part 7 DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE—

Chapter 7-2 Engine and Chassis

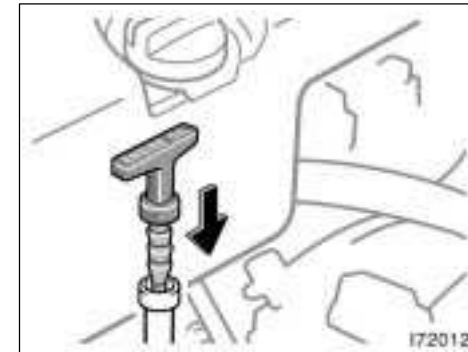
- [Checking the engine oil level](#)
- [Checking the engine coolant level](#)
- [Checking brake fluid](#)
- [Checking power steering fluid](#)
- [Checking tire pressure](#)
- [Checking and replacing tires](#)
- [Rotating tires](#)
- [Installing snow tires and chains](#)
- [Replacing wheels](#)
- [Aluminum 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. Standing up on the left side of the vehicle, reinsert the dipstick in the direction so that the "ENGINE OIL" on top should be read correctly and 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.



If the oil level is below or only slightly above the low level, 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.):
1.5 (1.6, 1.3)

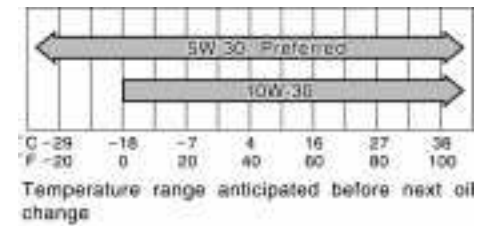
NOTICE

- ◆ *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 grade SH, "Energy-Conserving II" or SJ, "Energy-Conserving" multigrade engine oil or ILSAC multigrade engine oil.

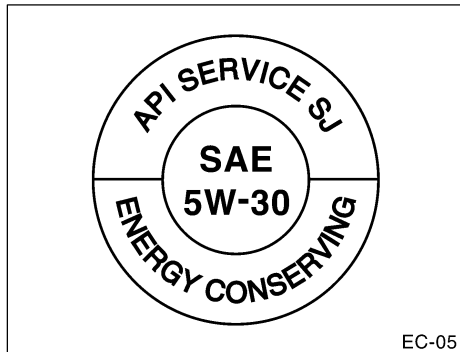
Recommended viscosity (SAE):



OIL5U

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.



EC-05

API service symbol



API-02

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 SJ. The center portion of the label shows the SAE viscosity grade such as SAE 5W-30. "Energy-Conserving" shown in the lower portion, indicates that the oil has fuel-saving capabilities.

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.



To prevent burning yourself, do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot.

Coolant type selection

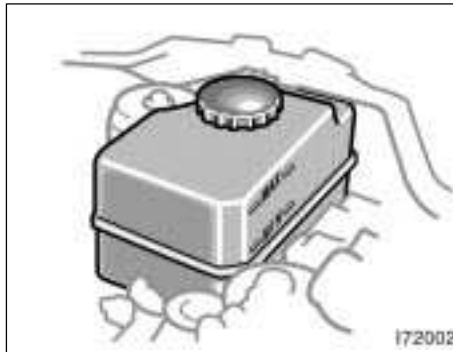
Your coolant must contain ethylene-glycol antifreeze. In addition to preventing freezing and subsequent damage to the engine, this will prevent corrosion. Further supplemental inhibitors or additives are neither needed nor recommended.

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



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 or when the fluid level in the accumulator is high.

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.

Refilling brake fluid:

1. Turn the ignition switch off.
2. Depress the brake pedal more than 40 times.
3. Remove the reservoir cover by hand. Add brake fluid up to the "MAX" line.

If you do not follow the procedure above, the reservoir may overflow.

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.

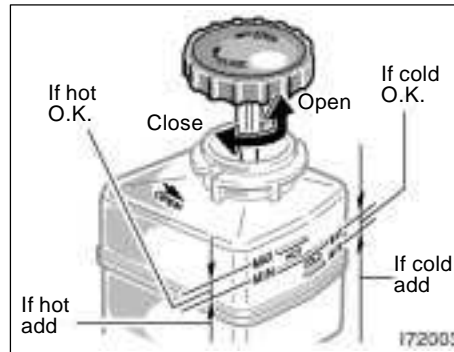
CAUTION

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 wipe it off to prevent it from damaging the parts or painting.

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 (60°C—80°C or 140°F—175°F). You may also check the level when the fluid is cold (about room temperature, 10°C—30°C or 50°F—85°F) if the engine has not been run for about five hours.

Clean all dirt from outside of the reservoir tank and look at the fluid level. If the fluid is cold, the level should be in the "COLD" range. 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 the range.

To remove the filler cap, turn it counter-clockwise and lift up. To reinstall it, turn it clockwise. 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 vehicle capacity weight are given in Part 8.

You should check the tire pressures every two weeks, or at least once a month. And don't 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.

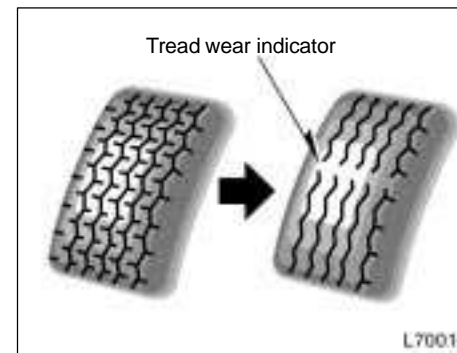
High tire pressure produces a harsh ride, handling problems, excessive wear at the center of the tire tread, and a greater possibility of tire damage from road hazards.

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 vehicle capacity weight.** The passenger and luggage weight should be located so that the vehicle is balanced.
- **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.
- Do not use tires or wheels other than the manufacturer's recommended size.

Toyota recommends all four tires, or at least both of the front or rear tires be replaced at a time as a set.

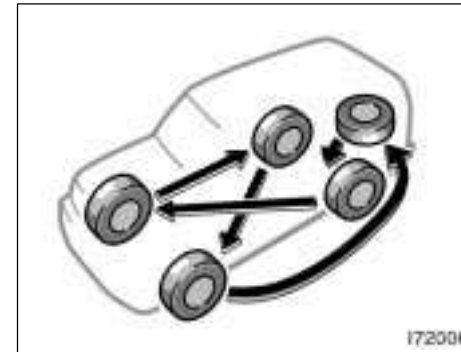
See "If you have a flat tire" in Part 4 for tire change procedure.

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



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.

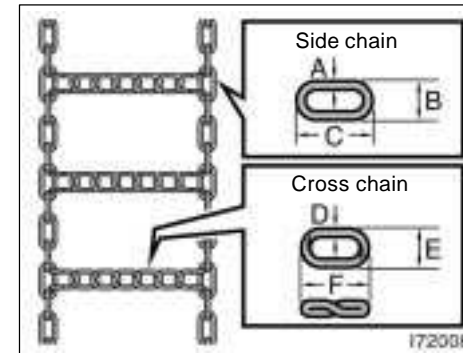
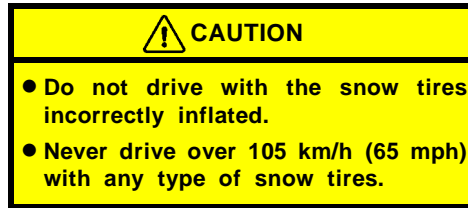
SNOW TIRE INSTALLATION

Snow tires should be installed on all wheels.

Installing snow tires on the rear 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 space.

Mark the direction of rotation and be sure to install them in the same direction when replacing.



TIRE CHAIN SELECTION

Use the tire chains of correct size.

For 275/70R16 tire, use the following type chains.

	mm (in.)
A Diameter of side chain:	5 (0.20)
B Width of side chain:	18 (0.71)
C Length of side chain:	46.1 (1.81)
D Diameter of cross chain:	6 (0.24)
E Width of cross chain:	22 (0.87)
F Length of cross chain:	37.5 (1.48)


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 rear tires as tightly as possible. Do not use tire chains on the front 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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 9 REPORTING SAFETY DEFECTS FOR U.S. OWNERS AND UNIFORM TIRE QUALITY GRADING

- [Reporting safety defects for U.S. owners](#)
- [Uniform tire quality grading](#)

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

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 grades for this tire are 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.

Part 8 SPECIFICATIONS

- [Dimensions and weight](#)
- Engine
- Fuel
- Service specifications
- Tires
- [Fuses](#)

Dimensions and weight

Overall length	mm (in.)	4890 (192.5)
Overall width	mm (in.)	1940 (76.4)
Overall height	mm (in.)	1875 (73.8)* ¹
Wheelbase	mm (in.)	2850 (112.2)
Front tread	mm (in.)	1620 (63.8)
Rear tread	mm (in.)	1615 (63.6)
Vehicle capacity weight (occupants + luggage)		
	kg (lb.)	590 (1300)
		562 (1240)* ²

*1: Unladen vehicle

*2: With third seats

Engine

Model:
2UZ-FE

Type:
8 cylinder V type, 4 cycle, gasoline

Bore and stroke, mm (in.):
94.0 × 84.0 (3.70 × 3.30)

Displacement, cm (cu. in.):
4664 (284.5)

Fuel

Fuel type:

Premium unleaded gasoline, Octane Rating 91 (Research Octane Number 96) or higher for optimum engine performance. However, if such premium type cannot be obtained, you may temporarily use unleaded gasoline with an Octane Rating as low as 87 (Research Octane Number 91).

Fuel tank capacity, L (gal., Imp. gal.):
96 (25.4, 21.1)

Service specifications

ENGINE

Valve clearance (engine cold), mm (in.):

Intake 0.15—0.25 (0.006—0.010)

Exhaust 0.25—0.35 (0.010—0.014)

Spark plug type:

DENSO SK20R11

NGK IFR6A11

Spark plug gap, mm (in.):

1.1 (0.043)

ENGINE LUBRICATION

Oil capacity (drain and refill), L (qt., Imp. qt.)

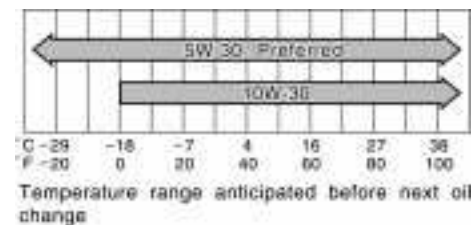
With filter 6.8 (7.2, 6.0)

Without filter 6.4 (6.8, 5.6)

Oil grade:

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

Recommended oil viscosity (SAE):



OIL05U

COOLING SYSTEM

Total capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.)

Without rear heater 14.8 (15.6, 13.0)

With rear heater 15.3 (16.2, 13.5)

Coolant type:

With ethylene-glycol antifreeze (Do not use alcohol type.)

BATTERY

Open voltage* at 20°C (68°F):

12.6—12.8 V Fully charged

12.2—12.4 V Half charged

11.8—12.0 V Discharged

*: Voltage that is checked 20 minutes after the key is removed with all the lights turned off

Charging rates:

5 A max.

TRANSFER

Oil capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.)
1.3 (1.4, 1.1)

Oil type:
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.)
Up to 1.9 (2.0, 1.7)

Fluid type:
Automatic transmission fluid D-II or DEXRON®III (DEXRON®II)

DIFFERENTIAL

Oil capacity, L (qt., Imp. qt.):
Front 1.7 (1.8, 1.5)

Rear
With rear differential lock system 3.2 (3.4, 28)
Without rear differential lock system 3.3 (3.5, 2.9)

Oil type:

Standard differential
Hypoid gear oil API GL-5
Limited slip differential
Hypoid gear oil for limited slip differential API GL-5

Recommended oil viscosity:
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:
Lithium base wheel bearing 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.):
116 (4.6)

Pedal freeplay, mm (in.):
1—6 (0.04—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):
4—6 clicks

Fluid type:
SAE J1703 or FMVSS No. 116 DOT 3

STEERING

Wheel freeplay:
Less than 40 mm (1.6 in.)

Power steering fluid type:
Automatic transmission fluid DEXRON®II or III

SUSPENSION

Fluid type:
Suspension fluid AHC

Tires

Tire size:

P275/70R16 114S

Tire pressure, kPa (kgf/cm² or bar, psi):

Normal driving

Front 220 (2.2, 32)

Rear 220 (2.2, 32)

Tailer towing

Front 220 (2.2, 32)

Rear 240 (2.4, 35)

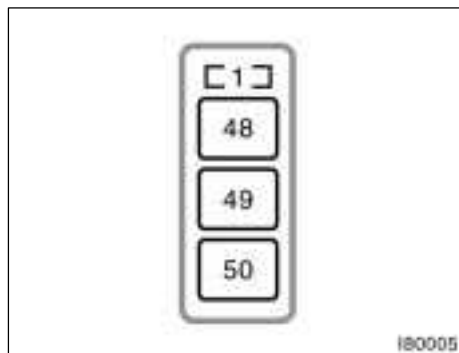
Wheel size:

16 x 8JJ

Wheel nut torque, N-m (kgf-m, ft-lbf):

131 (13.4, 96.6)

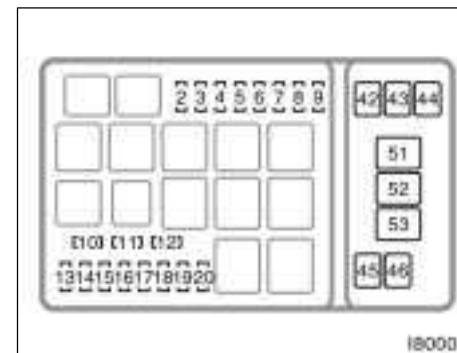
Fuses



Engine compartment

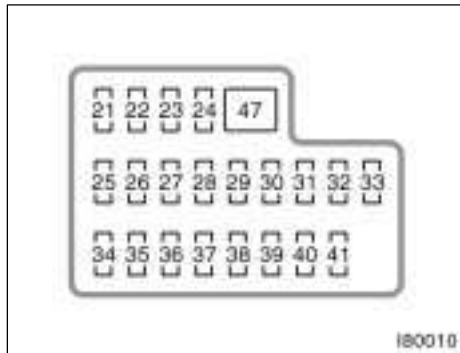
Fuses (type A)

1. **ALT-S 7.5 A:** Charging system
2. **AM1 NO.2 20 A:** Starting system, turn signal lights, emergency flashers, all components in "CIGAR", "ECU-IG", "MIRR", "SRS" fuses
3. **A.C 20 A:** Air conditioning system
4. **POWER HTR 10 A:** No circuit
5. **SEAT HTR 15 A:** Seat heaters
6. **FUEL HTR 20 A:** No circuit
7. **MIR HTR 15 A:** Outside rear view mirror heater
8. **HEAD CLNER 20 A:** No circuit



Engine compartment

9. **CDS FAN 20 A:** Electric cooling fan
10. **EFI or ECD 20 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, emission control system, fuel pump
11. **HORN 10 A:** Horns
12. **THROTTLE 15 A:** Electronic throttle control system
13. **RADIO 20 A:** Car audio system
14. **HAZ-TRN 15 A:** Emergency flashers, turn signal lights



Left side kick panel

- 15. **AM2 30 A:** Starting system, multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, all components in "IGN" fuse
- 16. **TEL 10 A:** No circuit
- 17. **HEAD(LH-UPR) 20 A:** Left-hand headlight (high beam)
- 18. **HEAD(RH-UPR) 20 A:** Right-hand headlight (high beam)
- 19. **HEAD(LH-LWR) 10 A:** Left-hand headlight (low beam), front fog lights
- 20. **HEAD(RH-LWR) 10 A:** Right-hand headlight (low beam)
- 21. **MIRR 10 A:** Power rear view mirror
- 22. **SRS 15 A:** SRS airbag system, seat belt pretensioners
- 23. **CIGAR 15 A:** Cigarette lighter
- 24. **IGN 10 A:** Multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, anti-lock brake system, SRS airbag system, seat belt pretensioners, discharge warning light
- 25. **DOME 10 A:** Interior lights, personal lights
- 26. **AHC-IG 20 A:** No circuit
- 27. **DIFF 20 A:** Rear differential lock system
- 28. **GAUGE 15 A:** Gauges and meters, service reminder indicators and warning buzzer (except discharge, open door and SRS airbag warning lights), backup lights, air conditioning system, electronically controlled automatic transmission system
- 29. **WIPER 20 A:** Windshield wipers and washer, rear window wiper and washer
- 30. **I/UP 7.5 A:** Engine idle up system
- 31. **FR FOG 15 A:** Front fog lights
- 32. **STOP 15 A:** Stop lights, high mounted stoplight
- 33. **RR A.C 30 A:** Air conditioning system
- 34. **DEFOG 20 A:** Rear window defogger
- 35. **ECU-B 15 A:** Power door lock control system, power windows, rear window wiper and washer, illuminated entry system
- 36. **TAIL 15 A:** Tail lights, license plate lights, parking lights, instrument panel lights
- 37. **AHC-B 15 A:** No circuit
- 38. **OBD 10 A:** On-board diagnosis system
- 39. **RR HTR 10 A:** Air conditioning system
- 40. **ECU-IG 15 A:** Anti-lock brake system, shift lock system, power seats
- 41. **PWR OUTLET 15 A:** Power outlets

Fuses (type B)

- 42. **ABS NO.1 40 A:** Anti-lock brake system
- 43. **AHC 50 A:** No circuit
- 44. **ACC 50 A:** All components in "PWR OUTLET" fuse
- 45. **ABS NO.2 40 A:** Anti-lock brake system
- 46. **STARTER 30 A:** Starting system
- 47. **POWER 40 A:** Power door lock control system, power windows, electric moon roof, power seat

Fuses (type C)

- 48. **MAIN 100 A:** No circuit
- 49. **ALT 140 A:** All components in "J/B NO.2", "MIR HTR", "SEAT HTR", "A.C", "AM1 NO.1", "AM1 NO.2", "ACC", "CDS FAN", "HTR" and "ABS NO.1" fuses
- 50. **J/B NO.2 100 A:** All components in "ECU-B", "FR FOG", "AM1 NO.1", "TAIL", "STOP", "DOME", "POWER", "RR A.C" and "RR HTR" fuses
- 51. **AM1 NO.1 80 A:** Charging system, outside rear view mirror heater, all components in "AM1 NO.2", "GAUGE", "WIPER", "DIFF", "DEFOG", "A.C" and "SEAT HTR" fuses

52. **HTR 60 A:** Air conditioning system

53. **GLOW 80 A:** No circuit

Part 10
INDEX

A

Adding washer fluid	232
Adjustment	
Front seats	32
Seat belt	45,47
Air conditioning system	125
Airbags	52
Aluminum wheel precautions	228
Anti-glare inside rear view mirror	77
Anti-lock brake system warning light	94
Anti-theft steering column lock	101
Appearance care	
Cleaning the interior	204
Protecting your Toyota from corrosion ..	201
Washing and waxing	202
Armrest	33
Automatic transmission	
Driving with an automatic transmission .	102
Shift lock override button	198
Shift pattern	102
Shifting speed	102
Automatic transmission fluid temperature	
warning light	94
Auxiliary boxes	144
Auxiliary catch, Engine hood	24

B

Back door	22
-----------------	----

Battery	
Checking battery condition	229
Gas caution	229
Handling safety	229
Recharging precautions	231
Winter driving tips	171
Before starting the engine	167
Brake pad wear limit indicators	161
Brake system	158
Brake system warning light	94
Brake system warning buzzer	94
Brakes	
Fluid level	222
Pad wear limit indicators	161
Parking	109
Break-in tips	152
Brightness control	84

C

Car audio system	113
Carbon monoxide caution	156
Cassette tape player	113
Checking and replacing fuses	231
Checking brake fluid	222
Checking the engine oil level	219
Child restraint	
Child restraint system	59
Installation	61
Precautions	59
Types of child restraint system	60
Cigarette lighter and ashtray	138
Cleaning the interior	204
Clock	137
Cold weather	
Operation	171

Compact Disc player	113
Controls, Instrument panel	2,5
Cooling system	
Coolant level	221
Engine overheating	185
Radiator and reservoir	221
Radiator cap	185
Winter driving tips	171
Corrosion prevention	201
Cruise control	109
Cup holders	146

D

Defogger, Rear window	89
Differential lock system, rear	107
Dimmer switch, Headlight	81
Directional signals	81
Discharge warning light	94
Do-it-yourself maintenance	
Parts and tools	217
Service precautions	216
Does your vehicle need repairing?	210
Driver's seat belt reminder light	94
Driver's seat belt reminder buzzer	94
Driving	
Automatic transmission	102
Driving tips	167
Driving tips	
Driving tips in various conditions	168
Driving with an automatic transmission .	102
Economical driving	178
Good driving practice	102
Winter driving tips	171
During	
Break-in	152

E

Economical driving	
Saving money on both fuel and repairs	178
Electrical system	
Battery	229,231
Fuse locations	215
Fuses	231
Emergency flasher switch	83
Emergency, In case of	
Blown fuse	231
Emergency flasher switch	83
Flat tire	186
If you cannot shift automatic transmission selector lever	198
If you lose your keys	199
If your engine stalls while driving	185
If your vehicle needs to be towed	195
If your vehicle will not start	181
Jump starting	182
Overheating	185
Towing	195
Engine	
Before starting the engine	167
Checking the coolant level	221
Emission control device	155
Engine compartment	214
Exhaust gas caution	156
Hood release	24
Oil consumption	157
Oil level	219
Oil pressure gauge	92
Overheating	185
Starting procedure	167
Three-way catalytic converter	155

Engine coolant	
Temperature gauge	92
Winter driving tips	171
Engine coolant temperature gauge	92
Engine immobiliser system	11
Engine oil	
Winter driving tips	171
Engine oil pressure gauge	92
Exhaust gas caution	156

F

Facts about engine oil consumption	157
Flasher, Headlight	81
Flat tire	
After changing wheels	194
Changing tires	192
If you have a flat tire	186
Jack point	191
Jacking precautions	186
Jacking up	192
Loosening wheel nuts	190
Lowering vehicle	193
Reinstalling wheel ornament	194
Removing wheel ornament	190
Wheel block	190
Wheel nuts	193
Floor mat	148
Fluid level	
Brakes	222
Power steering	223
Washer fluid	232
Fog light switch, Front	84
Foreign countries, Operation in	154

Four-wheel drive	
Operating the four-wheel drive system	106
Front fog light switch	84
Front passenger's seat belt reminder light	94
Front seats	32
Fuel	
Filler door opener	26
Fuel economy	178
Fuel information	153
Gauge	91
Operation in foreign countries	154
Tank cap	26
Fuel pump shut-off system	140
Fuse locations	215
Fuses	
Fuse box	231

G

Gauge	
Engine coolant temperature	92
Engine oil pressure	92
Fuel	91
Glovebox	141
Garage door opener box	141

H

Hazard switch	83
Head restraints	42
Headlight switch	81
High speed operation	
During break-in	152
Hood release, Engine	24

How to start the engine 167

I

Identification

Engine 163
Vehicle 163
Ignition switch 101
Ignition switch light 87
Indicator symbols 6
Instrument panel
Brightness control 84
Cigarette lighter and ashtray 138
Clock 137
Engine oil pressure gauge 92
Fuel gauge 91
Indicator symbols 6
Odometer 94
Tachometer 93
Trip meter 94
Instrument panel light control 84
Instrument panel overview 2,5
Interior light 84,86

J

Jack

Location 187
Jump starting 182

K

Key 9,199
Key reminder buzzer 94

L

Light bulbs

Back-up lights 238
Front fog lights 235
Front side marker lights 236
Front turn signal lights 236
Headlights 233
License plate lights 238
Parking lights 236
Rear turn signal lights 238
Stop and tail lights 237,238
Light bulbs, replacing 233

Lock

Back door 22
Side doors 13
Steering column 101
Low fuel level warning light 94
Luggage cover 147
Luggage stowage precautions 161

M

Maintenance

Do-it-yourself maintenance 216
Does your vehicle need repairing? 210
General maintenance 208
Parts and tools 217
Maintenance requirements 207
Where to go for service 207
Malfunction indicator lamp 94
Manual quarter windows 21
Maximum allowable speed
Automatic transmission 102
Mirror
Anti-glare inside rear view 77

Mirrors

Folding rear view 77
Outside rear view 76
Power rear view 76
Vanity 79
Moon roof 27

N

New vehicle break-in 152

O

Odometer 94
Off-road driving precautions 169
Off-road vehicle precautions 151
Oil
Consumption 157
Power steering 223
Pressure gauge 92
Viscosity and grade 219
Open door warning light 94
Operation in foreign countries 154
Outside rear view mirror heaters 89
Outside temperature display 138
Overdrive switch 102
Overheating, Engine 185
Overheating, Engine coolant 92
Overview
Engine compartment 214

P

Parking brake

Operation 109
Reminder light 109

Personal light	85,86
Polishing	202
Power outlets	139
Power quarter windows	21
Power rear view mirror control	76
Power steering fluid level	223
Power window switches	19
Preloaders (seat belt pretensioners)	50
Pretensioners (seat belt pretensioners)	50
Protecting your Toyota from corrosion	201

Q

Quarter windows	
Manual windows	21
Power windows	21

R

Radiator	
Coolant, Engine	221
Radio	113
Rear air conditioning system	133
Rear differential lock system	107
Rear heater system	131
Rear seats	34
Rear step bumper	162
Rear view mirror, Anti-glare inside	77
Rear view mirrors, Folding	77
Rear view mirrors, outside	76
Rear view mirrors, Power	76
Rear window defogger switch	89
Rear window wiper and washer switch	88

S

Seat belt extender	49
Seat belts	
Cleaning	204
Fastening	45,47
Seat belt precautions	44
Seat belt pretensioners	50
Seat heater switches	43
Seats	31
Service and maintenance	207
Service reminder indicators	94
Side door locks	13
Spare fuse	231
Spare tire	187
Spark plugs	
Iridium-tipped spark plugs	158
Specifications	241
SRS airbag warning light	94
SRS airbags	52
Starting	
Cold weather	167
Engine	167
Jump starting	182
Steering	
Adjusting steering wheel	75
Column lock	101
Tilt steering wheel	74
Sun visors	78
Suspension and chassis	164

Switch

Emergency flasher	83
Headlight, dimmer and turn signal	81
Ignition	101
Outside rear view mirror heaters	89
Overdrive	102
Rear window defogger	89
Rear window wiper and washer	88
Windshield wiper and washer	87

T

Tachometer	93
Telescopic steering column	75
Theft deterrent system	25
Theft prevention labels	164
Three-way catalytic converter	155
Tie-down hooks	147
Tilt steering wheel	74,75
Tires	
Changing	186
Flat tire	186
Rotation	225
Spare	187
Tire information	224,226,227
Tools	187
Towing	
Emergency towing	196
Emergency towing hook precautions	197
If your vehicle needs to be towed	195
Tips for towing a stuck vehicle	198
Trailer	172
Trailer towing	172
Trip meter	94
Turn signals	81
Types of tires	164

U

Unengaged "Park" warning light 94

V

Voltmeter 93

Vanity mirrors 79

W

Warning buzzers 94

Washer fluid

 Adding washer fluid 232

Washing and waxing 202

Wheels

 Aluminum wheel 228

Windshield wiper and washer switch 87

Winter driving tips 171

New vehicle warranty

Your new vehicle is covered by the following Toyota limited warranties:

- New vehicle warranty
- Emission control systems warranty
- Others

For further information, please refer to the separate "Owner's Guide", "Owner's Manual Supplement" or "Warranty Booklet".

Your responsibility for maintenance

It is owner's responsibility to make sure that the specified maintenance is performed. Part 6 gives details of these maintenance requirements. Also included in Part 6 is general maintenance. For scheduled maintenance information, please refer to the separate "Owner's Manual Supplement/Maintenance Schedule".

Accessories, spare parts and modification of your Toyota

A wide variety of non-genuine spare parts and accessories for Toyota vehicles are currently available in the market. You should know that Toyota does not warrant these products and is not responsible either for their performance, repair or replacement, or for any damage they may cause to, or adverse effect they may have on, your Toyota vehicle.

This vehicle should not be modified with non-genuine Toyota products. Modification with non-genuine Toyota products could affect its performance, safety or durability, and may even violate governmental regulations. In addition, damage or performance problems resulting from the modification may not be covered under warranty.

Installation of a mobile two-way radio system

As the installation of a mobile two-way radio system in your vehicle could affect electronic systems such as multiport fuel injection system/sequential multiport fuel injection system, electronic throttle control system, cruise control system, anti-lock brake system, SRS airbag system and seat belt pretensioner system, be sure to check with your Toyota dealer for precautionary measures or special instructions regarding installation.

On-pavement and off-road driving tips

This vehicle will handle and maneuver differently from an ordinary passenger car because it is also designed for off-road use. As with other vehicles of this type, failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or an accident. Be sure to read "Off-road vehicle precautions" in Part 2 and "Off-road driving precautions" in Part 3.


Scrapping of your Toyota

The SRS airbag and seat belt pretensioner devices in your Toyota contain explosive chemicals. If the vehicle is scrapped with the airbags and pretensioners left as they are, it may cause an accident such as a fire. Be sure to have the systems of the SRS airbag and seat belt pretensioner removed and disposed of by a qualified service shop or by your Toyota dealer before you dispose of your vehicle.

Important information about this manual

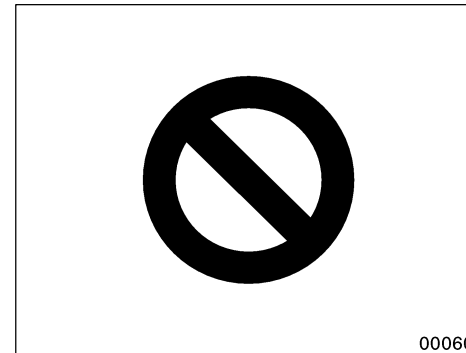
Safety and vehicle damage warnings

In this manual, you will see CAUTION and NOTICE warnings. These are used in the following ways:

 CAUTION
<p>This is a warning against something which may cause injury to people if the warning is ignored. You are informed what you must or must not do in order to avoid or reduce the risk to yourself and other people.</p>

NOTICE
<p><i>This is a warning against something which may cause damage to the vehicle or its equipment if the warning is ignored. You are informed what you must or must not do in order to avoid or reduce the risk of damage to your vehicle and its equipment.</i></p>

Safety symbol



In this manual, you will also see a circle with a slash through it. This means "Do not", "Do not do this", or "Do not let this happen".



Quick index

- If a service reminder indicator or warning buzzer comes on 94
- If your vehicle will not start 181
- If your engine stalls while driving 185
- If your vehicle overheats 185
- If you have a flat tire 186
- If your vehicle needs to be towed 195
- Tips for driving during break-in period 152
- How to start the engine 167
- General maintenance 209
- Complete index 251

Gas station information

Fuel type:

Premium UNLEADED gasoline, Octane Rating 91 (Research Octane Number 96) or higher for optimum engine performance. However, if such premium type cannot be obtained, you may temporarily use unleaded gasoline with an Octane Rating as low as 87 (Research Octane Number 91).

See page 153 for detailed information.

Fuel tank capacity: 96 L (25.4 gal., 21.1 Imp.gal.)

Engine oil:

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

See page 221 for detailed information.

Automatic transmission fluid:

Automatic transmission fluid D-II or DEXRON®III (DEXRON®II)

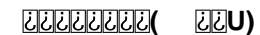
Tire information: See page 225 through 229.

Tire pressure: See page 245.

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You should know as much about the quality and importance of proper maintenance of your new vehicle as the people who built it.

The Toyota authorized Repair Manual tells you how to maintain your vehicle and enables you to correctly perform your own maintenance.



The best way to keep your new vehicle in top running order is to maintain it properly from the moment you drive it off the showroom floor.

The Toyota authorized Repair Manual is packed with literally everything you need to know to perform your own maintenance in virtually every area of your new vehicle.

Maintenance procedures for the engine, chassis, body, electrical system, and more, are clearly explained and illustrated.

Periodic maintenance and tune-up

Periodic maintenance and tune-up helps to prevent small problems from growing into larger ones later on. The repair manual outlines exactly what maintenance is required, provides a schedule for its performance, and clearly explains how to do the work yourself step-by-step.

Areas covered include such things as spark plug replacement, valve clearance adjustment and engine oil and filter replacement.

Where to obtain the Repair Manual

The repair manual for LAND CRUISER, written in English, may be purchased as applicable from any Toyota dealer.

Pub. Name: 1998 LAND CRUISER Repair Manual

Pub. No.: RM615U1 (Maintenance, Preparation, Service specifications and Diagnostics)

RM615U2 (Engine, Chassis and Body)